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Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor of Bombay in the Legislative Department is published for general information:—

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, under the provisions of "THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 and 1892."

The Council met at Bombay on Wednesday the 15th January, 1896, at 12 noon.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord SANDHURST, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, *Presiding*.

The Honourable Mr. H. BIRDWOOD, I. C. S., M.A., LL.D., C.S.I.

The Honourable Mr. JOHN NUGENT, I. C. S.

The Honourable the ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The Honourable Mr. G. W. VIDAL, I. C. S.

The Honourable Ráo Bahádur RANCHODLAL CHOTALAL, C.I.E.

The Honourable Mr. P. M. MEHTA, M.A., C.I.E.

The Honourable Mr. BAL GANGADHAR TILAK, B.A., LL.B.

The Honourable Mr. W. R. MACDONELL, M.A., LL.D.

The Honourable Meherban CHINTAMANRAO RAGHUNATH *alias* BALA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, Chief (Senior) of Kufundvád.

The Honourable Mr. HERBERT BATTY, I. C. S., M.A.

The Honourable Mr. A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH.

The Honourable Mr. W. W. LOCH, I. C. S., B.A.

The Honourable Mr. T. R. McLELLAN.

The Honourable Mr. T. B. KIRKHAM.

The Honourable Mr. CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALVAD, B.A., LL.B.

The Honourable Mr. NAVROJI NASARVANJI WADIA, C.I.E.

The Honourable Mr. JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK.

The Honourable Mr. T. D. LITTLE, M.Inst.C.E., C.I.E.

The Honourable Mr. ABDALLA MEHERALLI DHARAMSI, B.A., LL.B.

The Honourable Mr. LINGAPA JAYAPA, Sir Desai of Shirsangi.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Honourable Mr. CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALVAD then put question No. 1 standing in his name—

(a) *Which of the Mofussil Municipalities have non-official presidents and which of them enjoy the right of electing their own presidents at present? In what cases have non-official presidents been replaced by official presidents during the last ten years and for what reasons? Will Government be pleased to confer the right of electing their presidents on the Municipalities of large and important cities like Ahmedabad and nominate non-official presidents in the case of old Municipalities like Surat, Broach, &c.?*

(b) *In what Municipalities is the number of elected members larger than that of nominated members? Will Government be pleased to increase the present proportion of elected members in cities like Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, &c.?*

(c) *What Municipalities consist entirely of nominated Commissioners and how long have they been in existence? Do not Government consider it desirable to confer on Municipalities of towns that have now been connected by rail with important centres and have advanced in education a partially elective franchise?*

The Honourable Mr. BIRDWOOD in reply said—

(a).—*First Question.*

The following Mofussil Municipalities have non-official presidents at present:—

Poona,	Sirsi,	Dápoli,	Nadiád,
Poona Suburban,	Ratnágiri,	Ahmedabad,	Bándra, and
Kárwár,	Chiplún.	Ghoga,	Hyderabad.

The Poona Municipality is the only Municipality which enjoys the right of electing its president.

(a).—*Second Question.*

In the following Municipalities non-official presidents have been replaced by official presidents during the last ten years for general convenience or to secure general improvement in administration:—

Sholápur,	Kumta,	Broach,	Kalyán,
Lonávla,	Dhárwár,	Surat,	Bassein,
Pandharpur,	Hubli,	Bulsár,	Karáchi, and
Karmála,	Kaira,	Thána,	Sehwan.
Karád,	Kapadvanj,	Kurla,	

(a).—*Third Question.*

Government are prepared, on being assured that there is in any Municipality genuine local feeling in favour of the honourable member's suggestion, to give it careful consideration.

(b).—*First Question.*

The information can be obtained from the published annual report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.

(b).—*Second Question.*

Government are prepared, on being assured that there is in any Municipality genuine local feeling in favour of the honourable member's suggestion, to give it careful consideration.

(c).—*First Question.*

The necessary information as regards nominated Commissioners can be obtained from the annual report already referred to. The dates of establishment are also given in that report, except for Municipalities in the Northern Division, as regards which the following are the facts:—

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Date of Establishment.
Ahmedabad	Parántij	1st July 1855.
	Dhandhuka	1st March 1860.
	Sánand	1st August 1885.
	Dholera	7th September 1889.
	Mandal	29th October "
	Ráupur	7th September "
	Bareja	2nd October 1890.
	Uvarsad	2nd " "
	Bávla	1st April "
Kaira	Kasandra	1st " "
	Mehmadabad	15th August 1863.
	Dákor	20th June 1864.
	Borsad	3rd October 1889.
	A'nand	1st " "
	Umreth	1st " "
	Od	1st " "
	Mátar	1st " "
Panch Maháls... ..	Mahudha	1st " "
	Godhra	23rd August 1876.
	Dohad	1st October "
Broach... ..	Kálol	8th July 1889.
	Jambusar	15th March 1856.
	Háusot	3rd December 1889.
A'mod	A'mod	1st April 1890.

(c).—Second Question.

Government are prepared, on being assured that there is in any Municipality genuine local feeling in favour of the honourable member's suggestion, to give it careful consideration.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 2—

What action do Government propose to take in the matter of the memorials of the Hospital Assistants referred to in question No. 1 put by me at the Council Meeting on the 27th September last?

The Honourable Mr. BIRDWOOD in reply said—Government are unable to say at present what action will be taken on the memorials, as they are still under consideration.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 3—

What measures have Government decided to adopt for bringing the Mamladars' Courts in Sind under some superintending and revisional jurisdiction?

The Honourable Mr. NUGENT in reply said—The question is still under the consideration of Government in consultation with their Law officers.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 4—

Will Government be pleased to give information in the following form about Assistant Judges invested with appellate civil powers during the three years ending March 1895:—

1	2	3	4	5													
Name.	Length of service in the executive line at the date of appointment as Assistant Judge.	Date of appointment as Assistant Judge.	Date of investing with appellate powers.	Original suits tried before investiture with appellate powers.													
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
				Disposed of without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Referred to arbitration.	Decreed ex-parte.	Dismissed ex-parte.	With contest.	Total.						

