

EAST INDIA (PROGRESS AND CONDITION).

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

I N D I A

DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

THIRTY-FIRST NUMBER.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
PREFACE - - - - -	iii.	IX. AGRICULTURE AND MINERAL RE-	
		SOURCES:	
I. ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATION:		Agriculture - - - - -	90
Administration - - - - -	1	Horse Breeding and Veterinary	
Legislation - - - - -	2	Colleges - - - - -	95
II. LOCAL GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPALITIES, AND SANITATION:		Agricultural Produce:	
Municipalities - - - - -	3	Agricultural Statistics - - - - -	97
District Boards - - - - -	11	Wheat - - - - -	98
Port Trusts - - - - -	15	Oilseeds - - - - -	99
Sanitation - - - - -	19	Rice - - - - -	99
III. CRIME, POLICE, JAILS, AND JUSTICE:		Cotton - - - - -	99
Crime and Police - - - - -	24	Tea - - - - -	100
Criminal Justice - - - - -	27	Coffee - - - - -	101
Jails - - - - -	29	Cinchona - - - - -	102
Civil Justice - - - - -	30	Jute - - - - -	102
IV. REGISTRATION:		Indigo - - - - -	103
Registration - - - - -	33	Mines and Mineral Resources:	
Joint Stock Companies - - - - -	35	Coal - - - - -	103
Patents and Designs - - - - -	36	Iron - - - - -	104
V. FINANCE:		Earth Oil - - - - -	104
Finance - - - - -	37	Gold - - - - -	105
Capital Outlay on Public		Rubies - - - - -	105
Works - - - - -	39	X. PUBLIC WORKS:	
Debt - - - - -	40	General - - - - -	106
Savings Banks and other De-		Railways - - - - -	107
posits - - - - -	40	Irrigation - - - - -	114
Cash Balances - - - - -	41	Buildings and Roads:	
Coinage and Paper Currency - - - - -	41	Military Works - - - - -	127
Opium - - - - -	42	Civil Works - - - - -	127
Salt - - - - -	43	XI. POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS:	
Excise - - - - -	47	Post Office - - - - -	138
Stampa - - - - -	59	Telegraphs - - - - -	140
Customs - - - - -	59	Indo-European Telegraph De-	
Provincial Rates - - - - -	61	partment - - - - -	143
Income Tax - - - - -	61	XII. EDUCATION AND LITERATURE:	
VI. SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS:		Education - - - - -	146
Surveys - - - - -	65	Literature and the Press - - - - -	150
Settlements and Cadastral Sur-		XIII. EMIGRATION AND MIGRATION:	
veys - - - - -	68	Emigration - - - - -	153
VII. LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING FISHERIES, CAPITATION TAX, &c.) AND GOVERNMENT AND WARDS' ESTATES:		Migration - - - - -	154
Land Revenue - - - - -	74	XIV. TRADE AND MANUFACTURES:	
Wards' Estates - - - - -	81	Trade - - - - -	155
VIII. FORESTS-	84	Manufactures - - - - -	157
		Factory Act - - - - -	161
		XV. FRONTIER RELATIONS, NATIVE STATES, ARMY, AND MILITARY OPERATIONS:	
		Frontier States and Frontier	
		Relations - - - - -	163
		Internal States - - - - -	169
		Transmarine Dependencies and	
		Interests - - - - -	179
		Army - - - - -	182
		Military Operations - - - - -	184
		APPENDIX:	
		Tables of Net Revenue and Ex-	
		penditure - - - - -	188

India Office, }
1896. }

A. Godley,
Under Secretary of State for India.

P R E F A C E

TO THE

THIRTY-FIRST STATEMENT

OF THE

MORAL AND MATERIAL PROGRESS AND CONDITION

OF

I N D I A.

THE Twenty-eighth Number of this Statement, which was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 24th of March 1894, reviewed the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the decennium ending with the year 1891-92. In the Preface to the Thirtieth Number, which was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 13th of June 1895, the Account given in the "Memorandum on some of the Results of Indian Administration"* of the progress of India during the thirty years from 1858 to 1888 was brought up to date by a review of the more important changes that were made during the six years ending with the 31st of March 1894. Nothing more is, therefore, needed by way of introduction to the present Number, which deals with the official year beginning on the 1st of April 1894 and ending on the 31st of March 1895, than a brief summary of the results of Indian administration during the year, as set forth at greater length in the body of the Statement. For the sake of convenience the order in which the subjects are arranged in the body of the Statement is adhered to in the Preface.

LEGISLATION.

The most important legislative measures of 1894-95 were Act XVI. of 1894, which supplemented Act VIII. of 1894 (*see* the preceding Number of this Statement, pp. 3 and 60), by imposing a customs duty on manufactured cotton goods imported into India; Act XVII. of 1894, which imposed an excise duty on cotton yarns of counts over 20 spun in India; and Act V. of 1895, designed to prevent irregularities in the carrying out of the policy laid down by the House of Commons in June 1888, in regard to cantonment regulations in India.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Municipal bodies in India are empowered to spend money on water supply, drainage, sanitation, vaccination, hospitals, dispensaries, streets, roads, and education. The number of municipalities at the end of the year was 755, as in the preceding year, with a population, according to the census of 1891, of 15,653,000. Two new municipalities were created in Burma, two in Assam, and one in Madras; two were abolished in the Central Provinces, and three in Bombay.

* Parliamentary Paper C. 5713 of 1889, presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Bombay. The income and expenditure of the municipalities under the various heads, for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, compare as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.
RECEIPTS:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Octroi - - - - -	941,332	1,022,466	+ 81,134
Other Taxation - - - - -	1,622,539	1,715,969	+ 93,430
Other Sources, excluding Deposits and Advances.	1,056,713	978,175	— 78,538
Total, excluding Loans, Deposits, } and Advances - - - - -	3,620,584	3,716,610	+ 96,026
Loans - - - - -	978,121	292,603	— 685,518
Total, including Loans - - -	4,598,705	4,009,213	— 589,492
EXPENDITURE:			
Cost of Collection and Administration -	392,724	475,071	+ 82,347
Public Health and Convenience - -	2,357,956	2,335,370	— 22,586
Public Safety - - - - -	338,677	357,307	+ 18,630
Interest on Debt - - - - -	382,017	381,395	— 622
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,055,857	459,517	— 596,340
Total - - -	4,527,231	4,008,660	— 518,571

The conduct of business by the municipal committees was, in the majority of cases, considered by the governments of the various provinces to be satisfactory, although the interest taken in municipal matters by the electors was far from keen. Measures for the improvement of the water supply, which is still very deficient over India, were taken or sanctioned during the year in each province, and many important drainage works were proceeded with.

The district boards, district committees, and local boards deal with roads, schools, hospitals, and sanitation. The number of such boards and committees existing in 1894-95 was 707, as against 719 in 1893-94, twelve local boards having been abolished in the Punjab at the beginning of 1894-95, and no change having taken place in the boards and committees of any other province. The income administered by these bodies during the year was Rx. 2,890,000, made up chiefly of the proceeds of local rates and of contributions by the governments of the respective provinces.

The progress during the year of the five trusts to which the administration of the principal Indian ports is confided by the State, is shown in the following table:—

	Value of Merchandise Imported and Exported during the Year		Increase or Decrease.	Income of the Port Trust.		Increase or Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay - - - - -	67,999,000	63,159,000	— 4,840,000	470,000	488,000	+ 18,000
Calcutta - - - - -	69,927,000	71,319,000	+ 1,392,000	434,000	434,000	—
Rangoon - - - - -	10,799,000	10,431,000	— 368,000	109,858	107,860	— 1,998
Madras - - - - -	10,304,000	10,986,000	+ 682,000	51,100	50,900	— 200
Karachi - - - - -	11,040,000	10,641,000	— 399,000	86,000	87,000	+ 1,000
TOTAL - - -	170,069,000	166,536,000	— 3,533,000	1,150,958	1,167,760	+ 16,802

The

The income administered by local bodies of all kinds during the year was as follows:—

	Rx.
Municipalities (including loans) - - -	4,009,000
District Boards and Committees and Local Boards	2,890,000
Port Trusts (including minor Trusts) - - -	1,250,000
Cantonment Funds, and Town and Bazaar Funds	288,000
	Rx. 8,437,000

SANITATION.

The year 1894 was unhealthy as compared with the previous year, as is shown by the following figures:—

	1893.	1894.	Increase or Decrease in 1894.
European Troops:			
Admissions into hospital per thousand of average strength.	1,415	1,508	+ 93
Daily average sick rate per thousand of average strength.	87	92	+ 5
Death rate per thousand of average strength.	12.61	16.07	+ 3.46
Native:			
Admissions into hospital per thousand of average strength.	862	897	+ 35
Daily sick rate per thousand of average strength.	32	31	— 1
Death rate per thousand of average strength.	10.29	10.76	+ 0.47
Prison Population:			
Admissions into hospital per thousand.	907	1,030	+ 123
Daily sick rate per thousand	35	39	+ 4
Death rate per thousand	24.30	31.84	+ 7.54
General Population:—Death rate per thousand.	25.74	33.98	+ 8.24

The number of persons who died of cholera and fever respectively was,—

Cholera, 1893 - 216,827, or 1.01 per thousand of the population.

„ 1894 - 521,647, or 2.44 per thousand of the population.

Fever, 1893 - 3,716,926, or 17.44 per thousand of the population.

„ 1894 - 4,952,328, or 23.23 per thousand of the population.

The number of deaths from small-pox fell from 63,178, or 0.29 per thousand of the population, to 41,604, or 0.19 per thousand of the population. The number of successful vaccinations performed during 1894-95 was 6,869,271.

Many sanitary works were completed, in progress, and sanctioned during 1894. Among the more important of the works completed were waterworks in Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi, and Dhulia, and a high-level reservoir in Rangoon.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The following statement shows some of the results of the administration of civil and criminal justice in India during the calendar years 1893 and 1894 :—

	1893.	1894.
CIVIL JUSTICE.		
Number of suits instituted in civil courts - - -	1,677,569	1,743,640
Number of suits contested in civil courts - - -	424,192	395,212
Value of suits instituted in civil courts - - -	Rx. 30,050,713	Rx. 22,923,155
Number of appeals in civil suits - - -	110,322	113,319
Number of unsuccessful appeals in civil suits - - -	42,199	33,250
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.		
Number of offences under the Penal Code reported and, after investigation, returned as true.	619,255	615,778
Number of persons convicted of offences under the Penal Code.	293,918	298,026
Number of offences under special laws reported and, after investigation, returned as true.	503,315	556,279
Number of persons convicted of offences under special laws.	478,731	504,900
Number of persons tried by courts of all kinds for offences of all kinds.	1,654,800	1,686,815
Number of persons tried by superior courts of general jurisdiction.	841	723
Number of persons tried by courts of session - - -	16,567	16,007
Number of persons tried by chief magistrates of districts -	54,638	68,099
Number of persons tried by district and divisional magistrates, having been referred by subordinate courts.	4,949	5,408
Number of persons tried by subordinate magistrates -	1,558,549	1,575,046
Number of persons tried by village officers (Madras and Bombay).	23,236	21,530

POLICE.

The sanctioned strength of the Civil Police Force, excluding the village police, during the calendar years 1893 and 1894 was as follows :—

	1893.	1894.
Controlling officers (inspectors general, commissioners of police, &c.)	32	33
DISTRICT EXECUTIVE POLICE :		
Superintendents, assistant superintendents, &c. -	423	413
Subordinate officers - - - - -	15,957	16,682
Constables - - - - -	110,837	111,316
PRESIDENCY POLICE (for the Cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay) :		
Superintendents, &c. - - - - -	11	11
Subordinate officers - - - - -	694	658
Constables - - - - -	5,236	5,468
CANTONMENT AND MUNICIPAL POLICE, paid for entirely from other than Imperial Revenues :		
Officers and men - - - - -	16,051	16,356
RAILWAY POLICE - - - - -	2,238	2,243

The gross charges on account of the police force were Rx. 3,919,785 during the financial year 1893-94, and Rx. 3,989,003 during 1894-95.

JAILS.

The following figures supply information concerning the number and treatment of the jail population of India:—

	1893.	1894.
Average daily population of jails - - - - -	94,964	95,177
„ of sick, convalescent, and infirm - - - - -	9,982	8,028
„ unemployed for other reasons - - - - -	-	661
„ available for labour - - - - -	78,942	76,652
„ employed as prison officers, servants, gardeners, &c., and in preparation of articles for consumption in jails - - - - -	38,549	40,069
„ employed in manufactures - - - - -	33,828	32,503
„ employed by Public Works Department and municipalities - - - - -	4,993	2,306
„ employed in unremunerative labour - - - - -	1,580	1,779
Net annual cost of prisoners per head - - - - -	Rs. 44 8 0	Rs. 41 1 11
Number of convicts who earned partial remission of sentences	13,441	24,550
Number of juveniles in reformatories at end of year -	1,027	1,169

The Bertillon system of anthropometry has been introduced into Indian jails; but has not been tried long enough to make it possible to pronounce judgment on its working.

The attempt to impart instruction in jails has been abandoned, except in the cases of prisoners less than 18 years old.

REGISTRATION AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The extent to which the registration of documents is practised in India is shown by the following figures:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Number of registration offices open at the end of the year	1,944	1,954
Number of documents registered during the year - -	2,808,381	2,711,118
Registration fees - - - - -	Rs. 430,000	Rs. 415,000

At the end of 1893-94 there were 1,065 joint stock companies in India, with a paid-up capital of Rx. 27,510,059, and a nominal capital of Rx. 36,251,188. During the year 196 new companies, with a paid-up capital of Rx. 452,454 and a nominal capital of Rx. 2,625,386, were registered; 142 of the old companies increased their paid-up capital by Rx. 799,312 and their nominal capital by Rx. 690,221; 13 companies reduced their paid-up capital by Rx. 99,567 and their nominal capital by Rx. 22,500; and 57, with a paid-up capital of Rx. 1,009,152 and a nominal capital of Rx. 385,777, ceased to work. Thus, at the end of the year, there were in existence 1,204 companies with a paid-up capital of Rx. 27,653,106 and a nominal capital of Rx. 38,158,518. The nature of the various companies is explained in the body of this statement, pp. 35 and 36.

FINANCE.

The financial results of the year compare as follows with those of the preceding year:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Net revenue - - - - -	50,328,023	53,863,080	+ 3,535,057
Net expenditure - - - - -	51,875,021	53,169,970	+ 1,294,949
Surplus (+) or deficit (—) - - -	—1,546,998	+ 693,110	+ 2,240,108
Average rate of exchange per rupee -	14·55 <i>d.</i>	13·1 <i>d.</i>	1·45 <i>d.</i>
Total Loss in connection with exchange - - - - -	Rx. 11,630,245	Rx. 15,272,643	+ Rx. 3,642,398

Of the increase in net revenue Rx. 2,106,999 occurred under customs, and Rx. 956,689 under opium. The most important variations in net expenditure were increases of Rx. 738,073 and Rx. 682,523 in interest charges and Army charges respectively, and decreases of Rx. 507,566 in the charge for famine relief and insurance, and of Rx. 476,146 in the charge for buildings and roads.

The expenditure on railways and irrigation works during 1893-94 and 1894-95 was as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
RAILWAYS:			
Outlay by State - - - - -	4,086,848	4,428,562	+ 341,714
" by guaranteed and subsidised companies - - - - -	1,218,895	1,550,464	+ 331,569
Total - - - - -	5,305,743	5,979,026	+ 673,283
Irrigation (excluding capital outlay on minor works) - - - - -	761,389	658,918	— 102,471
	6,067,132	6,637,944	+ 570,812

The indebtedness of India at the end of the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 respectively was as follows:—

	31 March 1894.	31 March 1895.	Increase or Decrease during 1894-95.
	£.	£.	£.
Debt in England bearing interest -	114,060,722	115,957,756	+ 1,897,034
" not bearing interest -	63,070	48,070	— 5,000
TOTAL Debt in England - £.	114,113,792	116,005,826	+ 1,892,034
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Debt in India bearing interest - - -	105,279,912	102,071,286	— 3,208,626
" not bearing interest -	266,166	2,302,454*	+ 2,036,288
TOTAL Debt in India - Rx.	105,546,078	104,373,740	— 1,172,338

* Of this amount Rx. 2,210,129 ceased, in accordance with the provisions of various conversion notifications, to bear interest after the 31st of December 1894.

OPIUM.

The final report of the Royal Commission on Opium was presented to Parliament (Parliamentary Paper, C. 7723 of 1895) shortly after the close of the official year 1894-95, and does not therefore call for remark in the preface to the present number of this statement.

The only change of importance that was made during the year in connection with the opium revenue was the increase of the gross duty on Malwa opium from Rs. 600 to Rs. 650 a chest on the 11th of December 1894.

The gross opium revenue for the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95 was as follows:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.			Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.
	Number of Chests.	Average Price.	Total Proceeds.	Number of Chests.	Average Price.	Total Proceeds.	
REVENUE OF OPIUM DEPARTMENT.							
BENGAL OPIUM:							
Sale by auction in Calcutta for export	43,353	Rs. 1,109 1 11	Rx. 4,808,376	39,780	Rs. 1,337 11 3	Rx. 5,321,390	+ 513,014
Miscellaneous receipts of Opium Department	-	-	2,318	-	-	2,312	- 4
Sales of opium by Excise Department at Rs. 7. 4. a seer for consumption in India, under Revenue Regulations	-	-	212,284	-	-	194,503	- 17,781
TOTAL			Rx. 5,022,976			5,518,205	+ 495,229
BOMBAY OPIUM:							
Gross duty on Malwa opium	26,675½	Rs. 600 a chest.	Rx. 1,600,530	{ 24,266 5,321½	Rs. 600 650	{ Rx. 1,456,360 346,698 }	+ 200,728
Confiscations and miscellaneous receipts	-	-	4,065	-	-	4,294	+ 229
TOTAL			Rx. 1,604,595			1,803,552	+ 200,957
Gross Revenue from Bengal and Bombay Opium			Rx. 6,627,671			Rx. 7,323,757	+ 696,186
<i>Deduct Charges</i>			<i>1,876,607</i>			<i>1,816,105</i>	<i>- 260,502</i>
NET REVENUE OF OPIUM DEPARTMENT			4,750,964			5,707,652	+ 956,688
EXCISE DUTY ON OPIUM CONSUMED IN INDIA			997,297			998,794	+ 1,497
TOTAL REVENUE FROM OPIUM			Rx. 5,748,261			6,706,446	+ 958,185

SALT.

The duty on Salt in India was in 1894-95, as it has been since January 1888, Rs. 2. 8. a maund in all provinces except Burma, where it is 1 rupee a maund. The quantity of salt consumed during the year was 34,155,000 maunds, an increase of 526,000 maunds over the consumption of the preceding year, and the gross salt revenue, as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, was Rx. 8,665,700, an increase of Rx. 437,900 over the gross revenue of the preceding year.

DUTIES LEVIED ON LIQUORS AND DRUGS.

The revenue derived in 1893-94 and 1894-95 from the duties on intoxicating liquors and drugs, excluding opium, which has been dealt with above, was as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or Decrease in 1894-95.
Excise revenue derived from the sale of Indian and imported liquors.	Rx. 4,374,151	Rx. 4,058,086	+ 136,573
Excise duty on ganja, bhang, &c.	17,125	452,638	+ 1,033
Fines, confiscations, and miscellaneous Excise revenue	589,168	18,158	+ 22,451
Customs duty on imported liquors	-	611,609	-
TOTAL	4,980,434	5,140,491	+ 160,057

The number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs in the two-years, was as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or Decrease in 1891-95.
Shops licensed for the sale of spirits made in India -	33,148	32,825	- 323
Shops licensed for the sale of imported spirits or liquors.	3,024	3,141	+ 117
Shops licensed for the sale of toddy, rice beer, and other Indian fermented drinks.	43,430	43,907	+ 477
Shops licensed for the sale of opium and its compounds.	9,460	9,427	- 33
Shops licensed for the sale of narcotic or intoxicating drugs, other than opium.	11,613	11,397	- 216
TOTAL - - -	100,675	100,697	+ 22

STAMPS.

The revenue derived from stamp fees on documents in 1893-94 and 1894-95, was as follows:—

1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.
Rx. 4,509,351	Rx. 4,625,680	Rx. 106,329

CUSTOMS.

It was mentioned in the last number of this Statement (p. 60) that a few weeks before the close of the financial year 1893-94, an Act (No. VII. of 1894) was passed for the imposition of an import duty of 1 per cent. on iron and steel, and 5 per cent. on other articles with the exception of cotton, which was left free, and of arms, liquor, opium, salt, salted fish, and petroleum, on which the existing special duties continued to be levied. This Act was amended on the 27th of December 1894 by Act XVI. of 1894, which imposed a customs duty of 5 per cent. on all imported cotton manufactures. At the same time, in order to prevent the import duties on cotton from acting so as to protect the cotton manufactures of India against those of England, an excise duty of 5 per cent. was imposed on all yarns finer than those of the count of "twenties" spun in power mills in India.

The gross Customs Revenue of 1893-94 and 1894-95, after deduction of refunds and drawbacks, compares as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Export and import duties under the tariff existing before 10 March 1894.	1,543,905	1,685,452	+ 341,547
General import duties, excluding cotton, from 10 March 1894.	93,155	1,494,127	+1,400,972
Import duties on cotton, from 27 December 1894 -	—	384,946	+ 384,946
TOTAL - - -	1,637,060	3,764,525	+2,127,465

The excise duty on cotton yielded, during the three months for which it was in force, a gross revenue of Rx. 10,345.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

The land cess known as Provincial Rates, which is levied for the purpose of providing for local expenditure on roads, schools, hospitals, village officers, public works, and famine assurance, and which in temporarily settled districts takes the form of a percentage on the land revenue, yielded a net revenue in 1893-94 of Rx. 3,503,104, and in 1894-95 of Rx. 3,535,623.

INCOME TAX.

Income tax is levied in India on incomes derived from non-agricultural sources (including the profits of companies), at the rate of 5 pie in the rupee on incomes of 2,000 rupees or more, and 4 pie in the rupee on incomes of 500 rupees or more, but less than 2,000 rupees.

The yield of the tax for the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95, compares as follows :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross receipts - - - - -	1,739,171	1,808,060	68,889

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

The Survey of India Department carried on the various branches of its scientific work as usual during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Among the most important pieces of work on which the staff of the Cadastral Survey was engaged during 1893-94 and 1894-95 were the following: Original Cadastral Surveys in Orissa, Chittagong, the Bengal Doors, Upper and Lower Burma, and parts of Madras; Cadastral Surveys and Records of Rights in North Behar and the Central Provinces; and revisions of settlements in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Assam, Madras, Bombay, and Berar.

LAND REVENUE.

The table on page 74 shows that the revenue from Land, Fisheries, &c., for the whole of India in 1893-94 was Rx. 25,590,000, and in 1894-95 Rx. 25,408,000, being less by Rx. 182,000 than that for 1893-94. Decreases occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and in the minor provinces administered on behalf of the Governor General, and were in part counterbalanced by increases in Bengal, Burma, Assam, and Madras.

FORESTS.

The area of State forests at the end of 1894-95 was about 112,000 square miles, of which 71,000 square miles are, or are in course of being brought, under conservancy, while 41,000 square miles, are "protected area" destined to be brought under conservancy at some future time. The net revenue yielded by the forests during the year was Rx. 717,099 as against Rx. 816,615 during the previous year. The decrease, which was distributed over seven provinces, arose from local and temporary causes.

AGRICULTURE.

Statistics for 1893-94, showing the area available for cultivation in British India, and the extent of cultivation of each kind of crop, are given in the body of this Statement, page 97. They are incomplete in so far as they exclude from consideration large tracts, chiefly in the zemindari districts of Madras,

for which no returns exist. The area thus excluded from consideration amounts to more than one-ninth of the whole area of India. In the rest of British India the cultivated area in 1893-94 was 197,000,000 acres, and the area of culturable waste other than fallow land was 95,000,000 acres; of the cultivated area, 28,000,000 acres bore two or more crops in the year. The area under food-crops was 186,000,000 acres, and under non-food crops, including sugar, tea, coffee, and condiments, was 39,000,000 acres. In these figures the area that bore more than one crop during the year has been counted twice over.

The exports of the chief articles of agricultural produce during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 were as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Wheat - - - - -	608,000	345,000
Oil seeds - - - - -	1,211,000	1,045,000
Rice - - - - -	1,233,000	1,686,000
Raw cotton - - - - -	239,450	169,350
Tea - - - - -	56,450	57,590
Coffee - - - - -	13,950	13,650
Raw jute - - - - -	434,550	648,300

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The out-put of the chief mineral products of India during 1893-94 and 1894-95 was as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Coal - - - - -	2,562,000 tons	2,820,000 tons.
Petroleum - - - - -	16,360,000 gallons	11,001,000 gallons.
Gold - - - - -	209,714 ounces	238,752 ounces.

RAILWAYS.

The length of line open on Indian railways on the 31st of December 1894 and the 31st of December 1895, respectively, was as follows:—

	31 December 1894.	31 December 1895.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
State lines worked by Companies - - - - -	8,770·54	8,940·19
State lines worked by the State - - - - -	5,357·07	5,564·02
Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies - - - - -	2,587·05	2,587·04
Assisted Companies - - - - -	407·24	407·24
Lines owned by Native States - - - - -	1,657·16	1,905·15
TOTAL - - -	18,779·06	19,403·64

On

On the 31st of December 1895, 3,136.47 miles of railway were being constructed, or were sanctioned for commencement.

The total capital outlay on open lines* (including Steamboat and Suspense Accounts) is as follows:—

	Rx.
Total to the 31st of December 1893	231,494,377
Additions during the calendar year 1894	4,607,569
Total to the 31st of December 1894	236,101,946
Additions during the calendar year 1895	6,339,730
	242,441,676

The amount of permanent public debt that has been incurred on account of railways is as follows:—

	Rx.
Total to the 31st of March 1893	110,608,826
Additions during 1893-94	4,092,433
Total to the 31st of March 1894	114,701,259
Additions during 1894-95	4,440,985
Total to the 31st of March 1895	119,142,244

The proportion of net earnings to capital outlay on open lines was in 1893-94, 5.72 per cent., and in 1894-95, 5.82 per cent., but owing to the fall in exchange and the cost of paying in gold the interest guaranteed to certain companies, the financial result to the State of the working of Indian railways was in 1893-94 a charge of Rx. 1,535,504, and in 1894-95 a charge of Rx. 2,348,489, made up as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.
Net expenditure on State railways	661,181	737,450
Net expenditure on guaranteed railways	778,938	1,535,679
Net receipts from subsidised railways	13,054	25,000
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	103,439	100,360
Net expenditure	1,535,504	2,348,489

In 1894-95 a new departure was made in the Indian railway system by the grant to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., of Bombay, of a concession for the construction of a line from Ahmedabad to Parantij, by a company working with rupee capital raised in India.

During the year the following important measures affecting railway interests were adopted by the Government:—

An Act was passed to provide for the payment of interest out of capital during construction by railway companies registered under the Indian Companies Act; and

A notification was issued modifying the terms on which the Government of India is prepared to consider offers by companies for the construction of new branch lines, to be worked by existing railway administrations.

* The capital outlay on all lines, including those which are not yet open for traffic, during the financial years 1893-94 and 1894-95 is shown above page viii.

IRRIGATION.

The following figures show the progress in irrigation during the year 1894-95.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Canals open at the beginning of the year - - - -	39,815 miles	40,233 miles.
Canals opened during the year - - - - -	418 "	581 "
	40,233 miles	40,814 miles.
Area irrigated by canals and tanks - - - - -	9,363,843 acres	8,692,658 acres.
Capital outlay to beginning of year on major canals and those minor works for which capital accounts are kept.	Rx. 34,986,711	Rx. 35,552,896
Capital outlay during the year on major canals and those minor works for which capital accounts are kept.	866,127	764,793
Capital outlay to end of year on major canals and those minor works for which capital accounts are kept.	35,852,894	36,317,689
Percentage of net receipts on capital outlay for major canals and those minor works, &c.	4.4	4.3

The falling off in the area irrigated and in the revenue arising from irrigation was due to the favourable character of the season in Bengal, the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The scheme referred to in the Twenty-ninth Number of this Statement, p. 116, for the colonization of the new land rendered available for cultivation in consequence of the conversion of the Chenab Canal from an inundation to a perennial canal may now be considered to have succeeded. The whole of the area commanded by the open branches of the canal has been colonized by new settlers, and 51 per cent. of the area of the new holdings was irrigated and cultivated during the year.

BUILDINGS, ROADS, AND SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

The expenditure in India during 1893-94 and 1894-95 on buildings and roads was as follows :

	1893-94.	1894-95.
CIVIL WORKS :	Rx.	Rx.
Civil buildings - - - - -	1,217,294	1,038,077
Communications - - - - -	2,067,937	1,970,580
Miscellaneous Works - - - - -	228,920	263,346
Establishment, tools and plant, &c. - - - - -	950,217	922,313
	4,464,378	4,194,316
MILITARY WORKS, &c. :		
Barrack and hospital accommodation - - - - -	250,000	120,000
General cantonment works - - - - -	114,312	69,368
Other new works - - - - -	121,611	110,976
Repairs - - - - -	328,931	324,965
Establishment and other charges - - - - -	365,754	372,624
	1,160,608	1,007,967
TOTAL, CIVIL AND MILITARY WORKS - - - - - Rx.	5,624,986	5,202,273

The reduction of expenditure on buildings and roads in 1894-95 was one of the economies that were forced on the Government of India on account of the financial difficulties under which it laboured at the time when the Budget for the year was framed. (See Financial Statement of the Government of India for 1894-95, Parliamentary Paper 92 of 1894, pp. 10 and 29.)

The expenditure on Special Defence Works was in 1893-94, Rx. 324,974, and in 1894-95, Rx. 217,867. This decrease is due to the fact that the programme of coast and inland defence on which expenditure under this head has been incurred since 1886-87 is fast approaching completion. Probably no further capital expenditure will be incurred after the close of 1896-97 on the works included in the programme.

POST OFFICE.

The progress of the post office during 1894-95 is illustrated by the following figures :

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Length of lines over which mails were conveyed	116,607	120,171
Number of post offices and letter boxes (Imperial and district post).	26,909	28,816.
Number of letters, post cards, newspapers, parcels, and packets carried during the year.	370,267,965	394,103,797
Value of inland money orders issued during the year	Rx. 18,353,000	Rx. 19,431,000
Surplus on the working of the post office for the year*	Rx. 51,798	Rx. 75,083

SAVINGS BANKS.

The rate of interest on savings banks balances was reduced at the beginning of 1894-95 from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The reduction checked deposits to some extent, but nevertheless there was during the year a substantial increase in the number of depositors and in the balances to their credit, as is shown by the following figures :

	NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.						AMOUNT OF BALANCES.					
	31 March 1894.			31 March 1895.			31 March 1894.			31 March 1895.		
	Natives.	Eurasians and Europeans.	Total.	Natives.	Eurasians and Europeans.	Total.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Total.	Natives.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Total.
Office Savings Banks	517,526	56,524	574,050	554,149	57,798	611,947	Rx. 7,308,624	Rx. 957,108	Rx. 8,265,732	Rx. 7,445,952	Rx. 955,841	Rx. 8,401,793
Other Savings Banks, viz. : Residency Savings Banks, State Railway Provident Institution, Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, Military Banks.	41,002	29,806	70,808	40,765	30,497	71,262	1,021,859	1,034,869	2,056,728	1,027,426	1,105,707	2,133,133
TOTAL	558,528	86,130	644,658	594,914	88,295	683,209	8,330,483	1,991,977	10,322,460	8,473,378	2,061,548	10,534,926

TELEGRAPHS.

Separate accounts are kept for the Indian Government's Telegraph system proper, and the system which connects the lines of the Indian Government at Karachi with those of the Indo-European Company at Teheran and is known as the Indo-European Telegraph Department. The latter department is administered under which is known as the Joint Purse Agreement, modified by a supplemental

* These figures differ from those given in the body of the Statement (p. 138) owing to the inclusion of indirect expenditure and the exclusion of the charge for the district post, the receipts from which are not credited to the Post Office.

supplemental agreement which came into force on the 1st of January 1894, and which gives the Indian Government a somewhat larger share in the receipts from Indian traffic than it had before received. The progress of the two departments during 1893-94 and 1894-95 was as follows :

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

	Capital Expenditure.	Offices Opened.	State Messages Sent.	Private Inland Messages Sent.	Private Foreign Messages Sent.
	Rx.				
To the beginning of 1893-94	5,434,662	2,553	—	—	—
During 1893-94	225,437	182	604,921	3,031,993	547,376
To the beginning of 1894-95	5,660,099	2,735	—	—	—
During 1894-95	78,330	148	592,375	3,231,555	567,298
To the end of 1894-95	5,738,429	2,883	—	—	—

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

	Capital Expenditure.	Number of Words Carried.	Number of Messages Carried.
		Including Messages in Transit.	
	Rx.		
To beginning of 1893-94	1,145,969	—	—
During 1893-94	1,350	1,662,262	120,297
To beginning of 1894-95	1,144,619	—	—
During 1894-95	331	1,700,055	128,015
To end of 1894-95	1,144,288	—	—

EDUCATION.

The following statement shows the progress of education in India in 1893-94 and 1894-95.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Number of public and private educational institutions	147,297	149,496
Number of male scholars in public and private educational institutions.	3,691,292	3,799,170
Number of female scholars in public and private educational institutions.	374,943	390,600
Proportion of scholars to population of school-going age	11.67 per cent.	12.02 per cent.
Number of primary schools	97,325	99,559
Number of secondary schools	5,066	5,099
Number of scholars in primary schools	2,947,520	3,046,781
Number of scholars in secondary schools	507,685	525,303
Gross expenditure on education	Rx. 3,227,970	Rx. 3,308,843
Gross expenditure on primary education	Rx. 1,032,393	Rx. 1,064,806
Proportion of total expenditure on education met from provincial revenues.	27.82 per cent.	27.31 per cent.
Proportion of total expenditure on education met from local funds	17.20 per cent.	17.24 per cent.
Proportion of total expenditure on education met from municipal funds.	4.43 per cent.	4.37 per cent.
Proportion of total expenditure on education met from fees	29.45 per cent.	29.54 per cent.
Proportion of total expenditure on education met from miscellaneous sources.	21.1 per cent.	21.54 per cent.

EMIGRATION AND MIGRATION.

The emigration of Indian labourers under labour contracts is strictly regulated by the Emigration Act of 1883. It is allowed to take place only from specified ports, and to specified countries in which there are enforced laws and provisions which, in the opinion of the Government of India, are adequate for the protection of immigrants. Contracts with Indian labourers for labour beyond the sea may be made only by licensed recruiters, and in the presence of a registering officer or protector of emigrants. The labourer must be not less than 16 years of age. Emigrants must be conveyed to their destination in vessels specially licensed for the purpose. The chief places to which emigration is allowed are various of the West Indian Islands, British and Dutch Guiana, Natal, Fiji, and Mauritius. The number and distribution of the emigrants in 1894 is shown at p. 153 of the body of this Statement.

Inland migration under labour contract to the tea-gardens of Assam is regulated by an Act which was considerably amended in 1893. The number of emigrants under the Act who left for Assam in 1894 was 18,937, as against 19,276 in 1893. There were also 31,380 emigrants not under contract, as compared with 31,130 in 1893.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The trade of British India was affected during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 by the following events :—

The closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver in June 1893.

The imposition in March 1894 of a customs duty on most of the chief articles of import, with the exception of cotton goods.

The imposition in December 1894 of a customs duty on manufactured cotton goods.

The value of the imports and exports of the two years, excluding Government transactions, was as follows :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
IMPORTS :	Rx.	Rx.
Merchandise	73,956,957	70,167,488
Gold	3,146,630	1,756,280
Silver	15,278,726	7,802,727
	92,382,213	79,726,445
EXPORTS :		
Merchandise	106,447,590	108,814,999
Gold	2,505,284	6,730,374
Silver	1,519,453	1,427,643
	110,472,327	116,973,016

The value of the imports and exports of merchandise, to and from the several divisions of the world, was as follows :—

	1893-94.	1894-95..
	Rx.	Rx.
Europe - - - - -	127,232,811	119,472,701
Africa and adjacent Islands - - - - -	9,087,008	10,623,435
Asia - - - - -	36,093,039	38,419,942
America - - - - -	6,724,435	8,892,135
Australia - - - - -	1,267,254	1,574,224
	180,404,547	178,982,437

The exports of merchandise in 1894-95 were of greater value than those of any previous year; the imports of merchandise were of greater value than those of any previous year, with the exception of 1893-94. The Director General of Statistics to the Government of India reports* that the decline in imports is due to the facts that, as a result of the excessive imports of the preceding year, large stocks remained in the hands of dealers at the beginning of 1894-95, and that the imposition of new customs duties in March 1894 acted, for the time, as a check to imports. The same authority expresses the opinion that the decline in the value of imports during the year would have been much more serious but for the fact that a considerable quantity of cotton goods was pressed on the Indian market in anticipation of a customs duty thereon, such as was actually imposed in December 1894. As regards exports, it is stated that in 1894-95 there was a general and very satisfactory revival of trade in most of the important articles of trade; but this recovery was counteracted by a heavy decline in cotton and oil seeds, and such is the prominence of these two classes of goods in the Indian export trade, that the aggregate result of the year's export trade was but 1·7 per cent. in excess of that of 1893-94. In the case of both cotton and seeds, the decline was due to a combination of insufficient supplies caused by bad crops in India, and stagnant demand caused by low prices in Europe.

The progress of manufactures in India is illustrated by the following figures :—

	1883-84.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Number of Cotton Mills in India - - -	74	137	144
Number of Spindles - - - - -	1,895,284	3,539,681	3,710,925
Number of Jute Mills in India † - - -	23	28	29
Number of Spindles - - - - -	112,650	192,688	Not given.
Number of Collieries † - - - - -	66	96	—
Quantity of Coal Produced - - - - Tons	1,397,818	2,529,855	—

Under the Factory Act, which came into operation at the beginning of 1892, 822 factories were liable to be inspected in 1894, as against 715 in 1893. It will be seen from what is said below (pp. 161-2) that the condition of factories throughout India was found by the inspectors to be generally satisfactory.

* See Statement of the Trade of British India, 1890-91 to 1894-95 (Parliamentary Paper C. 7997 of 1896).
 † Figures for calendar years 1884 and 1893.

FRONTIERS, NATIVE STATES, AND TRANSMARINE INTERESTS.

Important events took place on the North-Western frontier of India in 1894-95. The political agent in Chitral was besieged in Chitral fort from the beginning of March to the 19th of April 1895 by the whole force of the Chitralis, led by Shere Afzul, a pretender to the chiefship, assisted by Umra Khan of Jhandol. (See the preceding number of this Statement, pp. 158 and 159). Two forces were sent to the relief of the beleaguered garrison, one from Peshawur under Major General Sir R. C. Low, and the other from Gilgit under Colonel J. G. Kelly. The relief of the garrison was effected by the latter force. Later events in Chitral will be dealt with in due course in the next number of this Statement.

Noteworthy steps were taken towards the determination of the boundary of British territory and the sphere of British influence in the west and north-west of India. The negotiations that have long been carried on between Great Britain and Russia for the definition of their respective spheres of influence to the north of Afghanistan were brought to a conclusion in 1894-95 by the Pamir Agreement, and by the subsequent demarcation of the two spheres which, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, was effected in the summer of 1895 by a joint Anglo-Russian Commission. Progress was also made with the demarcation of the boundaries of India and Afghanistan in accordance with the Cabul Agreement of 1893 (see the preceding number of this Statement, p. 157), and the demarcation of the boundary between the territories of the Shah of Persia and the Khan of Kalat was referred to an Anglo-Persian Commission. The definition of British and French interests north of Siam falls into the year 1895-96, and will be dealt with in the next number of this Statement. In consequence of an attack which was made on the British Commission for the delimitation of the Waziristan section of the Afghan boundary, it became necessary to send against the Mahsud Waziris a punitive expedition, which succeeded in its objects with very little opposition.

For the rest of the frontier states, the year 1894-95 was, on the whole, one of remarkable peace and prosperity. More especially is this the case with the Shan States, bordering on Burma, which show signs of progress in the arts of peace.

The condition of the internal native states during 1894-95 and their relations with the Government of India were, on the whole, very satisfactory. The imperial service troops of Kashmir, Gwalior and Jaipur rendered valuable help to the Government of India in its operations in Chitral, and several of the chiefs of the Punjab and Rajputana expressed a loyal desire to be allowed to perform similar services.

The number of dacoities reported to the special department for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity in Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana, was considerably less than in the preceding year, and improvement in the same direction is reported from the Feudatory States of Bombay.

New rulers, peaceably succeeding in accordance with the rule of succession prevailing in their states, have been recognised in Mysore and Kolhapur, while in Gwalior, Rewah, Rampur, Pudukkotta, Kolhapur, and Athgar (in the Orissa Tributary Mahals), the young rulers have been invested on attaining their majority with full administrative powers. It was found necessary to depose the rulers of the two Rajputana States of Bhartpur and Jhallawar, and to suspend for a time the authority of the Raja of Daspalla, one of the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

Serious disturbances calling for the intervention of the British officers in the locality broke out on the Persian Gulf during the year.

ARMY AND MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The sanctioned establishment and actual strength of the troops under the orders of the Commander in Chief in India during 1893-94 and 1894-95 was as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Sanctioned Establishment:		
British Troops - - - - -	73,080	73,119
Miscellaneous Officers - - - - -	901	921
Native Troops (including European Officers) - -	145,636	145,738
TOTAL - - -	219,617	219,778
	1 April 1894.	1 April 1895.
Actual Strength (excluding Hyderabad Contingent):		
British - - - - -	73,863	74,299
Native - - - - -	136,298	131,992
TOTAL - - -	210,161	206,291

The final order completing the abolition of the presidential army system and the constitution of four commands (Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) was issued during the year.

The chief military operations of the year were the expeditions to Waziristan and Chitral, concerning each of which something has been said above.

CHAPTER I.

ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATION.

IN the Home Administration the Right Honourable H. H. Fowler, M.P. ADMINISTRATION (now Sir Henry Fowler, G.C.S.I.), continued to be Secretary of State. Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B., continued to be Permanent Under Secretary of State throughout the year. The Right Honourable Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., remained in office as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State. The term of office of Sir Robert Henry Davies, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as member of the Council of India, expired on 2nd March 1895; he was succeeded on the 3rd idem by Sir Charles Hawkes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. The vacancy caused by the death of Major General Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.B., on 5th March 1895, had not been filled at the close of the year under review.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., continued to be Governor General of India.

There were no changes in the Council of the Governor General.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., continued to be Lieutenant Governor of Bengal Bengal throughout the year.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., continued to be Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh until 1st January, when he was permitted to retire. Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I., was appointed temporarily to succeed him. North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., continued to be Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab Punjab throughout the year.

Mr. Frederick W. R. Fryer, C.S.I. (now Sir Frederick Fryer, K.C.S.I.), officiated as Chief Commissioner of Burma from 1st April to 2nd May 1894. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., was in charge during the rest of the year. Burma.

The office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces was held by Mr. John Woodburn, C.S.I., throughout the year. Central Provinces.

Mr. W. E. Ward, C.S.I., continued to be Chief Commissioner of Assam. Assam.

Colonel George H. Trevor, C.S.I., continued to be the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara till 20th March 1895, when he retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Robert Joseph Crosthwaite, C.S.I., who, however, was not able to take up charge before the end of the year. Rajputana and Ajmere-Merwara.

Colonel Philip D. Henderson, S.C., C.S.I., continued to be Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg until 20th February 1895, when he was succeeded by Mr. William Lee-Warner, C.S.I. Mysore and Coorg.

Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S.I., continued to be Resident at Hyderabad until 21st March 1895, when he was granted six months' leave. In his absence, Colonel K. J. Mackenzie, C.I.E., Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, was appointed to officiate. Hyderabad and the Assigned Districts.

The Right Honourable Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E., continued to be Governor of Madras. Madras.

The Right Honourable Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., continued to be Governor of Bombay until 16th February 1895, and was succeeded on 18th idem by the Right Honourable William Baron Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., the post of President of Council being held in the interim by Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I., M.A., LL.D. Lieutenant General Charles E. Nairne, C.B., R.A., held the post of Commander in Chief and Second Member of Council until 1st April 1895, when the former office was abolished. Bombay.

Mr. Robert Joseph Crosthwaite, C.S.I., was Agent to the Governor General in Central India till 19th September 1894. The officiating appointment was then held for 10 days by Colonel D. Robertson, and from 30th September by Other Political Agencies and Residencies.

2 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

Lieutenant Colonel D. W. K. Barr, who was confirmed in the appointment on Mr. Crosthwaite's transfer to the Agency in Rajputana, as above stated. In Kashmir the Residency was held by Lieutenant Colonel Barr till his transfer to Central India; he was succeeded by Mr. H. S. Barnes. In Baroda, Colonel J. Liddulph continued to be Governor General's Agent till 26th February 1895, when he went on leave, Lieutenant Colonel N. C. Martelli acting for him. There was no change in the charge of the Baluchistan Agency, which through the year, was, under Major General Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., R.E.; and the Political Residencies in the Persian Gulf and at Aden were held respectively throughout the year by Colonel F. A. Wilson and Brigadier General J. Jopp.

LEGISLATION.

LEGISLATION.

Governor General's Council.

Nineteen Acts were passed by the Council of the Governor General in the year 1894-95. Of these the most important were: Act XII of 1894, to amend the Articles of War for the Government of Her Majesty's Indian Forces; XVI of 1894, to amend the Indian Tariff Act, and XVII of 1894, to provide for the levy of duties on cotton goods; I of 1895, to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act; V of 1895, to amend the Cantonments Act; VI of 1895, to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act; and VIII of 1895, to amend the Police Act, V of 1861. The first meeting of the Council at Simla was held on 12th July 1894, and the last on 18th October. The Council reassembled at Calcutta on 17th December 1894.

Legislation in Bengal.

Five Acts were passed by the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, but the only one of importance was Act IV of 1894, to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.

Legislation in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Five Acts passed by the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces received the sanction of the Governor General during the year, including Act III of 1894, to confer powers and impose duties upon municipal authorities for the construction and maintenance of drainage and sewerage works; and Act V of 1894, to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in Oudh.

Legislation in Madras.

No Acts passed by the Council of the Governor of Madras received the assent of the Governor General during the year.

Bombay.

The only Act passed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay extended to the territory of Peint the laws in force in the district of Nasik.

CHAPTER II.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPALITIES, AND SANITATION.

IN every province of India a great deal of local business is done, considerable funds are raised and spent, and valuable service to the public is performed, by local bodies, which are constituted and exercise their functions under different enactments. Municipal committees exist in most towns of the Indian Empire, and have charge of municipal business generally, including the care and superintendence of streets, roads, water supply, education, and hospitals. The number of such committees in each province is given in the body of this chapter. Local and district boards have charge of local roads, sanitary works, schools, hospitals, and dispensaries in rural districts. Bodies of port trustees have charge of harbour works, port approaches, and pilotage. There are, besides, less numerous local bodies discharging similar duties in towns other than constituted municipalities, and in cantonments. The importance of the work of local administration performed by these various authorities is best shown by a statement of the funds at their disposal. The income of the municipalities for 1894-95, apart from loans obtained for special works, was Rx. 3,717,000. The sources of this income and the yield of each source are shown in the table on the last page of this chapter. The revenue enjoyed by the local and district boards during the year was, approximately, Rx. 2,890,000; the local cess levied on land, "for expenditure on roads, schools, hospitals, and general purposes," gave a gross yield of Rx. 2,075,000; and among other sources of income belonging to the local boards are tolls on ferries and roads, school fees, the rent of corporate property, and the grants made by Government for educational and medical purposes. The educational grants for all India in 1894-95 were Rx. 1,545,000, and the medical grants were Rx. 1,006,000; a large part of these sums is administered by local boards.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPALITIES, AND SANITATION.

The income of the port funds, under the management of port trustees and local bodies, amounted in 1894-95 to Rx. 1,250,000.

The revenue of cantonment funds amounted to Rx. 198,000; while that of town and bazaar funds came to Rx. 90,000.

Thus, the revenue from all sources managed by the various local bodies amounted in 1894-95 to about Rx. 8,145,000; of which total about one-third is shown in the Accounts of the Government of India and in the financial section of this Statement.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Throughout India the cities and larger towns manage their own local affairs through the agency of commissioners or committees appointed from among the citizens. The municipal bodies exist, raise funds, and exercise powers under enactments which provide separately for the special requirements of each province, and of the three presidency capitals, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. In most places the majority of the commissioners or committees are elected by the townfolk under legal rules, but in every town some, and in a few minor towns all the members, are appointed by the Government; in almost every municipal body one or more Government officials sit as members; the number of Indian and non-official members, however, everywhere exceeds the number of Europeans and officials. The municipal bodies are subject to the control of the Government in so far that no new tax can be imposed, no loan can be raised, no work costing more than a prescribed sum can be undertaken, and no serious departure from the sanctioned budget for the year can be made, without the previous sanction of the Government; and no rules or bye-laws can be enforced without similar sanction and full publication.

MUNICIPALITIES. General.

The sources of municipal revenue are mainly —

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| House tax, | Water rates, |
| Tax on rent, | Conservancy rates, |
| Octroi duties, | Rents of public lands and pro- |
| Bazaar or market rents, | perties, |
| Carriage tax, | Public gardens and parks. |

4 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

MUNICIPALITIES.

The objects on which municipal funds can be spent are, mainly, water supply, hospitals and dispensaries, streets and roads, vaccination, drainage, sanitation, and education. Municipalities do more for the benefit of their citizens under these heads than was done before by Government officers; and the commissioners or committees generally evince diligence and public spirit in the performance of their honorary duties. The interest in the municipal elections, and in municipal affairs generally, is not keen save in a few cities and large towns; but, as education and knowledge advance, interest in the management of local affairs gradually increases. It is reported from most provinces that municipal work is fairly well done, and municipal responsibilities are, on the whole, faithfully discharged, though occasional shortcomings and failures occur in particular towns. The tendency of these local bodies is to be slow in imposing additional taxes and in incurring new expenditure. Many members of municipal bodies are diligent in their attendance to work, whether at meetings for business or on benches for decision of petty criminal cases. The more important totals of municipal statistics for British India for 1894-95 were--

Number of municipal towns	- - - - -	755
Total population of ditto as per census of 1891	- - - - -	15,653,000
Total income of ditto, inclusive of loans	- - - - - Rx.	4,009,000
Total expenditure of ditto	- - - - -	4,009,000
Yield of octroi duties	- - - - -	1,022,000
Yield of direct taxes, or imposts other than octroi	- - - - -	1,716,000
Amount of loans credited in the income of the year	- - - - -	293,000

Bengal. Calcutta.

The Calcutta Municipality consists of 75 commissioners, of whom 50 are elected and 25 nominated. A general election of 50 members was held in March 1895; in 10 out of the 25 wards the candidates were returned unopposed; in the 15 wards where contests took place 70 per cent. of the registered electors recorded their votes, as compared with 53 per cent. and 42 per cent. at the two previous general elections. Of the 50 commissioners elected, 36 had been members of the last corporation, and of the other 14, two had served on former occasions. The constitution of the corporation, as regards the race and profession of its members, is practically the same as before. The executive consists of a general committee of 18, seven standing committees, and a number of special committees, which are appointed as occasion arises. The various committees held 183 meetings during the year, at which the average attendance of elected commissioners was 55 per cent., and of nominated commissioners 46 per cent., or somewhat less than in the previous year. The income of the municipality during the year was Rx. 451,000, or 1 per cent. larger than in 1893-94; the chief items being rates, Rx. 348,000, and taxes on professions, &c., Rx. 54,000. The overdue balance of the rates at the end of the year was Rx. 59,000; a sum of Rx. 130,000 has been remitted during the past five years. The expenditure of the year was Rx. 447,000. The total debt of the city is Rx. 2,231,000; no fresh loan was contracted during the year; while Rx. 45,000 were paid off. The charge for interest on loans was Rx. 53,500; the Calcutta municipal stock commands a high price in the market.

Among the more important matters that came before the Calcutta Municipality during the year were the drainage of the suburban area, provision of a public recreation ground in the north of the city, the establishment of a hospital in the south, and the improvement of the "bustees," or clusters of huts. The cost of the new arterial street, which has been finally completed, amounts to Rx. 274,000. The expenditure on filling up unwholesome tanks in the city and suburbs was Rx. 3,200; and this outlay was considered by the Government to be much below the requirements of the case. Large additions were made to the water mains, and the average daily supply of filtered water during the year was 20½ million gallons. Four outlying towns, namely, Barrackpore, Dumdum, Maniktola, and Cossipur-Chitpore, have been connected with the Calcutta supply and now receive 474,000 gallons of filtered water daily. The total supply afforded was larger than in any previous year; and it is over and above the supply of 4½ million gallons of unfiltered water daily for watering roads, flooding drains and latrines, &c. The death rate rose from 29½ to 33 per mille; the

increased

increased mortality, principally from fevers, was ascribed by the Health Officer to the bad state of the drains, but this inference is not fully accepted by the Government, who find that the Calcutta death-rate in this year, as in other years, varied with the death-rate in the province around, and may have been due in some measure to climatic causes. The Government found fault with the Calcutta Municipality for devoting much time to endless discussions, for failing to deal with the important proposals made by the Health Officer, for failing to collect the rates properly, for not grappling with the drainage question, and for having done too little towards city and "bustee" (clusters of huts) improvements.

MUNICIPALITIES.

In the interior of Bengal there were 146 municipalities, as in the previous year. The population living within municipal limits was 2,725,000 persons, or 3½ per cent. of the whole population of Bengal, excluding Calcutta. The number of ratepayers entitled to vote at municipal elections was 460,000, or one in six of the municipal population. The municipalities varied in size, from Patna with 168,000, to Nalchiti with 1,665 inhabitants; the majority, however, had populations of between 5,000 and 15,000 inhabitants. In 118 of the 146 municipalities two-thirds of the commissioners are elected by the ratepayers; in the rest the government, in consequence either of the backwardness of the locality or of the intensity of party feeling, exercises the power of nomination. General elections under the present law took place in only two towns during the year, and 50 bye-elections were held. In 14 cases only were the elections contested, and in two places the constituents failed to elect the full number of representatives. In four towns only was much interest taken in the elections. Of the 2,140 commissioners there were 1,171 elected and 966 nominated, 365 officials and 1,775 non-officials, 1,946 Indians and 194 Europeans. Among the non-official commissioners were included 528 landholders, 479 pleaders and law agents, and 252 merchants and money-lenders.

Bengal.
Interior of
province.

The number of meetings held during the year was 2,663, against 2,359 in the preceding year. In 48 municipalities more than 20 meetings were held; in 12, as against 24 in 1893-94, were there less than the prescribed minimum of one in each month. The attendance at meetings continues to improve; in 96 towns the attendance was, on the average, more than 50 per cent. of the members, in three it was less than 33 per cent. The average incidence of municipal taxation was 13½ annas per head of the population; and ranged from 4½ rupees in Darjeeling to 3 annas in a small town of the Midnapur district; in 31 towns the incidence exceeded one rupee per head. Exclusive of loans and extraordinary receipts, the total income was Rx. 291,000, of which Rx. 232,000 came from municipal taxation; and loans yielded, Rx. 85,500. The total expenditure was Rx. 406,700. The chief heads of outlay were: public safety (fire establishments, lighting, police, &c.) Rx. 19,600; water supply and drainage, Rx. 107,100 Conservancy, Rx. 88,000; hospitals and dispensaries, Rx. 33,000; streets and roads, Rx. 45,200. At present Dacca, Darjeeling, Kurseong, Bhagalpore, Burdwan, and Arrah are the only towns which have efficient water supplies. The chief water supply works of the year were at Howrah, Arrah, Bhagalpur, Cossipur, Maniktola, and Burdwan. Schemes for water supply to several other towns are under discussion. Many other towns are in great need of improvement in the water supply. The Lieutenant Governor, at the end of his five years' tenure of office, said "that many permanent improvements had been made, and the whole of administration had been raised in municipal towns of Bengal; * * * that municipal administration in Bengal is on the whole creditably carried on, and that there is a tendency to improvement in the efficiency with which municipal funds are expended for the public good; that municipal commissioners had considerable aptitude for deliberation and * * * discussion, but their difficulties begin when decisions * * * have to be carried out in detail."

The number of municipalities in the North-West Provinces and Oudh was 103, being the same as in the previous year. In all but six of these towns the majority of the members of municipal boards are elected by the ratepayers, who amount to nearly two per cent. of the municipal population of 3,265,042. Elections were held in 66 municipalities during the year, the proportion of the electorate that went to the poll ranged from 6 to 86 per cent.; and in six

North-West
Provinces and
Oudh.

6 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

MUNICIPALITIES. towns more than 75 per cent. of the electors voted. In 97 towns the municipal boards elected their own chairman, and in six cases they chose non-officials. The total number of municipal members was 1,579, divided thus :—

Elected	- 1,248	Non-officials	- 1,275	Indians	- 1,414
Nominated	- 331	Officials	- 304	Europeans	- 165

Each municipality held, on the average, 20 general meetings in the year: seven held 30 meetings, and ten held less than 12 meetings in the year. For all the municipalities of the province the average attendance of members at each meeting was 47 per cent.; in three towns the average attendance at each meeting exceeded 73 per cent., and in one it fell as low as 30 per cent. of the total members.

The chief source of municipal taxation was the octroi duty, which is in force in 84 towns, and yielded Rx. 331,000; while other taxes yielded Rx. 57,000; Rx. 73,000 accrued from rents and miscellaneous sources. The incidence of income from taxation was 15½ annas (nearly one rupee) per head of the municipal population. The highest incidence was 5 rupees a head at the hill station of Mussoorie; and the highest incidence at any town in the plains was Rs. 1. 12. 8. (about 1½ rupees) at Cawnpore. The total municipal income of the year was Rx. 307,000, besides Rx. 211,000 borrowed from Government for works of water supply and drainage. Out of the normal expenditure of Rx. 468,000, 49 per cent. was devoted to conservancy, hospitals, drainage, streets, roads, public works, and other objects for promoting the public health and convenience; 3 per cent. was spent on education, 12 per cent. on police, lighting, and fire establishments.

The towns which spent most on water supply, drainage, and public works during the year were Cawnpore, Rx. 89,000; Benares, Rx. 37,000; Lucknow, Rx. 89,000; Agra, Rx. 96,000, and Allahabad, Rx. 71,500. In Cawnpore the waterworks were completed and opened during March 1894, two years after the work began; in Agra extensions of the water supply system, together with surface drains, were carried out; in Benares the daily consumption of water rose from 500,000 gallons to 1,500,000 gallons, prejudice against pipe water ceased, and the sewage system was begun; in Lucknow the water supply has been extended; and in Allahabad the daily consumption of pure filtered water already exceeds 7 gallons per head of the population. In Naini Tal and Mussoorie the waterworks were completed and taken over by the town.

The local Government report that the progress made with sanitation, water supply, and sewerage in the large cities was satisfactory, and that the financial position of the municipalities was good.

Punjab.

The number of municipalities in the Punjab was eight of the first class and 141 of the second class, or 149 in all, containing a population of 2,018,464, besides six small towns, which had a modified form of municipal administration without being constituted as municipalities. On 111 municipal committees, two-thirds or more of the members are chosen by the ratepayers, in 38 all the members are nominated. The total number of members on all the committees was 1,664, divided thus :—

Non-official	- 1,342	Indians	- 1,534
Official	- 322	Europeans or Eurasians	- 130

Elections were held during the year in several considerable towns, and 267 seats were filled by election. In the city of Delhi the elections were keenly contested. In the Lahore division 18,055 voters went to the polls out of 25,815, or 75 per cent. of all the electors. For the whole year the proportion of electors voting at all contested elections was 59 per cent. In the small towns of the interior some of the elections were uncontested.

Nine municipal committees held more than 30 meetings a-piece during the year, and 12 committees held less than 8 meetings. The general working of the committees throughout the province is reported to be satisfactory, and in some districts to be good. The Amritsar committee is said to do its work zealously and usefully. In a few towns jealousy is said to exist among the factions

factions, represented on the committees, and in some of the smaller towns to the north committees display a tendency to raise the salaries of their friends, and to sell public lands below the market value. MUNICIPALITIES.

The chief municipal tax was the octroi, which yielded Rx. 288,000 in 149 towns, while the other taxes produced Rx. 23,200; the incidence of the total revenue from taxation was 1.43 rupees per head of the population. The total municipal income of the year from all sources was Rx. 429,000; no loans were raised during the year. The expenditure was Rx. 411,000, out of which Rx. 19,000 were spent on water supply, Rx. 21,000 on drainage, Rx. 51,000 on conservancy, Rx. 36,000 on hospitals and vaccination, Rx. 20,000 on streets and roads, Rx. 56,000 on schools, &c., Rx. 16,600 on interest, Rx. 13,000 on repayment of loans, and Rx. 62,000 on police, fire-engines and street lighting. The Delhi waterworks were completed, with the exception of the reserve wells; waterworks were under construction at Ambala, Kohat and Dalhousie; waterworks extensions were made at Simla, Lahore, Peshawur and Rawalpindi; large drainage and sewage schemes were begun at Delhi, Simla, Ludhiana and Gujranwala.

The town of Rangoon contains a population of 194,000, and its municipal affairs are managed by a committee, composed mainly of 18 elected and 6 nominated members with a salaried president. A general election took place during the year, but there was no contest, and for eight of the elective vacancies no candidate was chosen by the constituencies. Sixteen of the members were Europeans or Eurasians, and 8 were Asiatics; 21 were non-officials, and four, including the president, were officials. Fifteen general meetings and 54 sub-committee meetings were held during the year; the attendance at the general meetings averaged 13 members, or 54 per cent. of the whole strength. The income of the municipality was Rx. 212,000, out of which Rx. 75,000 accrued from rates on houses and lands; Rx. 31,900 from the proceeds and rents of municipal properties; and Rx. 72,300 from contributions from provincial and local funds. No loan was raised during the year. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rx. 241,000, of which Rx. 47,000 were spent on waterworks, Rx. 35,600 on conservancy, Rx. 13,100 on hospitals and vaccination, Rx. 28,700 on streets and roads, Rx. 38,600 on reclamation of swamps, Rx. 5,400 on education, and Rx. 37,100 on the interest (Rx. 22,500) and repayment (Rx. 14,600) of loans. The outstanding debt of the municipality at the end of the year was Rx. 414,000. The chief works of the year were the high level waterworks and the reclamation of swamps. The pneumatic sewage disposal system worked well during the year; and the sections of the town supplied with this sewage system show a decreased death-rate. The town birth-rate remained about the same as in the preceding year; the death-rate was 35.8 per mille, against 32.4 in the preceding year for the whole town. Burma. Rangoon.

The number of municipalities in Burma outside Rangoon was 41 as compared with 39 in the previous year, and they contained a total population of 635,000. In 11 of these towns a majority of the municipal members are elected by the rate-payers, in the remaining towns all the members hold their position either *ex-officio* or by nomination. The decision in the case of each municipality, as to whether the method of election or that of nomination shall be adopted, rests with the local government. There are in all 501 members on the several municipal committees, divided thus:— Burma. Interior of Province.

Elected	101	Non-officials	321	Asiatics	365
<i>Ex-officio</i> and nominated.	400	Officials	180	Europeans	136

General elections were held during the year in eight towns; they aroused no particular interest. No town held less than 11 meetings, and only two towns held less than 12 meetings in the year; the average attendance at each meeting ranged from 22 to 88 per cent. of the members; in three towns only was the average attendance below half the total strength of the committee.

The chief sources of municipal taxation are the rates on the annual value of houses and lands, yielding Rx. 43,100 out of a total income from taxation of Rx. 64,100; water rates yielded Rx. 13,100, and conservancy rates Rx. 4,300. The other chief sources of municipal revenue were municipal property, chiefly bazaar

8 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIA

MUNICIPALITIES.

bazaar rents, Rx. 99,900, provincial and other grants and contributions Rx. 3,600. The total income of the year, apart from loans and debt account, was Rx. 173,300. The total expenditure of the year was Rx. 174,800, of which the chief items were Rx. 32,100 on conservancy; Rx. 18,500 on hospitals and dispensaries; Rx. 18,500 on markets and slaughter houses; Rx. 31,000 on streets and roads; Rx. 8,000 on education; and Rx. 1,500 on water supply. Outside Rangoon, Mandalay is the only town in Burma that has a municipal income of over Rx. 10,000. The average incidence of municipal taxation outside Rangoon was $17\frac{1}{3}$ annas a head in Lower and $12\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head in Upper Burma. Rx. 2,200 were borrowed by two towns during the year; Rx. 3,800 were repaid towards outstanding loans, and the balance due on all loans at the end of the year was Rx. 25,500. Besides municipalities there are eight other places in Lower Burma where town funds are raised, the amount during the year being Rx. 10,200, and are managed by committees nominated from among the townfolk.

Central Provinces.

The number of municipalities in the Central Provinces was 53, two less than in the preceding year; ten elections were contested, and at one contest only two of the electors voted; in each of the two towns, where municipalities were closed, the population was considerably under 5,000 souls. A majority of the members of all committees, except that at the hill resort of Pachmarhi, are elected; out of 615 members on all committees, 439 were elected, and 176 were nominated, or *ex-officio*; 138 were officials, and 477 non-officials; 53 were Europeans, and 562 were Natives of India. General elections were held in 21 municipalities, besides five bye-elections; it is reported that "the attendance of voters was not so good as might have been expected." The proportion of electors voting at contested elections ranged from 81 per cent. at little Chindwara, to 15 per cent. at great Chindwara; in 5 out of 10 contested elections more than half of the registered electors voted. The total municipal receipts of the year were Rx. 159,000, of which Rx. 71,300 accrued from octroi duties, and Rx. 24,000 from loans. The total income, apart from loans, was Rx. 2,300 below similar receipts in the previous year; the decrease is attributed to scarcity and bad times. The total municipal expenditure was Rx. 154,500, or Rx. 27,000 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure on waterworks was Rx. 16,000; on conservancy Rx. 25,400; on schools and colleges Rx. 14,700; on streets and roads Rx. 10,700; and on dispensaries, hospitals, and vaccination, Rx. 8,600. The total outstanding debts of all towns was Rx. 111,500.

When reviewing the work of the municipalities, the local authorities commend the work done by the Committees of Nagpore and 11 other towns; the conduct of the Committees of Jubbulpore, Saugor, and eight other towns is censured.

Assam.

The number of municipal bodies in Assam was 14, or two more than in the preceding year; of these three were first-class, and six were second-class municipalities, two were stations, and three were unions. In only one town does the population exceed 10,000; in six of the larger places the majority of the members are elected. In all the 14 towns the members are divided thus: nominated 95, elected 54, total 149, of whom 94 were non-officials and 55 officials, 117 were Natives of India and 32 Europeans. General elections took place at Sylhet, Silchar, Gauhati, and Dibrugarh, besides two or three bye-elections; the proportion of registered voters attending the polls ranged from one-fifth to one-third of the electorate. The total income of the 14 towns increased from Rx. 15,400 to Rx. 19,200, of which Rx. 9,400 accrued from taxation. The two chief items of taxation were Rx. 4,500 from rates on houses and lands, and Rx. 1,900 from tolls on roads and ferries. Among the other receipts, the larger items were Rx. 2,200 from grants by the Provincial Government, and Rx. 2,000 from markets and slaughter-houses. The incidence of municipal taxation was $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per head of the population. The total expenditure was Rx. 19,000, of which the chief items were Rx. 6,000 on conservancy and drainage; Rx. 3,300 on water supply, and Rx. 4,300 on roads, markets, and buildings.

Madras.
Madras City

For the municipality of Madras there are 34 members, of whom 25 are elected by 5,526 ratepayers. There were during the year 16 elections

lections, of which six were contested; at these six an average of 41 per cent. of the registered electors recorded their votes. The names on the roll of qualified voters represent 11 per cent. of the total inhabitants of the city. At 19 meetings of the Commissioners the average attendance of members was 12, or 20 per cent. less than in the previous year; 18 members attended less than 10 meetings during the year; and five members lost their seats by absenting themselves from three consecutive general meetings. The total income of the year, apart from loans, was Rs. 131,000, or Rs. 8,000 more than in the preceding year; of the year's total Rs. 97,000 accrued from taxation, which fell on the population at the rate of 2.14 rupees per head; the principal tax is one of 10 per cent. on houses and lands. No new tax was imposed during the year. The total expenditure came to Rs. 127,000, of which Rs. 56,000 were spent on water supply, drainage, hospitals, sanitation and conservancy; Rs. 19,000 on streets, roads, and other public works; and Rs. 18,400 on the interest for and repayment of debt. A scheme for extending the new water supply was sanctioned, and a loan of Rs. 40,000 was raised for the purpose during the year; and new mains were laid for the existing water supply. The quantity of water supplied was 7 per cent. less than in 1893-94. Water from the Red Hills Lake, the present but altogether inadequate source of supply for the municipality, continues to contain a good deal of sediment, and is pronounced by the analyst to be "bad." The registered municipal death-rate was 38 per mille against 41 in 1893, and 46 in 1892. The mean of the previous decade was 39. The outstanding debt of the municipality amounts to Rs. 287,000, against which must be set the sinking fund, which now amounts to Rs. 103,000. The payments to the sinking fund during the year were Rs. 6,100, and the charge for interest was Rs. 12,000.

The number of municipalities in the interior of Madras was 56, or one more than in the previous year. The councils were partly elective in 34 of these towns. In 35 towns the councils elected their own chairman; the privilege of electing its chairman was withdrawn from the Anantapur municipality, on its failure to elect a chairman at three successive meetings held for that purpose. There are 871 municipal councillors in all, divided thus:—

Interior of the Madras Presidency.

Elected	-	382	Non-officials	-	677	Indians	-	726
Nominated	-	489	Officials	-	194	Europeans and Eurasians	-	145

There was an increase of 3 per cent. in the total municipal income, which came to Rs. 270,000; of this, Rs. 145,000 came from taxation, the chief items being Rs. 68,000 from rates on lands and houses, Rs. 34,600 from tolls; and the average incidence of taxation was 13½ annas per head of the population. The chief sources of miscellaneous receipts were fees and revenue from markets and slaughterhouses, Rs. 15,300, and grants from Government, local funds, and other sources, Rs. 44,600. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 241,900, of which the chief items were public works, including drainage and water supply, Rs. 83,900; education, Rs. 31,100; medical services and sanitation, Rs. 79,800; lighting and miscellaneous purposes, Rs. 20,000. The outstanding public debt of all municipalities was Rs. 59,000, after deducting moneys at credit of the various sinking funds; loans raised during the year amounted to Rs. 19,100. The expenditure of the year on water supply and drainage was Rs. 39,400. Water supply schemes were completed during the year at the towns of Madura and Kumbakonam, and were in progress at the towns of Adoni, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly; in each case considerable grants-in aid have been made from provincial funds.

The Municipality of Bombay is administered by a committee consisting of 72 members, of whom 16 are nominated by the Government, 36 are elected by the ratepayers, 16 by the justices, 2 by the Chamber of Commerce, and 2 by the University. Fifteen of the members were Europeans and the rest were Indians; among the latter 23 were Hindoos, 22 were Parsees, and 10 were Malamadans.

Bombay. Bombay City.

The total income of the municipality, exclusive of loans, was Rs. 654,000, or (excluding premia on loans in 1893-94) Rs. 24,000 more than in the previous year;

10 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

MUNICIPALITIES.

year; of this total, Rx. 517,000 accrued from municipal taxation rates and market receipts, the balance being contributions from Government and receipts from other property. The chief items of revenue were the general tax, which yielded Rx. 186,000, the water tax, which yielded Rx. 139,000, and the town duties, which yielded Rx. 89,000. Under two of these items the receipts were about the same as in the previous year; but the water tax increased 8 per cent., in consequence of better administration, without any enhancement of rates. The total expenditure of the year came to Rx. 758,000 of which Rx. 121,000 were from borrowed money. The chief items of outlay from current revenue were Rx. 140,000 on the public health department, Rx. 167,000 on streets and other public works, and Rx. 203,000 on the sinking and fund of the city debt. The expenditure from loan funds amounted to Rx. 121,000, of which the largest item was Rx. 65,000 for sewerage works. The quantity of water in the storage lakes was abundant. The quantity of the water supplied to the city was fair; additional filtration is under discussion; but the greatest sanitary need is for the surface drainage of water-logged areas in three outlying sections of the town. Sewage and drainage schemes are being prosecuted. The death-rate of the year in Bombay was 33.25 per mile, against 28.16 in the previous year, and 28.10 the average of five years. The outstanding debt of the city at the end of the year was Rx. 3,675,000, against which may be set Rx. 524,000 invested in bonds and sinking and other funds belonging to the municipality; the charges for interest and repayment of debt during the year amounted to Rx. 203,000, or about Rx. 10,000 less than in the preceding year. No fresh loan was raised during 1894-95.

Interior of the
Bombay
Presidency,
1893-94.

The total number of municipalities in the interior of Bombay was 171; two municipalities were abolished during the year. The population within municipal limits was 2,282,000, besides the population of Bombay city. The total number of municipal commissioners in these towns was 2,429, of whom 909 were elected, and the rest nominated by the Government; the proportion of Asiatics to Europeans was 11 to 1, and of non-officials to officials $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 on these bodies. There was improvement in the regularity of attendance at municipal meetings; 12 towns are reported as having failed to hold four, the prescribed number of meetings in the year; some towns held many more than the minimum number of meetings; the Ahmedabad municipality held 82 meetings and almost everywhere the number of members present at a meeting averaged more than half the strength. The income of the municipalities including loans, was Rx. 581,000, as compared with Rx. 558,000 of the preceding year; the income from taxation, after payment of refunds, was Rx. 282,000. Numerous changes of taxation were made, chiefly in the direction of improvement of existing direct taxes. Loans to the amount of Rx. 52,000 were raised during the year. In Hyderabad a cess was introduced, but for the rest no new taxation was imposed. The expenditure from income increased proportionately to the revenue. The total outlay on "public health and convenience" was Rx. 270,000, against Rx. 224,000 of the preceding year, and on education was Rx. 67,000, against Rx. 68,000 of the preceding year. The charge for interest and repayments of loans was Rx. 110,000. Among the most important sanitary works were extensive drainage schemes in Karachi and Ahmedabad, and waterworks in Hyderabad, Shikarpore, Surat, Bandra, Kalyan, Dhulia, and Sholapore. The Local Government, when reviewing the municipal administration in June 1895, said, "there was no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress of the municipal administration in the presidency; while in the case of some of the municipalities there was much cause for satisfaction, more especially in reference to the important water supply and drainage schemes in progress, which were under preparation, and recently completed."

BERAR.

The number of municipalities in Berar was 11, as in the previous year, and in seven of these towns the majority of the municipal committees were elected by the ratepayers.

There are altogether 164 members, divided thus:

Elected	- 88	Non-officials	- 112	Asiatics	- 107
Nominated	- 76	Officials	- 52	Europeans	- 29

The proportion of municipal electors to the total population of the town varies from half per cent. in Amraoti to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Basim. In seven municipalities there occurred 30 vacancies, for which 71 candidates presented themselves. Out of 6,077 registered voters, 1,177 recorded their votes; and the proportion of voters going to the poll ranged from 6 to 46 per cent. in the different towns; the proportion was again smallest in Amraoti, the largest town of the province. The total income of the municipalities was Rx. 25,600, of which Rx. 4,800 accrued from taxes on trades and professions, Rx. 2,000 from water-rates, Rx. 1,900 from conservancy tax, and Rx. 8,000 from municipal property, markets, and institutions. Municipal income apart from loans and grants ranged from 11 annas in Shegaon to $2\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per head of the population in Akola. Taxation, apart from other income, ranged from three annas per head in Shegaon to $21\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head of the population in Buldana. The total expenditure was Rx. 26,000, of which Rx. 1,500 were spent on waterworks, Rx. 16,700 on public health and convenience, Rx. 1,110 on public safety, Rx. 1,700 on public instruction, Rx. 3,400 on repayment of loans, and Rx. 1,600 on administration and collection charges. Nine out of the 11 municipalities contribute towards schools or colleges, and six towards libraries; four expend money on fire establishments, and only four spent more than Rx. 100 on water supply. Only one municipality had less than 12 meetings in the year, and nine had more than 20 meetings of their committees; the average attendance at municipal meetings was more than half of the members of each committee in eight out of the 11 towns.

MUNICIPALITIES.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

The constitution of district boards with precise powers and responsibilities under the law took place more recently than the creation of municipalities; but in most provinces district committees had for many years given assistance or exercised control in the administration of local roads, local hospitals, and local schools. In all the more advanced provinces, district boards are now constituted under different enactments. In Madras, the boards have the power of receipt of local taxation, and in Bengal they are empowered to decide at what rate, within the legal maximum, the road cess shall be levied in each district; but in the most part the district boards do not possess powers of taxation; they administer funds, or the yield of specific imposts, made over to them for expenditure on roads, schools, hospitals, and sanitation, within their jurisdiction. In some provinces the district boards delegate much of their detailed work to divisional, or minor boards, which are constituted under the law, and are responsible for subdivisions or parts of a district.