* Vide Appendix E.

The Honourable Mr. BIRDWOOD in reply said—The information* asked for by the honourable member has been laid on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 5—

Is it a fact that the unwithdrawn balances of cash advances taken from parties to insolvency proceedings for meeting Court charges are appropriated or used to be appropriated by the Clerk to the Insolvency Court; if so, under what authority? Will Government be pleased to state the total amount of such balances for the five years ending December 1894?

The Honourable Mr. BIRDWOOD in reply said—It was the practice, up to the 1st October 1893, for the unwithdrawn balances of cash advances taken from parties to insolvency proceedings to remain in the hands of the Clerk to the Insolvency Court. Since that date such balances have, under the orders of the Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court, been placed to a separate account in the Bank of Bombay. There does not appear to have been any distinct authority for the former practice. The total amount of such balances for the five years ending December 1894 was Rs. 9,330-8-1, of which Rs. 8,069-6-7 remained in the hands of the Clerk to the Insolvency Court, available for repayment to parties on application and Rs. 1,261-1-6 in the Bank of Bombay. For the same period of five years, the balance of fees remaining due at the end of the period from parties to the Clerk to the Insolvency Court amounted to Rs. 8,237-2-1.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 6—

(a) Have the Government of Bombay taken any steps to give effect to the desire of the Government of India expressed in the following extract from the Government of India Resolution No. 6—371—383 of 17th August 1889 (p. 8 of the Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department, No. CCLXV) for the training of teachers for secondary schools:—

“His Excellency in Council therefore deems it essential that each local Government should accept the responsibility of providing means for training teachers for each grade of schools primary, middle and high as a first charge on the educational grant.”

(b) When was the “voluntary examination for teacherships” in Government High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools first established in this Presidency? What is the total number of candidates (1) who presented themselves at the said examination from its establishment up to now, (2) who passed the examination, (3) and who, subsequent to their passing the examination, are in service in the Educational Department?

(c) What are the conditions and subjects of the examination? Is any training or attendance at a school or college for instruction in theory and practice of teaching and school management required before admission to the examination?

(d) Are Government aware that the Government of Madras have established a college for the training of teachers of secondary schools? Do Government intend taking a similar step in this Presidency in order to give effect to the view of the Government of India expressed in the Resolution above referred to that “the Governor General in Council considers it impossible to secure good instructors without such a process of selection and preparation as normal school training gives, and is unable to regard the adoption of examination in the art of teaching as an adequate substitute for good normal schools?”

His Excellency the PRESIDENT in reply said—

(a) and (d).—The matter is at present the subject of correspondence with the Government of India.

(b) and (c).—(1) The examination was established in 1871; (2) the number of candidates who have presented themselves for examination is 60; (3) the number passed is 31; (4) of the passed men, 27 were employed in the Educational Department, while one was in an aided school, and 3 cannot be traced; (5) the conditions and subjects of the examination are given in the following notice issued by the Director of Public Instruction on 18th November 1871 and which remained in force until 1889 when it was superseded by Section 18 of the Training College Code:—

Notice.

The Director of Police Instruction gives notice that all appointments to Assistant Masterships in High Schools and First Grade Anglo-Vernacular Schools

will in future be probationary for one year, and confirmation will depend not only on proficiency in the subjects taught but also on success in teaching. Success in teaching results partly from natural capacity, but in a great measure from energy, thoughtfulness, industry, method and special study of teaching as an art.

An examination of candidates for Assistant Masterships, who have not passed the F.E.A., will be held in the monsoon months at Poona and Ahmedabad. Certificates indicating various degrees of proficiency will be given to the best candidates, and a register of certificated candidates will be kept by the Director of Public Instruction, from the names in which appointments will be made in preference to candidates who do not hold certificates.

In this examination much importance will be attached to good English, handwriting, a correct English accent, sound knowledge of English and vernacular grammar, neatness and accuracy in translation and ability in reproducing what is learnt with clearness and force.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 7—

Has the attention of Government been called to the following portion of the statement made by F. X. Fonseca on the 8th October last during his trial before the Sessions Court, and have Government taken any steps to enquire into the allegations therein made regarding the working of the bailiffs' department in the Bombay Court of Small Causes? If the result of such enquiry confirms Fonseca's statement, what measures do Government propose to adopt for the purpose of removing the evil disclosed?—

"About 1881 I got employed as a bailiff in the Small Cause Court on a salary of Rs. 20 per month. Later as my experience increased my perquisites came to Rs. 450 or Rs. 600 a month. We bailiffs think it a poor month when we do not make more than Rs. 250 after paying all expenses. It is said that a poor bailiff like myself in receipt of Rs. 20 per month could not possibly find enough money to get an assignment of a policy for Rs. 10,000. Why, there are bailiffs who have property and money worth very much more than that. It has always been kept a great secret that the bailiffs in the Small Cause Court earn as much as some of the Small Cause Court Judges or a Presidency Magistrate. There are 30,000 to 35,000 suits filed every year. In some few suits the summonses are never served. There are attachments and arrests before hearing, service of summonses on each defendant in a suit sometimes involving three or four or more journeys, substituted services, witness summonses, arrests in execution, attachments, and sales of furniture and goods. And often in execution there are several attachments because the instalments ordered are not paid. There is a staff of about 36 bailiffs, and if I work hard, I can get at least my one-thirty-sixth share of the work, and perhaps more. So I would have the processes of 800 to nearly 1,000 suits in my hands in a year. In a few of these suits there would be only one journey, that is, if I happen to go at the night time to catch the person to be served. In many there would be from first to last, for witnesses and everything, from 10 to 20 journeys. Perhaps on an average there would be 10 to 15 journeys. In every case the bailiffs are allowed to claim *ghárry* hire, and by arranging to have several processes to serve in one locality we can make the suitors pay the full amount of *ghárry* hire for each process and effect 3 or 4 or 10 or 12 services at one time. The suitors or their agents either go with us or meet us at the spot to point out persons to be served. We usually get at least one rupee for *ghárry* hire, though sometimes Márwáris talk so much about it that I serve these processes for nothing, because it pays better than to waste time while I could get money from others. When the tram serves I go that way and one journey will often give a clear profit of 7 or 8 rupees on the *ghárry* hire alone. That is why I and some other bailiffs (8 or 12) keep a *ghárry* of our own. Besides, suitors will give us a good present of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 for going to serve their papers out of turn or at a moment's notice, or at early or late hours, and we have so many papers in hand that we can always give a good excuse and make them wait unless they make it worth our while to run after their business. Short date summonses often get us a better present than usual. Sometimes a suitor will not pay and makes a complaint in Court to a Judge that his papers have not been served. On looking at the papers the Judge finds it written that no one came to point out the person to be served, and then says it is the suitor's own fault. If the matter is pressed, which is very rare, than the particular bailiff cannot be found or identified, the Judge gets angry because of what seems a useless complaint and the suitors know they get no good by it. Even the Márwáris pay up, as they know we can help them to-morrow and they make their debtors pay them such large sums on false security bonds that they do not lose. A defendant frequently asks us to bring about a settlement, and Europeans give us a good present if we only say we have taken trouble for them."

The Honourable Mr. BIRDWOOD in reply said—The matter referred to has attracted the attention of Government, and is under consideration.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 8—

Will Government be pleased to give information for the period of three years ending March 1895 in the following form regarding the various Agency Courts in the Bombay Presidency, including that of the Agent for the Sardars of the Deccan:—

Name of the Agency.	Total receipts of the Courts in the Agency by way of fees charged on the institution of suits, appeals, &c.	Appeals received by Government from decisions of such Courts.										
		Civil.					Criminal.					
		Total number.	Total receipts by way of institution fees, if any, charged on such appeals.	How disposed of.			Total number.	Total receipts by way of institution fees, if any, charged on such appeals.	How disposed of.			
				Decision confirmed.	Reversed.	Varied.			Sentence confirmed.	Reversed.	Reduced or otherwise modified.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

His Excellency the PRESIDENT in reply said—The information asked for by the honourable member will be laid on the Table.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 9—

Will Government be pleased to give information in the following form regarding primary schools in the various Districts of the Presidency:—

PRIMARY SCHOOLS MANAGED BY THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.													PRIMARY SCHOOLS MANAGED BY THE MUNI CIPLITIES.												
District.	Total number.	Total number of those in which the policy laid down in Government Resolution, Legislative Department, No. 130 of 5th June 1894, of raising the salaries of trained teachers has been carried out.	The limit to which salaries have been raised in schools mentioned in column 2.	Head Masters.				Assistants.					Total number.	Total number of those in which the policy laid down in Government Resolution, Legislative Department, No. 130 of 5th June 1894, of raising the salaries of trained teachers has been carried out.	The limit to which salaries have been raised in schools mentioned in column 15.	Head Masters.				Assistants.					
				Trained.		Un-trained.		Trained.		Untrained.						Trained.		Un-trained.		Trained.		Untrained.			
				Total number.	Average monthly salary.	Total number.	Average monthly salary.	Total number.	Average monthly salary.	Total number.	Average monthly salary.	Total number.				Average monthly salary.	Total number.	Average monthly salary.	Total number.	Average monthly salary.	Total number.	Average monthly salary.	Total number.	Average monthly salary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	

His Excellency the PRESIDENT in reply said—The information has been called for.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 10—

(a) What were the reasons that led the Government of Bombay to limit the maximum Government grant obtainable by Municipal, Local Board and private schools to one-third of the total expenditure, when the Government of India had approved (vide paragraph 31, Government of India Resolution No. 10—309 of 23rd October 1884) the recommendation of the Education Commission to the effect that the maximum amount of State aid be fixed at one-half of the entire expenditure of an institution, and that, as a general rule, this maximum be given to primary schools?

(b) What was the total educational expenditure of each District Local Board during the year 1894-95 and the amount of the Government grant received by it?

(c) *In cases where such amount falls short of even the promised (vide Government Resolutions No. 1204 of 1884 and No. 1938 of 1885) one-third of the total expenditure, when do Government propose to make up the deficiency?*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT in reply said—For the sake of convenience I have divided the honourable member's question into three parts (a), (b) and (c):—

(a). The reason was that financial circumstances did not permit of the limit being raised.

(b) & (c). I refer the honourable member to Appendix E to the Director of Public Instruction's Annual Report for 1894-95, and to the supplementary statement* and extract* from the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 6259, dated the 8th January 1896, which have been laid on the Council Table. It will be seen therefrom that the Government grant exceeds the one-third limit by Rs. 12,569.

* Vide Appendix F.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 11—

What are the reasons that still induce Government to decline to issue licenses for the sale of raw toddy in Khándesh (vide answer to my question No. 7 at the Council Meeting on 27th September)? Does the chief reason that first led Government in 1888 to decline to license toddy shops, viz., that they "greatly interfered with the successful introduction of the Central Distillery system" (vide answer to my question No. 10 put at the Meeting of 4th February 1895) still exist?

The Honourable Mr. NUGENT in reply said—The reason mentioned by the honourable member still exists in the sense that in a large part of the district it is very difficult to prevent illicit distillation. The honourable member is also referred to the latter part of the reply given to his question No. 10 (a) on 4th February last. It has not yet been proved that there exists in Khándesh a genuine demand for raw toddy.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 12—

What orders have Government passed on the report submitted by the Abkári Commissioner about the complaints made by the Collector of Khándesh regarding mismanagement by the Khándesh Abkári farmer and on the subject of kasar and selling short measure (vide answer to my question No. 1 put at the Meeting of 7th August 1895)? In what manner did the Abkári Commissioner dispose of the complaints made against the agents of the farmer in the Surat District?

The Honourable Mr. NUGENT in reply said—Government do not consider that it would be in the public interest to publish the orders passed regarding these matters, but I may inform the honourable member that the complaints have been very carefully enquired into, and steps taken which, it is hoped, will prevent future irregularities.