DISTRICT BOARDS.
General.

In Bengal there were 38 district boards and 103 local boards, one additional board having been constituted during the year. On the district boards there were 394 members, of whom 329 were elected by the local boards; on the local boards were 1,231 members, of whom 440 were elected. Out of the number of 2,025 members, 403 were officials and 311 were Europeans and Asiatics. Of the non-official members, 771 were landholders or their representatives and 503 were lawyers. These numbers and proportions were much the same as in the previous year. During the year no general elections for district boards were held; a few bye-elections occurred, most of which were successful. In the year 1894-95 each district board held on the average 15 meetings: no board held more than 24, and none less than 10; and the average attendance at each meeting was 9.8 members, or about half the full strength. The local boards held on the average 11 meetings apiece, at which the average attendance was 5.5 members, or 45 per cent. of the full strength. The number of meetings that had to be adjourned for lack of a quorum was less than last year for district, and considerably larger in the case of local boards.

Bengal.

The Bengal boards enjoyed during the year an income of Rx. 667,000, of which the largest items were road cess, Rx. 356,000; contributions from special funds, Rx. 79,000; cattle pound fees, Rx. 43,600; and receipts from

12 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

DISTRICT BOARDS.

from ferries and other similar sources, Rx. 104,000. The expenditure of the year was Rx. 666,700, of which the chief items were roads, bridges, and waterways, Rx. 418,000; education, Rx. 112,800; hospitals, &c., Rx. 15,100. There was an outlay of Rx. 2,600 for famine relief, mostly in the Darbhanga district. Of the money devoted by the boards to education, 71 per cent. was spent on primary education. The expenditure on sanitary improvements rose from Rx. 8,400 to Rx. 8,600, of which Rx. 6,400 were spent on water supply.

Respecting the work of the boards, the Lieutenant Governor, at the end of a five years' tenure of office, said the district boards were "a valuable agency for assisting the executive of the districts with information as to local wants and conditions, and advice in the manifold details of internal district administration. The boards represent * * * the chief interests of the district, and the questions * * * before them are important enough to arouse their interest, while * * * the officer who wields the executive power in the district gives effect to their decisions. With the local boards it is different. It has hitherto been impossible to * * * give them work of sufficient importance to enlist their interest keenly."

North-West Provinces and Oudh.

In the North-West Provinces and Oudh there were, as in the previous year, four district committees and 44 district boards. The boards consisted of 1,481 members, who were divided as follows:—

Elected - - -	1,218		Indians - - -	1,417
Nominated - - -	263		Europeans - - -	64

The committees consist of 82 members, who are divided as follows:—

Nominated - - -	53		Indians - - -	63
<i>Ex-officio</i> - - -	29		Europeans - - -	19

The total expenditure of the boards and committees during the year was Rx. 379,000. The normal income of Rx. 250,000 (of which Rx. 189,000 came from local rates) was supplemented by contributions from provincial and other revenues of Rx. 136,000.

The district boards held on an average 13 meetings each, and the district committees 7 meetings each. Both on the boards and on the committees the average attendance at meetings was poor; at the boards it was less than 33 per cent. of the members, and at the committees less than 35 per cent.

The administration of the boards and committees during the year was reported to be satisfactory so far as hospitals, vaccination, roads, and arboriculture were concerned. Little encouragement was given by the boards to schools and education. Many works of public utility were constructed by private liberality under the auspices of the boards. In many districts roads and bridges had been injured by the floods of a previous year, and considerable sums were devoted to making good these losses. In several districts members of boards devoted much attention to testing and improving the registration of vital statistics.

Punjab.

In every district of the Punjab, except Simla, there was a district board constituted under Act XX of 1883; and in all districts, except four inland and seven frontier districts, there were subordinate local boards acting under the district boards; the local boards in three districts were closed at the beginning of the year. In 12 districts, situate on or near the frontier, the district boards are composed entirely of nominated members, and in the other 18 the members are in part nominated or *ex officio*, and in part are elected delegates from the local boards. Of the 69 local boards 12 are filled up wholly by nomination, and 57 partly by nomination and partly by election. Out of a total of 2,613 members the number of elected members in the whole province was 1,278, and of nominated members 1,335. The number of non-officials on the boards was 2,277, and the officials were 336. Elections to the local boards were held in many districts during the year; out of 193 vacant seats, concerning which

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returns are given, 79 were contested; elsewhere the interest taken in the elections is said to have been small. Ten out of the 30 district boards held less than four meetings during the year, which is the minimum number of meetings required by the rules; in 15 districts the average attendance at meetings of the district boards was less than half the number of members. Of the 69 local boards only 33 held the prescribed number of six or more meetings, while two local boards held no meetings at all; at 27 of the local boards the average attendance of members exceeded half of the whole strength. The local officers report that the district boards "have on the whole worked satisfactorily," while the local boards have been of little use.

DISTRICT BOARDS

Excluding debt transactions, the year's income of all the boards came to Rx. 294,400, of which the chief items were Rx. 239,000 from local rates, and Rx. 7,800 from school fees. The total expenditure of the year was Rx. 293,000, of which the chief items were: education, Rx. 63,000; hospitals, vaccination, and other medical or sanitary charges, Rx. 35,000; experimental cultivation, horse and cattle fairs, veterinary and botanical charges, &c., Rx. 15,700; and roads and other public works, Rx. 99,500. Of the last-mentioned grant, Rs. 8,900 was spent on water supply and drainage.

In every district of the Central Provinces except the backward tract of Maudla, district councils and local boards, subordinate to those councils, have been established. There are 17 district councils and 53 local boards. The total number of members on these bodies was 1,192, divided thus:—

Central Provinces.

Elected members -	900	Non-officials	1,067	Asiatics -	-	1,166
Nominated or <i>ex officio</i> -	292	Officials	125	Europeans or		
				Eurasians -		26

Four hundred and ninety-five meetings were held, as compared with 490 in the previous year. Of 126 officials the average attendance was 90, but of 1,067 non-officials the average attendance was only 398, or 37 per cent. Difficulty is still found in securing the regular attendance of members who reside in the interior, sometimes many miles from where the board meets. No general elections were held in nine, but bye-elections in 11, districts; all but two of the by-elections were fairly-well attended. The maintenance and construction of metalled roads is undertaken by the Provincial Public Works Department in behalf of the councils, which, however, advise upon road projects within their jurisdiction. Education is one of the most important matters with which the councils deal; they have charge of all primary and many middle schools, and they administer the grant-in-aid funds available for rural schools. The income of the councils and boards was Rx. 80,500, of which Rx. 31,000 were yielded by local rates, Rx. 17,200 by cattle-pound fees, and Rx. 10,400 by contributions from provincial funds. The main items of their expenditure were Rx. 32,500 on roads and other works, Rx. 28,300 on schools, and Rx. 7,100 on hospitals and vaccination.

In Assam there are 19 local boards, constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation of 1879. The total number of members on the district boards was 372, of whom 57 were officials and 315 non-officials; 142 were elected, and 229 were natives of India. The boards enjoyed for the year 1894-95 an income of Rx. 121,000, or Rx. 13,000 in excess of the previous year. The local rates yielded Rx. 64,000, or Rx. 7,800 above their yield in 1893-94. The boards spent Rx. 128,600; 58 per cent. of the total expenditure was devoted to public works, 14 per cent. to education, and 5½ per cent. to sanitary and medical objects. The outlay on village sanitation was Rx. 6,400.

Assam.

In Madras there were 21 district boards, with not less than 24 members on each, of whom one-half are elected by the taluk or subdivisional boards. The members of 85 taluk boards are appointed by Government from the residents and ratepayers of the taluk. On all the boards there were 1,776 members, of whom 1,228 were non-officials and 548 were officials; out of the latter number 76 were members elected by taluk boards to be their representatives on the district boards. Below the taluk boards were 352 village unions, which were occupied chiefly with local sanitation and the management of elementary schools, markets,

Madras.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

markets, and other local institutions entrusted to them by the taluk boards. The district boards held 236 meetings, at which the average attendance was, as in the preceding year, 17 (12 non-officials and five officials), out of an average strength of 31 members. The taluk boards held 1,139 meetings, at which the average attendance was seven members (five non-officials and two officials), out of an average strength of 13 on each board. The village unions held 4,798 meetings, or 147 more than in the previous year. The Local Government considered the working of the local boards and panchayets to have been "on the whole satisfactory."

The income of all the boards during the year was Rx. 816,000, or Rx. 2,000 more than in the previous year. The chief sources of income were: local rates, tolls, and taxes, Rx. 602,000; grants from provincial and other funds, Rx. 32,000; school fees, Rx. 21,000; rents from markets, ferries, and fisheries, Rx. 70,000; loans, Rx. 40,000. The expenditure of the year was Rx. 796,000, of which Rx. 389,000 were spent on roads, ferries, and other public works; Rx. 173,900 on medical and sanitary purposes, and Rx. 114,000 on education. Out of the public-works outlay, Rx. 13,000 were spent on new roads, and Rx. 215,000 were spent on the maintenance of old roads. The expenditure on public works was Rx. 23,000 more than in the previous year. The length of new roads made during the year was 159 miles, and of roads kept in repair by local boards was 20,597 miles. The expenditure on sanitation, as distinguished from hospitals and vaccination, was Rx. 48,090, of which Rx. 9,000 were spent on improving the water supply.

The Local Government, after reviewing the reports and proceedings of the several boards for 1894-95, pronounced that "the administration of local affairs during the year continued to be, on the whole, fairly efficient. Five districts were conspicuous for good administration in two districts the administration continued to be far from efficient. Much, however, remains to be done, especially for the improvement of communications and the extension of vaccination."

Bombay.

In Bombay there were, as in the preceding year, 23 district and 202 taluk (or subdivisional) boards; all these boards are elective, except in three backward districts, and seven exceptional subdivisions. On the boards sat 3,430 members, who, according to the latest returns available, were divided thus:—

Elected	- 1,544	Non-officials	- 2,709	Asiatics	- - 3,286
Nominated	- 1,877	Officials	- - 781	Europeans and Eurasians	- 204

There was a small increase in the number of meetings held by the boards, and in the average attendance of members. The total income of the boards was Rx. 460,300, of which more than half accrued from local rates or cesses on land; the next largest was contributions from provincial funds. The total expenditure was Rx. 492,200, the chief items being public works and education. The income was 2 per cent. below, and the expenditure was 8 per cent. above, the corresponding figures of the previous year. The outlay on water supply was Rx. 44,600 (or 9 per cent. larger than in 1893-94).

Berar.

In Berar there were six district and 21 taluk (or subdivisional) boards. Each taluk board consists of 18 members, of whom 12 are elected by the people. The members of the district boards are, for the most part, elected by the taluk boards. The members of the 27 boards were divided thus:—

	TOTAL	Nominated	Elected	Non-officials	Officials	Native	European
District Boards	155	33	122	132	23	148	7
Taluk Boards	378	127	251	346	32	378	0

All the boards held more than the minimum number of meetings prescribed by the rules. Seventy-one vacancies occurred on the taluk boards during the year, for which 124 candidates came forward. Out of 22,024 persons entitled to

to vote, 2,143, or $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., recorded their votes. The income of the local boards was Rx. 65,900, of which Rx. 47,400 accrued from provincial and local rates and taxes; Rx. 4,900 from school fees; and Rx. 10,200 from provincial contributions. The expenditure was Rx. 65,800, of which Rx. 20,100 were devoted to education, Rx. 4,100 to village conservancy, Rx. 28,500 to roads and other public works. A sum of Rx. 4,000 was spent on improving the water supply of villages. DISTRICT BOARDS.

PORT TRUSTS.

The custody of harbours and the administration of harbour and shore affairs are placed by law in the hands of port commissioners, who are appointed for each of the chief ports. Members of these port trusts are for the most part appointed by the Local Governments, and are usually representative of the various Indian and commercial interests of the place. Port trustees are empowered, subject to the control of the Government, to levy dues, to contract loans for port improvements, to do all that may be needed for the maintenance of the harbour and its approaches, and to erect warehouses, jetties, and docks for the convenience of traders and shipping. The Local Governments and, so far as can be judged, the public, are well satisfied with the work done by the various port trusts. The commissioners of port trusts are the only members of local public bodies who receive a small fee for each attendance at meetings for business. No members of municipal councils, or of district or local boards, receive any fees for the performance of their local duties. PORT TRUSTS.

The Bombay Port Trust have now managed the affairs of the Bombay Harbour and its approaches for 25 years, during which period many and great improvements in the docks and wharves have been effected. The value of the foreign trade of the port has risen from 32 to 63 millions of tens of rupees, and of the coasting trade, from 7 to 21 millions; new docks with wharves, lines to the termini of the railways, warehouses and steam appliances for loading have been provided; a great petroleum trade has arisen, and has been accommodated. The revenues of the trust have been raised from Rx. 115,000 to Rx. 488,000 a year. The trade and the traders at or frequenting Bombay appear to be much satisfied with the manner in which the port trust have discharged their stewardship. Bombay.

In the year 1894-95 the income of the trust was Rx. 488,000, or about the same as in the preceding year. The large decreases in receipts from the two staple export items, cotton and wheat, were counterbalanced by increases under other heads, especially under imports of piece goods. Dock fees yielded Rx. 235,000 against Rx. 237,000, and warehouse rents Rx. 110,000 against Rx. 104,000, in the previous year. The expenditure was Rx. 487,000, of which the chief items were Rx. 128,000 for interest and repayment of debt, and Rx. 110,000 spent on the wet docks. Among the more important works of the year were a new pier, a new coal wharf, reclamations of the foreshore, and improved approaches from the wharves to the railway termini. The expenditure debited to capital during the year was Rx. 74,000. The port trust had spent up to April 1895 a sum of Rx. 5,440,000 in improving their property and meeting the requirements of the trade; at the close of the year their outstanding debt was Rx. 5,075,000, of which Rx. 3,013,000 were due to Government. More steamers entered the port than in any previous year, and the total steam tonnage entered during the year was 2,668,000 tons.

The income of the Calcutta Port Trust was Rx. 434,000, the same as in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rx. 409,000, inclusive of the Kidderpore Dock Account. The new docks were opened in September 1892; they have cost Rx. 2,874,000, which sum raises the total port trust debt to Rx. 3,876,000; 182 vessels resorted to the new docks, as compared with 39 vessels in the previous year. The receipts at the docks came to Rx. 31,500, while the charges for working expenses were Rx. 33,400; the total deficit of the year on account of the new docks was Rx. 91,200, besides Rx. 40,000 due

PORT TRUSTS

on account of interest, the payment of which is temporarily in abeyance. The special tolls, imposed to meet the charges on account of the new docks, yielded Rx. 81,400. It is hoped that this deficit and the need for special taxes may grow less year by year. The largest item of Port expenditure was, approximately, Rx. 160,000 for interest on the debt, besides Rx. 26,000 on sinking funds and repayments of loans. The outlay on improving approaches to the Port increased from Rx. 39,300 on the previous year to Rx. 48,400. There were 26 casualties in the Port and its approaches, of which only one was serious, as compared with 15 casualties in the preceding year. The number and tonnage of sea-going vessels entering and leaving the Port during the last five years has been:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Number of vessels -	2,096	2,204	2,126	2,004	2,071
Gross tonnage - -	4,948,000	5,324,000	5,267,000	5,187,000	5,517,338

In the last year 1,732 of the vessels were steamers, with a tonnage of 4,924,504 for steamers entering and leaving, or 89 per cent. of the gross tonnage of the year.

Rangoon

The year 1894-95 showed a further increase of 51,000 tons, or nearly 3 per cent., in the shipping visiting the Port of Rangoon. The revenue of the Port Trust decreased 2 per cent., as compared with 1893-94, while the expenditure decreased 15 per cent. The decrease of expenditure was due to no large new works having been undertaken. The total net charge on account of interest on the Port debts was Rx. 3,470 on outstanding liabilities of Rx. 64,400; Rx. 5,000 of debt was paid off during the year. Rx. 37,000 were spent on works of improvement, among which were extensions of wharves and jetties and reclamation of the strand bank. Seven accidents to shipping took place during the year in the harbour and approaches; in no case was material damage done.

Madras.

The receipts of the Madras Port Trust were Rx. 50,900, or Rx. 200 less than in the preceding year, and the expenditure of the year was Rx. 46,500. There was an increase in imports of cotton goods and liquors, and a decrease in grain and metals. There was a general increase in the chief articles of export, especially in cotton, hides, rice, seeds, and oil. A further expenditure of Rx. 27,400 was incurred on the Madras harbour works, against Rx. 22,800 in the previous year; and by the end of the year 1894-95 the total outlay had reached Rx. 1,246,000, against the total sanctioned estimate of Rx. 1,238,000. The southern arm of the harbour was completed; and the Madras harbour works are now finished, so far as the two arms of the harbour and the pier-heads are concerned; the total length of the north pier is 3,816 feet.

Karachi.

The income and expenditure of the Karachi Port Trust were respectively Rx. 87,000 and Rx. 59,000, as compared with Rx. 86,000 and Rx. 56,000 in the previous year. There was an increase in the exports of hides and raw cotton, and a large increase in the imports of railway material and cotton goods. The wheat exports were, however, far below those of the year 1891-92, when 618,000 tons of grain were despatched from Karachi, as compared with 280,000 in 1894-95, and 321,000 in 1893-94. The exports of oil-seeds were considerably below those of the previous year. The principal improvements of the year were the deepening of the port entrance and channel, from which 581,000 tons of sand were removed by dredging during the year; the James Wharf; and an import and an export yard at the seaside railway station.

There are other minor ports at which smaller sums are raised yearly and expended

expended on improvements. The value of the total foreign trade of the five PORT TRUSTS principal ports during the past four years is set forth below ;—

NAME OF PORT.	Value of the Total Foreign Trade, in Merchandise only, excluding re-exports, during the Year.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay - - - - -	66,352,000	65,674,000	67,999,000	63,159,000
Calcutta - - - - -	63,982,000	63,640,000	69,927,000	71,319,000
Rangoon - - - - -	12,615,000	12,525,000	10,799,000	10,431,000
Madras - - - - -	8,918,000	9,068,000	10,304,000	10,986,000
Kwachi - - - - -	11,311,000	7,546,000	11,040,000	10,641,000

STATEMENT showing the Number of Municipalities in India, their Receipts and their Expenditure, for the Year 1894-95.

	Bengal.		North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Burma.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Madras.		Bombay.		Minor Provinces.	TOTAL.
	Presidency Corporation.	District Municipalities.						Presidency Corporation.	District Municipalities.	Presidency Corporation.	District Municipalities.		
Number of Municipalities	1	148	103	149	42	53	14	1	56	1	170	19	755
Population according to the Census of 1891	681,560	2,725,434	3,154,741	2,014,893	841,355	600,805	84,727	452,518	1,675,047	821,764	2,247,353	262,832	15,653,860
Receipts:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Octroi	-	-	277,317	294,020	-	71,304	-	-	-	122,809	227,008	20,008	1,022,466
Other Taxation	409,737	231,348	62,456	20,595	120,081	21,982	9,368	99,748	144,598	434,922	148,051	2,863	1,715,909
Sources other than Taxation (excluding Deposits and Advances)	75,380	58,410	81,381	116,573	232,994	35,149	9,396	31,970	96,074	95,108	132,332	11,510	978,173
Loans	-	85,500	126,385	9,472	2,250	24,000	400	-	19,862	165	16,550	8,219	202,603
TOTAL (1894-95)	Rx. 485,117	Rx. 975,258	Rx. 547,539	Rx. 440,600	Rx. 364,925	Rx. 152,435	Rx. 19,184	Rx. 131,718	Rx. 261,234	Rx. 654,102	Rx. 523,441	Rx. 51,600	Rx. 4,009,213
TOTAL (1893-94)	Rx. 553,927	Rx. 300,888	Rx. 581,181	Rx. 426,874	Rx. 429,338	Rx. 130,730	Rx. 15,300	Rx. 121,551	Rx. 245,242	Rx. 1,278,927	Rx. 462,081	Rx. 43,172	Rx. 4,598,705
Expenditure:													
Cost of Collection and Administration	45,096	34,083	48,370	66,300	34,090	31,245	1,822	14,497	18,367	50,596	119,891	9,118	475,071
Public Health and Conveniences	250,926	293,105	289,100	179,222	259,248	77,727	15,809	82,307	162,722	402,306	300,567	22,831	2,335,370
Public Safety	48,241	20,568	59,508	63,278	28,076	1,108	526	5,608	10,409	88,407	26,308	4,270	357,307
Interest on Debt	107,188	4,245	20,460	15,882	23,016	4,193	72	12,504	3,585	171,207	16,538	1,600	381,395
Miscellaneous	48,178	29,250	46,858	97,098	38,453	23,482	1,195	9,288	43,000	16,926	95,671	9,212	459,517
TOTAL (1894-95)	Rx. 500,229	Rx. 381,251	Rx. 464,296	Rx. 422,770	Rx. 385,589	Rx. 137,754	Rx. 18,934	Rx. 124,204	Rx. 238,089	Rx. 729,442	Rx. 558,975	Rx. 47,037	Rx. 4,008,660
TOTAL (1893-94)	Rx. 500,671	Rx. 301,587	Rx. 552,800	Rx. 408,490	Rx. 402,940	Rx. 120,083	Rx. 14,588	Rx. 121,045	Rx. 202,811	Rx. 1,344,058	Rx. 455,593	Rx. 41,829	Rx. 4,527,231

SANITATION.

SANITATION.

The health of the European troops in India was less satisfactory in 1894 than in the previous year. The total admissions into hospital were in the ratio of 1,508 per 1,000 of the average strength of 71,082, against 1,415 in 1893; the daily average sick-rate was 92, or five per 1,000 more, and the death-rate was 16·07, as compared with 12·61. The chief causes of admission were, as usual, venereal diseases and ague, which accounted for 34 and 27 per cent. respectively of the total sickness. Enteric fever was the chief cause of mortality, yielding a death-rate of 5·75 per 1,000, a slight increase on 5·39, the ratio of the previous year. This fever alone caused 36 per cent. of the total deaths. The liability of young and unacclimatised soldiers to enteric fever is again shown in the year's statistics, for among troops under 25 years of age the death-rate from this disease was 8·51 per 1,000, while among men between the ages of 25 and 29, and between 30 and 34, the mortality equalled 2·92 and 2·37 per 1,000 respectively; and whereas among men of less than two years' service in India the death-rate from enteric fever was 11·31 per 1,000, among men of three to five years' service it was 3·45, and among men of six to ten years' service the rate was 2·18 per 1,000.

European troops.

Cholera was much more prevalent among the European troops in 1894 than in the previous year; the fatal cases rose from 10, or 0·14 per 1,000 of strength in 1893, to 149, or 2·10 per 1,000. Of these, all but three occurred among troops in the Bengal Army, against five in 1893; one in the Madras Army, and two in the Bombay Army.

The loss to the whole European Army in India by invaliding during 1894 amounted to 1,808 men, equal to 25·43 per 1,000 of strength, against 1,769, or 25·25 in 1893. Of the three armies, the proportion of invalids to strength was again highest in Madras, viz., 28·87; in the case of Bengal the proportion was 23·85, and in that of Bombay, 27·21. Out of the total number invalided, 39 per cent. were discharged as unfit for further service, being the same ratio as in 1893. As regards the influence of age and length of residence in India upon invaliding, 60·12 per cent. of the number invalided were under 25 years of age, against 57·43 in 1893, while 37 per cent. were of less than two years' service, and 82 per cent. were of less than five years' service. In the European Army in India, 81 per cent. of the total strength had seen less than five years' service.

The Native troops were again remarkably healthy in 1894. On an average strength of 127,844 the admissions into hospital were in the ratio of 897 per 1,000, against 862 in 1893; the daily sick-rate was 31, a decrease of one per 1,000, and the death-rate was 10·76, against 10·29. Ague continued to rank first among the causes of admission, and yielded 42 per cent. of the total. Respiratory diseases, as usual, were the chief causes of death, and represented a ratio of 3·63 per 1,000 of average strength, against 3·80 in 1893. Pneumonia alone accounted for 367 deaths, or 2·87 per 1,000 of strength, a ratio about four times as high as that among European soldiers from this disease. From malarial fevers there were 258 deaths, equal to 2·02 per 1,000. From these two causes, pneumonia and malarial fever, nearly half of the total deaths were recorded. From cholera the death-rate was 0·56 per 1,000, against 0·20 in 1893. Fevers of all kinds were the cause of 20 per cent. of the total deaths, while among the European troops 39 per cent. of all the deaths were from fevers. From ague, remittent and simple continued fevers, the deaths among the Native troops yielded a ratio of 2·07 per 1,000. Among the European troops the proportion was only 0·56. On the other hand, the death-rate from enteric fever among the Native troops was only 0·05 per 1,000, as compared with 5·75 among the European troops.

Native troops.

The health of the prison population in India, which had improved in 1893, was unsatisfactory in 1894. The ratios of admission into hospital and daily average sick per 1,000 of strength were 1,030 and 39 respectively, against 907 and 35 in 1893. The death-rate rose from 24·30 per 1,000 to 31·84. The average rate of mortality ranged from 58·41 in Coorg to 18·73 in the Punjab. The increase in the death-rate was spread over all the 10 provinces, except the

Jails.

SANITATION.

Punjab, Coorg, and Madras, the most noticeable cases of increase being Bengal and the Central Provinces, the former having recorded a jail death-rate of 47·12 against 32·33 in 1893, and the latter of 28·78 against 19·01. The increase in the general death-rate was mainly due to the greater prevalence of cholera and bowel complaints, the deaths from which rose respectively from 93 and 639 in 1893 to 255 and 933. The Punjab, Berar, Assam, and Coorg jails were entirely free from cholera. The number of deaths under these two heads, per 1,000 of strength, was highest in the jails of the North Western Provinces and Oudh and Bengal, 94 and 80, respectively, against 1 and 21 in 1893.

General population.

Births were registered throughout all the 10 provinces during 1894. The highest mean provincial birth-rates recorded were:—the Punjab, 43·9 per 1,000 of population; North Western Provinces and Oudh, 39·70; the Central Provinces, 38·82; and Bombay, 35·08. In the remaining provinces the rates ranged between 33·3 in Berar and 26·43 in Coorg. In five provinces the birth-rates were higher than in the previous year, and in the remainder they were lower. The birth-rates exceeded the death-rates in seven provinces, the excess per 1,000 varying between 7·7 in Madras, and 0·41 in Assam. The year 1894 was very unhealthy, and the death-rate for all the provinces rose from 25·74 per 1,000 of population in 1893 to 33·98. The highest death-rates were registered in the North Western Provinces and Oudh (42·51), and Berar (42·0). In the remaining eight provinces the rates ranged from 37·22 in the Central Provinces to 20·0 in Madras. In all the provinces, except Coorg, more deaths were registered than in 1893. The greatest increase occurred in the North Western Provinces and Berar, where the death-rates rose from 24·10 and 32·6, respectively, to 42·51 and 42·0.

From all the chief diseases, except small-pox, more deaths were registered than in 1893. From cholera there were 521,647 deaths in 1894, being in the ratio of 2·44 per 1,000 of population, against 216,827, or 1·01, in the previous year. The increase was general over almost all the country, the Punjab and Assam being the only two provinces showing a decrease. The death-rate from cholera was highest in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, 3·80 per 1,000, which was a great increase on the rate of the previous year of 0·26; Bengal came next with 3·32 against 1·78. The improvement in Assam was very marked, the ratio having decreased from 4·35 to 2·69, and in the Punjab the disease was least fatal, only 113 deaths having been registered, against 639 in 1893.

From small-pox there were 41,604 deaths, representing a rate of 0·19 per 1,000, against 63,178, or 0·29, in 1893. The diminution of 21,574 was distributed over all the provinces, except the Punjab, Assam, and Berar. In no province did the death-rate exceed one per 1,000, the highest being 0·8 in Assam.

Fever mortality was greatly in excess of the previous year. In the 10 provinces the total deaths numbered 4,952,328, equal to 23·23 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 3,716,926, or 17·44. This shows an increase in 1894 of 1,235,402 deaths, in which all the provinces, except Lower Burma, participated. The increase in fever mortality was most marked in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Punjab, and Bengal, whose fever death-rates rose from 18·84, 17·88, 18·95, and 20·78, respectively, in 1893, to 31·88, 25·11, 25·07, and 25·32 in 1894.

The total number of deaths returned under dysentery and diarrhœa was 257,808, or 1·21 per 1,000, against 196,667, or 0·92, in 1893. All the 10 provinces except Assam and Coorg shared in the increase of 61,141.

Vaccination.

The total number of successful vaccinations performed during 1894–95 was 6,869,271, being an increase of 153,137 on the previous year's work. More than 2½ millions (2,684,103) of the total patients were under one year of age, and over three millions (3,198,448) were between the ages of one and six years. The proportion of population protected by the year's operations ranged from 41·41 per 1,000 in Coorg, and 36·58 in the Central Provinces, to 26·81 in the North Western Provinces and Oudh. In the vaccination of infants the best results were obtained from the Punjab and Bombay, where 57·4 and 57·3 per cent., respectively, of the children born during the year, estimating the annual births

births at 40 per 1,000 of population, were protected against small-pox. In two other provinces (the Central Provinces and Berar) the percentage was over 50, and in the remainder it ranged from 29·8 in the North Western Provinces and Oudh to 14·2 in Bengal and 9·3 in Coorg.

SANITATION.

Some of the important sanitary works which have been either completed, in progress, or under consideration during 1894, were as follows:—In Calcutta further progress was made in the improvement of bustees, or clusters of Native huts. The Pulta water works continued to give satisfaction. The supply of water is equal to 36·66 gallons per head of population for the town proper, and 19·94 gallons for the suburban area. In the course of the year the distribution pipes were extended about five miles, bringing the total length up to 307 miles, and the total number of premises connected had reached 25,286. In addition to the filtered supply, over 4½ million gallons of unfiltered water are supplied daily in the town and suburbs. The new Worthington engine at Tallah, the largest pumping-engine in India, started well, and so far as the machinery is concerned, there is now at this station, through which the whole of the town supply passes, ample provision. Further improvements were also carried out in the drainage of the municipality. At the close of the year (1894-95) the total length of sewers was about 207 miles, and the number of premises connected with them was 28,612, of which 622 connections were made during the year. Sewerage works in the suburban area were progressing, but the drainage project was still under consideration.

Bengal.

The municipalities of the interior of Bengal spent Rx. 208,683 on sanitary works, an increase of Rx. 47,967 on the sum expended in 1893. The district boards spent Rx. 38,605 in improving rural areas, against Rx. 21,773; while in towns sanitary works were carried out at an estimated cost of Rx. 9,345 against Rx. 37,920. A further sum of Rx. 25,145, contributed by private individuals, was expended chiefly on tanks and wells. The most important sanitary event of the year was the opening of the Arrah water works by the Lieutenant Governor in April. The works have given general satisfaction, and the water is pronounced to be excellent in quality and appreciated by the people. The construction of the Howrah water works was progressing and was expected to be completed early in 1896, at a total cost of 15 lakhs. Considerable improvement is reported to have taken place in the disposal of the nightsoil of towns. In many places excreta are properly trenched and the ground carefully levelled and cultivated. The Sanitary Board held three meetings during the year, when they discussed, among other matters, the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Bill, since passed into law; the Darjeeling water supply system, which was pronounced to be in good order; the extension of the Bhagalpur water supply; the Dacca sewerage scheme; and a scheme for the water supply of Berhampore. Under the orders of the Board estimates were prepared for a drainage scheme for the Hooghly Municipality, and estimates and plans for the supply of water to Midnapore Town, and to Berhampore, the Maharani Surnamoyi, c.i., having generously undertaken to defray the expenses of the latter provided that the total does not exceed Rx. 22,100, which is the amount estimated by the Sanitary Board. Estimates and plans for other sanitary projects were considered by the Board. Several surveys for sanitary works were also carried out during the year under the auspices of the Board.

In the North Western Provinces and Oudh the most important sanitary undertakings were the Cawnpore and the Lucknow Waterworks, which were opened in March and July respectively in the year under notice, and the results of analyses showed that the water was of good quality. The Cawnpore works cost 14½ lakhs, with yearly maintenance charges of Rx. 15,000, and the Lucknow works cost about 15½ lakhs, with annual charges amounting to Rx. 13,000. A similar scheme for Meerut has been sanctioned. At Agra, Benares, and Naini Tal drainage schemes were being carried out. At Cawnpore the new drainage works in the Sadr Bazaar were completed, and surveys were begun for similar works in Nawabganj and Old Cawnpore. The Sanitary Board held five meetings during the year, and among the more important matters which engaged their attention were the framing of draft rules under the Village Sanitation Act; the question of prohibiting the practice of exhuming

North Western Provinces and Oudh.

SANITATION. cholera corpses in order to burn them; reports on measures taken to remedy obstruction to drainage in the canal districts were also considered, and a memorandum explaining the existing system for the registration of vital statistics was forwarded to Government with suggestions for improving it.

Punjab. In the Punjab several important sanitary works were either executed or in progress during the year. The water supply schemes of Delhi, Dalhousie, Dunera, and Murree were completed, that of Umballa city was in progress, and that of Bhiwani was about to be taken in hand; while similar schemes for several other towns were under consideration. The drainage schemes of Gujranwala, Dinanagar, and Kotnaina were completed, and those of Lahore, Delhi, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Gurdaspur were in progress. Several works of public utility were also constructed by native gentlemen. Among the subjects which occupied the attention of the Sanitary Board were:—Measures for improving the system of registering vital statistics; rules for the conduct of sanitary arrangements at large fairs; the Rawalpindi city and cantonment combined sewerage scheme; and a combined scheme for the drainage of the city and cantonment of Ferozepore.

Burma. In Burma the chief sanitary undertaking of the year was the completion of a high level reservoir with a view to improving the water supply in Rangoon. Four million gallons of water under pressure are now being supplied to the town daily. The Shone sewage system was also extended to fresh areas in Rangoon town. In Akyab and Bassein, the importance of improving the sanitary condition of the towns and of securing a really pure water supply was engaging the attention of the authorities. At Mandalay the municipal committee had under their consideration a scheme for improving the water supply and another for conservancy. A simple set of rules inculcating the first principles of rural sanitation was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner towards the close of the year, and the rules have been promulgated throughout the province. The work done by the Sanitary Board was unimportant, and pending the appointment of a sanitary engineer for the municipalities its sphere of action will be limited in extent.

Central Provinces. In the Central Provinces the Jubbulpore water works extension scheme made good progress, and a scheme was on foot for the extension of the drainage of the city. Work was commenced on the Khandwa water supply project, and water-works schemes for the towns of Wardha, Bhandara, and Harda were under preparation. The Sanitary Board held two meetings in the course of the year, and were chiefly engaged in discussing the withdrawal of the grant for village sanitation and the arrangements consequently required for the finishing of such works as were in hand. Instructions have been issued by the Chief Commissioner regarding the constitution and conduct of the business of the board.

Assam. No sanitary work of special importance was begun or completed in Assam during the year, but steady progress was made in the measures adopted for improving the water supply, drainage and conservancy of towns. The sanitation of rural areas also received attention, and additional funds were placed at the disposal of local boards which enabled them to sink a large number of wells in certain districts and to undertake other sanitary improvements. No formal meetings of the Sanitary Board were held, but papers regarding the measures recommended with a view to stopping the ravages of kala-azar were circulated among the members; proposals for improving village sanitation were also under their consideration.

Madras. Satisfactory progress was made in sanitary improvements in Madras Presidency during 1894. The Sanitary Commissioner reports that very much more endeavour was made by municipalities to cope with epidemics than formerly. Considerable progress was made in village sanitation, and the advantage of sewage farms in connection with towns was receiving attention. Much good work was performed by the Sanitary Engineering Department. Surveys either for water supply or drainage, or for both, were completed in three municipalities and one taluk board. Four estimates for the water-supply schemes of Dindigul, Kurnool, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, were revised, and received the sanction of Government. One drainage and seven water-supply works, estimated to cost Rx. 191,070, were in progress, and of these the Kumbakonam drainage

drainage and the Madura water-supply works were completed and handed over to the municipalities concerned. The Department also scrutinised 100 plans and 102 estimates for sanitary work. No substantial improvement was actually produced during the year in the sanitation of Madras city, but a sum of four lakhs was borrowed for expenditure upon the extension and improvement of the water supply. A scheme for the purification of the Cooum was approved; estimates were drawn up for carrying out Mr. Cousius' scheme of water supply; and the execution of a drainage scheme was under consideration. In addition, proposals for the more satisfactory disposal of the rubbish of the city were being matured, and other improvements were in contemplation. The execution of these schemes of improvement is expected to produce a real advance in the sanitary condition of the city. SANITATION.

In the Bombay Presidency the most important sanitary events of the year were the practical completion of the water works at Dhulia, Sukkur, and Hubli, and the commencement of those at Surat. The Bombay Government is satisfied that progress is being gradually effected by local bodies, more especially in connection with improvements of the water supply, both in towns and rural tracts. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act I., of 1889, was introduced into 100 villages, and in nearly every case the villagers voluntarily contributed one-half of the proposed expenditure. The Sanitary Board gave advice concerning improvements in water supply and drainage, and a large number of miscellaneous projects. The engineer to the Board, during his tour in Sind, Gujarat, and the Deccan, gave advice on sanitary projects in many of the towns which he visited. In Bombay city the principal works in progress were the sewerage of Colaba on the Shone system, and that of Umbarkhadi, Connaught and Sussex roads, and Parel, on the gravitation system. Grants amounting to 8½ lakhs were sanctioned for sewerage schemes in other parts of the city. The water supply was good, though the Tansa supply had to be cut off for altogether 12 days in the year for inspection and repairs. Bombay.

With the exception of the Akola water-supply scheme, which was nearly completed, no sanitary works of any magnitude were in progress in Berar during the year. Sanitary work in connection with municipalities is said to have been fair, and the subject of village sanitation continued to receive attention. The question of the introduction of a sanitation law was considered by a committee, and a report submitted to the Resident for his information. The Sanitary Board met six times, once in each district, and considered the sanitary surveys of towns and villages, and the measures taken by local bodies to give effect to the Sanitary Commissioner's recommendation. The subject of the disposal of nightsoil also received attention. Although there is no sewage farming, properly so called, carried on in the province, nightsoil is trenched in most of the municipalities, the land in the majority of cases being cultivated. Berar.

CHAPTER III.

CRIME AND POLICE.

CRIME AND POLICE. THE year under review was marked by no radical change in the organisation of the Indian Police Force.

The schools which have been opened in many provinces for the instruction of constables and subordinate officers continued to do good work, and the standard of education rose throughout the force.

Much attention was paid to the subject of the supervision of habitual offenders, and the registration of bad characters.

The paragraphs that follow show, except where it is otherwise stated, the number of offences reported to have occurred during the year. It is necessary to bear in mind that in a considerable proportion of these (about 6 per cent.) it turned out that the offences alleged had not really occurred. A "cognisable offence," it may be added, is one for which a police officer may, in accordance with the terms of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or under any law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant.

Bengal. During the year under review 140,902 cognisable offences were reported in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, as compared with 137,898 in 1893-94 (146,185 in 1892-93), the heaviest increase occurring in cases of offences against property. The police returned as true 353 murder cases during the year; of these they detected 241; and, of the 241, 168 were committed to the sessions, but only 71 ended in conviction. 23,054 burglaries were investigated, and 1,909 prosecuted to conviction. In non-cognisable offences there has been a decrease—from 121,490 to 118,070. The total number of persons actually brought to trial was 116,016; and 77,087 were convicted, or 70 per cent., as against 707 in 1893-94.

The total sanctioned strength of the force amounted to 23,219, and its cost to Rx. 461,547, an increase of Rx. 21,574, due to expenditure involved in gradually giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee. The status of the force has been raised and its quality improved by the increase which has been made in the pay. The character and position of the officers by whom local investigations are conducted are also better.

In the town of Calcutta cognisable and non-cognisable offences rose from 47,794 to 54,526. Out of 27,513 cognisable cases sent up by the police, convictions were obtained in 25,707, or 93.4 per cent. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rx. 18,378, of which 68.14 per cent. was recovered.

**North-West
Provinces
and Oudh.**

The record of crime in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year under review was considerably greater than in 1893-94. The increase is mainly due to a rise in the number of burglaries, and this is attributed to scarcity during the latter part of the year, and to improved reporting. The number of dacoities fell from 227 in 1893-94 to 197, but murders rose from 432 to 484. 106,587 cognisable cases were investigated during the year: of these 65,850 went up for trial, and 55,622 resulted in convictions. The percentage of convictions to decided cases was 84, being exactly the same as in each of the last four years. Reports of non-cognisable offences increased from 106,890 to 111,681; for such offences process issued against 133,840 persons, of whom 45,135 were convicted. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rx. 190,226, and of that recovered, Rx. 59,882, or 31.47 per cent.

The strength of the force was 22,919 officers and men, and it cost Rx. 490,860. There was little change in the statistics of its discipline, but the number of punishments decreased.

Punjab.

The number of cognisable offences reported to have been committed in the Punjab was 65,392, less by 3,202 than the number reported in the previous year. The chief decrease is shown in minor offences against property. The number of murders has increased to 527, as compared with 480 in 1893-94, while the percentage of convictions rose only from 44 to 45. The number of persons

persons who were arrested, or who appeared on other process, during the year was 72,077, of whom 42,726 were finally convicted. Property to the value of Rx. 101,093 was stolen during the year, of which 55 per cent. was recovered, against 43 per cent. in 1893-94. CRIME AND POLICE.

The sanctioned strength of the force was 20,283 officers and men, and it cost Rx. 344,557. The number of punishments and dismissals in the force have increased. The Police Training School at Phillour continues to do good work. There were nine fewer literate men in the force than in the previous year.

The Burma police is organised in two branches, Military and Civil. Burma.

In Lower Burma the sanctioned strength of the Civil Police rose during the year from 6,555 to 6,824 officers and men, while that of the Military Police remained unaltered. The conduct of both forces was satisfactory, and the policy of establishing training schools at the head-quarters of districts is bearing good fruit. The cost of the Military Police increased from 80,281 to 87,002 Rx., the battalions being kept more nearly up to their full strength than in the previous year.

The number of true cases of cognisable crime reported during the year increased from 35,009 to 39,833. The increase of crimes of violence was remarkable, amounting to no less than 41 per cent., in spite of special efforts made for their suppression in the districts chiefly affected.

In Upper Burma there was a decrease from 7,940 to 7,386 in the total number of officers and men in the Civil Police, while the Military Police was further reduced from 12,317 to 12,091, and its cost from 412,729 to 364,208 Rx. The conduct of both forces was good. During the year the task of garrisoning the North Chin Hills was transferred from the troops to the Military Police.

The number of true cognisable offences fell from 12,303 to 11,437, and a decrease is observable under nearly every head of crime. The capture of a notorious dacoit in the Myingyan district is one of the most satisfactory features of the year's work.

The number of cognisable offences reported in the Central Provinces during 1894-95 was 25,089, compared with 22,231 in 1893-94. The increase is ascribed partly to improved reporting, partly to the scarcity which prevailed during the year. Offences against the State (including rioting) fell from 273 in 1893-94 to 246; cases of rioting decreased, and in no instance, it is said, were they due to religious feeling or caste prejudice. The number of murders decreased from 160 to 141, while the convictions for murder rose from 30 per cent. to 35; 20,872 persons were arrested during the year, of whom 69.91 per cent. were convicted. Property to the value of Rx. 53,766 was stolen, and 36 per cent. of it recovered; 9,758 cases of non-cognisable crime were reported, and process issued against 17,198 persons, of whom 6,379 were convicted. Central Provinces.

The sanctioned strength of the Police was 8,072 officers and men, a decrease of 37. The health and conduct of the Force were said to be good. Important changes in the beat patrol system were introduced during the year, with the object of diminishing the amount of work to be done without impairing its efficiency.

The number of cognisable cases reported in Assam during 1894-95 was 11,383, or less by 355 than the figure for the previous year. A decrease has taken place in nearly every class of crime. The number of true murder cases has diminished, but the percentage of convictions for murder has fallen from 30.3 to 3.9 per cent. Of non-cognisable offences 18,408 complaints were instituted, and process issued in 9,163; 13,594 persons appeared before the Courts, and 7,966 were convicted. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rx. 6,235, of which 48.7 per cent. was recovered. Assam.

Like Burma, Assam has a Military as well as a Civil Police. The actual strength of the former during 1894-95 was 2,851 (an increase of 176), and its cost Rx. 89,959 (an increase of Rx. 18,334); the strength of the Civil force was 2,125 (an increase of 20), and its cost Rx. 45,115 (an increase of Rx. 313). To these must be added 6,986 Union and Rural police. Additions to the strength of the North Lushai Hills Battalion account for the increased expenditure under the first head. Important proposals submitted to the Government of India during the course of the year for improving the prospects and position

CRIME AND POLICE. of the men in both the Civil and the Military Police have, since the close of the year, been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Hydrabad.

Cognisable crime as a whole decreased in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts—from 5,637 to 5,443. There was a decrease in murders—from 31 to 28. The working of the police improved, the percentage of all cases ending in conviction being 31·6 against 30·2 in 1893-94. The value of the property stolen during the year was Rx. 20,734, of which 22·4 per cent. was recovered.

At the close of the year the sanctioned strength of the police was 559 officers and 2,350 men. Though the force maintained at Secunderabad and for the Hyderabad Railway bring the total up to over 3,400, this number is considered inadequate; it is unfortunate that want of funds have necessitated the rejection of a scheme for its increase, for it is stated that under the strain to which it is exposed the force is showing symptoms of deterioration.

Madras.

In Madras the year under review shows a considerable decrease of crime under the head of minor offences against property, but an increase under nearly every other head. The number of murders, 408, was the largest recorded for 30 years, and the percentage of detections under this head was only 31·9. The number of dacoities committed in 1894 was the same as the number registered in 1893, but detection was not so satisfactory. The number of all cognisable offences reported during the year was 145,623, against 135,476 in 1893-94; the percentage of detections was 76·8 against 73·9, and that of convictions, 64·7 against 61·2. Non-cognisable offences show an increase of 2,488 cases—121,830 as compared with 119,342 in 1893-94—and process ensued in 114,427 cases; 203,435 persons appeared before the Courts, and 67,859 were convicted. The actual strength of the police was 23,852 officers and men, and the cost was Rx. 414,981, 897 men having been added to the force during the year. Discipline appears to have been satisfactory, and education shows a slight improvement, the percentage of literate men being 83·8, as against 82·7 in 1893-94.

Bombay.

The figures for 1894-95 show a further reduction in the number of true cognisable offences in the Presidency of Bombay, 13,495 cases being reported, against 14,656 in 1893-94. This decrease is observable under almost every head, but murders increased from 173 to 190. The number of real Penal Code cases was 9,793, resulting in convictions in 4,910 cases. Of non-cognisable crime 118,205 cases were reported, a decrease of 7,901 on the figures for 1893-94; the number of persons who appeared before the Courts was 163,091, of whom 38,804, or 23·79 per cent., were convicted. The value of property stolen during the year was Rx. 59,748, against Rx. 65,610 in 1893-94, and 69 per cent. of it was recovered, against 71 per cent. in the previous year.

At the close of the year the total sanctioned strength of the force was 14,944. The reorganisation of the District Police was partially introduced, and caused during eight months of the year under report an excess of about Rx. 13,540 over the sanctioned cost on the old scale. The general result of police work has steadily improved, and a higher standard of discipline was maintained. It is satisfactory also to observe that the percentage of literates in the force is nearly 6 per cent. above the average of the previous three years.

In Bombay Town there was an increase of 12,149 in the number of cognisable offences reported. The increase is ascribed to increased activity on the part of the police, rendered possible by the recent addition to their strength, and to the energy of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. There were 8,623 complaints of non-cognisable offences; 7,563 persons appeared before the Courts, and 36·34 per cent. were convicted.

In Sind there was a slight increase of true cognisable crime during the year, the number of cases rising from 6,032 to 6,199. But the increase under the heads of murder and dacoity was large; there were 73 murders against 59 in 1893-94, while the number of dacoities rose from 1 to 11. Non-cognisable crime shows an increase from 13,796 to 15,724, and the number of persons appearing before the Courts on charges of such offences has also risen from 22,731 to 23,524. The police force was 4,172 strong, and cost Rx. 81,192.

The number of cognisable cases in Coorg increased during the year from 1,032 to 1,099. The police arrested 1,198 persons, against 1,544 in 1893; but 30·46 per cent. of these were released without being brought before the magistracy. CRIME AND POLICE.
Coorg.

The work of the year is not considered satisfactory, but the police in Coorg have to contend with peculiar difficulties, and owing to the want of a superintendent or assistant superintendent, the scattered units of the police force are not under proper control.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

During the year under review 208,612 persons were tried by magistrates in Bengal, 26·7 per cent. of these being dealt with by honorary magistrates. The percentage is almost the same as that of the two preceding years, although the number of benches sitting decreased from 210 to 203. The number of European British subjects brought to trial was 93, of whom 53 were convicted. The general percentage of convictions in all courts was 65·9. An increase was observed in respect of offences against public health, of offences against religion, and of offences concerning public servants. On the other hand, there was an appreciable decrease of offences against the human body. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.
Bengal.

The number of appeals during the year shows a decided decrease, as compared with the increase of the two previous years, while the percentage of unsuccessful appeals rose from 51·6 to 59·4 in the High Court, and declined from 32·6 to 30·8 in the lower Courts. The High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision dealt with 1,029 cases; affirming the order in 568, reversing it in 289, and ordering a new trial in 72.

Trials by jury were held in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Murshedabad, Nadia, Patna, and the 24 Perganas. Such trials are restricted to offences against the public tranquillity, public justice (false evidence), the human body, and property, and those relating to documents and trade or property marks. The number of persons so tried was 977; in the case of 867 the judge accepted the verdict; in 73 cases the verdict was not approved, and in 39 reference was made to the High Court, who set the verdict aside in respect of 17 persons.

Of the 107,431 cases brought to trial in the North-West Provinces and Oudh during 1894 about 20 per cent. were disposed of by benches of magistrates. The percentage of convictions, which rose in all courts except those of district magistrates, was 51·9 in the North-West Provinces, and in Oudh 48·74; 121 European British subjects were brought to trial during the year, of whom 62 were convicted. There were 122 jury trials affecting 183 persons. As regards 172 the judge accepted the verdict; the remaining 11 were referred to the High Court. Appeals were numerous, and were unsuccessful in 63 per cent. of the cases in the North-West Provinces and 70 per cent. in Oudh. Out of 122 sentences of death referred to the High Court, 57 were confirmed; the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh confirmed 29 out of 44. North-Western
Provinces and
Oudh.

The number of offences reported in the Punjab during the year 1894-95 was 172,162, of which 55,724 were thrown out *in limine*. Of the remainder, returned as true, 7,520 were disposed of by boards of honorary magistrates, and 13,346 by honorary magistrates sitting singly; the percentage of persons convicted by the former amounting to 42, by the latter to 32. The percentage of convictions in all Magistrates' Courts has fallen from 39 in 1893-94 to 36. Sessions Courts dealt with 446 cases, and the percentage of persons convicted was 59. In frontier districts 1,285 cases were referred to Councils of Elders, and resulted in 564 convictions. Ninety-nine European British subjects were tried during the year, of whom 52 were convicted. There were 18,186 appeals, about one-third of the appealable decisions being appealed against; the proportion of failures was 75 per cent. in Magistrates' Courts, 81 in Courts of Session, and 82 in the Chief Court. Of applications made for revision, about 54 per cent. were rejected. Sentence of death was confirmed in 57 cases. Punjab.

The number of cases brought to trial in 1894-95 in Lower Burma was 46,652, an increase of 5,592; but the extra work was dealt with in the main by Burma.
0·53. D 2
the

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. the stipendiary magistrates. The percentage of convictions was 57. There was an increase in the number of appeals during the year; a larger proportion, however, were unsuccessful, the percentage of non-interference rising from 72·3 to 75·7. The Judicial Commissioner interfered less with the sentences of Sessions Courts than in 1893, and confirmed 32 death sentences out of 59.

In Upper Burma 23,444 persons were brought to trial, as compared with 22,240 in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions rose from 60·99 to 64·11; 1,049 appeals were disposed of by Sessions Courts and District Magistrates, against 783 in 1893-94. Appeals to the Judicial Commissioner also rose from 129 to 186.

Central Provinces. In the Central Provinces 28,714 offences were reported during the year under review; of these, 26,198 were returned as true, and resulted in convictions in 52·4 per cent. of the cases. Of the total number of persons tried in Magistrates' Courts 30 per cent. were dealt with by honorary magistrates. Three new benches of honorary magistrates were formed during the year, and others were strengthened. In the infliction of punishments greater severity was considered necessary in serious cases, and especially in dealing with habitual offenders. There was a decrease of appeals in all courts. The percentage of unsuccessful appeals in Courts of Session was 80, before the Judicial Commissioner 79, and before magistrates 61.

Assam. There were 16 honorary magistrates in Assam during the year 1894-95, and 792 of the 15,078 cases disposed of were dealt with by them. 31,112 offences were reported, of which 23,296 were accepted as true, a decrease on the previous year. The percentage of convictions was 58·8 in Sessions Courts, and 59·9 in Magistrates' Courts. The number of appeals instituted was smaller than in 1893-94. Out of 49 appeals dealt with by the High Court of Calcutta the conviction was confirmed in 38, while the subordinate courts confirmed the conviction in the case of 884 persons out of 1,600; 60 cases were dealt with by the High Court in the exercise of its powers of revision, and the orders were upheld in 61·6 per cent.

Hyderabad. The percentage of work disposed of by benches of magistrates in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year under review was 5·8, against 4·5 per cent. in 1893-94, while the work done by tahsildars has increased by 1·3 per cent., and now amounts to no less than 53·6 per cent. of the whole. The increased use made by District Magistrates of their enhanced powers has materially lessened the excessive amount of work which in previous years fell to the Sessions Courts. The percentage of convictions in all courts rose from 35·7 to 39·3. Of appeals to all courts 10·6 per cent. were rejected, and sentences were confirmed in a further 39·3 per cent.

Madras. About 3½ per cent. of the criminal business of Madras was done by village magistrates. The number of offences under the Penal Code was practically the same as in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase in the number of cases under special and local laws. The percentage of convictions in all cases before magistrates, which had declined slightly in 1893-94, increased from 42·5 to 44·9, the highest figure for the past ten years. The number of persons tried by jury was 888, as to whom the judge accepted the verdict in the case of 852. There was a great decrease in the proportion of sentences of imprisonment to total convictions, while the amount of fines imposed largely increased, the reason being that a large number of nuisance cases were tried during the year. The number of whippings inflicted declined, probably because thefts were less numerous than in the previous year. In Magistrates' Courts about 9 per cent. of appealable sentences were appealed against, and about 59 per cent. of the appellants failed; in Sessions Courts the percentages were 63·9 and 73 respectively. Of sentences revised by the High Court about 13 per cent. were not interfered with, while 46·8 per cent. of the applications for revision were summarily rejected. Of 58 capital sentences 43 were confirmed by the High Court.

Bombay. In the year under review there were 77 honorary magistrates in the Presidency proper, of whom 30 formed 7 benches, the rest sitting singly; and

and 51,666 persons, out of the 286,109 brought to trial during the year, appeared before them. The total number of offences reported during the year was 231,534, of which 189,803 were returned as true. The city of Bombay continues to be the most criminal of all the districts, the ratio of offences to population being 1 to 17. The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts rose from 42½ to 50¾, and in Sessions Courts fell from 49 to 38. Forty-four persons were tried by jury in the High Court. In Sessions Courts 338 were tried by jury, the judge accepting the verdict in 323 cases; the other 15 were referred to the High Court, which set aside the verdict in nine cases. There was a decrease in the number of appeals dealt with in the High Court from 786 to 566; of these, 295 were rejected; in 113 other cases the sentence was confirmed, in 46 reduced or altered, and in 56 reversed. There was a slight increase in the number of appeals to Courts of Session and magistrates. Of decisions which came before the High Court for revision 71·3 per cent. were not interfered with by the High Court; of applications for revision 62·5 per cent. were dismissed by Sessions Courts, and 59·6 by District Magistrates.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

JAILS.

At the beginning of the year 1894 the jail population in British India was 95,096. During the year 436,377 prisoners were admitted, 435,162 were discharged, and the year closed with a jail population of 96,311, the daily average being 95,177. The average female jail population was about 3 per cent. of the whole, but the percentage of females admitted and discharged within the year was between four and five. The convict population at the beginning of the year numbered 88,279; 174,305 convicts were received during the year, and 168,705 were discharged. The number of convicts undergoing sentence at the end of the year was 89,378; and the average daily number throughout the year was 88,064. The average proportion of female to male convicts was a little over 3 per cent. The number of male convicts deported to the Andamans, or from Burma to Indian jails, has increased, while that of females has largely decreased. The number of escapes increased slightly, especially in Assam, where, however, it is hoped that the orders issued by the Chief Commissioner, and the increase in the pay of warders, will cause an improvement in this respect.

JAILS.
Prisoners of
kinds.

Convicts.

Guarding of
prisoners.

The proportions of convicts in each class to the total population of that class were as follows:—Buddhists and Jains, 1·8 per mille; Native Christians, 0·9; Muhammadans, ·8; Hindus and Sikhs, ·5; all other classes, ·4.

Religion and
nationality.

By far the greatest number of convicts were between 16 and 40 years of age, viz., 138,261; between 40 and 60 years of age, there were 30,866; over 60 years, 3,276; and under 16 years, 1,825. It is satisfactory to observe a decline of 10·5 per cent. under the last head.

Age.

The total number of juveniles in reformatory schools at the end of the year was 1,169, as compared with 1,027 at the end of the previous year. The working of these institutions was in the main satisfactory, and so were the reports on the lads who had been discharged from them. The Punjab is, from want of funds, the only province now without a reformatory.

Reformatories.

About 85 per cent. of the convicts imprisoned during the year were illiterate, and 10·3 per cent. could read and write. The endeavour to educate adult convicts has been abandoned, and attempts at education in jails are now restricted to such prisoners, under the age of 18, as are not transferred to reformatory schools. These are instructed, not only in reading and writing, but also, where possible, in some simple handicraft.

Among the convicts admitted to prison during the year there were fewer employes under Government or under municipal or local authorities, and fewer persons engaged in commerce, trade, and agriculture; but there was an increase among professional persons and those in service. In the case of female convicts, there was a decrease of all classes.

Employment
previous to
conviction.

The percentage of convicts admitted for terms not exceeding one month was 34·14, against 36·05 in 1893; from one to three months, 19·43 against 19·22; from three to six months, 17·95 against 16·97; from six to twelve months, 14·05 against 13·75; from one to two years, 3·65 against 7·87; two to five years, 3·65 against 3·86; five to ten years, 1·14 against 1·03; and exceeding ten years, 0·6 against 0·5.

Sentences.

Jails.	against 57 in 1893, and to transportation for a term of years, 25 against 30 in 1893. The percentage sentenced to death was 32, as compared with 33 in 1893.
Habitual offenders.	The identification of habitual offenders has not hitherto been effectively secured, and the Bertillon system of anthropometry, though now introduced in most of the larger provinces, has not yet been worked for a sufficient time to afford definite results. In Bengal 143 re-convictions were directly due to the evidence afforded by this system, as compared with 23 identified by it in the previous year.
Jail employments.	The number of prisoners available for labour averaged 76,652. About 42 per cent. were employed on manufactures, and about 15 per cent. in the preparation of articles for consumption in jails; 10·4 per cent. were employed as prison officers; and the remainder as prison servants, in gardening, on jail repairs, or on outside labour.
Prison offences.	There was an increase in the number of recorded offences committed by convicts—from 134,284 in 1893 to 138,265. The principal increase was in offences relating to prohibited articles and prison discipline. 363 convicts were sentenced to further punishment by criminal courts, as compared with 364 in the previous year, but punishments by prison officers increased by about 4,000. There was an increase in the number of punishments by solitary confinement with reduced diet, chiefly in Burma, where some of the jails are very large and the prisoners very refractory. The total number of whippings inflicted and the percentage of male prisoners whipped are the lowest recorded for some years.
Mark system.	The number of convicts who came under the system of remission of punishment as a reward for good conduct was nearly doubled during the year, and there was an increase in the number of convicts who earned remission from 13,441 in 1893 to 24,550. The maximum remission, 795 days, was earned by a convict in Burma under a sentence of 10 years. The maximum gratuity earned by a prisoner discharged during the year was Rs. 20 (as compared with Rs. 18 in 1893). The Government of India desire that the working of the system should be made attractive to convicts so as to influence their conduct in jail for good, and that they should realise that not only the reduction of their sentences but also the grant of prison privileges largely depend upon the number of marks earned by them. It is believed that the system as at present worked affords a powerful inducement to good behaviour.
Cost of	The gross expenditure on jails fell from Rx. 570,201 in 1893 to Rx. 561,675. The largest decrease occurs under the head of "Rations," the cost per head having fallen from Rs. 25·71 in 1893 to Rs. 23·7. The cost of establishments, which had been Rx. 199,990 in 1893, rose to Rx. 209,508. Hospital charges increased principally in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. The total earned-by prisoners was more than in the previous year by Rx. 14,452.
Mortality and health.	The net expenditure on jails was Rx. 394,619, as compared with Rx. 417,598 in 1893, and the net cost per head averaged Rs. 41. 1. 11., being lowest in Coorg (Rs. 20. 15. 4.), and highest in Bombay (Rs. 56. 9. 8.). The general health of the jail population, which had improved considerably in 1893, fell away again in 1894. The admissions into hospital rose from 907 per mille in 1893 to 1,030; the daily average number of sick from 34·94 to 39·29; and deaths, from 24·30 to 31·84. Bowel complaints and cholera were much more fatal than in the previous year, the latter causing 255 deaths against 92. The death-rate in jails compared unfavourably with that of the free population in all provinces, except the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Berar, but it should be remembered that, whereas the jail returns are absolutely accurate, the registration of vital statistics among the free population is still very defective. Instructions have been given for the distribution of quinine or some similar prophylactic to the prisoners when malarial fever is prevalent, and for the boiling of drinking-water when there is any reason to suspect its purity.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

CIVIL JUSTICE. The general system of the administration of Civil Justice in both Regulation and Non-Regulation Provinces has been fully described in previous Reports, and no important alterations were made in the year under review.

For

For the last twenty years there has been in Bengal a steady increase of litigation of all kinds, and this has continued in the year under review. There was a decrease in the number of suits for money or moveables, but a slight increase in the number of title and rent suits. Appellate business increased in all courts; but the percentage of appeals to appealable decisions in subordinate Courts fell from 23·1 to 22·35. The number of suits instituted in the Presidency Small Cause Court increased slightly—from 25,395 to 25,943. CIVIL JUSTICE.
Bengal.

There was a marked decrease in the number of suits instituted in the North-Western Provinces during the year under review—from 95,056 in 1893 to 89,180; but the increase in the pending file which has been observed during the previous five years still continued. The number of appeals slightly decreased, and the result of appellate decisions was more favourable to subordinate Courts than in 1893-94. In Oudh the number of suits instituted declined from 60,013 to 55,939, while appeals rose from 3,521 to 4,029. North-Western
Provinces and
Oudh.

In the Punjab 250,780 suits were instituted during the year, as against 258,091 in 1893-94; but the number is still in excess of the average of the previous six years. The number of suits referred to arbitration decreased from 1,589 to 1,493. The average value of suits was Rs. 87·5, compared with Rs. 86·9 in 1893-94. The distribution of civil business was on the whole satisfactory. There was an increase of 1 per cent. in the amount of work done by Honorary Civil Judges, and a corresponding decrease in that done by Extra Assistant Commissioners. Punjab.

In Lower Burma there was an increase of civil litigation, and the number of cases pending was considerably greater than at the end of 1893, in spite of the decrease in litigation during that year. The number of appeals diminished, but there was a lack of promptitude in disposing of them in district courts. The proportion (59 per cent.) of confirmations on appeal to the Judicial Commissioner was the same as in the previous year. Burma.

In Upper Burma the number of suits instituted, which had decreased slightly in 1893-94, rose during the year under review. This revival in litigation is ascribed to increased prosperity arising from more favourable conditions of cultivation and trade. The percentage of confirmations by the Judicial Commissioner on appeal was higher than in the previous year.

In the Central Provinces the year 1891 had been an exceptional one in respect of the small number of suits instituted; in 1892 the number exceeded the average of the previous seven years, and in 1893 there was a further rise. But in the year under review there was a falling back from 103,438 to 97,747. The decline seems to be due in a large measure to bad harvests in four districts. The expense of litigation, and the inability of debtors to pay, deter creditors from suits in times of serious scarcity. The decrease occurred in suits of all values. Munsiffs took a larger share of the less important civil litigation, relieving officers whose duties are more properly executive. The number of appeals decreased in courts of all grades. Central Provinces.

The number of civil suits instituted in Assam in 1894 was greater than in 1893. The number of rent suits increased, while those involving disputes as to title decreased. The value of suits also decreased, the average being Rs. 75·1 for money suits, Rs. 27·9 for rent suits, and Rs. 133·8 for title and other suits, as compared with Rs. 88·1, 32·4, and 188·02, respectively, in 1893. As in 1893, the result of appeals was very favourable to Courts of First Instance in Sylhet, where the percentage of decisions upheld was 73·1; in Cachar it was 66·6, and in the Assam Valley Districts 64·3. Assam.

The volume of work which came before the Civil Courts in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in 1894 was the greatest yet recorded, but, nevertheless, fewer cases were left pending than at the end of 1893. There was nothing special in the character of the litigation, which related chiefly to land and mortgages of property. Over 76 per cent. of the cases which came to a hearing were disposed of without a contest. The result of appeals was, on the whole, creditable to the lower Courts, about 78 per cent. of their decisions being confirmed. Hyderabad.

The amount of civil original litigation in Madras also reached the highest recorded figure in the year under review, and the increase extended to 0·53. Madras.

32 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

CIVIL JUSTICE.

every class of Court up-country except the Cantonment Courts of Small Causes and the Subordinate Judges' Courts. On the other hand, there was a falling off in all classes of appeals. The decrease in the Presidency Court of Small Causes which was noticed last year has continued, the number of suits recorded in 1894 being the lowest in the last decade. In the High Court there was a slight increase in the amount of original work, but the number of appeals was a little less. In about 52 per cent. of the appeals to the High Court during the year the decisions of the lower Courts were affirmed.

Bombay.

In the Bombay Presidency proper there was an increase in the number of suits instituted in 1894, as compared with the previous year, and it was most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges. In Khandesh, where the increase was most remarkable, it is attributed to better harvests throughout the year. 23,968 cases were disposed of under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In Sind there was a very slight increase in litigation. The number of appeals was less than in 1893.

IV.

REGISTRATION.

IN a previous Statement was given a short account of the Registration Law. It will suffice to say here that the law makes compulsory the registration of all non-testamentary documents affecting immovable property of the value of Rx. 10 or upwards, while it permits the optional registration of other documents. Officers are established in every district for the registration of documents, and for keeping copies of such documents. *Ad valorem* fees are charged for registration, and a small fixed fee for searching the records. At the end of 1894-95 there were in British India 1,954 registration offices; the total number of documents registered during the year was 2,711,118, or 3 per cent. less than in 1893-94. The total registration fee receipts of the year 1894-95 were Rx. 417,000, as compared with Rx. 415,000 in the preceding year; and the cost of the registration offices was Rx. 230,000, leaving a surplus of Rx. 186,000, against Rx. 192,000 in the year 1893-94. It is claimed for the Indian registration system that it operates to prevent fraud, as well as to secure and simplify titles.

REGISTRATION.
General.

The number of registration offices in Bengal increased from 365 to 383. The total number of documents registered was 1,202,675, against 1,169,453 in 1893-94. The increase occurred under documents of which registration is optional, as well under those for which it is compulsory; nearly 86 per cent. of all the documents brought for registration related to immovable property. The number of registered transfers of holdings by ryots (tenants), paying at fixed rates or enjoying occupancy right, rose from 88,337 in 1887-88 and 195,609 in 1893-94, to 208,395 in 1894-95; the transfer was made in 135,725 cases to other ryots, and in 26,504 cases to money-lenders. The number of ceremonies registered under the Muhammadan Marriage Act rose from 14,743 to 16,061, the highest number since the law was passed. The Act was extended to five additional districts, and is now in force in 20 districts, as compared with 19 districts in the year 1893-94; and 23 new offices for registering such marriages were opened in the year. The total fee receipts from all registrations were Rx. 135,200, or 2 per cent. less than in the previous year; the expenditure increased from Rx. 78,600 to Rx. 80,200; and the surplus decreased by Rx. 5,200 to Rx. 55,000. The decrease in fee receipts was due to the reduction of the minimum fee from 12 annas to 8 annas, in July 1893. It had been reported that the higher fee deterred the poorer classes from taking advantage of registration facilities.

Bengal.

The number of registration offices in the North-West Provinces and Oudh fell from 337 to 317, and the total number of documents registered rose from 208,482 to 225,685. The rate of increase was largest under documents for which registration was optional. There was an increase of 4½ per cent. in the registration receipts as compared with 1893-94. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rx. 21,100, compared with Rx. 19,500 in the previous year. The number of mortgages registered showed an increase of 10 per cent. as compared with the preceding year; the number of leases decreased 4 per cent.; sales of land increased 5 per cent. The number of documents relating to movable property, for which registration was optional, rose from 48,444 in the previous year to 49,608 in the year 1894-95. The total value of the property regarding which documents were registered during the year was Rx. 9,013,000, as compared with Rx. 8,687,000 in the previous year. Prosecutions for breach of the Registration Law rose from four to 17; more than half these cases occurred in one district, where an organised system of forgery was discovered and checked.

North-West
Provinces and
Oudh.

The number of registration offices in the Punjab was 280, or 10 more than at the end of the previous year. The total number of documents registered was 108,090, or 6 per cent. below the previous year's total, while the fee receipts decreased by 7 per cent., and the surplus of the Department by 13 per cent. The decrease of registration business in two successive years was attributed to

Punjab.

REGISTRATION. the good harvests of the year, whereby agriculturists were enabled to keep out of debt; and it is noteworthy that the decrease was confined to compulsory registrations of deeds of sale and mortgage of agricultural land. The number of optional registrations continued to increase, and was 30 per cent. of the total transactions, as against 25 per cent. in 1892-93. The chief decrease in the year's registrations was under the head of mortgages and sales of agricultural land, which fell in the last two years from 82,000 to 67,000. The total value of property to which registered documents related was Rx. 4,313,000, or Rx. 341,000 less than in the preceding year. The registration receipts fell to Rx. 27,765, and the surplus to Rx. 15,924.

Burma. The number of registration offices in Lower Burma was 121, or one more than in the previous year; and the number of registrations decreased from 16,509 in the previous year to 16,493. Compulsory registrations were fewer, while optional registrations were more than in the year 1893-94. The aggregate value of all property registered was Rx. 2,550,000, or 40 per cent. more than in 1893-94. The fee receipts rose to Rx. 5,570, as compared with Rx. 5,205 in 1893-94. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rx. 3,086, against Rx. 2,857 in the previous year.

Twenty registration offices were open in Upper Burma as in the year 1893-94; 2,874 documents were registered, or 361 more than in the previous year. The total income from fees was Rx. 523, and the expenditure was Rx. 296. In both Upper and Lower Burma the majority of registered deeds are sales and mortgages of land.

Central Provinces. The number of registration offices was 87, against 88 in the previous year, and the number of documents registered during the year in the Central Provinces was 35,033, or 6 per cent. more than in the preceding year. The increase was mainly under compulsory registrations. The value of the property concerned was Rx. 1,327,000, an increase of 3 per cent. over the previous year. Of the documents registered 77 per cent., or the same proportion as in the preceding year, were of classes for which registration is compulsory. The cost of the Registration Department was 35 per cent. of the receipts, and the net revenue was Rx. 8,347, as compared with Rx. 7,896 in the preceding year.

Assam. In Assam there were 25 registration offices; 34,834 documents were registered, or 2 per cent. more than the total of the preceding year; the increase was under optional registrations. The value of the property registered rose to Rx. 605,000 from Rx. 568,000 in the previous year. The fee receipts were Rx. 4,753, and the expenditure was Rx. 2,656, leaving a surplus of Rx. 2,097, which is slightly below the surplus of 1893-94.

The marriages registered under the Muhammadan Marriage Act were 172, as compared with 222 and 317 in the two preceding years; the number of these marriage registrations in Assam continues to decrease.

Berar. The number of registration offices in Berar was 63, as at the end of the previous year; the number of documents registered was 34,678, or 506 fewer. The value of the property registered was Rx. 1,029,000; or 3 per cent. smaller than in the preceding year; the fee receipts and the expenditure both decreased 2 per cent., and the surplus decreased from Rx. 3,900 to Rx. 3,800. The previous year had been marked by a very large increase of registration business and receipts.

Madras. Five new registration offices were opened in Madras, bringing up the total to 413. The number of documents registered was 852,319, showing a decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compared with the previous year. The decrease was in documents of which registration was optional. It was said that petty transfers of land had been fewer in consequence of the good harvests. The total value of the property concerned in all the registrations was 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions, against 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ million Rx. in the preceding year. The registration receipts were Rx. 121,213; the expenditure was Rx. 94,246; and the surplus was Rx. 26,967, or 15 per cent. less than in the previous year. The decrease in the surplus was due to enhanced expenditure on clerks and on buildings. The number of documents of which registrations was refused fell from 2,147 to 1,997.

Bombay. The number of registry offices in Bombay was 245, or the same as in the previous year. The number of registrations was 198,437, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. larger than in 1893-94.

1893-94. The increase took place mainly under compulsory registrations, which formed 88 per cent. of the whole number. The value of the property affected was Rx. 10,280,000. The fee receipts were Rx. 56,769. The registration surplus of the year, under all heads, was Rx. 28,894, as compared with Rx. 26,941 in the year 1893-94. REGISTRATION.

Under the special law for the protection of Dekkhan agriculturists in the four districts of Poona, Sattara, Ahmadnagar and Sholapur, there were 142,575 registrations, or 2 per cent. above the total of the previous year. Of the registered sales, leases, and mortgages of land, 46 per cent., or almost the same proportion as in the three previous years, were between agriculturists on both sides, and 54 per cent. between agriculturists and money-lenders. The aggregate value of property concerned in these special registrations was Rx. 753,000, or 3 per cent. more than in the previous year. There was again an increase of 3 per cent. in the fee receipts; and the net deficit on these registration proceedings was Rx. 718, as compared with Rx. 1,085 in the preceding year, and over Rx. 1,600 in earlier years.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

During the year 1894-95, in all provinces of India, the number of new joint stock companies registered was 196, with a nominal capital of Rx. 1,907,000, as compared with 165 new companies registered in the previous year. At the end of the year there were in operation 1,204 companies, with a nominal capital of Rx. 38,158,000 and a paid-up capital of Rx. 27,653,100. The increase in numbers was due mainly to the formation of 87 Native Provident and Insurance Companies in Central Bengal, most of them with very small business. These Bengal companies have little or no capital; while their preliminary and management expenses are heavy. According as it is a "death company," a "marriage company," or "a pilgrimage company," each shareholder's nominee on his death, and in other cases the shareholder himself, becomes entitled to one rupee from all the other shareholders on the particular event happening to him. The entrance fees are swallowed up by the expenses. The first few shareholders who become entitled to a rupee from all their fellows usually succeed in getting it, and then retire from the company. After a time, as the calls multiply, the shareholders get tired of paying, they forfeit their shares and retire from the company, which gradually expires. Fifty-seven companies, with a nominal capital of Rx. 1,386,000, ceased to work during the year. The companies work chiefly in the provinces of Bengal and Bombay; 85 per cent. of all the company capital pertains to those two provinces: in Madras the paid-up capital was Rx. 1,922,000; and in no other province did the aggregate paid-up capital of registered companies reach one million. The distribution of paid-up capital among registered companies for different classes of industry was somewhat as follows:— JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

	Rx. of Paid-up Capital.		Rx. of Paid-up Capital.
Banking and insurance	- 4,073,000	Brewery companies	- - 169,000
Trading and shipping	- 3,740,000	Mills and presses	- - 12,842,000
Mining and quarrying	- 1,801,000	Tea and planting	- - 3,812,000

The companies with the largest aggregate subscribed capital, Rx. 12,842,000, were for weaving and spinning or for pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk, and nearly two-thirds of the capital of such undertakings belonged to the Bombay Presidency. The capital invested in mines increased largely during the year; but the capital invested in mills, tea, and other industries either decreased or remained unchanged; and on the whole there was little expansion of joint-stock enterprise during the year.

In Bengal 125 new companies were registered, with a nominal capital of Rx. 1,524,000. Nineteen companies ceased to work. At the end of the year 1894-95 there were 500 registered joint-stock companies at work. Bengal.

In Bombay 27 new companies were registered, with a nominal capital of Rx. 652,000. Nine companies went into liquidation. At the end of the year 277 joint-stock companies were in existence, with a paid-up capital of Rx. 10,808,000. Of these, 168 companies, with a paid-up capital of Rx. 8,410,000, were working cotton mills and presses. Bombay.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

Patents.

The total number of applications filed in 1894 for the registration of inventions under the Patents' Law was 375, the same as in the preceding year. Of these, 266 were granted, 37 were refused, and 72 were undecided at the end of the year. Of the applications, 125, as compared with 156 in the year 1893, were referred for the opinion of experts. The number of specifications filed during the year was 294, or 41 more than in the preceding year. There were 38 applications for the registration of designs, of which nine only were granted; the large number of refusals to register specifications was attributed to the fact that some of the applications in reality referred to inventions or to trade-marks, while 14 of the designs were held not to be new or original. In 133 cases the exclusive privilege granted by law was continued for a further term, which reached in 53 cases to beyond five years, and in 16 cases to beyond six years. The fee receipts of the Indian Patent Office during the year were, after refunds, Rx. 2,200, against Rx. 1,700 in the previous year.

V.
FINANCE.

[The denomination Rx. means tens of rupees.]

FINANCE.

THE gross revenue and expenditure of British India in 1894-95 may be thus compared with the figures for 1893-94 :—

Gross Revenue and Expenditure.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Revenue	Rx. 90,565,214	Rx. 95,187,429	Rx. 4,622,215	—
Expenditure	92,112,212	94,494,319	2,382,107	—
Surplus	—	693,110	Result better	
Deficit	1,546,998	—	by - Rx. 2,240,108	

In the gross revenue are included very large receipts, amounting altogether to about one-third of the whole, which (being derived from the working of the railways and canals, the operations of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, the interest received on loans to municipalities, landholders, &c., and on the investments of the Currency Department, the seignorage on coinage, the contributions by officers towards their pensions, the sale of stores, and the receipts of the various administrative departments,) are rather of the nature of a set-off against the corresponding charges than revenue proper; and, on the other hand, there are included in the expenditure, firstly, one set of charges which must be regarded as a direct set-off against corresponding items of income, viz., the cost of collection of revenue; and, secondly, two very variable charges, viz., (1) that which is incurred for the production of opium, and is subject to variations caused by the state of the season and of trade, and (2) that which is incurred for the establishment and maintenance of public works, and necessarily increases as more works are brought into operation. The financial position of the Government can, therefore, be much better appreciated by looking at the net revenue and expenditure, a statement of which is regularly appended to the Financial Statement annually laid before Parliament.* The following is the comparison of the net revenue, *i. e.*, of the gross revenue after the deduction of the cost of collection and other direct demands, with the net expenditure, *i. e.*, the expenditure after the deduction of the various departmental receipts :—

NET REVENUE.

Net Revenue.

REVENUE.	1893-94.				1894-95.				NET REVENUE.	
	Gross Revenue.	Deductions.		Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Deductions.		Net Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Refunds and Draw-backs.	Charges in respect of Collection.			Refunds and Draw-backs.	Charges in respect of Collection.			
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	28,589,609	51,814	4,021,613	21,516,382	25,408,272	49,886	4,048,132	21,310,254	—	206,128
Opium	6,627,571	3	1,876,607	4,750,961	7,323,757	2	1,616,105	5,707,650	956,689	—
Salt	8,328,876	32,266	474,405	7,722,205	8,066,749	36,839	498,415	8,130,495	408,290	—
Stamps	4,509,351	52,448	186,562	4,300,343	4,625,680	57,196	175,929	4,392,645	92,302	—
Excise	6,388,573	35,396	193,375	5,159,802	5,527,876	27,273	192,809	5,307,594	147,792	—
Provincial Rates	3,514,571	11,467	53,809	3,449,295	3,541,184	5,531	56,438	3,479,185	29,890	—
Customs	1,682,372	45,313	143,736	1,493,324	3,854,955	80,085	174,547	3,600,323	2,106,999	—
Assessed Taxes	1,739,171	21,544	31,060	1,686,567	1,808,060	13,352	29,771	1,764,937	78,370	—
Forest	1,723,022	4,338	908,407	812,277	1,631,548	8,304	913,449	709,795	—	102,482
Registration	418,146	1,133	223,723	191,290	418,200	1,207	329,631	187,362	—	3,928
Tributes from Native States.	774,337	600	—	773,837	780,070	880	—	779,190	363	—
	60,193,800	266,020	8,081,297	51,856,283	63,585,121	280,555	7,935,136	55,369,430	3,513,147	—
Deduct.— Assignments and Com- pensations.	—	—	—	1,528,280	—	—	—	1,506,350	—	21,910
TOTAL NET REVENUE -	—	—	—	50,328,023	—	—	—	53,863,080	3,535,057	—

* See page 86 of Financial Statement for 1895-96 (Commons' Paper, 283 of 1895), and the corresponding page of the Financial Statement for 1896-97.

38 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

NET EXPENDITURE.

FINANCE.

Net Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE	1893-94.			1894-95.			NET EXPENDITURE.	
	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Gross Expenditure.	Receipts.	Net Expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Interest	4,444,389	873,487	3,570,902	5,121,917	615,903	4,506,014	125,973	—
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,550,670	27,67,714	—127,044	2,468,147	2,645,613	—177,467	17,573	—
Civil Departments	14,637,549	1,631,202	13,006,347	14,035,216	1,622,266	12,412,950	159,397	—
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	5,846,577	833,149	5,013,428	6,063,705	1,227,619	4,836,086	192,342	—
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,117,501	—	1,117,501	616,235	—	616,235	—	501,266
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	73,913	—	73,913	73,913	—	73,913	—	54,774
Railway Revenue Account	21,632,476	20,256,973	1,375,503	22,592,849	21,244,169	2,348,680	612,936	—
Irrigation	2,962,567	2,294,800	667,767	2,962,786	2,335,615	627,171	47,807	—
Buildings and Roads	6,814,952	674,254	6,140,698	5,352,129	622,477	4,729,652	—	478,146
Army	22,253,597	630,224	21,623,373	24,094,091	1,610,197	22,483,894	62,483	—
Special Defence Works	224,274	—	224,274	217,967	—	217,967	—	124,197
	62,567,226	30,371,614	32,195,612	65,333,126	31,622,316	33,710,810	1,514,513	—
Provincial and Local Surpluses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deficits	—	—	311,251	—	—	50,509	248,569	—
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	—	—	51,574,221	—	—	64,163,779	1,284,919	—

Result of the Year.

Thus, there was an increase of the net revenue by Rx. 3,535,057, and of the net expenditure by Rx. 1,294,949, making the result better by Rx. 2,240,108, and producing a surplus of Rx. 693,110 in 1894-95, as compared with a deficit of Rx. 1,546,998 in 1893-94. This satisfactory result was obtained in spite of an increase of the charges connected with exchange by no less than Rx. 3,642,398; for, notwithstanding a diminution of the sterling expenditure by 129,379*l.*, the fall in the gold value of the rupee from an average of 14'55*d.* in 1893-94 to 13'1*d.* in 1894-95, led to an increase of the exchange on the sterling expenditure by Rx. 2,739,491, while the payments to the European soldiers in India were heavier by Rx. 282,100, and the compensation to civil and military officers by Rx. 620,807, so that the total charge in connection with exchange was Rx. 15,272,643, as compared with Rx. 11,630,245 in 1893-94.

Alterations in Net Revenue and Expenditure.

Omitting the figures of exchange, the net revenue showed an improvement of Rx. 3,601,217, and the net expenditure was reduced by Rx. 2,281,289. In the former the main increase occurred under Customs, owing to the reimposition of the duty on imports at the close of 1893-94, and on cotton goods in December 1894; the increase in the receipts from imports was Rx. 1,861,796, of which Rx. 384,946 was realised on cotton manufactures, Rx. 342,139 from silver, Rx. 276,517 from food and liquors, Rx. 166,511 from metals other than silver, Rx. 88,232 from chemicals, Rx. 57,092 from oils, and Rx. 546,359 from all other articles; in the receipts from exports of rice and paddy there was an increase of Rx. 243,002; the Excise on cotton manufactures produced Rx. 10,345; and the land customs and miscellaneous receipts were better by Rx. 22,667; thus the increase of the net revenue from Customs, after deducting refunds and drawbacks, which were heavier by Rx. 34,772, was Rx. 2,137,810, but against this must be set an augmentation of the cost of collection by Rx. 28,930, leaving the improvement at Rx. 2,108,880. Next to the head of Customs came that of Opium, which gave an increase of Rx. 959,647, the revenue being better by Rx. 696,186, and the charges less by Rx. 263,461. The net revenue from Salt was larger by Rx. 410,485, from Excise by Rx. 148,515, from Stamps by Rx. 104,601, from Assessed Taxes by Rx. 78,503, and

and under Provincial Rates and minor heads by Rx. 53,124; there was, however, a diminution of Rx. 91,772 under Forest, and of Rx. 170,766 in the Land Revenue. FINANCE.

The reduction in the net expenditure was general, the only head under which there was any material increase being Interest, the net charge for which was enhanced by Rx. 189,772, owing to the payments arising from the conversion of the Debt; under Army the charge was less by Rx. 523,191, Buildings and Roads by Rx. 519,931, Famine Relief and Insurance (for which the total allotment was reduced to Rx. 1,000,000) by Rx. 507,576, Railway Revenue Account by Rx. 304,220, Miscellaneous Civil Charges by Rx. 192,855, Special Defence Works by Rx. 111,542, and other heads by Rx. 62,177, while the portion defrayed from the balances of the Provincial Governments was greater by Rx. 249,569.

In the tables in the Appendix, the net revenue and expenditure in India of the several Provinces under the chief heads are shown for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, to which is added a table of the net payments in England, with the loss by exchange thereon, the figures in all the tables combined resulting in the totals of net revenue and expenditure given above. The revenue and expenditure of Berar, which form no part of the general finances of the Government of India, are not given in this chapter, but are referred to under Hyderabad, in the chapter on Native States. The surplus revenue of the various Provinces, as shown in the Summary on page , were applied to meet the general charges in India and in England in approximately the following proportions:—In 1893-94: Bengal 37, North-West Provinces 21, Bombay 15, the Punjab 10, Madras 9, Burma 4, Central Provinces 3, and Assam 1. In 1894-95: Bengal 36, North-West Provinces 18, Bombay 17, Madras 11, the Punjab 9, Burma 5, and the other Provinces as in the previous year.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The total capital outlay on railways and irrigation works, the expenditure in England being converted into Indian currency at the average rate obtained for the Secretary of State's bills during the year, was as follows: Capital Outlay on Public Works.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Amount supplied by borrowing or from the Cash Balances, without being charged against the Revenue of the Year:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways - - - - -	2,930,568	3,862,086	912,518	-
Irrigation Works - - - - -	681,684	594,145	-	87,539
TOTAL - - -	3,621,252	4,446,231	824,979	-
Amount defrayed from Revenue:				
Provincial Railways, &c. - - - - -	73,908	19,609		
Surveys of Railways charged to revenue in previous years - - - - -	12,423	-		
Protective Railways - - - - -	1,060,954	556,807		585,736
Protective Irrigation Works - - - - -	56,351	43,110		
Other Irrigation Works* - - - - -	23,354	21,663		
TOTAL Direct Outlay by the State -	4,848,237	5,087,480	239,243	-
In addition to this, the outlay by companies guaranteed or subsidised by the Government was - - - - -	1,218,895	1,550,464	331,569	-
So that the TOTAL Outlay was -	6,067,132	6,637,944	570,812	-

* Excluding capital outlay on the minor works, against which interest is not charged in the Accounts.

40 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

FINANCE.

DEBT.

Debt.

The following alterations were made in the amount of the debt in 1893-94 and 1894-95 respectively:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
In India - - - - - Rx.	2,608,526	—1,172,338	—	3,780,864
In England - - - - - £.	*1,430,025	†5,892,034	†7,322,009	—

* In addition to £. 6,000,000 of Temporary Debt.

† Of this amount, 4,000,000l. was for the discharge of Temporary Debt.

In 1893-94 the Government raised in India, for the discharge of the outstanding portion of their 4½ per cent. Rupee Debt, and for the prosecution of public works, a loan of Rx. 3,499,100, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., which was subscribed at 96·21, and they also borrowed a further sum of Rx. 220,000 from the Rampur State for the construction of the railway through its territory; as debt to the amount of Rx. 1,110,574 was discharged, the net increase in India was Rx. 2,608,526. In England 1,300,000l. India 3 per cent. Stock was issued, at 98l. 17s. 3d. per cent., for the discharge of railway 3½ per cent. debentures amounting to 1,249,200l. and for advances of 32,219l. to railway companies; and 96,000l. of the same stock was created in order to fulfil the engagements involved in the Maharajah Duleep Singh's Estate Act of 1882. Owing to the failure to sell bills on India, it became necessary to issue India debentures for five years, bearing 3½ per cent. interest, for 1,386,000l. A new form of security was also created, termed India bills, payable in sterling at six months' date, similar in description to Treasury bills, by means of which 6,000,000l. was raised at intervals, the average rates of interest being 2l. 16s. 7d. on 2,000,000l. in November 1893, 2l. 12s. 3d. on 1,500,000l. in December, and 2l. 7s. 7d. on 2,500,000l. in February 1894. Thus, after deducting 2,015l. of old debt discharged, and 100,760l. cancelled by the operation of the Sinking Funds, the net increase of permanent debt in England in 1893-94 was 1,430,025l., while 6,000,000l. of temporary debt was incurred.

In 1894-95 the Government of India effected a most important conversion of the Public Debt from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. securities. A detailed account of this operation will be found at paragraphs 59 to 74 of Sir James Westland's Financial Statement for 1895-96 (Parliamentary Paper 283 of 1895). The result of the year's transactions was that interest was reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. on debt to the amount of Rx. 91,940,760; that 4 per cent. debt was discharged, amounting to Rx. 1,172,338; and that the amount of debt not bearing interest, and payable when demanded, was increased by Rx. 2,036,288.

In England a loan of 6,000,000l. India 3 per cent. Stock was issued, at an average rate of 99l. 18s. 3d. Of the sum received, 4,000,000l. was applied to the discharge of India sterling bills issued in the previous year, and the remainder to strengthen the cash balance in England. 5,000l. of old debt was discharged, and 102,966l. cancelled through the operation of the Sinking Funds; so that the net addition to the debt (permanent and temporary) was 1,892,034l.

SAVINGS BANKS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS.

The following table shows the amount received and paid on account of savings banks, loans to municipalities, and other obligations in India:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.
Savings Banks, &c. (net deposits) - - - - -	513,926	238,610
Loans to Port Trusts, Municipalities, Native States, &c. (net receipts) - - - - -	1,021,591	96,682
Provincial Advances and Loans (net disbursements) - - - - -	—195,799	—271,221
Other Obligations (net receipts or disbursements) - - - - -	374,202	—48,087
TOTAL - - - - -	1,713,920	15,984

Savings Banks and other Obligations.

CASH BALANCES.

Cash balances.

The following statement shows the amount of the cash balances, and the extent to which they were increased or reduced by the transactions of the year:—

	On 1st April.			Increase or Decrease.	
	1893.	1894.	1895.	In 1893-94.	In 1894-95.
In India - - - Rx.	15,271,756	25,565,588	22,529,488	10,293,832	-3,036,100
In England - - - £.	2,268,388	1,300,564	2,503,124	-967,824	1,202,560

COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

The value of the coinage at the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay was:—

Coinage and Paper Currency.

	CALCUTTA.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gold - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver - - -	821,016	94,594	4,081,484	—	4,902,499	94,594
Copper - - -	129,508	120,095	—	—	129,508	120,095
TOTAL - - -	950,523	214,689	4,081,484	—	5,082,007	214,689

The coinage of silver in 1894-95 was limited to half-rupees and eighth rupees.

The receipts and expenditure of the Indian Mints were as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts - - - - -	227,355	35,106
Expenditure - - - - -	91,080	51,046
Net Receipts or Charges - - -	136,275	-16,840

On the 31st of March 1895 the amount of notes in circulation was Rx. 30,700,011, being Rx. 288,380 more than on the corresponding date in 1894. The reserve was, in silver coin, Rx. 22,700,011, and in Government securities Rx. 8,000,000.

O P I U M.

OPIUM.
General.

The opium revenue is raised partly by a monopoly of opium in Bengal and partly by the levy of a duty on all opium exported from Native States. Though the poppy can be grown in most parts of India, its cultivation in British territory is permitted only in parts of Bengal and of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. A few thousand acres of opium are grown in the Punjab for local consumption. The cultivator of opium in the monopoly districts receives advances to enable him to prepare the land for the crop, and he is required to deliver the whole of the produce at a fixed price to opium agents, by whom it is despatched to the Government factories at Patna and Ghazipur to be prepared for the China market. The chests of manufactured opium are sold by auction at monthly sales which take place in Calcutta; and in order to prevent speculation and to steady prices, the quantity to be offered at each sale during each year is notified in the previous year. A sufficient reserve has in past years been retained to supply the deficiencies of bad seasons; but owing to a succession of six bad opium crops, no reserve at present exists. A small quantity of opium is used by the Indian Excise Departments. In 1861 the average price of opium sold by auction for the China market was as high as Rx. 185 per chest of 140 lbs. weight, but since that year it has fallen; in February 1895 the price rose to Rx. 154, the highest average at any monthly sale for the previous 23 years. In the calendar year 1895 the average price was Rx. 141; it had been Rx. 125 in 1894, and 115 in 1893.

Opium is grown in the Native States of Rajputana and Central India. Some of these States have agreed to assimilate their internal opium arrangements to the British excise system, and to prevent contraband dealings. They levy heavy dues on opium exported from their territories for the China market, and such opium pays to the Indian Treasury a duty which was raised during 1894-95 from Rx. 60 to Rx. 65 per chest on exportation.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Indian opium question was presented to Parliament (Parliamentary Paper, C. 7723, of 1895) shortly after the close of the year 1894-95, and was signed by seven out of the eight members. Among other matters the Commission reported that opium was generally used by Indians in moderation and without harmful effects; that it was not expedient to prohibit the use of opium generally throughout India; that it was practically impossible to prohibit the growth and use of opium in Native States; that the Bengal monopoly system was better for the people and the treasury than freedom of production of opium with a heavy export duty; that the recent arrangements for restricting opium consumption in Burma should be tested by actual practice; that the habit of opium-smoking, as distinguished from opium-eating or opium-drinking, was noxious and should be prevented. The Government of India are taking steps to give effect to the last-mentioned recommendation. For the rest, the Royal Commission's Report is considered more or less to affirm the position and the policy heretofore adopted by the Government of India in opium matters.

The yield of the opium revenue during recent years has been:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Opium Receipts :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Auction sales of monopoly opium	6,477,079	5,914,320	6,096,227	4,808,376	5,321,390
Duty on Bombay or Malwa opium	1,890,854	1,754,088	1,675,653	1,604,595	1,805,552
Cost of opium issued to the Excise and other Departments.	215,123	210,774	221,300	214,600	196,815
Total - - - Rx.	8,583,056	7,879,182	7,993,180	6,627,571	7,323,757
Opium expenditure, chiefly in Bengal	1,605,107	2,180,797	1,602,496	1,876,607	1,616,105
Net Opium Revenue - - - Rx.	6,977,949	5,698,385	6,390,684	4,750,964	5,707,652*

* These receipts are outside the provincial opium duties of Rx. 998,800, shown in the Excise section of this Statement as the receipts of 1894-95.

The number of chests of Bengal opium sold in the two years 1889-91 was 57,000, but it fell to 48,852 chests in the year 1892-93, to 43,353 chests in 1893-94, and to 39,780 in 1894-95. The number of chests of Bombay opium exported to China was 25,243 in 1892-93, 31,233 in the year 1893-94, and 29,288 in the year 1894-95.

The increase in the net opium revenue for 1894-95 was a result, partly of the enhanced price obtained at the monthly Calcutta sales, and partly of the smaller payments made to opium producers for their crop, which had suffered from the calamities of the season. The net opium revenue during recent years has been as follows :—

Net Opium Revenue in		Net Opium Revenue in	
	Rx.		Rx.
1872-73	6,870,423	1888-89	5,964,404
1875-76	6,250,860	1890-91	5,698,385
1878-79	7,700,671	1892-93	6,390,684
1880-81	8,451,276	1893-94	4,750,964
1883-84	7,701,518	1894-95	5,707,652

The area actually cultivated with the poppy in the Ganges Valley, which had been 594,921 acres in 1886, was 458,202 acres in the year 1894, and of this area 2½ per cent. failed to yield any crop. In order to prevent further shrinkage of the opium area, the price paid to producers for their raw opium was raised from 5 rupees to 6 rupees per seer (above 2 lbs.) in June 1894. The yield of opium had been short in 1893, and was still worse in 1894. The total quantity manufactured was 40,505 chests in 1893, and 33,328 chests in 1894, as compared with 74,325 chests in 1888. In 1893 the yield of opium averaged 10¾ lbs. per acre, or 2½ lbs. less than in the preceding season, against a normal out-turn of 18 lbs. per acre in a year of good harvests. The opium reserve in Calcutta, which ought to stand at 30,000 chests at the end of every year, had disappeared by December 1895, notwithstanding that the yearly sales have been reduced by 17,000 chests.

The number of prosecutions for breaches of the Opium Laws was 2,216, as compared with 1,701 in the preceding year; in these cases 1,909 persons were convicted, and 378 were acquitted, as compared with 1,468 and 258 respectively in the previous year.

SALT.

The salt revenue is raised by a duty on all salt imported into, or manufactured in, India. The rate of duty has in past times ranged from ¼th of a rupee (in Burma) to 3¼ rupees (in Bengal) per maund of 82 lbs.; during the year 1894-95 the rate was 2¼ rupees over the whole of India, except Burma, where it was one rupee per maund. The Indian sources of salt supply are the coast, where salt is manufactured for the consumption of all southern and western India and part of Burma and Central India; the salt lakes and pits of Rajputana, which supply the North-Western provinces, Oudh, and a part of Central India; the salt mines of the Punjab, which supply that province and a varying area southward; importations from beyond the sea, which supply Bengal and the greater part of Burma. The duty is levied on salt at the place of manufacture, or at the port of importation, before it passes into consumption. The regions supplied from each source contract or extend, according to varying circumstances of the season, or of markets, or of means of carriage; for instance, when an unusually wet season prevented salt production by solar evaporation at the Sambhur Lake in Rajputana, special supplies from the Bombay coast factories were carried inland, and partly made up for the deficiency; when a railway was opened to the Punjab mines, salt made its way thence further south and east.

44 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

SALT.
General.

The SALT REVENUES and CHARGES in the year 1894-95 were as follows :—

PROVINCE.	Price of and Excise on Salt made Locally.	Duty on Imported Salt from England.	Duty on Salt Imported from other Sources.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Charges.	Net Salt Revenue.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Northern India	1,877,379	—	—	16,941	1,894,320	122,177	1,772,143
Burma	19,348	81,410	8,231	—	118,989	717	118,272
Bengal	—	1,652,004	792,086	14,129	2,458,219	5,222	2,452,997
Madras	1,777,554	483	1,454	15,863	1,795,354	207,745	1,587,609
Bombay	2,311,697	703	3,321	83,146	2,398,867	162,554	2,236,313
TOTAL, 1894-95	5,985,978	1,744,600	805,092	130,079	8,665,749	498,415	8,167,334
1893-94	5,603,104	1,241,508	777,495	106,784	8,228,876	474,415	7,754,471

The charges above shown do not include a sum of about Rx. 300,000 paid under treaties to Native Chiefs who have assigned the management of their salt sources to the British Government. A large decrease in the salt revenue was shown in 1893-94, and there has been a recovery of Rx. 437,000 in 1894-95, which yielded the largest salt revenue ever yet attained in India. The rate of salt consumption per head of the population differs widely in the several provinces. It is nearly 17 lbs. per head in Burma, where the rate of salt duty is one rupee a maund; it is 17½ lbs. a head over the greater part of Madras, where the duty is 2½ rupees per maund; and it is about 8 lbs. a head in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, where the duty is also 2½ rupees per maund. The small difference, about 15 per cent., due to longer distance from salt sources, in the retail prices of salt between northern and southern India, does not explain the great differences in the rate of consumption per head.

During the last eight years the total salt consumption of India has been as follows :—

In the Year	Total Actual Consumption of Duty-paid Salt in India, inclusive of Burma.
1885-86	32,289,000 maunds, each maund being equal to 82½ lbs. avoirdupois.
1886-87	34,330,000 "
1888-89 (The rate of duty was raised in January 1888 from 2 Rs. to 2½ Rs. per maund).	31,474,000 "
1890-91	33,722,000 "
1891-92	34,851,000 "
1892-93	35,451,000 "
1893-94	34,029,000 "
1894-95	34,555,000 "

These figures are not absolutely accurate because the amount of local salt consumed in Burma is not precisely known, but in the foregoing figures it is estimated at 400,000 maunds in 1889-90 and subsequent years, and at 560,000 maunds in each previous year.

The

The Northern India Salt Department controls the salt sources of the Punjab and of Rajputana, whence are supplied the wants of the Punjab, Oudh, the North-Western Provinces, the northern districts of the Central Provinces, and the greater part of the Rajputana and Central India States. The sales of duty-paid and free salt at the northern salt sources amounted in 1894-95 to 8,023,000 maunds, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the sales of the previous year; the sales were, however, considerably below those of the years 1891-93. Compared with the preceding year sales of salt increased largely at the Sambhur Lake, and to some extent at all the salt sources except the Punjab salt mines. The price of salt ex-duty was low, while the year was favourable for salt manufacture, and it was not apparent why salt consumption did not return to the high rate of 1891-93. Of the total duty-paid salt consumed, the Sambhur salt lake supplied 4,021,000 maunds, the Mayo mine in the Punjab supplied 1,841,000 maunds, and the remainder came from minor salt sources. The gross receipts on account of salt revenue increased from Rx. 1,789,000 in 1893-94 to Rx. 1,938,000, but were still below the receipts of the two years 1891-93; the charges came to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the receipts, as against $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the previous year. The price of Sambhur salt, which had been, exclusive of duty, raised by degrees to 8 annas a maund in 1894, was reduced 4 annas, a rate still above the rates of 1892 and 1893. The average wholesale price of duty-paid salt, at the chief marts of the provinces supplied from the northern salt sources, ranged during the year: in the Punjab, from $3\frac{1}{4}$ rupees a maund at Rawalpindi to $3\frac{3}{8}$ rupees at Amritsar; in the North-West Provinces, from $3\frac{1}{8}$ rupees at Agra to $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees at Allahabad; in Oudh, at $3\frac{1}{8}$ at all marts; in the Central Provinces, from $3\frac{2}{8}$ in Nimar to $4\frac{2}{8}$ rupees at Saugor. Prices were decidedly lower than in 1893-94.

SALT.
Northern India.

The number of persons prosecuted for breach of the salt law fell from 581 to 560; of this latter number 39 persons were acquitted and 519 were convicted, of whom 166 were sentenced to imprisonment. The number of serious cases of salt smuggling were very few; only 51 persons were sentenced to over two months' imprisonment.

The total quantity of duty-paid salt in Bengal during the year was 10,461,000 maunds, or 4.5 per cent. more than in the previous year. The quantity consumed in Bengal, after deducting net exports by land, was 9,753,000 maunds against 9,498,000 in 1893-94. The increase was partly a consequence of the short sales and low stocks at the end of March 1894. The amount of salt imported and manufactured during the year was 14,151,000 maunds, of which there came from,

Bengal.

	Maunds.		Maunds.
The United Kingdom	7,503,000	Red Sea and Persian Gulf Ports	1,756,000
Germany	1,753,000	Aden	1,139,000
Bombay	689,000	Orissa Coast Factories	39,000
Madras	23,000		

The gross salt revenue was Rx. 2,469,000, or 3.7 per cent. above the receipts of the preceding year, against an expenditure of Rx. 40,000. The consumption of licit salt in the seven saliferous districts outside Orissa increased by 5 per cent. In Orissa the consumption of locally-manufactured salt rose from 24,000 to 39,000 maunds; but the sales of Ganjam and Calcutta salt decreased largely; and the total consumption of Orissa was nearly 12 per cent. less than in the year 1893-94. The stocks of salt at the end of the year rose from 1,077,000 to 3,629,000 maunds; prices ranged from $3\frac{1}{8}$ rupees per maund near Calcutta at the cheapest season, to $4\frac{1}{8}$ rupees per maund in Lohardugga at the dearest season; in Orissa the price ranged from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ rupees per maund. The average price of salt ruled generally lower than in the preceding year, when there had been an increase in the price of Liverpool salt, attributable partly to the English coal strike, and partly to the heavy rains whereby salt manufacture and salt traffic were made more difficult. The average consumption of salt in Bengal, allowing for increased population since the census of 1891, was $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per head; it was $10\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. in the previous year. In Orissa the consumption of licit salt fell to $9\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per head.

SALT.

The number of prosecutions for offences under the salt laws fell from 1,472 and 1,005 in the two previous years to 967, of which 398, against 692 and 231 in the two earlier years, occurred in Orissa; 32 persons out of a total of 1,020 accused persons were acquitted.

Madras.

It was explained in a previous number of this Statement* that in Madras, where salt is made on the coast by solar evaporation, a limited number of Government salt factories had been re-opened in order to remedy the evils of high prices and small stocks, which had resulted from the handing over of the manufacture of salt to capitalists under an excise system. The intention was to create as soon as possible a reserve of Government salt, but not to disturb the market by selling Government stocks unless the supply should run short or prices be forced up to any salt mart; the Government reserve stocks were eventually to be somewhat more than one-third of a year's consumption.

During the year 1894-95 there were 66 factories at work, or one less than in the previous year; of these 16 were Government, and 50 private, establishments. The season was, on the whole, favourable to salt manufacture, especially on the northern coast. The average price of bonded salt throughout the Presidency, which had been $6\frac{1}{12}$ annas per maund under the excise system in 1887-88, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund in 1894-95, or 4 per cent. cheaper than in the previous year. The average retail price of salt in the several districts of the plains ranged during the year from 10·13 seers per rupee in Bellary to 13·04 seers per rupee in Tinnevely. The total quantity of salt manufactured during the year was 8,905,000 maunds, besides 1,152,000 maunds of imported salt, against 7,337,000 in the preceding year, and an average of 5,260,000 maunds in the two years 1885-87, when the output of salt was too low. The salt stocks at the end of the year were equal to 23 months' supply, as compared with 22 months' supply at the end of the previous year, and five months' supply at the end of 1886-87. The reason for the maintenance of such large stocks is that an unfavourable season may in any year reduce the output of existing factories by 50 per cent.

The issues of Madras salt for home and inland consumption were 8,222,000 maunds, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the issues of the preceding year, and were larger than in any previous year. The consumption of salt by 34,288,000 of the population of South India, including Mysore, Coorg, and certain Native States, but not including certain districts on the northern coast of Madras, came to 15·90 lbs. per head; the consumption by a population of $18\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the Tamil districts south of Madras came to $17\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per head.

The gross revenue from Madras salt was Rx. 1,978,000, or 9 per cent. above the receipts of the preceding year. The sales of salt on credit increased by 577,000 maunds over the year 1893-94.

During the year 1894-95 there were 129 bonded yards in the Madras Presidency open for curing fish under special regulations, whereby cheap salt is sold to fish-curers. The quantity of fish brought to be cured was 41,000 tons, or about the same as in the previous year. The cost of the yards to the treasury was more than covered by the price ($12\frac{1}{2}$ annas per maund) realised for salt. Most of the salt fish is consumed within the Presidency, the net exports being returned at 2,500 tons, valued at $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence) per pound.

Prosecutions under the salt laws, though 4 per cent. fewer than in the previous year, were still numerous in comparison with other provinces; 15,090 persons were charged with salt offences, of whom 3,171 were released by departmental officers with a warning, and 12,474 were sent for trial. Of the persons tried during the year by magistrates, more than 99 per cent. were convicted. The average fine imposed on offenders against the salt laws was $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupees.

Bombay.

On the Bombay coast salt is made partly by boiling and partly by solar evaporation, at 454 factories; 16 new factories or salt works were opened during the year 1894-95; all but one were at Sanikatta on the North Kanara coast. The amount of salt manufactured was 11,591,000 maunds, or 2,759,000 maunds more than in 1893-94; the quantity of salt written off as wastage was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with 7 per cent. in the previous year. The total removals of salt for consumption came to 9,547,000 maunds, or 661,000 more than in 1893-94. The amount

* See the Twenty-fourth Number of this Statement (for 1887-88), p. 76, and the Twenty-fifth Number (for 1888-89), p. 73.

amount of duty-paid salt issued for consumption in the Bombay Presidency ^{SALT.} was 3,267,000 maunds, or 11½ lbs. per head of the population, as compared with 10·63 lbs. in the previous year. In Guzerat, the richest part of the Presidency, the rate was 7·89 lbs. per head, and in the rest of the Presidency it was 13·14 lbs. The chief exports of Bombay salt outside the Presidency, were 1,140,000 maunds to the Central Provinces, 855,000 maunds to the Nizam's territory, and 718,000 maunds to Calcutta by sea. The gross salt revenue receipts were Rx. 2,335,000, or Rx. 179,000 above the total of the previous year, and Rx. 71,000 above the corresponding figure for 1891-92, which yielded the highest salt revenue of any preceding years. During the year the average price of salt, exclusive of duty, ranged from 2½ annas per maund at the Konkan works to 5½ annas per maund at the Sanikatta works; the wholesale price of duty-paid salt ranged from Rs. 2½ per maund in the cheapest district, Ahmedabad, to Rs. 4½ per maund at Bombay, the dearest market. In Bombay eight fish-curing yards were at work; the quantity of fish brought to be cured in bond was 2,471 tons, and 742 tons of cheap salt were issued to fish-curiers.

The number of persons tried for offences under the salt laws was 689, against 849 in the previous year; the number convicted was 659 against 802.

In Sind the amount of duty-paid salt passed into consumption was 263,000 ^{Sind.} maunds, the same as in the previous year; and the salt revenue was Rx. 70,700, or Rx. 400 above the receipts of 1893-94. The consumption of duty-paid salt came to 7·42 lbs per head of the population against 7·43 lbs. in the previous year. The average retail price of salt rose slightly, and was Rs. 3. 6a. 6p. per maund.

The number of prosecutions for salt offences fell further from 161 to 143; the quantity of illicit salt seized was 8 maunds against 14 maunds in 1893-94.

The amount of salt imported into Burma in 1894-95 was 48,442 tons, against ^{Burma.} 47,492 tons in the previous year, and an average of 56,000 tons in the two years 1890-92. The revenue on salt manufactured locally was Rx. 18,700, as compared with Rx. 19,900 in the year 1893-94. The total salt consumption of Burma was approximately 1,600,000 maunds during the year, equal to about 16½ lbs. per head for 8 million people in Burma and the Shan States.

EXCISE.

The excise revenue of India is raised partly from the following sources:— ^{EXCISE.} ^{General.}

- (1) Monopolies for the sale of liquors and intoxicating drugs over defined areas;
- (2) Still-head duty on all spirits manufactured at distilleries;
- (3) Licenses for the working of stills at specified places;
- (4) Licenses for the sale of various kinds of liquor.*

Tobacco, which is grown in almost every village, and is consumed by nearly all men and by many women in India, is not subjected to any duty; tea and coffee, which are grown largely for Indian consumption and for exportation, are also free from all duties. Over almost the whole of Bombay and the Punjab, over the populous parts of Madras, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Burma, and over some parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces, a still-head duty is levied on all Indian spirit according to its alcoholic strength. The still-head duty ranges as high as five rupees per gallon of London proof spirit; if the cost of licenses be added, the total duties are in places more than seven rupees per gallon of London proof spirit. The system of excise management followed in these tracts is called the central distillery system. Over a large part of Bengal, and over most of the Central Provinces, over the whole of Assam and Berar, and over limited tracts in other provinces, revenue is levied on Indian spirits by leasing the spirit monopoly to the highest bidder, which is called the farming system; or by licensing the establishment of private stills, which is called the out-still system. The central distillery system is

* A customs duty is also levied on all imported spirits, wines and beer. The import duty is six rupees per gallon on London proof spirit; 2½ rupees per gallon on sparkling wines; one rupee per gallon on other wines; and one anna per gallon on beer.

48 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

EXCISE.

is admittedly the best for preventing the spread and consumption of cheap liquor; and the Government of India have in past years, declared their intention to restrict the farming and out-still systems as narrowly as possible. The difficulty is that in sparsely-peopled forest tracts the materials for illicit distillation are everywhere available; the tribes addicted to drinking often live in these regions; an adequate and trustworthy preventive staff cannot be kept in such places; and illicit practices prevail, to the consequent demoralisation of the people, if weak liquor cannot be obtained in some lawful way. Licensed out-stills are sometimes the only means of meeting the requirements of such exceptional tracts.

The following table gives the excise revenue of 1894-95 for each province under the different heads, as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts:—

	India, General.	Bengal.	North West Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
License and Distillery Fees, and Duties for the Sale of Spirits, Fermented Liquors and Drugs, viz. :—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Foreign Liquors, &c.	4,328	106,369	35,934	23,311	75,070	23,346	767	2,445	33,302	22,746	326,508
Country Spirits	89,039	558,361	373,334	111,414	58,300	3,908	171,572	43,982	556,364	760,096	2,765,270
Toddy	2,972	101,064	8,653	—	28,955	7,865	2,240	27	652,839	161,703	966,108
License Fees for sale of Opium and its preparations.	2,014	64,118	16,949	36,606	94,742	15,291	29,964	29,776	34,533	1,444	325,427
License Fees for sale of other drugs.	2,704	133,465	76,706	18,182	—	—	16,044	15,141	6,464	35,758	302,466
Duty on Opium consumed in India.	1,326	168,895	62,791	12,069	63,176	12,761	44,836	162,828	41,187	109,664	670,592
Acreege on Land cultivated with the Poppy.	—	—	—	2,774	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,774
Fines, Confiscations, Miscellaneous.	622	1,178	187	702	72	—	1,689	65	4,618	9,034	18,168
Duty on Ganja	—	123,795	—	—	—	—	11,476	14,471	—	432	150,174
TOTAL Revenue	103,076	1,266,235	574,554	205,058	310,315	63,191	277,548	269,625	1,367,167	1,100,897	5,527,676
Charges	2,456	63,433	6,811	5,003	9,494	3,268	6,234	814	61,790	34,516	192,809
Net Revenue, 1894-95	100,620	1,192,802	567,743	200,055	300,821	59,923	271,314	268,811	1,305,377	1,066,381	5,334,867
Net Revenue, 1893-94	93,020	1,149,963	566,419	171,067	332,081	55,229	275,764	271,459	1,226,978	1,036,872	5,195,280

The sum of Rx. 612,000 was yielded by import duties on liquors and spirits imported into India during the year 1894-95, and thus the whole drink and drugs revenue of India amounts to about 4½ annas a head on the whole population of British India. There has been a considerable increase in the excise revenue during the past 30 years; but this increase, though in part due to enhanced consumption of liquors caused by the growth of population and the general increase of earnings, is yet largely, and in some localities mainly, the result of improved excise administration, which has doubled or trebled the rates of liquor duty, and has, at the same time, restricted the use of illicit intoxicants. The totals of the net excise and customs revenues on liquors and drugs consumed in India during the past 20 years compare thus:—

	Rx.		Rx.
1874-75	2,633,000	1889-90	5,294,000
1880-81	3,515,000	1892-93	5,660,000
1883-84	4,259,000	1893-94	5,784,000
1886-87	4,865,000	1894-95	5,947,000

For the 227* millions of people who inhabit the several provinces of British India and Berar, the total number of shops licensed for the retail sale of spirits, fermented liquors, opium and drugs, is as follows, province by province:—

PROVINCE.	Number of Retail Shops licensed in 1894-95 for the Sale of						
	Spirits made in India.	Imported Spirits or Liquors.	Toddy and Rice Beer or other Indian Fermented Drinks.	Opium and its Compounds.	Narcotic or Intoxicating Drugs, other than Opium.	Quantity of Opium sold for Local Consumption so far as known.	
Bengal	3,255	589	15,533	2,095	3,087	2,037	
North West Provinces and Oudh.	6,814	278	4,522	1,069	3,712	1,627	
Punjab	1,259	473	37	1,803	1,651	1,633	
Burma	48	431	1,162	40	None.	624	
Central Provinces	6,111	63	703	890	984	620	
Assam	213	120	13	828	243	1,376	
Madras	11,362	683	19,219	1,065	256	897	
Bombay	2,845	483	1,746	1,161	1,236	1,583	
Berar	1,118	21	972	476	228	404	
TOTAL	1894-95	32,825	3,141	43,907	9,427	11,397	10,801
	1893-94	33,148	3,024	43,430	9,460	11,613	11,709

There are thus 100,697 licensed shops for the retail sale of intoxicants and narcotics in British India, or one shop to an average of 2,254 of the population. In the United Kingdom, a few years ago, there were 163,119 licenses for the sale of beer, wine and spirits, or one shop to 237 of the population. In neither computation are occasional or part-year licenses reckoned; of these latter licenses 31,888 were issued in the United Kingdom during a single year.

In Bengal the total excise revenues of 1894-95 and the two previous years were as follows:—

Receipts from	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Country spirits	502,342	525,290	555,445
Foreign liquors and rum	62,700	66,979	71,435
Fermented local liquors, toddy and rice-beer	128,425	136,289	137,945
Opium and its compounds	219,581	223,772	233,180
Ganja, bhang, and their compounds	245,070	260,364	256,404
Miscellaneous	1,148	1,005	1,497
TOTAL EXCISE REVENUE	1,159,266	1,213,699	1,255,906
Add duties on imported liquors	167,693	164,271	179,100
TOTAL REVENUE FROM DRINKS AND DRUGS.	1,326,959	1,377,970	1,435,006

* This figure is an estimate based on the results of the census of 1891, which showed a population in British India of 221,172,952.

250 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

Excise.

The policy of substituting the central distillery system for the out-still system of raising revenue from country spirits was not carried further in Bengal during the year. Out-stills had been abolished in 1890 over all districts of the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca and Orissa divisions, containing a population of 30 millions. The number of central distilleries was 31 as compared with 32 in the previous year. The maximum number of licensed out-stills in the whole province was 2,038 as compared with 2,009 in the previous year, and 5,250 out-stills in the year 1881-82. The total number of retail licenses for the sale of country spirits, rum and imported liquors, during the past three years, has been :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Number of licenses granted for the retail sale of—			
Country spirits from out-stills	1,931	2,034	2,038
Country spirits from central distilleries	1,175	1,255	1,217
Rum, imported wines, spirits and other liquors	535	515	589
	3,641	3,804	3,844

Much of the out-still liquor is still of very low alcoholic strength. The quantity of spirit issued from the out-stills was reported to be equal to 1,308,000 gallons of London-proof liquor, as compared with 1,233,000 gallons in the previous year. The out-turn from central distilleries in the year was 456,000 gallons London-proof spirit against 417,000 gallons in the previous year. The still-head duty levied on central distillery liquor ranged from 1½ to 5 rupees per gallon of proof spirit. Including still-head duty, license fees and other taxation, the total revenue on distillery liquor amounted to 5½ rupees per gallon of London-proof spirit; the similar revenue from out-stills was estimated to be 2½ rupees per gallon of reported consumption of London-proof spirit. The increase of consumption during the year was greater in the tracts supplied by out-stills than in the central distillery area.

The revenue from toddy was Rx. 97,110, as compared with Rx. 101,581 in the previous year; the number of licensed shops for fermented toddy was 13,865 against 13,915 in 1893-94, and 30,268 in the year 1881-82. In 1894-95 as many as 2,840 shops were licensed for the sale of unfermented toddy or palm-tree juice. Attempt is being made to introduce the tree-tax system of raising tari revenue in selected districts where tari is largely consumed. The alcoholic strength of tari is found to be 95° to 96°, and of pach-wai about 95°, below London proof. The number of pach-wai or rice-beer shops, was 1,668. The number of licensed ganja shops was 2,702, as compared with 2,715 in the preceding year, and the amount of licit ganja consumed was 4,828 maunds, against 5,116 and 5,451 in the two preceding years; the rate of duty has been twice enhanced during the past four years, and the consumption of ganja has steadily declined, while the revenue therefrom has increased. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of opium was 1,721, or 29 less than in the preceding year; the amount of licit opium consumed rose from 1,970 to 2,037 maunds. The number of shops licensed for selling opium, prepared for smoking after the Chinese fashion, known as chandu, was 67, against 73 in the previous year; and the licenses for selling madak, or opium prepared for smoking after the Bengali manner, decreased from 313 to 307.

The number of arrests for offences against the excise and opium laws fell from 5,098 to 4,419, and convictions were obtained against 3,824 persons; of whom 277 persons were convicted of the offence of illicit distillation.

and

The

The latest excise report for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh relates to the year ending in September 1894. For the last three years the excise revenues have been :—

EXCISE.
North-Western
Provinces and
Oudh.

Receipts from			1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Country spirits	-	-	322,193	359,517	386,101
Foreign liquors and rum	-	-	45,313	37,030	38,277
Opium	-	-	78,050	80,783	79,365
Other drugs	-	-	71,209	72,115	74,543
Toddy and miscellaneous	-	-	8,819	9,413	9,181
		TOTAL	525,584	558,898	585,417

There was an increase of Rx. 26,519, or 4½ per cent., over the revenue of the preceding year; and the total excise revenue was higher by Rx. 14,000 than in any previous year.

The revenue from country spirits was raised as follows :—

- (a) Rx. 338,500 under the central distillery system, which extends over 68,500 square miles, inhabited by 38½ millions of people.
- (b) Rx. 30,800 under the out-still system, which extends over tracts containing 5½ millions of people.
- (c) Rx. 16,700 under the farming system, which extends over tracts containing 2½ millions of people.

The total amount of spirit passed out of all central distilleries was 1,564,000 gallons; against 1,526,000 gallons in the previous year, and against 2,056,000 gallons in the year 1885-86. The total consumption of distillery liquor during the year represented 1,159,000 gallons of London proof spirit, as compared with 1,116,000 gallons in 1892-93; and the total revenue from that liquor came to 2.92 rupees per gallon of L. P. spirit. The number of distilleries was 39, as in the previous year. The number of licensed retail shops for country spirits in the two provinces further fell from 5,257 to 5,195 in the central distillery tracts; and from 1,456 to 1,419 in the tracts where the out-still and farming systems prevailed; the retail licenses for rum and foreign spirits rose from 258 to 278; and the consumption of rum from the Rosa factory fell from 29,633 to 28,461 gallons.

The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and its compounds was 1,069, as compared with 1,067 in the previous year. No shops were licensed for the sale of chandu and madak, or opium prepared for smoking. The quantity of licit opium passed into consumption was 1,627 maunds, against 1,766 maunds in the previous year. The price at which opium is issued from the Government stores was recently enhanced from 16 rupees to 17 rupees and 18 rupees. The fall in the consumption of excise opium is attributed to a more extended use of illicit opium, following on the enhancements of price above noted. The number of shops licensed for the sale of other narcotic drugs was 3,712, as compared with 3,905 in the previous year. The number of licensed toddy shops increased from 4,157 to 4,522.

The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act was 1,110, or 9 per cent. more than, and under the Opium Laws 566, or about the same as, in the previous year; the prosecutions for illicit distillation were 305 against 202 in the preceding year. The proportion of convictions to prosecutions was 86 per cent., as compared with 84 per cent. in the two previous years.

52 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

Excise.
Punjab.

The excise revenues of the Punjab in the last three years were raised as follows:—

Receipts from	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Country spirits - - - - -	99,027	104,927	110,799
Imported liquors and rum - - - - -	32,435	34,535	36,672
Opium - - - - -	47,773	53,282	51,897
Other drugs and miscellaneous - - - - -	15,909	18,850	19,241
TOTAL - - -	195,144	211,594	218,609

The increase of 3 per cent. in the revenue accrued under spirits and liquors; and is in continuation of the gradual increase, which has gone on for 8 years; in the previous year the increase of revenue was 8½ per cent.

The central distillery system is in force throughout the whole province, save in small parts of the Gurgaon, Ferozpur and Kangra districts, and there were during the year 27 central distilleries. The rates of still-head duty are four rupees per gallon of proof spirit, three rupees per gallon of spirit less than 25 degrees below proof, 2½ rupees for spirit from 50 degrees to 25 degrees below proof, and two rupees for spirit more than 50 degrees below proof. Country spirits in the Punjab are distilled from molasses. The total consumption of licit spirits and the number of licensed shops for the past two years are returned thus:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Consumption of country spirits computed at London proof, in gallons - - - - -	214,118	218,407
Ditto rum, London proof, in gallons . - - - -	48,156	51,463
Ditto other imported liquors, excluding beer, in gallons -	101,782	61,509
Licensed retail shops for country spirits - - - - -	1,259	1,259
Licensed retail shops for rum and imported liquors, including hotels, refreshment rooms, and travellers' rest-houses.	468	473

The opium revenue comprised Rx. 2,796 from an acreage fee on lands growing the poppy, and Rx. 36,870 from licenses for the vend of opium, besides Rx. 6,321, the duty on imported opium. The area licensed for poppy cultivation had shrunk from 15,254 acres in the year 1888-89 to 10,012 acres in 1893-94, and was 9,933 acres in the year under report. The number of shops licensed for retail sale of opium was 1,803, as compared with 1,789 in the previous year, and 1,910 in the year 1889-90; the quantity of licit opium returned as consumed was 1,633 maunds, as compared with 1,630 maunds in 1893-94. No licenses are granted for shops where opium preparations could be consumed on the premises. The number of shops licensed to sell hemp and other drugs was 47, besides 1,604 opium shops licensed also to sell hemp and other drugs.

The number of persons prosecuted under the liquor laws fell from 592 to 344, and under the opium laws from 740 to 331, as compared with the previous year. It is reported that decrease in prosecutions is mainly due to a "growing disinclination to break the law" on the part of the people.

In

In Burma the excise revenue during the past three years was raised thus:—

Receipts from	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95
Lower Burma :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Distillery and imported liquors - - - -	116,992	90,912	73,367
Out-stills - - - - -	6,905	7,605	7,977
Toddy - - - - -	30,045	31,175	29,277
Rice beer - - - - -	49,287	55,461	51,177
Opium - - - - -	214,202	154,783	148,279
TOTAL - - -	417,431	399,936	310,077
Add duty on imported liquors - - - -	103,283	88,220	88,188
Upper Burma excise receipts - - - -	58,463	58,131	68,818
TOTAL REVENUE FROM DRINK AND DRUGS - - -	579,177	486,287	467,083

Two central distilleries were working during the year in Lower Burma; they produced 32,655 gallons of spirits, as compared with 33,987 gallons produced by the same distilleries in the preceding year. The importations of foreign and Madras spirits decreased considerably. The fall in consumption of and revenue from spirits was attributed to the low prices of rice, whereby the power of the people to purchase stimulants was materially reduced. The number of out-stills in Lower Burma was 34, as compared with 36 in the previous year; and in Upper Burma 14, as compared with 11 in 1893-94. Three central distilleries were at work in the upper province, and produced 28,096 gallons of spirits, against 22,344 gallons in the previous year.

The number of retail shops licensed under the excise and opium laws in the two sections of the province during the last two years was:—

	Lower Burma.		Upper Burma.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Out-still shops - - - - -	36	34	11	14
Distillery spirit and foreign liquor shops	293	302	138	129
Toddy shops - - - - -	856	857	75	78
Rice beer and other fermented liquor shops.	223	227	—	—
Opium shops - - - - -	20	17	23	23
Licit opium consumed (in maunds) -	1,125	482	185	142

There was again a large decrease in the consumption of and some decline in the revenue from opium in Lower Burma, consequent on the change of system that took effect on the 1st January 1894. From that date opium could not be legally sold to or possessed by Burmans, unless they had registered themselves as consumers before the end of June 1894. Non-Burman residents are allowed to buy and possess opium under the same restrictions as before. A maximum supply of opium is fixed for each licensed shop, calculated according to the number of legitimate consumers that are likely to frequent such shop. There are 17 licensed opium shops in Lower Burma, and opium is sold to legitimate consumers from the Government treasury at four places where the number of such persons is not large enough to warrant the licensing of a shop. The total issues

54 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

Excise.

of opium permissible for the whole province have for the present been fixed at 541 maunds, and the actual sales were 482 maunds, as compared with 1,603 maunds issued in 1892-93. In Lower Burma the retail price of opium has almost doubled under these regulations, the inducements to smuggling are proportionately increased, and the preventive staff has been strengthened.

The present reports do not state the number of Burmans who have registered themselves as habitual consumers of opium; but it is believed by the local officers that the consumption of opium by Burmans has been materially reduced. Still it is feared that illicit dealings in opium are rife; non-Burmans and registered Burman consumers sell opium to unregistered Burmans; opium can be bought, though at a high price, and is consumed at villages and towns many miles distant from any legitimate source of supply; opium is smuggled from Bengal by steamers and boats; it is smuggled from Upper Burma by railway and steamer, while Upper Burma draws a supply from the Shan States and Western China; and the seizures of illicit opium have greatly increased, being in Rangoon town alone 163 seers against 19 seers in the preceding year. Effort will be continued to repress illicit dealings in opium; but the local Government is not sanguine of early success in the struggle.

Reported offences against the excise and opium laws in Lower Burma fell from 3,405 to 3,166; and the number of persons convicted fell from 2,858 to 2,737. Of the total reported offences, 1,217 were for illicit dealings in opium, against 1,604 in the previous year. The number of illicit stills suppressed rose from 166 to 270 during the year. In Upper Burma, 832 offences against the excise laws were reported, of which 280 were opium cases; 771 persons in all were convicted; the number of illicit stills suppressed was 52, as compared with 65 in the previous year.

Central Provinces.

In the Central Provinces the excise receipts of the past three years have been as follows:—

Receipts from	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Country spirits	170,179	171,124	173,174
Opium	95,866	99,129	97,947
Ganja	26,219	27,813	27,082
Toddy	2,783	2,161	2,240
Miscellaneous	3,355	3,142	2,905
TOTAL	298,402	303,369	303,648

The greater part of the country is supplied with spirits from out-stills, of which there were licensed 1,570 at the close of the year; besides 16 central distilleries and three contract stills. The chief changes of the year were the introduction of the central distillery system into the Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad, and Narsinghpur districts; and the reduction of the number of out-stills in the province from 1,812 to 1,570. At contract stills a fixed daily fee is levied on each still actually in use, and care is taken that no still is used on any day for which the prescribed fee has not been paid. At out-stills the restrictions on manufacture of spirit are the limitation of the number of shops to be supplied, and the limitation of the number and size of the vessels used for distillation. Most of the spirit consumed is about 60 degrees below proof. The duty ranges from 12 annas on liquor 45 degrees below proof to 3 rupees a gallon on proof spirit.

The number of permanent retail liquor shops had been reduced in the previous year to 6,266, and 155 more shops were closed during the year, whereby the total was reduced to 6,111. The number of temporary shops licensed for different periods was 243, as compared with 348 in the two preceding years. No trustworthy information exists regarding the quantity or strength of the liquor made at out-stills, so no estimate of the total liquor consumption can be offered; at most of the shops in the interior the liquor is usually of very low alcoholic strength. The material from which liquor is distilled is everywhere

the

the flower of the mhowa tree. The number of licenses for the retail of imported liquors was 63, against 66 in the previous year. The number of licensed tari shops was 703, or 45 less than in 1893-94. The quantity of Shahjahanpore rum imported into the province rose from 4,281 gallons to 4,835 gallons.

The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium was reduced during the year from 880 permanent and 509 temporary shops, or 1,389 in all, to 890 permanent and 422 temporary shops, or 1,312 in all; and the quantity of Government opium sold to the licensed vendors fell from 658 maunds to 620 maunds. The number of opium vendors that were also licensed to sell madak, or opium prepared for smoking, was reduced from 137 to 116. The amount of opium supplied on payment to feudatory chiefs and zemindars was 180 maunds, as compared with 170 and 156 maunds in the two previous years. The number of permanent shops licensed for the retail sale of ganja and its compounds was 984, or two less than in the preceding year; while the number of temporary shops fell from 463 to 404. The quantity of ganja passing into consumption fell from 1,215 to 1,105 maunds; while the quantity sold to feudatory chiefs decreased from 311 to 239 maunds.

There was a decrease of 76 in the number of prosecutions under the excise laws, and an increase of two in cases under the opium laws. Out of 286 cases under the Opium Act, 163 were for the possession of smuggled opium; and the number of cases in which more than 2 lbs. of smuggled opium was found was 12; there were no big cases of smuggling. Out of 527 prosecutions under the Excise Act, 88 were for the illicit manufacture of liquor and 213 for illegal possession of liquor. Out of 1,036 persons prosecuted, 859, or 83 per cent., were convicted.

The excise demand of Assam for the year 1894-95 and previous years was distributed thus:

Receipts from	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Country spirits	Rx. 38,499	Rx. 38,553	Rx. 45,276
Imported liquors and rum	3,524	2,343	2,590
Opium and its compounds	187,521	194,847	193,634
Ganja and its compounds	30,712	33,159	30,195
Miscellaneous, including toddy, &c.	600	165	171
TOTAL	Rx. 260,856	269,067	271,766

The whole revenue of the year was collected, except Rx. 320, part of which was written off as irrecoverable. The revenue from country spirits is raised entirely under the out-still system; the sites of shops are fixed; the right to have one still, and to sell spirits at each shop, is sold annually by auction. The number of licensed retail shops for country spirits was 213, against 205 in the previous year; of these 7 in the later, and 5 in the earlier year were temporary shops. Much of the liquor is weak; it sells from six annas to one rupee per quart bottle, according to strength. Out of 27 samples tested at different shops in each of the plains districts, 17 were found to be weaker than 50 per cent. below L. proof, seven samples were from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. below proof, and three samples were stronger than 25 per cent. below proof. The number of retail shops licensed to sell rum was 24 against 19 in the previous year, and 31 in 1892-93; this rum is sold at from 12 annas to two rupees per quart bottle. No rum was distilled in Assam during the year, and 1,314 gallons were imported, as compared with 3,447, and 877 gallons in the two previous years; The number of shops licensed for the sale of foreign liquors, including licenses on board steamers, was 96, as compared with 109 in the previous year. For toddy five licenses, and for rice beer 8 licenses were issued. The number of licensed ganja shops was 243, or 28 less than in the previous year; and the quantity of ganja disposed of during the year was 545 maunds, against 654 in the year 1893-94. Ganja is consumed

56 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

Excise.

chiefly in the two districts of the Surma Valley. The issue price of ganja from the Government Stores was again raised in all districts except Sylhet. The opium revenue shows a small decrease as compared with 1893-94; but opium continues to yield three-quarters of the total excise revenue of Assam. The issue price of opium in Assam is 37 rupees per seer, as compared with 7½ rupees, the cost of production at the Government factory. The number of licensed opium shops has been gradually reduced from 1,283 in the year 1883-84 to 865 in the year 1893-94, and to 828 in the year 1894-95; while the quantity of licit opium consumed was 1,376 maunds, against 1,385 maunds in the preceding year, 1,494 in the year 1889-90, and 1,874 maunds in the year 1875-76. The number of shops licensed for the sale of madak and chandu, preparations of opium, was 17, or 2 more than the previous year.

The number of prosecutions under the excise and opium laws rose from 534 to 606, and convictions were obtained against 89 per cent. of the accused persons. One case of unlawful cultivation of the poppy was reported; 45 cases of unlawful cultivation of ganja came to light; and 67 cases of illicit manufacture and sale of spirits were prosecuted. Most of the other cases were of trifling character; no case of smuggling opium from beyond the frontier was reported during the year.

Madras.

The excise revenue of Madras during the last three years was raised thus:—

Receipts from	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Country spirits - - - - -	524,831	546,414	597,650
Toddy alone - - - - -	576,616	616,069	650,391
Foreign liquors and miscellaneous - - - - -	40,600	36,530	43,851
Opium and other drugs - - - - -	69,695	78,400	71,115
TOTAL - - - Rx.	1,211,742	1,277,419	1,363,007
Add,—Customs Duties on imported liquors - - -	102,302	94,278	108,681
TOTAL REVENUE FROM DRINK } AND DRUGS - - - Rx.	1,314,044	1,371,697	1,471,688

The total excise revenues showed an increase of 8½ lakhs, or 6½ per cent. over the previous year.

Duties on country spirits are raised under the central distillery system over the whole Presidency, except in Malabar, Ganjam, Godavery, Vizagapatam, and parts of two other districts. In these exceptional tracts, which contain a population of five millions, or one-seventh of the Presidency, the monopoly of manufacture and vend is farmed out, but the farmer has to pay stipulated rates of duty on all spirit that he distils or sells. Shop licenses are sold by auction in all the towns, and in most of the rural circles. Over a gradually increasing area a tree tax is imposed on all palm trees tapped for toddy, while the shops for retail sale of toddy are sold by auction to the highest bidder. The rates of still-head duty were raised in most districts during the year; they now range from 5½ rupees a gallon on proof spirit to ¼ of a rupee per gallon on spirit 60° under proof; while the total taxation, including license fees, ranges from 2½ rupees to 7½ rupees per gallon of proof spirit in the several districts. Much of the spirit consumed in the Madras Presidency is made from sugar at large distilleries worked with modern appliances. The number of licensed retail spirit shops had been reduced from 17,736 in 1888 89 to 11,974 during the year 1892-93, and

and came down to 11,362 in 1894-95; the licenses for the retail sale of foreign liquors were 683 against 656 in the preceding year. The quantity of foreign spirit imported into Madras was 192,059 gallons, or 24,587 gallons more than in the previous year. The total quantity of licit spirits issued from the distilleries, reduced to London proof strength, was 927,000 gallons in 1894-95 against 901,000 gallons in the preceding year.

The number of licensed toddy shops was 19,219 against 19,125 in 1893-94, and 26,180 in the year 1888-89. The number of licensed shops for opium and its preparations increased from 1,057 in the previous year to 1,065, besides 256 shops licensed for the sale of hemp drugs. The total quantity of opium consumed fell from 1,884 maunds in the year 1893-94 to 1,839 maunds in 1894-95. The consumption of ganja and bhang was 2,014 maunds against 1,983 maunds.

The total excise revenue of Madras fell on the population at the rate of about 6½ annas per head, as compared with 5½ annas in the previous year. The number of persons prosecuted for offences against the excise laws was 23,189 against 24,891 in the previous year, and 88 per cent. of those tried were convicted. The number of reported cases of illicit distillation and possession of illicit spirits rose from 1,568 to 1,671, while the reported cases of illicit manufacture of toddy decreased from 14,962 to 13,128.

In the Bombay Presidency the central distillery system obtains nearly everywhere, and the area over which the outstill and farming systems prevail consists of two comparatively uncivilised tracts in the Panch Mehals. In several of the minor Native States the British system of excise management has been adopted; in some others the chiefs have engaged to manage their excise affairs so as to avoid competition with British excise arrangements. The main peculiarities of the Bombay system are, that spirit must be sold of specified maximum or minimum alcoholic strength; and that in some districts a tax is imposed on every toddy tree that is tapped for its juice. In the Bombay Presidency spirits are distilled from fermented mhowra (or mhowa) flower and from fermented toddy, or juice drawn from incisions in the trunk of three or four species of palms. The general fiscal results of the excise management of the last three years were:—

Excise.

Bombay.

Receipts from	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Locally made liquors, including toddy	877,241	880,253	918,915
Licenses on foreign liquors	11,202	11,372	16,264
Opium	92,733	128,795	100,007
Intoxicating drugs	30,804	33,337	34,025
Miscellaneous items	8,344	12,956	13,901
TOTAL EXCISE REVENUE	1,020,324	1,066,713	1,083,172
Import duties on liquors for Bombay and Sind	231,941	243,115	234,160
TOTAL REVENUE FROM DRINK AND DRUGS	1,252,265	1,309,828	1,317,332

The rate of still-head duty ranges from four rupees to one rupee per gallon of London proof spirit; and the average over the greater part of the Presidency is about three rupees per gallon. The rates were raised during the year in the Surat and Nasik districts.

58 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

Excise.

The number of licensed shops in Bombay and Sind during the past four years is returned at, —

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
For—				
Country spirit	2,930	2,863	2,850	2,845
Toddy	1,803	1,793	1,859	1,746
Drugs other than opium	1,241	1,253	1,232	1,236
Opium	1,248	1,162	1,140	1,161
Imported liquor	475	412	415	483

The increase of revenue on country spirits was general throughout the province, except in two northern districts where the season was unfavourable. The total consumption of excised country spirits in all parts of Bombay during the past two years is returned as equivalent to 2,520,000 gallons of spirit 25° below London proof for 1893-94, and to 2,632,000 of spirit of the same strength for 1894-95. The number of licensed opium shops was 1,161. The consumption of licit opium in the districts of the Bombay Presidency was 129,819 lbs., as compared with 130,043 lbs. in the year 1893-94. The quantity of licit opium sold in Native States of the Bombay Presidency was returned at 153,404 lbs., of which 58,950 lbs. were sold in Baroda, and 49,916 lbs. in Kathiawar.

Berar.

In Berar the excise revenue demand of the last three years has been as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Country spirit	138,637	123,497	111,932
Opium and drugs	26,497	27,127	27,010
Toddy and miscellaneous	4,591	4,311	4,332
Foreign liquors	185	210	192
Total - - - Rx.	169,910	155,145	143,336

Over the greater part of Berar the revenue on country spirits was still raised by selling annually at auction the monopoly of the spirit trade in the circles into which the province was divided; but in the Ellichpur district and part of the Amrawuttee district the central distillery system is in force, with a duty of 1½ rupees per gallon of liquor 25° below London proof. The reduction of Rx. 11,809, or 7 per cent., in the revenue was due partly to the change of system in Ellichpur and Amrawuttee, but mainly to the poor harvests of two successive seasons, whereby the cultivating classes suffered. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of country spirits was 1,118, or 4 less than in the previous year; and for imported liquors, 21 against 22. The number of licensed toddy shops remained at 972, as in 1893-94. The number of licensed opium shops was 476, or one more than in the previous year; and the quantity of opium consumed fell to 404 maunds against 423 in the previous year, and 545 maunds in the year 1889-90. The number of licensed ganja shops was 228, as in 1893-94, and the quantity consumed is returned at 656 maunds as compared with 736 maunds of ganja in 1893-94. Prosecutions under the excise and opium laws fell from 153 to 141, and 124 convictions were obtained as compared with 104 in the previous year.

STAMPS.

The stamp revenue is leviable under Act VII of 1870 (the Court Fees Act), which imposes fees on plaints, petitions, and other documents filed before civil, criminal, or revenue courts, and under Act I of 1879 (the Stamp Act), which imposes duties on commercial transactions recorded in writing, such as conveyances, bonds, cheques, bills of exchange, receipts, and the like. The following table gives the receipts and charges, province by province, for the year 1894-95:—

	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	India, General.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Sale of court fee stamps	1,216,908	520,889	268,755	92,650	22,235	116,963	88,515	33,588	506,872	325,146	3,162,521
Sale of commercial and other stamps.	449,156	184,734	127,475	41,142	10,035	53,499	23,041	22,127	271,573	200,501	1,383,285
Fines and miscellaneous	4,197	2,103	4,745	1,979	1,400	426	366	476	8,876	55,306	79,874
TOTAL Stamp Revenue of 1894-95	Rx. 1,670,263	707,726	400,975	135,771	33,670	170,888	81,922	56,191	787,321	580,953	4,625,680
TOTAL of 1893-94	Rx. 1,537,371	724,973	413,377	126,120	29,974	175,314	84,717	54,733	743,243	559,229	4,509,351

The refunds of the year were Rx. 57,196, and the charges of collection came to Rx. 175,839. There was an increase in revenue of 2 per cent., as compared with an increase of 1½ and 4 per cent. in the two previous years, for the whole of India. Court fees still yield more than two-thirds of the whole stamp revenue, and general stamps yield something under one-third. The increase in the year 1894-95 accrued exclusively under court-fee stamps. The only notable increases were under the head of court fees in Bengal and Bombay; the revenue from general stamps fell off in Burma owing to bad trade in Rangoon, and was lower in the Punjab than in any year since 1886-87.

CUSTOMS.

In last year's Statement it was said that "in consequence of the great fall in the gold value of silver, and the resulting increase in the loss by exchange on remittances to meet Indian expenditure in England, it was found necessary to re-impose, in March 1894, import duties, which had been abolished in 1892." The general duties were levied from the 10th of March 1894. At first cotton goods were exempted, but the expenditure due to the fall in the gold value of silver continued to increase; and in December 1894 a five per cent. duty was imposed on imported cotton goods and yarns; while a countervailing excise duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed on all yarns of counts above 20 spun at power mills in British India. The yarns paid excise duty before they were sold or woven into cloth. Yarns coarser than No. 20 were exempted from duty, because it was found that such yarns were rarely imported into India from Europe; no excise duty was imposed on cotton yarns spun in cottage industries. It was estimated that the new cotton duties might yield Rx. 1,515,000 in the year 1895-96.

The appended table shows the Customs Revenue for the three years 1892-93 (during which export duty was levied on rice, and import duty on arms, spirits, wines, malt liquor, and petroleum), 1893-94 (during which the system was the same as in the preceding year, except that for the last 21 days general import duties were levied under the new tariff, which provided for the exemption of cotton), and 1894-95 (during which the new tariff was in force with the addition of the duty of cotton from the 27th of December 1894).

6. STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

CUSTOMS.

Customs receipts after deduction of Refunds and Drawbacks.

[The figures for 1892-93 and 1893-94 differ from those published in previous Numbers of this Statement, the amounts shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts being adopted in the present Number in the place of those shown in the Indian Trade and Navigation Returns.]

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95
Sea Customs :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Export duty on rice - - - -	727,434	648,024	891,026
Import duty on Arms, &c. - - -	15,218	16,778	15,189
" " Liquors - - - -	604,321	689,158	609,533
" " Petroleum and other oils	201,071	262,583	319,677
" " Other articles - - -	450	93,155	1,879,073
Miscellaneous - - - -	6,831	7,912	10,041
TOTAL Sea Customs - Rx.	1,555,325	1,617,612	3,724,539
Land Customs :			
Imports - - - -	1,762	1,888	11,629
Exports - - - -	8,927	8,811	12,161
Miscellaneous - - - -	21	139	36
TOTAL Land Customs - Rx.	10,710	10,838	23,826
Miscellaneous (including warehouse and wharf rents) - - - -	7,233	8,610	16,160
TOTAL Customs Revenue - Rx.	1,558,797	1,637,060	3,764,525

The chief effect of the legislation of March and December 1894 is shown in the figures which give the yield to Sea Customs of the Import Duties on "Other Articles." The amount for 1892-93, when the old tariff was in force, was Rx. 450, being the duty levied on drugs, medicines, and other articles containing spirit; the increase of this amount to Rx. 93,153 in 1893-94 is due to the fact that the new general import duties were levied for 21 days at the close of that year. The further increase to Rx. 1,879,073 in 1894-95 is due to the facts that the new import duties were in force during the whole of the year, and the cotton duty of 5 per cent. for a little more than three months at the end of the year.

The total of Rx. 1,879,073, shown in 1894-95, is made up of the following items:—

	Rx.
Duty on articles of food and drink - - -	275,013
" chemicals - - - -	91,727
" cotton manufactures - - - -	384,946
" silver bullion and coin - - - -	345,836
" other metals and manufactures of metals	202,616
" other raw materials and manufactured and unmanufactured articles - - -	578,935
TOTAL - - -	Rx. 1,879,073

The excise duty on cotton manufactures was Rx. 10,345.

The total yield of the cotton duties was therefore:—

	Rx.
Customs duties - - - -	384,946
Excise - - - -	10,345
TOTAL - - -	Rx. 395,291

The increase in the receipts from export duties was due to the larger export of rice consequent upon bountiful rice harvests. During the 12 months of the calendar year 1895 the import duties on cotton goods yielded Rx. 1,313,000, of which Rx. 142,000 were paid in respect of yarns, and remainder upon woven goods. The total Customs duties for the calendar year 1895, excluding salt duty, amounted to Rx. 4,953,000. In February 1896, while the present Statement was passing through the press, the duty on cotton-woven goods, imported or made in Indian mills, was reduced to 3½ per cent. *ad valorem*, while cotton yarns, imported or made in India, were made duty free.

CUSTOMS.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

Provincial rates are levied for the most part on the land. They are imposed to meet charges for local roads, local schools, local sanitary work, local postal arrangements, and in some provinces for village police. In the temporarily settled provinces the rates take the form of a percentage on the land revenue, and the revenue payers and tenants have to pay that percentage in addition to the land revenue. In Bengal the cesses are levied by a rate upon the rental, and are payable partly by landlord and partly by tenant. The net receipts under this head were Rx. 3,535,000 in the year 1894-95, as against Rx. 3,503,000 in the preceding year. In Bengal about half of the rates belongs to the Provincial Government; in the North-Western Provinces nearly one-quarter is similarly credited; in other provinces the whole, or almost the whole, of the income from provincial rates is spent on local objects by local bodies. The provincial rates increase with the land revenue, and in Bengal the road cess may be increased by votes of the district boards within the legal maximum, or by alteration in the periodical valuations of the rental. The provincial rates are collected punctually with the land revenue and by the same agency.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

The following is a table of the rates and cesses collected during the year:—

	India General.	Bengal.	Assam.	North- Western Provinces, and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Burma (Lower).	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
REVENUE.										
District Local Fund:—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Cess on Land for expenditure on Roads, Schools, Hospitals, and general purposes.	2,215	409,152	64,036	452,005	220,514	81,103	107,280	529,254	259,374	2,074,933
Provincial:										
Cess on Land for expenditure on Roads, Schools, &c.	—	417,869	—	83,148	—	866	—	—	—	451,378
Cess on Land for Famine Assurance, Canals, and Railways.	—	—	—	169,137	57,742	14,353	—	—	—	241,232
Cess on Land for District Post	—	39,089	—	2,678	10,932	3,739	—	—	—	57,438
Cess on Land for Village Service and Path-waries.	3,519	—	—	234,513	134,057	42,886	—	190,178	88,807	643,959
Assessment on Wards' Estates for Establishment Charges.	—	12,899	—	—	2,433	2,491	—	—	—	17,823
Miscellaneous	5,494	—	—	42,562	451	—	3	8,881	—	54,391
TOTAL Receipts	11,228	870,009	64,036	936,038	426,129	94,937	107,383	735,313	298,181	3,541,164
Refunds	3	1,249	460	362	622	84	148	1,865	768	5,531
Net Receipts, 1894-95	11,225	877,760	63,576	934,676	425,507	94,873	107,135	733,448	297,413	3,535,633
Net Receipts, 1893-94	11,047	877,306	61,080	943,637	423,768	99,101	100,999	669,674	316,830	3,503,104

INCOME TAX.

There was no change in the Income Tax Law (Act II. of 1886) during the year, or in the rate at which the tax was levied. The principal provisions of the Act are that incomes derived from salaries, pensions, and interest on securities, if amounting to Rs. 2,000 per annum, should pay five pie in the rupee (2.6 per cent.), and if less than Rs. 2,000, four pie in the rupee (about 0.53.

INCOME TAX. General.

62 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

INCOME TAX. 2 per cent.); that companies should pay five pie in the rupee on their net profits; and that income derived from other sources should pay according to a graded scale from Rs. 10 on Rs. 500 to Rs. 42 on Rs. 1,999, the tax on incomes of Rs. 2,000 and upwards being five pie in the rupee. All incomes of less than Rs. 500 a year are exempted, and the tax is not levied on profits or incomes derived from agriculture (which are otherwise taxed under legislation imposed in 1877-78), or on military salaries of less than Rs. 500 a month.

The receipts and charges on account of income tax in each province were as follows:—

	Gross Collections.	Refunds.	Net Receipts.	Charges for Assessment and Collection.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal - - - - -	463,901	3,751	460,150	18,107
North-Western Provinces and Oudh - - - - -	245,181	1,803	243,373	338
Punjab - - - - -	144,107	789	143,318	1,152
Burma - - - - -	84,471	413	84,058	2,137
Central Provinces - - - - -	49,091	417	48,674	109
Assam - - - - -	23,596	144	23,452	130
India, General - - - - -	154,915	423	154,492	120
Madras - - - - -	241,030	2,830	238,200	2,328
Bombay - - - - -	396,768	2,777	393,991	5,350
TOTAL, 1894-95 - - -	1,808,060	13,352	1,794,708	29,771
TOTAL, 1893-94 - - -	1,739,171	21,544	1,717,627	31,060

Results of the income tax during 1886-94.