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 13—

Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table the notice that was served on the people of Gorgaon in connection with the closing of the school at that place and the information about the attendance in the schools at Jujva and Binváda if they are now received (vide answer to my question No. 7 put at the Meeting of 7th August 1895)?

His Excellency the PRESIDENT in reply said—The information as to the notice has been called for.

The attendance of children in the two schools is as under:—

				Number on the Rolls.	Average daily Attendance.
Jujva	...	...	...	25	11
Binváda	...	...	...	36	24

The Honourable Mr. SETALVAD then put question No. 14:—

What is the result of the enquiry made by Government on the matter of the neglect of the provisions of the Bombay Jail Manual requiring the Medical Officer of the Jail to visit every sick person every morning, that came to the notice of Government from the report of the inquest over the deaths of Hariram Lalji and Jaychand Hari in the Byculla Jail Hospital (vide answer to my question No. 5 put at the Meeting of 7th August 1895)?

The Honourable Mr. BIRDWOOD in reply said—The Inspector-General of Prisons has issued the necessary orders to ensure the provisions of the Bombay Jail Manual being strictly observed by the Medical Officer of the Jail in future.

The Honourable Mr. P. M. MEHTA (in the absence of the Honourable Mr. DAJI ABAJI KHARE) then put question No. 1, standing in the Honourable Mr. KHARE'S name—

(a) *Is it in contemplation of Government to open an overseer class at the Poona College of Science, admission to which will require qualifications lower than those required for the admission to the regular Engineering course?*

(b) *Was not an overseer class formerly in existence, and was it not abolished on a strong recommendation of Dr. T. Cooke, the late Principal of the College?*

(c) *Was it recommended to Government about three years ago that such a class should be opened, and was not that proposal abandoned on the strength of the opinion of Dr. T. Cooke?*

(d) *Will Government be pleased to state the reason why the matter has been re-opened soon after the retirement of Dr. T. Cooke?*

(e) *Have any reasons now arisen which were not before Government during the time Dr. T. Cooke was in India; if so, what are they?*

(f) *Is it intended on the opening of this class to subtract in any way from the privileges at present enjoyed by the L.C.E. Graduates by way of guarantee or otherwise?*

(g) *Is it intended to set apart any definite proportion of the number of the admissions to that class to any particular race or caste; if so, what is the proportion, and which is that race or caste, and why is such a restriction considered necessary?*

His Excellency the President in reply said —

(a) A proposal has been made to Government for re-establishing the overseer's class at the Poona College of Science; the proposal is still under consideration, and if it is approved, it will then be determined what qualifications will be required.

(b) There was formerly an overseer's class which was abolished on the suggestion of Dr. T. Cooke in 1878.

(c) It does not appear that the re-opening of the overseer's class was recommended about three years ago.

(d) The question has been re-opened on a suggestion that an overseer's class will be useful in training military subordinates.

(e) The reasons on which the suggestion is based are, therefore, new.

(f) and (g) The suggestion to re-establish the overseer's class is at present too indefinite to enable an answer to be given to parts (f) and (g) of the honourable member's question.

The Honourable Mr. MEHTA (for the Honourable Mr. KHARE) then put question No. 2—

Has the final form of the rules referred to in answer to my question No. 4 (c) given at the Meeting held on the 27th September last been now settled; and will an opportunity be given to the public to state their objections, if any, to those rules before they are finally adopted?

The Honourable Mr. NUGENT in reply said—

The form of the rules referred to by the honourable member has not yet been finally settled. The draft rules were published and full opportunity given to all concerned to submit any objections or suggestions regarding the matters dealt with. Some voluminous representations were in fact received, and careful consideration was given to them when the draft rules were under revision. Government, under these circumstances, do not consider that any further opportunity of offering objections is needed.

The Honourable Mr. MEHTA (for the Honourable Mr. KHARE) then put question No. 3—

(a) *Have Government come to any decision as to how they are going to deal with the admitted grievances of the Khots of the Devgad Taluka in the Ratnagiri District arising from the combined operation of the revised revenue survey settlement, and the settlement of rents by the Khoti Settlement Officer?*

(b) *If so, what is the decision?*

The Honourable Mr. NUGENT in reply said—

The question with many other suggestions for amending the existing Khoti Act is still under consideration.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT said:—The Honourable Mir Allahbakhshkhan having been prevented from being present at the meeting owing to indisposition, the questions standing in his name have been withdrawn.

The Honourable Mr. BÁL GANGÁDHAR TILAK then put question No. 1, standing in his name—

With reference to the Provincial Service Rules recently published, will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) *What principle will regulate the selection among candidates after examination for recruiting the executive branch of the Provincial Service?*

(b) *In what proportion the vacancies will be allotted to be filled by each of the three methods of recruitment in Rule III?*

(c) *What is the number of candidates already entered as eligible for Deputy Collectorship in three Divisions of the Presidency; and whether any provision is made to meet their expectations and claims for Deputy Collectorships, besides promotion of selected officers under clause (c) of Rule III?*

(d) *Whether the additional appointments of Deputy Collectors now created will be filled by the methods mentioned in Rule III; or at once according to the old method?*

The Honourable Mr. NUGENT in reply said—

(a) In making their selection from candidates after examination Government will be guided by considerations of general policy and a desire to secure the most efficient administration.

(b) It is impossible to specify proportions, as circumstances from time to time may vary considerably.

(c) No useful object would be served by stating the number of persons who have applied or been recommended for the post of Deputy Collector. For an answer to the rest of the honourable member's question I would refer him to the published rules for admission to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service.

(d) It is still a matter under consideration whether the additional appointments of Deputy Collectors are yet available—a matter that requires to be determined with reference to the position of the statutory civilians.