A review of the results of the Income Tax Act was published in November, 1895, showing how the tax had been worked during the nine years 1886-94, for which period the law and the rates of taxation remained the same. During the nine years the income tax revenue has increased from Rx. 1,369,000 to Rx. 1,709,000, or by 25 per cent., while the costs of collection have fallen from Rx. 53,000 to Rx. 31,000, or 1½ per cent on the receipts. Of the total revenue 23½ per cent. is contributed by the three cities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; 30 per cent. accrues from salaries and pensions, and 6 per cent. from interest on securities. The total number of persons assessed to income tax in India was 436,283, or one in 527 of the whole population, in the year 1893-94; and the average incidence of the impost on each taxpayer was Rx. 3½. Outside the Presidency towns and Rangoon the incidence was much smaller; for instance, in Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon, the tax fell at over two rupees per head of the population, whereas outside these cities the incidence of the tax on the population ranged from 0·03 to 0·10 of a rupee per head. Under Part II. of the Act [Profits of Companies], the largest contributions to the Income Tax revenue in 1893-94 were made by

	Rx.
Railway Companies - - - - -	29,000
Cotton spinning and-weaving companies - - - - -	21,000
Banking Companies - - - - -	13,000
Under Part IV. [other sources of income, not being salaries and pensions, profits of companies, or interest on securities], the largest contributions were made under Professions by	
barristers and other legal practitioners - - - - -	49,000
Under Trade and Commerce, by money lenders - - - - -	291,000
general merchants - - - - -	88,000
piece-goods dealers - - - - -	54,000
grain dealers - - - - -	51,000
Under Property, by house owners - - - - -	49,000

Income derived from land is not, as stated above, liable to income tax.

Out

Out of the total income tax [Rx. 1,127,000] paid under Parts II and IV [Profits of Companies and Trades or Professions], somewhat more than half was paid under Classes I. to VI. by persons enjoying incomes of Rx. 50 to Rx. 200; while incomes under Classes I. and II., ranging from Rx. 50 to Rx. 100 a year, yielded about one-fifth of the total receipts from all classes.

In Bengal the number of objections against 108,765 assessments was 10,635, as compared with 12,269 and 12,388 in the two previous years; about 33 per cent. of the objectors were more or less successful, as against 37 per cent. in the previous year; and the final demand was 2 per cent. below the original assessments. The total receipts in Bengal, Rx. 457,000, showing an increase of Rx. 11,400, or 2½ per cent., as compared with 1893-94. Provincial details.

The amounts realisable under the several schedules for the two years were:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.
I. Salaries and pensions	98,000	100,000
II. Profits of companies	25,000	32,000
III. Interest on securities	6,000	6,000
IV. Trades, professions, &c.	305,000	309,000

The proportion of persons assessed to the total population of Bengal was 1 to 665, and the incidence of the tax was one rupee to every 18 persons; outside the city of Calcutta the incidence was one rupee to every 35 persons of the total population. Forty-nine per cent. of the income tax revenue of Bengal accrued in the city of Calcutta.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, out of 70,766 assessments on trades and professions, the number of objections was 19,806; 31 per cent. of the objectors were in some degree successful, the proportion in the previous year having been 29; and the final demand was 5 per cent. below the original assessment, as in the three preceding years. Notices of arrears were issued in 4,079 cases, and in 684 cases further coercive measures had to be taken against defaulters; in 151 cases attached property had to be sold for arrears; under all three heads the numbers were slightly higher than in the previous year. The total receipts, Rx. 238,200, showed an increase of 2 per cent. over the previous year. The number of persons assessed was 1½ per mille of the whole population. Of the whole tax 75 per cent. was paid by trades and professions, and 14 per cent. by Government servants on their salaries. Three-fourths of the revenue was realised from incomes under Rx. 200 a year.

In the Punjab objections were filed against one quarter of the original (43,650) assessments under Part IV.; of these, 30 per cent. were successful, being a slightly smaller proportion than in the year 1893-94; and the final demand was, as in the previous year, 4¼ per cent. below the original assessment. Rx. 300 of the year's demand were uncollected at the end of March. The total receipts in the Punjab were Rx. 128,200, showing an increase of Rx. 2,900, or 2 per cent., on the receipts of the previous year, the increase being mainly under Part IV., namely, assessments on trading and professional incomes. More than 20 per cent. of the whole collections accrued on salaries and pensions. The penalties imposed for delays by income taxpayers came to Rx. 117, against Rx. 211 in the previous year.

In Burma the income tax was applied to all Government servants and to 88 towns in the lower province; no extension of the operation of the tax took place; income taxpayers were exempted from capitation tax. In the year 1894-95 the number of objections preferred against 10,507 assessments under Part IV. was 2,945, of which 42 per cent. were more or less successful; and the final demand was 16 per cent. below the total of the original assessments. Against 119 assessments under Part II. (Profits of Companies) one objection was preferred, and was unsuccessful. In 927 cases warrants were issued against defaulters, as compared with 1,669 in 1893-94. Of the whole income tax revenue in Burma in 1894-95 thirty per cent. was paid on salaries, pensions, and securities. The total receipts of the year 1894-95 were larger, by only Rx. 560, than in the previous year.

64 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

INCOME TAX.

In the Central Provinces there were 8,732 original assessments on trades and professions, 465 objections were submitted, and the final number of assessments was 8,626, while the original demand was reduced from Rx. 26,771 to Rx. 26,336. The total assessments on salaries amounted to Rx. 9,900; and the assessments on profits of companies declined from Rx. 1,971 to Rx. 1,325. Collections were prompt; in 322 cases were penalties imposed for non-payment of tax, and in only 8 cases was the property of defaulters sold. The total final demand of the year was Rx. 37,149, against Rx. 38,401 and Rx. 37,778 in the two previous years; the slight decrease is attributed to the scarcity in the northern districts and to the short earnings of companies.

In Assam the yield of the tax was 5 per cent. more than in the previous year. The number of objections was 1,107, against 5,377 assessments under Part IV.; 434 objections were successful in whole or in part; and the final demand under Part IV. was 2 per cent. below the original assessment. Processes for the realisation of arrears decreased 5 per cent.; and in 15 cases the property of defaulters was sold for arrears, against 12 in the previous year. The proportion of collections on salaries and pensions, and on trades or professions under Part IV. was the same as in 1893-94.

The total number of persons finally assessed to income tax in Madras was 75,040, as compared with 71,025 in the previous year. Against 64,105 assessments under Part IV., 27,034 objections were preferred, of which 7,949, or 29 per cent., were wholly or partly successful. The final demand was 7 per cent. below the original assessment. In 34,063 cases notices had to be issued against defaulters, and in 188 cases property was sold or further action was taken on account of arrears. Nearly 2 per cent. of the revenue due remained unrealised when the report for the year was submitted. The collections for the year showed an increase of 6 per cent. over those for 1893-94; nearly the whole of the increase accrued under Part IV. (Trade and Professions) of the Act; 71½ per cent. of the total demand came under that part, and 17¼ per cent. of tax was paid on salaries. The assessments fell at the rate of one in 458 on the whole population, and at 29 rupees on each taxpayer.

More than half the income tax demand of the Bombay Presidency accrued in the city of Bombay, where the average incidence on each taxpayer was 66 rupees, against an average of 26 rupees in the interior. In the districts outside Bombay the number of persons originally assessed to income tax was 56,026, of whom 13,824 preferred objections against the assessments; 4 per cent. of the objectors obtained reduction or remission from the original assessment. The final demand for the whole presidency was Rx. 396,000, against original assessments amounting to Rx. 408,000. The share of the final demand assessed upon official salaries, pensions, and securities was Rx. 58,000, or 15 per cent. of the whole. The total collections, including arrears and penalties, were Rx. 384,000, against Rx. 371,000 in the preceding year. The increase occurred not only in Bombay city, but also in all parts of the interior, except the northern districts, where the season was bad: the cause of increase was said to be the general expansion of trade. In Bombay city, apart from the tax on salaries and securities, the income tax collections were Rx. 188,000, as compared with Rx. 148,000 in the districts of Bombay and Sind outside the presidency town.

CHAPTER VI.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

THE work of "The Survey of India" is divided under five heads SURVEYS, namely:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Trigonometrical Survey. | 3. Cadastral Survey. |
| 2. Topographical and Forest Survey. | 4. Special Surveys and Explorations. |
| 5. Map Production. | |

The account given below of progress under heads one, two, four and five relates to the work of the season 1893-94.

Out of 20 survey parties, and four small survey detachments, employed during the year, one party was engaged on trigonometrical work. Triangulation was effected in Upper Burma for a distance of 90 miles and over an area of 1,480 square miles. On the Indus delta coast, to the south of Karachi, the position of 17 beacons was fixed along 70 miles of coast line, as a basis for the work of the Marine Survey. Trigonometrical.

Three parties, and two detachments, were engaged on topographical work, and accomplished in all 16,072 square miles of topographical survey, as against 10,215 in the preceding year. Party No. 10 completed 3,790 square miles of survey in the southern Mahratta country and the Konkan; the country was open, except in part of the Konkan, where the forest was dense. Party No. 15 was divided into five sections, of which two carried on reconnaissances in Persia, Arabia, and Gilgit, two prosecuted surveys in Gilgit, in Zhob, and along the Afghan boundary recently delimited in Kuram, and a fifth section was employed on special military surveys near Rawal Pindi. The total out-turn by the party was 22,860 square miles of triangulation, 84,380 square miles of geographical survey, and 6,688 square miles of topographical work. A detachment effected the survey of a small area in and around Aden. The topographical survey of the Indus channel was continued, and an area of 1,219 square miles was accomplished. Party No. 18 surveyed 844 square miles in the Kangra, Simla, and adjoining districts. This area included 200 separate forest blocks aggregating 160 square miles. Topographical.

Four parties were, as in the previous year, employed in mapping the forest reserves. Party No. 14 carried on surveys in the Nimar forests of the Central Provinces; they completed 565 square miles of detail survey, including classification of soils and forest growth. Party No. 17 was engaged in the reserved forests of the Poona, Ahmednagar, Thana, Sholapur, Kolaba, and North Kanara districts of Bombay; 489 square miles of detail survey, besides 715 square miles of triangulation and traversing, were accomplished. Party No. 19 was engaged in the forest reserves of Madura, Salem, and North Arcot; 881 square miles of detailed survey were accomplished, a larger out-turn than in any previous year. Party No. 20 effected the survey of 282 square miles of reserved forest and 144 miles of unreserved forest in the Youngoo district of Burma. The whole area of forest surveys accomplished by all these parties during the year was 2,522 square miles, against 2,170 square miles in the previous year.

The work of the cadastral and traverse survey parties is noticed below under each of the provinces where they were employed. Cadastral Survey.

The geodetic work of the year by Party No. 22, consisted of the astronomical observation of latitudes northwards at six stations along the meridian of 72°, mostly in the great desert between Ajmere and Karachi; and also at the stations of Agra and Amritsar. Party No. 23 determined the latitude at seven southern stations along the parallel of 18° between the meridians of 78° and 83°, beginning at Bolarum in the Deccan, and closing at Waltair on the east coast. Geodetic.

The demand for and the production of maps by the Survey of India does not abate. The number of original maps and drawings received for reproduction Map printing.

SURVEYS.

was 7,076, of which 4,782 were cadastral maps. In all 1,039,071 copies of maps and plates of different kinds were printed off during the year, besides 1,564,453 impressions from type, 50,678 heliogravure prints, and 4,013 photographic prints; the total value of the work was Rx. 23,700, or Rx. 1,200 below the previous year. Among notable new maps of the year were several charts of Upper Burma and of Indo-China, and 28 plates for the new edition of the statistical atlas of India.

Tidal and levelling operations.

The recording of tidal curves by self-registering tide gauges, their reduction, and the publication of tide tables were continued during the year at 13 stations, of which six are permanent and seven are temporary for five years. Two old stations were closed, the five years' observations having been completed, and no new ones were opened during the year. The tidal observatory at Bushire was wrecked by a storm in December, but no other serious interruption occurred at any of the observatories, though sundry alterations and repairs had to be effected. The total number of ports treated since 1877, for which tide tables are issued, is 33. So far as predictions of high water were concerned, 93 per cent. of the entries in the tables were correct within eight inches of actual heights at open coast stations, and 68 per cent. at riverain stations; while as to time of high water, 73 and 57 per cent. respectively of the entries were correct within 15 minutes. All the observatories, except that at Aden, were inspected during the year, and steps were taken to correct shortcomings detected.

The levelling operations of the season consisted of a continuous line of double levelling from Sakti on the Bengal Nagpur railway to Kendrapara on the Orissa coast. From the sea to Rangoon, and northwards to Mandalay along the railway, on a length of 369 miles, the heights of 355 permanent bench marks, of 72 other bench marks, and of two stations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, were determined. The spirit-levelling operations from Bombay to Calcutta have thus been completed; and it is reported that the mean error in the results is "about one foot per 1,000 miles of levelling."

Explorations.

Parties Nos. 11 and 21 continued their geographical surveys in Upper Burma. Party No. 11 accompanied the Burma and Siam Boundary Commission, and mapped an area of 10,870 square miles in the Shan States and about the border. Party No. 21 effected the topographical survey of 3,920 square miles in the Chin and Manipur hills. Party No. 15 and its native surveyors accomplished 75,190 square miles of geographical reconnaissance in Persia and Arabia, and the Zhob and Gilgit frontiers.

Marine Survey.

The survey vessel "Investigator," with one boat party, was employed on marine surveys throughout the open season of 1894-95, the staff being employed in the chart office during the rainy months. The principal coast surveywork was off the mouths of the Indus and in Palks Strait. It was ascertained that from Karachi down to the Hajamro mouth of the Indus no serious change had occurred; below that point the water had deepened and shoals had disappeared; while considerable changes had occurred in channels leading to the main river. The Palks Strait survey was not finished at the end of the season. The naturalist on board the "Investigator" reports on several hauls of the deep-sea trawl, the deepest haul being 947 fathoms. Many interesting specimens were brought up by the trawl from depths below 890 fathoms; and a haul off Travancore, at a depth of 406 fathoms, was the richest in diversity of species that has been made for the last three years.

Meteorology.

During the year 1894-95 meteorological observations were recorded at 218 stations, stretching from Bagdad and Aden on the west, to Dibrogarh and Bhamo, on the east, and from Resht on the Caspian Sea, Kabul and Kashgar on the north, to Galle in Ceylon, the Nicobar, Seychelles, and Minikoi Islands, and Mergui on the south. Of these stations 176 were maintained by the Government of India, subject to the immediate control of the meteorological officers. The principal new observatories of the year were at Resht on the Caspian Sea, Minimarg 9,000 feet high on the telegraph line from Cashmere to Gilgit, and Yatung in Tibet, 10,400 feet high, where the Chinese Commissioner of Customs resides on the Sikkim frontier. The new information obtained this year from the Seychelles Observatory has been specially interesting and useful, as bearing on the course of the monsoon currents from April to June. Full information was obtained from 21 Himalayan and sub-Himalayan stations concerning the snowfall of the year, and a forecast was published in

June

June of the probable effect of the snowfall on the ensuing south-west monsoon. Of the 176 observing stations belonging to the Government,—

Four were observatories of the first class, where autographically registering instruments are kept to record rainfall, barometric and thermometric readings, humidity, wind force, and solar-actinometric observations.

Sixty-one were second-class stations, where less frequent observations are recorded.

One hundred and eleven were third-class stations, which record twice a day the rainfall, the thermometric maxima and minima, and the range of the barometer.

These observations are communicated in some cases by telegraph to the headquarters of the Meteorological Department, the chief officers of which are responsible for inspecting observatories and stations, so that instruments may be kept in good order and observations may be faithfully recorded; the Department also undertakes the publication of storm warnings, seasonal forecasts, and periodical compilations of meteorological results. Besides the data furnished by the observatories described above, returns are kept of the rainfall at 2,187 stations.

The forecast of the probable rainfall for the monsoon of 1894 was founded mainly on information regarding the snowfall on the mountain region to the north and north-west of India, and on the distribution of barometric pressure in India and over the Arabian Sea during the month of May, as compared with the meteorology of previous years. The forecast predicted a somewhat deficient rainfall in Sind, and in the west of the Punjab and Rajputana; a rainfall of at least normal amount in other parts of Northern and Central India; a somewhat excessive fall in Bengal, Assam, and Upper Burma; and a rainfall below the average in Southern India. It is claimed that the forecast gave a fair approximation to the general features of the monsoon, though the cyclonic storms of July brought heavy downpours, causing a large excess of rainfall over the greater part of Hindostan, Bengal, and Northern India.

The average and actual rainfall from June to October in the regions into which India has been divided were as follows:—

Name of Province or Tract.	Actual Rainfall of June to October 1894.	Normal Average Rainfall for the Five Months.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Burma	122	117
Assam and Bengal	65	68
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	55	34
Punjab (plains)	21	15
Rajputana and Central India	30	27
Central Provinces and Berar	51	44
Madras	29	27
Bombay (North)	38	25
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts	52	52

The rainfall of the year 1894 was thus considerably above normal in eight out of the nine groups into which the observatories have been divided; in the ninth group the fall was normal. Much valuable marine meteorological work was done; the logs of 2,094 vessels were examined. With the aid of information from these logs reports are now being published giving the meteorological features of the whole Indian land and sea area for every day. Up to the 31st March 1895 this information had been published for each day from 1st January 1893 to 25th September 1894. It is hoped to continue for at least four years this series of reports which have been much appreciated by meteorologists in different parts of the world.

Twelve notable storms, including two cyclones in July and one in October, were observed in the Bay of Bengal; and five storms, including two cyclones in July, were reported from the west coast of India. Most of those storms brought heavy rain to large areas. Storm signalling was effectively performed at

SURVEYS.

Bombay and Calcutta; warning is said to have been given of all considerable storms that visited India or Burma during the year. The system of flood warnings to canal, civil, and railway officers continued to be useful; 647 such warnings were issued by the Meteorological Department during the year. The usual daily weather reports and charts, weekly weather reports published in the official gazettes, and the monthly weather report giving a summary of the weather and the variations from normal conditions, were published regularly.

The proportion of stations inspected and instruments verified by officers of the Meteorological Department was larger than in the preceding year. Sixty-one observatories were found to be "satisfactory" or "very satisfactory"; 25 were said to be "fair"; and 16 were in bad condition.

Geological Survey.

The operations of the Geological Survey during the year 1895 were chiefly scientific. The mining expert attached to the Survey carried further the investigation for gold on the plateau of Chota Nagpore; the quartz debris, almost everywhere, showed minute traces of gold; but, so far, the traces of gold found in quartz reefs were not encouraging; a five-stamp prospecting battery has been procured, and practical investigations are being carried out in three separate mining camps. Two new outcrops of coal, 5 and 6 feet thick, were discovered in the east of the Rewah State. Seven hundred square miles of new geological area was mapped in this neighbourhood. The researches into the oil-bearing tract of Upper Burma were completed after some years' work, and the result has been embodied in a complete report. Examination of a lesser ruby field near Mandalay did not give very promising results. The bore-hole for petroleum near Sukkur, on the Indus, was carried down 1,500 feet with negative results; it is proposed to go 200 feet lower. The geological survey of the Raipur district of the Central Provinces was prosecuted; so far the work of the first surveyors has been confirmed in spite of doubts raised by subsequent explorers. In Sind, in Beluchistan, and in the corundum field of Madras, surveys were prosecuted, and much information of scientific value was collected. Two important further volumes of the *Palæontologica Indica* were published. The 16,000 geological specimens in the Museum have been registered, and are being arranged; among the interesting additions to the Museum during the year were eight new meteorites. The year has brought an interesting discovery of the fossil flora of the *Gondwana* series of Indian rocks in the coal-bearing strata of Argentina by Dr. Kurtz of the Cordoba University.

SETTLEMENTS AND CADASTRAL SURVEYS.

SETTLEMENTS
AND CADASTRAL
SURVEYS.

The term "Settlement" is applied in Indian revenue affairs to the process of assessing the land revenue demand. Occasionally in newly acquired or specially backward tracts, the land revenue is assessed for a short term of years on a general review of the circumstances and capabilities of the land and people concerned; such a process is called a summary settlement. But a regular settlement is a more complicated affair, and consists of many stages. In the first place, every separate estate or holding is demarcated by permanent marks on the ground; and disputes between neighbouring right-holders are investigated and decided. Every estate or holding is then surveyed and mapped, all boundary marks, wells, and buildings being shown on the field or cadastral maps. Sometimes these field surveys and maps are made by trained professional surveyors belonging to the Survey department. When the field surveys are made by local or village surveyors, such agents are trained by, and their work is independently tested by, professional surveyors. The work of the professional survey, whether cadastral maps or traversing, is based on, and is checked by, the independent scientific work of the Grand Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys. After the field maps are prepared, the next process is to classify or record each field according to its productive value, as evidenced by its soil, by the amount of its produce, or by the rent it pays. A record is at the same time drawn up of all rents paid, and of all rights, whether landlord rights, or tenant rights, or rights of user, over all the ground, buildings, wells, and trees shown in the map. Then the assessing officer (or settlement officer, as he is often called) compiles the information obtained for all the lands in a circle of villages; and on a review of all these data, of the past fiscal history

of the tract, of the range of prices, of the accessibility of markets, and of other general considerations, he proposes rent rates or revenue rates for the several classes of lands in the circle. In the determination of rent rates or revenue rates for any tract, the rainfall, the sub-soil water level, and irrigation facilities are important factors; but improvements made by the owners or occupiers themselves are not held to enhance the assessable value of the land. In re-settlements in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the rents now enjoyed by the owner of the land are practically the main basis on which the new land revenue is assessed. The rent rates or revenue rates proposed by the settlement officer, and the grounds on which they were based, are then investigated by a superior officer, and are not adopted until they have been accepted or modified by the latter.

In provinces where the zemindari tenure prevails, that is, where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres, the State revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (usually about one-half) of the ascertained or assumed rental. The revenue, though it is fixed with reference to acreage rates on the land actually cultivated, is assessed on, and is payable by, each estate as a whole; the assessment remains unchanged for the 30 years or other period of the settlement; the proprietor can bring as much as he likes of his waste or fallow land under the plough; and it is only on re-assessment at the end of the term of the settlement that the State obtains any increase of revenue on account of the extensions of cultivation during the settlement period. In provinces where the ryotwari tenure prevails, that is, where each petty proprietor holds directly from the State, generally cultivates his own land, and has no landlord between himself and the Government, the revenue is separately assessed at an acreage rate on each petty holding, and land revenue becomes payable at once, or after a short term of grace in the case of uncleared lands, on all extensions of cultivation. The ryotwari proprietor is at liberty to throw up his holding, or any portion of it, at the beginning of any year, after reasonable notice; the zemindar or large proprietor engages to pay the revenue assessed upon him for the term of the settlement.

After the revenue is assessed and the assessment is sanctioned, copies of the field map, of the schedule of fields, and of the record of rights are made; one copy is given to the proprietor; one copy is lodged in the district court-house; and usually a third copy is placed in the sub-divisional or tahseel office. Through the agency of the local officials of each village or circle the field maps and record of rights are corrected or written up year by year, so as to make them at all times faithful accounts of current rural facts and circumstances. When revisions of assessment are undertaken at the end of the settlement, the village maps and records serve, after adequate testings and corrections, as the basis for re-assessment; and in this way a re-settlement is a shorter and less costly affair, and causes much less harassment to the people than is involved in an original settlement. At the present time re-settlements have been practically completed in Bombay, and are being made in some districts of Madras, the Punjab, Oudh, Berar, and the Central Provinces; also in outlying parts of Bengal. Original settlements are still being prosecuted on the west coast of Madras and in Lower Burma; while in Upper Burma the first settlement of the land revenue has been begun.

The Bengal report brings the account of survey and settlement affairs down to September 1894; cadastral surveys and settlements were in progress in the three districts of Orissa, in Chittagong, in the Dooars, and on some hundreds of petty estates and plots in different parts of the province; while a cadastral survey and record of rights was being prosecuted in the four districts of North Behar, namely, Mozufferpore, Sarun, Champaran, and Darbhanga. Among the temporarily settled tracts of Bengal, Orissa is the largest.

Field maps and records had been completed for the Puri district, and were making progress in Cuttack and Balasore; by September 1894 the total area cadastrally surveyed in Orissa was 5,031 square miles, at a cost of 4½ annas per acre; the attestation of holdings made, during the year, only slow progress; no revised assessments had been framed by the end of the year. The total cost of the Orissa survey and settlement had reached Rx. 156,000 by the 30th September 1894. The work done, during the year, in the Chittagong Settlement consisted of the attestation of 319,600 holdings; revised assessments

were made during the year for 25,344 holdings, yielding an increase of Rx. 5,400, or 38 per cent. in the rental. The cost of the Chittagong Settlement up to date has been Rx. 104,000; and the work will take two years to finish. In the Western Duars the settlement work was closed by September 1894; the total cost was Rx. 50,700, or 12 annas per acre; the increase of revenue gained has been Rx. 12,600 a year.

On the estates of the Maharaja of Tipperah 554 square miles, and on the Tikari Raja's estate 605 square miles were under survey and settlement; in the former case the work has been costly and protracted; in the latter, smooth, prompt, and cheap. Adequate arrangements are in progress for maintaining and correcting the village records year by year, on the estates over which the cadastral survey has recently passed.

In North Behar cadastral surveys were prosecuted in the Mozufferpore, Champaran and Saran Districts, and were begun in Darbhanga, the total area being 12,524 square miles. For 4,576 villages, aggregating 2,990 square miles, the survey was completed, and for 2,700 square miles the records were written up. The cost of the survey, record writing, and attestation of rents, apart from the settlement of disputes, is returned at 4½ annas per acre for the area completed. Rent questions appear to have been for the most part settled amicably; in Mozufferpore the disputes about rent affected only 2 per cent. of the ryots, and resulted in a small increase, averaging 2½ per cent., of their rents, on the ground that they had taken up new lands in excess of their leases.

In Champaran, where cultivation is more recent, and rents were much lower, the rents of 17,105 tenants have been adjusted, usually by compromise, with a resulting average increase of 12 per cent. in the rents. The returns for the surveyed areas show that in Saran 3 per cent. of the cultivated land was held by tenants-at-will, in Mozufferpore 7 per cent., and in Champaran 16 per cent.; while all the rest was tilled by proprietors or by ryots enjoying tenant-right under the law. The average rent paid by all classes of ryots was 4¾ rupees per acre in Saran, 3¼ rupees in Mozufferpore, and 1½ rupees per acre in Champaran. The great mass of the cultivators were "settled ryots," who held 79 per cent. of the occupied land in Saran, 75 per cent. in Champaran, and 67 per cent. in Mozufferpore. The local government reports that the survey and record of rights in Behar have not given rise to increased litigation, or to discord among landlords and tenants, or to any other of the serious evils that were predicted; these operations have shown that a large majority of the tenants possess occupancy rights under the law, and are doing much to safeguard those rights in the future.

Revisions of settlement were in progress over parts of three districts in the North-West Provinces and nine districts of Oudh. In five districts operations had not reached the assessment stage. In Unao the increase in revenue from the year's assessments was Rx. 5,800, or 31 per cent.; and in Pertabgarh Rx. 22,900, or 40 per cent. The new procedure, introduced into the Oudh Settlements, makes the work simpler, less costly, more expeditious, and less harassing to the people than it had been under the system begun two years previously in the Unao district.

The rent-rolls for all districts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh show that the rental demand of the year 1892-93 was Rx. 12,279,000, out of which the landlords realised Rx. 10,108,000 during the year, besides Rx. 1,343,000 on account of arrears of previous years. The rent-rolls include only the reduced rents paid by privileged tenants, and include no computed rents on account of lands cultivated by proprietors. The cultivated area is approximately held thus:—

	N. W. P.	Ouda.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
By cultivating proprietors - - - -	6,032,000	962,000
" privileged tenants - - - -	908,000	395,000
" ryots with occupancy rights - - - -	10,734,000	257,000
" tenants-at-will - - - -	9,092,000	7,404,000
" rent free - - - -	454,000	282,000

The imperial Survey Department was not employed on revenue or cadastral survey in the Punjab during the year. Settlement operations were in progress in parts of six districts, and were completed in three of these districts by the close of the year. As was mentioned in a previous Statement, the work is being done as expeditiously and economically as possible; and no general re-survey is attempted, though on some estates and on occasional tracts the existing field maps are so incorrect as to necessitate a fresh survey.

In Sealkote the settlement was completed; it has cost Rx. 38,200; and it has yielded a large increase in the revenue. In Gujranwala the settlement has been finished; it cost Rx. 26,500, and an enhancement of Rx. 18,700, or 29 per cent., was secured in the revenue. In Kohat the Teri settlement was rather a decision of matters in dispute between the chief and his tenants than an assessment of the Government revenue. In Montgomery the re-survey has been done, and assessments were framed for half the district. In Dera Ghazi Khan materials for re-assessing half the district were complete. In Peshawur field-surveys made good progress; assessments, yielding an increase of Rx. 8,600, or 38 per cent., were framed for part of the district, and the work will be completed within three years of its commencement.

In Lower Burma one party of the Imperial Survey was employed on the cadastral survey of the Amherst and Shwegyin districts; this party effected 1,022 square miles of cadastral work, or 172 square miles more than in the preceding year. Locally trained surveyors accomplished cadastral surveys of 246 square miles of newly cultivated land and of 127 fisheries in the Thongwa district. The forest survey party completed 390 square miles of the reserved forests of Hauthawaddy and three other districts. Assessments were framed for 597 square miles in the Amherst district; but the report on these assessments was not ready until after the close of the year. The 20 Government survey schools have worked successfully, with an average of 303 students on the rolls. The course includes active work with a surveyor in the field. The number of students obtaining certificates during the year was 203, out of 330 presenting themselves for examination. The area under supplementary survey, that is the area for which the field maps and records are tested and corrected yearly, increased from 18,487 to 19,251 square miles in Lower Burma, besides 1,224 square miles in Upper Burma. The area transferred by private sale was 303,000 acres, against 281,000 in the previous year. The average price paid for land decreased slightly in most districts. The area sub-let to tenants was 994,000 acres, or 16 per cent. of the whole cultivated area in Lower Burma; the rent realised per acre came to an average of 6·7 rupees, as compared with an average revenue rate of nearly 2 rupees per acre.

Two cadastral survey parties in Upper Burma effected the survey of 3,441 square miles in parts of eight districts. Assessments of land revenue and land tenure inquiries made progress in five districts.

In the Central Provinces cadastral survey has now been completed in all tracts where re-survey had begun, except in part of the Mandla district and some of the zemindarees or chiefships; during the year the settlements of the Jubbulpore, Narsingpur and Wardha districts were finished; and re-settlement work was begun in Seoni, Bhandara, and Betul. Assessments and the completion of the record of rights were in progress in parts of 10 districts and in the chiefships of Chutteesgurh. Progress continues to be quite up to the estimate framed five years ago, and the cost of the work has been little above the estimate, namely, Rx. 10 per square mile for all processes of survey and settlement. The revised assessments framed during the year yielded an increase of Rx. 34,300 in the revenue. The rate of increase ranged from 77 per cent. in part of the Nerbudda Valley to 26 per cent. in Wardha and 20 per cent. in Nagpur. The largely enhanced revenue now assessed on the northern districts does not amount to one-half (the share allowed by rule) of the gross rental. In the southern districts the position of the ryots is stronger, their rents had not greatly risen during the past 30 years, and the enhancements of revenue were smaller. By the end of the year cadastral surveys had been almost completed over 49,533 square miles originally taken in hand, and assessments had been completed for 23,794 square miles. The cost of survey and assessment together has been, so far, something less than three annas per acre; the

SETTLEMENTS
AND CADASTRAL
SURVEYS.

the work has been in progress for nine years, and has cost Rx. 444,000; it may take three years more, and a further expenditure of Rx. 75,000, to finish the whole re-settlement, which has already yielded an addition of Rx. 90,000, and may eventually yield considerable further increase to the land revenue.

Assam.

Regular survey operations in the Province of Assam were confined to the district of Cachar; cadastral surveys were effected over 400 square miles, and traverse surveys over 432 square miles; while revision surveys were prosecuted over 144 square miles. Cadastral surveys had been previously completed in the Assam Valley.

Last year's Statement described how revised revenue rates had, after the old rates had stood for 26 years, been sanctioned for the districts of the Brahmaputra Valley. During the years 1894-95 the re-classification of all cultivated lands under the new rates was pushed on; but the work was not finally completed until after the end of the year, with the fiscal result of increasing the land revenue of the Assam Valley by about 33 per cent. The re-assessment of the Jaintia sub-division was also completed on the basis of the cadastral survey that had previously been effected. Cadastral surveys were begun in the Dooars and other temporarily settled parts of the Goalpara district.

Madras.

In Madras five parties were employed on original cadastral surveys and on re-surveys during the year 1894-95. The area of original survey effected during the year was 914 square miles; and the whole cadastral survey of the Presidency was practically completed by the end of the year. The area of re-survey in four districts, namely, Trichinopoly, Kistna, Salem, and Godavari was 2,327 square miles; in these districts the village accountants (*karnams*) performed a large share of the work; but in two districts only, where a Native Survey officer was in charge, was the work of the *karnams* satisfactory. In two districts areas aggregating 165 square miles remained for original survey; and it is expected that the re-survey of the districts now in hand will be finished by 1897. Certain other surveys of municipal areas, of rent-free and proprietary villages, have now been undertaken, and may occupy the survey staff for another year. The number of copies of survey and other maps struck off during the year was 259,000; and the arrear work in the map department has been brought up to date. The cost of the survey during the year was Rx. 63,447; this includes Rx. 3,910 expended on training the village accountants (*karnams*), and on the new organisation for maintaining the survey records and correcting them yearly in five districts. The number of *karnams* trained during the year was 10,395; and a scheme for extending the system of correcting and maintaining the cadastral records, year after year, is under the consideration of the Government. The total outlay on survey and settlement, since operations began in 1858, has been Rx. 3,307,000; while the net increase of revenue secured has been Rx. 755,000, or 23 per cent. on the outlay.

Bombay.

In Bombay, where survey and settlement work is nearly finished, three parties were employed in British districts during the year, while a small party was employed in and paid by Native States. During the year ending October 1894, the parties in British districts measured an area of 869 square miles, and classified an area of 591 square miles. The largest area was done in the Konkan, where the cost of the combined operations was 329 rupees per square mile, against 337 in the previous year. In Gujarat the area surveyed was much increased, and the combined cost was 422 rupees per square mile against 668 rupees in 1893-94. Much of the work consisted of testing and correcting old surveys and records, rather than of measuring the land anew. The cost of the Department during the year was Rx. 41,465, or Rx. 920 less than in the preceding year. The revised assessments of the year amounted to Rx. 106,000, which was Rx. 24,200, or 29 per cent. above the previous demand. The total increase of revenue secured by the settlement revision operations in Bombay up to October 1894 came to Rx. 376,800 a year, or 32 per cent. on the former demand; this increase is outside the yearly increment of revenue due to the extension of cultivation. The cost of the revision operations, exclusive of work in Sind, has been Rx. 606,000. In Sind the settlement has been completed. The third party for the survey and settlement of Native States completed the survey of Akalkot and carried the work forward in two other States. It is expected

expected that the revision survey work in Bombay will be completed by March 1897.

SETTLEMENTS
AND CADASTRAL
SURVEYS.

Berar.

In Berar, re-settlement has begun in consequence of the expiration of the original settlement, which was made on the Bombay system about 30 years ago. The total area to be dealt with is 13,350 square miles, of which 12,134 square miles are either under crop or current fallows. The original measurement and classification of the land are being left untouched, save in a few cases where tests are applied to the old work, or for special causes re-measurement is found necessary. A further year's testing shows the old work of 1861-67 to be thoroughly good and trustworthy. The survey parties were manned by indigenous agency and directed chiefly by Native officers. They accomplished 641 square miles of re-survey, as against 721 square miles in the previous year, and the cost fell from 22 rupees to 16 rupees per square mile. The work done by indigenous surveyors was found to be equal to that of the regular survey staff, recruited in Bombay. Two survey parties were at work, consisting chiefly of indigenous surveyors. The survey was completed for 337 villages, in which re-measurement was effected of 28,000 acres, and for 381,000 acres the old work was confirmed. The cost of the combined survey and settlement operations ranged from 31 to 43 rupees per square mile. Re-settlements were sanctioned and announced for three sub-divisions; the increase of revenue secured ranged from 30 to 33 per cent. on the old demand. In the eastern districts of Wan and Basim, where there were many leased villages, all the land had to be measured and classified anew; and 44,000 acres were finished at a cost of Rs. 212 per square mile.

VII.

LAND REVENUE, INCLUDING FISHERY RECEIPTS AND
CAPITATION TAX, AND WARDS' ESTATES.

LAND REVENUE.

THE subjoined table shows the receipts and disbursements on account of land revenue for each province, as entered in the public accounts for the year 1894-95; also the net land revenue for the past two years.

DETAILS of LAND REVENUE and EXPENDITURE.

	Bengal.	North West Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	India, General.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
REVENUE	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Ordinary Land Revenue	3,781,706	5,828,914	2,293,549	1,076,917	160,028	653,414	555,982	127,340	5,362,962	3,566,210	23,426,542
Sale of Proprietary Right of Government in Land.	232	700	163	—	—	—	—	72	230	—	1,397
Assessment or quit-rent of alienated lands.	7,488	—	23,110	—	—	—	—	—	—	961,305	991,900
Sale of Waste Lands and Redemption of Land Revenue.	20,429	515	5,581	6	—	—	2,035	1,678	4,355	—	34,639
Capitation Tax or House Tax levied in lieu thereof.	1,372	—	—	400,963	557,659	—	—	1,435	—	—	961,629
Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	48,411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,411
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous.	29,976	42,534	88,318	180,639	80,294	4,975	44,173	12,831	206,811	27,525	718,076
Recovery of Survey Charges.	1,828	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,828
Total Gross Revenue	Rx. 3,890,942	5,872,663	2,410,721	1,658,524	798,181	658,389	602,190	143,356	5,594,406	4,556,037	26,164,411
Deduct portion credited to Public Works.	—	117,498	30,758	—	—	—	—	—	541,727	86,156	776,139
Total in Revenue Accounts for 1894-95	Rx. 3,890,942	5,755,165	2,379,963	1,658,524	798,181	658,389	602,190	143,356	5,052,681	4,469,881	25,498,272
Corresponding Total for previous year, 1893-94	Rx. 3,871,432	5,936,875	2,432,636	1,609,106	722,809	692,222	561,728	175,044	4,957,001	4,639,756	24,589,609

In India the State, or the monarch, has always enjoyed a share in the rent or profits from the land. This revenue is levied according to an assessment fixed, either permanently or periodically, on estates or holdings. The assessment was fixed permanently 100 years ago on certain tracts paying about Rx. 4,300,000 a year; and it is fixed periodically, for terms of 12 to 30 years, over the rest of India. On large estates, ranging from a few hundred to many thousand acres each, the periodical assessment is a share, generally about one-half, of the rental enjoyed by the proprietors; on small estates cultivated by peasant proprietors the periodical assessment is imposed on the cultivated area at a rate per acre fixed with reference to the productiveness of the land, and representing about one-half of the estimated letting value. The permanently settled tracts comprise the greater part of Bengal, about one-fourth of Madras, and certain southern districts of the North West Provinces. Of the temporarily settled tracts, the North Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Orissa mainly contain estates held by proprietary brotherhoods or large proprietors; while in Bombay, Burma, Assam, and Berar, and in the greater part of Madras, the land is held and tilled by petty proprietors. In the permanently settled tracts of Bengal the land revenue falls at about two-thirds of a rupee per acre of cultivated land, and represents on an average about one-fifth of the rental, or perhaps

perhaps one twenty-fourth of the gross value of the produce; in the permanently settled tracts of Madras and the North West Provinces the incidence of the land revenue is somewhat higher. The average advantages of soil and climate are on the whole greater, and the prevailing rates of rent are on the whole higher, in the permanently settled than in the temporarily settled tracts. In the latter tracts the land revenue represents something less than one-half of the actual or estimated rental, and is probably about one-tenth to one-twelfth of the gross value of the produce. Rates of rent and revenue vary greatly according to the productive power of the land, according to the advantages of climate and rainfall, and according to the facilities for carrying produce to markets or to the sea-board. Payment for water, supplied by State canals or reservoirs for purposes of irrigation, is made either according to the area irrigated or according to the quantity of water used; but the State demand on any land is not enhanced on account of increased productiveness due to improvements made by the proprietors or occupiers themselves.

The land revenue of the year 1894-95 shows a decrease of Rx. 180,000, as compared with the previous year, when the increase was Rx. 684,000. On the whole the tendency of the land revenue is to increase gradually and slowly, partly from periodical revisions of the assessment rates after a period of advancing prices, and partly from extensions of cultivation. The increase during the last six quinquennial terms may be thus shown:—

Period of Five Years from	Average Yearly Land Revenue Receipts of the Period, excluding Receipts due to Irrigation.
	Rx.
1861-65	19,931,000
1866-70	19,990,000
1871-75	20,965,000
1876-80 (includes the great famine of South India)	21,114,000
1881-85	22,122,000
1886-90	23,166,000
1891-95	24,782,000

A part of the increase during later years was due to the acquisition of Upper Burma, which yielded Rx. 167,000 of land revenue in the year 1886-87, and Rx. 798,000 in the year 1894-95.

The progress of the land revenue, the condition of the landed classes, and the relations of these classes to each other are now noticed province by province.

The seasons of 1894-95 in Bengal were marked by favourable rainfall throughout and after the monsoon season; the total rainfall was 10 per cent. above normal, and was well distributed. The crops were good everywhere; the winter rice crop was the best known for many years, and prices fell generally. It is reported that a succession of good harvests has materially improved the condition of the agriculturists, who form the bulk of the population in Bengal.

Bengal.

The current land revenue demand showed an increase of Rx. 8,250, owing to resettlements of Government estates in Eastern Bengal and Behar; and the collections on account of the current year's demand showed an increase of Rx. 700; the proportion of collections to the total demand was 96½ per cent., and 99¼ per cent. to the current demand; the collections were about as punctual as in the previous year. Remissions to the extent of Rx. 8,674 were granted, as compared with Rx. 12,140 in the previous year, on account of failure of crops on petty holdings in Government estates. The uncollected arrears at the end of the year were Rx. 153,700, or about the same as in the previous year. Sales of land for arrears occurred in 1,466 cases, out of 15,275 cases in which land became liable to sale under the law. The estates sold were mostly small and of little value; the total arrears due thereon were Rx. 7,262, and 36 estates were bought in by Government for a total price of

LAND REVENUE.

Rx. 6. In 153,484 cases, against 143,886 in the previous year, arrears of public demand other than land revenue were taken into court under the certificate procedure, with the result that in 3,320 cases, against 3,818 cases in the previous year, attached property was sold; in 1,395 cases warrants for arrest were issued, and in 41 cases defaulters were actually sent to jail. The number of defaulters sent to prison in the previous two years had been 63 and 34 respectively.

The revaluation of Burdwan, for road cess, was completed after six years' work, with the result that the rental, after all deductions and alterations, was found to be Rx. 664,000, as compared with Rx. 625,000 in 1873. In Jalpigoree the revaluation resulted in a total rental value of Rx. 102,000 against Rx. 66,000 at the previous valuation. In other districts partial revaluations generally showed some increase in rental. The total demand of the year for the road and public works cesses was Rx. 832,199, showing an increase of 1 per cent. over the previous year; the collections came to Rx. 825,875. The registration of landowners has now been completed for the whole of Bengal; the total number of interests registered under the initial registration was 973,190; and the percentage of transfers by succession or otherwise that were registered during the year was 6·7 on the total number of interests recorded at the initial registration; the corresponding percentages in each of the two previous years was 5·7 and 6·6.

The relations between landlords and tenants are reported to have been, on the whole, satisfactory, though strained in particular localities. The usual causes of trouble are the levy of illegal cesses by landholders; the illegal enhancement of rents; no-rent combinations among tenants; exorbitant exactions by landholders; disputes about appraisement of produce-rents; casual acts of oppression by landlords. In many cases the causes of dispute are being, or have been, abated by means of a survey and record of rights under the law; in some places the tenants, especially those with large holdings, object to and oppose the survey and record operations.

The Bengal Tenancy Act continues to work smoothly. The Act came into force at the end of 1885; and the returns of suits under the rent and tenancy laws of Bengal for recent years show:—

1891	204,250	total suits under the Rent and Tenancy Law.
1892	208,505	” ” ”
1893	219,157	” ” ”
1894	238,399	” ” ”

During the year 80 landholders applied to have their estates surveyed and settled under Chapter X. of the Tenancy Act. Of these, 40 were private estates, the remainder being Government and wards' estates.

The latest report on land revenue affairs in the North West Provinces and Oudh pertains to the year ending 30th September 1894. The rainfall of the year was abundant, but persistent winter rains did much harm to the spring crops; the rice harvest was good, but the yield of the spring crops fell much below that of the preceding year. Over the greater part of the provinces the year was fairly prosperous, though inferior to 1892-93. The total area under cultivation was 42,678,000 acres, as compared with 41,233,000 acres in 1892-93. The area twice cropped during the year was 8,527,000 acres. The irrigated area was 8,809,000 acres, or 4 per cent. less than in 1892-93; of this total, 4,347,000 acres were irrigated from wells. The public health was bad; cholera and fever were unusually fatal. Prices of food continued low, and were even easier than in the previous year; there was a large importation of food grains from the Panjab. Serious mortality from rinderpest and other epizootic disease occurred in many districts.

The gross collections of land revenue in the North West Provinces and Oudh under all heads were Rx. 7,526,000, as compared with Rx. 7,492,000 in the previous year. The increase, Rx. 34,000, was due to the enhancements recently made at the resettlement of Jhansi and two districts in Oudh. Almost the whole of the demand was collected within the year, and the real, as distinguished from the nominal and irrecoverable, arrears uncollected at the end of the year were Rx. 510. There was little difficulty in

North West
Provinces and
Oudh.

in realising the revenue; the total number of coercive processes of all kinds was 75,000, against a total of 71,000 during the preceding year; attachments of property for arrears were 9,642 as compared with 7,016, and the number of sales of defaulters' property was 336, against 354 in the previous year.

The number of suits and applications under the rent law in the North West Provinces was 271,592, or 3 per cent. above the total of 1892-93, and was larger than in any previous year. Of the suits, over 90 per cent. were, as in previous years, for arrears of rent. The number of notices of ejectment brought against privileged tenants was 18,082, or 8 per cent. fewer than in the previous year, and in 6,951 cases ejectment was effected; the area affected by the ejectments was 40,502 acres, or 5 per cent. less than in the previous year. Against tenants-at-will 72,105 notices of ejectment, or 9 per cent. more than in 1892-93, were filed, affecting 478,000 acres; 28 per cent. of these notices were contested, and in 10,323 cases, or 51 per cent. of the contests, the tenants were successful. Of the total area occupied by tenants, 10,283,000 acres were held by persons possessing some kind of tenant-right, and the area held by privileged tenants showed a small increase compared with the previous year. The number of notices of relinquishment filed by tenants fell from 21,101 to 17,880; and the number of applications by distraining landlords for sale of tenants' property fell from 34,223 to 29,942.

In Oudh the number of suits under the rent law was 35,431, and of applications 14,711, against 35,021, and 16,055 respectively in the previous year. Of the suits, 73 per cent. were for arrears of rent; and 43 per cent. of all suits were contested. Notices or applications for ejectment of tenants fell from 16,055 cases, affecting 98,611 acres, to 14,711 cases, affecting 116,682 acres; tenants were actually ejected from 8,509 holdings, with an aggregate area of 58,158 acres. The applications for ejectments of statutory tenants in Oudh fell from 6,126 to 5,967; and ejectment took place from 3,926 holdings, covering 15,112 acres. The number of loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 decreased from 451 to 377, of which 258, for Rx. 5,242, were to landlords, and 119, for Rx. 1,395, were to tenants; under the Agriculturists Loans Act, Rx. 19,798 were advanced during the year, against Rx. 23,052 in the previous year. The outstanding amounts under both Acts, at the end of the year, was Rx. 111,792; and instalments for principal and interest, falling due during the year, amounted to Rx. 51,077, of which Rx. 45,238 were collected.

The latest Punjab land revenue report and statistics are for the year ending Punjab. on the 30th September 1894. The autumn and winter rains were again favourable, and the crops, especially the food-crops, were good all round. The total area of crops harvested was 25½ million acres, as compared with 26½ million in the preceding year, and 22½ million acres, the average of the preceding five years; the irrigated crops covered 7,734,000 acres, or 29 per cent. of the whole area of harvested crops; of the total, 3,288,000 acres were irrigated from canals, the rest from wells; the canal-irrigated area increased by 232,000 acres. The export of wheat rose to 395,000 tons against 141,000 tons in the preceding year; still the price of food continued cheap, lower than had been known since 1885. The general fall in prices is ascribed to the occurrence of good harvests in four successive years. The land revenue demand of the year showed an increase of Rx. 54,862, or 2½ per cent., in consequence of enhancements made at resettlement in seven districts, and the collections showed an increase of 2½ per cent. over the previous year. In consequence of the low prices there was in some places a slight delay in the payment of land revenue.

The number of suits for enhancement of rent fell from 3,788 to 1,255. The number of decrees passed for ejectment of occupancy tenants was 21, and 6,863 decrees of ejectment were issued against tenants-at-will, compared with 6,092 in the previous year. Fifty-one per cent. of the total cultivated area of the province was tilled by proprietors, and 49 per cent. by tenants. Of the land held by tenants 79 per cent. was in the hands of tenants-at-will, and 21 per cent. was tilled by tenants with occupancy-right. Tenancies-at-will increased, and tenancies with occupancy-right again decreased during the year. Cash rents range from one-seventh of a rupee in arid parts of the Derajat up to 55 rupees per acre on the very best irrigated land, and they average 2½ rupees per acre for the whole province. On 65 per cent. of the area held by

78 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

LAND REVENUE.

tenants-at-will the rent is still paid in kind. The area mortgaged showed slight decrease, as compared with the previous year. The area under mortgage at the end of the year was 4,331,000 acres, or 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the total of proprietary lands. The average price realised for land sold during the year is returned at 56 rupees per acre, as compared with 59 rupees in the year 1892-1893. Out of the 602,000 acres of waste land in the Central Punjab which have been made culturable by the new Chenab Canal, 388,000 acres have previously been allotted to colonists who had come from over-peopled districts 40,000 acres more were allotted during the year; 130,000 acres were cultivated during the season 1893-94. The settlers have, so far, done more than was expected of them.

Burma.

As in the previous year, the rainfall of 1894 in Lower Burma was abundant up till October, when it ceased entirely; the rice crop, which covers ten elevenths of all the cultivated land in Lower Burma, was slightly below the average. In Upper Burma, for the most part the rainfall was sufficient and the crops were good. The improvement in the crops of Upper Burma is illustrated by the fact that, whereas the upper province imported *net* from Lower Burma 100,230 tons of paddy and rice in 1893-94, it received *net* only 20,260 tons of paddy and rice in 1894-95. The price of rice at the sea-ports rose considerably during the export season of 1892, paddy (rice in the husk) had averaged 10 rupees for 100 bushels; in 1893 the price had been from 80 to 75 rupees by March 1894, the average price had fallen to 65 to 68 rupees per 100 bushels, a lower rate than had been known for several years. But the combination among export firms to keep down prices ceased by the middle of 1894 and from June 1894 to April, 1895 the price ranged from 95 to 105 rupees falling twice for a week or two at a time to 85 rupees per 100 bushels. In Lower Burma the cultivated and assessed area decreased by 156,000 acres, or near 3 per cent. during the year; being the first time for many years that the cultivation and land revenue of the lower province has receded. The land revenue decreased 1 per cent. The fishery and capitation revenue in the lower province also showed a considerable decrease. The falling off in revenue was attributed to the low prices of rice that obtained during 1893-94, leaving the people little surplus for luxuries, and discouraging extensions of cultivation. In Upper Burma there was an important increase in the capitation tax, which still takes the place of land revenue over the greater part of the country, and the revenue from State lands. These increases were due in part to the good harvests, and to the return of families which had migrated to Lower Burma in the hard times of 1887-92. The revenue was realised, for the most part punctually; but, in two districts, there was delay in paying the land revenue and the number of coercive processes rose from 17,135 to 29,219. The arrear of land revenue, uncollected at the end of March, were Rx. 46,000, as compared with Rx. 70,000 at the end of March 1894, for Lower Burma; and Rx. 38,000, against 31,000 for the previous year, in Upper Burma.

The progress made of recent years by Burma under all heads of revenue accruing from the land may be seen from the following figures:—

	Burma Revenues from Land in		
	1887-88.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land revenue, Lower Burma	757,000	1,071,500	1,060,400
Capitation tax - ditto	334,400	388,700	386,200
Fishery revenue - ditto	112,600	179,700	159,900
Capitation tax, Upper Burma	378,700	546,800	574,700
State lands revenue - ditto		104,900	139,900
Forest revenue in the combined provinces	222,200	578,000	543,700
Miscellaneous land revenue - ditto	15,000	93,200	120,100
Export duty on rice	468,000	402,500	594,100
TOTAL	2,287,900	3,367,300	3,579,000

The latest land revenue report from the Central Provinces is for the year ending in September 1894. The rainfall was uneven, and its distribution over the monsoon months was unfavourable to the rice, wheat, and seed crops; the millet and cotton harvests were fair, but the wheat harvest was everywhere short, and failed entirely in Saugor and Damoh. "Taken all round the year was a very unfavourable one," according to the report of the local Government. Prices of field produce ranged, save in Saugor and Damoh, lower than in the previous year, in spite of the bad harvests. The causes of the lowness of prices were the absence of any appreciable export demand for food grains, and the large imports of food by railway into the districts threatened with dearth. Only in Damoh, to which district railways have not yet penetrated, did food grains ever reach scarcity prices, and that happened towards the end of the rainy season, when grain traffic by cart was difficult. The local Government are certain that "during the year 1893-94 it was the railways that saved the Central Provinces from what might have been severe and prolonged distress." Still the year "was a trying one to the agricultural classes in all parts of the provinces except the eastern districts."

LAND REVENUE.
Central Provinces.

The land revenue demand showed an increase of Rx. 36,000, or 5½ per cent., due to resettlements of revenue. Ten per cent. of the demand was uncollected during the year in consequence of the serious failures of crop in the northern districts. There was a large increase in the number of coercive processes for realisation of arrears, and the total number was 10,418, against 5,531 in the previous year. Two defaulters were sent to jail during the year, no land was sold for arrears; and there were 42 sales of moveable property for default. There was a decrease in the area of land transferred by sale or mortgage; the total area of such transfers was 428,000 acres, as compared with 531,000 acres in the previous year. Litigation under the tenancy and rent law continues to be as yet small, and the local Government reports the condition and status of tenants to be satisfactory. Suits for arrears of rent rose from 8,734 in the preceding year to 9,195, of which 20 per cent. went in favour of the defendant; the number of notices for ejection of ordinary tenants was 1,669, or 34 more than in the preceding year. Out of a total occupied area of 20 millions of acres, 4½ millions, or about 24 per cent., are held by tenants-at-will, the remaining 75 per cent. being cultivated by proprietors and privileged tenants; while the average rent paid by ryots of all classes, holding 15½ million acres, was 12½ annas per acre.

In the Assam Valley, the rainfall of 1894-95 was above the average in the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, and the season was favourable to most crops, except tea. The price of rice fell in all districts except three, where the winter rice crop was somewhat short. In last year's Statement was given an account of the resettlement of revenue rates in the Assam Valley, with a resulting increase of 25 per cent. in the Government demand. The rates recently in force had remained unaltered from 1867 to 1894. The year 1894-95 showed a further increase of 1½ per cent. in the demand; a large part of the increase accrued in the Darrang district, to which the new rates have been extended. The total demand, including Rx. 37,000 on account of arrears of former years, came to Rx. 577,000, of which 96 per cent. was realised during the year. The uncollected arrears at the end of the year were Rs. 23,000, or 38 per cent. less than in the previous year.

Assam.

The remissions made during the year came to Rx. 105, as compared with Rx. 483 remitted in the year 1893-94. The miscellaneous land revenue receipts showed an increase of Rx. 3,200 over the total of last year and amounted to Rx. 45,300; the increase was yielded chiefly by fisheries, sales of waste lands, and royalties on the capture of elephants.

The average incidence of the land revenue in the Assam valley under the revised settlement is Rs. 2.35 per acre of cultivated land.

In the Madras Presidency the season was not on the whole favourable to agriculture during the year 1894-95; the average rainfall of the year was 8 per cent. below normal and 15 per cent. below the previous year; the south-west monsoon set in late and the north-east monsoon ceased unusually early. The area under crop was less than 27 million acres, and 400,000 acres below the cultivated

Madras.

80 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

LAND REVENUE.

area of the preceding year, but 1,500,000 acres above the average area of the five years ending in 1891. Prices of food ranged 10 to 12 per cent. cheaper than the average of 1893-94.

The latest report on land revenue affairs in Madras pertains to the year ending on the 30th June 1894, that is, to the season preceding that to which the foregoing paragraph relates. The season was on the whole favourable; and the later rains, or north-east monsoon, was specially favourable. There was a general fall of from 6 to 11 per cent. in the price of food grains; and the public health was good. The total area under occupation by raiyats in the districts for which statistics are available was 27,410,000 acres, or 4 per cent. over the area of 1892-93, and 8 per cent. above the average of the preceding five years. The increase in the occupied area was common to all districts except two. Of the occupied area, 85 per cent., as compared with 83 per cent. in the previous year, bore crops. The remissions of revenue fell from 37 lakhs in 1891-92 and 15 lakhs in 1892-93, to 3½ lakhs in 1893-94. The total land revenue demand for the year showed an increase of 7 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and of 18 per cent. as compared with good years before the great famine of 1877; the proportion of the demand collected during the year was 97 per cent., which was higher than in any previous year of the decade.

Bombay.

The season of 1894-95 was not favourable in the Bombay Presidency; the rainfall was below the average on the whole and came in heavy storms; the crops were good in three districts of the Konkan, but were poor elsewhere. Guzerat and Sind suffered from floods. Prices of food grains did not rise save in a few exceptional tracts. The gross cropped area of the Presidency, so far as figures were available, was 29,110,000 acres, or 1 per cent. larger than the area of the previous year; the increase was entirely in Sind; there was a small decrease of cultivation in Bombay proper. The collections on account of land revenue were Rx. 3,788,000, being Rx. 103,000, or 3 per cent. more than in the preceding year. The revenue was collected without friction, notwithstanding that the season had been unfavourable in many parts; and less than 1 per cent. of the demand was unrealised at the end of the year. In Bombay proper and Sind the number of occupancies was returned at 1,458,158; and the number of warrants of distraint issued for arrears was slightly smaller than in the previous year.

Berar.

The rainfall of 1894 in Berar was up to the average, but it was unseasonable, and the cotton crop, as well as the wheat and other spring staples, suffered from an unusually heavy downpour in October. Both the autumn and spring harvests were short. The breadth sown with millet (jowari), the food of the people, was large; both millet and wheat were cheaper than they had been for some years past. The year was, on the whole, a healthy one. The total area under crop was 6,747,000 acres, or 44,000 acres less than in 1893-94; there was a large increase in the millet area, which occupied 36 per cent. of the cultivated land of Berar, while the area under cotton, wheat, and oil seeds, decreased; the cotton area fell from 32.2 to 31.2 per cent. of the whole cultivated land; while the linseed area fell from 8.5 to 5.7 per cent. on the whole area of cultivation.

The collections of the year on account of land revenue and local rates were Rx. 703,324 against a demand of Rx. 700,702; the excess was caused by payments made on account of revenue not yet due. The number of coercive processes issued against defaulters showed an increase, there having issued 15,638 writs of demand against 10,324 in the previous year; in 46 cases personal property was sold for arrears; 298 fields were also sold; but no defaulters were sent to prison. The area of land transferred by private sale was 125,000 acres, or somewhat below the total of the previous year; the area transferred is small, as compared with the total of 7,689,000 acres under occupation. The number of boundary marks found to be out of repair on cultivated land was 358,000, of which all on occupied lands, except 43,000, were repaired by the close of the year.

WARDS' ESTATES.

In most of the larger provinces a Court of Wards has been established, which undertakes the management of estates belonging to minors, idiots or other persons declared incapable of managing their own affairs. The position and powers of the Court of Wards are prescribed by law; and recent enactments have enabled indebted proprietors to place their estates voluntarily under the Court of Wards. The duty of the Court is to manage the estates under their charge to the best advantage of both proprietors and tenants, to support the family of the proprietor and to educate young wards, to pay off debts due by the estates, and to spend the surplus income on the improvement of the property in the best attainable way. During the year 1894-95 the number of estates managed by Courts of Wards in different parts of British India was 1,189, with a total annual income of Rx. 2,336,000; the period for which an estate remains under the Court of Wards is generally from 10 to 12 years.

WARDS' ESTATES.

In Bengal, 74 wards' estates and 72 attached estates, or one more than in the preceding year, were under the management of the Court of Wards, with a total rental of Rx. 928,500; the collections on account of arrears and current demand came to 98.5 per cent. on the demand, as compared with 96.5 per cent. in the preceding year. The cost of management was 8.7 per cent. on the current demand, slightly more than in the preceding year. There was spent on schools, dispensaries, and improvement and maintenance of estates, a sum of Rx. 56,550. Debts to the amount of Rx. 72,000 were paid off during the year, and the outstanding debts due from all wards' estates were Rx. 357,000 at the close of the year. Surveys and record of rights were being prosecuted over 1,699 square miles, situated in parts of 8 different estates, and were completed on 5 of those estates; the expenditure on this work during the year was Rx. 12,500. The cash balances at credit of wards' estates were Rx. 153,000 on the 31st March 1895, and the investments in Government securities were Rx. 265,000. Ten estates were taken over, and 14 released by the Court of Wards during the year.

Bengal.

For the 14 estates, released during the year, the net results of the Court's management were as follows: During the period of the Court's administration the gross yearly rental increased from Rx. 40,200 to Rx. 48,200; the rent collected was Rx. 182,600; the outstanding debts have been reduced from Rx. 140,700 to Rx. 70,400; Rx. 2,200 have been spent on improvements; investments have been increased from Rx. 1,100 to Rx. 4,400; schools and hospitals serving the estates have been helped and wards have been educated. Rx. 70,400 of debts were still outstanding, by reason of the shortness of the term of management in most cases. In the case of one estate which remained under management for over 16 years, all the debts (Rx. 15,900) were paid off out of a rental that was Rx. 2,200 when the estate was taken over and Rx. 2,300 when it was given back.

The number of estates under the Court of Wards in the North Western Provinces and Oudh was 156, with a yearly rental of Rx. 520,000, and a total annual income of Rx. 780,000. Nine fresh estates were made over to the Court of Wards; 16 estates were restored to their proprietors during the year, all but one of them free from debt, nearly all of them with a considerable balance at credit or invested, and several with a materially increased income and with valuable improvements effected. The land revenue and local rates due upon these estates came to 40 per cent. upon the gross rental, or Rx. 221,000 in all. In every case attention had been given to the education and training of the ward, and, as far as possible, of his brothers and sisters. Against the estates under the Court there had been debts amounting to Rx. 1,459,000, which were reduced by September 1894 to Rx. 320,000. In some few cases, where the debts were very heavy, part of the estate had to be sold in order to secure solvency. The cost of management averaged 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the total receipts; and Rx. 24,400 were spent on works of improvement. Of the year's rental, 91 per cent. was collected; Rx. 66,000 were

North-Western Provinces and Oude.

WARDS' ESTATES. expended in paying off debt; while Rx. 65,000 were invested in public securities, or on mortgage, or in the purchase of lands and houses; and Rx. 3,300 were spent on giving help to tenants. The number of notices of ejectment of ryots fell from 444 to 312, of which 96 per cent. went against the tenants; and there were 44 suits for enhancement of rent, the rent being raised, on the average of these cases, from 4 to $5\frac{1}{10}$ rupees per acre.

Punjab.

At the end of the year 1893-94, sixty-five estates were under the management of the Punjab Court of Wards. Seven fresh estates came under the jurisdiction of the Court, and seven estates were surrendered to their owners during the year. Of the 65 estates, 50 belong to minors or idiots, 4 to persons declared by the Government to be incapable of managing their estates, and 11 to persons who applied to have themselves declared unfit to manage their property. Only five of these estates have an income of over Rx. 5,000 a year. In 1893-94 the total income of the Wards was Rx. 106,000, or Rx. 52,000 less than in the previous year; and the expenditure, including repayments of debt, was Rx. 105,000. The cost of management was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., against $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the previous year, on the total income of the estates. Rx. 19,000 were spent on paying off debts; the debts of all the Wards, which had been Rx. 257,000, were reduced to Rx. 73,000 by the end of the year. Investments made in behalf of Wards during 1893-94 amounted to Rx. 8,000. The expenditure on works of improvement was Rx. 10,400; on the personal expenses and education of Wards, Rx. 13,000; and on the payment of land revenue and rates, Rx. 18,500, or 17 per cent. on the total income.

Central Provinces.

In the Central Provinces the Court of Wards relinquished the management of nine estates, with a rental of Rx. 20,000, and received charge of five estates. At the end of the year 120 estates, with a gross income of Rx. 128,000, were under management. In the five estates newly undertaken, management was in four cases assumed at the request of indebted proprietors who have been declared, at their own wish, incapable of managing their own property; the fifth was taken over because the proprietor was a child. Of the relinquished estates six were restored on the proprietors coming of age, and three on the liquidation of all debts. The Court of Wards collected 79 per cent. of the rental of the year; the large arrears in the northern districts were due to lenient collections in consequence of the failure of crops; in the previous year the collections had been 93 per cent. of the demand. The cost of management was 9 per cent. of the gross actual income. Of the debts due by embarrassed estates Rx. 11,000 were paid off during the year, and Rx. 105,900 were still due at the end of the year. About Rx. 23,800 were spent on the permanent improvement of, and in advances to ryots in, solvent estates; and Rx. 10,600 were invested in Government securities or in loans on good security.

Madras.

The Court of Wards in Madras during the year 1893-94, the latest for which information is available, handed three estates back to their proprietors, and took charge of five estates; there were thus 56 estates under the Court at the end of the year, as compared with 54 at the beginning. The season was unfavourable; 92 per cent. of the total area (786,000 acres) of all holdings on these estates was cultivated, as compared with 79 per cent. in the previous year. The total rent collections of the current year amounted to 83 per cent. on the current demand, or 3 per cent. better than in the previous year. The arrear demand, which stood at Rx. 276,000 at the beginning of the year, was reduced by collections and remissions to Rx. 94,000 at the end of the year. The cost of management and of State assistance came to 10 per cent. on the total receipts of the year, which amounted to Rx. 390,000, besides the opening balance of Rx. 106,000. The balance at the credit of all estates, invested and uninvested, at the end of the year was Rx. 693,000. The debts due by the estates at the end of the year were Rx. 198,000, debts amounting to Rx. 57,400 having been paid off during the year. The expenditure on works of irrigation and other improvements was Rx. 21,200. The progress in education of the 69 wards, 60 male and 9 female, was said to have been on the whole satisfactory. Seven of the older minors on certain estates were being instructed in Revenue law, and in the management of their estates; eight of the girl wards are named as having been under special instruction, mostly by Native governesses.

In

In Bombay the estates under the Court of Wards or under Government management were of several kinds, namely :—

	No.
(1.) Estates under the Court of Wards, outside Guzerat - - - - -	73
(2.) Encumbered estates in Guzerat, &c., managed under Acts of 1862, 1881, and 1884, and under the Civil Procedure Code; and talukdari villages - - - - -	552
(3.) Encumbered estates in Sind - - - - -	14

WARDS' ESTATE
Bombay.

Outside Guzerat and Sind most of the estates were of small area.

The estates of the second category are all in Guzerat, and are under the care of a special revenue officer, in addition to his duties as assistant collector. The total rental of these Guzerat estates, and of certain other Guzerat estates under the same management, was Rx. 62,000, out of which Rx. 52,000 were collected during the year. Payments to creditors were Rx. 10,200; Rx. 14,800 were paid as Government land revenue; maintenance of the owners and their families cost Rx. 11,900; and Rx. 6,000 were invested in Government securities and land on account of minors. The revenue of the talukdari (or proprietary) villages under the special officer's charge was Rx. 38,000, of which 82 per cent. was collected. On 21 encumbered estates in Sind, the cost of management ranged from 3 to 4 per cent. in the different districts. Out of a total income of Rx. 3,600, debts were paid off to the amount of Rx. 1,010; while six estates were freed from debt and restored to their owners; and debts amounting to Rx. 1,050 were still due at the end of the year.

There were no wards' estates under the management of public officers in—

Burma, &c.

Burma,
Assam,

Berar,
Ajmere,

during the year.

VIII.

FORESTS.

FORESTS.

THE subjoined tables give the forest receipts, expenditure, and net revenue for each province during the year 1894-95 :—

	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Lower Burma.	Upper Burma.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	India, General.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts - - - - -	79,587	165,825	103,243	327,420	216,258	100,863	43,509	30,457	189,403	375,003	1,631,548
EXPENDITURE.											
General direction - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,356	—	—	8,356
Conservancy and Works - - - - -	13,645	54,915	42,057	96,424	16,865	44,962	10,055	17,005	65,828	109,579	473,928
Establishments - - - - -	26,094	38,716	30,155	41,399	37,111	50,644	16,546	19,189	72,807	97,220	429,831
Charges in England - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,284	—	—	1,284
TOTAL Expenditure - - - - -	39,739	93,631	72,212	137,823	53,976	97,606	27,201	44,560	138,635	206,792	913,449
Net Revenue or Forest Surplus - - - - -	39,828	72,194	31,031	189,597	164,282	3,257	16,308	—14,103	50,768	168,211	717,099
Net Surplus of the previous Year, 1893-94 - - - - -	39,768	74,916	27,713	215,188	177,907	21,670	21,100	7,052	59,171	173,150	816,615

General.

Some beginning was made in the forest administration and conservancy of Southern India in 1844; 10 or 12 years later similar work was begun in Western and Northern India, and was taken up systematically all over India when the Mutiny troubles were over. Within the last 20 years forest laws have been enacted for, and forest administration has been placed upon a permanent basis in, every province of India. The superior officers of the forest service have been, for the most part, selected by competition, and have been trained in forestry, either in Germany, or in France, or at Cooper's Hill College. During the year 1893-94 it was decided that 20 per cent. of the superior posts in the Forest Department should eventually be filled by selected officers from the subordinate or provincial branch of the Department. Some of the subordinate officials are trained at a forest school near Dehra, in the sub-Himalayan country of the North Western Provinces, and this system of professional training at local centres will be gradually extended. The first object of the forest administration is to select, acquire, and mark off as reserves an area of State forest in every province sufficient to supply the wants of the neighbourhood and the province in respect of timber, firewood, bamboos, canes, and other forest produce, and sufficient also for supplying the foreign demand for such articles as teak timber, sandal wood, and rubber. The reserves are, or will be, surveyed, conserved, and worked on sanctioned plans, designed so as to obtain the largest possible permanent yield in the most economical way. Private rights in the reserves are bought out or compromised. Among the most important measures of conservancy are the exclusion of the yearly fires which used to devastate forests, the maintenance of adequate seed-bearing trees, and the regular reproduction of timber of the more valuable kinds. At the present time the reserves cover an area of nearly 71,000 square miles; and they may hereafter be further extended in Madras and Burma, where the work of reservation is as yet incomplete. Outside the reserves are about 41,000 square miles of State forests, some part of which will be eventually brought within the reserve area, and all of which are managed and worked for the benefit of the people, of their cattle, and of the public revenue. The limited areas of private forest are, except where they have been leased to the Government, being gradually exhausted; and as yet few private, and no communal, forests have been successfully brought under conservancy.

In

In every province a very few of the most valuable timber trees are declared to be reserved trees, and can only be felled under special license. Outside the reserves, the country folk are generally allowed to obtain from the State forests timber, bamboos, firewood, and grass for their own use, free of charge; inside the reserves, only persons specially licensed are allowed to extract timber or other produce on payment of fees. Forest revenue is raised by royalties on, or by the sale of, timber or other produce, and by the issue at specified fees of permits to graze cattle, or to extract for sale timber, firewood, charcoal, bamboos, canes, and other minor forest produce. In the year 1894-95 the gross forest revenue of British India was Rx. 1,631,000; the expenditure was Rx. 913,000; and the net forest revenue was Rx. 717,000, as compared with Rx. 816,000 in the previous year. Some of the better-managed Native States, such as Mysore, Travancore, and Baroda have followed the example of the British Government, have organised systematic forest administration, and enjoy a considerable forest revenue. Mysore has trebled its forest revenue since the country was restored to native rule in the year 1881.

The following paragraphs treat of forest administration in each province. The figures of revenue and expenditure, being compiled from administrative returns for the year ending June 1895, do not agree precisely with the figures given in the table on the preceding page, which are taken from the finally corrected financial accounts for the year in March 1895.

In Bengal, at the end of the year, the areas of reserved and protected forests were 5,839 and 3,091 square miles, against 5,831 and 3,059 square miles respectively in the previous year. No forest surveys were made during the year; working plans have been settled and are in operation for 4,378 square miles out of the total forest area. The protection of forests from fire was successful; attempt was made to exclude fire from 1,875 square miles, and the effort succeeded over 99½ per cent. of that area, as compared with 63 per cent. in 1893-94. Natural production of trees was abundant or satisfactory everywhere, except in the submontane and plains forests of Singbhum and Palamau. The area of plantations was increased by 179 acres, and reached 4,759 acres by the end of the year, situated mostly in the Darjeeling district. There was a decrease in the yield of timber, compared with the preceding year, from 4¾ million to 4½ million cubic feet; an increase in the yield of fuel from 28 to 30 million cubic feet; and an increase in the yield of bamboos from 21 millions to 22 millions. The gross and the net forest revenues were Rx. 79,567 and Rx. 39,707, both of them slightly less than in the previous year, when the net surplus was Rx. 39,757. The Sunderbuns forests yielded Rx. 44,680 out of the gross revenues.

The forests of the North West Provinces and Oudh are divided into three "circles," and the forest reserves cover an area of 3,765 square miles, or 3 square miles more than the area of the previous year. Surveys were prepared for 473 square miles of reserves; and by the end of the year working plans had been completed for the greater part of the surveyed forests. The area over which attempts were made to exclude fires was 2,905 square miles; and fires occurred over 28 square miles, or 1 per cent. of the protected area. Natural reproduction of forest was good in the Himalayan areas, but was indifferent in the Sál forests of the plains and the submontane country. The total yield of the forests during the year was returned at 5,905,000 cubic feet of timber and 10,802,000 cubic feet of firewood; the out-turn of timber was 42 per cent. above, and of firewood was 26 per cent. above the yield of the preceding year. The minor produce yield was returned at Rx. 45,000 worth of grass, bamboos, &c. The total forest revenue of the year was Rx. 166,000. The forest surplus of the year was Rx. 69,500, as compared with Rx. 67,900 in 1893-94.

At the end of 1894-95 the reserved forest area of the Panjab was 1,796 square miles, besides 5,200 square miles of protected and unclassed forests. As compared with the previous year, there was a small increase in the reserved area. The survey of the reserved Himalayan forests in Bashahr was completed during the year, and the survey of the Kangra and Kulu forest was begun. Regular working plans for the Dalhousie and two other Himalayan forests were sanctioned. Regular valuation surveys and working plans are not required for the savannah areas in the plains; but rough working schemes which suffice for

FORESTS.

present purposes have been prepared. Forest fires were unusually frequent and destructive: 418 fires were reported, against 61 in the year 1893-94; the area actually burnt was 115,000 acres, as compared with 2,871 acres in that year. Natural reproduction was satisfactory in forests that were closed to grazing and were not burnt; elsewhere reproduction was poor. Apart from the Changa Manga forest the area of plantations was shown to be 4,614 acres, the receipts from which were Rx. 463, and the charges Rx. 366, during the year; 659 acres were added to, and 6,686 acres were excluded from, the plantations during the year. There was an increase in the number of reported offences against the forest laws; the cases taken into court were 915, in 82 per cent. of which convictions were obtained. The total yield of the forests for the year was returned at 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ million cubic feet of timber, poles, and firewood, or 8 per cent. less than in 1893-94; 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions were removed by free-grantees and right-holders without charge, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions were worked out by Government agency, and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions by purchasers. The sales of firewood and timber to the public from the Changa Manga plantation forest were 846,000 cubic feet.

The total forest revenue of the year was Rx. 108,000, against an outlay of Rx. 74,000, yielding a surplus of Rx. 34,000, as compared with Rx. 16,000 and Rx. 29,000 in the two previous years. The increase in revenue was attributed in part to a clearance sale of logs at the chief depôt, and to certain sales in anticipation of the usual season.

Burma.

An area of 681 square miles was added to the reserved forests of Lower Burma, bringing the total area of reserves up to 7,071 square miles. Over 569 square miles of the reserves the privilege of cultivating hill gardens has been secured for the forest tribes. In Upper Burma 4,408 square miles, from a total of 23,861 square miles, of protected forests had been reserved, out of which area 255 square miles were secured for the use of forest tribes. Private rights in 1,123 square miles were settled during the year. Nearly all the best teak forests in Upper Burma are in the hands of people holding leases from the ex-King, and some of these leases run until the year 1906.