The Honourable Mr. TILAK then put question No. 2—

Has the attention of Government been drawn to the decision of the Assistant Judge of Sátára in the civil suit instituted by Mr. Deshpánde against the Police Inspector of Wái, awarding damages to the said Deshpánde for being prosecuted by the Police Inspector without reasonable or probable cause? Does Government mean to take any notice of the conduct of the police officer concerned?

The Honourable Mr. BIRDWOOD in reply said—

The matter has not as yet been brought to the notice of Government. It will now receive attention, but the possibility of an appeal must be taken into account.

The Honourable Mr. TILAK then put question No. 3—

Will Government be pleased to introduce into the mofussil, at least as an experiment, in a few talukas, the A'bkári system obtaining in the City of Bombay, as being more in accordance with the declared policy of Government in this behalf?

The Honourable Mr. NUGENT in reply said—

Government as at present advised consider that very serious difficulties stand in the way of the adoption of any such experimental measure as that suggested by the honourable member.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

1. Statement* referred to in the reply to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations held on the 7th August 1895.
*Vide Appendix A.
2. Statements† referred to in the reply to question No. 5 put by the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations held on the 27th September 1895.
†Vide Appendix B.
3. Reply‡ to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath *alias* Bala Saheb Patwardhan at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations held on the 27th September 1895.
‡Vide Appendix C.
4. Information§ referred to in paragraph 2 of the reply to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations held on the 27th September 1895.
§Vide Appendix D.
5. Information|| referred to in the reply to question No. 4 put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad.
||Vide Appendix E.
6. Papers¶ referred to in the reply to question No. 10 (b) and (c) put by the Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad.
¶Vide Appendix F.
7. Telegram, dated the 13th January 1896, from the Chairman, Managing Committee, Karáchi Municipality.

BILL No. III OF 1895.

A BILL TO AMEND THE KARÁCHI PORT TRUST ACT, 1886.

In moving the first reading of the Bill to amend the Karáchi Port Trust Act, 1886,

The Honourable Mr. Nugent moves the first reading of the Bill to amend the Karáchi Port Trust Act, 1886.

the Honourable Mr. Nugent said:—Your Excellency,—I beg to move the first reading of Bill No. III of 1895, a Bill to amend the Karáchi Port Trust Act, 1886. The measure proposed is very brief, and I think it hardly contains any amendments which the honourable members

will not approve. The Bill as it now stands has been drawn up after much and careful consideration on the part both of Government and of the Port Trustees. The Statement of Objects and Reasons, which has been placed on the Table, is full and precise, and I think renders any detailed explanation from me unnecessary. There are however certain sections of the Bill which are more important than the others, *viz.* sections 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 16. The others repeal unimportant matter in the existing Act or effect only verbal alterations consequent on the changes in the present law, which the proposed legislation renders necessary.

Dealing with the abovementioned sections *seriatim* I would observe as regards section 2 that under the existing law there are nine members of the Karáchi Port Trust Board, of whom two are elected by the Karáchi Chamber of Commerce and two by the Karáchi Municipal Commissioners. The Bill proposes to take away from the Karáchi Municipality the privilege of electing the two members. I may point out that neither the Bombay Municipality, the first Municipality in India, nor any other Municipality in India, as far as I am aware, enjoys this privilege. The privilege was granted to the Karáchi Municipality as an experimental measure to a certain extent, and it would seem from the reports and opinions received that the experiment has not proved altogether successful. The members elected by the Municipality have been in some instances gentlemen altogether unconnected with commerce and not possessing the necessary qualifications, either by business training or from commercial knowledge to deal satisfactorily with the Port Trust business. The alteration now proposed is intended to secure greater efficiency and has been strongly advocated by the Trustees and the Commissioner in Sind. The Bill was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* on the 24th December

1895, and it was only the day before yesterday, *i. e.* on the 13th instant, that Government received a telegram from the Chairman, Managing Committee, Karáchi Municipality, praying for a postponement of the introduction and discussion of the Bill pending submission of their representation. It however does not appear that this telegram has the support of the President of the Karáchi Municipality. However, if the Municipality wishes to represent its views on the subject it can do so, even after the Bill is introduced, as the Bill will be referred to a Select Committee and perhaps a month may elapse before the Bill can be taken up again.

The object of section 8 is to declare explicitly the right of Government to make reclamations on the foreshore in front of the land belonging to it, and it seems essential that this right should be retained and rendered free from doubts. It is contemplated to introduce a similar clause in the Bombay Port Trust Act when that Act is amended.

As regards section 9 I may state that clause 3 of section 29 of the present Act authorizes the Port Trustees to construct and maintain light-houses within a distance of 3 miles from the Port limits. It has been found that a light-house is now urgently needed for the convenience and safety of vessels approaching Karáchi, and it is proposed to build a light-house on Cape Monze, and the Port Trust Board have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the expenses of constructing this light-house, but as the Cape is 17 miles from Karáchi, the Board is practically precluded from contributing the whole or a portion of the cost of the erection of this building. Further experience also might show the advisability of erecting other light-houses at a greater distance than 3 miles from the Port limits, towards the erection of which the Port Trust might be reasonably expected to contribute. In order to obviate such difficulties and enable the Port Trust to expend money on such necessary works, section 9 has been inserted in this Bill.

Concerning section 10, (a), (b), (c) and (d) I may mention that the amendments of section 35 of the Act have been suggested by the Port Trustees themselves. They have urged the desirability of empowering an officer appointed by them to act authoritatively on their behalf in cases of emergency such as those referred to in section 35 of the Act. The officer so appointed could at once give the necessary orders and thus a reference to the Board, before action could be taken in the matter, can be avoided. This necessitates the amendments (a) and (b). The amendment (c) has been suggested as it has been found that the present penalty of Rs. 100 for disobedience of an order issued under section 35 of the Act is inadequate, and it has been deemed expedient to increase this amount to an amount likely to prove deterrent, *viz.* Rs. 500. Under the present Act, the time fixed for removal of any vessel from the time the Board's notice is served is 36 hours. It is thought 12 hours after receipt of notice would be ample time to allow of the removal of a vessel. It is very inconvenient for other vessels lying outside to be waiting for 36 hours for a berth. Hence the proposed amendment (d).

Section 12 amends section 44 of the Act. The powers under this section are now exercised by Government only. Circumstances might arise which might render it advisable for the Trustees to permit a special reduction in the rates leviable. In such cases immediate orders are necessary, and valuable time would be lost in obtaining the sanction of Government. The Trustees have therefore recommended that the power to sanction such reduction should be vested in the Commissioner in Sind, and this modification of the existing law appears free from objection.

The reasons for the amendment contained in section 13 are furnished fully in the Statement of Objects and Reasons laid on the Table, and I need not recapitulate them.

The amendment entered in section 14 foreshadows one which it is intended to introduce in the Bombay Port Trust Bill. The Karáchi Port Trust pays a moiety of the charges connected with the Police establishment of the Karáchi Harbour. The proposed clause is more precise and comprehensive than the present clause.

The propriety of the amendment embodied in section 16 is clear. Although a pilot, or an officer from the Harbour Master's or Port Officer's Department, may be on board, and the vessel is in the charge of such pilot or officer, cases might occur in which damage might be caused by the vessel to the Port Trust property through the negligence, unskilful navigation, or disobedience of orders on the part of the officers or crew of the vessel, and in such cases there is no reason why the provisions of section 76 of the Act should not apply, and the amount of damage if not in excess of Rs. 200 recovered, failing other means, by the Magistrate under a distress warrant.

With these remarks, I beg to move that the Karáchi Port Trust Bill be read a first time.

The Honourable Mr. T. R. McLELLAN said :—The Honourable Mr. Nugent has, I think, made a slight mistake in stating that the telegram sent by the Chairman of the Karáchi Municipality has not the assent of the President and, therefore, cannot carry that weight which it otherwise would have done. The President is just now away from Karáchi, in the Persian Gulf, otherwise I think he would have sent the telegram. I myself concur in the amendments proposed, and I know that they are fully approved of by the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trustees.

The Honourable Mr. BAL GANGADHAR TILAK said :—Your Excellency,—I wish to make a few remarks as regards sections 2 and 3 of the Bill. It seems to me that the reasons given for taking away from the Karáchi Municipality the power of electing two members as Trustees are not quite sufficient. The arguments now put forward may perhaps be good reasons for not conferring such powers on a Municipality, but not for depriving it of a power already conferred on it by legislation. It is true that the Bombay Municipality does not possess this privilege, but that may be because the Karáchi and Bombay Port Trust Acts have not been drafted on exactly the same lines. Again it may as well be argued that if the Bombay Municipality does not possess a similar right, the same should be conferred upon it rather than disenfranchise the Karáchi Municipality. As this is the first reading of the Bill, I do not mean to move any amendment just now ; but I hope the Select Committee will give its careful consideration to this point.

The Honourable Mr. NUGENT said :—Perhaps the Honourable Mr. McLellan is not aware that the telegram is sent in the name of the Chairman of the Managing Committee, without anything to indicate that the President endorses the views of the Chairman. As regards the observations made by the Honourable Mr. Tilak I can only say that the experiment of allowing the Karáchi Municipality to elect Trustees has been reported to have proved unsuccessful and it therefore becomes now the duty of Government to take some action in the matter. The Karáchi Trust Board and the Commissioner in Sind are both of opinion that the measure has proved a failure. The Commissioner in Sind has reported as follows :—“The Municipality of Karáchi has not been always very happy in its choice of members and if only the efficiency of the Port Trust is to be looked to, I consider that it would be better to allow the Commissioner or Government to select two members out of the Municipality. The Port Trust needs to be a working and thoroughly efficient body. But the concession having been made by the Legislature, it is for Your Excellency’s Government to say, whether the law should be assimilated to that in Bombay, where the Municipality has no power of selecting Trustees.” Government have after mature and careful deliberation arrived at the conclusion to accede to the wishes of the Port Trustees, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Commissioner in Sind, with regard to this matter.

Bill read a first time,

His Excellency the PRESIDENT then put the motion that the Bill be read a first time. The motion was carried *nem. con.*

The Honourable Mr. Nugent then proposed that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable the Advocate General, the Honourable Messrs. W. R. Macdonell, W. W. Loch, T. R. McLellan, Mir Allahbakshkhan and the Mover. This was agreed to.

Bill referred to a Select Committee.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Honourable Mr. BIRDWOOD then presented to the Council the report of the Committee appointed to revise the Council Rules and the Rules as revised by the Committee.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. H. W. HAYWARD,

Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay

for making Laws and Regulations.

Bombay, 15th January 1896.

APPENDICES

TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS, ON THE 15TH JANUARY 1896.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number of Licenses granted or renewed each year under the Arms Act and their distribution in the different Tálukas of the Districts of Belgaum and Dhárwár for the years 1892—94.

No.	Name of Táluka.	Number of Licenses granted or renewed each year.			No.	Name of Táluka.	Number of Licenses granted or renewed each year.		
		1892.	1893.	1894.			1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Belgaum.</i>				<i>Dhárwár.</i>					
1	Belgaum ...	128	119	74	1	Dhárwár ...	182	163	141
2	Chikodi ...	126	101	97	2	Hubli ...	60	61	61
3	Athni ...	35	25	28	3	Navalgund ...	44	34	37
4	Gokák ...	45	28	20	4	Gadag... ..	76	70	92
5	Parasgad ...	45	39	31	5	Bankápur ...	67	83	56
6	Sampgaon ...	44	23	20	6	Ránebennur ...	64	60	70
7	Khánapur ...	62	48	27	7	Hángal ...	78	89	87
					8	Karajgi ...	78	72	81
					9	Kalghatgi ...	63	86	72
					10	Kod ...	40	40	37
					11	Rou ...	38	32	33
	Total ...	485	383	297		Total ...	790	790	767

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Districts and Tálukas in the Bombay Presidency in which Survey operations have been nearly completed.