In Lower Burma detailed valuation surveys were completed over 393 square miles of forest, but no regular working plans were sanctioned during the year. In Upper Burma regular surveys have begun, and 195 square miles were accomplished during the year. Rough but practically useful surveys were also executed by local officers over 746 square miles. In Lower Burma fire protection was not so successful as in previous years. From 549 square miles of deciduous forest, or 90 per cent. of the protected area, fire was excluded, as compared with 99 and 96 per cent., in the two preceding years. In the Upper Burma teak forests, where the rainfall is often less than in Lower Burma, efforts for the exclusion of fires have begun; from 441 square miles fire was excluded, as compared with 464 square miles over which protection was attempted, and with 58 square miles successfully protected in 1893-94. In Lower Burma the plantations, chiefly teak, now cover about 56 square miles, 3,890 acres having been added during the year. The teak worked out of the forests decreased by 12,208 tons, or 14 per cent., in Lower Burma, while the output of other timbers increased by 31,000 tons, or 13 per cent. In Upper Burma there was a considerable decrease of the teak yield as compared with the previous year. There was a small decrease in the forest revenue and forest surplus, which, since the acquisition of Upper Burma, have stood thus:—

	Gross Forest Revenue.	Forest Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	251,576	136,191
1890-91	432,196	298,353
1893-94	578,900	399,400
1894-95	559,589	373,159
TOTAL for Upper and Lower Burma		

The decrease of revenue was due to the reduced out-put of teak, which was caused in part by deficiency of water in the rivers for floating purposes. The arrivals of teak by the Salween river at Moulmein were 75,831 tons, or 4,961 less than in the previous year; the arrivals at Rangoon by the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers were 117,786 tons, or 43,180 tons less than in 1893-94. The export of teak from Burma by sea was 191,266 tons, as compared with 216,180 and 171,345 tons in the two preceding years. Of the teak shipments from Burma nearly a quarter went to Europe. The average value of the teak exports was Rx. 7½ per ton, or about the same as in the previous year.

The area of reserved forest in the Central Provinces remained unchanged at 19,930 square miles, of which 9,303 square miles were at the end of the year 1894-95 classed as A. or permanent reserves, and 10,437 square miles were classed as B. reserves. The B. reserves are available either for eventual transfer to the A. class, or for possible extensions of cultivation in future years. Thirty-two square miles were thrown out of reserves and made available for cultivation during the year. The demarcation of reserves made some small progress, and there is said to be still much demarcation to be done in the Nimar and Chanda districts. Surveys preparatory to the formation of working plans were being prosecuted in five districts, and 755 square miles of detailed forest survey were completed; regular working plans were completed for 1,000 square miles of forest, and preliminary working plans were sanctioned for a further area of 2,367 square miles. The total number of reported forest offences fell from 4,391 in 1893-94 to 4,107 in 1894-95. Out of the reported offences against forest laws 3,452 were compounded under sanction of competent officers, and in 216 cases prosecutions were undertaken. Fire was excluded from 95 per cent. of the 6,521 square miles over which fire protection was attempted, at a cost of 6½ to 11 rupees per square mile. The area under protection was 286 square miles larger than in the previous year. Fires raged in some districts over 58 and 77 per cent. of the forest areas where fire protection is not attempted. No regular plantation work is attempted in the Central Provinces; natural reproduction of timber is said to be good in forests where grazing and fires are excluded. Free grazing, to the estimated value of Rx. 3,500, was allowed to cattle in the northern districts afflicted by scarcity. The demand for timber and fuel was affected by the bad times; and the yield of timber decreased 9 per cent., while that of fuel decreased 22 per cent. The forest revenue of the year was Rx. 104,300, against an expenditure of Rx. 87,900, leaving a surplus of Rx. 16,400, the lowest surplus yielded by the forests of the Central Provinces for several years.

The reserved forests in Assam were increased by 32 square miles, bringing up the total area to 3,716 square miles; besides about 7,000 square miles of unclassed State forests. Little forest survey was accomplished during the year; but permanent working plans were sanctioned for 522 square miles of the Goalpara Sâl forests. Fire protection was attempted over 1,193 square miles, and fires were actually excluded from 99 per cent. of the protected area; most of the reserves consist of evergreen forest wherein fire protection is not needed. The boundaries of reserves are mostly streams, rivers, and roads; out of 1,154 miles of artificial boundary line, 1,120 were cleared and properly maintained during the year at a cost of 2½ rupees per mile. The plantations of rubber, teak, sissou and other trees, cover 2,300 acres, to which no additions were made during the year. The oldest trees of the rubber plantations were put in 21 years ago, and the largest of these have attained a height of 86 feet and a girth of 12 feet. Natural reproduction and growth of forest trees continues to be satisfactory in upper and middle Assam and in Cachar, and is said to be improving in the Sâl forests of Goalpara and the Garo Hills. The yield of the Assam forests shows a small decrease, the total out-turn of timber and firewood being 6,260,000 cubic feet, as compared with 6,612,000 in the preceding year; but the former total is still far beyond the out-turn of 1892-93. The free grants of timber showed an increase of 47,000 cubic feet, or 2 per cent. The export of rubber from Assam had increased from 3,281 maunds in 1892-93 to 3,515 maunds in 1893-94; it was 3,441 maunds in 1894-95; and it is far below the totals of earlier years. The quantity of bamboos taken from the forests during the year again showed a further decrease of 8 per cent. The forest revenue was Rx. 44,500, and the forest surplus was Rx. 15,800, or Rx. 6,500 less than in 1893-94.

FORESTS.

Berar.

The forest area of Berar is 4,179 square miles, of which 1,524 are reserved for timber and fuel, 64 for fodder and thatching grass, and 2,558 for pasture. The total reserved area has been increased by 22 square miles; and the total forest area of Berar has now been finally ascertained and classified. Surveys and working plans for 1,648 square miles are complete, while those for 1,222 square miles are being prepared. Fires were excluded from 1,384 square miles, or 99½ per cent. of the area over which fire protection was attempted; the cost of protection was 9½ rupees per square mile. Natural reproduction is satisfactory in the closely reserved timber and fuel forests; and it is fairly good in the grass reserves. An addition of 486 acres was made to the plantation area, which now amounts to 9,131 acres, covered with teak, babul, and bamboos. The yield of timber decreased from 645,000 to 479,000 cubic feet; there was a small decrease in the amount of fuel and bamboos, and in the output of grass. The decrease is attributed to the bad harvests, and the fall of 25 per cent. in the price of cotton, which is the great export staple of Berar. The gross receipts were Rx. 46,600, and the net revenue was Rx. 21,683, compared with Rx. 47,900 and Rx. 21,500 respectively in the previous year. Reported offences against the forest laws were 1,283, against 841 in 1893-94; 137 cases were prosecuted, 706 cases were compounded, and 440 cases were undetected.

Madras.

An area of 680 square miles was added to the reserved forests of Madras during the year 1894-95, bringing the total area of reserves up to 11,466 square miles. The business of settling claims in reserved forests is approaching completion; the claims on 3,198 square miles of forest have been settled, though reserves have not yet been notified; while claims in 2,115 square miles are still under inquiry. Permanent marks were placed along 2,271 miles of new boundaries of reserves as compared with 2,355 in the preceding year; and 3,221 miles of preliminary demarcation work were also done. Surveys of the reserves were continued by the Survey of India in the Salem and North Arcot forests, and 970 square miles were completed. No new working plans were prepared; but statistics and information were being collected for working plans in several reserves; meanwhile, for most of the forests temporary working plans are being carried out. Fire protection was attempted over 4,979 square miles, of which 94 per cent. were successfully protected, as in the previous year. The cost of fire protection averaged 8½ rupees per square mile for the year ending 30th June 1895. Natural reproduction was satisfactory in the Sál forests, but was unsatisfactory in the teak forests and in the mixed forest of the Ceded Districts. The additions to the plantations were 1,035 acres; the total area of plantations was returned at 22,237 acres, besides 28,392 acres of groves and 9,916 acres of other tree cultivation. The timber plantations consist of teak in Malabar, eucalyptus on the Nilgiri and Palni hills, and casuarina on the eastern coast. The yield of the forests according to the returns was 2,778,000 cubic feet of timber, and 12,026,000 cubic feet of fuel, besides 29½ million bamboos and other minor produce; the timber and fuel out-turns were somewhat smaller, and the bamboo out-turn was considerably larger than in 1893-94. The forest revenue was Rx. 197,000, against an expenditure of Rx. 145,000, leaving a surplus of Rx. 52,000, or Rx. 5,000 less than in the previous year. The small increase in revenue is ascribed partly to an improved local demand and better sales for grazing and miscellaneous produce; the demand for railway sleepers declined considerably. The convictions for breaches of forest laws during the year were 3,289, while 6,013 cases were compounded or withdrawn.

Bombay.

The area of reserved forests in Bombay was 11,304 square miles, or 599 more than in the preceding year, 1893-94. The protected State forests outside the reserves were returned at 2,900 square miles. Forest surveys were carried out over 413 square miles of reserves; in all forest circles except Sind further progress was made with the preparation of permanent working plans. The number of prosecutions for forest offences was 2,743, against 2,555 in the previous year; the number of convictions was 2,059, or 76 per cent., while 2,816 offences were compounded by competent officers under the law, as compared with 1,717 cases compounded in 1893-94. Fires traversed 1,171 square miles, out of 10,362 square miles of forest over which fire protection was attempted; the season was dry, and fires were unusually rife. Natural reproduction

reproduction of timber was not so satisfactory as usual by reason of the dryness of the season and forest fires. The regular plantations were returned at about 9,300 acres, and the afforestation of more than 350,000 acres of bare hill-side had been attempted by cultural operations. There was some increase in the yield of teak and other timber from the forests of the southern circle, and a large decrease in the yield of firewood. The total receipts of the four forest circles of Bombay were Rx. 372,800, against an expenditure of Rx. 204,800, leaving a surplus of Rx. 168,000, or Rx. 1,000 less than in the previous year. FORESTS.

The area of reserved forests in Coorg was 238 square miles, being 124 more than in 1893-94, besides 654 square miles of protected forests. Additions of 140 acres were made to the plantations of sandal, teak, and firewood, which now cover 2,290 acres. Fire was excluded from 169 square miles out of 204 square miles over which protection was attempted; natural reproduction of forest was checked by the frequent fires. There was a considerable increase in the quantity of timber and also in the quantity of sandal wood extracted by departmental agency; the quantity of bamboos removed by purchase also increased. The forest receipts fell from Rx. 17,000 to Rx. 15,300, and the charges remained at Rx. 8,689; the surplus fell from Rx. 8,700 to Rx. 6,600. The decrease in revenue is attributed to reduced purchases of timber, in consequence of the large stocks left in the hands of dealers at the end of the preceding year. Coorg.

IX.

AGRICULTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

AGRICULTURE.

IN every large province of India an Agricultural Department has been organised, which is charged with the duty of supervising the maintenance of the village records of land tenures, rent, produce, and land transfers, and with the work of organising and directing State undertakings for the furtherance of agriculture, and for the improvement of stock. The Agricultural Departments also keep the public and the Government informed concerning the condition and the out-turn of the crops, the range of prices, and the approach of dearth or famine in any particular tract.

Bengal.

The rainfall of 1894-95 in Bengal was 10 per cent. above the average throughout the province, and the year was prosperous. The rainfall began early and continued late. The harvests were on the whole good, with the exception of opium; the winter rice crop of 1894-95 was the best that has been garnered in Bengal for many years. The prices of staple food grains fell.

Agricultural experiments.

At the experimental farms on the Burdwan and Doomraon estates, and at the Sibpore Government farm, experiments were continued with different kinds of manure, with selected and imported seed, and with different methods of cultivation. The most notable results were that ratooned sugar canes were proved to yield well up to the fifth year, while they became nearly worthless after the sixth year. The superiority of Naini Tal potato seed, over the ordinary local seed, was proved, and applications for this seed came from ryots in many districts. Experiments were also made with storing cattle droppings in pits and lifting the manure from the pits to the fields; but it was not clear how far the manure so preserved gave different results to ordinary farmyard manure. At Alipore the Silk Committee closed their experimental work, after researches extending over four years; they claim to have established that good, improved silkworm seed can be reared by using mature leaf for feeding the worms, by feeding them frequently, by cleansing and ventilating the rearing rooms, by constantly keeping the rearing and spinning trays clean, by choosing the finest cocoons for seed, by spacing the worms from the first, by fumigating and washing the rearing rooms and appliances after each rearing. At Berhampore and several out-stations, on the other hand, the plan of examining seed microscopically, and rejecting all seed showing traces of disease, was followed. Many more silk growers have taken to raising selected seed in this way, and have made a very lucrative business, obtaining high prices for the cocoons, and selling a considerable quantity of seed. The amount of selected seed sold by these rearers has increased from 1,035 ounces in 1891-92 to 2,388 ounces in 1894-95; and there is prospect of many more silk growers adopting the system. A Bengali handbook on the treatment of silkworms has been prepared and published.

North Western Provinces and Oudh.

In the North West Provinces the treatment of *usar*, or salt-impregnated lands, has been continued by the Agricultural Department; considerable areas of the reclaimed land have been let to tenants at moderate rents, and are yielding good crops; one large plot that was sold in 1892, after its reclamation, has further improved since its transfer to the present proprietors. The private experimental farm, near Meerut, had fallen into bad condition, and has been taken over by an apprentice from the Government farm. The reclamation of ravine lands by an enterprising native farmer near Cawnpore is turning out well; the cost has been Rx. 20 per acre, and the land now yields a rent of Rx. 2 per acre. The private experimental farm in the Budaon district gave good results, and distributed during the year 4,370 lbs. of selected seed.

The length of avenues planted along roadsides during the year was 219 miles, whereby the total length of avenues in the Provinces was raised to 8,231 miles. Many of these avenues consist of fine, shade-giving and fruit-bearing trees. The manual of instructions dealing with the planting and maintaining of avenues, and the selection of trees suitable to different circumstances, was translated

translated and circulated to native executive officers during the year. Many AGRICULTURE. of the local boards gave much attention to the work, and in some districts the landholders gave valuable assistance. Rx. 7,228 were spent on extending and maintaining avenues, and Rx. 5,778 were realised by the sale of fellings, loppings, fruit, &c.; the net cost of the avenues was thus only Rx. 1,450, or one-half the cost in the previous year.

The Seharunpore and Mussoorie Botanical Gardens enjoyed, on the whole, a favourable season, though the rainfall was unusually heavy. The yield of fruit and vegetables was good. The Seharunpore garden more than paid, and the Lucknow garden nearly paid its way, and the demand for seeds and plants is still on the increase. Save at the Jaunpore fair, where considerable numbers listened to lectures delivered by the Assistant Director, an Indian gentleman trained at Cirencester and Cawnpore, the agricultural shows did not evoke much interest among the people. The number of ploughs, pumps, and other agricultural machines sold, let on hire, or otherwise distributed by the Agricultural Department rose from 190 in 1892-93 to 398 in 1894-95. The well-sinkers, provided with boring apparatus, were hired out by landholders, and made 36 borings in Meerut and the three adjoining districts, all expenses being borne by the landowners. Two dairy farms were successfully worked, selling during the year 26,111 lbs. of butter against 14,609 in 1892-93; eleven pupils were instructed in dairy management; the number of private dairies managed on scientific principles is increasing. The Government has now leased the Aligarh dairy to Mr. Keventer, the Swedish gentleman who had been temporarily employed to establish well-managed pattern dairies at the public expense. The agricultural school, opened at Cawnpore in 1892, had 20 students the first year, and received 18 more in 1893-94; of these three are qualifying to be teachers of agriculture; the rest hope to undertake estate management; of the 20 entrants of 1892 eighteen passed their examination, and entered on the second year's course. The returns of rail-borne traffic show that in 1893-94 the despatches of wheat from the North West Provinces decreased by 61 per cent.; the exports of cotton, indigo, oil-seeds, and sugar largely increased.

In last year's Statement it was said that the crop area of the year 1892-93 Punjab. had been 25 per cent. broader than in the preceding year. In 1893-94 the crop area fell by 4 per cent., but was still much larger than in any previous year, except in 1892-93. The autumn crops were short in the south, but good elsewhere; the spring harvests were exceptionally good all round. A succession of good harvests in the Punjab has led to a further fall in prices of food, notwithstanding that there was revival in the export trade in wheat. The double-cropped area was 12½ per cent. of the whole cultivated land. The business of improving the land records and training the rural accountants (*patwaris*) was actively prosecuted. The number of *patwaris* who had not qualified in surveying and land-recording fell further from 195 to 101; of the supervisors, or *kanungos*, only 6 were unpassed; and the class of men available for the post of *patwari* continues to improve, though hereditary claims still narrow, to some extent, the field of selection. The number of village records prepared and filed by the prescribed date fell from 32,041 to 30,702 in consequence of the settlement work in four districts; the important part of the *patwaris'* work is said to be generally well done.

Forty-eight per cent. of the cultivated land in the province is held by rent-paying tenants. Rents are paid in cash on about 2,000,000 acres, and the average of cash rents for the Province was 2½ rupees per acre; but the variations from district to district are very great. Rents paid in kind for irrigated lands range from ½ to ⅔, and average 37 per cent. of the gross produce; on unirrigated lands they range from ¼ to ½, and average 41 per cent. of the gross produce.

The only agricultural machines of foreign make that are in any degree popular in the Punjab are the iron mills for expressing sugar-cane juice. In parts of the southern districts these mills are said to be driving out the indigenous wooden sugar-mill.

The rainfall of 1893-94 was uneven, and its distribution over the months of the rainy season was unfavourable to the crops. Save in the eastern districts Central Provinces. of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambhulpore, the foodcrops and the oil-seeds gave bad

92 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

AGRICULTURE.

harvests all round; the failure of the spring harvest, which includes the wheat crop, was very serious in the northern districts of Saugor and Damok. The abatement of the export demand for wheat and rice enabled large quantities of these grains to pass from the eastern districts to the tracts in the north, where harvests had failed; the railways brought large quantities of food from other provinces; and in this way prices were kept down and serious distress was averted. Crop returns are available for 9½ million acres of autumn crop, and for 8 million acres of spring crop; and during the year 1893-94 the breadth under the chief staple was:—

Food Crops.		Non-food Crops.	
Rice	- - - - 4,473,000 acres	Oil-seeds	- - - 2,555,000 acres
Wheat	- - - - 4,010,000 "	Cotton	- - - 755,000 "
Millet	- - - - 1,268,000 "		
Small hill food grains	- 1,440,000 "		
Pulses	- - - - 1,119,000 "		

As the revisions of settlement are finished, the village accountant surveyors—who have learnt the works of surveying and keeping cadastral records by employment in the settlement—are being re-arranged and re-organised. The land records staff has been thus systematised over eight districts; the members thereof are compelled to reside at a central point in their circle of villages; their salaries, with some hope of eventual preferment, are guaranteed to them; and arrangements are made for regular and adequate supervision of their work. In four districts the correction of village cadastral records was fairly done, and adequately tested.

The working of the Nagpore experimental farm during the year led to provisional conclusions that early-sown crops resisted rust, and such like fungoid disease, more readily than late-sown fields; that nitrogenous, rather than phosphatic, manures were those most suited to the black soils of the Central Provinces; and that deep ploughing every third year, with harrowing in intermediate years, was the more profitable form of tillage. The agricultural class attached to the farm continued to flourish, and the students who joined during the year were specially bright. Two veterinary dispensaries were at work, at Nagpore and at Raipur. Cattle disease was severe only in part of the Bhandara district; isolation and segregation of diseased cattle were carried out on a ward's estate in Narsinghpur with such success as to impress the people around who, in some villages, carried out similar precautions.

In a review of the internal trade of the year, the Local Government notices that, despite poor harvests, trade increases, and the exports of produce beyond the borders of the Central Provinces during 1893-94 were 23 per cent. larger in bulk, and 42 per cent. greater in value, than the average of the five years, 1883-88. Imports have also increased, except in the case of cotton goods, the importations of which are checked by the extension of local manufactures, more especially in the case of twist and yarn. It is reported also that the growth of cotton in the Central Provinces is being stimulated by the demand for the produce at the spinning mills recently established in parts of the Central Provinces.

Burma.

The rainfall was below the average in Lower Burma and plentiful in the upper province, where the crops were good. In Lower Burma the rice crop was below the average. The total area under rice was 5,006,000 acres, which was 90 per cent. of the total area under all crops, 5,545,000 acres. The decrease in the cultivated area was nearly 2 per cent. below the figures of the previous year; the decrease was attributed in part to cattle disease and in part to the low price of rice in 1894. The exports of rice by sea to places outside Burma was 1,419,000 tons, as compared with 1,145,000 tons in the year 1893-94, and it exceeded the amount reached in any previous year. The price of rice rose considerably at seaports, and rose somewhat in Upper Burma;

Burma; the rise was coincident with a good harvest, and was attributed to the break-up of a combination whereby the export firms had managed to keep the price of rice abnormally low at the ports for more than a year. AGRICULTURE.

The area of cultivated land in Lower Burma that was sold and mortgaged during the year was 413,000 acres, compared with 417,000 in the previous year; sales increased, while mortgages decreased; the total comes to 8 per cent. on the area under cultivation. The average price and mortgage money was somewhat lower; the price being in the districts of largest transfers (Pegu and Thongwa) 19 rupees and 17 rupees per acre, and the mortgage money being 16 rupees and 14 rupees per acre respectively. The return of areas sublet by peasant proprietors showed little increase over the previous year; in Pegu and Thongwa, 30 and 23 per cent. of all cultivated lands are sublet; while in Prome the proportion sublet falls to 8 per cent. Rents paid by sub-tenants averaged from 4½ rupees per acre in the lowest district to 9 rupees per acre in the highest district. In Pegu and Thongwa, where the areas sublet were 250,000 acres and 150,000 acres respectively, the average rent rates were 7.10 rupees and 8.85 rupees per acre. On the whole the rents ranged from twice to four times the Government revenue rate per acre.

The rainfall of Assam was above the average of previous years, and its distribution was seasonable. The rice crop was generally good, but the season was not favourable for tea. Prices of food were lower than in the previous year. There was no serious outbreak of cattle disease. Assam.

Crop experiments have been carried on as in preceding years. The rice yield of the year was far above the average in Sylhet, reaching as high as 2,311 lbs., or nearly 30 maunds per acre; in other districts the out-turn was about up to the average. The net result of the crop experiments of 1894-95 and previous years in Assam has been as follows:—

Rice. Over 6,000 experiments in the valley districts, yielding from 1,588 lbs. (19½ maunds) of rice in the husk per acre to 1,328 lbs. (16 maunds) on the average for the better qualities; and 15, 14, and even as low as 12 maunds per acre for the poorer varieties.

Sugar. 230 experiments, yielding on the average of 11 years 1,481 lbs. (18 maunds) of *gur*, or molasses, to the acre.

Oil-seeds. Rapeseed, 340 lbs. per acre; sesamum, 280 lbs. per acre; mustard, 502 lbs. per acre; for all experiments in the years up to 1894-95.

Pulses of two kinds; one yielding an average of 470 lbs. per acre, and the other 361 lbs. per acre; for all experiments up to date.

The rainfall in Madras during 1894-95 was 16 per cent. below the average of the previous year, and 7 per cent. below the normal average of 20 years; the later rains ceased at the end of October, and the lack of November and December showers did harm. Crops were, on the whole, below the average, especially in the extreme south. Notwithstanding the short crops there was a further fall in the price of food grains, 9 per cent. in the case of rice and 14 per cent. in the case of millets, as compared with the previous year; prices of skilled and unskilled labour remained practically unchanged. Madras.

The advances to ryots, for improving their lands, fell to Rx. 28,000, as compared with Rx. 45,000 in 1893-94, and with Rx. 195,000 during the two previous years of partial scarcity. The Land Records Department trained 7,745 village accountants in the surveying and demarcation of fields, thus completing the training of village accountants in all ryotwaree (petty holders) villages in the Presidency; and 592 out of the 619 Revenue Inspectors in the Province have also been trained to survey lands and correct land records. Arrangements have been made to keep all these officials up to a knowledge of their work, by establishing survey schools in each sub-division. The trained village accountants are now taking the chief share in the re-survey of four large districts. The compilation of rural statistics has been completed for 13 districts, and is nearly finished in four other districts. Veterinary classes were opened at the Saidapet College by the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department; but for the rest the schemes for agricultural education were still in abeyance. The plans for dairy experiments were not carried out. The Veterinary Officer, by visiting the district stock inspectors, by attending or organizing

AGRICULTURE.

organizing cattle fairs, and by planning extensions of the horse and mule breeding establishments, turned to useful account the first year of the newly-established civil veterinary department.

The Report for 1893-94 on the public gardens and parks of the Nilgiri hills shows that 2,000 lbs. of dried jalap tubers were supplied to the Medical Department from the gardens at a cost of 12 annas a pound, or 40 per cent. below the price at which they could be procured in the market; that 195 lbs. of dandelion root was similarly supplied at a cost of 6 annas a pound, and that half an acre has been put down with seedlings to meet a further demand for *taraxicum*.

Bombay.

The rainfall in Bombay was in parts heavy; but the harvests of the year were on the whole poorer than usual; Sind and Guzerat both suffered seriously from floods. Prices of wheat, millets, and rice rose in Sind and Guzerat, while they fell in the central and southern districts. The net cropped area was 362,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent. more than in the preceding year.

At the Poona demonstration farm special attention was given to the cultivation of different kinds of fodder; in the arid Deccan plains grazing is never plentiful, save for a very few months in the rainy season, and good cheap fodder is the greatest want of the country. Three kinds of bajra (*pennisetum*) and many kinds of jowari (*sorghum*) fodder were tried. The best fodder plants were found to be two indigenous kinds of jowari, one of which, the sundhai jowari, when grown close, yielded 9,000 lbs. of dry fodder to the acre, nearly all of which could be fed to cattle, as the stalks were thin. The crop was cut 70 days after it was sown, and the value of the fodder (at the price debited to the dairy) was 69 rupees per acre, the cost of cultivation having been 16 rupees per acre. Another sorghum (*nilva jowari*) gave 18,000 lbs. of dry fodder to the acre, and was valued at 114 rupees per acre, and took 100 days to mature. But for light Deccan soils the sundhai was pronounced to be the best. Lucerne fodder, when grown by itself, does not succeed properly in the Deccan; but when grown as a mixed crop with guinea grass the results were favourable. The only grain crop experiment to which interest attached was the second year's planting of giant bajra, which yielded a grain return of 1,738 lbs. to the acre, besides 6,666 lbs. of straw. This yield was far in excess of ordinary Deccan yields, and selected seed has again been raised for distribution to cultivators. The cotton experiments were not successful, owing to the unfavourable character of the season. Excellent yields of potato were obtained from imported seed, and seed potatoes were sold largely to ryots who cannot afford to pay for imported seed. Twenty-nine sugar-cane experiments were carried out to test different methods of manuring, ploughing, sowing, training, and manufacturing. The dairy continued to find an ample demand for all its products at prices somewhat above the private dairies of the neighbourhood, though the herd suffered, losing 54 head of cattle from rinderpest. Dairying industries have made progress in Bombay, and Rs. 30,000 of dairying machinery have been bought during the past five years by private dairies; but the enterprise incurs risk of failure from the unclean condition in which dairymen keep their milk and cream vessels. Much inquiry into the condition of stock was made by the Superintendent of Farms, who reports that the different breeds of cattle in the different tracts are suited each to its own environment, and that effort must be directed to improving each breed in its own area rather than to substituting one breed for another. He apprehends that the small cattle of the Deccan plains cannot be materially improved until the supply of good fodder is largely increased.

Government loans to cultivators for permanent improvements and the purchase of seed and cattle, amounted to Rs. 88,200, or Rs. 30,000 more than those in 1893-94. Much of the advances in coast districts was devoted to converting dry crop land into rice-fields; and it is said that the benefit of these advances is becoming more appreciated by the ordinary cultivators.

Berar.

The rainfall of the year in Berar was three per cent. above the average; it was not altogether seasonable, and the yield of staple crops was below the average. Cotton, which covers nearly one third of the Berar cultivated area, yielded a poorer crop than in the previous year; so also did millet (*jowari*), the chief food staple, and wheat; still, the price of food ruled somewhat

lower

lower than in 1893-94. The total occupied area rose to 7,771,000 acres AGRICULTURE. from 7,766,000 in the previous year; of the former total 87.0 per cent. was under crop in 1894-95, as compared with 87.4 per cent. in the year 1893-94.

HORSE BREEDING, AND VETERINARY COLLEGES.

In 1891 the Civil Veterinary Department took over the management of HORSE BREEDING. horse-breeding operations which were formerly under the direction of military officers. The staff of veterinary surgeons concerned with this business is distributed over the several provinces where horses and mules are bred. These officers, not only supervise horse-breeding and mule-breeding, but in conjunction with the district authorities and local boards they organise and control operations for combating cattle disease, and help to instruct Indian students at veterinary colleges. The returns of agricultural stock are not complete for all provinces and are altogether wanting for Bengal; but the total number of horses and ponies in British India, outside the local Governorship of Bengal is returned at 1,114,000, while the number of mules and donkeys is given at 1,096,000. The North West Provinces and Oudh return 481,000 horses and ponies, and 317,000 mules and donkeys; while the Punjab returns 541,000 mules and donkeys and 270,000 horses; and Bombay returns show 153,000 horses, and 66,000 mules and donkeys. The totals are somewhat above those for the previous year, except in the North Western Provinces where the numbers of mules and donkeys fell off. The number of stallions kept by Government for horse-breeding at the end of the year 1894-95, was 372, or 10 more than in the previous year. The most numerous class of stallions is that of the Norfolk trotters, of which there were 121, and the next is that of the Arab sires which number 114; the Norfolk trotters used to be the more popular with native horse breeders, but recently English and Australian thoroughbreds have been more in request; and the horse stallions now being purchased belong chiefly to these or to Arab types. Government keeps also 394 pony stallions for galloway and pony mares; and the number of donkey sires, kept by Government for mule breeding was 361 at the end of the year. Of these 188 were Italian donkeys, but these animals are very expensive; and a gradually increasing number of large donkey sires is being obtained from donkey breeders in the Punjab and Baluchistan. The donkey sires imported during the year from Zanzibar and the Somali coast were undersized animals of poor stamp. Besides the Government stallions, over 200 horse and donkey stallions are maintained by District Boards and by Native States; the officers of the veterinary department give every assistance to chiefs and to local bodies in obtaining good sires.

At the end of the year 22,234 branded mares were on the list as available for Government horse stallions; of this number, 13,435 mares were covered by Government stallions during the year; and 3,337 foals were reported to have been born during the year. By the Government donkey stallions 16,545 pony mares, besides 807 donkey mares, were covered; and 3,707 mule foals, besides 241 donkey foals, are reported to have been born. The veterinary officers believe that the produce of the mares served by Government sires is greater than these figures would show. The stallions kept by district boards and local bodies covered 5,465 mares during the year; but the returns of the produce of these mares are not correct. The average yearly cost of keeping stallions ranged from Rs. 163 to Rs. 396 for horses, and from Rs. 126 to Rs. 382 for donkey stallions, in the several provinces. Baluchistan, the Deccan, and Burma are the provinces where the cost of keeping stallions is highest; but in most provinces the cost was lower than in 1893-94 owing to the comparative cheapness of grain. The number of remounts purchased for the army at the different horse fairs was 2,330; while 1,807 mules were bought for army purposes.

Thirty-five horse fairs were attended by officers of the Veterinary Department, Horse fairs. at which 69,406 horses, or 7,050 more than in the preceding year, were shown, and 14,746 competed for prizes. Sales were effected of 16,356 animals, and

HORSE BREEDING. Rx. 4,499 were distributed in prizes, of which Rx. 2,050 were contributed by the Government of India. The highest price, Rs. 600, and the highest average price, Rs. 380, were paid for remounts at the Shahpur horse fair in the Panjab; and the lowest average price, Rs. 133, was paid at the Talnore fair in Bombay. The highest average price paid for mules for army service was Rs. 255, also at the Shahpur show, which was attended by 1,907 horses and mules. The largest fair was at Batesar in the North West Provinces, to which 10,040 animals were brought, and at which 152 Government remounts were purchased at an average price of Rs. 253, while 2,162 animals in all were sold. The remarks of inspecting officers show that landowners much approve of the arrangement whereby good mares are branded as suitable for Government stallions; that the young stock is improving; that at some fairs considerable numbers of good stock suitable for remounts are exhibited; but that the strain of Norfolk trotters, shown by many of the brood mares and young stock, ought now to be amended by crossing with thoroughbred or Arab sires. There is still considerable demand for more stallions in the Punjab and in Baluchistan.

Cattle Dispensaries. The arrangements for combating and preventing cattle disease are not equally forward in the several provinces. In 22 districts of Burma 31 veterinary assistants, who have obtained diplomas at the Rangoon veterinary school, are employed; each assistant treats cattle, but as yet no cattle hospitals have been provided; 42,455 cattle in all were treated during the year, of which 38,305 are said to have been cured. Anthrax, rinderpest, and foot-and-mouth disease were reported from many districts; and serious loss of cattle from one or more of these epizootic diseases was reported from six districts of Lower Burma and eight districts of Upper Burma. Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease were rife for several months in the Shan States, where the cattle had suffered seriously for the two previous years. In Bombay 14 cattle dispensaries are open besides those in the city of Bombay; all but one of these institutions is said to be doing good work; at each is stationed a trained Native veterinary surgeon; at four of the dispensaries the number of animals treated during the year exceeded 1,000. Seven cattle dispensaries have been opened in the Punjab and one in Berar; but most of these institutions are new, and at two only were more than 1,000 animals treated. In no other province have cattle dispensaries yet been established; proposals have been made for two dispensaries in Behar; a veterinary hospital already exists at Calcutta, and the Darjeeling municipality employs a veterinary assistant.

Cattle fairs. Veterinary officers have as yet been able to attend and report upon only a few of the many cattle fairs that are held in most provinces. At the Amritsar spring fair 60,000 cattle attended, Rx. 211 being awarded as prizes; at the Amritsar autumn fair 42,293 animals were present, and prizes to the value of Rx. 202 were given. At another Punjab fair 49,589 cattle attended, of which 19,007 were sold at the fair for Rx. 57,213. No serious outbreaks of cattle disease were reported from any fair, and at the larger fairs conservancy and order were enforced by Native veterinary practitioners.

Veterinary Colleges and Schools. The Bombay Veterinary College had 58 students, of whom only four obtained diplomas as graduates, and 20 passed other minor examinations. The Lahore College had 94 students, and is said to have been very successful during the year; out of 54 men in the second year, 38 gained diplomas at the final examination. Qualified students from this college readily obtain lucrative employment, and were to be found engaged on Government and private duty, from Chitral on the north to Calcutta on the south. At Calcutta and Ajmere the veterinary schools have only completed their first year; but they started well, most of Ajmere students were sent by chiefs of the Rajputana States. At the Burma school 33 students gained their diplomas at the final examination, and were at once posted to work in the interior of the country. At Madras a series of lectures on the contagious diseases of cattle was delivered to the stock inspectors, of whom two have obtained diplomas from the Bombay Veterinary College. In other provinces arrangements have not yet been made for giving veterinary education.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE.
Agricultural
Statistics.

Though there is still much room for improved accuracy, agricultural statistics are now available for all India, except that for Bengal the returns of crops are approximate only, while stock statistics and returns of the irrigated area are for that province wholly wanting. Assigning to Bengal an irrigated area, and a supply of cattle proportionate to the corresponding totals in similarly situated provinces, we get the following totals for British India, during 1893-94 :

	Acres.
Total area according to Survey - - - - -	707,000,000
Deduct, feudatory and tributary States - - - - -	99,000,000
Deduct area for which no returns exist - - - - -	81,000,000
Net area - - - - -	527,000,000
Forest areas - - - - -	53,000,000
Area not available for cultivation - - - - -	151,000,000
Culturable waste other than fallow - - - - -	95,000,000
Current fallows - - - - -	27,000,000
Net area cropped during year 1893-94 - - - - -	197,000,000
of which bore 2 or more crops during the year - - - - -	28,000,000
Total crop area - - - - -	225,000,000
Total irrigated area (including 6,000,000 acres estimated for Bengal) - - - - -	33,000,000
Area of rice crop - - - - -	68,000,000
Area of millet crops - - - - -	38,000,000
Area of wheat crop - - - - -	22,000,000
Area of gram crops - - - - -	10,000,000
Area of barley - - - - -	5,000,000
Area of pulses and other food crops - - - - -	40,000,000
Area of orchard and garden crops (chiefly food) - - - - -	3,000,000
Total food crops - - - - -	186,000,000
Area of sugar - - - - -	3,000,000
Area of tea, coffee, pepper, and condiments - - - - -	1,500,000
Area of oilseeds - - - - -	15,000,000
Area of cotton - - - - -	10,500,000
Area of jute and other fibres - - - - -	3,000,000
Area of indigo - - - - -	1,500,000
Area of poppy (opium) - - - - -	400,000
Area of fodder crops - - - - -	2,000,000
Other non-food crops, including tobacco - - - - -	2,100,000
Total of non-food crops - - - - -	39,000,000
Number of cattle (including 20 million estimated for Bengal) - - - - -	98,000,000
Number of sheep and goats (including 5 million estimated for Bengal) - - - - -	37,000,000
Number of horses, ponies, mules, and donkeys (including 300,000 estimated for Bengal) - - - - -	2,500,000

The total crop area, and the area cropped more than once is returned for the last three years, thus :

	Millions of acres.		
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Total area of crops - - - - -	211	221	225
Including area cropped more than once - - - - -	23	25	28

98 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE.

Regarding some of the more important staples of Indian agriculture, the following detailed account of the crops of 1894-95 is subjoined.

WHEAT.

The ascertained and estimated area under wheat is given thus :—

	Normal Wheat Area for Recent Years.	Areas Cultivated with Wheat in	
		1893-94.	1894-95.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Punjab	6,758,000	8,265,000	8,052,000
North Western Provinces and Oudh	4,864,000	4,827,000	4,614,000
Central Provinces	4,077,000	3,986,000	3,309,000
Bombay	2,513,000	2,525,000	2,001,000
Sind	512,000	531,000	665,000
Berar	890,000	928,000	889,000
Bengal	1,719,000	1,461,000	1,401,000
Rajputana (approximate)	1,782,000	1,646,000	1,529,000
Central India (approximate)	1,996,000	1,412,000	1,429,000
Hyderabad and Kashmir (approximate)	1,373,000	1,193,000	1,543,000
TOTAL	25,884,000	26,774,000	26,032,000

The wheat harvest of 1895 varied considerably in different parts of India. Heavy rain, late in the season, spoilt the crop in the North West Provinces, Bombay, Berar, and Central India; in parts of the Central Provinces the wheat crop was very short, and the failure caused distress in two districts. In Bengal the crop was good. In the Punjab the wheat harvest was, for a second year in succession, excellent; the area sown with wheat was greatly above the normal breadth of wheat. Wheat prices in the Punjab were higher than in 1894 by reason of the demand for Oudh and other provinces; but the foreign export demand was slack, and prices did not rule high on the whole. The wheat exports of India for the past few years have been—

1,047,000 tons in	- - 1883-84	1,515,000 tons in	- - 1891-92
1,053,000 "	- - 1885-86	749,000 "	- - 1892-93
677,000 "	- - 1887-88	608,000 "	- - 1893-94
689,000 "	- - 1889-90	345,000 "	- - 1894-95

During 1891-92 the wheat exports rose greatly in response to a demand caused by the dearth in Eastern Europe. Since then the American crops have been abundant; Argentina has begun to send large quantities of wheat to Europe; prices in Europe have been low, and there has been less demand for Indian wheat. During the earlier part of the year 1895-96 the Indian wheat exports recovered somewhat, and had reached 468,000 tons during the nine months ending with December 1895, as compared with 273,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1894.

The area under, and the yield of, the main oil seeds crops, namely, linseed, rapeseed, and mustard, for all India are given thus:—

AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE.
OIL SEEDS.

		Normal Year.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Area in Acres	Linseed and rapeseed	22,220,000	22,535,000	22,503,000
	Sesamum or other seeds	1,685,000	2,000,000	2,060,000
	TOTAL	23,905,000	24,535,000	24,563,000
Yield in tons estimated for all seeds		2,025,000	1,688,000	1,440,000

The area sown was large, but the harvest was injured by excessive moisture and blight. The yield was considerably below normal. The exports of oil seeds were, in 1893-94, far larger than in any previous year; they fell in 1894-95, and amounted to 1,045,000 tons, valued at Rx. 14,204,000, as compared with 1,211,000 tons, worth Rx. 16,744,000, in the previous year, but the seed exports of 1894-95 were still considerably larger than in any former year except 1893-94.

The rice harvest in 1894-95 gave a bumper yield in Bengal, but was a little below the average in Burma and Madras. The total normal area under rice in British provinces is said to be about 68,000,000 acres, of which 40,000,000 belong to Bengal, 6,400,000 to Madras, and 6,100,000 to Burma. The total yield of British India in an average year may amount to 28,000,000 tons of cleaned rice. The quantity of rice exported from India and Burma beyond the sea was 1,686,000 tons, or 36 per cent. above the total of the preceding year; the value of the rice exports was Rx. 13,692,000. Two-thirds of the exports went from Burma; more than half the exports were sent to Europe, and most of the remainder to Ceylon and further Asia.

The Indian export duty of three annas per maund on rice yielded to the Indian Treasury Rx. 891,000, against Rx. 600,000 in the previous year, and Rx. 900,000 during the year 1890-91, the highest figure previously reached. Siam and Saigon, which with Japan constitute the only other considerable rice-exporting countries of the world, levy about the same rate of duty. The total exports of rice from Siam, Saigon, and Japan to Europe during 1894 were 219,000 tons, as compared with India's exports of 766,000 tons in the same year; for the year 1893 India's total was 793,000 tons, and for 1891 it was 893,000, compared with 259,000 and 124,000 tons from the three other countries in the two years.

The area under cotton in India is returned and estimated as follows:—

COTTON.

	Normal Area.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Madras	1,495,000	1,724,000	1,506,000
Bombay, Sindh, and Bombay Native States (estimated)	5,467,000	6,026,000	5,821,000
North West Provinces and Oudh	1,479,000	1,311,000	1,420,000
Punjab	785,000	948,000	1,125,000
Central Provinces	631,000	691,000	694,000
Berar	2,269,000	2,184,000	2,107,000
Nizam's Dominions (estimated)	1,300,000	1,384,000	1,497,000
Central India (estimated)	259,000	295,000	377,000
Rajputana (estimated)	593,000	617,000	600,000
Other Provinces (including Bengal) and Native States (estimated)	1,333,000	1,335,000	1,335,000
TOTAL	14,854,000	15,734,000	15,220,000

AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE.

The season was unfavourable for cotton, and the yield was much below the average everywhere, and was considerably below the yield of the previous year; the crop followed on a poor harvest for the preceding year. The short harvests were due mainly to heavy or unseasonable rain. The total yield of cotton in British and Native India, at an average rate of three-quarters of a cwt. per acre, would be nearly 12,000,000 cwts. The area under cotton in India, despite successive bad seasons, continues to be very large. Cotton is the most important non-food crop next to oil seeds, which have during the past two years covered a larger area and yielded a crop of more value than cotton.

It was found, on careful inquiry in Bombay, that the power mills of India in 1894 used about 377 million lbs. of yarn yearly, of which 170 million lbs. were exported as yarn, 129 million lbs. were sold for hand-loom weaving, and 74 million lbs. were used for mill-weaving in India. At the rate of 77 lbs. of yarn to every 100 lbs. of raw cotton, the Indian mills thus consumed yearly about 4,321,000 cwts. of cotton. The cotton exports range from 3½ to 6½ million cwts. a year. Thus there might be left in an average year nearly 2 million cwts. of raw cotton for the use of cottage spinning-wheels all over India.

The exports of raw cotton from India were:—

1884-85	-	-	5,066,000 cwts., valued at Rx. 13,286,000
1888-89	-	-	5,331,000 " " " 15,046,000
1889-90	-	-	6,325,000 " " " 18,669,000
1891-92	-	-	4,424,000 " " " 10,754,000
1892-93	-	-	4,789,000 " " " 12,743,000
1893-94	-	-	4,789,000 " " " 13,296,000
1894-95	-	-	3,387,000 " " " 8,708,000
1895-96 (nine months only)	-	-	3,333,000 " " " 8,793,000

TEA.

The cultivation and the production of tea in India for the last two years show:—

	Area growing tea, in acres.	
	1893.	1894.
Bengal - - - - -	110,510	121,121
Assam - - - - -	256,625	268,796
Madras - - - - -	5,600	6,102
North Western Provinces - - - - -	7,419	7,652
Punjab - - - - -	8,746	8,921
Native States - - - - -	7,837	9,079
Burma - - - - -	802	880
TOTAL - - -	397,539	422,551

The ordinary average yield of tea per acre is quoted at 420 lbs. in Assam, and at 330 lbs. per acre in Bengal; in the Dehra Doon and in Travancore the ordinary yield is about the same as in Bengal; elsewhere it is much lower. The tea crop of 1884-85 was short, owing to an unfavourable season. Prices in 1894 were 28 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The consumption of Indian tea in India is about 4½ million lbs.; but the taste for tea is said to be spreading among the Moslem population. The tea gardens of India employ 384,000 labourers permanently and 156,000 temporarily, or 540,000 labourers in all. The total exports of Indian tea are returned at—

78½ million lbs. in 1886-87	114½ million lbs. in 1892-93
107 " " 1890-91	126½ " " 1893-94
120 " " 1891-92	129 " " 1894-95

The value of India's tea exports in 1894-95 was Rx. 7,556,000, or Rx. 970,000 more than in 1893-94. Australia took 4 per cent. of India's tea exports, against 5 per cent. in 1893-94; 2½ per cent. was sent to Persia, and 2 per cent. to other countries; while the rest (118½ million lbs.) went to the United Kingdom. The quantity of Indian tea sent direct to the United States and Canada was only 228,000 lbs. and 317,000 lbs. respectively; or more than double the consignments of the previous year.

According to the British returns the importations of tea into the United Kingdom have come from China, India, and Ceylon in the following proportions:—

In the Year	From China.	From India.	From Ceylon.
1865	93 per cent.	2 per cent.	0 per cent.
1875	86 "	13 "	0 "
1885	66 "	30 "	2 "
1893	22 "	46 "	29 "
1894	18 "	48 "	31 "
1895	16 "	46 "	32 "

In 1895 tea from China was imported at an average price of 8'6d. per lb., while Indian tea and Ceylon tea each fetched an average price of 10d. per lb.

The area under coffee shows a small increase, as compared with the previous year's figures, thus:—

	1893.	1894.
	Acres.	Acres.
Coorg	63,783	71,181
Madras	62,245	64,512
Burma	198	248
Mysore	132,520	136,032
Travancore, Cochin, &c.	6,214	6,589
TOTAL	264,990	278,562

The coffee industry is said to employ 38,000 persons permanently, and 118,000 temporarily, or 156,000 in all. The normal yield of coffee per acre may be taken at from 3 cwts. for the best European plantations in full bearing to ¼ cwt. for inferior Native plantations; much larger yields are sometimes reported. The average yield for all India was 149 lbs. per acre in 1893 and 124 lbs. in 1894. The coffee crop of 1894 was generally below the average of the preceding five years. Prices remained high; the average being 104s. per cwt., compared with 54s. and 56s., the averages of 1885 and 1886. The total coffee exports from India were 273,000 cwts. in 1894-95, as com-

AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE.

pared with 279,000 cwts. in the previous year, and 312,000 cwts. in the year 1891-92. Ninety-two per cent. of the crop was exported.

CINCHONA
Bengal.

On the Government cinchona plantations of the Darjeeling district in Bengal there were, at the end of the year, 3,927,000 cinchona trees, including those on the recently-purchased plantation. Of the existing trees, five-sixths are of the quinine-yielding variety, and one-sixth belong to the cinchonine-yielding variety. During the year 498,000 trees were uprooted or cut down for their bark. No new planting was done during 1894-95; but over 200 acres are being planted during the year 1895-96; the nursery beds are well stocked; all the new plantations have for some years past consisted of quinine-yielding varieties. The harvest of dry bark was 500,000 lbs. The factory produced during the year 4,032 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge and 8,318 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, a much larger quantity than in any previous year. Quinine is now sold to public institutions and Government offices at 13 annas per ounce, while the febrifuge is sold at 8 annas per ounce. The issues from the factory were 3,276 pounds of febrifuge, and 7,562 pounds of quinine. These issues with the sales and issues of medicine during the year yielded a profit of Rx. 770, after meeting all charges for maintaining the plantations, renewing plant, and working the factory. The capital cost of the plantation had been repaid by the sale of cinchona drugs in previous years. During the year 2,205 lbs. of quinine, as compared with 1,490 lbs. in the previous year, were put up in 5-grain doses; each dose is carefully packed, and bears simple instructions in one of the vernacular languages of Bengal. The packets are made up by the jail department; and they are issued to local post-masters, station masters on railways, petty shopkeepers, and employers of labour, who, for a small commission, retail them to the public at one pice (one farthing) per packet or dose. During the twelve months ending September 1894, the number of quinine packets sold was 4,025,000. The demand is brisker in the fever season, September to December. When this plan is more thoroughly adopted in all provinces, the demand for quinine, thus brought in convenient shape, and in an absolutely pure state, to the doors of the people is expected to increase indefinitely. The cinchona trees on the newly-purchased plantation will soon be exhausted; and steps are being taken to extend the Government plantations by planting out each year an area in excess of that uprooted for bark.

Madras.

In the Government plantations on the Nilgiri Hills, in Madras, the cinchona trees are mostly of the quinine-yielding varieties; and the Nilgiri barks are richer in quinine than corresponding species on the Darjeeling plantations. The greater part of the season 1894-95 was dry, and the rainfall on the Nilgiri Hills was below the average; but this had no unfavourable effect on the cinchona cultivation on the Nilgiri Hills. The plantations and nurseries continued in good order; and improved methods of cultivation have succeeded in doubling the yield of dry bark from a part of the plantations. The stock of dry bark in hand at the beginning of the year was 268,000 lbs.; the harvest of the year was 125,000 lbs.; the consumption of the factory was 192,000 lbs., and 2,000 lbs. were issued in the shape of bark. The produce of the factory during the year was 4,770 lbs. of quinine, and 1,756 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge; 3,631 lbs. of the former, and 3,775 lbs. of the latter were sold or issued to Government and municipal or local departments.

The area under cinchona for all India is returned at 14,040 acres, of which over 3,000 acres are on Government plantations; the private plantations are mainly in the Madras Presidency, where the total area under cinchona is returned at 11,046 acres. The exportation of cinchona bark from India by sea, which was 3,074,000 lbs. in 1888-89, and 2,814,000 lbs. in 1892-93, fell to 1,665,000 lbs. in 1893-94, and 1,737,000 lbs. in 1894-95.

JUTE.

Bengal continues to be, as heretofore, the only province that produces jute to any considerable extent. The seasons of 1894 and of 1895 have both been favourable to the jute crop. The normal jute area of Bengal is given at 2,302,000 acres; and the areas under jute in 1894 and 1895 respectively are returned at 2,264,000 and 2,242,000 acres. The yield of 1894 was put at something beyond an average crop; while the out-turn of 1895 is expected to be again a little better. The total yield, in bales of 400 lbs., is estimated at

6,144,000

6,144,000 bales in 1894 and 6,421,000 bales in 1895. The fluctuations of the jute trade during recent years have been as follows:—

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

Y E A R.	Exports of				TOTAL.
	Raw Jute.		Gunny Bags and Gunny Cloth.		
	Cwts.	Value, Rx.	Number of Bags, and Yards of Cloth	Value, Rx.	
1888-84	7,018,000	4,592,000	70,695,000	1,334,000	5,926,000
1887-88	9,643,000	6,040,000	88,050,000	1,746,000	7,786,000
1891-92	8,532,000	6,848,000	143,540,000	2,513,000	10,094,000
1892-93	10,537,000	7,944,000	164,034,000	3,238,000	11,182,000
1893-94	8,691,000	8,526,000	191,987,000	3,434,000	12,125,000
1894-95	12,976,000	10,576,000	246,561,000	4,211,000	14,787,000

Of the raw jute exports 55 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, and 19 per cent. to Germany; of the manufactured jute 19 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, 31 per cent. to America, and 23 per cent. to Australia and Cape Colony. Out of a gross produce of raw jute, estimated at 1,093,000 tons in 1894, about 644,000 tons were exported in the shape of raw jute, and about 449,000 tons were retained for use in Indian jute mills and home industries.

The normal area under indigo in India is about 1,200,000 acres, of which nearly one-half belongs to Lower Bengal, about one-quarter to the North-West Provinces, and the remainder to Madras and the Punjab. The indigo area of 1893-94 had been much above the average; but the breadth fell considerably in 1894-95, save in Madras, where it increased. The breadth of indigo was double that of 1891. The crop was below the average in Behar, but was fair elsewhere. Prices were low in consequence of the heavy crop of 1893-94. Still, the season was favourable for the indigo industry. The total exports of recent years have been:—

INDIGO.

	Cwts.	Rx.	
1888-89	142,000	3,949,000	Exports by sea, besides about 4,500 cwts. annually exported across the land frontiers of India.
1890-91	118,000	3,073,000	
1892-93	127,000	4,141,000	
1893-94	131,000	4,182,000	
1894-95	166,000	4,746,000	

MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

There was again an increase in the production of coal in India. The total yield was 2,820,000 tons in 1894, and 3,065,000 tons in 1895. The out-put in recent years from the principal coalfields has been—

MINERAL RESOURCES. Coal.

	Coal produced in		
	Average of previous Three Years.	1893.	1894.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Bengal	1,764,000	1,915,000	2,036,000
Central Provinces	136,000	135,000	141,000
Assam	155,000	164,000	189,000
Punjab	56,000	77,000	66,000
Baluchistan	13,000	20,000	22,000
Burma	—	—	12,000
Rewah State	79,000	94,000	133,000
Nizam's Dominions	140,000	157,000	241,000
TOTAL	2,347,000	2,562,000	2,820,000

104 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The total yield of Indian coal eight years ago, in 1886, was 1,389,000 tons. The importations of coal by sea increased from 555,000 tons in 1893-94 to 823,000 tons (valued at Rx. 1,469,000) in 1894-95; of this 95 per cent. came from the United Kingdom. During the year 1894 Bengal exported by land and sea 421,000 tons of coal to other provinces. Burma now consumes thrice as much Indian as imported coal; Western India consumes more imported coal; Madras burns about equal quantities of each. The total number of persons employed in the coal mines was returned at 43,197.

Iron.

Iron is smelted on a small scale as a village industry in many parts of India; and iron ore of great richness is found in the Central Provinces, in Madras, and in other parts. The Barrakur iron works, which possess coal and iron close to the works and on the main line of railway about 150 miles from Calcutta, are the only establishments in India where iron ore is treated after European fashion. This company turned out during the two years 1894 and 1895 27,244 tons of pig iron and 7,230 tons of castings. The out-turn of pig iron in the previous two years had been 28,315 tons, and of castings 4,240 tons in a single year. The whole value of the company's out-put was about Rx. 88,000 a year for the two years 1894 and 1895, which is very small as compared with India's iron imports. The working of the two years was less profitable than in the years 1892 and 1893.

Earth Oil.

The production of petroleum from the principal oil fields has been returned thus:—

Produced in	Average of Three Previous Years.	1893.	1894.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Burma - - - - -	8,316,000	10,276,000	10,921,000
Baluchistan - - - - -	71,000	—	50,000
Punjab - - - - -	2,000	2,000	2,000
Assam - - - - -	42,000	82,000	187,000
TOTAL - - - - -	8,431,000	10,360,000	11,001,000
Valued at - - - - -	Rx. 55,100	Rx. 79,700	Rx. 110,010

In Upper Burma a further increase of yield was obtained from the Yenangyaung field by the Burma Oil Company, which has been at work in the Upper Burma field for about 20 years, and which possesses a refinery in Rangoon, and has a staff of skilled American oil-workers. Up to the end of the year other parts of the Upper Burma oil-field had not been successfully worked by the concessionaires. The Assam oil sources again gave a largely increased yield, and the production may expand greatly when the railway reaches the oil-bearing tract.

The importations of earth-oil into India by sea decreased considerably during the year.

IMPORTATIONS of Mineral Oils into India.

	1883-84.	1889-90.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
From United States - - - - -	12,714,697	35,882,120	26,265,000	49,226,000	23,572,000
„ Russia - - - - -	—	15,961,875	38,087,000	34,045,000	26,613,000
„ elsewhere - - - - -	1,169,141	1,546,163	2,481,000	395,000	173,000
TOTAL - - - - -	13,883,828	53,390,158	67,086,000	83,666,000	50,365,000

The employment of tank steamers began in 1893, and oil is beginning to be imported in bulk. The importations of petroleum in 1893-94 had been unusually large, stocks had greatly increased, prices fell, and the diminution of importations in 1893-94 was due to these circumstances. The trade has recovered in the present year; and the first nine months of 1895-96 show importation of 52½ million gallons, as compared with 33½ millions during the same period of 1893-94, and 54½ millions in 1892-93. The import duty on petroleum was doubled in March 1894, and is now one anna (nearly one penny) per gallon.

The gold industry in Mysore continues to advance, but down to the end of 1895 only four or five companies had produced any considerable quantity of gold. The results of four companies working in Mysore during recent years have been :—

	1888.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Quantity of gold extracted	Ounces. 35,034	Ounces. 163,188	Ounces. 207,135	Ounces. 209,714	Ounces. 238,752
Approximate value of gold extracted.	Rx. 193,059	Rx. 980,000	Rx. 1,449,000	Rx. 1,540,000	Rx. 1,720,000
Royalty due to the Mysore State, approximately.	9,652	49,000	72,000	77,000	87,000

The Burma ruby mines were worked by the Company and by native licensed miners under the Company, but as yet the out-put of rubies has not fulfilled expectations.

X.

PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC WORKS.
General.

The Public Works Department was represented in the Governor General's Council during the year by Sir Charles B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E. Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan held the post of Public Works Secretary till July 1894, when he retired, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E.

The engineer establishment of the Department, including Bombay and Madras, but excluding the now separate Military Works Department, was maintained at a strength below that of the preceding year.

The following statement shows the composition of the superior engineer establishment as it stood on the 30th June in 1894-95, and 1893-94 :—

	Government of India List.	Government of Madras List.	Government of Bombay List.	TOTAL.
Royal Engineer officers - - -	54	9	7	70
Other military officers - - -	9	—	—	9
<i>Civil Engineers :</i>				
Appointed from Europe - - -	330	54	49	433
Europeans appointed in India - -	182	4	6	192
Natives appointed in India - -	62	10	24	96
TOTAL for 1894-95 - - -	637	77	86	800
TOTAL for 1893-94 - - -	686	83	88	857

The upper subordinate engineering staff is largely composed of natives. The numbers of this establishment in the three presidencies were as follows:—

	India.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Europeans - - -	256	69	26	351
Natives - - -	313	103	154	570
TOTAL - - -	569	172	180	921

The Engineering branch of the Department is divided into two services, Imperial and Provincial, the former of which is recruited in England and the latter in India. The pay, and leave and pension rules, of the two services are different, but in other respects there is no distinction between the members of the two divisions, and the highest posts in the Department are open to both. The civilian element of the Imperial Service is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, the Provincial Service draws its recruits from Students of the Indian Colleges who are natives of India, and from upper subordinates of the Public Works Department.

The recruitment of the Accounts branch of the Department is wholly in India. In respect of entrance examination and scale of salaries this branch of the Public Works Department has been assimilated to the enrolled list of the Finance Department.

The operations of the Department deal with three kinds of works, viz., Railway, Irrigation, and Buildings and Roads. The Railway Department is an Imperial service under the direct control of the Government of India; the establishment employed on Irrigation, and on Buildings and Roads, is subdivided into different Provincial services, controlled by the local administrations subordinate to the Supreme Government. Under the head of Buildings and Roads are included many miscellaneous works, such as improvements in towns, paving, water supply and drainage, harbours, lighthouses, &c.

The annual expenditure on public works is met partly from money raised by loan, and partly from the ordinary revenues of the year. The class of works on which borrowed money is expended comprises the railway and large irrigation

irrigation works, which are expected to yield sufficient net revenue to cover the interest on the capital expended on them. For the railways and more important irrigation systems, distinct capital and revenue accounts are kept, but for the smaller works of irrigation, and most of the works included in the class of buildings and roads, such accounts are not kept, though a distinction is made in the accounts between expenditure on new works, and expenditure on repairs to existing works.

The following statement of the total receipts and expenditure under the head of Public Works for 1894-95 is compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the year :—

RECEIPTS.		Rx.
Railways	- - - - -	21,244,160
Irrigation	- - - - -	2,338,815
Buildings and Roads	- - - - -	692,477
TOTAL		24,275,452

EXPENDITURE (exclusive of Rx. 217,867 charged under Special Defence Works).

	Charged to Revenue.	Not Charged to Revenue.
	Rx.	Rx.
Railways:		
Construction	576,478	3,852,086
On Revenue Account	23,592,649	—
Irrigation:		
Construction	87,566	594,145
Ditto - from Famine Relief Grant	43,110	—
On Revenue Account	2,865,214	—
Buildings and Roads:		
Military Works	1,007,951	—
Civil Works	4,344,850	—
TOTAL	32,517,816	4,446,231

The expenditure charged against revenue includes the following items of "Interest on Debt" :—

	Rx.
Railways	5,299,011
Irrigation	1,194,115

On the 31st of March 1895, Rx. 119,142,244 of permanent public debt had been incurred on account of railways, and Rx. 30,343,404 on account of irrigation.

RAILWAYS.

A full account of the results of railway operations in India is given in the Railway Administration Report annually presented to Parliament, and the aim of the following section is merely to give a short summary of the chief facts. As the accounts of the several railways had not been finally closed when the following statistics for the year 1895 were prepared, the figures must be accepted as only approximately correct.

The railways of India are classified primarily with reference to their ownership, and may be broadly divided into the Guaranteed, the State, and the Assisted. In the early days of railway enterprise the agency of private companies guaranteed by the State was exclusively employed, and nearly all the great trunk lines were made under this system. The chief terms of the contract between the old guaranteed companies and the State were as follows: the Government gave the land required free of charge; it also guaranteed interest, generally at the rate of 5 per cent., on the share capital raised with its consent, and a lower rate upon debenture capital. A general control and supervision over the proceedings of the company was also retained, and Government stores and troops were to be carried on favourable terms. If the net profits in any half-year fell below the amount of guaranteed interest the Government made up the deficiency. If they exceeded this amount the surplus

108 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

RAILWAYS.

was equally divided between the Government and the company. Moreover, the Government had the right of buying the undertaking at specified dates, on payment of the value of the stock calculated at its market price on the average of the three preceding years. In this way the East Indian Railway was acquired in 1880, the Eastern Bengal Railway in 1884, the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Company's lines in 1885-86, the Oude and Rohilkund Railway at the end of 1888, and the South Indian Railway in 1890. In 1870 a new policy of railway development by the direct agency of the State was inaugurated; and in 1880-81 the system of encouraging private enterprise by State assistance was again resorted to. Both agencies are now employed side by side. The experience gained of the working of the old guarantee system has, however, suggested various modifications in the relations between the State and the companies which have more recently been formed for the construction and working of railways, and the nature of the assistance granted now varies considerably. In some instances, of which the Bengal and North-Western Railway is the most important, lines have been constructed without any direct pecuniary assistance; in others a subsidy or limited guarantee has been granted. The agency of private companies has also been employed by the Government both in the construction and working of State lines. In all cases the Government has the power of taking over the railway at specified periods on stated terms.

Financial results to the State.

The following figures taken from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of 1894-95, show the financial result of the working of the railways in India for the year ending 31st March 1895.

	Imperial.	Provincial.	England, including exchange.	TOTAL.
REVENUE				
(Railways).				
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways—(Gross traffic receipts) - - - - -	17,077,301	1,074,433	421	18,152,155
Guaranteed Companies—(Net traffic receipts) - - - - -	3,050,311	-	-	3,050,311
Subsidized Companies—(Repayment of advances of interest) - - - - -	41,694	-	-	41,694
Total - - - - -	20,169,306	1,074,433	421	21,244,160
EXPENDITURE				
(Railways Revenue Account).				
State Railways:				
Working expenses - - - - -	8,408,934	382,097	-	8,791,031
Interest on debt - - - - -	3,282,919	214,863	1,801,329	5,299,011
Annuities in purchase of railways - - - - -	-	-	3,119,261	3,119,261
Interest on capital deposited by companies - - - - -	34,440	-	1,244,870	1,279,310
Interest chargeable against companies on advances - - - - -	-	-	400,992	400,992
Guaranteed Companies:				
Surplus profits, land and supervision - - - - -	632,235	-	-	632,235
Interest - - - - -	6,352	-	3,947,402	3,953,754
Subsidized Companies:				
Land, &c. - - - - -	2,605	14,089	-	16,694
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure - - - - -	101,104	— 744	-	100,360
Total - - - - -	12,458,590	610,305	10,513,754	23,592,649

In the figures for expenditure are included all charges falling on the Government for management and working expenses of railways, for interest on their capital outlay, as well as for the gradual redemption (by charge to the revenue account) of the commuted capital of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and

and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi railways, through the agency of sinking funds and annuities, and of that portion of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway debt incurred in excess of the money raised through the agency of the "discount" sinking fund; the figures also include charges for land required by the companies, for control, and for miscellaneous items, such as head-quarters establishment and surveys. After meeting all these expenses, the total charge to the State in 1894-95 was Rx. 2,348,489.

The general results of the working of the various classes of railways during 1895 are given in the following table. The aggregate net earnings of all Indian railways* amounted to 5.82 per cent. on the total capital outlay on open lines, including steamboat service and suspense items but excluding other indirect charges, against 5.72† per cent. in the previous year:—

General results of working.

Railway Statistics, 1895.

Class.	Length of Line open on the 31st December 1895.	Total Capital Outlay on Open Lines to the 31st December 1895, including Steamboat and Suspense.	Total Number of Passengers carried.	Total Weight of Goods carried.	Gross Earnings, including Steamboat Service.	Working Expenses, including Steamboat Service.	Net Earnings, including Steamboat Service.	Percentage of Net Earnings on Capital Outlay on Open Lines.
	Miles.	Rx.	No.	Tons.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
Standard Gauge.								
State lines worked by companies	3,578.80	59,970,315	21,198,877	8,616,629	6,605,075	2,325,658	4,369,416	
State lines worked by the State	†4,138.67	65,973,915	31,264,459	9,452,188	5,803,896	2,937,523	2,866,372	
Lines worked by guaranteed Companies	2,587.04	50,155,430	39,656,975	5,102,653	6,233,408	3,075,660	3,157,747	
Assisted companies	183.63	1,726,517	2,234,791	148,097	176,900	81,046	95,854	
Lines owned by Native States and worked by companies	412.66	4,787,586	1,923,442	646,996	378,722	195,212	183,500	
Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Railway Agency	123.86	767,100	987,845	328,668	129,600	70,300	59,300	
Lines owned and worked by Native States	187.59	1,195,493	14,200	13,783	6,320	3,163	3,157	
Total for 1895 - - -	†11,212.25	184,576,356	97,270,589	24,309,014	19,423,920	8,688,562	10,735,355	5.82
Total for 1894 ‡ - -	†10,865.13	180,526,352	94,728,215	24,432,641	18,890,525	8,741,689	10,148,835	5.62
Metre Gauge.								
State lines worked by companies	5,361.39	40,226,156	30,038,684	5,775,750	4,751,812	2,285,890	2,465,921	
State line worked by the State	1,397.35	11,862,291	11,348,186	1,300,912	1,233,422	633,535	599,886	
Assisted companies	172.81	1,198,978	748,925	293,973	130,342	71,971	58,371	
Lines owned by Native States and worked by companies	248.83	1,012,238	1,643,246	200,678	71,962	36,923	35,038	
Lines owned and worked by Native States	744.07	2,662,690	2,808,235	349,346	316,873	167,938	148,935	
Total for 1895 - - -	7,924.25	56,962,353	54,587,576	7,920,659	6,504,411	3,196,257	3,308,151	5.80
Total for 1894 ‡ - -	7,646.79	54,695,130	50,433,621	7,987,483	6,428,514	3,116,800	3,311,713	6.05
Special Gauges.								
State lines worked by the State	28.00	83,042	54,000	14,400	8,450	6,500	1,950	
Assisted companies	51.00	319,927	30,154	15,095	73,124	38,084	35,039	
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	71.66	189,400	424,000	45,700	23,100	13,000	10,100	
Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	22.12	73,098	65,600	5,300	5,140	3,310	1,830	
Lines owned and worked by native states	94.36	237,500	309,059	28,315	36,826	17,409	19,477	
Total for 1895 - - -	267.14	902,967	882,813	108,810	146,700	78,303	68,396	7.57
Total for 1894 ‡ - -	267.14	880,464	900,710	112,427	130,916	79,472	51,444	5.84
TOTAL of all Railways for 1895 - - -	†19,403.64	242,441,676	152,740,978	32,338,183	26,075,031	11,963,122	14,111,903	5.82
TOTAL of all railways for 1894 ‡ - - -	†18,779.06	236,101,946	145,462,546	32,532,551	25,449,955	11,937,961	13,511,992	5.72

* Excepting the West of India Portuguese and Pondicherry Railways

† Excluding the metre gauge portion of the East Coast (State) Railway.

‡ As corrected from later information.

§ Including the Godhra-Rutlam Railway.

110 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

RAILWAYS.

It will be observed that, with an increase of 624·58* miles, or 3·33 per cent., in the open mileage as compared with 1894, the gross earnings and working expenses show increases of Rx. 625,079, or 2·46 per cent., and of Rx. 25,164 or 0·21 per cent., resulting in an increase of Rx. 599,914, or 4·44 per cent., in the net earnings.

The total number of passengers carried shows an increase of 7,278,432, and the quantity of goods handled a decrease of 194,068 tons as compared with the previous year.

The total railway mileage under each gauge opened during the year, and the sections opened, were as follows:—

STANDARD GAUGE.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
East Indian—Sheikhpur to Gourangdi - - -	14·16		
Gourangdi to Alipur - - -	†7·54		
Dheria Joba towards the Damoodur River	8·00		
Sultangunge to Sultangunge ghât - - -	1·15		
Maharajpur to Maharajpur ghât - - -	1·82		
		32·67	
Indian Midland—Bhopal to point of junction with the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway - - -	0·21		
Bina to point of junction with the Bina-Guna Railway - - -	1·56		
		1·77	
East Coast (State)—Palasa to Rambha - - -		75·62	
Wazirabad-Lyallpur—Wazirabad to Hafizabad - - -		37·00	
Bina-Guna—Junction with the Indian Midland Railway at Bina to Guna - - -		73·58	
Bhopal-Ujjain—Junction with the Indian Midland Railway at Bhopal to Ujjain - - -		114·01	
			334·65
METRE GAUGE.			
Assam-Bengal—Chittagong to Comilla - - -	98·00		
Laksum to Chandpur - - -	31·50		
		129·50	
Burma (State)—Naukan to Mohnyin - - -	73·31		
Nahakaung to Katba - - -	14·40		
		87·71	
Oodeypore-Chitor—Berach near Chitorgarh to Debari near Oodeypore - - -		60·53	
			277·74
		TOTAL - - -	612·39

The additional lengths sanctioned for construction were—

STANDARD GAUGE.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
East Indian—Gourangdi to Alipur - - -	†7·54		
Maharajpur to Maharajpur ghât - - -	1·82		
		9·36	
Bengal-Nágpur—Sini wá Midnapore and Budge-Budge to Nanji near Calcutta - - -	159·75		
Midnapore to Cuttack - - -	193·82		
		353·57	
Indian Midland—Saugor to Katni - - -		118·00	
Moghal Sarai-Gya—Moghal Sarai viá Shergotty to Gya - - -		141·00	
North Western (State)—Haranpur to Bhaganwala - - -		†8·00	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (State)—Najibabad to the right bank of Koh River opposite Kotdwara - - -		15·17	
Bezwada-Madras—Ennú to Bezwada - - -		‡230·75	
Kotri-Rohri Chord line—Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind) - - -		‡5·00	
Rae Bareli-Benares—Rae Bareli to Benares - - -		139·00	
Delhi-Samásata—Delhi viá Bhátinda to Samásata - - -		400·35	
South Bebur—Luckeeserai to Gya - - -		83·00	
			1,503·20
		Carried forward - - -	1,503·20

* The difference between this figure and the total length shown as having been opened during 1895, in paragraph 6, is due to minor corrections in the mileage of existing railways.

† Purchased from the Barak or Coal Company and added to the East Indian railway undertaking.

‡ Sanctioned as a colliery siding in July 1898. It has since been decided to open this length for passenger traffic.

§ Excluding 24·24 miles of the South Indian (metre gauge) railway between Gúdur and Nellore to be converted to the standard gauge.

|| Including bridge over the Indus.

		Brought forward - - - -		Miles.	RAILWAYS.
		Miles.	Miles.	1,503·20	
METRE GAUGE.					
Bengal and North-					
Western—Jarwal Road to Burhwal with					
bridge over the Gogra River		9·30			
Gonda <i>via</i> Balrámpur to Tulsipur		40·00			
Nánpara to Katarnian Ghát -		42·08			
Bhatni to Turtipur with extension to Barhaj -		29·70			
			121·08		
Burma (State)—Mogaung to Myitkyina -			37·00		
Ahmedabad-Parántij—Ahmedabad to Parántij -			47·50		
				205·58	
SPECIAL, 2FT. 6IN., GAUGE.					
Vishvamitri-Padra—Vishvamitri to Padra -			7·00		
Cooch Behar—Right bank of the Torsa River to the town of Cooch Behar -			2·25		
				9·25	
			TOTAL - - -	1,718·03	

The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for commencement at the close of the year, *i.e.*, on the 31st December 1895, was as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
STANDARD GAUGE.		
State lines worked by companies -	684·76	
State lines worked by the State -	923·88	
Assisted companies -	483·35	2,091·99
METRE GAUGE.		
State lines worked by companies -	732·26	
State lines worked by the State -	168·69	
Assisted companies -	64·25	
Lines owned and worked by native states -	50·30	1,015·50
SPECIAL (2FT. 6IN.) GAUGE.		
Line owned by native states and worked by companies -	26·73	
Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency -	2·25	28·98
	TOTAL - - -	3,136·47

The Toposi colliery extensions of the East Indian Railway, with the exception of one mile, were completed during the year, and are being worked for goods traffic. Portions of these extensions were also opened for passenger traffic.

The branch from Gourangdi joining the main line at Alipur, which had previously been worked as a private coal siding, was purchased from the Barákar Coal Company on the 29th March 1895 and added to the East Indian railway undertaking. This branch, together with the line from Gourangdi *via* Toposi to Ondal, is now known as the Ondal loop.

The preliminary location survey of the Luckeeserai-Gya (South Behar) railway, which has been sanctioned for construction as an assisted railway, is being carried out. The line will be constructed and worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

Of the East Coast (State) Railway, a further portion, 75·62 miles, from Palasa to Rambha, was opened for public traffic, making the total open mileage of the main line, from Bezwada to Rambha, 411·70 miles at the close of the year. It is expected that the remaining portion of the main line from Rambha

RAILWAYS.

to Cuttack-road, 91·16 miles, will be ready for opening by the end of June 1896, and the Pooree branch, 25·71 miles, by the end of September 1896.

During the year sanction was accorded to the connection of the East Coast (State) Railway with Calcutta on the north and with Madras on the south.

The northern connection, which will extend from Cuttack *via* Midnapore and Budge-Budge to Nanji, near Calcutta, 254 miles, was commenced by the Bengal-Nágpur Railway Company as an extension of their system, as was also another line from Sini to Midnapore, 99·57 miles.

Of the southern connection, the first section from Washermanpet (Madras) to Ennú, 8·44 miles, is being constructed by the agency of the Madras Railway Company, and is approaching completion. On the other section, Ennú to Bezwada, 254·88 miles, construction is in progress by State agency, and earthwork is in hand on all divisions. The project for the latter section includes the conversion, from the metre to the standard gauge, of the existing line of the South Indian Railway between Gúdúr and Nellore, 24·24 miles.

The Bina-Guna and the Bhopal-Ujjain Native States Railways were opened during the year, the former for goods traffic on the 1st May and for passenger traffic on the 23rd September, and the latter for goods traffic on the 11th November 1895. These lines are being worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.

The extension of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway from Rutlam to Ujjain, 60·48 miles, which was sanctioned for construction at the close of the previous year, is approaching completion, and it is expected that the line will be ready for opening by the end of March 1896. Funds for the construction of the Rutlam-Nagda section, 25·81 miles, are being provided for by the State, and those for the Nagda-Ujjain section, 34·67 miles, by the Gwalior Darbar.

On the North Western (State) Railway the doubling of the main line between Kíamari and Pipri, a distance of 26 miles, was completed. The work of doubling a further length of 82 miles, between Pipri and Kotri, was in progress.

The improvement of the grades between Jhelum and Ráwalpindi was completed during the year by the opening of 25 miles of new line which were under construction at the close of the previous year.

The strengthening of weak girders of large bridges was also completed. The new bridge over the Budhoo nulla was opened for traffic on the 14th January, and that over the Haro river on the 18th April. The Chablat bridge was opened on the 15th November.

Work on the Kotri-Rohri chord line, which takes off from Rahuki on the Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway, 10 miles from Kotri, was commenced early in the year, and was nearly half finished at its close. The section from Rahuki to Shahdadpur, 38 miles, was opened for the carriage of goods on the 20th January 1896, and it is expected that the remaining length of 141 miles to Rohri will be ready for opening towards the close of 1896.

The Indus bridge at Kotri and its approaches were sanctioned in August 1895, and preliminary construction work was well advanced at the close of the year.

The construction of the branch, 96·13 miles, from Wazirabad to Lyallpur — to serve the tract irrigated by the new Chenab canal—which was commenced at the close of the previous year, was practically completed. The section from Wazirabad to Hafizabad, 37 miles, was opened for public traffic on the 15th August 1895, and the Hafizabad-Sangla section, 31 miles, on the 1st January 1896, and it is expected that the remaining section to Lyallpur will also be shortly ready for opening.

The whole of the single line of the Mushkaf-Bolán (State) Railway from Sibi to Quetta was completed and inspected for traffic at the close of the year. The earthwork of the double line between Ab-i-Gum and Kolpur, which was well advanced, is expected to be finished by the end of March 1896.

During the year sanction was accorded to the commencement of work on the section of the Mári-Attock Railway from mile 74 from Roumia to Mári. The construction of this and of other sections of the line was in progress.

The whole of the Delhi-Samásata (Southern Punjab) Railway has been finally located. Earthwork has been commenced on about 190 miles.

The

The construction of a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand (State) Railway, RAILWAYS. from Najibabad to the right bank of the Koh river opposite Kotdwara, was commenced in November, and it is expected that the branch will be ready for opening in June next.

Sanction to the construction of the Rae Bareilly-Benares Railway was given in September 1895. Preliminary construction work has been started.

The Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra metre gauge line, sanctioned in connection with the scheme for the linking up of certain metre gauge railways in Northern India, is approaching completion, and work has been started on the permanent bridge over the Gogra river at Bahramghat, which is also connected with the same scheme. The line from Cawnpore to Burhwal is being constructed by the State, while the construction of the Gogra bridge and approaches as far as Burhwal has been undertaken by the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.

On the 1st July 1895 the Goalundo-Narayanganj despatch steamer service in connection with the Eastern Bengal (State) Railway was transferred to the India General Steam Navigation Company.

On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the second line between Baroda and Itola, 11.25 miles, was opened for traffic on the 17th June. Estimates for doubling the Virar-Dahanu section, 38.65 miles, and the Miyagam-Itola section, 7.80 miles, were sanctioned, and 60 per cent. of the earthwork completed during the year.

The new terminal station at Colaba has been completed with the exception of the interlocking arrangements. Work in connection with the construction of the new general offices at Bombay, and the renewal of the 60-foot Warren girders on the line was well in hand.

A concession was granted to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. of Bombay to construct the Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway with rupee capital raised in India. Land plans and schedules for the first eight miles have been submitted to Government.

The construction of the branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Gonda *via* Balrampur to Tulsipur, 40 miles, was commenced.

The Bhatni-Turtipur-Barhaj and Nainpara-Katarnian Ghât sections, 29.70 and 42.08 miles, respectively, have been surveyed. Construction will be commenced as soon as the necessary land is acquired.

The Chittagong-Feni section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, 57 miles, was opened for public traffic on the 1st July, and the Feni-Comilla section, 41 miles, and the Laksam-Chandpur branch, 31.50 miles, for goods traffic on the same date, and for passenger traffic on the 15th September.

Notice was received of the intended opening of the Comilla-Akhaura section, 29.50 miles, and sanction has since been accorded thereto.

It is expected that the Akhaura-Badarpur section, 126.44 miles, and the Badarpur-Silchar branch, 17.10 miles, will be ready for opening about April 1896. Arrangements are also under contemplation whereby the line from Gauhati to Lanka, 93 miles, may be opened in July 1896.

The Burma and the Mu Valley (State) Railways were amalgamated in April.

On the 21st October the section from Nankan to Mohnyin, 73.31 miles, with the branch from Nahakaung to Katha, 14.40 miles, was opened for public traffic. The section from Mohnyin to Mogaung, 52 miles, is under construction, and is expected to be opened for traffic in April 1896. Sanction to the construction of the extension from Mogaung to Myitkyina, a distance of 37 miles, was given in October 1895, and work had been commenced.

Negotiations were in progress for the formation of a company to complete the Nilgiri Railway.

During the year an Act to provide for the payment of interest out of capital during construction by railway companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI. of 1882, was passed into law as the Indian Railway Companies Act, X. of 1895.

Certain modifications of the terms, published in September 1893, in accordance with which the Government of India were prepared to consider offers by private companies for the construction of new branch lines to be worked by the agency of existing administrations, were notified in March 1895.

RAILWAYS.

Guaranteed Railways.

The transactions of the original guaranteed lines are illustrated by the following table. In this table the rupee is converted into sterling at contract rates :—

	Half-year ended the 30th June 1895.					
	Total Capital Outlay.	Net Revenue.	Guaranteed Interest.	Interest in Excess of Revenue.	Net Revenue in Excess of Interest.	Surplus Profits.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Great Indian Peninsula - - - - -	25,646,349	931,846	602,937	—	328,909	298,759
Bombay, Baroda and Central India - - -	9,085,633*	677,304	213,383	—	463,921	463,921
Madras - - - - -	11,059,309	277,282	266,518	—	10,764	9,491
TOTAL - - - - £.	45,791,291	1,886,432	1,082,838	—	803,594	772,171
	Half-year ended the 31st December 1895.					
Great Indian Peninsula - - - - -	25,636,261†	443,381	600,595	157,214	—	—
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India - - -	9,165,765*	301,237	213,383	—	87,854	87,854
Madras - - - - -	11,073,920	263,551	266,519	2,968	—	—
TOTAL - - - - £.	45,875,946	1,008,169	1,080,497	72,328	—	87,854
TOTAL for the Year 1895 - - - £.	45,875,946	2,894,601	2,163,335	—	791,266	860,025
TOTAL for the Year 1894‡ - - - £.	45,593,193	2,886,556	2,160,536	—	726,020	1,058,941

* Excluding the State outlay on the Pátri branch, Rs. 8,08,405.

† The decrease as compared with the total capital outlay to the 30th June 1895 shown above is due to certain credits during the half-year ended the 31st December 1895.

‡ As corrected from later information.

-IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.

Unlike the branch of public works dealt with in the preceding section, the history of irrigation in India stretches back into remote antiquity, and many of the irrigation systems now administered by the officers of the Public Works Department are founded on the lines of old native works which have been restored and extended or re-modelled.

The class of works dealt with by the Public Works Department under the head of irrigation may be roughly divided into canals and tanks, though these two kinds of works are frequently used in combination.

The storage of water in tanks for the purpose of irrigation is very common in Southern India: The works are for the most part of native origin; but much has been done under the British Government in repairing and improving old tanks, and in constructing new works in Madras, the Bombay Deccan, and in Ajmere-Merwara.

Canal irrigation, in which the water is drawn directly from a river, has been practised on the largest scale and with the most successful results in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the deltas of the large rivers in the Madras Presidency. Irrigation canals are of two descriptions—viz., “perennial” and “inundation.” The former are furnished with permanent headworks and weirs, and are capable of irrigating large tracts of country throughout the year, independently of the local rainfall. The magnitude of some of the works of this class, which are almost entirely due to British enterprise and skill, may be judged by a few instances. The Ganges Canal, which has been in operation since 1854, and has cost Rs. 2,925,528, comprises 459 miles of main canal, and 3,961 miles of distributaries, and in the year under review supplied water

to

to 351,637 acres. The Sirhind Canal in the Punjab, which was completed in 1887, has cost Rx. 3,793,999, and consists of 542 miles of main channels, and 4,655 miles of distributaries. In Madras the great deltaic irrigation systems of the Godaveri, Kistna, and Cauvery have respective lengths of main channel of 503, 329, and 844 miles, and together irrigate upwards of 2,000,000 acres. The inundation canals, which are peculiar to the Punjab and Sind, are of a much simpler and less costly description than the perennial canals. They are for the most part simply earthen channels, made without the expensive machinery of masonry dams and sluices, and are supplied with water by the annual rise in May of the Indus and its affluents. They constitute a very useful class of irrigation works, and in some cases have produced most successful financial results.

IRRIGATION.

The works to which the preceding paragraph applies, in most cases take off from the larger rivers, which, even in times of drought, can be depended upon for an unfailing supply of water. There is, however, a large class of works, chiefly tanks, in which the supply of water is more or less dependent on the local rainfall, either directly or through the medium of the smaller rivers which dry up in hot seasons. There remains the method of irrigation more extensively used in India than any other—viz., that by wells, which, however, does not come directly within the scope of operations of the Public Works Department.

Financially considered, the irrigation works are classed as "Major" or "Minor." The former class includes all the works which have been undertaken from loan funds, in the expectation that they would be sufficiently productive to cover the interest charges on the sums spent on their construction. It also includes the works classed as famine protective, which are constructed not from borrowed funds, but out of the annual grant from revenue for famine relief and insurance. The cost of constructing the "Minor" works, as well as the sums annually required for their working and maintenance, are met from the ordinary revenues, and for the greater part of this class of works distinct capital and revenue accounts are not kept.

The distinction implied in the words "Major" and "Minor" is not in complete correspondence with the facts, as there are some Minor Works which are of more importance than some Major Works. But, speaking generally, the "Major" class includes the works of the greatest engineering importance, which have been constructed, or, as in a few cases of old native works, almost entirely reconstructed, by British officers.

The following statement gives a general view of the results obtained from working the canals, for which full accounts are kept, for 1894-95 and the two previous years:—

	Capital Outlay (Direct and Indirect) to End of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Capital Outlay.	Area Irrigated.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.
Major Works - - -	31,725,053	2,182,412	888,557	1,293,855	4.07	6,192,453
Minor Works - - -	4,892,036	594,602	304,844	289,758	5.92	2,500,205
TOTAL for 1894-95 -	36,617,689	2,777,014	1,193,401	1,583,613	4.3	8,692,658
TOTAL for 1893-94 -	35,852,806	2,749,163	1,141,086	1,607,477	4.4	9,383,843
TOTAL for 1892-93 -	34,986,721	2,887,740	1,171,816	1,715,924	4.9	9,641,065

116 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

IRRIGATION.

There are great differences in the financial success of the irrigation works in the various provinces. These are due to the various physical conditions of the country in regard to surface, soil, climate, and the absence or presence of large rivers with a permanent supply of water, as well as to the differences in the character and habits of the people in different districts. There are also considerable differences in the manner in which the irrigation revenue is assessed and collected, which have an important bearing on the financial success of the works. In Madras the bulk of the irrigation revenue is collected with, and on most of the works is consolidated with, the land revenue. In Bengal and Bombay the receipts of the Irrigation Department consist to a great extent of "occupiers'" rates, and are not supplemented by "owners'" rates, as in the North-West provinces, nor with a few exceptions, by a share of the land revenue. In Sind the revenue of the canals consists almost entirely of the share of the land revenue allotted to irrigation. Cultivation is dependent on the artificial supply of water, and the consolidated revenue from the irrigated lands is divided in the proportion of 90 per cent. to irrigation and 10 per cent. to land. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the Punjab, the direct water rates are assessed partly on the occupier and partly on the owner of the land, the bulk of the rates falling on the former, and the irrigation receipts are further increased by a not unimportant contribution from the land revenue.

The following table gives the mileage of the canals in operation in each province, with the area irrigated during the year, and the estimated values of the crops raised by means of irrigation from the works:—

	Bengal.	North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay, including Sind.	Baluchistan.	Rajputana.	TOTAL.
MAJOR WORKS :	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.
Main Canals - - -	729	1,447	1,431	2,018	1,148	Nil.	} Tank irri- gation.	6,773
Distributaries - - -	2,604	9,020	6,263	5,581	331	Nil.		23,799
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area irrigated - - -	509,811	855,247	1,703,405	2,456,248	667,742	—	—	6,192,453
MINOR WORKS :	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.
Main Canals - - -	1,335	—	2,638	1,475	1,946	4	} Tank irri- gation.	7,398
Distributaries - - -	—	593	687	1,172	349	43		2,844
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area irrigated - - -	—	75,214	1,055,641	463,064	867,436	4,930	33,920	2,500,305
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Estimated value of crops raised by Major and Minor Works.	1,936,841	4,831,815	7,429,955	6,690,078	565,973*	—	60,776	—

* Excluding Sind.

The immense systems of large artificial water channels, with which some parts of India are covered, would appear at first sight to offer unrivalled opportunities for water carriage. But though efforts have been made to organise navigation services on the larger irrigation canals, it cannot be said that, on the whole, they have met with a large measure of success. In many cases the receipts from the traffic have failed to cover the working expenses. It is, indeed, obvious that the canals being designed primarily for irrigation purposes must often be unsuitable from their alignment and level for navigation.

PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF INDIA, 1894-95. 1117

The following statement gives the mileage of canals open to navigation during the year under review :—

IRRIGATION.

PROVINCE.	Irrigation Canals open to Navigation.	Canals Designed for Navigation only.	TOTAL.	Number of Passengers Carried.	Estimated Value of Cargoes.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Rx.</i>
Bengal	495	655*	1,150	699,609	12,205,786
Punjab	432	-	432	6,695†	—
North-West Provinces and Oudh	535	-	535	404	261,922
Madras	990	262	1,252	467,774	4,861,149

* Includes Nuddea Rivers.

† Sirhind Canal only.

The following more detailed account of the irrigation operations of the year is given under the heads of the different provinces in which the works are situated.

The total length of the canals in Bengal is 916 miles, of which 495½ miles are for both irrigation and navigation, 242½ miles for irrigation only, and 178 miles for navigation only. Bengal.

The rainfall of the year was not only abundant, but, in the districts served by the Midnapore and Sone Canals, so distributed as to facilitate the raising of crops without the aid of artificial irrigation.

There was consequently a falling off in the area irrigated by the canals, excepting the Orissa works, where there was a slight increase.

The general results for 1894-95 of working all the irrigation and navigation systems, for which full accounts are kept, are compared with the results of the five previous years in the following statement :—

YEAR.	Capital Outlay to End of Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Capital Outlay	Area Irrigated.
	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>	<i>Rx.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
1884-90	7,134,353	208,847	171,205	37,642	0.5	560,719
1890-91	7,277,301	216,727	1,98,166	18,561	0.2	543,315
1891-92	7,362,773	220,171	187,294	32,877	0.4	736,381
1892-93	7,417,261	259,544	196,152	63,392	0.8	662,930
1893-94	7,474,377	235,964	207,926	28,038	0.3	556,065
1894-95	7,528,530	216,978	200,911	16,067	0.2	509,811

There are in Bengal four canal systems which are classed as Major Works. Three of these combine irrigation with navigation, and the fourth (Hidgellee Tidal Canal) is purely a navigation work.

118 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

IRRIGATION.

The financial results obtained from the working of the Major and Minor Works during the year under review are shown in the following statement:—

CANAL.	Capital Outlay to End of Year.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net Receipts on Capital Outlay.	Area Irrigated.
<i>Major Works:</i>	Rx.	Rx.		Acres.
Orissa Canals - - - -	2,624,306	—15,097	—	122,561
Midnapore - - - -	844,546	6,985	·83	70,116
Tidal Canal - - - -	242,818	1,109	·46	—
Sone Canals - - - -	2,690,959	12,809	·48	317,134
Total Major Works - - -	6,402,629	5,806	·09	509,811
<i>Minor Works:</i>				
Calcutta and Eastern Canal -	535,852	15,379	2·86	—
Orissa Coast Canal - - - -	443,746	—2,118	—	—
Sarnn Project. - - - -	69,675	—334	—	—
Total Minor Works - - -	1,049,273	12,926	1·2	—

The Calcutta and Eastern Canals, which are the most profitable of the canal works in Bengal, are navigation works designed to maintain communication between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal, through the Sunderbunds. The Orissa Coast Canal, also a navigation work, forms, with the Hidgellee Tidal Canal, a complete line of communication between Calcutta and Orissa; and in the event of famine in the latter district would be very useful as a means of importing food.

Besides the Minor Works mentioned in the foregoing statement, there are three works of this class for which capital accounts are not kept—viz., the Nuddea rivers system, and the Eden and Madhuban Canals. The first-named, which comprises about 477 miles of channel, is used for navigation purposes only.

The construction estimate of the Orissa canals was closed on the 31st March, 1895, the distributary system being now fairly complete. Though the working results of this system continue to be very poor, there are signs of improved administration in the collection of the water rates.

In the following statement the traffic on the canals in Bengal in 1894-95 is shown in comparison with the traffic results of the previous year. The Nuddea rivers are included in this statement:—

YEAR.	Length of Canal open for Navigation.	Receipts.	Maintenance Charges.	Net Receipts.	Ton Mileage.	Estimated Value of Cargoes.	Number of Passengers.
	Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Tons.	Rx.	No.
1893-94 - - -	1,150	105,745	67,366	38,379	45,285,170	13,063,013	740,851
1894-95 - - -	1,150	100,913	66,503	34,410	37,914,560	12,205,786	599,609

* Excludes Nuddea Rivers.

The capital expenditure for the year amounted to Rx. 54,153, the greater part of which was expended on the Orissa canals. There was an outlay of about Rs. 1 lakh on works in connection with the remodelling of the Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

Ample

IRRIGATION.
North-West
Provinces and
Oudh.

Ample and well distributed rainfall caused some contraction in the irrigation operations of the North-West Provinces in the year under review. The assessments of revenue from occupiers' rates for the rabi season fell from Rs. 23,04,215 in the previous year to Rs. 4,16,434 in 1894-95. This fall will seriously affect the receipts of the following year.

Taking the revenue actually realised, the general results of the year's working are compared with those of the five previous years in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Capital Outlay to End of Year.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Capital.	Area Irrigated.
	Rx.	Rx.		Acres.
1889-90 - - - -	8,087,397	302,149	3.74	1,879,403
1890-91 - - - -	8,135,747	395,355	4.74	2,014,114
1891-92 - - - -	8,189,278	446,011	5.45	2,045,030
1892-93 - - - -	8,230,083	424,786	5.16	1,709,846
1893-94 - - - -	8,286,659	439,928	5.31	1,645,197
1894-95 - - - -	8,360,083	428,117	5.12	929,461

Excluding the Betwa Canal, which is a protective work, the Major Works earned a profit of 5.57 per cent. on their capital outlay. The individual returns from, and the areas irrigated by, the four works were as under:—

CANAL.	Percentage of Net Revenue (actually realised) on Capital.	Area Irrigated.
		Acres.
Upper Ganges - - - -	7.39	351,637
Lower Ganges - - - -	2.67	231,143
Agra - - - -	3.96	139,166
Eastern Jumna - - - -	22.78	125,260

The Betwa Canal, the only "protective" work, was worked at a loss of Rx. 3,894.

As might be expected from the nature of the rabi season, the area irrigated shows a very large contraction, in consequence of the diminished demand for canal water.

The minor works comprise the Dun, Rohilkhand, and Bijnor Canals, and the Bundelkhand Lakes. The net revenue from these works amounted to Rx. 6,420, which gave a percentage of 2.4 on the capital outlay of Rx. 262,594.

The capital expenditure of the year, which amounted to Rx. 73,423, was incurred almost exclusively on the major class of works, and principally on the Ganges and Lower Ganges Canals. On the former canal the expenditure was due chiefly to drainage and torrent works. On the Lower Ganges Canal most of the outlay was incurred on permanent training works in the Ganges river at Narora. A considerable sum was also expended on remodelling and improving the system of distributary channels in the Etawah division.

120 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

IRRIGATION,
North-West
Provinces and
Oudh.

There are no large works at present under construction in these provinces. Of the 1,403 miles of main and branch canals of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, 535 miles on the Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Agra Canals, were open to navigation during the year.

The navigation operations on the irrigation canals are not profitable. The figures for the last five years are given in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Excess of Working Expenses over Receipts.
1890-91	Rx. 1,078
1891-92	785
1892-93	421
1893-94	1,148
1894-95	275

Of the principal crops raised on irrigated land the chief place is this year held by indigo, of which there were 308,832 acres. The decrease in wheat is very marked. Owing to the abundant winter rainfall, irrigation was applied to only 83,973 acres of land under wheat, as against 603,118 acres in the preceding year.

In addition to the area irrigated by the canals under the direct control of the Irrigation Department, there were 94,055 acres irrigated during the year by the Tarai and Bhábar Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaon.

The estimated value of the irrigated crops was Rx. 4,331,815, or Rx. 4.66 per acre. The total water rates levied amounted to Rx. 0.52 per acre, or 11.20 per cent. on the value of the crops.

Punjab.

In the Punjab the character of the seasons, which was very favourable to agricultural operations, adversely affected the demand for canal water. Though the Bari Doab and other Trans-Sutlej canals were not seriously affected, there was a decrease in the area irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal, and the Sirhind Canal showed very little recovery from the depressed condition shown by the irrigation returns of last year. The decrease in the area irrigated by the major works was, however, small compared with the increase in the irrigation under the inundation canals, and, on the whole, the returns of irrigation show some advance over those of last year.

The general results of the year's operations for all works are shown in the following table in comparison with the records of the four previous years:—

YEAR.	Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Area Irrigated.*	Assessed Revenue.*
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.
1890-91	6,435,818	2,806,611	753,333
1891-92	6,904,658	2,970,451	803,456
1892-93	7,182,298	2,801,733	737,566
1893-94	7,555,941	2,725,209	729,442
1894-95	7,858,628	2,781,663	769,686

* Includes Muzaffargarh Canals.

The above figures are exclusive of the Native States portion of the Sirhind Canal and Sirsa branch.

Taking

Taking the actual revenue collected during the year, the following table compares the individual results obtained from all the works for which full accounts are kept:—

IRRIGATION,
Punjab.

CANALS.	Length of		Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Net Revenue collected in Year.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay.
	Main and Branch Channels.	Distributaries.			
Major Works:	Miles.	Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	
Perennial Canals:					
Swat River	22	143	363,694	18,447	5.07
Western Jumna (including Sirsa Branch).	404	1,690	1,458,443	78,575	5.39
Bari Doab	353	1,082	1,758,297	163,660	9.31
Sirhind (British portion)	319	2,716	2,404,379	36,905	1.53
Chenab	202	683	1,492,548	14,267	.96
Inundation Canals:					
Lower Sohag and Para	98	41	69,998	3,125	4.47
Sidhnai	68	112	102,194	16,518	16.16
Minor Works:					
Upper Sutlej	219	137	66,520	6,458	9.71
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	796	19	11,010	19,972	181.40
Indus	728	-	70,763	-2,399	-
Shahpur (Imperial)	78	78	17,348	-333	-
TOTAL	3,287	6,701	7,815,194	355,195	4.54

On the Native States branches of the Sirhind Canal there was a large decrease of irrigation compared with the results of the preceding year. As in the case of the British portion of the canal, this decrease was due to the abnormal rainfall. The percentage of net receipts on capital yielded by those portions of the canal which lie in native territory, was as follows:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
Patiala	1.38	0.21
Nabha	0.10	0.22
Jind	1.26	-1.14

The estimated value of the crops raised on land irrigated by the Imperial canals in the Punjab (excluding the branches in Native States) was Rs. 7,42,99,588, giving a rate of Rs. 26.89 per acre. The principal crop was, as usual, wheat, of which there were 1,063,144 acres under irrigation.

The capital outlay on Imperial works for the year amounted to Rx. 302,687, of which Rx. 175,497 was incurred upon the Chenab Canal. The whole of the area commanded by the open branches of this canal has now been colonized by new settlers, and 51 per cent. of the area of the new holdings was irrigated and cultivated during the year. The position of the new colonists will be much strengthened by the completion of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway, which was in active progress. An expenditure of Rx. 54,249 was incurred from Imperial funds on the Sirsa branch of the Western Jumna Canal. This branch was practically completed by the end of the year.

122 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

IRRIGATION.

The receipts from navigation on the Western Jumna Canal showed a large increase during the year, but on the Sirhind Canal there was a decline in the traffic. The returns for the year on the two canals are shown in the following table:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Profit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Western Jumna - - - -	6,475	825	5,650
Sirhind - - - - -	725	978	-253

Burma.

Neither in Upper or Lower Burma are there any irrigation works that call for special notice. The expenditure recorded in Lower Burma under the head of "Irrigation and Navigation" has reference to the river embankment and drainage works, and navigation channels.

Ajmere-Merwara.

The irrigation in Ajmere-Merwara is from tanks, none of which are classed as major works.

The rainfall of the year was above the average, but was very evenly distributed throughout the season, and the tanks were consequently not sufficiently filled. The results for the present and preceding years are compared in the following statement:—

Year.	Capital Outlay.	Revenue Collected.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1893-94 - - - -	236,581	14,192	4,571	9,621	4.06
1894-95 - - - -	241,918	13,479	4,005	9,471	3.91

The revenue is derived partly from water rates directly paid, but chiefly from a share in the land revenue, including a well assessment, credit being given to the tanks for their effect in raising the level of the water in the neighbouring wells.

Seventeen new tanks were constructed during the scarcity of 1891-92, which became available for irrigation purposes during the year under review.

The area irrigated or protected by the tanks was 33,920 acres, and the value of the crops raised during the year is estimated at Rx. 60,776.

Madras.

The rainfall of 1894-95 in Madras was less than in the preceding year, and in some places there was a scarcity of water.

From an irrigation point of view the Madras Presidency is distinguished by the variety and extent of its works, ranging from the great deltaic systems of the Godaveri, Kistna, and Cauvery, to the small tanks and channels maintained by the Revenue Department.

There are at present 10 "major" works and 26 "minor" works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and numerous other irrigation and agricultural works, individually small, for which such accounts are not kept. Of the 26 minor works for which full accounts are kept, 22 are irrigation systems, and four are tidal canals intended for purely navigation purposes.

On the Major Works the length of completed main canal was 2,054 miles, and of distributary channels 5,551 miles. The length of navigable channels on both major and minor works was 1,319 miles. The area irrigated during the year by the works for which full accounts are kept was 2,886,483 acres, the crops grown being valued at Rx. 6,690,078.

Taking

Taking all the works for which full accounts are kept, the general results of IRRIGATION. the year's working will be seen from the following statement:—

YEAR.	Capital Outlay.	Area Irrigated.	Net Actual Revenue.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital.
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.	
1890-91 - - -	7,240,187	2,767,775	401,342	5.5
1891-92 - - -	7,562,781	2,792,589	342,980	4.5
1892-93 - - -	7,815,967	2,847,201	504,925	6.4
1893-94 - - -	8,084,636	2,838,427	515,806	6.3
1894-95 - - -	8,307,160	2,886,483	520,058	6.2

The net revenue recorded in the foregoing statement is that which has resulted from the outlay of Government capital. If the net revenue due to old irrigation be added, the total amount will be Rx. 975,288

The results of the year's working for the Major Works in operation are shown by the following figures:—

WORK.	Area Irrigated.	Capital Outlay.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital.
	Acres.	Rx.	Rx.	
Godaveri Delta - - -	759,513	1,281,664	166,485	14.55
Kistna Delta - - -	519,976	1,162,510	148,156	12.74
Pennér Anicut - - -	70,559	188,630	13,872	7.35
Sangam Anicut - - -	76,678	378,474	13,831	3.67
Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal - -	33,540	2,169,511	337	0.02
Barur Tank - - -	4,480	41,971	515	1.23
Cauvery Delta - - -	989,891	178,425	80,391	45.06
Srivaikuntham Anicut - - -	38,573	146,102	7,613	5.21
Rushikulya (Protective Work) - -	27,389	401,088	1,166	0.29
TOTAL - - -	2,520,599	5,948,375	452,416	7.61

The Minor Irrigation Works irrigated an area of 463,064 acres, and earned a net revenue of Rx. 67,183, equivalent to a percentage of about 9.4 on the capital expended on them. The purely navigation works, with the exception of the Buckingham Canal, were worked at a small loss.

Besides the works referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, there is a large class of small works in Madras, partly maintained by the Public Works Department and partly by the Revenue Department, for which distinct capital and revenue accounts are not kept. The revenue derived from these works in 1894-95 was Rx. 844,849, and the area irrigated by them was 3,234,633 acres. A plan for the systematic repair of some of these works has now been in progress for some years, under the title of the "Tank Restoration Scheme." Up to the end of the year an expenditure of 53 lakhs had been incurred under this scheme, 31,377 square miles had been investigated, and estimates for 4,315 works had been prepared.

IRRIGATION.

The capital expenditure of the year upon Major Works amounted to 17 lakhs of rupees, of which 9½ lakhs was expended on the Periyar project. Good progress was made with this work; the main dam was raised 47 feet during the season, and the boring of the watershed tunnel was completed. About 4 lakhs were expended on improvements to the Kistna works, and 3 lakhs on the Rushikulya project. The progress on the latter work was satisfactory. The Russellkonda reservoir dam, and head sluice were fully completed, and water was let down the whole length of the Rushikulya Canal in August 1894.

Among the Minor Works the largest item of capital expenditure was the outlay of Rx. 16,745 on improvements to the Buckingham Canal.

Bombay, excluding
Sind.

There are 36 irrigation works in operation in the Bombay Presidency, of which nine are classed as Major Works. The canals in this Presidency are generally small, and the water being, in most cases, drawn from small rivers and local streams, more or less dependent on rainfall, a constant supply cannot be maintained without the aid of storage reservoirs. In fact, the reservoir projects, of which there are 27, include the more important works, such as the Bhátghar reservoir, the Lake Fife Works, and the Ekruk tank.

The area irrigated in 1894-95 was larger than in the two preceding years, but, owing to various causes, there was a large increase in the working expenses which reduced the net revenue considerably below the average.

A comparative statement of the results from those works for which full accounts are kept, for 1894-95, and the preceding four years, is given in the following table:—

YEAR.	Capital Expenditure to End of Year.	Area Irrigated.	Revenue Realised.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91	2,491,533	74,852	46,081	23,961	22,120
1891-92	2,511,284	96,025	51,207	28,689	22,618
1892-93	2,531,673	65,487	54,554	30,777	23,777
1893-94	2,574,279	79,950	57,374	28,741	28,633
1894-95	2,611,751	84,237	56,348	35,092	21,256

The net revenue realised for the year represents a return of 0·8 on the capital expenditure, as compared with 1·14 in the preceding year. The Major Works in operation produced a net revenue equivalent to 1·2 per cent. on the capital of Rx. 1,847,819 expended on them.

The most important of the Major Works, judged by the amount of capital expenditure, is the Mutha Canal system with the Lake Fife Reservoir, which in 1894-95 irrigated an area of 10,082 acres, besides supplying the cantonment and civil station of Poona with water. The total expenditure on this work is Rx. 655,649, and in the year under review the net revenue was equivalent to a return of 2·34 on the capital outlay. The most remunerative work in the "major" class was the Krishna Canal, which yielded a return of net revenue equal to 4·83 per cent. on the capital cost of Rx. 86,489. The works known as the Nira Canal and Bhátghar Reservoir, which are classed as protective, are estimated to cost Rx. 610,443 when complete, and will be capable of irrigating 56,640 acres. The return on capital outlay yielded by these works in 1894-95 was 0·5 per cent.

The

The capital outlay during the year on all works amounted to Rx. 37,472, IRRIGATION. which was incurred principally on the Nira, Mutha, and Gokak Canals.

The total value of the crops irrigated is estimated at Rx. 565,723, against Rx. 585,974 in the previous year.

In the minor class of works for which distinct capital and revenue accounts are not kept, the expenditure for the year amounted to Rx. 27,890, and the revenue realised was Rx. 54,742, giving a net revenue of Rx. 26,852. The area irrigated by the works of this class was 143,907 acres.

In Sind the success of the irrigation operations is dependent upon the regular rise of the river Indus. The feature of the season of 1894 was the height attained by the inundation, and the length of time which elapsed before its subsidence. The river embankments were consequently subjected to great strain, and were breached for miles. Damage was also done to several of the canals. There was consequently a very large increase in the expenditure on special repairs.

Taking the works for which full accounts are kept, the general results for 1894-95 and the four preceding years are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Capital Outlay to End of Year.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay.	Area Irrigated.
	Rx.	Rx.		Acres.
1890-91 - - - -	1,193,929	142,458	11.9	1,290,817
1891-92 - - - -	1,207,503	120,058	9.9	1,225,150
1892-93 - - - -	1,237,108	146,533	11.8	1,363,660
1893-94 - - - -	1,293,990	145,466	11.2	1,366,193
1894-95 - - - -	1,358,654	142,486	10.5	1,449,784

In Sind the existence of cultivation depends upon irrigation, and there is a constant demand for the canal water. This fact, and the comparatively inexpensive nature of inundation canals, will account for the favourable financial results obtained from the works.

There are four "major" works in operation in Sind, viz., the Desert, Unharwah, and Begari Canals, and the Eastern Nara Works. The revenue from the first-named work only just sufficed to cover the working expenses. The three latter works earned profits at the respective rates of 8.6, 16.0, and 4.4 per cent. on the sums expended on their construction.

The financial results obtained from the Minor Works were even more favourable. The net revenue from the Ghar Canal gave a return of 104.4 per cent. on capital expenditure, and the general percentage on capital yielded by the net revenue from the whole class of these works was 23.03.

The capital expended during the year on the Major Works, which amounted to Rx. 58,116, was chiefly upon the Unharwah, Eastern Nara, and Jamrao Works. On the Minor Works the capital expenditure was Rx. 4,614, and was incurred almost entirely upon the Fuleli Canal.

The most notable event during the year was the sanctioning and commencement of the Jamrao Canal. This important work, which is estimated to cost Rx. 7.2 lakhs, will take off from the Eastern Nara at Jamrao, and will be 117½ miles in length, with one main branch of 65½ miles, and 374½ miles of minor branches, classed as distributaries. It is designed to carry 3,200 cubic feet of water per second in the kharif season, and to irrigate 260,000 acres, situated partly in the Hyderabad and partly in the Thar and Parkar districts.

126 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

IRRIGATION.

Work was proceeding on the new Dhamrao Canal during the year, and the deepening of the Nara supply channel was completed at an expenditure of nearly Rs. 3 lakhs.

Baluchistan.

There are no "major" works in Baluchistan. The class of "minor" works is represented by two schemes now in operation, viz., the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, the former of which has cost Rx. 67,723, and the latter Rx. 93,555.

In the year under review the revenue from the Shebo Canal failed to cover the working expenses; the net revenue from the Khushdil Khan Reservoir was Rx. 863, equal to a return of 0.9 per cent. on the capital expended.

The area irrigated by these two works was 4,930 acres, as compared with 6,251 acres in the preceding year.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

The buildings and roads branch of the Public Works Department embraces all the operations of the Department which are not classed under the special heads of Railways and Irrigation. It includes the extension and maintenance of the road system, the construction and repair of all the buildings required for the proper discharge of the functions of government in all its branches, and a large miscellaneous class of works of public improvement, including light-houses, harbours, embankments, boat bridges, and ferries, and the water supply and sanitation of towns.

The operations of this branch of the Department are classed primarily under two divisions, viz., military and civil works. The military works are executed entirely from Imperial funds.

The expenditure on civil works is chiefly met from provincial and local resources. The classification of the expenditure for 1894-95 under the heads referred to is shown in the following table:—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total in India.	Expenditure in England.	Exchange.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Military Works - - - -	962,203	- - -	- - -	962,203	24,972	20,776	1,007,951
Civil Works - - - -	504,475	1,991,074	1,698,767	4,194,316	82,170	68,364	4,344,850
TOTAL, 1894-95 - - -	1,466,678	1,991,074	1,698,767	5,156,519	107,142	89,140	5,352,801
TOTAL, 1893-94 - - -	1,844,690	2,116,812	1,677,144	5,638,646	104,376	67,830	5,810,852
TOTAL, 1892-93 - - -	1,766,815	2,162,357	1,714,593	5,643,765	126,568	76,147	5,846,480

This statement does not include the outlay from Imperial revenues recorded under the head of Special Defence Works, which amounted to Rx. 458,060 in 1892-93, Rx. 324,974 in 1893-94, and Rx. 217,867 in 1894-95.

The greater part of the expenditure from local funds is absorbed by the maintenance and extension of roads. A portion of this expenditure is under the direct control of the Public Works Department, but the larger part of the local funds outlay under the head of Buildings and Roads, as well as a small portion of the provincial outlay, is under the management of the Civil Department, and is not controlled by the Public Works officers.

The extension of local Government in India has thrown a large portion of the smaller class of public works into the hands of the local boards. Speaking generally, the boards maintain their own establishments, but in the case of any works of unusual difficulty have recourse to the professional skill of the Public Works officers.

MILITARY WORKS.

The total expenditure on Military Works, ordinary and special, amounted to **MILITARY WORKS.** Rx. 1,215,984 in 1894-95, against Rx. 1,547,405 in 1893-94. The cost of Special Defence Works amounted to Rx. 208,033 against Rx. 366,797 in the previous year.

The expenditure of Rx. 1,007,951 on ordinary military works included an outlay of Rx. 310,342 on new works, of Rx. 324,985 on repairs, and of Rx. 275,195 on establishment. Under the head of New Works, additions to the barrack and hospital accommodation for British and native troops cost about Rx. 130,000, while General Cantonment Works figured at Rx. 69,366.

The expenditure of Rx. 208,033 on Special Defence Works was made up as follows :—

	Rx.
Coast Defences - - - - -	30,792
Frontier „ - - - - -	27,816
Armaments - - - - -	149,291
Establishment - - - - -	20,604
Tools and Plant - - - - -	591
	<hr/>
	229,094
Deduct Suspense - - - - -	21,061
	<hr/>
TOTAL - - -	208,033

Of the expenditure under Armaments, no less than Rx. 143,739 was appropriated to Coast Defences, while only Rx. 5,552 was devoted to frontier works.

Inclusive of "Armaments," frontier defences cost Rx. 33,368, and coast defences Rx. 174,531. The largest outlay on the latter was at Aden and Bombay.

The expenditure on land frontier defences was distributed over various points in the Punjab and Baluchistan, nearly all the work, however, being done at Rawalpindi and Attock.

Of the total expenditure on Special Defence Works, the net outlay in India was Rx. 67,322 and the balance was applied to the purchase of heavy guns, ammunition, and stores in England. The latter amount includes a sum of Rx. 1,080 contributed by the Imperial Government towards the defence of Aden.

The total amount expended on Special Defence Works up to the close of 1892-93 (exclusive of contributions from Imperial revenues) was Rx. 4,358,305.

CIVIL WORKS.

The following statement shows the distribution of the total outlay in India on **CIVIL WORKS.** Civil Works among the different provinces :—

EXPENDITURE in India on CIVIL WORKS in 1894-95.

	India General and Political.	Bengal.	North-West Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Burma.		Central Provinces.	Assam.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
					Upper.	Lower.					
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
<i>Expenditure by Public Works Department:</i>											
Civil Buildings - - - -	83,427	113,522	123,789	90,989	93,554	132,380	42,181	21,562	189,408	148,098	938,910
Communications - - - -	42,459	80,798	216,079	168,455	92,650	105,189	86,784	178,215	20,886	199,700	1,191,165
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments.	3,488	5,771	12,382	24,330	7,436	22,872	1,925	9,605	1,984	21,473	111,266
TOTAL Works and Repairs -	79,374	200,091	352,250	283,774	193,640	260,441	130,840	209,382	162,278	369,271	2,241,341
Establishment - - - -	27,778	79,147	128,787	87,225	62,865	62,400	41,862	56,945	52,778	111,043	710,330
Tools and Plant - - - -	2,040	2,286	2,949	5,276	2,331	2,592	1,975	1,077	5,307	7,346	33,179
*Profit and Loss, Suspense, &c. -	-1,301	-12,147	-16,092	-2,917	-2,806	1,825	-551	5,616	-4,357	-5,145	-37,876
TOTAL Expenditure by Public Works Department -	107,891	269,377	467,894	373,358	255,530	327,258	174,126	273,019	216,006	482,515	2,946,974
<i>Expenditure by Civil Department -</i>	5,880	472,122	86,371	16,211	20,868	42,899	17,240	6,503	439,707	139,541	1,247,342
TOTAL Expenditure in India -	113,771	741,499	554,265	389,569	276,398	370,157	191,366	279,522	655,713	622,056	4,194,316

* Under this head has been deducted a sum of Rx. 6,589 for outlay in England from Imperial funds and exchange thereon, and Rx. 69 for charges incurred on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department by the Bombay Public Works Department.

The greater part of the outlay by the Civil Department, shown in the foregoing statement, was expended upon communications. The following abstract shows the total sums expended in India, by both the Public Works Department and the Civil Department, under the three heads of Buildings, Roads, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements. As in the previous statement, Military Works are not included. CIVIL WORKS.

	By Public Works Department.	By Civil Department.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Civil Buildings - - - - -	938,910	99,167	1,038,077
Communications - - - - -	1,191,165	779,415	1,970,580
Miscellaneous Works - - - - -	111,266	152,080	263,346
TOTAL Works and Repairs - - -	2,241,341	1,030,662	3,272,003
Establishment - - - - -	710,330	186,744	897,071
Tools and Plant - - - - -	83,179	7,157	40,336
Profit and Loss, Suspense, &c. - - -	-37,876	22,782	-15,094
TOTAL - - -	2,946,974	1,247,342	4,194,316

The expenditure in England consists to a great extent of furlough and absentee pay and allowances of military and civil officers of the Public Works Department. It also includes the expenses of the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, which amounted in 1894-95 to 26,944*l.* (inclusive of 34*l.*, the cost of alterations to the College buildings). The revenue of this institution for the year was 25,342*l.*

In Bengal, the expenditure on Civil Works in the Buildings and Roads branch, for the year under review, amounted to Rx. 741,499, which was made up as follows:— Beugal.

	Rx.
Imperial - - - - -	20,285
Provincial - - - - -	272,984
Local - - - - -	448,230
Total - - -	741,499

There were no buildings of unusual interest under construction from Imperial Funds. The principal building undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year under review was the new east block of the Indian Museum, for the accommodation of the consulting collections and work-rooms of the Museum and the offices of the Geological Survey.

The other buildings in hand were of the usual class required under the various heads of administration. They included the buildings under construction at Hулursingha for the new head quarters of the Angul District; the enlargement and improvement of Collectors' and Magistrates' and Judges' Courts at various places, and provision of residences. Improvements were carried out in various jails, and particular attention was paid to the water supply. There was also expenditure on various Police buildings and on Colleges and Schools. The construction of a complete set of buildings for the Zanana Mission Hospital at Patna was commenced in April 1894. Additions were made to the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, and the General Hospital, Howrah.

It was decided during the year that a portion of the Government workshops at Sibpur should be handed over to the Civil Engineering College for the purposes of technical education.

130 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

CIVIL WORKS.

The extension and care of the road system in Bengal is very largely in the hands of the District Boards. The most important work during the year was the construction of a bridge over the Balasun river, near Matigara, in the Darjeeling Terai. It consists of 25 spans of 40 feet, and the cost has amounted to Rx. 3,913.

The want of light bridges on the Eastern frontier roads, beyond the Chittagong Hill Tracts, has been much felt both for military and administrative purposes; and the spanning of the Tuichong river, near Demagiri, by means of a 320-foot light iron suspension bridge, was successfully completed before the close of the year under review.

Though the season was comparatively free from mishaps resulting from storms and floods, special repairs were necessary to roads in the Darjeeling Districts, which were blocked by landslips. The Ranchi-Chaibassa Road, which is estimated to cost Rx. 18,807, was practically completed during the year.

The total length of road communication in Bengal maintained by public authorities during 1894-95 was:—

	Metalled Road.	Unmetalled Road.	TOTAL.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Maintained by Public Works Department -	1,168	491	1,659
Local Authorities - - -	3,044	32,171	35,215
TOTAL - - -	4,212	32,662	36,874

North Western Provinces and Oudh.

The expenditure under the head of buildings and roads in the North Western Provinces and Oudh amounted to the following total:—

	Rx.
Imperial Civil Works - - - - -	14,459
Provincial - - - - -	304,862
Local - - - - -	234,944
TOTAL - - -	554,265

The only buildings under construction from Imperial funds that need be mentioned was the quarters for the students of the Forest School at Dehra, and the Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar, Naini Tal, on which an expenditure of Rx. 4,196 was incurred. The buildings under construction from Provincial funds included the additions and alterations to the Medical School Buildings at Agra, as well as those made to the Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal, for the accommodation of the Secretariat Offices. Progress was made with the new kacheri buildings at Naini Tal, which are estimated to cost Rx. 10,937. At Cawnpore the Lady Dufferin Hospital was approaching completion.

In consequence of the transfer of the head quarters of the Ballia district from Ballia to Korantadih, considerable expenditure was incurred in the construction of public buildings, police lines, &c.

Under the head of communications, the most important works were the remodelling of the new tonga road from the Brewery to Naini Tal, and the protective measures which were carried out in connection with the Gohna landslip, which was described in last year's Report. Heavy slips occurred in the Mohan Pass, completely blocking the Roorkee and Landour road, and necessitating considerable outlay on repairs. Much damage was done by floods during the year. The Khandaur bridge, in the Saharuupore district, was much injured, and measures had to be taken for its protection. Floods in the Gumti Valley caused much distress at Lucknow and Jaunpur, and a Public Works officer was deputed to inquire into the causes of the periodical floods which occur in this valley.

An expenditure of Rx. 5,386. was incurred during 1894-95 on works of public utility by private individuals and from private contributions. CIVIL WORKS.

The Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee was transferred during the year from the control of the Public Works Department to that of the Educational Department.

The total expenditure in the Punjab was considerably less than in the preceding year. Under Provincial Works there was a marked decline in the amount expended on Civil Buildings. The amounts expended on buildings and roads respectively were as follows:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.
Civil Buildings - - - - -	Rx. 28,625	Rx. 22,357
Roads - - - - -	26,286	89,095
TOTAL - - - - -	54,911	111,452

The total expenditure in the province is made up as follows:—

	Rx.
Imperial Military - - - - -	63,732
„ Civil - - - - -	33,789
Provincial - - - - -	256,440
Local - - - - -	99,340
Total - - - - -	453,301

The Imperial Civil Works included improvements to the “Retreat” estate at Mushobra, to “Snowdon” at Simla; the construction of buildings at Para Chenar; and providing bridges and causeways on the Latammar-Dera Ismail Khan Section of the North-West Frontier Road.

The chief works undertaken from provincial funds were the construction of a tahsil at Fatehabad; of a combined boarding house for the Central Training College, Normal School, and Central Model School at Lahore; of the Lawrence Asylum barracks at Sanawar; of additional accommodation for the chief court at Lahore; and of revenue, judicial, and police buildings at Muzaffargarh.

The new roads under construction included feeder roads to the Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway, and approach roads to the Haro bridge, and the railway bridge over the Ravi at Shahdera. Expenditure was incurred in metalling various roads, and the new iron girder bridge over the Jhelum at Kohalla was practically completed during the year. Improvements were carried out on the Kangra Valley cart-road, including the bridging of the Guj Torrent.

Some damage was caused by high floods in the Ravi and Jhelum, and the Kalka-Simla and Kangra Valley roads suffered considerably from land-slips.

Under the head of “Works executed from local funds,” may be mentioned the water supplies at Umballa and Simla, the construction of sewage and drainage works at Delhi, Simla, and Lahore, and of the Clock Tower and Ripon Hall at Multan.

In Lower Burma the expenditure for the year was as follows:—

Burma.

	Rx.
Imperial Civil - - - - -	1,931
Provincial - - - - -	277,003
Local - - - - -	91,223
Total - - - - -	370,157

Considerable progress was made during the year on the new Government House, Rangoon. The new Cathedral at Rangoon was completed and brought into use in November 1894; the old Pro-Cathedral or Town Church on the Strand was dismantled, some of the materials being sold, and the rest used for the new Cathedral. The old Field-to-Field Survey Office in Godwin-road, Rangoon, was converted into a building suitable for the accommodation of an engineering

CIVIL WORKS.

engineering school. Some buildings in connection with the new port at Rangoon were finished, and many petty improvements were carried out. The reformatory for juveniles at Insein was practically completed during the year.

The total length of road communication maintained in Lower Burma during the year was 2,866 miles, of which 957 miles were metalled. There were 88 miles of new road opened during the year.

In Upper Burma the expenditure on civil works was as follows:—

	Rx.
Imperial - - - - -	252,002
Local - - - - -	24,396
TOTAL - - - - -	276,398

No civil works of special importance were executed. More police buildings than usual were built during the year, and the principal stations in the Chin Hills were provided with post and telegraph offices, and other necessary public buildings. The Myingyan-Fort Steadman, Maymyo-Lashio, and Ruby Mines roads were improved by metalling some of the soft places. Communications in the Chin Hills were also improved, and some roads in the Bhamo district were re-aligned. The total mileage of open roads in Upper Burma to end of the year was 2,902 miles, of which 199 were metalled. During the year 86 miles of new road were opened.

Central Provinces.

The outlay for the year on civil works in the buildings and roads branch in the Central Provinces was as follows:—

	Rx.
Imperial - - - - -	695
Provincial - - - - -	158,140
Local - - - - -	32,531
TOTAL - - - - -	191,366

There were no works of any importance under construction from Imperial funds. The Provincial works included the construction of new Circuit Houses at Hoshangabad and Betul, and improvements to the gaols at Jubbulpore, Bilaspur, and Narsinghpur.

The total outlay on the making of new roads was Rx. 29,196. A portion of this sum, viz., Rx. 2,963, represented the value of famine relief works carried out with the object of relieving the distress in Saugor and Damoh. The total length of road maintained by the provincial and local authorities was as follows:—

	Miles.
Metalled - - - - -	1,296
Unmetalled - - - - -	6,369
TOTAL - - - - -	7,665

Good progress was made during the year with the Jubbulpore Waterworks extension scheme, which is estimated to cost Rx. 24,828. A commencement was also made with the Khandwa water supply scheme. The estimated cost of this work is about four lakhs of rupees. Water supply schemes for the towns of Wardha, Bhandura, and Harda are now under preparation.

There are two collieries managed by the Provincial Administration, viz., at Warora, in the Chanda District, and at Umaria, in the Rewah State. The total output from the Warora Mines was 112,202 tons, against 120,788 tons in the previous year, showing a decrease of 8,586 tons. The net profit from the working of the colliery was Rx. 3,932, or 1.90 per cent. on the total capital outlay. The Umaria Colliery yielded a net gain of Rx. 1,982, or 1.91 per cent. on the capital expenditure. The output from this colliery was 126,706 tons, against 104,568 tons in 1893-94.

The total expenditure in Assam for the year was as follows :—

CIVIL WORKS.
Assam.

	Rx.
Imperial Civil - - - - -	64,487
Provincial - - - - -	137,454
Local - - - - -	77,581
TOTAL - - - - -	279,522

The expenditure on public works in Assam is mainly devoted to the maintenance and improvement of the road system, the outlay on buildings being comparatively small. The most important work in hand was the Nichuguard-Kohina-Manipur cart-road, the operations during the year being chiefly confined to the section between Mao Thana and Manipur.

An addition of 98 miles was made during the year to the roads in the province. The total mileage of roads at the close of the year was 6,329 miles, of which 241 were Imperial, 2,309 provincial, and 3,779 local. Only 130 miles of the total are metalled; the remainder, though unmetalled, are graded throughout.

The buildings on which expenditure was incurred during the year were generally of an ordinary character. A residence for the Political Agent in Manipur, estimated to cost Rx. 3,100, was commenced, and the enlargement of the Secretariat Press building at Shillong was completed.

The expenditure in the Madras Presidency for the year 1894-95 was as follows :—

Madras.

	Rx.
Imperial, Military - - - - -	7,687
" Civil - - - - -	2,239
Provincial - - - - -	251,051
Local - - - - -	402,423
TOTAL - - - - -	663,400

There were no Imperial works of importance in progress, and the year's expenditure came almost entirely under the head of Provincial Civil Works.

The more important buildings under construction included the Connemara Library in Madras, which was virtually completed, the new Law College, and the additions which are being made to the Presidency College and the old High Court buildings.

The works included under the head of Communications comprised some important roads and bridges in Ganjam, Coimbatore, and Madura.

The question of opening up communication between the upper and lower Palnis and the plains has been under discussion, and a project has been prepared for a road, 45 miles long, from Kodaikanal to Atur, estimated to cost Rx. 40,453.

The length of roads maintained by public authorities in the Madras Presidency during the year 1894-95 is shown in the following statement :—

	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	TOTAL.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Maintained by Public Works Department -	174	248	422
" " Local Authorities -	11,825	10,191	22,016
TOTAL - - -	11,999	10,439	22,438

CIVIL WORKS.

An important feature in the public works of the Madras Presidency, owing to the length of its coast-line, is the maintenance of its harbours and light-houses.

The Madras Harbour Works, the estimate for which has now reached the sum of 127½ lakhs, are very near completion. During the year under review the iron caisson which forms the south pierhead was successfully constructed and placed in position. Both the pierheads have now been constructed, forming an eastern entrance to the harbour, with a width of 516½ feet.

The question of improving the facilities for the landing and shipping of goods at Mangalore and Adirampatam was under investigation during the year, and an iron screw pile pier, estimated to cost Rx. 19,150, is proposed at Tuticorin.

The insanitary condition of the town of Masulipatam has attracted attention, and measures for draining the swamps surrounding the town are under consideration. A scheme is also under preparation for purifying the River Cooum, which is within the limits of the town of Madras, and, in its present insanitary condition, is a standing menace to the health of the inhabitants. The main feature of the project, which is estimated to cost about 8 lakhs of rupees, is the construction of a canal to connect the harbour with the Buckingham Canal.

The question of utilisation of the water power available on the completion of the Periyar irrigation project was, at the request of the Government of Madras, referred by the Secretary of State to the consideration of a special Committee, which met in London. It is estimated that 60,000 horse-power will be available throughout the year for industrial purposes. The Committee suggested that early steps should be taken for giving the utmost possible publicity to the fact that this power would shortly become available, with a view to the submission of practical proposals for its development, there being a great probability of new industries being attracted to the district by the mere existence of a source of power which appeared to the Committee to be one of the cheapest in the world.

Bombay.

The total expenditure on Civil Works in Bombay for the year 1894-95 was as follows:—

	Rx.
Imperial - - - - -	5,985
Provincial - - - - -	333,140
Local - - - - -	282,931
TOTAL - - -	<u>622,056</u>

This expenditure on Civil Works from Imperial funds fell almost entirely under the head of Civil Buildings, but included no works of magnitude. Some extensive alterations and additions to the Town Customs House at Bombay were carried out, and quarters for the Customs preventive officers at Karachi were under construction. Various other official buildings were completed for the Salt and Forest Departments. On the Somali coast the chief Imperial works were the construction of a Customs pier at Berbera and the boring for water in the vicinity of Dadab.

The expenditure from provincial and local funds and contributions on civil buildings was much the same as in the previous year. The works carried out or in progress were for the most part of the usual class of buildings required for the accommodation of the various branches of the administration, and included several new Mámlatdars' and Mahálkaris' kacheris, accommodation for the survey records at Poona and other places, and a district bungalow at Hirekerur in Dhárwár. Record and opium rooms for the agency were under construction at Pálanpur, and quarters for two assistant residents at Aden were completed. A new distillery at Godhra was in progress, and additions and improvements were made to those at Surat and Dhulia, and an embankment to protect the Kotri distillery was under construction.

Attention was given during the year to the condition of various buildings of archæological interest, and outlay was incurred in special repairs to the Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Roza at Bijapur, and the restoration of the remains at Ahmedabad. Of educational buildings, additions and alterations were made to the Mahálakshmi College at Ahmedabad and the College of Science at Poona, and

and at the latter place quarters for students in the Deccan College were in progress. Work was in progress at the Gujarat College buildings at Ahmedabad, and at the high schools in Bombay, Poona, Dhulia, Hyderabad, and Karachi. CIVIL WORKS.

There was some expenditure on ecclesiastical buildings at Byculla and Poona, and a new cemetery was completed at Sukkur.

The buildings carried out for the Department of Law and Justice included court-houses at Kalyan and Poona.

The civil jail and central prison at Hyderabad, and the central prison at Ahmedabad, were completed, and additions and alterations were made to the jails at Yeravda, Dharwar, and Bijapur. Several police buildings were in progress or completed during the year, including the new offices and lines at Bombay, estimated to cost over 3 lakhs of rupees, and the lines for the city police at Poona.

The Morarbhai Vrijbhukandas Hospital at Surat was commenced, and the civil hospital and medical school at Hyderabad were practically completed. A new wing was added to the Public Works building at Bombay. Numerous local fund and municipal buildings, chiefly school-houses and dispensaries, were in hand during the year.

The outlay on communications was rather larger than in the previous year. The most important new roads in hand were the Petlad-Cambay road in Kaira, the Mahim-Vada road in Thana, the Bhusaval-Jalgaon road in Khandesh, the Kavgad-Kempvad-Athni road, and that from the Dhupdal station to the Gokak mills in Belgaum, and the Gersappa-Mysore frontier road in Kanara. Among the more important bridges in progress may be mentioned the bridge on the Bombay road over the Mula at Dapuri, and the bridge on the Agra road across the Godaveri at Nasik.

The length of the roads maintained by the Public Works Department during the year was as follows:—

	Metalled.	Muram and Village Roads.
	Miles.	Miles.
From Imperial and Provincial Funds -	2,175	1,578
„ Local Funds - - - -	818	2,901
Total . . .	2,993	4,479

The works of miscellaneous public improvement included a large project for the water supply of Surat. The other large water works in progress were those at Dhulia, Hubli, and Panvel. Other projects were under consideration. The works for the protection of the City of Surat from the floods of the Tapti were nearly completed.

The expenditure from all sources on public works in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year under review amounted to Rx. 195,692. There were no Imperial works in progress deserving special notice. The provincial works included the usual class of buildings required in the administration of Government, as well as the construction and repair of roads. The length of road maintained during the year by the Provincial Public Works Department was 979¾ miles. Berar.

The schemes for supplying water to the towns of Akola and Secunderabad were in progress during the year.

In Coorg there were no works in progress of sufficient importance to call for individual notice. The expenditure for the year on civil works amounted to Rx. 17,965, of which Rx. 15,764 was met from Imperial funds, and the remainder from local resources. Coorg.

The length of road maintained by the Public Works Department was 178 miles from Imperial funds, and 131 miles from local funds.

NATIVE STATES.

NATIVE STATES.

A full account of the public works operations in the districts under Native administration in India cannot be given owing to the want of information in the case of some of the larger and more independent States. They include, however, many works of great public utility, and some of large size, in many cases carried out by European engineers lent by the British Government.

Central India.

The approximate expenditure in the Public Works Department of the Central India Agency in 1894-95 was 38 lakhs of rupees. The main outlay was incurred upon communications. The total length of road communication maintained by the Public Works Department during the year was 825 miles.

The operations of the Public Works Department in the Agency have been much reduced by the transfer to the chief Native States of the care of the metalled roads in their territories, which has been noticed in previous years' reports. The duties of the Public Works Department lie not only in maintaining important lines of communication, such as the Agra and Bombay, Nimach and Mhow, and Mowgong and Sutna roads, and in designing and executing projects within territories which are too intermixed or too impoverished to be treated on the footing of the larger States, but also in advising the States that are capable of executing their own projects as to the direction in which their efforts may be most usefully exerted, and in inspecting the work done by the larger States on behalf of the Imperial Government.

In Gwalior the most important works in hand were the Bina-Guna and Bhopal-Ujjain Railways. The expense of the latter, which up to 31st March 1895 amounted to Rx. 604,280, is partly met by the Bhopal Durbar.

The expenditure on other public works was about Rx. 116,990. Among the more important civil works in hand may be mentioned the Victoria College and Memorial Hospital, and the Maharaja's palace at Ujjain.

The expenditure in Indore on public works amounted to Rx. 28,511, and included no work of magnitude.

In Bhopal the Lansdowne Hospital for Women was opened by Her Highness the Begum in May 1894.

The total length of road communication maintained by the Native States in the Central Indian Administration was 923 miles.

Rajputana.

The expenditure during 1894-95 on public works in Rajputana, excluding the outlay on irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere-Mérwara, amounted, so far as is known, to Rx. 491,242, of which Rx. 462,975 was expended by the Native States.

In nearly all the States from which returns are received the works are carried out under the supervision of public works officers lent by the Imperial Government.

In Meywar, the most important public work was the construction of a railway to connect the capital of Oodeypore with the Rajputana Malwa Railway at Chitor. Expenditure was incurred on the Lansdowne Hospital, the new Zenana Palace, the Sujjangarh Palace, and among irrigation works, the Connaught Bund at Oodeypore. In Marwar the expenditure on public works, including the Jodhpore and Bikanir Railways, amounted to Rx. 93,374. There are 364 miles of railway in this State, which during the year under review yielded a net profit equal to 8.87 per cent. on the capital outlay. The largest irrigation work in the State is the Jaswantsagar tank and canals, which are now practically complete. The Chopasni tank and Kailana canal were in hand.

The largest item of expenditure in Jeypore State was irrigation. There are 136 works of irrigation in this State, and the Chaparwara Sagar, one of the chief works, with a drainage area of 230 square miles, and a storage capacity of 1,241 million cubic feet, was practically completed during the year. Ulwar expended Rx. 37,129; Kotah, Rx. 32,276; Jhallawar, Rx. 9,830; and Bikanir, Rx. 39,790, on public works. About 1,660 miles of road were maintained by the Native States during the year, and over 740 miles by the Imperial Government.

In

In the Native States under the control of the Madras Government there was no event of importance to notice during the year in connection with public works. NATIVE STATES.
Madras.

In Travancore the total expenditure was Rx. 144,337, of which Rx. 39,208 was upon communications and Rx. 25,293 upon buildings. Seventeen hundred and seventy-three miles of road were maintained during the year.

In Cochin the outlay was Rx. 39,223.

The Government of Bombay exercises political control over some 350 Native States, presenting numerous gradations of size, wealth, and civilisation. Bombay.

Leaving out of account the railways, which are dealt with in a separate section, the amounts expended by the Native States in Bombay on public works during the year were generally small, and, excepting the Lalpuri water-works, there were no individual works of unusual importance to be recorded. The most important group of Native States lies in North Gujarát, and covers an area of about 44,000 square miles. Of the Chief States included in this area, Cutch expended Rx. 16,139, Palanpur Rx. 6,333, and Radhanpur, Rx. 5,487. In the Káthiáwár States the outlay in public works amounted to Rx. 223,496, Bhávnagar heading the list with an expenditure of Rx. 77,109. The most important public work undertaken was the Lalpuri irrigation and water supply project in the Rajkot State, estimated to cost about 3¼ lakhs of rupees. Various small sums were devoted to public works in Cambay, Rewa Kántha, and Nárukot.

In the groups of Native States comprised in South Gujarat and North and South Konkim, there is nothing in the public works expenditure to call for detailed notice. The largest amount expended was in Janjira, where there was an outlay of Rx. 6,293. The same remark applies to the States in the Deccan and South Mahrátha country. The largest items were an expenditure of Rx. 41,165 in Kolhapur, and of Rx. 11,371 in the Sangli State.

XI.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

POST OFFICE.

THE receipts and charges of the Post Office for the last two years, as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, are given in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Net Charge.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1893-94 - - - -	1,557,597	1,558,281	—	684
1894-95 - - - -	1,631,746	1,606,034	25,714	—

If indirect expenditure in connection with the Post Office were added, on the one hand, and a deduction made, on the other hand, of the charges for the District Post (the receipts under which head are not credited to the Post Office), the net financial result would be a surplus of Rx. 75,083.

The extent of the sphere of operations of the Post Office, and its develop-

YEAR.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Length of Postal Lines.
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.
1892-93 - - - -	8,832	13,292	3,837	80,472
1893-94 - - - -	8,978	13,975	3,970	80,366
1894-95 - - - -	9,243	15,009	4,143	83,597
Increase in 1894-95 over } 1893-94.	265	1,127	173	3,231

ment during the last three years, are shown in the table in the margin. These figures are exclusive of the District Post, of which the Post Offices increased from 1,409 in 1893-94 to 1,471 in 1894-95, the letter-boxes from 2,647 to 3,100, and the staff of village postmen from 3,047 to 3,109.

The increase in postal lines was chiefly under the head of runner and country boat lines. Under the head of railways there was an increase of 356 miles, almost entirely due to the opening of new sections of railway in various parts of the country. In addition to the 83,597 miles of Imperial Postal

YEAR.	Letters (including Postcards).	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Book and Pattern Packets.	TOTAL.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1893-94 - - - -	326,862,319	26,363,793	2,339,416	14,702,537	370,267,965
1894-95 - - - -	347,149,859	28,144,707	2,561,572	16,247,609	394,103,747
Increase - - - -	20,287,640	1,780,914	222,156	1,545,122	23,835,632

lines shown in the statement, there were 35,800 miles of District Post lines, and 774 miles of political lines administered by the Imperial Post Office, so that the total length of the lines over which mails were conveyed was 120,171 miles at the close of 1894-95, as compared with 116,607 miles at the close of the previous year.

The general correspondence returns, of which a summary is given above, show an increase of over 23 millions of articles carried by post in 1894-95, as compared with 1893-94. Of this increase over 11½ millions were due to postcards, which represent nearly one-half of the entire number of communications passing through the post, and over 8½ millions to letters. There is every reason to anticipate that, in a few years, the total number of postcards will exceed the total number of paid letters, and this was actually the case during the year under review in Bengal, Bombay, and the Punjab.

In

In the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, each person received on an average nearly three postal articles, in Burma and the Punjab nearly two, and in Bengal, Madras, and Assam, rather more than one. The number of letters and postcards per head of population for the whole of India, which has not yet reached two, is the same as the number in Russia, which stands at the bottom of the list of European countries.

The letters and postcards despatched from India to the United Kingdom in 1894-95 are estimated at 3,030,941, against 2,920,744 in 1893-94, or an increase of 3.77 per cent. Those received in India from the United Kingdom are estimated at 3,208,899, against 3,151,357 in the previous year, or an increase of 1.83 per cent.

As the statistics of correspondence exchanged between India and foreign countries are taken only once in three years, alternately in May and November, there is nothing to add to the observations in the summary for 1893-94, which was based on the figures for the period from May 1890 to November 1893.

The parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom formed more than 77 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic. There was an increase of 3,668 in the parcels exchanged through the British Post Office; but a decrease of 973 in those exchanged through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. The number of parcels exchanged between India and foreign countries in 1894-95 was 48,653, as compared with 40,327 in the previous year. The increase in the parcel-exchange between India and non-European countries is due partly to the continued growth of the value-payable parcel business with Ceylon and partly to the importation of cigarettes from Egypt by private consumers.

The receipts from the insurance of letters and parcels were Rx. 21,844, as compared with Rx. 21,071 in the preceding year. The number of insured articles was greater by 1.83 per cent. The decrease in the total amount of fees, which took place in consequence of the introduction, on the 1st May 1890, of a limit of Rs. 1,000 to the value for which a postal article can be insured, has now been nearly made up by the increase in the number of articles insured. In Bombay, there was a considerable decrease, explained by the fact that fewer parcels of silver bullion were transmitted by post than in the previous year. The amount paid as compensation was Rx. 337, being 1.54 per cent. of the insurance fees, as compared with Rx. 203 and 1.44 per cent. in 1893-94. The number of articles sent by the value-payable post was nearly 1,736,000, and the amount declared for recovery by the Post Office from the addressees was Rx. 1,993,427. Nearly two-fifths of the entire business of the year was transacted in the Bengal circle, which practically means Calcutta. Under the arrangement with Ceylon for the transaction of value-payable business, which was introduced in 1891, 14,455 articles of the aggregate value of Rx. 14,106 were despatched from India to Ceylon. The number and value of inland money orders issued in India, including telegraphic money orders, but excluding transactions with Native States, increased respectively from 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions and Rx. 18,353,000 in 1893-94 to 9 $\frac{2}{5}$ millions and Rx. 19,431,000 in 1894-95, and the commission realised, from nearly Rx. 230,000 to nearly Rx. 245,000. The plan of remittance in use in India is the payment of money orders at the homes of the persons to whom they are sent. The average value of an inland money order was Rs. 20. 10., against Rs. 20. 15. 5. in the previous year. The application of the money order system to the remittance of land revenue continues to make steady progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. There was an increase in the amount of rent remitted by money orders in the Lower Provinces of Bengal as well as the Central Provinces, but the progress reported last year in the working of the system in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was not sustained in 1894-95. There was a sustained advance in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the system of making remittances of miscellaneous Government dues through the agency of the Post Office, and the system has been introduced into the Punjab.

In the money-order transactions with Native States there was a decrease of a little over 2 lakhs of rupees in the value of the issues in those States, but an increase of nearly 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees in the value of payments in the States.

POST OFFICE.

The amount remitted by telegraphic money orders in 1894-95 was Rx. 1,359,548, against Rx. 1,247,223 in the previous year.

The remittances from India to the United Kingdom by money orders fell from 166,679*l.* in 1893-94 to 143,040*l.* in 1894-95. Those from the United Kingdom to India increased from 84,765*l.* to 90,082*l.*

The number of accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks rose from 574,050 in 1893-94 to 611,947 in 1894-95; the deposits fell from Rx. 4,407,275 to Rx. 4,311,698; the withdrawals rose from Rx. 4,253,812 to Rx. 4,403,191; and the interest fell from Rx. 293,496 to Rx. 227,553. The balance at the credit of depositors at the close of 1893-94 stood, however, at Rx. 8,401,792 against Rx. 8,265,732 at the close of 1893-94. The average balance at the credit of each depositor was Rs. 137.29, as compared with Rs. 143.98 in the previous year. Of the total number of accounts nearly 90.55 per cent. were held by natives. Notwithstanding the reduction of the rate of interest from 3½ to 3¼ per cent. from 1st April 1894, there was an increase in the amount of Savings Bank accounts of over 13½ lakhs.

During 1894-95 the total amount invested in Government securities by Savings Bank depositors through the agency of the Post Office was Rx. 24,650, against Rx. 37,910 in the preceding year; and the balance of securities in the hands of the Comptroller General at the close of the year was Rx. 47,220, compared with Rx. 45,030 on the 31st March 1894.

The arrangement for the sale of Government quinine to the poorer classes through the agency of the Post Office is now in operation in Bengal, Assam, the Central Provinces, Berar, the Punjab, and Rajputana. In the lower provinces of Bengal more than two million packets, each containing 5 grains of quinine, were sold to the public at Post Offices, and the amount remitted to the supplying depôts was Rx. 2,762, as compared with Rx. 2,076 in 1893-94.

The system of paying the pensions of Native Army pensioners through the agency of the Post Office, in the Punjab, continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of pensioners paid during the year was 22,801, and the amount paid to them was Rx. 162,310.

TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPHS.

The following statement refers to the whole of the telegraph system under the control of the Government of India, but excludes the Indo-European Department, extending from Karachi to Teheran, for which, as usual, a separate account is given. The system now consists of 44,648 miles of line, 138,256 miles of wire, and 271 miles of cable.

During the year Rx. 78,330 were added to the capital expenditure, of which the greater portion was for new lines, the net additions to the system during the year comprising 1,941 miles of line and 4,001 miles of wire. The total capital outlay at the close of the year stood at Rx. 5,738,429.

The number of telegraph offices open to the public at the end of the year, including those not maintained by the Department, was 3,807, of which 1,362 were departmental or combined offices, and 2,445 were on railways and canals; the net addition to the number of offices during the year was 148.

The following statement shows for a period of five years the progress that has been made in extending public telegraphic communication:—

	Capital Expenditure.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Miles of Cable.	Offices Opened.		
					Departmental Ordinary and Postal combined.	Railway and Canal.	TOTAL.
Up to beginning of 1890-91 -	Rx. 4,827,309	35,279	106,139	230	880	1,411	2,291
During 1890-91 - - -	196,858	1,791	7,373	21	69	17	86
„ 1891-92 - - -	194,212	1,555	6,847	2	52	-33	19
„ 1892-93 - - -	216,281	2,405	6,092	21	99	58	157
„ 1893-94 - - -	225,437	1,677	8,004	-	124	58	182
„ 1894-95 - - -	78,330	1,941	4,001	-3	138	10	148
To end of 1894-95 - -	5,738,429	44,648	138,256	271	1,362	1,521	2,883

A general view of the operations of the Department in 1894-95, in comparison with the results of the four previous years' working, will be gained from the following statement:—

TELEGRAPHS.

YEAR.	Number of Messages during Year.	Gross Receipts, including State Messages, but excluding <i>pro forma</i> Revenue.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net to Gross Receipts.	Dividend on Capital.	Capital Outlay during the Year.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.
1890-91 - -	3,407,100	678,301	468,880	209,421	—	4.17	196,858
1891-92 - -	3,808,998	738,028	483,429	254,599	—	4.88	194,212
1892-93 - -	3,981,411	753,172	515,699	237,472	—	4.37	216,291
1893-94 - -	4,184,790	791,852	530,476	261,376	—	4.61	225,437
1894-95 - -	4,391,226	792,510	569,321	223,189	—	3.89	78,330

The whole of the annual expenses connected with the telegraphs in India, whether incurred on capital account for the construction of new lines, or on revenue account for the maintenance and working of the system, are defrayed from the revenues of the Government of India. In 1894-95 the receipts of the Department were sufficient to cover both the working expenses and the amount expended on capital account, and there was therefore no net charge on Government revenues.

The receipts of the year under review have been abnormally reduced by a large payment to the East Indian Railway Company on account of a reduction in their rentcharges. This transaction, though adjusted wholly in the present year, had reference to several previous years as well, and the refund has therefore unduly depressed the financial results of 1894-95, which would otherwise have been fairly normal.

On the whole, the operations of the Department for the year continued satisfactory. There was an increase in the revenue receipts over the figures for the previous year, the improvement being under all heads, with the exception of the receipts from railways and canals.

The following figures show for the last two years the division of the traffic between State and Private and between Inland and Foreign messages respectively:—

Class of Telegrams.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State Inland - - - - -	508,226	Rx. 109,000	585,571	Rx. 115,285
" Foreign - - - - -	6,695	6,114	6,804	5,699
TOTAL STATE - - -	604,921	115,114	592,375	120,984
Private Inland - - - - -	3,031,993	305,229	3,231,555	321,597
" Foreign - - - - -	547,876	186,752	567,296	201,605
TOTAL PRIVATE - - -	3,579,869	491,981	3,798,851	523,202
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,184,790	607,095	4,391,226	644,186

The increasing use of telegraphy by the Indian public is measured by the growth of the inland private traffic, and it is satisfactory to find that in the year under review this class of traffic, when compared with the figures of the preceding year, increased by 6.58 per cent. in number, and 5.3 per cent. in value.

142 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORALS AND MATERIAL

TELEGRAPHS.

value. The following statement shows the development of the revenue from the inland private traffic for the past 10 years :—

	Rx.
1885-86 - - - - -	163,816
1886-87 - - - - -	181,779
1887-88 - - - - -	198,181
1888-89 - - - - -	223,151
1889-90 - - - - -	227,830
1890-91 - - - - -	245,328
1891-92 - - - - -	269,542
1892-93 - - - - -	288,856
1893-94 - - - - -	305,229
1894-95 - - - - -	321,597

In foreign private telegrams there is also an increase over the figures for the previous year, of 19,420 in number, and of Rx. 14,852 in value.

The revenue from trans-Indian traffic exhibits a satisfactory rise to Rs. 8,29,803 in the year under review, thus exceeding by Rs. 98,250 the figure of Rs. 7,31,553 at which the revenue stood in 1890-91, prior to the reduction in the transit rates.

The messages sent in the service of the State constituted 13.5 per cent. of the whole number, and the payments made by the Government on account of them made up nearly 19 per cent. of the total message revenue of the Department.

The following figures show the division of the Inland traffic into the three classes of Urgent, Ordinary, and Deferred, during the last two years :—

	PERCENTAGES.					
	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
State - - - - -	11.40	9.74	21.39	19.95	67.21	70.31
Private - - - - -	5.83	5.84	40.09	41.01	54.08	53.15
Press - - - - -	5.21	4.85	21.44	22.46	73.35	72.69

The deferred class of messages appears to be still growing in popularity.

The strength of the signalling establishment at the close of the year was 3,425, of whom 1,664 were departmental officers, 340 British military signallers, and 1,400 postal clerks.

The speed of transmission of messages over the principal main routes was well maintained. There was a considerable improvement in speed between Calcutta and Bombay, and a slight improvement as regards the Calcutta-Kurrachee and Bombay-Madras circuits. As regards the Calcutta-Madras circuit, the improvement due to better maintenance, and the use of the Melhuish transformer, commented on last year, was fully maintained, and a marked advance resulted from the erection of a new 300-lb. copper wire, fitted with transformers, between the two Presidency towns *via* Nagpur and the Dhond-Manmad railway. The number of complaints received relating to the Indian Telegraph Department was 1,594, equivalent to 0.033 of the total number of messages, of which 975 were admitted. Of those admitted, 210 applied to non-delivery, 215 to delay, and 254 to mistakes. The number of messages that for various causes could not be delivered amounted to 13,255, equivalent to 0.242 of the total number received for transmission. The total number of interruptions to communications amounted to 2,277, which shows a slight increase over the previous year; the total duration of the interruptions was however less.

The number of telegraphic money orders rose to 121,618 from 115,440 in the previous year. On the 1st May 1893, the exchange of telegraphic money orders with Ceylon was commenced, and in addition to the figures given above, the total number of orders sent and received during the year under review amounted to 4,546 compared with 1,949 in the previous year.