District.	Táluka.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
Surat ...	Chorási ...	} Reclassification operations completed.
	Bárdoli ...	
	Olpád ...	
	Chikhli ...	} Do. in progress.
	Jalápur ...	
	Mándvi ...	} Remeasurement operations in progress.
	Párdi ...	
Bulsár ...		
Thána ...	Sálsette ...	} Reclassification operations completed.
	Bassein ...	
	Máhim ...	
	Váda ...	} Remeasurement and reclassification operations in progress.
	Sháhápur ...	
Dáhánu ...		

District.	Táluka.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
Kolába	Roha	} Remeasurement and reclassification operations in progress.
	Mángaon	
	Mahád	
Násik	Peint	Reclassification operations completed.
	Málegaon	} Remeasurement and reclassification operations in progress.
	Báglán	
	Kalvan	
Sátára	Válva	Settlement proposals submitted.
Khándesh	Nandurbár... ..	} Remeasurement and reclassification operations completed.
	Taloda	
	Dhulia	
	Chálisgaon... ..	
	Shirpur	
	Sháháda	

Statement showing the Districts and Tálukas in the Bombay Presidency in which Revision Survey operations have not been commenced.

District.	Táluka.	REMARKS.
1	2	3
Broach	Broach	
	Anklesvar	
	Vágra	
	Ámod	
	Jambusar	
Panch Maháls	Kálol	
	Godhra	
Khándesh	Pimpalner	

APPENDIX C.

QUESTION No. 2 PUT BY THE HONOURABLE MEHERBAN CHINTAMANRAO RAGHUNATH ALIAS BALA SAHEB PATWARDHAN ON THE 27TH SEPTEMBER 1895.*

Is Government aware that the passengers booked from stations on the Southern Marátha Country Railway south of Koregaon to stations north of the same place by the afternoon train that leaves Miraj by 2 P.M. are sometimes obliged to remain locked up in the third class compartments for more than five hours?

Will Government be pleased to take such steps as may effectually serve to remove this and similar inconveniences to the passengers on the Southern Marátha Railway Line?

ANSWER TO QUESTION No. 2 PUT BY THE HONOURABLE MEHERBAN CHINTAMANRAO RAGHUNATH.

Government have now received the report referred to in the reply to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Meherbán Chintámanráo Raghunáth *alias* Bála Sáheb Patwardhan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th September 1895.

It is not the case that passengers booked from stations on the Southern Marátha Railway south of Koregaon to stations north of the same place by the train that leaves Miraj at 2 P.M. (No. 32 Down) are obliged to remain locked up in third class compartments for more than five hours.

The Agent, Southern Marátha Railway Company, reports that such passengers have always been allowed to get out and to use the third class waiting shed until the train continues its journey, or until the departure of the down mail train, which leaves Koregaon two hours and thirty-two minutes after the arrival of No. 32 Down at that place.

The Agent further reports that no complaint or reference on the subject has ever been made either to the Traffic Manager or to him.

* The following *ad interim* answer was given by the Honourable Mr. Nugent at the Council Meeting held on the 27th September 1895:—

"Government are not aware whether it is, as alleged, the case that passengers by the train in question are obliged to remain locked up in third class compartments for more than five hours at Koregaon Station. A report on the subject has been called for, and the result of the inquiry will be communicated at a later date."

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing Irrigation Revenue Receipts and Charges on the Krishna Canal.

Year.	Area Irrigated.	Gross Revenue due to Works.	Charges, Direct and Indirect, to Revenue Account.	Interest Charges.	Charges, Direct and Indirect, including Interest.	Net Revenue due to Works.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70	918	724	9,682	27,650	37,332	— 36,608
1870-71	1,223	3,343	12,517	27,901	40,418	— 37,075
1871-72	2,040	9,396	16,225	28,235	44,460	— 35,064
1872-73	1,923	5,840	20,675	28,682	49,357	— 43,517
1873-74	1,865	9,061	18,897	29,030	47,927	— 38,866
1874-75	1,596	13,153	29,363	29,145	58,508	— 45,355
1875-76	1,824	12,617	20,501	29,244	49,745	— 37,128
1876-77	4,285	16,374	18,555	29,370	47,925	— 31,551
1877-78	2,935	18,677	16,658	29,576	46,234	— 27,557
1878-79	2,633	16,105	24,294	29,803	54,097	— 37,992
1879-80	2,755	27,207	14,295	29,882	44,177	— 16,970
1880-81	3,555	24,612	19,814	30,025	49,839	— 25,227
1881-82	4,346	25,549	16,675	30,311	46,986	— 21,437
1882-83	3,023	21,159	13,501	30,674	44,175	— 29,016
1883-84	3,331	31,348	17,237	31,002	48,239	— 16,891
1884-85	3,275	25,437	14,243	31,265	45,508	— 20,071
1885-86	3,431	31,702	15,614	31,440	47,054	— 15,352
1886-87	3,125	24,997	16,032	31,497	47,529	— 22,532
1887-88	2,562	23,609	25,832	31,561	57,393	— 33,784
1888-89	3,375	31,148	17,554	31,607	49,161	— 13,013
1889-90	3,733	29,615	17,227	31,681	48,908	— 19,293
1890-91	3,950	30,773	13,287	31,795	45,082	— 14,309
1891-92	5,374	31,884	11,101	31,959	43,060	— 11,176
1892-93	3,796	57,351	15,706	32,303	48,009	+ 9,342
1893-94	4,742	36,837	13,004	32,627	45,631	— 8,794
1894-95	4,671	56,049	14,266	32,737	47,003	+ 9,046

APPENDIX E.

1	2	3	4	5								
				Original suits tried before investiture with appellate powers.								
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Name.	Length of service in the executive line at the date of appointment as Assistant Judge.	Date of appointment as Assistant Judge.	Date of investing with appellate powers.	Disposed of without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Referred to arbitration.	Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	With contest (contested).	Total.	
	Y. m. d.											
Mr. Sayad Nur-nd-Din Khan ...	6 10 15 Excluding his service of seven years previous to appointment under N. C. S. Rules.	16th January 1893.	9th August 1893.	4*	11	...	...	...	...	37	52	* These include two suits withdrawn.
Mr. H. L. Hervey	6 3 8	4th July 1893 ...	19th January 1894.	1	4	9	1	6	...	10	31	
Mr. J. W. A. Weir	9 1 21	3rd January 1894.	18th April 1894 .	3	11	3	...	25	...	43	85	
Mr. M. H. W. Hayward	5 0 16	5th December 1894.	5th December 1894.	Nil.								