The

The Inland Press telegrams sent numbered 26,202, of the value of TELEGRAPHS. Rs. 1,02,804, against 26,340, valued at Rs. 1,01,826, in the previous year. The Foreign Press messages numbered 3,094, and the Indian share of the charges thereon amounted to Rs. 18,678.

As regards electrical improvements, Cardew's vibrating sounders, used in connection with telephones, proved most valuable in disposing of the whole of the Indo-Ceylon traffic for nine months through a faulty cable containing a dead-earth fault, which had rendered the cable useless with ordinary instruments.

The adaptation of Mr. Melhuish's transformer instruments to quadruplex as well as duplex working has been steadily extended, and the novelty and value of the invention have been favourably reported on by Professor Ayrton, F.R.S.

The use of the telephone continues to show satisfactory progress.

At the end of the year 1894 there were 1,407 subscribers and 1,432 exchange connections to the telephone companies at Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Madras, Moulmein and Rangoon. There were also 30 exchanges and 260 exchange connections under the control of the Telegraph Department.

The new line from Srinagar to Astor, 197 miles in length, over the Tragbal (11,000 feet) and Burzil (13,500 feet) passes, which had been partially constructed in 1892-93 and 1893-94, was completed into Astor during the season of 1894-95 between the months of June and October. As this line is subject to interruption from avalanches and other causes, specially equipped and fully manned offices are maintained at Gurais and Minimarg, between the Tragbal and Burzil passes, solely for the purpose of restoring communication, while establishments for similar duties are maintained at the Bandipur and Astor offices which are situated beyond the passes on the east and west respectively. The Kashmir State line from Astor to Gilgit, 62 miles, was taken over by the Telegraph Department and put into as good order as possible.

A junction was effected in March 1895 between Bhamo and Tong-yueh (Momiën), the frontier stations of the Indian and Chinese telegraph systems, thus establishing direct overland telegraphic communication between India and China. It is expected that in the immediate future this route for messages for stations in China will offer many advantages, especially for local traffic, between Burma and Western China.

A line of 149 miles was constructed from Hardwar to the Gohna Lake. The object of the line was to enable warning to be given of the impending flood in the Alaknanda Valley from the bursting of the natural dam forming the lake. Having served this purpose the line has been dismantled.

The india-rubber cable of 1867 between India and Ceylon having become unserviceable, a guttapercha cable, 33.75 miles in length, manufactured in the Indo-European Telegraph Department factory at Karachi, was laid in its place during the year.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The system of telegraph lines and cables connecting the terminus of the Indo-European Company's telegraphs at Teheran with the Indian Government system at Karachi, is known as the Indo-European Government Telegraph Department, and consists of two parts, one, designated the Persian Gulf Section, extending from Karachi to Bushire, with a branch to Fào, where a connection is made with the Ottoman Government line; and the other, called the Persian section, extending from Bushire to Teheran. It comprises 1,717 knots of cable, 1,377 miles of line, and 3,424 miles of wire, exclusive of the Persian Government line from Teheran to Mashed, 568 miles, which is maintained by the Department.

INDO-EUROPEAN
TELEGRAPH
DEPARTMENT.

The administration of the Indo-European Department, which in 1888 was amalgamated with the general telegraph system of India, was re-transferred to London, with effect from 1st April 1893. It has been found convenient to maintain separate accounts for this Department, partly for the sake of comparison with previous years, and partly because the conditions under which the

144 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

INDO-EUROPEAN
TELEGRAPH
DEPARTMENT.

Indo-European lines are worked, and the influences affecting the traffic are completely different from those prevailing on the Indian telegraph system generally.

The capital account of the Department, which stood at Rx. 1,144,619 at the beginning of the year under review, amounted at its close to Rx. 1,144,288, a decrease of Rx. 331, which was due to a reduction of the stores balance.

The financial results of working the Department, as compared with the four preceding years, were as follows:—

YEAR.	Total Capital Outlay.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of	
					Net Receipts to Capital.	Expenditure to Gross Receipts.
1890-91	Rx. 1,143,324	Rx. 106,346	Rx. 107,220	Rx. —87½	—	100·8
1891-92	1,151,509	116,648	99,844	16,204	1·40	86·0
1892-93	1,145,969	130,251	86,484	43,767	3·80	66·3
1893-94	1,144,619	135,085	86,060	49,025	4·28	63·7
1894-95	1,144,288	157,042	82,689	74,353	6·50	52·6

The traffic actually carried by the Department shows an increase over the previous year of 37,109 words, while the message revenue increased from Rx. 133,691 to Rx. 156,061; but miscellaneous revenue decreased by Rx. 4,136 due chiefly to less realisations in England from the sale of old cable core.

Owing to the Joint Purse Arrangement which has existed since 1878-79 between the Department and the Eastern and Indo-European Telegraph Companies, the amount shown as gross receipts does not correspond with the actual traffic earnings of the Department, which in 1894-95 amounted to Rx. 181,491.

The Indo-European route actually carried more traffic than its fixed share under the Joint Purse Agreement, with the result that 8,255l. had to be refunded by the Department to the other partners, against 8,142l. in the previous year. There was also a further refund under the Australasian Message Fund Agreement.

Expenditure showed a decrease of Rx. 3,371, principally due to reduced outlay in line and cable maintenance.

The share of Revenue drawn out by the Department under the Joint Purse Agreement has steadily increased since the agreement came into operation, and has in the year under review reached the highest sum yet recorded.

From the 1st January 1894 a supplemental agreement came into force, which gave the Department a larger share in the receipts from Indian traffic. The proportions in which the total receipts are divided between the different parties to the Joint Purse Agreement are shown in the following statement:—

Administration.	Indian Receipts.		Trans-India Receipts.
	To 1894.	From 1894.	
Eastern Telegraph Company	60·39	59·82	80·53
Indo-European Telegraph Company	22·34	22·12	12·03
Department	17·27	18·06	7·44

The general working of the lines and cables in Persia and the Persian Gulf has been very satisfactory, the total interruptions on the Departmental lines only amounting to 2 days 17 hours and 35 minutes. In addition to this, however,

INDO-EUROPEAN
TELEGRAPH
DEPARTMENT.

Indo-European Company's line was totally interrupted for 4 days 2 hours and 35 minutes. The average rate of transmission between the United Kingdom and Teheran maintains its high standard, and the accuracy of transmission shows an improvement on last year, the percentage of errors being only 284 against 374 in 1893-94.

It is pointed out that the average length of "private and commercial" messages has again fallen to 12.67 words against 13.54 in the previous year, and an average of 13.15 in the past seven years. This tends to prove the continued increase and improvement of codes, and it is estimated by the telegraph companies that code words at the present time contain on an average from 15 to 20 ordinary words.

The Turkish route still works very badly, and the lines between Constantinople and Fào were interrupted for no less than 150 days during the year. The Fào-Bushire cable was also interrupted for 18 days and 13 hours and 32 minutes, owing to the break occurring when the Departmental steamer was in dock at Bombay.

In addition to the Departmental work, the cable steamers laid a new cable between India and Ceylon for the Indian Telegraph Department; this was made up in the factory at Manora.

EDUCATION AND LITERATURE.

EDUCATIONAL institutions in India are of two classes—

(1.) Those in which the course of study conforms to the standard prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the University, and which either undergo inspection by the Department, or else regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department, or by the University. These institutions are called "public," but may be under either public or private management. To the latter class, for example, belong those "aided schools," receiving grants from Government or from local or municipal boards, which occupy so important a place in the primary system of Madras, Bengal, and Burma.

(2.) Those which do not fulfil the above conditions, and which are called "private."

The system of education operates, generally speaking, through three grades of institutions, viz. :—

(1.) Primary schools, which aim at the teaching of reading, writing, and such elementary knowledge as will enable a peasant to look after his own interests.

(2.) Secondary schools, which are divided into English and vernacular. Those in which English forms part of the regular course of study of all the scholars, or at least of all the scholars in the higher classes, are counted as English schools; if English is an optional subject only, they are reckoned as vernacular.

(3.) Colleges.

Bengal.

Public institutions in Bengal increased by 2,185, and the pupils attending them by 87,422, during the year under review; and this increase was common to all classes of schools, but did not extend to colleges. Of all boys of a school-going age 27·9 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 2·0 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 26·4 and 1·9, respectively.

The number of students in colleges has decreased since 1893-94 from 6,240 to 6,122. The number who appeared at the first Arts examination in 1895 was 2,817, of whom 1,162 were successful. Of 1,352 candidates for the degree of B.A., 417 passed, whilst in the previous year 484 passed out of 1,347. For the degree of M.A., 144 candidates presented themselves for examination, and 52 were successful. The total expenditure on collegiate institutions was about Rx. 72,087, of which about Rx. 29,087 was contributed from public funds and Rx. 31,049 was realised by fees.

The number of secondary schools rose during the year from 2,373 to 2,379, and the number of pupils from 198,736 to 206,989. The increase occurred chiefly in middle English schools. The total expenditure on secondary schools was Rx. 279,539, of which Rx. 50,974 was public money. Institutions under public management continued to hold the first place, with an average of 67 per cent. of successful candidates at the University entrance examination, the percentage for aided and unaided schools being about 40; but there was an improvement all round.

It is satisfactory to notice that a perceptible improvement has been observed in the *morale* of the pupils, and a taste for physical exercise is slowly growing up amongst the rising generation throughout the Province.

In primary schools for native boys the returns show an increase of 2,015 schools as compared with 1893-94, while the number of pupils has risen by 75,903. The number of upper primary schools has increased during the year, and has been

been steadily growing in the last five years. The expenditure from public funds on primary schools was Rx. 104,176 in 1894-95, of which Rx. 21,561 was contributed from provincial revenues and Rx. 82,614 from district funds.

District Boards are beginning to recognise the value of technical education, and to establish industrial schools and found scholarships to enable promising pupils to finish their education at the Engineering College at Sibpur. Drawing has been made a compulsory subject in training schools with marked success.

The only point calling for special notice in regard to European education is the large proportion of scholars in the Roman Catholic schools. This is now more than 51 per cent. of all the European and Eurasian scholars in the province, though only about 30 per cent. of the European and Eurasian population of Bengal profess the Roman Catholic religion. The total number of scholars of this class has increased in the last 10 years by more than 33 per cent.

The number of Muhammadan pupils at public institutions has increased from 359,147 in 1893-94 to 397,879, and their percentage from 25.3 to 26.5. This exceptional increase is perhaps to some extent attributable to the general agricultural prosperity of the year; for the bulk of the Muhammadan community in the Lower Provinces are agriculturists, and it has been found that their attendance at school varies with the state of the crops.

Female education also has made considerable progress, the number of schools having risen from 2,999 to 3,216, and of pupils from 94,720 to 102,120.

There were 4,891 public institutions, attended by 218,278 scholars, in the North-West Provinces and Oudh in 1894-95, the figures for the previous year being 4,902 and 232,806. The attendance at private schools also decreased, and the total number of scholars at all institutions fell from 301,609 to 295,344. The percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age is deplorably low, and fell from 7.93 in the previous year to 7.76; the corresponding percentage in the case of girls is only .37.

North-Western
Provinces and
Oudh.

The expansion of university and high education observed in 1893-94 has been maintained, the number of university students being now 2,973 as against 2,922. Of 38 candidates for the M.A. examination, 27 passed; of 316 for the B.A., 206; and of 773 for the intermediate, 271. The results would be satisfactory if it did not appear that there is a danger of this class of education being fostered to the neglect, or at the expense, of that primary vernacular education which alone can touch the masses of the people.

There were 211 Anglo-Vernacular schools, with 28,368 pupils. Under the head of vernacular schools for boys there has been an increase in the number of schools from 4,296 to 4,306, but a decrease in the number of pupils from 185,828 to 183,177. The decrease is observable in all sections except the upper primary.

The total expenditure incurred by public institutions during the year was Rx. 360,450, as against Rx. 361,293 in the previous year. It is to be regretted that the contributions from municipal funds and fees (except in the case of aided colleges) do not improve.

The state of education in the North-West Provinces and Oudh compares very unfavourably with that in the rest of India. In the number of children receiving education of any kind, and in the proportion of children receiving a simple education in their own vernacular, these provinces stand at the bottom of the whole list. In the matter of expenditure they occupy much the same position. In total expenditure as measured by population they fall below all but the Central Provinces and Upper Burma. In average cost for each pupil they exceed all others. In respect of income from fees they stand last of all. And it further appears that there is a want of due arrangement for the training and supply of properly qualified teachers, which naturally affects the quality of such education as is given.

There were in the Punjab, in 1894-95, nearly 700 fewer schools and colleges, and nearly 3,000 fewer scholars, than in the previous year; but the falling off is for the most part nominal, being confined to private institutions, and found principally in those devoted to teaching the Koran by rote. In round numbers, about 260,000 persons out of a total population of 20,000,000 are being

Punjab.

EDUCATION.

educated to a greater or less extent, and of these about three-fourths obtain instruction in "public" institutions. The proportion of boys who attend school to those of school-going age is about 14 per cent., and the corresponding ratio for girls is 1.76. The total expenditure on schools decreased during the year by more than a lakh; about one-third of the entire charge was contributed by Provincial and Imperial Revenues, the share of the latter being less than 5 per cent. The number of students who presented themselves at the University Intermediate Arts Examination was 464, of whom 259 passed; in the B.A. examination, 74 passed out of 204, or 36 per cent., as against 57 per cent. last year; only 12 out of 32 qualified as Masters of Arts. The experiment of providing an advanced education through the medium of the Oriental languages, which has been tried by means of the Oriental College, has proved very costly, and cannot on the whole be regarded as successful. It is noteworthy that two-thirds of the students hold scholarships. The number of pupils in secondary schools increased by over 1,000 during the year, the whole number of these schools being now 319, with 54,793 pupils (including girls). Nearly 24 per cent. of the whole attendance belongs to the agricultural section of the people. The Anglo-Vernacular schools are increasing in popularity, because the training which they afford is the likeliest road to the Government Service. Primary schools showed a considerably increased attendance; but the special zemindari schools, which were designed to meet the wants of the agricultural population, are the objects of a growing dislike on the part of the people, and there is a wide demand that they should be converted into ordinary primary schools. Improvement was noticed in the moral tone and discipline of the schools of all classes, and greater attention was devoted to physical training. In female education there were some slight signs of progress, but the prospect was not encouraging.

Burma.

The total number of educational establishments in Burma rose during the year under review from 14,823 to 15,084, and the number of pupils from 237,550 to 244,734. This advance occurred under the head of private schools, the number of public schools having diminished from 4,830 to 4,533. Of the total number of pupils, 26,911 were girls, as compared with 25,352 in 1893-94. It is suggested that the spread of primary education can be best secured by the extension to the lower division of the province of the system of itinerant teachers, which has proved successful in Upper Burma. The total number of primary schools in 1894-95 was 4,500, with 129,143 pupils, as compared with 4,800 schools, with 134,730 pupils, in the previous year.

The number of students undergoing University education has fallen from 76 to 71; but the results of examinations indicate some improvement, 25 candidates having passed the F.A., and six the B.A.

The total expenditure was Rx. 120,748, and advanced by about Rx. 3,000. This rise is due to increased grants having been made for primary and secondary education and to female schools; the larger grants earned are a sign of progress, and expenditure on this account is not to be deprecated. Arakan is still the most backward district in Burma; but there has been satisfactory progress there during the year under review.

Central Provinces.

The year has been marked by no great advance in the Central Provinces, the attention of the department having been devoted mainly to the consolidation of progress already made. There was an increase of 21 schools and 949 pupils, and there are now 2,399 schools and 150,781 pupils. Colleges and primary schools (in which progress was most noticeable in the previous year) were stationary last year; and such advance as was made appears mainly in secondary schools. The percentage of children under instruction compared with those of school-going age remains at practically the same figure, viz., 7.7 for all children, and for boys alone 14. The percentage of Muhammadan boys has decreased slightly, and now stands at 40.7, which is, however, still a high figure in comparison with the Hindu figure of 15.5.

The total expenditure has risen; but the greater part of the rise was met from provincial funds and fees, the income from the latter continuing to increase steadily.

The Rajkumar School, which has been transferred from Jubbulpore to Raipur, was re-opened during the year, and has made a very satisfactory beginning. EDUCATION

All the training schools are now in a high state of efficiency, and provide a supply of trained teachers for the schools, English and vernacular, of the province.

The number of public schools in Assam in the year under review was 2,939, with 89,843 pupils, as compared with 2,751 schools and 84,881 pupils in 1893-94. Private institutions show a corresponding increase—from 3,111 schools and 92,525 pupils, to 3,260 schools and 96,745 pupils. The Arts College at Sylhet, founded in 1892, had 26 students, or one more than in the preceding year. The number of high schools, middle English schools, and middle vernacular schools increased by three, five, and three, respectively. The results of examinations were on the whole creditable. The number of primary schools for boys increased from 2,420 to 2,575. Female education, though very backward, is making some progress. Assam.

In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the unhealthiness of the year, bad harvests, and high prices caused the number of schools to decline from 1,326 to 1,228, with a corresponding decrease in the number of pupils from 52,432 to 49,985. This decrease occurred only in boys' schools, the girls' schools having improved in numbers and efficiency. Berar.

In Madras the year was, like the previous year, marked by progress which was rather intensive than extensive, showing itself in greater consolidation and concentration of educational effort. Thus the increase in institutions of all kinds was only 9 per cent., and in scholars only 1.9 per cent., against an increased percentage of 2.6 and 2.1, respectively, in the previous year, and 5.4 and 6.2 in 1892-93. The total number of scholars on the rolls of all institutions was 764,354. Of these, 656,531 were boys, forming 24.8 of the male population of school-going age, and 107,823 girls, being 4 per cent. of the female population of school-going age. It is noted that during the five years ending 31st March 1895, the number of Government, Board, and aided institutions rose from 11,375 to 14,282, or by 25.6 per cent., and that of scholars from 400,205 to 532,809, or by 33.1 per cent. Madras.

Special schools advanced in numbers, while other classes of schools and colleges more or less declined. There were fewer students on the rolls of Arts colleges. The results of the University examinations on the whole compare favourably with those of the previous year. Twenty-three candidates presented themselves for the M.A. examination; but only six passed, as against seven out of the same number in 1893-94. For the English division of the B.A. examination there were 854 candidates (697 in 1893-94), and 523 passes (440); for the Second Language Division, 775 candidates (713) and 698 (620) passes; for the Science Division, 825 (727) candidates and 500 (397) passes. The results of the examinations in medicine were yet more satisfactory, 45 passing out of 98, as compared with 33 out of 107 in 1893-94. Of 4,143 candidates for the Matriculation Examination, 918 passed, the figures for the previous year being 3,386 and 776 respectively.

The number of pupils at public upper secondary schools rose from 27,985 to 31,212, and that at public lower secondary schools from 13,038 to 13,784, although the number of schools fell from 409 to 400. The number of male pupils at public primary schools fell from 553,281 to 546,037. This decrease was, however, not unexpected, and was more than made good by an increase in the number attending schools returned as "private" schools. Many managers of lower primary schools, who had long been told that the relaxation of rules as to staff and accommodation would be withdrawn at the close of the year, but who could not comply with the conditions, preferred to return their schools as "private" until they could fulfil the requirements.

EDUCATION.

Female education shows an advance of only 1·0 per cent., the lowest during the last five years. More stringent rules, and want of funds, are assigned as the causes.

Each of the main sections of the population was better represented than in the previous year as regards male scholars, but there was a decline in the number of Hindu and aboriginal girls under instruction. Muhammadans, Europeans, and Native Christians are credited with an increase of 6·5, 5·8, and 3·9 per cent., respectively. The advance made by Muhammadans, which raised the proportion of pupils to population from one in 26 to one in 24, is especially satisfactory.

The total expenditure on public institutions for the year was Rx. 642,423, of which 30·65 per cent. was met from provincial funds, 27·60 from fees, 24·51 from other sources. The proportion borne by fees has declined by 88 per cent. from the figures of 1893-94.

Bombay.

The total number of public and private educational establishments in the Bombay Presidency was 12,765, with 681,941 pupils, as compared with 12,752 institutions with 666,034 pupils in 1893-94. To this total 9,871 public institutions contributed 607,806 pupils, of whom 533,850 were boys and 73,956 girls, showing a decrease of 58 in the number of institutions, but an increase of 10,711 in the number of boys, and 2,585 in the number of girls, over the figures of the preceding year. The chief increase is in the primary grade, which shows 10,387 more pupils than in 1893-94. Pupils in secondary schools have increased by 2,507; in professional colleges, by 76; and in Arts colleges by 149; in training colleges also, and special schools, there has been a slight increase.

On the generally received assumption that the population of school-going age forms about 15 per cent. of the total population, the above figures yield the following percentages for 1894-5, those of the preceding year being added in brackets for purposes of comparison:—

Percentage of <i>all</i> scholars, male and female, to population of school-going age - - - - -	16·94	(16·55)
Percentage of <i>male</i> scholars to male population of school-going age - - - - -	28·79	(28·25)
Percentage of <i>female</i> scholars to female population of school-going age - - - - -	4·32	(4·08)

The number of Muhammadan pupils increased by 1·5 per cent., and that of children belonging to aboriginal or hill tribes by 18 per cent.

The total expenditure amounted to Rx. 697,969, which was contributed by the different funds at the following percentages, viz. :—provincial revenues, 29·9 (29·8); fees, 21·8 (21·5); Native States, 13·3 (13·4); municipal rates, 5·5 (5·5); local cess, 14·3 (13·9); "other sources," 15·2 (15·9). Primary education absorbed nearly half the total expenditure.

The degree of B.A. was obtained by 168 candidates, or 27 more than in the preceding year; and that of M.A. by 10, or one more than in 1893-94. The matriculation examination was passed by 804 out of 1,757, as compared with 580 out of 1,661 in the previous year.

Coorg.

The results of the year in Coorg are satisfactory, the number of pupils having risen from 4,985 to 5,129, with an increase of 24·3 per cent. in fees, as compared with an increase of 2 per cent. only in the previous year.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

LITERATURE.

Act XXV of 1867, passed by the Governor General's Council for the regulation of printing presses and newspapers, provided, amongst other things, that every book or paper printed within British India shall have printed legibly

legibly on it the name of the printer and the place of printing, and (if the book or paper be published) of the publisher and the place of publication. It also made provision for the registration of every book, pamphlet, map, &c., printed or lithographed in British India. LITERATURE.

The total number of English newspapers published in Bengal during the year 1894-95 was 54, and that of English periodicals was 21. There were 65 vernacular newspapers. The number of publications received in the Bengal Library was 1,898, against 2,067 in the preceding year. Of these 555 were periodicals, while 196 are described as bi-lingual, and 1,147 as uni-lingual. Of the uni-lingual publications 1,016 were original works; of which 576 were in Bengali, 188 in English, 60 in Hindi, 21 in Sanskrit, 106 in Uriya, and 21 in Urdu. Of the original works 232 dealt with "Language;" 194 treated of "Religion," and 68 of "Science;" 112 were "Poetical," 37 "Dramatic," 47 "Historical Compositions," and 68 "Fictions." Bengal.

During the year 2,222 publications were registered under the Act, against 2,001 in 1893-94.

In the North-West Provinces and Oudh 102 works were published in English, 623 in Urdu, and 354 in Hindi, during the year, the figures for 1893-94 being 90,469, and 208 respectively. Arabic and polyglot works also increased, but those in Sanskrit and Persian declined. North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Twenty-six newspapers were started during 1894-95, 16 stopped, and 97 remained on the register at the end of the year.

In the Punjab 9 vernacular newspapers were published during the year, of which 4 had a circulation of 500 copies or upwards. Punjab.

There were only 35 publications during the year in Burma, against 52 in 1893-94. Of these, 16 were of an educational character, and religion was the subject of 11. One publication was in Sgan-Karen, and the rest were in English, Burmese, Burmese and English, or Pali. The only work of importance is a new edition of Judson's dictionary, which is said to be a most valuable addition to Anglo-Burmese literature. Burma.

The total number of periodicals published in Burma was 15, and of newspapers, 24.

Twelve vernacular and English newspapers are published in the Central Provinces. Nine publications were registered during the year, of which three were in Hindi, five in Marathi, and four in English. Central Provinces.

Only nine works were registered in Assam during the year, as compared with 14 in 1893-94. Six of them were on educational subjects. Two Bengali newspapers were published in Sylhet, and one English and one vernacular paper were published in the Assam Valley Districts. Assam.

The number of books registered in Berar was 19, against 20 in 1893-94. Berar.

There was an increase in the number of publications registered at Madras during the year, from 806 to 887. Of these 683 were books and pamphlets, and 204 periodicals. Original works numbered 763, republications, 82; and translations, 42. Two hundred and eleven were published in English, and 523 in the vernacular languages spoken in the province. In previous years the largest number of vernacular works were in Tamil, but during this year Telugu took the foremost place, and English stood next. Of bi-lingual publications the largest number were in English-Telugu. Two hundred and sixty-eight works were copyrighted, as against 231 in the previous year. Madras.

The number of newspapers in circulation during the year was 77.

The total number of publications registered in Bombay during the year was 1,821, being fewer by 309 than in 1893-94, and comprising 1,113 books and 708 periodicals; 1,353 were original works, 220 were re-publications not previously registered, and 248 were translations. The number of books published in English fell from 113 to 109, and that of English periodicals from 197 to 155. Bombay.

152 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

LITERATURE.

Gujarati works numbered 294, and Mahrati 217, as against 274 and 263 respectively in the previous year. Publications in Urdu fell from 97 to 52, and those in Hindi rose from 44 to 69. In the classical languages there were 50 Sanskrit, 44 Persian, and 24 Arabic publications.

The number of works registered for copyright during 1894 was 330, against 404 in the preceding year. Of these 301 were brought out by private persons, and 29 by Government.

At the end of the year under review there were in all 173 newspapers and 27 periodicals treating of current matters, against 160 newspapers and 30 periodicals in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the circulation of newspapers.

Ajmere-Merwara
and Coorg.

No publications calling for notice appeared during the year in Ajmere-Merwara or Coorg.

CHAPTER XIII.

EMIGRATION AND MIGRATION.

EMIGRATION.

There were at Calcutta, in 1894, seven agencies (six British and one Dutch) for collecting and despatching labourers to the Colonies. The results are exhibited in the following table:—

COLONY.	Required.	Supplied.
Demerara - - - - -	6,675	6,783
Trinidad - - - - -	3,000	2,937½
St. Lucia - - - - -	nil.	nil.
Jamaica - - - - -	624	674
Mauritius - - - - -	470	468
Natal - - - - -	1,700	1,816
Fiji - - - - -	950	1,034
Surinam - - - - -	1,219	1,152½
TOTAL - - - - -	14,638	14,865

Except St. Lucia, to which no emigrants were sent, the demands were in all cases greater than in 1893. The terms on which labourers were engaged continued to be the same as in the previous year.

The number of recruiting licenses rose from 866 to 1,023, but six were cancelled on account of misconduct. The number of emigrants registered during the year was 26,707, showing an increase of over 11,500 on the figure for 1893. The percentage recruited in Bengal and Behar was 33·28 as compared with 31·11 in 1893; in the N. W. P. and Oudh the number recruited in the previous year was doubled. There was very little competition between recruiters for the colonies and those for the Indian labour-districts; it is generally found that Hindustanis prefer, or are preferred for, the colonies, while Bengalis largely resort to Assam.

Of the total number of labourers registered, about 24 per cent. were either rejected for various reasons, or died or deserted, the remainder being forwarded to the Agencies' depôts. There was a great decline, from 70·52 to 58·78 per cent., in the proportion of emigrants registered during the year who were actually sent to the colonies. This matter receives close attention, since the position of expectant emigrants (in the year under review no less than 11,000 in number), who have broken up their homes and have to be dismissed with a small gratuity, is a very miserable one.

The sanitary arrangements at the depôts are reported to have been satisfactory; but the health of the coolies was not so good as in 1893, the percentage of admissions to the hospital rising from 2·71 to 3·89, and that of deaths from ·10 to ·51. This is ascribed partly to the unhealthiness of the year, but principally to the number of weakly children admitted to the depôts. There was a marked absence of cholera and small-pox. The principal causes of sickness and mortality were malarial fevers, dysentery, and chest-affections.

The detention of emigrants in the depôts for periods exceeding one month was more frequent than in the previous year, the cause in all cases was either delay in the arrival and equipment of chartered vessels, or sickness in the depôt. The proportion of female to male emigrants was high, and in some cases considerably exceeded the prescribed 40 per cent.

154 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

EMIGRATION.

The aggregate savings of the emigrants who returned to Calcutta during the year (3,804 in number) amounted to 5,94,965 rupees, which gives an average of 156 rupees per head. The best result was found amongst those who came from Natal, who brought an average of over 231 rupees apiece. By far the lowest average, viz. 25 rupees, was saved in Mauritius.

Madras.

Natal and Mauritius were the only colonies which drew supplies from Madras during the year. Five shipments were made to the former, numbering 1,465 men, women, and children, the percentage of women to men being 39·24. The treatment of the coolies was very satisfactory.

Two hundred and three coolies returned from Natal, whose savings amounted to 45,536 rupees, or 224 per head; and 313 from Mauritius, with savings amounting to 2,300 rupees only, or barely over seven rupees apiece.

MIGRATION.

Assam.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act was amended in 1893 after an exhaustive discussion, extending over more than four years. The main objects of the amendments were:—(1) to prevent and remedy abuses in the system of recruiting labourers; (2) to strengthen the control of the Local Administration over unhealthy estates, with a view to the enforcement of sanitary improvements; (3) to restrict, as far as practicable, the penal contract system sanctioned by the Act. Under the third head the maximum term of the labour-contract has been reduced to one year, unless it has been executed in the presence of a Government officer, in which case it may extend to not more than four years.

The total number of immigrants of all classes into Assam during 1894 (excluding those employed on public works, who usually come to the province for the working season only and then return to their homes, and who are not put on any penal contract) showed a decrease on the figures of the previous year of about 8 per cent., but was still larger than in any year previous to 1889. The main supply of coolies was, as usual, derived from Chota Nagpur, but recruitment declined in Bengal proper. There has been a large decline in the number imported from the Madras Presidency, which is ascribed to the quantity of work available in Ganjam, the only Madras district from which the emigrants are drawn.

The most striking feature in the year's report is the continued development of what is known as free emigration. The mortality on the Dhubri route to the tea-gardens of the Assam Valley rose greatly, owing to the prevalence of cholera on the Brahmaputra. On the Goalundo route, which leads both to the Assam Valley and to the Surma Valley, the mortality was normal, while in Cachar there were fewer deaths than usual. Complaints of kidnapping and fraudulent recruitment were in all cases carefully investigated, and the proportion found to be true was again insignificant (16 out of 77). Most of the contracts executed at the Dhubri depôt were, as usual, for the full term of four years; those entered into at the gardens were for one year only.

The labour-force rose during the year from 478,293 to 493,981. The conduct of the labourers was neither better nor worse than usual, but the number of desertions was large amongst both Act and non-Act labourers, though less among the former than the latter. It is found that the unhealthiness of particular gardens is the most frequent cause of desertion. The low death-rate of 1893 was still further reduced during the year under report. Eighty-six gardens were classed as unhealthy, as against 75 in the previous year. A revised system of inspection of unhealthy gardens was introduced at the beginning of the current year.

XIV.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

(Detailed information regarding the Trade of British India being annually furnished in a separate Parliamentary Paper, a brief Review only is given in the present Chapter.)

TRADE.

THE total trade of British India with other countries by sea and land during the five years ending on the 31st March 1895, was valued as follows:—

BY SEA.	Tens of Rupees.				
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Private Imports :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Merchandise - - -	69,034,900	66,587,457	62,605,030	73,956,957	70,167,438
Treasure - - -	21,919,486	14,722,662	17,009,810	18,425,256	9,559,007
	90,954,386	81,310,119	79,614,840	92,382,213	79,726,445
Private Exports :					
Foreign Merchandise re-exported - - -	4,233,529	4,485,179	4,590,290	4,431,975	5,057,561
Indian Merchandise - - -	95,902,193	103,550,831	101,945,707	102,015,615	103,757,438
Treasure - - -	2,071,906	3,143,186	6,923,994	4,024,737	8,158,017
	102,207,628	111,179,196	113,464,991	110,472,327	116,973,016
Government Transactions :					
Imports { Stores - - -	2,940,470	2,844,926	3,660,247	3,064,475	3,361,555
{ Treasure - - -	15,000	0	0	36,000	22,200
Exports { Stores - - -	91,626	137,582	59,479	55,779	98,779
{ Treasure - - -	51,272	143,500	29,929	75,455	68,055
	3,098,368	3,126,008	3,749,655	3,231,709	3,550,589
TOTAL Trade by Sea -	196,260,392	195,615,323	196,829,486	206,086,249	200,250,050
BY LAND.					
Imports - - -	4,025,305	4,249,592	3,895,389	4,351,251	4,926,735
Exports - - -	4,642,478	4,067,644	3,594,690	3,698,321	4,249,727
GRAND TOTAL of Trade by Land and Sea -	204,928,165	203,932,559	204,319,566	214,135,821	209,426,512
Excess imports of treasure - - -	19,811,303	11,435,976	10,050,187	14,361,064	1,355,135
Net excess of exports over imports of merchandise, Government transactions, and treasure - - -	9,057,843	27,123,285	29,978,613	14,467,943	33,352,642
India Council Bills paid in India - - -	19,090,630*	23,248,600	26,977,500	16,422,700*	28,894,100†

India's trade was disturbed in 1893-94 by two measures taken by the Government; first, the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver in June 1893; secondly, an *ad valorem* duty, amounting in most cases to 5 per cent., was imposed on imports, with the exception of cotton goods and some few other articles. These duties took effect in March 1894, after the ordinary import trade of India had been free from all duties for 12 years.

The

* During 15 weeks of the year 1893-94 no Council Bills were sold.

† As in previous years, the Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers actually paid during the year in India are given; the Bills actually drawn and the Telegraphic Transfers granted by the Secretary of State on India during the year 1894-95 amounted to Rx. 31,157,080, yielding 17,006,975*l.*, at an average rate of 13*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* per rupee.

TRADE.

The year 1894-95 was marked by the imposition in December 1894 of a 5 per cent. duty on imported cotton manufactures, accompanied by a 5 per cent. countervailing excise duty on cotton yarns of the finer kinds spun at Indian mills. India's trade with the far East has mostly recovered from the disturbance caused by the closure of the mints to silver. In February 1896, while this Statement was being prepared, the rate of import and excise duty on mill-made cotton fabrics of all kinds was reduced to 3½ per cent. *ad valorem*, while cotton yarns were made altogether free of duty. The year 1894-95 was marked by a decline in the value of many of the chief staples of India's import trade. The importation of cotton goods was kept above even the high level of 1893-94 by reason of the expectation that an import duty would be imposed; salt and coal imports increased; and in spite of the duty the importations of sugar, silks, and dyes increased. Among the decreases of imports that in metals and hardware was the most notable; yet the duty on iron and steel, the imports of which fell 13 per cent., was only 1 per cent. *ad valorem*. The decline in petroleum imports was mainly due to the large stocks at the beginning of the year.

Among the chief staples of the export trade, raw cotton fell to Rx. 8,703,000 in value as compared with Rx. 13,297,000 in the previous year and Rx. 18,668,000 in 1889-90; wheat exports sank to Rx. 2,565,000 as compared with Rx. 5,194,000 in the preceding year and Rx. 14,380,000 in 1891-92. These great shrinkages in cotton and wheat exports were due partly to short crops in India, and partly to the low prices ruling in Europe. The exports of oil seeds fell short of the great total of 1893-94, but were considerably above the highest total of any previous year. There were large increases in the exports of rice, jute goods, and considerable increases under most other staples, so that the gross value of merchandise exports, exclusive of re-exports, was 103½ millions against 102 millions in the preceding year, and was higher than it had ever been before, notwithstanding the great decline in the exports of raw cotton and wheat.

The trade across the land frontier of India showed an increase of 14 per cent. over the preceding year. Trade by land to and through Afghanistan continues to decrease; and Indian goods for Central Asia prefer the cheaper and quicker route by sea and by the trans-Caspian railway. Trade with Kashmir, Nepal, Western China, and the Shan States shows a satisfactory increase all round.

The coasting trade between Indian ports continues to increase steadily; it was valued at Rx. 70,317,000 in 1894-95, as compared with Rx. 68,446,000 in the previous year, and with Rx. 56,165,000 in the year 1886-87.

The value of the chief articles imported to, and exported from, India in the past three years, exclusive of re-exports, is as follows:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS (exclusive of Treasure).

	Tens of Rupees.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cotton woven goods - - -	22,942,000	29,269,000	29,822,000
Metals and hardware - - -	6,399,000	7,580,000	6,346,000
Oils, chiefly petroleum - - -	2,910,000	3,570,000	2,221,000
Silk, raw and manufactured - - -	2,817,000	3,188,000	2,314,000
Cotton yarns - - - - -	2,683,000	3,109,000	2,851,000
Sugar - - - - -	2,625,000	2,824,000	2,875,000
Machinery and mill work - - -	2,259,000	2,518,000	2,442,000
Provisions - - - - -	1,862,000	1,783,000	1,576,000
Chemicals, medicines, dyes - - -	1,615,000	1,837,000	1,866,000
Woollen goods - - - - -	1,523,000	1,892,000	1,542,000
Liquors (alcoholic, including beer) -	1,447,000	1,458,000	1,458,000
Apparel - - - - -	1,363,000	1,578,000	1,435,000
Railway material - - - - -	1,032,000	1,243,000	1,667,000

VALUE OF EXPORTS (exclusive of Re-exports of Imported Goods). TRADE.

	Tens of Rupees.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Raw cotton - - - - -	12,743,000	13,297,000	8,703,000
Rice - - - - -	12,259,000	10,247,000	13,692,000
Oilseeds - - - - -	11,631,000	16,753,000	14,202,000
Jute, raw and woven - - - - -	11,182,000	11,966,000	14,788,000
Opium - - - - -	9,255,000	8,019,000	9,065,000
Wheat - - - - -	7,440,000	5,194,000	2,565,000
Cotton yarns - - - - -	6,773,000	4,974,000	5,672,000
Tea - - - - -	6,292,000	6,585,000	7,556,000
Hides and skins - - - - -	5,591,000	5,801,000	6,560,000
Indigo - - - - -	4,141,000	4,182,000	4,743,000
Coffee - - - - -	2,066,000	2,002,000	2,122,000
Cotton woven goods - - - - -	1,327,000	1,268,000	1,360,000
Wool, raw - - - - -	1,117,000	1,080,000	1,377,000

Among the maritime provinces of India the Bombay Presidency had 35·31 per cent. of the foreign trade in merchandise, Bengal had 40·59 per cent., Madras had 10·73 per cent., Burma had 7·42 per cent., and Sindh had 5·95 per cent. Among the chief seaports Bombay had 39·79 per cent., Calcutta 37·24 per cent., Rangoon 5·32 per cent., Madras 5·63 per cent., and Karachi 5·6 per cent. of India's total foreign trade in merchandise and treasure. The greater part of the trade in treasure belongs to Bombay; in merchandise Calcutta was considerably ahead of Bombay, the former showing 71 millions and the latter 63 millions as the total value of their export and import trade.

The net imports of treasure shrank considerably. The statistics for 1894-95 show a net importation of Rx. 1,355,000 of treasure into India, as compared with a net import of Rx. 14,361,000 during 1893-94, and Rx. 19,811,000 during 1890-91. The 5 per cent. duty on silver imports yielded Rx. 349,000 of customs revenue.

MANUFACTURES.

The domestic industries of India, such as weaving and spinning, pottery, brass-work, iron-work, and art work of many kinds, continue to be practised after ancient methods all over the continent of India. But Indian fabrics and products, made on a small scale by workers at their homes, have for years past been giving way before the cheaper cotton yarn and fabrics, and the iron or steel products of British factories. Meanwhile, without any protection, favour, or advantage other than is afforded by cheap Indian labour and by the production of raw materials in India, an important manufacturing industry has been growing up, and steam-power factories are at work, among which those for spinning and weaving cotton, for spinning and weaving jute, for making paper, for husking and cleaning rice, for sawing timber, and for brewing beer, are the most important. Steam power is also largely employed in factories on tea gardens and indigo estates.

MANUFACTURES.
General.

There were, at the end of the year 1894-95, 144 cotton mills worked by steam, of which seven were opened during the year; 100 of the mills were in the Bombay Presidency; and the whole represented a nominal capital of about Rx. 13,300,000. Twelve of the mills are situate in native or in French territory. The cotton mills employ over 139,000 hands. They contained 34,116 looms and 3,710,295 spindles. The cotton mills of India are said to use yearly 4,900,000 cwts. of cotton, and to spin about 373 million lbs. of yarns. This industry dates from 1851, when the first mill started. Seventeen years ago there were in India 58 cotton mills, employing 39,000 hands, working 13,000 looms, and 1,437,000 spindles, and representing a capital of Rx. 5,300,000. The industry has thus increased nearly threefold since the year 1879.

The number of jute mills increased during the year from 28 to 29; all but two are in Bengal. The nominal capital of these mills is about Rx. 3,800,000.

MANUFACTURES.

They employ 75,000 hands, on 10,048 looms and 201,217 spindles. In 1878-79 the corresponding figures were 21 mills, 27,000 hands, 4,946 looms, and 65,882 spindles. The industry has thus been extended nearly three-fold in the period of 16 years.

Sixty rice mills for husking and cleaning rice, and 71 saw mills, most of which were in Burma, employed about 41,000 hands; the amount of white or fully-cleaned rice produced by the rice mills continues to increase, while the proportion of cargo or half-cleaned rice exported decreases. The produce of the paper mills, of which there were four in the Bombay Presidency, and eight in other parts of India, had increased to 34½ million lbs. in weight, and in value to Rx. 500,000, against Rx. 289,000 in 1889. The paper factories employ 3,550 hands; their nominal capital was Rx. 612,000, and the materials they used were chiefly moonj grass, jute and hemp cuttings, straw and rags of different kinds. There were 22 breweries at work, which produced during the year 6,122,000 gallons of beer and porter, or 590,000 gallons more than they yielded in the previous year. The Commissariat Department bought 3,267,000 gallons of this malt liquor, as compared with 3,000,000 gallons purchased in 1893, for the use of European soldiers.

Among other "large industries," which are shown in the Indian Returns for 1893, may be mentioned:—

Woollen mills - - - - -	5	Cutch and lac factories (large) - - - - -	13
Silk mills - - - - -	8	Oil mills and factories - - - - -	51
Soap factories - - - - -	4	Flour mills - - - - -	150
Tanneries - - - - -	44	Ice factories - - - - -	35
Iron and brass foundries - - - - -	42	Pottery and tile factories - - - - -	10
Sugar factories (large) - - - - -	14	Bone-crushing factories - - - - -	16
Coffee works - - - - -	22	Tobacco and cigar factories - - - - -	41
Cotton ginning factories, cotton presses, and jute presses - - - - -	471	Silk filatures (large) - - - - -	18
Cotton and woollen factories not classed as mills - - - - -	14	Glass factory - - - - -	1
		Saltpetre refineries - - - - -	1,489

Bengal.

Bengal contains jute mills, cotton mills, paper mills, collieries, the only large ironworks in India, and the largest pottery factory in India, besides factories for lac, sugar, rope, indigo, and saltpetre, tanneries and foundries. The silk industry, the leather factories, and the Barrakur ironworks, had a bad year in 1894-95; but indigo-making, paper-making, collieries, pottery work, and the jute industry all did well in Bengal. The lac industry also prospered and increased. The manufacture of salt on the Orissa coast continued to be slack. Mica mining decreased in the Gaya district, increased in Chotia Nagpur. Gold prospecting in the latter Province was being still prosecuted by officers of the Geological Survey. A pioneer glass factory has recently been started outside Calcutta, but the results are not yet reported.

North-West Provinces.

Among native industries in the North-West Provinces, brass-work, stone-quarrying and stone-carving, and weaving, are the most important; but these Provinces, which contain more large cities than any part of India, possess a great number of flourishing arts and crafts. Of large industries, besides indigo, there are five cotton mills, one woollen mill, and one paper mill.

Punjab.

In the Punjab there are few large industries apart from agriculture. As has been mentioned in previous Statements, the Punjab Government published during the four years 1889-92 monographs on some one of the principal industries of the Province, namely, upon the brass and copper industries, upon work in gold and silver, upon the fibrous plants of the Punjab other than cotton, and upon the leather industry. No similar monograph was published during the years 1893-95. The large industries of the Punjab are, one woollen mill, nine breweries, 23 cotton pressing and ginning factories, and three iron foundries.

Burma.

The large industries of Burma are 59 rice mills, 51 saw mills, one petroleum refinery, and five ironworks for working imported iron and steel, not for smelting iron ore, one cotton press, and one oil press. All these are worked by steam. There are also three shipbuilding yards and six cutch factories. Among the more important local and indigenous industries are boat-building, weaving, pottery,

pottery, gold and silver work, wood-carving, cigar making, *ngapi* or fish-curing, pottery, lacquer-work, brass-work, and marble-work. An interesting monograph on Burma pottery, written by Mr. Taw Sin Ko, was published by the Burma Government. It shows that large Pegu jars, of the kind now made, were used by boats on the Burmese coast as far back as the 14th century; that glazed ware, ornamental pottery of handsome and strange shapes are made in many parts of the province, especially at Twanté, Shwebo, and Pyinmana; while domestic utensils and bowls for Buddhist monks are made everywhere of varying excellence. The glazed pottery is said to be strong and durable; glazed tiles and terra-cotta tablets are found among the ruins of the ancient capitals of Ava. The making of glassware is not, as yet, an indigeneous industry in Burma. The gold and silver work of Burma are appreciated not only by the Burmese, who are fond of ornaments of this kind, but by European customers. Wood-carving is an art much cultivated, and is employed in the ornamentation of monasteries and private houses, most of which are built of wood, as well as in the adornment of the river craft. Cigar-making is carried on largely by women for home consumption and for export; most of the tobacco used in the Burmese cigars comes from continental India. The curing of fish and making of fish-paste, constituted a very important industry; and the supply of fish from the rivers, inland waters and sea is very large; but very little of these products is exported, though the local trade therein is important. Lacquer-work is an important industry in Prome and Pagan; gums or oils from certain of the Burma forest trees are used in the manufacture, the basis of the lacquered articles being usually fine bamboo basket-work.

The large industries of the Central Provinces are six cotton mills, of which one was opened in the chiefship of Nandgaon during the year. They contain 1,020 looms, and 109,847 spindles, and employ 6,060 persons, of whom 4,042 are adult males; the amount of cotton consumed in these mills during the year was 204,660 cwts.; there was an increase in the plant and output of these mills under every head. Besides the cotton mills 20 other steam factories, including two collieries, were at work during the year. The usual domestic industries are practised in the Central Provinces; but there has been of late years decay of the cottage industry in embroidered or fine cloths for which the Nagpur country used to be celebrated

Central Provinces.

The production of tea continues to be the first industry of Assam; the area under tea plants increased to 269,000 acres, or 15,000 more than in the preceding year; part of the apparent increase is said to be due to more careful measurements; the average out-turn of the year fell from 426 to 414 lbs. per acre over the whole tea-producing area; but prices of Assam tea in the Calcutta and London markets ruled considerably higher during 1894 than in the previous year. The number of persons, inclusive of children, working on tea-gardens in Assam is returned at 494,000 against 478,000 in the preceding year; the number of labourers who immigrated into Assam during the year 1894 was 47,000 as compared with 50,000 in 1893; the death-rate among all classes of labourers and their families had fallen from 42 to 33·2 in the previous year, and came down to 31·9 per mille during the year 1894; the decrease is attributed in part to the season having been healthy throughout Assam. The relations between employers and labourers are said to have been generally satisfactory. The land held direct from the State by time-expired immigrant labourers rose from 41,916 to 42,275 acres; the coolies also cultivate considerable areas with rice and vegetables within the limits of nearly all tea gardens. The output of Assam collieries increased 2 per cent. to 167,597 tons, and the output of the Sylhet lime quarries also increased.

Assam.

Weaving continues to be the most important domestic industry in Madras, though it is said to be declining under the competition of machine-made goods. Eleven cotton mills in the Presidency worked up 233,000 cwts. of raw cotton, employed 10,000 hands, and the value of their products in yarn and woven goods was stated to be Rx. 1,017,000. The Basel Mission factory on the west coast produced Rx. 17,000 worth of hand-woven fabrics of many kinds. One mill for weaving hempen bags used 48,000 cwts. of hemp. The number of cotton presses in the Presidency rose from 46 to 47. Twenty-three coffee-curing works turned out 25,000,000 lbs. of cleaned coffee. The tanneries

Madras.

MANUFACTURES. of Madras, Madura, Bellary, and Vizagapatam continued to produce large quantities of excellent leather, inferior to none in India except the best Cawnpore products. Twenty-four factories at Madras and in Malabar made large quantities of tiles and cement, and employed over 3,000 hands. Thirty-nine cigar factories were at work in the Godavari and the southern districts, and turned out Rx. 56,700 worth of cigars. Indigo is made on a small scale and of inferior quality at some hundreds of vats, and was exported to the value of Rx. 992,000 against Rx. 1,026,000 in the previous year. Sugar was made on a large scale at factories near the east coast, at some of which considerable quantities of rum were distilled.

Bombay.

In the Bombay Presidency there were 278 steam factories at work at the end of 1894, of which nearly half belonged to the city of Bombay; at these factories 133,000 hands were employed, of whom 26,000 were women and 6,000 were children. The spinning and weaving mills were 94 in number, and one new mill was under construction. Besides the workshops belonging to the railways and the great steamship companies, 12 factories in Bombay turn out ironwork of all kinds. Among other large factories using steam are dye-works; woollen-weaving mills and wool-cleaning mills; some hundreds of cotton ginning and cleaning mills; saw mills; paper mills, one of which is large and successful; bone-crushing mills; rice-cleaning mills; flour mills; and mills for pressing oil.

Of the domestic industries and manufactures conducted after native methods, the chief are hand-loom weaving and cotton spinning, which supply the hand-woven goods still worn by the majority of the lower classes; calico dyeing and printing, gold and silver lacemaking, the making of silk, and of garment pieces partly of silk for women's wear, the weaving of cotton and woollen carpets; brocade work, and embroidery of gold and silver, for which Guzerat, Nasik, and Sind workmen are specially renowned; wood-carving, the art speciality of Guzerat; and sculpture, which is practised in Cutch and Kathiawar; in these three provinces also silver work is done of a special kind and of much excellence. In many parts oil for domestic use, for soap-making, for lubricating machinery, and for lamps is expressed by labour of cattle and men from castor-beans, sesame, rape-seed, poppy-seed, mihaura or (mihawa) nuts, linseed, ground-nuts, and cocoa-nuts. During the year a monograph on the pottery and glasswork of Bombay was published by the Government. It draws special attention to the artistic glazed pottery of Sind; to the excellent work done by the industrial school of Bombay in educating youths in high-class ceramic art work after the best Sind and Indian models; to the Broach *khujas* or water pitchers; the tea-cups and such like small articles of Haliyal, in Kanara; the Bijapur jars, the pottery works at Dadur, the ornate pottery of Kolhapur, the terra-cotta work of Morvi, and the pottery of Pattan, in Guzerat, which is renowned over the whole presidency. The only indigenous glass-works at Kapadvanj, in Kaira, are said to turn out poor stuff, employed only for coarse bangles and embroidery. The lack of pure alkali is said to prevent the making of good glass. A company has now been started at Ahmedabad, with a capital of Rx. 7,000, for manufacturing glass chimneys and lamps, and such-like articles of common use, under the guidance of the Honourable R. Chotalal, C.I.E.

Berar.

The only large manufactory in Berar is the steam mill at Badvera, where yarn and cotton cloth are manufactured. It produced 927,000 lbs. of twist and yarn, and 930,000 lbs. of cloth, against 1,632,000 lbs., and 914,000 lbs. respectively in the preceding year. The number of persons employed in this factory was 996, as compared with 770 in the previous year. The steam cotton presses and the ginning factories are the most important industries in the province; and of these there were 90 at work during the year. The oil presses at Amraoti and Sheogaon produced considerably less oil and oil-cake than in the previous year. The domestic industries of Berar are the weaving of silk, cotton pieces with embroidered borders, cotton carpets, coarse cotton cloth and garment pieces, turbans and blankets. No marked change in the working of these crafts was reported during the year.

FACTORY ACT.

The present Indian Factory Act came into force on the 1st January 1892. **FACTORY ACT.**
The changes introduced into the previous law were, briefly,—

The law could be applied to establishments employing 20 hands or over, instead of only to those with 50 hands or over ;

The minimum age for child labourers was raised from seven to nine years, and the maximum age from 12 to 14 years ;

The maximum hours for child labour in any one day were reduced from nine hours to seven hours ;

The hours of labour for women workers, which were unrestricted under the Indian Factory Act of 1881, were limited by the Act of 1891 to 11 hours a day ;

Hours of rest during work were prescribed for all labourers, namely, half an hour in the middle of the day for all hands ; and one hour interval for women workers.

The reports of factory inspectors show the number of factories inspected, and the results of the inspections, to have been as follows :—

STATISTICS OF FACTORIES IN INDIA, INSPECTED UNDER THE FACTORY ACT DURING THE YEAR 1894.

PROVINCE.	Number of Factories liable to be inspected.	Number of Inspections in the Year.	Average Number of Hands employed daily.				Number of Factories.					Number of Persons convicted of breach of Act.	Number of Accidents Reported.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	With Sunday Holiday.	With other Weekly Holiday.	Exempted from Sunday Stoppage.	Worked otherwise.	Fatal.		Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
Bengal - - -	165	628	101,631	18,206	9,892	129,729	99	1	61	1	-	19	193	305	417	
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	44	167	18,131	576	1,183	19,890	33	5	5	1	-	2	23	41	66	
Punjab - - -	52	142	6,920	554	231	7,705	34	14	3	1	-	3	7	60	70	
Burma - - -	112	554	13,990	300	71	14,361	99	1	4	3	-	6	17	19	43	
Central Provinces -	26	100	6,414	1,596	1,000	9,010	14	11	-	1	1	2	9	29	40	
Madras - - -	69	255	23,684	3,174	1,751	28,609	64	3	1	-	-	8	49	179	236	
Bombay - - -	278	1,019	100,091	26,334	6,424	132,849	210	67	1	-	1	17	66	962	1,045	
Assam - - -	9	11	906	263	98	1,267	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Ajmere - - -	1	2	431	26	81	538	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	7	
Berar - - -	66	464	3,608	2,088	146	5,852	33	33	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	
TOTAL, 1894 - -	822	3,340	375,806	53,127	20,877	349,810	586	136	75	7	2	58	371	1,604	1,939	
TOTAL, 1893 - -	715	2,522	265,047	49,648	19,782	334,477	540	81	68	10	2	32	330	1,146	1,508	

The largest number of factories is in the Bombay Presidency, and 121 are in Bombay city alone. It is said that in Bombay the Factory Act has been properly carried out. The supply of drinking water and the conservancy arrangements were satisfactory ; ventilation in some of the Bombay city mills has improved, and plans are under discussion for improving others : in the interior, where the air is dryer, ventilation of mills is good, and no trouble has yet arisen from the difficulty of keeping the air sufficiently moist for spinning processes ; the general health of the workpeople has been reported on all sides to be uniformly good ; from 2 to 20 per cent. of the hands are usually away on their holiday, or at their villages ; the wages earned are good, and are punctually paid ; the system of certificating the age of child workers is not yet complete ; the mid-day stoppage of work is said to be one of the few points on which doubt remains regarding the satisfactory working of the Act, but the law regarding stoppages is generally observed ; the increase of accidents was under "slight accidents," and special instructions were circulated for the prevention of accidents ; the orders issued on this matter in Bombay have been commended by the Government of India for adoption in other provinces : of the four prosecutions only one, for employing operatives on a non-working day, resulted in a conviction ; inquiries made during the year showed there was little cause for anxiety about fires in Bombay factories.

FACTORY ACT.

From Bengal it is reported that the Inspectors' visits and the medical officers' visits generally, gave satisfactory results. Sixty-one factories were exempted by Government from the rule requiring a weekly holiday; inquiry is being made into the need for so many exemptions. A jute factory was opened during the year in French territory, close to the suburban factories near Calcutta, in order to evade subjection to the Factory Act. Attention was drawn to a jute mill, where electric light and working by shifts had been introduced; it was found that the laws and rules were properly observed; certain young hands whom the medical officer found to be below the age for adult workers were at once relieved from night work. In some few cases the young hands were not properly mustered for the medical officers' inspection; but steps are being taken to secure full inspection in future. Some factories provide quarters for their hands, but most of the operatives live outside the factory premises, and in cases where dwellings are unhealthy the local or municipal authorities are being urged to insist on sanitary improvements. The water supply for factories is mostly good; and conservancy arrangements have been considerably improved during the year. The general health of all the operatives was good, though sporadic cases of cholera, and some malarial fever occurred among factory hands in villiages on or near the Hooghly river. Factory work is said to be popular with the people, because wages are liberal and are regularly paid. The fencing of machinery was found to be properly maintained. Instructions about adjusting belts on machinery in motion were issued to all factories with a view to preventing accidents.

In Madras medical inspection was imperfect, but the Factory Inspector's visits were sufficient. Sanitary arrangements, the condition of the factories, and the health of the operatives were found to be good. The rate of wages was above the scale obtaining in ordinary employment; no case of irregularity in paying wages was found, save one where a riot occurred, and was immediately quelled by a special visit from the Inspector. Fencing of machinery was fully maintained; and the increase of accidents occurred chiefly in the Government gun factory at Madras.

From the North-West Provinces it is reported that the condition of factories is satisfactory; managers and owners readily meet the suggestions of inspectors; medical inspections were deficient; the health of operatives was good; ventilation was improved. No flagrant breach of law or rules was reported.

From the Central Provinces reports were satisfactory; one mill failed to provide needful conservancy arrangements, and was fined; ventilation, water supply, health, payment of wages, were all satisfactory.

In Burma the health of the operatives was good save at four mills where cholera broke out; conservancy arrangements and quarters for the hands are being improved; inspections were regular, and the inspectors were satisfied with the condition of the factories and with the way in which their suggestions for improvements were met.

CHAPTER XV.

FRONTIERS, NATIVE STATES, AND TRANSMARINE INTERESTS.

ON the north-west frontier of India the most important events in the year 1894-95 were those that led to the Chitral Expedition. The objects of British policy in regard to Chitral have been declared to be the control of its external relations, the effective guardianship of its northern passes, and the observation of what goes on beyond them. The death of Aman-ul-Mulk, the old Mehtar of Chitral, in August 1892, and the subsequent occurrences in the State up to the end of March 1894, are recorded in the last Statement. At the close of 1893-94 fresh troubles began with the invasion of Chitral territory by Umra Khan, who was originally chief of the petty Khanate of Jandol, but had succeeded in extending his power over the neighbouring principalities, including Dir, on the confines of Chitral. At Umra Khan's instigation Amir-ul-Mulk, a younger brother of the ruling Mehtar of Chitral, Nizam-ul-Mulk, caused the latter to be murdered on 1st January 1895, and asked the British Political Agent in Chitral to recognise him as Mehtar. This was refused. In the confusion thus caused Shere Afzul, who had for a short period in 1892 usurped the chiefship of Chitral, seized the opportunity of again asserting his claim. Relying, apparently, upon the support of the Amir and his officials, he arrived in Chitral territory with a considerable following. His demands, which included recognition as Mehtar, were refused by the British Agent. A reconnaissance from the Chitral fort on the 2nd March 1895 resulted in a collision with his forces. About this time he was joined by Umra Khan's men, and by the whole body of the Chitralis, who rose in his support. The Political Agent, with his escort, was shut up in Chitral, and it was found necessary to dispatch forces for his relief from Peshawur and from Gilgit. The history of the siege and the military operations for its relief, together with the measures adopted for the final settlement of the country after the expedition was over, belongs to the year 1895-96, and will be related in the next Annual Statement.

FRONTIER STATES
AND FOREIGN
RELATIONS.
Chitral.

In connection with Afghanistan in 1894-95 there are three matters deserving of mention. By the Pamir Agreement, concluded in March 1895, the protracted negotiations with the Russian Government to determine the northern boundary of the Amir's territory were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The line agreed to for the separation of the spheres of influence of Great Britain and Russia was one leaving the eastern extremity of the Lake Victoria and following, as far as possible, the crests of the mountain ranges eastwards and slightly southwards to the Chinese frontier. The actual demarcation of this line was left to an Anglo-Russian Commission, which carried out its task in the summer of 1895. Westwards the river flowing from the Lake Victoria was to be the northern boundary of Afghanistan; it was agreed accordingly that the Amir of Afghanistan should evacuate the country he had occupied in Shignan and Roshan north of the river, and that the Amir of Bokhara should evacuate the portion of Darwaz south of the river which he had occupied.

Afghanistan.

Secondly, considerable progress was made in 1894-95 with the demarcation of the boundaries of Afghanistan and India, in accordance with the terms of the Cabul Agreement of 1893; but in none of the five sections for which Delimitation Commissioners were at work was the line finally settled within the year under review.

The third event of Afghan history which is deserving of notice in this year was the visit to England of the Amir's second son, Sardar Nasrullah Khan. The Shahzada, as he was designated in this country, came as the guest of Her Majesty's Government, in the Royal Indian Marine vessel "Clive," from Karachi to Portsmouth. He was received with salutes, guards of honour, and other ceremonial marks of distinction. Besides visiting Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in state, and taking part in royal receptions, he was entertained by the City of London and by many other municipal corporations. He took great interest in visiting various manufacturing industries, particularly those of war

material.

FRONTIER STATES
AND FOREIGN
RELATIONS

Baluchistan.

material. During his visit Dorchester House was placed at his disposal as a residence for himself and his suite, and every effort was made to show honour to the Shahzada as a very distinguished guest.

The year 1894-95 was not a prosperous one financially in Baluchistan. The harvest was less abundant than in 1893-94, and prices fell. The total receipts showed a considerable diminution in Thal Chotiali, in the Zhob Agency, and in the Kalat lands. In the Quetta and Pishin revenues there was, however, some increase. Trade with Afghanistan fell off again, owing to the Amir's fiscal policy.

The horse shows at Quetta and Sibi yearly attract larger numbers of animals, and the remount department is being benefited accordingly. Improved forestry is bringing vegetation and trees to some formerly bare hillsides. Coal-mining and petroleum-boring are still in an experimental stage. The out-turn of the Khost and Shahrig collieries in 1894-95 was 22,735 tons. There was no marked success in finding petroleum in paying quantities. Works on the Mushaf Bolan line were pushed on with great energy during the year.

In regard to most of the tribes controlled by the Agency the year's record was satisfactory. The Waziris behaved badly, and eventually, as pointed out in a subsequent paragraph, a punitive expedition against them became necessary. There was also a quarrel between two sections of Shiranis, which gave great trouble to the Agency officials.

One of the events of the year in the Agency was the visit of the Viceroy, at which the Khan of Kalat was decorated with the G.C.I.E. insignia. The Khan in 1894-95 continued to shape his policy in harmony with the views of the Government of India. With the aid of a military adviser, a new disciplined and efficient force was created, a considerable part of the former ineffective army being simultaneously disbanded. A campaign was energetically conducted against the party headed by Gauhar Khan, ex-Sardar of the Jhalawan Brahmins, who disputed the Khan's authority. Gauhar Khan was killed by the Khan's troops after the close of 1894-95. The authority of the Khan of Kalat will, no doubt, be established on a firmer basis by the creation of a disciplined force. At the same time it will enable him to carry out his purposes of establishing an efficient government in Panjgur and Mekran. During the year 1894-95 the political control of Kej Mekran was transferred to the Political Agent at Kalat. A British officer made a prolonged tour in Mekran, including a visit to Mand, where he met the Persian Governor of Persian Baluchistan. At this visit the outstanding disputes between the Rinds of Mand and their Persian neighbours were composed, and the ground was prepared for the demarcation of the yet undefined boundary between Persia and the territory of the Khan of Kalat, between Kohuk and the Malik-i-Siab Koh. This demarcation has since been undertaken by an Anglo-Persian Commission. Another satisfactory feature of the Political Agent's tour was the surrender of the outlaw Mir Shah Dad, ex-Naib of Kej, who had murderously attacked a British political officer in February 1891. Shah Dad has since been tried and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. In Gwadar a further difficulty was arranged in 1894-95, relative to runaway slaves from Mand taking refuge in Gwadar. The Rinds of Mand were informed that refugee slaves could not be restored to them, but as the residence of these slaves at Gwadar suggested reprisals and attempts at re-capture, arrangements were made for their early deportation from Gwadar.

Kashmir.

The latest Administration Report of the Kashmir State is for 1893-94. That year was marked by a disastrous flood of the river Jhelum, which swept away six out of seven bridges in Srinagar, and two other bridges as well. The European quarter was flooded, and much damage done throughout the valley. The Maharaja has continued to display much energy in the dispatch of public business; and the State Council conducted their affairs harmoniously and efficiently. The revenue survey of the Kashmir Valley was brought to completion in 1893-94, only two talsils still awaiting assessment at its close. Astor and Gilgit had also been surveyed, and sanction had been given to the assessment of revenue in Astor. In Jammu settlement operations were in progress. Good work was done in the Military and Judicial Departments, as well as in the revenue and settlement branches of administration. The work of education was carried on satisfactorily. By the Public Works Department much was accomplished. The waterworks scheme for Srinagar was pushed on, and the bridges

bridges carried away by the flood already referred to were replaced. More than 4½ lakhs was spent on the Gilgit road. The total expenditure on public works exceeded 17 lakhs. The least satisfactory feature of the year's Report, due mainly to the outlay on the Gilgit road and on the provision of supplies to the Gilgit garrison, was the deficit of over 11½ lakhs in the State accounts, the year's revenue amounting to Rs. 507,387, and the expenditure to Rs. 624,275. This deficit was met by withdrawals from the State Reserve Treasury. The necessity for reducing expenditure was recognised, and steps were taken accordingly. In 1894-95, the deficit was reduced to 6½ lakhs, and in the following year an equilibrium between revenues and expenditure was anticipated. Further measures for the reduction of the cost of the Gilgit garrison were also in contemplation. An event of local importance in the year 1893-94 was the marriage of the daughter of Raja Ram Singh who was also adopted daughter of His Highness the Maharaja.

Reference has already been made to the events of 1894-95 connected with Kashmir's feudatory state of Chitral. The siege of Chitral and the march of Colonel Kelly's force to its relief again served to prove the value of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops in actual warfare. During 1893-94 the appreciation of their value by the Government of India was shown by the distribution of the Order of Merit on officers and men who had distinguished themselves in the Hunza and Nagar campaign.

The events of most importance on the Punjab border were those connected with the Chitral expedition and with the demarcation of the Afghan frontier. Both of these matters have already been referred to, and both belong mainly to the history of the year 1895-96. They will therefore be dealt with in a subsequent statement. The British Delimitation Commission for the Waziristan section of the Afghan frontier was attacked at Wano in November 1894, and it was found necessary to send a punitive expedition against the Mahsud Waziris. Success was attained without fighting. The general arrangements for the management of the Waziris and for the occupation of the Tochi Valley will be recorded in the Statement for 1895-96, to which year they belong. It may be mentioned that the arrangements are working satisfactorily. In Kurrum, which was recently occupied, affairs are being conducted peacefully and prosperously. A land revenue settlement, based upon the old Durani assessment, has been introduced. To deal with serious crime, for which the customary fines awarded by the judges are not sufficient punishment, special powers have been bestowed on the British political officer who is in charge of the administration. The Kurrum militia has reached a high state of efficiency, and proves to be a popular and effective instrument for maintaining order in the valley, and protecting it from outside enemies. Excepting the Waziris already mentioned, all the important tribes on the Punjab border behaved fairly well. Beyond the border, particularly in the Black Mountain and its neighbourhood, feuds continued, but offences against British territory were few. The Khaibar tolls amounted to Rs. 54,000, a slight increase on the previous year's total. There was no abatement, however, in the restrictions imposed by the Amir on trade between India and Afghanistan.

The trade mart opened at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the Sikkim-Tibet frontier, in accordance with the Trade Convention of 1890 between Great Britain and China, has not fully answered expectations. The place is said to be unsuitable and does not attract traders. Efforts to induce the Tibetans to substitute a more suitable site have not been successful. It is hardly possible to re-open the question of site during the period of five years for which the treaty is in force. Further difficulties have been placed in the way of trade by the construction by the Tibetans of a wall across the valley, through the gate of which traders from the Indian side are not allowed to pass. Notwithstanding these obstacles the trade with Tibet *via* Sikkim showed a very considerable increase, from 7 to 11½ lakhs in value. The imports of raw wool from Tibet were valued at about 5 lakhs, as compared with 3 lakhs in 1893-94. The obstructiveness of the Tibetans was also shown in their treatment of the joint Anglo-Chinese Commission appointed to demarcate the frontier generally agreed upon. The result was that the Chinese representative was unable to come to the frontier, and some boundary marks placed by the British Commissioner at points in regard to which the frontier was not disputed were destroyed. British troops have been withdrawn from Fort Gnatong on the Tibetan frontier.

FRONTIER STATES
AND FOREIGN
RELATIONS.

In Sikkim itself there was no trouble. The administration of the State was in the hands of a State Council. The Raja was retained in British territory. His attitude towards the British Government was less disloyal. Since the close of the year 1894-95 he has expressed regret for his past conduct, and on his acceptance of certain conditions has been allowed to return to his State and to take part in its administration. The revenue of the State has increased from Rx. 2,000 in 1889 to Rx. 7,400 in 1894-95, and in other respects the administration is satisfactory.

Bhutan.

As to British relations with Bhutan there is nothing to report beyond the fact that they were friendly. There was some friction between Bhutan and Tibet, and the troops of Bhutan were increased during the year with a view to the exaction of reparation from Tibet.

Manipur and the
Assam frontier.

Peace and progress marked the year's history in Manipur. The demarcation of the boundary of the State in the direction of the Chin Hills was completed and ratified within the year. The State was favoured with a bumper harvest; and with an improved system of collection a large amount of arrears, as well as a satisfactory proportion of the year's demand, was realised. The receipts during the year amounted to Rx. 34,760, and the expenditure to Rx. 30,120. Considerable progress was made in the construction of State buildings and bridges. A great improvement was effected in the police organisation of the State.

In regard to the tribes on the Assam frontier, the year 1894-95 was remarkably peaceful. One outrage by Nagas on a tea garden in the Sibsagar district is reported, but no political importance was attached to the incident. Pressure was, however, being applied to the Nagas in the neighbourhood of the outrage to obtain the surrender of the offenders. A large number of coolies were employed on the Nichuguard-Manipur cart road, which is nearly completed. After the return of the expedition against the Bor Abors, referred to in last year's Report, a blockade was instituted against the Abors, the Mishmis, and the Passis, the object being to enforce the surrender of all Government and other property raided by these tribes. It was so far successful that all the rifles stolen from the Sepoys murdered at Bordak were given up. The Abors were also forbidden to rebuild the village of Bomjur, destroyed by the punitive expedition of 1894.

Lushai Hills
(Assam and Bengal).

The conduct of the Lushais, who are controlled partly by the Assam and partly by the Bengal Government, was generally satisfactory. They all supplied the coolies and paid the rice or cash tribute demanded of them, with the exception of the chief Kairuma. This chief resides near the junction of the jurisdictions of the Bengal, Assam, and Burma officers. His continued disobedience to the orders of these officers made it necessary after the close of 1894-95 to send an expedition against his villages. The expedition has been entirely successful.

Chin Hills
(Burma).

The progress made in the administration of the Chin Hills is indicated by the fact that in 1894-95 a battalion of military police was substituted for the military garrison of the northern posts, and that not a single shot was fired in action during the year. The chief work effected was the subjugation and disarmament of Thetta, a village which had constantly refused submission, and had been implicated in a number of raids and outrages. The disarmament of the village was effectually carried out. In addition to this expedition tours were undertaken in other parts of the Chin Hills, and a large number of guns were taken from the southern tribes. The light tribute assessed on the tribes was paid without trouble. There was hardly any crime, and the attitude of the tribes generally was considered very satisfactory. Traders have begun to move freely about in the hill villages, and the relations between the hillmen and their neighbours in the plains are becoming more friendly. The tribes bordering on the Pakokhu district and inhabiting the Arakan Hill tracts caused no anxiety during 1894-95.

Kachin Hills
(North East
Frontier).

A Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation was enacted during the year, but did not come into force till after its close. The Bhamo district, which till 31st March 1895 included all the Kachin tracts on the north-east frontier, was from that date divided into two, the Bhamo and Myitkina districts. The line of division is approximately the latitude of the head of the first defile of the Irrawaddy river. During the open season of 1894-95 the usual tours were undertaken in these hills by civil officers, accompanied by military police escorts. Many, on the Chinese

Chinese frontier, was visited, and the tract of which it is the centre was brought under direct British control. The Jade Mines tract was also visited, and a temporary post established at Nanyaseik for protection of the trade route, and to prevent the smuggling of liquor and opium. The only Kachins who caused serious trouble during the year were those of Sana, which is beyond the administrative border. In 1895-96 it was found necessary to send against them a punitive expedition. The intercourse between the British officers and the Chinese border officials was of a cordial nature. In the Kachin tracts of the Katha district the work of disarmament proceeded, many villages were visited, relations established with the local headmen, and disputes settled.

FRONTIER STATES.
AND FOREIGN
RELATIONS.

No action was taken with a view to demarcating the Burma China frontier in accordance with the Convention of the 1st March 1894. Since the close of 1894-95 this Convention has become liable to modification, owing to the violation by China of some of its stipulations in assenting to the Franco-Chinese Convention of 20th June 1895.

Burma-China
Convention.

In both the Northern and Southern Shan States the year 1894-95 was one of peace and marked prosperity. In an important Durbar held at Tanggyi on the 7th May 1895, and attended by chiefs from all parts of the Southern Shan States and by all the Karenni chiefs, the Chief Commissioner of Burma spoke of the past five years as "years of peace, of prosperity, of progress. As," he said, "I rode up from the plains to your pleasant hills, I was impressed by indications of order and wealth on every side. Even at this late time of the year the road was crowded with traders; the fields showed signs of careful cultivation; the villages through which I passed seemed populous and well-cared for. I can honestly congratulate you on the marked progress which has been made throughout your States. The past year has been, I am told, one of unprecedented prosperity. No serious sickness has decimated your people. An abundant harvest has rewarded the cultivator's toil. The increase of trade has been really marvellous. No single case of dacoity or other organised crime has been reported during the year. These are blessings not to be lightly estimated. They are due, in the first place, to the establishment of peace, under the tolerant and beneficent rule of the British Government, and scarcely to a less degree to your own efforts to promote the welfare of your people. Most heartily do I congratulate you all on the prosperous condition of your country. Most sincerely and with a good hope do I trust that this prosperity will continue, and, in order that it may do so, I recommend you to turn your attention, among other matters which I shall mention later on, to the introduction of new methods of cultivation. You have seen how successful your superintendent has been with his fruit-garden, and how potatoes and wheat flourish in your States. I am pleased to hear that the general practice of carrying arms has been discontinued in your States; at all events in undisturbed tracts not on the frontier." "I cannot too strongly express my satisfaction at the knowledge that you are learning to spend your revenues on, and devote time and forethought to, such matters as the improvement of communications in your States. I select for special commendation, in the presence of their fellow-Chiefs, the Sawbwas of Yawnghwe and Mongpaw, who have been conspicuous for their efforts in this direction. Nor must I omit mention of the Ngwegunhmu of Hsamong Khan."

Shan States and
Karenni.

The improvement of trade is shown by the following striking figures:—

	Exports from Southern Shan States.	Imports into Southern Shan States.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-03	11,02,335	11,22,051	22,25,286
1893-94	11,40,959	10,88,808	22,29,767
1894-95	28,47,651	26,03,102	55,10,753

FRONTIER STATES
AND FOREIGN
RELATIONS.

Among the most important events of the year were the measures taken towards its close to make clear the position of the important trans-Salween State of Kengtung and to strengthen the control exercised over that State by the superintendent. The status of Kengtung has now been declared to be the same as that of other Shan States; a small garrison has been established at the capital, where an assistant political officer has been located for some time past; the telegraph line has been extended from Mōngmai, and a mule-track capable, it is hoped, of being used throughout the year now connects Kengtung with Fort Stedman. Among other reforms which are being introduced in these States is the plan for placing their financial arrangements on a sound footing. The forms of budget estimates and of revenue registers to be maintained by the chiefs have been definitely settled; and it has been specially provided that unauthorised demands are not to be made, and that the people of each village or circle are to know exactly how much they are required to pay. The superintendent is satisfied that the people are sufficiently informed in this matter, and that they are not oppressed. Proposals for assimilating the administration of the States to that of British districts by the introduction of fixed payments to officials and the establishment of a regular police were discussed during the year, and it was decided that these measures could not be usefully adopted. Measures for the provision of medical relief and of veterinary assistance have been considered, and have been cordially accepted by the chiefs.

The amount of tribute collected throughout the Shan States amounted to Rs. 2,85,695. Of this sum, Rs. 2,12,550 were paid in the Southern Shan States, and Rs. 73,145 in the Northern Shan States. There were, practically, no arrears.