APPENDIX F.

Statement to accompany the Director of Public Instruction's No. 6259
of the 5th January 1896.

Collectorate.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Expenditure on District Board and Government Institutions for Primary Education.	Expenditure on aided institutions for Primary Education.	Present Government Grant without Special Grants to certain schools and without Excise Compensation Grant.	Government Grant at one-third of the figures given in column 1.	Government Grant equal to figures in column 2.	Total Government Grant in columns 4 and 5.	Loss or gain of each Zilla if the grant of column 6 is substituted for present grant of column 3.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division.	Poona	67,851	817	25,818	22,617	817	23,434	-2,384
	Sátára	81,683	269	30,729	27,228	269	27,497	-3,232
	Sholápur	41,136	1,179	20,929	13,712	1,179	14,891	-6,038
	Ahmednagar	70,560	3,842	30,529	23,520	3,842	27,362	-3,167
	Násik	55,647	695	26,615	18,549	695	19,244	-7,371
	Khándesh	1,17,544	363	31,867	39,181	363	39,544	+7,677
Total ...		4,34,421	7,165	1,66,487	1,44,807	7,165	1,51,972	-14,515
Northern Division.	Ahmedabad	5,617	505	25,557	21,872	505	22,377	-3,180
	Kaira	79,930	741	24,967	26,643	741	27,384	+2,417
	Broach	73,724	301	13,377	24,575	301	24,876	+11,499
	Surat	88,885	...	28,900	29,628	...	29,628	+728
	Panch Maháls	19,910	...	18,089	6,637	...	6,637	-11,452
	Thána	42,633	705	20,597	14,211	705	14,916	-5,681
Total ...		3,70,699	2,252	1,31,487	1,23,566	2,252	1,25,818	-5,669
Southern Division.	Belgaum	92,301	1,024	30,093	30,767	1,024	31,791	+1,698
	Dhárwár	1,10,428	2,335	33,100	36,809	2,335	39,144	+6,044
	Bijápur	66,851	1,273	26,100	22,284	1,273	23,557	-2,543
	Kánara	34,353	67	16,900	11,451	67	11,518	-5,382
	Ratnágiri	56,116	1,000	29,841	18,705	1,000	19,705	-10,136
	Kolába	36,641	694	17,500	12,214	694	12,908	-4,592
Total ...		3,96,690	6,393	1,53,534	1,32,230	6,393	1,38,623	-14,911
Sind Division.	Karáchi	32,816	3,239	13,461	10,939	3,239	14,178	+717
	Hyderabad	76,237	8,504	24,987	25,429	8,504	33,933	+8,946
	Thar and Párkar	12,059	214	7,407	4,020	214	4,234	-3,173
	Shikárpur	69,349	10,086	15,130	23,116	10,086	33,202	+18,072
	Upper Sind Frontier	14,808	1,184	8,156	4,936	1,184	6,120	-2,036
Total ...		2,05,319	23,227	69,141	68,440	23,227	91,667	+22,526
GRAND TOTAL ...		14,07,129	39,037	5,20,649	4,69,043	39,037	5,08,080	-12,569

K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.

Extract from the Report of the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6259, dated the 8th January 1896.

The total of the column in Appendix E of the Report for 1894-95, headed "Expenditure on District Board and Government Institutions," is Rs. 16,30,141. From this total we must deduct the cost of schools specially aided by Government. These schools are:—

	Total Cost.	Government Grant included in total Cost.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri School of Industry	19,455	6,500
Hyderabad Training College for Mistresses	6,588	2,312
Mirs' Schools	4,200	4,200
	30,243	13,012

We have also to deduct the cost of Anglo-Vernacular schools maintained by Local Boards, the total cost of which is as under:—

	Rs.
Khândesh	252
Thána	606
Belgaum	557
Dhârwar	204
Bijâpur	312
Kânara	396
Hyderabad	1,074
Total	3,401

With these deductions, amounting to Rs. 33,644 in all, the expenditure on Government and Local Board institutions for primary education (including scholarships ordered by Government) on industrial schools teaching primary standards, and on the training of teachers for primary schools, is reduced from Rs. 16,30,141 to Rs. 15,96,497. We next have to deduct the expenditure on *buildings for primary schools, which came to Rs. 1,89,368. This reduces the figure of Rs. 15,96,497 to

Rs. 14,07,129, and this figure I have entered in column 1 of the statement appended. The Government grant at one-third of this sum will be Rs. 4,69,043; and this I have entered in column 4 with the present Government grant of Rs. 5,38,661 (less the †special payments mentioned in paragraph 4) in column 3.

5. The column in Appendix E for "expenditure on aided institutions" has a total of Rs. 71,537 This total includes the following grants:—

	Karachi.	Hyderabad.	Thar and Pârkar.	Shikârpur.	Upper Sind Frontier.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sind College	2,000	2,000	200	2,000	250
Madrasa	2,000	2,000	400	2,000	250
Medical and Midwifery School	1,500	1,500	500	500	400
	5,500	5,500	1,100	4,500	900

We also have to deduct the Government grant of Rs. 5,000 which is paid through the Local Board to Khân Bahâdur Kâdirîdâd Khân's Industrial Schools. There is also a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Gujarât College buildings from the Ahmedabad Zilla. The total of these grants (Rs. 32,500) deducted from the total of the column brings the figure down from Rs. 71,537 to Rs. 39,037. This sum is entered in column 2, and as the whole of this sum would have been paid by Government if the Local Boards were treated like Municipalities, I have entered this sum again as a Government grant in column 5.