In the Northern Shan States the principal points of interest in the year's record are the introduction of many useful reforms in Hsipaw and the continuance of the efforts to improve the administration of Tawngpeng and North Hsenwi. In the former a very satisfactory improvement in the administration by the Sawbwa is reported; but in North Hsenwi, owing to the obstructive attitude of the Sawbwa, it was found necessary to take out of his hands for a time the revenue management of a portion of his territory, which, however, has subsequently been restored to him. By a vigorous effort the Sawbwa of Hsipaw, who was assisted by a British officer as adviser, succeeded in placing his finances, which were much disordered, on a satisfactory footing, and made arrangements which in a short time should entirely free the State from debt. Many beneficial reforms were carried out, among which may be mentioned the reduction in the number of officials, the disarmament of Hsipaw and the sub-States of Mōnglong and Hsunsai (in both of which there was considerable disorder), the abolition of monopolies, and the partial prohibition of gambling. A great development of these States may be expected to result from the construction of the railway from Mandalay to the Kunlong ferry on the Salwan, which has been commenced since the close of the year under review.

No matters of importance are reported in regard to the Shan States under the control of Commissioners, except that the finances of the Mongmit State, in the Ruby Mines district, were placed on a comparatively sound footing.

There is nothing of special interest to report in regard to Karenni, except an increase of trade. It is said that in contrast with the Shans the Karen race shows signs of dying out.

France and Siam.

The Anglo-French Commission of Inquiry into the boundary or neutral zone between British and French territories and dependencies in the direction of the Upper Mekong carried out its duties in the early part of 1895. In the course of its proceedings it was found advisable to assert the British claim to the trans-Mekong portion of the State of Keng Cheng by the dispatch of a small force to the capital, Mongsin. By the Anglo-French Agreement of 15th January 1896 the River Mekong has been accepted as the boundary between French and British interests north of Siam. The British post is accordingly to be withdrawn from Mongsin.

The friendly relations of India with Siam were not disturbed during 1894-95, and trade increased.

INTERNAL STATES.

THE population of the Native States, based on the census of 1891, may be taken at 63½ millions, and their aggregate revenues at 21 crores of rupees. The number of their military forces, mostly of a very undisciplined and inefficient kind, but including the Imperial Service Troops, is returned at 250,000. INTERNAL STATES.

The year 1894-95 was important to the development of the Imperial Service Scheme, under which a portion of the military resources of some of the Native States is organised for co-operation with the Indian Army. The total Imperial Service Troops.

Cavalry	-	-	7,917
Artillery	-	-	299
Sappers and Miners	-	-	302
Infantry	-	-	8,670
Camel Corps	-	-	496
Total	-	-	17,684

strength of the Imperial Service Troops on the 1st July 1895 numbered 17,684, as shown in the margin, the full authorised strength of the Imperial Service Troops being 18,277. In addition to these troops there are the Jaipur and Gwalior Transport Corps, containing 942 men and 1,473 animals.

The expenditure of the Native States on these troops amounted in 1894-95 to Rx. 558,491; an additional expenditure of about 2 lakhs is incurred by the Indian Government, mainly for inspection. The Native State which bears the heaviest share of expenditure is Kashmir, which maintained Imperial Service Troops at a cost of over 10 lakhs. The Kashmir corps, which had distinguished themselves in the fighting of the Hunza Nagar Campaign in 1891-92, had again in 1895 an opportunity of showing their value in actual war. The fortitude and gallantry of the Kashmir troops were conspicuous in the siege of Chitral and in the brilliant march of Colonel Kelly's force from Gilgit to its relief. Many of the chiefs of the Punjab and Rajputana were eager to send their contingents to the war, and experienced disappointment at the decision of the Government of India not to avail themselves of their offer. The transport corps of Gwalior and Jaipur were, however, utilised in connection with the march of General Sir R. Low's division. It is exceedingly creditable to the efficiency and the alertness of both these bodies that, within thirty hours of the receipt of orders to proceed on service, each corps was ready to leave for its destination. They arrived at Nowshera at the date fixed for mobilisation. There was not one single case of desertion; and the men were inspired with great enthusiasm. Their work on the line to Dir was considered very satisfactory. That it was not inefficiency that prevented the utilisation of other Native States corps in the Chitral Campaign, is shown by the high terms of praise in which they are in many cases spoken of by the Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops. The general impression in regard to these troops is certainly that their efficiency exceeds what was anticipated when the scheme was set on foot in 1890. One of the most pleasing features in the working of the scheme has been the marked absence of crime on the part of the men composing the corps, particularly on occasions when they have appeared at reviews and manœuvres in British territory. It is also very satisfactory that the organisation of Imperial Service Troops has been in most cases accompanied by the disbandment of a large portion of the inefficient, and often disorderly, troops formerly maintained by the Native States concerned.

The suppression of dacoity in the Native States is a matter of Imperial concern, and often necessitates interference on the part of the paramount power, particularly in those tracts of Native States' territory where the jurisdiction of the chiefs is much intermingled, and where the dacoits have, therefore, great advantages in organising their crimes with comparative impunity. For the State of Hyderabad and the large Agencies of Central India and Rajputana there has long existed a special department under the Government of India charged with the duty of suppressing thuggeé and dacoity. Dacoity.

The success of the operations of this department in hunting down the dacoit gangs in Central India was referred to in last year's statement. The success was largely due to the efficient co-operation of the Gwalior police. The destruction of the principal leader, Sultan Singh, and his gang was effected in May 1894. The total number of dacoities reported to the department in 1894, compared with the figures of the previous year, declined from 185 to 149 in Central India, from 105 to 90 in Rajputana, and from 468 to 389 in Hyderabad. The department in Hyderabad was reorganised during the year; in the other two Agencies reorganisation had already been effected. During 1894 certain

170 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

INTERNAL STATES.

revised rules were laid down for dealing with the criminal tribes within the jurisdiction of the department. The most notorious tribe is that of the Moghias.

In Kathiawar dacoity was practically extinguished for the time being by the destruction of the last active gang, under Juma Gand, by the Dranghadra police in April 1894.

Hyderabad.

The following are the principal figures of the finance of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the last five years:—

Year.	Gross Land Revenue.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.				Total Expenditure.	Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure.	Payments to His Highness the Nizam.
			Public Works.	Civil Administration.	Military.	State Railways.			
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1890-91	633,474	1,009,596	116,530	394,531	327,606	8,666	852,272	150,323	146,473
1891-92	633,576	1,027,633	110,532	410,757	378,424	3,439	906,202	118,430	126,427
1892-93	625,944	965,449	121,177	416,096	361,597	9,123	907,922	77,456	83,104
1893-94	637,390	1,017,475	108,966	432,531	392,819	8,367	943,553	73,522	65,000
1894-95.	643,312	1,611,949	110,696	446,483	397,473	10,381	965,042	46,507	116,956

It will be seen that with the increase of expenditure the surplus available for payment to the Nizam has considerably declined during this period.

Mysore.

In December 1894, the Maharaja of Mysore, Sir Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., died, to the great grief of his subjects. His Highness had ruled the State since its rendition to Native rule in 1881. His reign was a period of rapid recovery from the disastrous effects of the preceding years of famine. The land revenue, which in 1880-81 amounted to 72 lakhs, had by 1892-93 increased to nearly 99 lakhs. The excise and forest revenues had in the same period increased in a far larger ratio, and a new source of income from royalties in gold mines had been added, which in 1894-95 contributed 7½ lakhs to the State revenues. The following figures contrast the condition of Mysore in 1892-93 with that of the neighbouring presidency of Madras:—

	Mysore.	Madras.
Population	.5 millions.	35½ millions.
Area under cultivation per head of population	1.08 acres.	0.83 acres.
Proportion of cultivated area devoted to food crops	88 per cent.	76 per cent.
Incidence of land revenue per acre of crop	1.8 rupees.	1.5 rupees.
Incidence of land revenue per head of population	1.96 rupees.	1.28 rupees.
Increase of land revenue from 1880-81 to 1892-93	37 per cent.	13 per cent.

The following statistics of revenue and expenditure are taken from the Dewan's Memorandum of Moral and Material Progress and Condition of the State for the year 1894-95:—

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Rx.		Rx.
Land Revenue	955,732	Interest	22,161
Mining Leases	73,453	Land Revenue	137,818
Forests	138,152	Forests	46,535
Excise	319,311	Excise	17,235
Assessed Taxes and Sayer	70,638	Administration	32,099
Stamps and Registration	80,671	Palace	140,000
Interest on Investments	53,131	Law and Justice	87,555
Mysore State Railway Earnings	57,435	Police	76,192
Other Receipts	56,626	Education	48,417
		Tribute and Assignments	256,051
		Military	97,765
		Public Works	293,747
		Railways { Redemption Fund	40,000
		Guaranteed Interest	87,401
		Railway Construction and Surveys	18,000
		Investments	14,453
		Other Expenditure	221,154
TOTAL	Rx. 1,805,149	TOTAL	Rx. 1,636,524

The

The crops of the year were generally good, and the condition of the people INTERNAL STATES. satisfactory.

The late Maharaja was succeeded by his eldest son, Krishnaraj Wadiar Bahadur, a boy of 10 years of age. Special arrangements had to be devised for the administration of the State during the minority. It was decided that the administration should be conducted by Her Highness Maharani Vani Vilas Sannidhanada Kempananjamaniavaru as regent, and by the Dewan Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, assisted by a council of three members. Certain rules were laid down for the conduct of the business of the council, which gave increased authority to its members in the decision of details, but maintained the power and responsibility of the Dewan in all matters of importance. In the constitution of the council it was decided that Muhammadan interests should be more directly represented. Subsequently the Mysore High Court was strengthened by the appointment, as chief judge, of a retired judge of the Madras High Court. Arrangements have been made for the independent audit of the State accounts. There is no doubt that the finances of the State have been successfully managed; but seeing that the Darbar has a large military and civil budget, has to deal with large and complicated railway accounts, is trying experiments in the matters of State life insurance and of an agricultural bank, keeps up a valuable property in State cattle (Amrut Mahal), and maintains a special establishment for the capture of elephants, it was thought desirable that an examination should be made into the State system of accounts by an expert trained in finance in order to certify to their adherence to the system prescribed in the *Instrument of Transfer*. The legislation of 1894-95 consisted of eight regulations, one of which was designed to prevent infant marriages, another to prevent cruelty to animals, and others amended the law relating to the Civil Courts, the public acquisition of land, &c.

The Representative Assembly, which is summoned once a year to hear an account of the administration, and exercise a right of interpellation, held its fourteenth annual sitting in October 1894. Under new rules devised for its constitution, it consisted of 276 members returned for taluks, municipal and local fund boards, and associations representing approved public interests. Out of 8,161 persons qualified to vote, 3,006 electors actually voted. The Assembly met during seven days; 230 representatives were present, of whom 212 were Hindus and 11 Muhammadans; and 590 subjects were brought forward and discussed. The Assembly has no powers of recording any decision on any subject of discussion.

The Baroda Darbar has issued no administration report since the one for the year ending 31st July 1892. During the greater part of 1894-95 His Highness the Gaekwar was absent from his State, and the administration was conducted by the State Council in consultation with the Governor General's Agent. The year was on the whole favourable to the agriculturists, except in Okhamandal. Much criticism was directed during the year against the management of the Alienation Department of the State. It was discovered that certain of the officers of this Department engaged in settling the conditions on which alienated or rent free lands should be held had been guilty of corruption. There continued to be considerable friction between the Darbar and its girassias and other holders of important estates or rights; many of these persons enjoy a British guarantee, and their complaints of the action of the Gaekwar's Government occupy much of the attention of the Governor General's Agent. By giving facilities for and subscribing towards the construction of the Ahmadabad-Prantij and Surat Nundarbar railway projects, his Highness the Gaekwar showed an enlightened interest in public works which are likely to be beneficial to portions of his territory. The Baroda Mint was re-opened in October 1894, and coined about 18 lakhs of rupees. An attempt to use the mint for the purpose of coining copper coins for export to British Indian districts, where they were being passed into circulation at a fictitious value, had to be checked. Baroda.

172 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

Rajputana.

The following is a Table of the Rajputana States, with their revenues and their expenditure on public works where this is reported, viz. :—

STATE.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1891.	Actual or Estimated Revenue for last Two Years		Public Works Expenditure in 1894-95.
			Last Year.	Previous Year.	
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Udaipur (Mewar)	12,861	1,862,478	375,000	256,940	161,528
Dungarpur	1,440	165,400	20,657	15,000	—
Banswara, &c.	1,937	212,269	26,318	21,477	—
Pratapgarh	959	87,975	54,800	43,495	—
Jaipur	15,349	2,832,276	641,841	681,865	83,300
Kishangarh	874	125,516	41,409	39,927	—
Lawa	19	3,360	(450)	450	—
Jodhpur (Marwar)	37,445	2,521,727	523,651	483,744	93,374
Jaisalmer	16,039	115,701	22,253	19,587	—
Sirohi	1,966	188,977	30,405	29,880	—
Bikaner	23,090	831,955	288,495	198,364	39,791
Bundi	2,225	295,675	74,417	68,285	1,500
Tonk	1,415*	198,934*	131,951	120,000	4,247
Shahpura	406	63,646	30,673	31,220	—
Bharatpur	1,941	640,303	(270,000)	268,407	—
Dholpur	1,156	279,890	125,371	119,507	—
Karauli	1,229	156,587	45,230	55,448	—
Alwar, &c.	3,051	767,786	272,370	270,084	37,129
Kotah	3,803	526,267	242,435	225,717	32,276
Jhalawar	5,042	343,601	132,658	117,623	9,830
TOTAL	130,268	12,220,343	3,350,884	3,067,020	462,976

* Excluding the Tonk pergunnas in Central India.

In most of the States no return is made as to public works expenditure, and, in some instances, no return of revenue is given. In such cases the figure for the last recorded year is stated within brackets.

The most important events of the year affected Bharatpur and Jhalawar. In February 1894 Maharaja Ram Singh, as the eldest son of the late Maharaja, was recognised as chief of Bharatpur, notwithstanding the fact that his father had strongly recommended the recognition of his younger son Raghubath Singh, on account of the elder brother's misconduct and unfitness for the *gaudi*.

The late Maharaja's estimate proved to be well-founded. There was a deterioration in the conduct of Maharaja Ram Singh after his elevation, and his relations with the Dewan and the State Council were not conducive to good government. On the recommendation of the Governor General's Agent, it was accordingly decided in March 1895 to depose him in favour of his brother, a boy of nine years of age. During the consequent minority, it was determined to place the administration in the hands of a Native Dewan responsible to the Political Agent. The State Council was retained as a consultative body. Arrangements were made for the proper education of the young Maharaja.

In Jhalawar the Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was restored to full administrative powers. Originally invested with full powers in 1884, on attaining his majority, he was, after three years' trial, deprived of these powers in consequence of his disregard of the conditions on which he had been entrusted with the administration. In 1892, seeing some promises of amendment on His Highness's part, the Government of India restored him to the ruling powers of a Chief, subject to certain limitations, of which the most important was that the revenue administration was left in the hands of the State Council. Between 1892 and 1894 the attitude of His Highness was not unsatisfactory, but owing partly to the limitations on his authority, there were considerable difficulties in the administration. It was, therefore, decided to terminate the arrangement of 1892, and in June 1894 the Maharaja was restored to full governing powers on condition that he maintained existing orders, did not appoint to his Council or as his Dewan any person objected to by the Government of India, and kept the

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the Political Agent freely and fully informed of all matters with which he ought to be acquainted. The caution was added, that the decision would be liable to reconsideration if his Highness's conduct of the administration did not meet with the approval of the Government of India. Events have since led to a reconsideration and reversal of the decision in question.

In regard to the other chiefs in Rajputana, it need only be mentioned that the Maharaja of Sirohi was decorated during the year 1894-95 with the K.C.I.E., an indication of the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

As regards the other Rajputana States, affairs in Dungarpur were least satisfactory. Discontent prevailed among the jaghirdars, who complained of their treatment by the Maharawal and his Kamdar. His Highness was advised to replace his Minister.

In Meywar also there were difficulties arising from the discontent of the more influential jaghirdars, who showed a tendency to resent even the legitimate exercise of the authority of the Darbar in their estates. It is to be noticed that more than one-half of the dacoities reported in Rajputana in 1894 took place in Meywar territory. Improvement in the police organisation of the State is urgently called for. Some measures are also required to prevent wasteful destruction of forest in the Hill Tracts. In other respects, particularly in the matter of public works, the administration of Meywar is very satisfactory.

In Marwar progress of recent years has been very marked. In this State the co operation of the officials of the State with the British officers has been particularly cordial, and the results eminently satisfactory. A more liberal treatment of criminal tribes, such as the Sansis, Moghias, Minas, &c., has been recently adopted by Jodhpur, and other States in the Agency.

Jeypur continues to be well governed. In matters of revenue and public works the reports are specially satisfactory. The State suffers, however, from friction between the Darbar and its chief thakurs; and there is scope for improvement in police administration.

Of the other States, which are generally well administered, there is nothing special to notice.

The railways of Rajputana have been cheaply constructed, and have generally proved highly profitable to the States by which they have been constructed. The irrigation policy of several of the States has also been very successful.

The agricultural season of 1894-95 was generally favourable in the Agency, but in the Sironj districts of Tonk there was some distress, and relief works were opened, though not largely resorted to.

The report of the management of the Mayo College for the education of the sons of Rajputana chiefs and nobles was, as usual, satisfactory. The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 68, as compared with 57 twelve months before.

The work of the association for the introduction of social reforms appears to have been of a satisfactory nature. There was a smaller percentage of breaches of rules in regard to the age of persons married, and in regard to the expenses on marriages and funerals.

Several of the mints of the Native States of Rajputana remain open to coinage. The coinage at these mints in 1894-95 is stated to have amounted to about 32 lakhs of rupees.

The principal event of 1894-95 in the Central India Agency was the investiture of his Highness the Maharaja Madha Rao Sindhia with ruling powers, on the attainment of his majority (18) on 15th December 1894. From that date the administration of Gwalior by the Council of Regency terminated. During this regency of eight years the State business has been most successfully conducted. Transit duties had been abolished, a large amount of State treasure (3½ crores) profitably invested; revenue survey and settlement commenced, and over a large area carried through; active and highly successful measures adopted for the suppression of dacoity; the imperial service troops and transport organised; railways constructed to the value of nearly 1½ crores, from Bhopal to Ujjain and from Gooma to Bina; roads, bridges, jails, hospitals, colleges, schools, &c., built; and education largely extended. On the abolition of the Council, President Bapu Sahib Jadu was

INTERNAL STATES

retained by the Maharaja as his adviser, but without executive authority; the other members of the Council retained their position as heads of Departments, but under the orders of the Maharaja. The general administrative system remained unaltered. In his kharita the Governor General stipulated that in important matters his Highness should consult the Resident, and not act against his advice without further reference to the Governor General's Agent. Great progress was made during 1894-95 with the railways under construction. Incidentally the work on these lines was in 1894-95 useful for purposes of famine relief, as there was some failure of crops and distress. Other relief works were also opened in the Isagarh and Bajrangarh subahs, but the pressure of applicants on the works was slight. The condition of the State finances is highly satisfactory. The balance in hand is enormous. Including investments, it amounted at the beginning of the year to Rx. 9,994,590, and at the end of the year, to Rx. 10,112,143. The difference of these two amounts indicates the surplus of the year; the gross income exceeded Rx. 1,350,000.

In Indore affairs were not satisfactory, the people of the State having material-cause for complaint in regard to the Maharaja's administration. Rao Bahadar K. C. Bedarkar continued to be Minister of the State during the year. From his report it appears that the revenue demands for the year amounted to Rx. 732,092, and the collections to Rx. 645,829. There was continued activity in the investigation of old accounts, and the Revenue and Accounts Departments are, it appears, being generally overhauled. The year was unfavourable to the cultivation of opium, and the trade of the State was in consequence prejudicially affected. The agriculturists consider themselves overtaxed in the existing condition of agriculture and prices.

In Bhopal the wheat harvest failed almost entirely in 1894; and there was considerable distress in several districts. There were no changes in administration. Complaints are made of inconvenience, due to the fluctuations in the value of the Bhopal rupee; inconvenience which, it has been suggested, might be avoided by the adoption of the British Indian currency. The revenue of the State is estimated at 40 lakhs.

The two Dewas States are for the time under the superintendence of the Agency. Full reports of their administration have been furnished. The revenues of the senior State were Rx. 35,900, and of the junior State, Rx. 35,106. In the former, progress was made in the liquidation of the State debts, which amounted at the close of the year to Rx. 6,046; in the latter, the year closed with a State balance of over Rx. 52,500, of which Rx. 42,500 were invested. In both States a new revenue settlement is being carried out, the assessments being stated in British Indian currency.

The revenue and expenditure of Rewah for the year under review amounted to Rx. 170,809 and Rx. 132,565, respectively, and at the close of the year the State had a balance of Rx. 222,035. In September 1894 the Maharaja was entrusted with a share of the duties of administration, in anticipation of the time when he would be of age, to admit of his being invested with fuller powers. His investiture with full administrative powers took place in 1895-96, after he had successfully passed through the year of probation. One feature of the year's work in Rewah was the organisation of a department for the suppression of female infanticide, which crime is shown by the census returns to prevail among certain sections of the community, notably the Karchulis, Parihars, and Sombansis.

In regard to the other States of the Agency, the most important event was the death of the Nawab of Jaora, to the great regret of his subjects. Unfavourable reports were received of the administration of Rajgarh, Nagode, and Sitamau. A number of States are affected by difficulties caused by the depreciation of their currencies.

Punjab.

But little information is furnished of the yearly progress, if any, of the principal States under the Punjab Government. In the States of Patiala and Bahawalpur improved administration is much to be desired, but there were no signs of improvement in 1894-95. The management of the affairs of His State by the Raja of Nabha, on the other hand, continued to be very satisfactory. In Jind, during the Raja's minority, the control of the State remains in the hands

hands of a Council of Regency. The following are the principal Punjab States and their areas, populations in 1891, and approximate revenues in 1894-95 :—

STATE.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1891.	Approximate Revenue in 1894-95.
			Rx.
Patiala	5,419	1,583,521	570,123
Bahawalpur	15,000	650,042	180,003
Jind	1,259	284,500	65,159
Nabha	928	282,750	70,000
Kapurthala	620	252,617	200,000
Mandi	1,000	166,923	41,817
Nahan (Sirmur)	1,096	124,134	23,387
Maler Kotla	167	75,755	30,202
Faridkot	643	115,040	35,625
Chamba	3,216	124,032	35,400

Excepting the two first-mentioned, the reports of the administration of these States are generally satisfactory. The reports relating to the numerous small Hill States under the Punjab Government indicate that the old patriarchal system of rule is gradually disappearing, and the effort to find a new adjustment under changed conditions is causing considerable friction between the petty chiefs and their subjects. There is a growing tendency on the part of the latter to invoke the interference of the British Political Officers, a tendency which hastens the decay of the authority, formerly unquestioned, of the rajas.

On the 1st April 1894 the Nawab of Rampur was installed as ruler. The Council of Regency disappeared, giving place to a Council of Administration under the presidency of the Nawab. The management of the State has been and continues to be creditable. Again the year closed with a considerable surplus, the income amounting to Rx. 332,303, and the expenditure to Rx. 294,475. The State balance, including the notes representing the loan to Government for the construction of the Rampur-Moradabad Railway, amounted to 2½ crores. In the circumstances the expenditure of 5½ lakhs in the year on public works seems inadequate. A more liberal administration of land revenue is, perhaps, desirable. The system of selling leases of the land revenue dues to the highest bidder was the cause of considerable discontent within the year. The police system of the State was reformed by bringing the village police under the direct control of the police department of the State. The year 1894 was one of comparative prosperity, and there was a diminution of crime. The very large increase in the attendance at the hospitals conducted on the English system was a noticeable feature of the Rampur report for the year under review.

North West Provinces.

In Tebri (Garwhal) the income of the State in 1894-95 is stated at Rx. 25,045, the expenditure at Rx. 18,024. The investments of the State in Government securities exceed five lakhs of rupees. The Raja is taking a personal interest in the proper administration of his State, and is possessed of ability. He has been advised to devote a larger part of his resources to the development of his own territory, instead of seeking to speculate in house property in British India.

In the Hill Tipperah State the arrangements adopted in 1892 have worked very well. The principal authority is vested, under the Maharaja's control, in the hands of his two sons. The various branches of administration are well managed. The revenue of the year is shown at Rx. 50,489; the debts of the State are being gradually liquidated; at the end of 1894-95 they amounted to about 2½ lakhs. A survey and settlement of the Maharaja's estates in British India is proceeding, with his co-operation.

Bengal.

But for the large personal expenditure of His Highness the Maharaja, which entails serious financial embarrassments, the administration of Kuch Behar in 1894-95 may be considered altogether satisfactory. The land revenue demands were more fully paid than in previous years, notwithstanding the increases due to fresh assessments. The State railway was opened for traffic, and a proposal for its extension to the capital by a bridge across the Torsa river was sanctioned

INTERNAL STATES

during the year. The receipts increased from Rx. 206,716 to Rx. 217,323, while the charges were reduced from Rx. 211,396 to Rx. 204,898; these last figures, however, do not include certain sums spent by the Chief, and covered by personal loans. The health of the prisoners in the Kuch-Bihar jail, which is described as absolutely insanitary according to modern ideas, was nevertheless exceptionally good; there was no mortality.

The steps taken for recognising the status of the Orissa Tributary Mahals as native States were referred to in last year's statement. Sanads, declaring their position and powers, were accordingly issued to the chiefs concerned during 1894-95. The chief of Mohurbhanj, which is much the most important of these States, has, as a special and personal privilege, power to pass sentences of imprisonment, for a period not exceeding five years, in criminal cases tried by him. The judicial authority of the other chiefs is much more limited. In several of these Mahals troubles are frequent. In Daspalla it was decided in September 1894 to temporarily supersede the authority of the Raja on account of misgovernment. An agent was appointed to administer the State; he has commenced a survey and settlement of the revenue to allay disputes. In Keonjhar, in which for some years there have been disturbances, some progress was made in securing the submission of the Bhuiyans and Juangs, and in fixing the conditions of their tenures. In Nayagarh there was a rising of the Klonds; it was necessary to send against them a detachment of military police. The rising was suppressed, and the chief offenders were tried and punished. The Raja of Khandjara is under suspicion of complicity in these disturbances in Nayagarh. In February 1895 the new chief of Athgorh was installed. Favourable mention is made of the administration of the chiefs of Athonalik, Bod, Hindol, Mohurbhanj, and Tigiria. The year, on the whole, began badly in the Orissa States, but ended with the benefits of a bounteous harvest. Education in these backward States showed no advance in 1894-95. The construction and repair of roads and the conservation of forest resources are matters of great importance and are receiving attention.

The Chota-Nagpore Mahals, of which the conditions are more or less similar to those of the Orissa Mahals, have of recent years enjoyed greater tranquillity. Some complaints of oppression were preferred during 1894-95 against the Raja of Korea, and it was necessary to warn him against the repetition of arbitrary demands on his subjects for the purchase of grain at privileged rates and for forced labour. Korea and Sirguja were troubled during the year by quarrels in the families of the chiefs. In Bonai, in recognition of the Raja's conduct in relieving his subjects in a period of scarcity, four parganas which had been sequestered in 1878 owing to the disturbances of his Bhuiyan subjects, were in 1894-95 restored to him. The administration of the Chota-Nagpore States, particularly of the more important states, is considered to have improved in tone. Outside companies are seeking to develop the forest and mineral wealth of these States; and the supervision of the Raja's interests by the political officers is a matter of increasing importance.

Central Provinces.

Of the 15 Feudatory States in the charge of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, three only, viz., Bastar, Sarangarh, and Kawardha, were under direct management during 1894-95. The Chief of Kanker was, on his recovery of health, restored to full powers, subject to the condition of submitting his budget estimates to the Political Agent. In the five States of Patna, Kalandi, Khairagarh, Kairakhol and Nandgaon, the chiefs were under the obligation of following the general advice of their Diwans. As their administration acquires experience this condition is relaxed, and in the cases of Khairagarh and Nandgaon have almost ceased to be felt. In the case of Patna the condition was expressly imposed on the chief on his installation in January 1895. But, being installed at an age earlier than has been usual with his fellow-chieftains, and losing his balance of mind, this ruler took up an unfortunate attitude towards the Political Officers, and, after showing signs of insanity, committed suicide in July 1895. Bamra continues to be a peculiar instance of personal native régime, where the chief has never ruled through a Diwan. As a mark of the high approval of Government, the Maharaja was in January 1895 decorated with the Knight Commandership of the Indian Empire.

The revenues of the 15 States amounted in 1894-95 to nearly 16 lakhs, the tribute and fees on succession paid by them in the same year aggregated Rs 2,15,000.

Rs. 2,15,000. The condition of the people was generally one of great prosperity, due to good harvests, moderate assessments of revenue, and the development of means of communication. Revised settlements of land revenue were introduced during the year into Kanker, Sakti, and Kawardha; and in all the other States, except Kalahandi and Rairakhol, settlement operations were in progress. Special arrangements were made during the year for providing the principal chiefs with professional advice in all matters of public works, and particularly in regard to the construction of roads. The most noticeable event in the commercial history of the year was the opening at Rajuandgaon of the Central Provinces Spinning and Weaving Mills. There was good and steady progress in matters of sanitation, medicine, vaccination, and education. In regard to education, the opening during the year of a Rajkumar college for the education of the sons of the chiefs is to be noticed. In dealing with the extensive forests in these States, much difficulty is found in restricting, without undue harshness, the forest tribes from their wasteful methods of cultivation. Hardly less important is the question of providing outlets for the export of timber from these forests.

INTERNAL STATES

The two important States of this Presidency are Travancore and Cochin, the reports of which are drawn up for the Malayalam year, August 1893-August 1894. The year was one of scanty rainfall, and in Travancore of poor harvests. There was, nevertheless, an increase in the external trade and in the revenues of both States. The following are the figures:—

Madras.

	Trade.		Revenue.		Balance at end of Year.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Travancore - - -	2,092,316	2,240,351	841,942	863,802	807,700	839,700
Cochin - - -	275,285	293,490	184,106	197,781	61,467	66,434

The surplus of the Travancore State was Rx. 32,000 and that of the Cochin State, Rx. 5,000. In the Travancore receipts noticeable items are 19½ lakhs from salt and 10 lakhs from tobacco. In Travancore regulations were passed to amend the arms regulation previously in force, and to provide for the better sanitation of towns, the prevention of fires, and the registration of births and deaths. In education the progress is indicated by the increase in Travancore and Cochin of the number of schools from 2,489 to 2,654, and from 746 to 883 respectively, and of the scholars from 113,972 to 119,046 and from 24,255 to 28,625 respectively.

In regard to the other Madras States the installation of the Raja of Pudukkota in November 1894, and the payment by the Nawab of Banganapalle of the final instalment of the debt due by him, may be recorded. The year's report of Pudukkota was satisfactory, that of Banganapalle not wholly so. In the three political agencies of Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganganam the season was favourable to agriculture, prices were normal, and health satisfactory; and there were no disturbances on the part of the hill tribes. Education showed no advance.

The Bombay Government exercises control over some 350 Native States, many of which possess but few attributes of sovereignty. Their total area exceeds 64,600 square miles; their population in 1891 was 8,085,433, and their revenues in 1894-95 aggregated Rx. 3,770,000. In the more important groups of States, those of the Palanpur Superintendency and Mahikantha and Kolhapur Agencies excepted, the season was generally favourable. The crime of dacoity was less prevalent; serious crime of other kinds also generally decreased, except in Cutch and the Mahikantha. The State of Gondal was disturbed on one occasion by a religious riot, which, however, was very quickly suppressed.

The death of the old Mir of Khairpur, and the installation of the young Maharaja of Kolhapur, both which events took place in 1894-95, were referred

INTERNAL STATES.

to in last year's statement. The Raja of Chota-Udepur, in the Rewa Kantha Agency, also died in the year under review, and since its close Kathiawar has lost two leading chiefs by the deaths of the Jam of Navanagar and the enlightened Maharaja of Bhavnagar. In Khairpur progress was made towards the substitution of ordered government of a modern type for the old patriarchal system which flourished under the late Mir. The reorganisation of the police force in this State has had a very beneficial effect in the reduction of crime. The principal States under British administration during the year were Porbandar, Rajpipla, and Savantvadi, in all of which the record of improvements was satisfactory. In Cambay, the Nawab of which was restored to power in 1893-94, the administration continues to be conducted on the lines laid down under the temporary British administration. The exports from Cutch showed a large increase, from 22 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 35 lakhs, but the imports declined by nearly a lakh to 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. In the sea-borne trade of Kathiawar there was a large falling-off under exports from 322 lakhs to 241 lakhs, and under imports from 235 lakhs to 206 lakhs.

The financial condition of the more important States may be judged from the following table, in which there are many blanks under the head of expenditure, owing to want of information :—

STATE.	Revenue in 1894-95.	Expenditure in 1894-95.	Expenditure on Public Works.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Cutch - - - - -	199,790	213,612	16,139
Palanpur - - - - -	62,189	68,258	6,333
Radhanpur - - - - -	82,632	71,342	5,487
Idar - - - - -	63,262	58,046	3,694
Junagad - - - - -	240,000	-	19,708
Navanagar - - - - -	275,988	-	18,822
Bhavnagar - - - - -	383,700	-	77,180 (including railways)
Porbandar - - - - -	65,000	-	12,597
Dhrangadhra - - - - -	65,000	-	6,426
Morvi - - - - -	111,532	-	29,097
Gondal - - - - -	110,000	-	8,794
Cambay - - - - -	68,023	-	7,894
Rajpipla - - - - -	81,892	75,074	14,106
Janjira - - - - -	50,744	44,846	6,294
Savantvadi - - - - -	42,921	39,889	4,771
Kolhapur - - - - -	331,351	315,295	41,166
Sangli - - - - -	114,278	103,476	11,371
Khairpur - - - - -	60,515	63,036	—

The construction of a railway about 50 miles in length from Rajkot to Jamnagar, the capital of Navanagar, was decided upon within the year under review. The work of appraising the value of Cutch and Morvi rights on opposite sides of the Runn of Cutch, with a view to the complete separation of the interests of the two rival States, is proceeding. In Cutch there are signs of considerable friction between the chief and his nobility, whose rights are guaranteed by a British treaty, and protected by a special court which is known as the Jareja Court.

PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF INDIA, 1894-95.

BOMBAY.

	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.
NET REVENUE :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue - - - -	1,961,991	2,020,495	11,803	3,970,683	1,883,971	1,922,299	19,308	3,792,962
Opium - - - - -	1,602,010	—	—	1,602,010	1,802,939	—	—	1,802,939
Salt - - - - -	2,055,914	5,345	—	2,061,259	2,230,637	5,676	—	2,236,313
Stamps - - - - -	133,747	401,241	—	534,988	138,667	416,004	—	554,671
Excise - - - - -	777,654	259,218	—	1,036,872	799,786	266,595	—	1,066,381
Provincial Rates - - - -	—	—	311,556	311,556	—	—	293,054	293,054
Customs - - - - -	385,227	4,817	—	390,044	1,528,685	7,946	—	1,536,631
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	208,355	169,548	—	377,903	214,411	177,007	—	391,418
Forest - - - - -	86,576	86,574	—	173,150	84,105	84,106	—	168,211
Tributes from Native States -	127,360	—	—	127,360	125,601	—	—	125,601
Assignments and Compensa- tions.	—31,429	—972,610	—	—1,004,039	—30,088	—977,849	—	—1,007,937
Other Heads - - - - -	—45,777	—4,776	—834	—51,387	—73,192	—3,102	—953	—77,247
TOTAL - - - - -	7,261,628	1,969,852	298,919	9,530,399	8,705,522	1,898,682	273,793	10,877,997
NET EXPENDITURE:								
Interest - - - - -	—130,414	—6	—	—130,420	—	—	—	—
Mint - - - - -	—112,787	—	—	—112,787	—	—	—	—
General Administration - -	43,372	137,710	4,717	185,799	—	—	—	—
Law and Justice - - - -	—	453,775	—	453,775	—	—	—	—
Police - - - - -	—	474,867	—19,583	455,284	—	—	—	—
Education - - - - -	—	136,913	129,620	266,533	—	—	—	—
Medical - - - - -	—	139,706	11,337	151,043	—	—	—	—
Political - - - - -	61,823	37,656	—	99,479	—	—	—	—
Territorial and Political Pensions.	74,959	—	—	74,959	—	—	—	—
Civil Superannuation - -	—9,261	145,336	289	136,364	—	—	—	—
Stationery and Printing -	24,503	66,335	710	91,548	—	—	—	—
Railway Revenue Account -	—155,622	—2,847	—	—158,469	—	—	—	—
Irrigation - - - - -	92,448	10,833	—	103,281	—	—	—	—
Buildings and Roads - -	55,693	262,500	193,706	511,900	—	—	—	—
Army - - - - -	2,934,406	—	—	2,934,406	—	—	—	—
Other Heads - - - - -	19,460	88,969	9,505	117,934	—	—	—	—
Provincial and Local Balances	—	19,443	83,419	102,862	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	2,898,580	1,904,776	363,995	5,167,351	—	—	—	5,167,351
Surplus - - - - -	4,363,048	65,076	—65,076	4,363,048	—	—	—	4,363,048

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d, with the EXCHANGE thereon.

Stamps purchas
Interest
Post Office
Telegraph
General Ac
Marine
Political
Scientif
Territ
Civil

9 3 - 9 4.		1 8 9 4 - 9 5.		
Exchange.	TOTAL.	Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
Rx.	Rx.	£.	Rx.	Rx.
25,265	64,138	45,103	37,525	82,623
1,621,701	4,117,163	2,608,234	2,170,010	4,778,244
93	67,581	103,788	86,350	190,133
17	89,238	84,852	70,596	155,448
812	172,742	273,303	227,384	500,687
5,443	155,505	185,212	154,093	339,305
21,958	14,270	21,564	17,941	39,505
	25,604	42,874	35,671	78,545
	14,265	6,907	5,747	12,654
	128,362	220,651	183,578	404,229
	1,095,768	1,694,800	1,410,047	3,104,847
	33,475	48,536	40,381	68,917
	3,732,878	5,738,768	4,774,565	10,513,333
	51,045	81,800	68,056	149,856
	1,382,935	1,924,072	1,600,797	3,524,869
	1,455,742	2,292,499	1,907,323	4,199,822
	63,821	82,176	68,369	160,545
	64,419	48,843	40,635	89,478
	25,792,938	15,503,982	12,899,068	28,403,050

SUMMARY.

1 8 9 3 - 9 4.		1 8 9 4 - 9 5.	
Surplus.	Deficit.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
10,500,442		12,071,317	
5,951,938		6,137,612	
		3,096,554	
		1,865,539	
		914,115	
		413,233	
	4,536,462		4,701,985
		3,644,886	
		5,657,889	
	25,792,938		28,403,050
	1,546,998		608,110

TRANSMARINE DEPENDENCIES AND INTERESTS.

The following is a summary of the expenditure on Aden in 1894-95 charged on the revenues of India :—

TRANSMARINE DEPENDENCIES AND INTERESTS. Aden and Somali Coast.

Military Charges - - - - -	Rx.	206,584
Military Works - - - - -		9,376
Special Defence Works* - - - - -		32,010
Civil Works - - - - -		3,086
	Rx.	
Civil Charges - - - - -	49,128	
Civil Receipts - - - - -	22,890	
		26,238
Net Charge - - - - -		Rx. 277,294

* This charge is shared by the British Government.

The Somali Coast Protectorate may be considered to be self-supporting. In 1894-95 the charges were Rx. 29,361 and the receipts Rx. 28,016.

Of recent years the trade of Aden has grown to a position of considerable importance. In 1894-95 it was valued at Rx. 8,680,221 ; of this trade India's share was nearly 19 per cent., and the share of the United Kingdom nearly 9 per cent. The value of the trade of the Somali Coast in 1894-95 was nearly a crore. It is not directly included in the Aden figures: Of the total shipping passing through the Suez Canal nearly 80 per cent. calls at Aden or Perim, the share of Aden being nearly three times that of Perim.

In 1894-95 there were more than the usual quarrels among the tribes in the neighbourhood of Aden. In consequence of the Haushabi chief Mohsin-bin-Ali levying unauthorised taxes on caravans the Abdali, finding remonstrance of no avail, proceeded against him with an armed force; Mohsin fled, and the Abdali Sultan of Lahej was elected chief of the Haushabis in his place. The Markarhis relapsed into their old condition of lawlessness. The ex-Wahidi Sultan of Balahaf continued to intrigue against the British Government. Saleh-bin-Abdalla, who had been elected by the chiefs as Wahidi Sultan, was not strong enough to restrain his influence, and it was necessary to send a ship of the Royal Indian Marine to prevent the development of troubles. The result was satisfactory; and a new protectorate treaty having been agreed to, the neighbourhood subsided into its former comparative peace.

On the Somali Coast there was a continuance of drought during the early part of the year, which caused an influx of destitute people into Berbera. The congestion was increased by refugees from the Ogaden country, which was being raided by the Abyssinians. In consequence of the drought, trade declined at Berbera and Bulhar; but at Zaila there was a great expansion of trade attributed mainly to the failure of the Abyssinian cotton crop and an abnormal demand for Abyssinian coffee to make up the deficiency of a short Arabian crop. The following are the trade statistics for 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Berbera and Bulhar:	Rx.	Rx.
Imports - - - - -	227,741	215,194
Exports - - - - -	236,686	209,374
Zaila:		
Imports - - - - -	132,367	280,631
Exports - - - - -	154,623	284,387
Total - - - - -	751,267	989,526

The peaceful behaviour of the tribes near Zaila forms a contrast to the restlessness of the tribes coming into contact with the authorities at Berbera and Bulhar. In the latter region hostilities broke out between the Habr Yunus and

180 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

TRANSMARINE
DEPENDENCIES
AND INTERESTS.

Oman and Persian
Gulf.

a section of the Habr Gerhajis, and there was looting of caravans by Dolbahanta and Habr Toljaala. The Jibril Abokr Rer Hared were so lawless and troublesome that it was necessary to send a punitive expedition to coerce them. This was successfully accomplished after the close of the year under review.

Notwithstanding scarcity in Southern Persia, and the outbreak of disturbances at Muscat, the year's record of trade was not unfavourable, as the following figures, which are not all mutually exclusive, or perhaps altogether reliable, will show :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Muscat :	\$	\$
Exports - - - - -	1,720,320	1,628,580
Imports - - - - -	2,055,006	2,079,600
Total - - - - -	3,775,326	3,708,180
Bushire :	Rx.	Rx.
Exports - - - - -	807,243	1,011,303
Imports - - - - -	1,569,795	1,835,111
Total - - - - -	2,437,038	2,846,414
Shiraz :		
Exports - - - - -	712,080	721,000
Imports - - - - -	1,294,540	1,949,738
Total - - - - -	2,007,620	2,670,738
Liogah :		
Exports - - - - -	1,054,115	1,020,595
Imports - - - - -	1,105,787	1,178,152
Total - - - - -	2,219,902	2,198,747
Bunder Abbas :		
Exports - - - - -	390,202	487,147
Imports - - - - -	638,474	981,877
Total - - - - -	1,028,476	1,469,024
Bahrein :		
Exports - - - - -	648,339	770,293
Imports - - - - -	723,531	777,069
Total - - - - -	1,371,870	1,547,362
Arab Coast :		
Exports - - - - -	567,225	672,650
Imports - - - - -	447,180	485,620
Total - - - - -	1,014,405	1,158,270
Mohammerah :	£.	£.
Exports - - - - -	89,039	88,292
Imports - - - - -	112,098	131,969
Total - - - - -	201,137	220,261

The last two months of 1894-95 witnessed a serious rebellion in Muscat. In the autumn of 1894 rumours began to circulate as to the movements and intentions of Sheikh Saleh. After interfering to compose a conflict between the Beni Rujam and Beni Hina, in Nezwah, Sheikh Abdulla, the son of Sheikh Saleh, with two other Sheikhs, came to Muscat in February 1895, ostensibly to interview the Sultan of Muscat regarding the condition of the town. Joined after dark by a number of their followers they made a treacherous attack on the palace. The Sultan narrowly escaped his assailants, and shut himself up in one of the forts, part of the town remaining in the hands of the rebel Sheikhs. Early intelligence of the serious state of affairs was brought to the Political Agent, who let it be known to the rebel leader, Sheikh Abdulla, that he would be held responsible for any injury to British subjects. After fighting had continued for some days, the Political Agent required of the belligerents a cessation of hostilities to arrange for the removal of British subjects to a place of safety. Desultory warfare proceeded after this till March 9th, when peace was concluded, and the town evacuated by the rebels. Meanwhile there had been great destruction of property. The year 1894-95 was also marked by the establishment of a French Vice-Consulate at Muscat.

In Bahrein there were rumours of a projected attack by Nasir-bin-Mubarik, and there was a quarrel between the chief and one of his subordinate tribes, the Ali-bin-Ali. The tribe seceded and established themselves on the mainland at Zobara. A formidable attack on Bahrein was threatened, and the active measures taken by the British Squadron in the Persian Gulf in the year 1895-96 were the consequence.

In Persian Arabistan there was much disorder, and the province of Fars was afflicted by various misfortunes, due partly to natural causes and partly to misrule. It was a year of scarcity and high prices.

There was no capture of slave dhows in the Persian Gulf waters during the year 1894-95. The release of certain slaves wrecked on the Arabian coast was effected, and the chief of Ras-el-Khymab was fined for the neglect of his treaty obligations in regard to the slave trade. Reference has been made in an earlier paragraph to the liberation of fugitive slaves at Gwador and their removal from that place. Slave Trade.

182 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

ARMY.

ARMY.

The sanctioned establishment for 1894-95 was as follows :—

British Troops - - - - -	73,119
Miscellaneous Officers - - - - -	921
Native Troops (including European Officers) - - - - -	145,738
Total - - - - -	219,778
Corresponding Total for 1893-94 - - - - -	219,617

The actual strength of the Army on the 1st April 1895 was as follows :—

PUNJAB COMMAND.				
<i>British.</i>				
Cavalry (3 regiments) - - - - -	1,963			
Artillery (22 batteries and companies) - - - - -	2,901			
Infantry (14 battalions) - - - - -	14,969			
			19,833	
<i>Native.</i>				
Cavalry (15 regiments) - - - - -	9,265			
Artillery (5 batteries) - - - - -	1,283			
Infantry (40 battalions) - - - - -	36,983			
			47,531	
BENGAL COMMAND.				
<i>British.</i>				
Cavalry (3 regiments) - - - - -	1,930			
Artillery (27 batteries and companies) - - - - -	4,150			
Engineers - - - - -	45			
Infantry (17 battalions) - - - - -	18,382			
			24,507	
<i>Native.</i>				
Cavalry (9 regiments) - - - - -	5,698			
Artillery (2 batteries) - - - - -	505			
Sappers and Miners (8 companies) - - - - -	1,360			
Infantry (24 battalions) - - - - -	20,980			
			28,543	
MADRAS COMMAND.				
<i>British.</i>				
Cavalry (2 regiments) - - - - -	1,338			
Artillery (15 batteries and companies) - - - - -	2,348			
Engineers - - - - -	55			
Infantry (10 battalions) - - - - -	10,637			
			14,378	
<i>Native.</i>				
Cavalry (3 regiments) - - - - -	1,864			
Sappers and Miners (9 companies) - - - - -	1,462			
Infantry (32 regiments) - - - - -	25,961			
			29,287	
BOMBAY COMMAND.				
<i>British.</i>				
Cavalry (1 regiment) - - - - -	671			
Artillery (24 batteries and companies) - - - - -	3,778			
Engineers - - - - -	53			
Infantry (10 battalions) - - - - -	11,079			
			15,581	
<i>Native.</i>				
Cavalry (7½ regiments) - - - - -	4,362			
Artillery (2 batteries) - - - - -	439			
Sappers and Miners (5 companies) - - - - -	819			
Infantry (26 regiments) - - - - -	21,011			
			26,631	
Troops not under the Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, including Hyderabad Contingent* - - - - -				42,212
				17,971
TOTAL - - - - -				224,262

The total of the Native Army Reserves in India on 1st April 1895 was **ARMY** 13,862.

The net expenditure on the Army in 1894-95 was—

In India	- - - - -	Rx.	15,361,203
In England	- - - - -	£.	4,216,571
Exchange	- - - - -	Rx.	3,508,120
		Total	Rx. 23,085,894
		Total in 1893-94	Rx. 22,403,371

The number of Volunteers in the whole of India on 1st April 1895 was as under :—

Command.	Enrolled Strength.	Efficient.
Punjab - - - -	1,841	1,592
Bengal - - - -	11,915	11,227
Madras - - - -	9,272	8,280
Bombay - - - -	6,011	4,796
	29,039	25,895

On the 1st of April 1894 the number of enrolled Volunteers was 28,889, of whom 25,908 were efficient. The number of Volunteers enrolled in the Reserve at the end of 1894-95 was 774.

No measures of any great importance affecting the organisation or administration of the Army in India were initiated in the year 1894-95.

In last year's number of this Statement a short account was given of the re-organisation of the Bombay Army in class squadrons and companies. A similar change was during the year 1894-95 introduced into the Madras Army.

Owing to the outlay required to put the camp equipage, rest houses, &c., on the line from the Punjab to Karachi, it was decided to discontinue the use of the Karachi route for the transport of troops between England and India until the finances admitted of permanent and economical arrangements being made. But the Secretary of State informed the Government of India that he entirely concurred in the views of the Commander in Chief in India as to the value of this route, which, in time of war, would be largely used for the conveyance of troops and stores to Northern India, and expressed a hope that this consideration would be borne in mind, with a view to the re-opening of the route hereafter on a permanent basis.

The details connected with the reorganisation of the army in India into four commands were worked out during the year, and the final order notifying the change, which was to take effect from the 1st April 1895, was approved by the Secretary of State, and published in India. It was also decided that the Head Quarters of the new Bengal and Punjab commands should be at Naini Tal and Murree respectively. Lieutenant General Sir W. K. Elles was appointed to the Bengal command, and Sir W. S. A. Lockhart to the Punjab command. Various Orders connected with the new system were published in India, and will be explained in next year's number of this Statement.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

ARMY.
Waziristan.

The Government of India, considering that it was necessary to take precautions for the safety of the Commissioners engaged in the delimitation of the Afghan-Waziristan Frontier, issued orders for the formation of two brigades of all arms (each somewhat less than 3,000 strong), one to act as an escort for the Commission, and the other to be held in reserve at Dera Ismail Khan. Colonel A. H. Turner, of the Indian Staff Corps, was appointed to the command of the former, and Colonel W. P. Symons, C.B., British Service, to the command of the latter, both being given the rank of brigadier general.

On the 24th October 1894 General Turner, with the headquarters of his brigade, arrived at Wano, where it was decided to encamp. From the first the camp was fired into nightly, and, intelligence having been received of a considerable gathering of Mahsud Waziris, extra precautions were taken against surprise.

However, at 5.30 on the morning of the 3rd November, in pitch darkness, the camp was suddenly attacked and penetrated by a desperate rush of about 500 fanatics backed up by some 1,500 others who kept up a heavy fire from the rear. The main rush was upon the extreme west of the camp, which was occupied by the 1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles, but some of the fanatics passed beyond into the rear of the field hospitals and commissariat, inflicting much damage on the unarmed followers and transport animals. The Gurkhas quickly formed rallying bodies, and a desperate hand-to-hand struggle ensued. With great gallantry and steadiness the Gurkhas cleared their camp, and, other corps being sent to their aid, the enemy commenced to retreat about 6 o'clock, as day was beginning to dawn. The squadron of cavalry was immediately sent in pursuit, followed by a force of other arms. The cavalry charged repeatedly, inflicting considerable loss on the enemy, who also suffered from the fire of the infantry, and, when last seen, were flying in scattered bands into the interior of the country.

Our loss in the attack and pursuit amounted (excluding followers) to 21 killed and 53 wounded, nearly all Gurkhas; of followers, 24 were killed and 22 wounded. Lieutenant P. J. F. Macaulay, R.E. and two Native officers of the Gurkhas were killed, and six British officers were wounded, one of whom, Lieutenant R. D. Angelo, 1st Gurkhas, subsequently died of his wounds. Of the enemy about 350 were killed.

The Government of India being unwilling to send an expedition into the Mahsud country without giving the tribe a chance of reparation, offered them certain terms to be complied with by a certain day, viz., the 1st, afterwards altered to the 12th, of December. Meanwhile preparations were made for an advance in force in the event of the terms not being accepted. They were not accepted, and, accordingly, orders were issued for the formation of the "Waziristan Field Force." The escort, with the addition of a British battalion (2nd Border Regiment), became the "1st or Wano Brigade" of the force; the "2nd or Jandola Brigade" was formed from the original reserve, with some changes; and a "3rd or Bannu Column" was added, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Egerton, D.S.O., Staff Corps. The whole force was over 16,000 strong, and Lieutenant General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., C.S.I., was appointed to the command.

On the 17th December Sir W. Lockhart assumed command, and on that day and the next the several columns advanced, the General himself in the first instance accompanying the Second Brigade. The powers of resistance of the Waziris were no doubt somewhat broken by the severity of their repulse at Wano, and they appeared to be cowed by the simultaneous advance of so many bodies of troops; at any rate they offered little organised opposition. The whole country was traversed by the various columns, or by detachments, and in the result the Mahsuds submitted to the terms imposed upon them, and the demarcation of the frontier was successfully completed. Before the middle of March 1895 their country was evacuated, with the exception of Wano and the Tochi Valley, where garrisons were left.

Our casualties were few, viz., four men killed (including one follower) and two British officers and 18 men wounded.

weather without any shelter, with the result that there were over 170 deaths from pneumonia alone. ARMY.

After the conclusion of the operations the Government of India published a General Order, in which they stated their concurrence with the Commander-in-Chief in India in his appreciation of the skilful manner in which Sir W. Lockhart had conducted the operations, and of the excellent conduct of the officers and men under his orders. The Secretary of State for India in Council afterwards expressed his cordial agreement with the opinion of the Government of India, and the India medal, with a clasp inscribed "Waziristan, 1894-95," was granted to the troops.

The outbreak in Chitral is dealt with in another portion of this Statement. Chitral. The strength of the garrison at the time was rather over 400 of all ranks—six British officers, including the Resident, 99 of the 14th Sikhs, and a few others belonging to the Indian Army, some Kashmir officers, and 301 of the 4th Kashmir Rifles. Captain C. P. Campbell, Central India Horse, was in command.

On the 3rd March 1895 the news of the approach of Sher Afzul having been received, a reconnaissance was made in the direction of his approach. Some very severe fighting took place, and the enemy being in overwhelming force the troops were compelled to retire into the fort after meeting with somewhat heavy loss—24 were killed, including Captain J. McD. Baird, 24th Punjab Infantry, and General Baj Singh of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops, and 30 were wounded, including Captain Campbell himself, so severely that, though he refused to leave the field, he was afterwards obliged to hand over the command of the fort to Captain C. V. F. Townsend, Central India Horse. The next day the fort was invested, and the siege lasted until the 19th April. Further details may conveniently be held over till the next year's Statement.

Some fighting also took place between Gilgit and Chitral. Lieutenant S. M. Edwardes, 2nd Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant J. S. Fowler, R.E., with a detachment of 20 Bengal Sappers and Miners and 10 Kashmir Rifles, were attacked by considerable numbers on the 7th March, at Reshun, when en route for Chitral. After standing a siege for seven days, during which they lost five killed and about 12 wounded, including Lieutenant Fowler, the officers were captured by treachery and sent to Umra Khan, by whom they were subsequently released. Most of the men were killed.

On the 7th March Captain C. R. Ross, 14th Sikhs, with Lieutenant H. J. Jones and 94 Sikhs, set out from Mastuj to the rescue of the party at Reshun. On the 9th they were attacked a little below Karagh and surrounded by large numbers of the enemy. After two days fighting they resolved to cut their way back. Captain Ross was killed, with 46 fighting men, eight followers, and a hospital assistant. Lieutenant Jones, himself wounded, succeeded in getting back and reached Buni with 14 men, nine of whom were also wounded. There he remained in a defensive position until the 17th March, when he was relieved by a force under Lieutenant F. J. Moberly, D.S.O., 37th Bengal Infantry, who had gone out from Mastuj to his assistance. Lieutenants Moberly and Jones returned to Mastuj, which was subsequently invested until relieved by Lieutenant Colonel Kelly on the 9th April.

When the news of the outbreak in Chitral was received in India, orders were issued for the mobilisation of the 1st division of the field army, with certain modifications, in the Peshawar Valley, with the object of advancing through Swat and thereafter as might be necessary, to compel Umra Khan to withdraw from Chitral. Major General Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., was appointed to command this force, some 15,000 strong, to which the designation of "Chitral Relief Force" was given. The frontier was crossed on the 1st April.

At the same time Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Kelly, the Commandant of the 32nd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), was directed to assume military command in the Gilgit Agency, and to take such steps as he might consider necessary. On the 1st March 1895 he left Gilgit on his march to Chitral, having then with him of the Pioneers and two guns of a Kashmir Mountain Battery. He was accompanied by 40 Kashmir Sappers and Miners and 150 local troops. Here the real difficulties of the

186 STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE MORAL AND MATERIAL

A P P E N D I X.

FINANCE.

TABLES showing the NET REVENUE and EXPENDITURE in the several Provinces of INDIA, and in ENGLAND.

Bengal.

BENGAL.

	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.
NET REVENUE:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	2,893,956	504,954	—	3,398,910	2,913,401	498,407	—	3,411,808
Opium	2,997,587	—	—	2,997,587	3,773,604	—	—	3,773,604
Salt	2,366,396	6,053	—	2,371,449	2,444,090	8,907	—	2,452,997
Stamps	383,625	1,150,875	—	1,534,500	401,252	1,203,756	—	1,605,008
Excise	862,472	287,491	—	1,149,963	891,601	298,201	—	1,189,802
Provincial Rates	—	418,535	416,138	834,673	—	422,233	412,277	834,510
Customs	534,976	48,367	—	486,609	1,073,272	57,337	—	1,020,935
Assessed Taxes	215,860	208,581	—	424,441	225,683	219,111	—	444,794
Other Heads	11,819	18,433	147	6,467	12,341	17,247	230	4,168
TOTAL	10,243,053	2,545,555	415,991	13,204,599	11,719,062	2,610,525	412,037	14,741,624
NET EXPENDITURE:								
Interest	151,811	507	3,321	155,639	115,161	3,432	1,099	119,692
General Administration	29,579	170,475	30,917	231,001	29,635	172,050	30,335	232,020
Law and Justice	—	919,030	—	919,030	—	919,299	—	919,299
Police	—	534,938	3,361	491,577	—	566,767	2,539	524,228
Education	—	200,275	103,683	303,958	—	206,697	107,311	314,008
Medical	—	152,342	11,612	163,954	—	160,793	12,450	173,243
Territorial and Political Pensions	112,461	—	—	112,461	111,247	—	—	111,247
Civil Superannuation	6,875	166,068	496	159,639	6,514	170,484	471	164,441
Stationery and Printing	192,588	113,478	4,673	310,739	176,030	99,273	5,110	280,413
Railway Revenue Account	687,322	353,105	—	840,427	591,800	433,187	—	1,024,987
Irrigation	—	283,434	393	283,041	—	289,206	570	288,636
Buildings and Roads	33,983	213,580	422,846	670,409	21,979	225,237	404,847	652,063
Other Heads	20,008	27,972	14,869	6,905	22,329	56,305	23,836	101,470
Provincial and Local Balances	—	36,887	9,561	46,448	—	169,796	4,273	165,523
TOTAL	257,339	2,409,937	551,609	2,704,157	352,255	2,486,683	535,879	2,670,307
Surplus	10,500,442	135,618	135,618	10,500,442	12,071,317	123,842	123,842	12,071,317

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North West
Provinces
and Oudh.

	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.
NET REVENUE :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue - - - -	4,623,889	849,059	-313,733	5,159,215	4,544,905	771,402	-332,735	4,983,572
Stamps - - - - -	177,123	531,370	-	708,493	173,116	519,346	-	692,462
Excise - - - - -	422,239	140,746	-	562,985	425,808	141,935	-	567,743
Provincial Rates - - -	-	174,088	769,633	943,721	-	171,992	762,223	934,215
- - - - -	121,513	115,171	-	236,684	125,705	119,138	-	244,843
- - - - -	37,458	37,458	-	74,916	36,096	36,098	-	72,194
- - - - -	42,675	-25,601	-865	16,209	46,020	-17,279	-362	28,379
TOTAL - - -	5,424,897	1,822,291	455,035	7,702,223	5,351,650	1,742,632	429,126	7,523,408
EXPENDITURE :								
General Administration	73,190	-2,378	-1,983	68,829	72,487	9,743	-1,787	80,443
Law and Justice - - -	-	536,532	-	536,532	-	572,407	-	572,407
Police - - - - -	-	386,148	262,411	648,559	-	403,054	262,804	665,858
Education - - - - -	-	40,687	126,241	166,928	-	43,018	124,721	167,739
Medical - - - - -	-	71,749	37,008	108,757	-	73,535	38,850	112,385
Territorial and Political Pensions.	104,932	-	-	104,932	104,696	-	-	104,696
Civil Superannuation - -	-11,048	179,667	1,414	170,033	-12,075	190,637	1,626	180,188
Stationery and Printing -	-835	51,549	140	50,854	-927	56,827	148	56,048
Railway Revenue Account -	-665,838	3,933	-	-661,905	-353,485	4,000	-	-349,485
Irrigation - - - - -	-114,934	-33,612	-	-148,546	-114,411	-19,318	-	-133,729
Buildings and Roads - -	19,922	227,683	243,152	490,757	16,047	224,625	227,258	467,930
Other Heads - - - - -	44,878	3,001	8,595	56,474	-21,272	-4,875	9,374	-16,773
Provincial and Local Balances	-	-25,155	20,503	-4,652	-	-165,987	-20,164	-186,151
TOTAL - - -	-527,041	1,572,353	704,973	1,750,285	-785,962	1,521,713	650,045	1,385,796
Surplus - - -	5,951,938	249,938	-219,938	5,951,938	6,137,612	220,919	-220,919	6,137,612

FINANCE.

Punjab.

PUNJAB.

	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.
NET REVENUE:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue - - - -	1,462,610	701,810	122,994	2,041,426	1,423,488	702,332	125,751	2,000,069
Stamps - - - - -	98,576	295,730	—	394,306	95,535	286,604	—	382,139
Excise - - - - -	143,961	47,987	—	191,948	150,042	50,013	—	200,055
Provincial Rates - - -	—	59,550	363,983	423,533	—	60,081	55,502	423,583
Assessed Taxes - - -	77,053	62,512	—	139,565	79,043	63,912	—	142,955
Other Heads - - - -	38,697	19,964	108	58,553	40,053	20,386	—	60,439
TOTAL - - - -	1,820,897	1,187,553	240,881	3,249,331	1,788,161	1,183,328	239,154	3,210,643
NET EXPENDITURE:								
General Administration -	17,918	102,434	13,198	133,550	18,325	106,693	13,306	138,324
Law and Justice - - -	—	347,700	46	347,654	—	344,819	74	345,693
Police - - - - -	—	311,000	3,950	307,050	—	323,739	3,829	319,918
Education - - - - -	—	70,019	54,946	124,965	—	73,505	55,209	128,714
Medical - - - - -	—	57,583	31,656	89,239	—	59,520	32,610	92,130
Political - - - - -	155,767	—	—	155,767	158,323	—	—	158,323
Territorial and Political Pen- sions.	33,584	—	—	33,584	32,728	—	—	32,728
Civil Superannuation - -	6,443	85,569	352	79,808	6,201	91,620	414	85,833
Stationery and Printing -	2,634	37,152	2,159	36,777	2,023	39,034	2,292	39,303
Railway Revenue Account -	1,101,577	—	—	1,101,577	1,339,993	—	—	1,339,993
Irrigation - - - - -	274,095	6,122	757	268,730	297,407	5,655	2,068	293,820
Buildings and Roads - -	104,660	234,069	78,255	416,984	94,186	216,596	74,122	384,904
Other Heads - - - - -	35,423	8,145	10,503	54,071	33,669	5,976	5,565	45,210
Provincial and Local Balances	—	22,699	5,024	17,675	—	24,811	2,589	22,222
TOTAL - - - -	1,036,867	1,237,094	191,340	391,567	1,308,593	1,242,346	180,136	114,089
Surplus - - - -	2,857,764	49,541	49,541	2,857,764	3,096,554	59,018	59,018	3,096,554

BURMA.

Burma.

	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.
NET REVENUE :	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue - - - -	1,295,125	595,785	1,499	1,892,409	1,584,032	414,512	1,993	2,000,477
Salt - - - - -	166,926	—	—	166,926	118,272	—	—	118,272
Stamps - - - - -	59,614	91,963	—	151,577	65,813	99,648	—	165,461
Excise - - - - -	304,290	83,020	—	387,310	285,546	75,208	—	360,754
Postage - - - - -	—	—	97,995	97,995	—	—	102,118	102,118
Income Tax - - - - -	520,283	—14,705	—	505,578	786,848	—17,436	—	769,362
Income from - - - - -	48,911	32,792	—	81,703	49,471	32,863	—	82,334
Income from - - - - -	285,502	107,593	—	393,095	257,081	94,798	—	351,879
Income from - - - - -	46,036	—1,341	—48	44,647	29,428	—1,542	—148	27,738
TOTAL - - - -	2,726,687	895,107	99,446	3,721,240	3,176,491	698,001	103,903	3,978,395
EXPENDITURE :								
General Administration -	45,229	67,152	2,288	114,669	42,890	74,412	2,453	119,755
Law and Justice - - -	94,885	157,937	—	252,822	93,264	172,811	—	266,075
Police - - - - -	634,123	274,770	—1,071	907,822	590,188	293,400	—2,067	881,521
Marine - - - - -	44,258	11,044	3,731	59,033	39,506	—774	4,574	43,306
Education - - - - -	10,007	34,535	14,421	58,963	11,789	36,821	13,303	61,913
Medical - - - - -	19,561	21,515	5,153	46,229	17,391	23,555	5,076	46,022
Political - - - - -	40,146	—	—	40,146	38,573	—	—	38,573
Stationery and Printing -	—468	48,959	—	48,491	—196	51,231	—	51,035
Railway Revenue Account -	51,355	—40,331	—	11,024	44,278	—30,337	—	13,941
Irrigation - - - - -	49,085	53,958	891	103,934	54,352	52,381	—1,922	104,811
Buildings and Roads - -	470,235	318,348	93,978	882,561	355,330	266,417	102,498	724,245
Other Heads - - - - -	24,530	37,873	—14,068	48,335	23,587	38,145	—13,440	48,312
Provincial and Local Balances	—	—90,653	—5,877	—96,530	—	—272,319	—14,334	—286,653
TOTAL - - - -	1,432,946	895,107	99,446	2,477,499	1,310,952	705,743	96,161	2,112,856
Surplus - - - - -	1,243,741	—	—	1,243,741	1,865,539	—7,742	7,742	1,865,539

FINANCE.

Central
Provinces.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Imperial	Provincial	Local	TOTAL	Imperial	Provincial	Local	TOTAL
NET REVENUE:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue - - -	298,667	269,232	-44,068	522,931	316,592	222,373	-49,219	495,746
Stamps - - - - -	41,917	125,749	—	167,666	41,072	123,217	—	164,289
Excise - - - - -	206,073	68,691	—	274,764	204,231	68,063	—	272,294
Provincial Rates - -	—	21,670	77,534	99,204	—	20,949	73,988	94,937
Assessed Taxes - - -	25,489	24,233	—	49,722	25,131	23,851	—	48,982
Forest - - - - -	10,835	10,835	—	21,670	1,628	1,621	—	3,249
Other Heads - - - -	43,404	1,393	-104	44,693	25,957	2,134	-48	28,043
TOTAL - - - - -	626,385	521,808	32,465	1,180,658	614,631	468,233	24,691	1,107,555
NET EXPENDITURE:								
General Administration -	7,051	45,813	2,876	55,740	7,390	50,226	—	57,616
Law and Justice - - -	—	96,606	—	96,606	—	101,333	—	101,333
Police - - - - -	—	141,486	-12,695	128,791	—	139,407	—	139,407
Education - - - - -	—	26,660	24,744	51,404	—	32,526	—	32,526
Medical - - - - -	—	30,906	5,061	35,967	—	30,572	—	30,572
Territorial and Political Pen- sions.	25,812	—	—	25,812	25,893	—	—	25,893
Railway Revenue Account -	-329,715	—	—	-329,715	-335,632	—	—	-335,632
Buildings and Roads - -	2,745	177,656	25,211	205,612	1,371	153,156	23,760	178,287
Other Heads - - - - -	1,069	52,564	-4,683	51,950	1,494	58,087	-67	59,514
Provincial and Local Balances	—	-60,772	-160	-60,932	—	-105,408	-17,088	-122,496
TOTAL - - - - -	-293,038	510,919	43,354	261,235	-299,584	460,898	32,031	163,345
Surplus - - - - -	919,423	10,889	-10,689	919,423	914,115	7,340	-7,340	914,115

ASSAM.

	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Imperial	Provincial	Local	TOTAL	Imperial	Provincial	Local	TOTAL
NET REVENUE:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue - - -	164,487	296,654	—	461,141	208,287	289,756	—	498,043
Opium - - - - -	40,174	—	—	40,174	39,925	—	—	39,925
Stamps - - - - -	20,273	60,819	—	81,092	19,533	58,595	—	78,128
Excise - - - - -	203,594	67,865	—	271,459	201,609	67,203	—	268,812
Provincial Rates - - -	—	—	60,848	60,848	—	—	63,758	63,758
Other Heads - - - - -	30,937	23,773	-91	54,619	24,855	20,611	-550	45,916
TOTAL - - - - -	459,465	449,111	60,757	969,333	494,208	436,164	63,308	993,680
NET EXPENDITURE:								
General Administration -	5,270	29,065	289	34,624	5,250	29,312	276	34,838
Law and Justice - - -	—	51,394	—	51,394	—	53,090	—	53,090
Police - - - - -	—	123,572	-5,524	117,948	—	117,764	-3,576	112,368
Education - - - - -	—	14,863	17,155	32,018	—	14,537	18,047	32,584
Medical - - - - -	—	18,850	9,289	28,139	—	20,193	9,546	29,744
Railway Revenue Account -	7,065	8,284	—	15,349	7,194	8,167	—	15,361
Buildings and Roads - -	116,670	153,826	60,177	330,673	71,760	129,823	66,643	268,226
Other Heads - - - - -	-911	35,367	2,487	36,943	-3,279	44,265	2,644	43,630
Provincial and Local Balances	—	-29,532	19,406	-9,126	—	-27,422	18,224	-9,198
TOTAL - - - - -	123,094	406,689	103,179	632,962	80,975	353,763	119,709	554,447
Surplus - - - - -	331,371	42,422	-42,422	331,371	413,233	47,401	-47,401	413,233

Departments and Districts not administered directly by the
 and Chief Commissioners of the Provinces previously

	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.
NET REVENUE:	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue - - -	126,915	—	—2,933	123,982	94,666	—	—3,207	91,459
Salt - - - - -	1,726,646	—	—	1,726,646	1,772,742	—	—	1,772,742
Stamps - - - - -	133,564	—	—	133,564	137,651	—	—	137,651
Excise - - - - -	92,269	—	751	93,020	99,820	—	800	100,620
Assessed Taxes - - -	147,897	—	—	147,897	154,795	—	—	154,795
Tributes from Native States -	210,788	—	—	210,788	225,923	—	—	225,923
Assignments and Compensa- tions.	—319,477	—	—	—319,477	—291,329	—	—	—291,329
Other Heads - - - - -	—2,730	—	8,105	5,375	—17,374	—	7,320	—10,054
TOTAL - - - - -	2,115,872	—	5,923	2,121,795	2,176,894	—	4,913	2,181,807
NET EXPENDITURE:								
Interest - - - - -	—284,741	—	—30	—284,771	—281,731	—	—30	—281,761
Post Office - - - - -	—286,257	—	72	—286,185	—328,079	—	73	—328,006
Telegraph - - - - -	—283,518	—	—	—283,518	—326,197	—	—	—326,197
Mint - - - - -	—30,980	—	—	—30,980	—3,496	—	—	—3,496
General Administration -	441,372	—	126	441,498	476,937	—	193	477,130
Law and Justice - - -	131,643	—	13	131,656	118,152	—	—16	118,136
Police - - - - -	56,213	—	393	56,606	58,940	—	194	59,134
Marine - - - - -	120,591	—	—	120,591	126,281	—	—	126,281
Political - - - - -	585,407	—	24	585,431	514,010	—	24	514,034
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	214,935	—	32	214,967	219,865	—	103	219,968
Stationery and Printing -	—140,184	—	3	—140,181	—140,119	—	14	—140,105
Exchange on Remittance Transactions.	—106,920	—	—	—106,920	—227,675	—	—	—227,675
Railway Revenue Account -	—4,510,831	—	—	—4,510,831	—4,026,617	—	—	—4,026,617
Irrigation - - - - -	639,633	—	—	639,633	665,216	—	—	665,216
Buildings and Roads - -	963,195	—	2,871	966,066	801,043	—	2,939	803,982
Army - - - - -	8,931,469	—	—	8,931,469	9,146,545	—	—	9,146,545
Special Defence Works -	162,947	—	—	162,947	67,322	—	—	67,322
Other Heads - - - - -	48,360	—	952	49,312	21,382	—	1,260	22,642
Local Balances - - - -	—	—	1,467	1,467	—	—	159	159
TOTAL - - - - -	6,652,334	—	5,923	6,658,257	6,881,879	—	4,913	6,886,792
Surplus - - - - -	—4,536,462	—	—	—4,536,462	—4,704,985	—	—	—4,704,985

FINANCE.

Madras.

MADRAS.

	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	TOTAL.
NET REVENUE:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue - - - - -	3,257,241	1,130,149	359,251	3,997,439	3,216,930	1,116,863	277,115	4,685,665
Salt - - - - -	1,470,665	40,552	—	1,430,133	1,629,416	41,867	—	1,887,669
Stamps - - - - -	177,636	533,655	—	710,741	188,165	564,496	—	752,661
Excise - - - - -	920,219	306,740	—	1,226,959	979,026	326,341	—	1,305,367
Provincial Rates - - - - -	—	—	678,131	678,161	—	—	725,313	725,313
Customs - - - - -	169,411	12,782	—	156,629	367,639	11,419	—	353,229
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	121,052	102,068	—	223,120	129,565	109,137	—	238,702
Forest - - - - -	29,585	29,586	—	59,171	—	—	—	—
Tributes from Native States - - - - -	344,952	—	—	344,952	345,103	—	—	345,103
Assignments and Compensations - - - - -	116,434	—	—	116,434	114,880	—	—	114,880
Other Heads - - - - -	6,158	10,333	8,306	7,985	23,118	29,257	4,865	50,510
TOTAL - - - - -	6,350,858	2,058,597	279,724	8,719,179	6,764,632	2,082,808	476,333	9,330,773
NET EXPENDITURE:								
General Administration - - - - -	28,950	100,338	30,210	159,498	29,267	102,510	31,531	163,308
Law and Justice - - - - -	—	452,078	—	452,078	—	451,014	—	451,014
Police - - - - -	—	367,525	—	367,525	—	392,313	—	392,313
Education - - - - -	—	143,191	89,822	233,013	—	145,726	91,378	237,004
Medical - - - - -	—	123,000	125,175	248,175	—	113,596	134,571	253,167
Territorial and Political Pensions - - - - -	75,678	—	—	75,678	71,276	—	—	71,276
Civil Superannuation - - - - -	9,838	134,139	1,099	145,000	6,922	140,586	745	143,393
Stationery and Printing - - - - -	21,491	68,918	—	90,409	23,165	77,546	—	100,711
Construction of Protective Works - - - - -	1,101,017	—	—	1,101,017	587,840	—	—	587,840
Construction of Railways (charged to Revenue, in addition to that under Protective Works) - - - - -	—	63,993	—	63,993	—	12,668	—	12,668
Railway Revenue Account - - - - -	366,173	1,066	—	365,107	331,005	8,519	—	339,524
Irrigation - - - - -	111,970	295,568	780	408,318	159,521	315,213	1,048	475,782
Buildings and Roads - - - - -	15,052	246,490	250,402	511,944	9,660	235,415	303,043	548,118
Army - - - - -	3,330,718	—	—	3,330,718	3,280,625	—	—	3,280,625
Other Heads - - - - -	13,658	53,894	36,814	103,366	10,401	38,162	25,212	73,775
Provincial and Local Balances - - - - -	—	39,036	256,759	295,795	—	92,528	11,098	103,626
TOTAL - - - - -	3,764,183	2,103,536	234,435	6,104,504	3,119,746	2,113,227	452,914	5,685,887
Surplus - - - - -	2,614,675	45,059	45,299	2,614,675	3,644,886	27,119	23,419	3,644,886