

A N N A L S
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION:

BEING AN ANALYSIS OF THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERN-
MENTS DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1864-65.

VOLUME IX.

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NOTICE.

Instead of the first number of the next Volume appearing on 1st March, 1866, a double number will be published at the end of April.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Governments of India publish, on an average, a volume every four days. From reports affecting the entire Empire to accounts of local drainage, from the opinions of the ablest officers to the cost of a *cutchu* bye-road in a frontier province, every thing finds a place in these publications. There is scarcely a subject connected with Indian Administration on which they do not exhaust official knowledge. There is no officer in the country who may not obtain from them, in reference to his special task, all the advantages of experience. The information thus vast is, however, widely scattered. The Records of one Presidency are scarcely known in another. The books are not very readily procurable, and above all they are, like all other blue books, dry, ill digested, and overlaid with detail. It costs an hour to find a fact, and in India men who care about facts cannot spare hours.

The object of the Editor is to remove this defect, to do for the official information of India what Mr. Leone Levi is doing for the blue books of England. The Annals comprise every fact, and almost every opinion of importance, in the Records of the year. A copious Index enables the reader instantly to refer to the subject of which he is in search, and any peculiarity of opinion and even of style is carefully retained.

A word may be necessary on the arrangement adopted. It is intended that the most important subject should have the largest space, but in estimating the relative importance of the Records the Editor has been compelled to rely on his own judgment. Usually all subjects of imperial interest have the preference, statistics occupy the next place, and subjects purely historical the last.

ERRATA.

- Page 32, line 8 from the top, for estates as to, &c. read estates. As to, &c.*
" 242, " 2 " " *bottom, for to cut, read to be cut.*
" 262, " 21 " " *top, for Superintendent's, read Superintendents re-*
commend.
" 262, " 22 " " *top, for profession, read profusion.*
" 449, " 21 " " *top, for Mussulmen, read Mussulman.*

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THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH WESTERN
PROVINCES.

1863-64.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice*.—57,925 Regular Suits and Appeals were instituted in 1863, as compared with 49,547 in 1862. If the suits in the three Small Cause Courts of Benares, Allahabad, and Agra, and in the province of Kumaon, be added to the above, the total is 67,683 in 1863, as contrasted with 59,669 in 1862, an increase of 8,014 over the returns of the latter year. Of the 57,925 Regular Suits and Appeals, 49,457 cases were decided on trial, and 58,413 finally disposed of, 7,685 cases being left pending at the close of the year. In the disposal of suits 6,200 were ex-parte, 12,140 were on confession, 1,826 by arbitration, 2,087 were dismissed on default, 6,869 were adjusted or withdrawn, 29,291 by decision on merits, 50 per cent. of the cases were decided on their merits, 68,434 Miscellaneous cases were decided on merits, and 1,21,692 cases were finally disposed of. In the applications for executions of decrees 21,033 were completely executed, 16,878 partially, and 34,403 struck off. The number of Act X. cases appealable to the Civil Courts was considerably diminished. In 1862 it was 24,327; this year 13,978. The percentage of appeals was 13. The number of persons convicted for false verification, false evidence and forgery was 35. The average duration of suits was—before the Judges 28 days, Principal Sudder Ameens 2 months 8 days; Sudder Ameens 1 month 19 days, and Moonsiffs 29 days. The general percentage of personal attendance of parties to suits was 81

compared with 78 of 1862. Under Sections 243 and 244 of Act VIII of 1859, 6 entire Mouzahs and 513 shares of Mouzahs were temporarily, conditionally, partially, or voluntarily alienated in execution of decrees, and 36 entire Mouzahs, and 1,975 shares of Mouzahs under Section 248 permanently alienated, of which 82 entire and 1,696 shares were hereditary. There was a decrease in the number of judgment debtors imprisoned, and of Rs. 22,908 against them. 65 per cent. of the regular original suits were bond debts, and 10 per cent. claims to real property. The surplus Tulubana collections exceeded Rs. 21,000. The net gain to Government from the value of stamps filed was Rs. 2,91,167-7-1. The aggregate value of the 58,413 cases disposed of during the year was Rs. 3,07,21,313, and the costs amounted to Rs. 17,81,253 or 6 per cent.

Sudder Court's Files.—There were 296 Regular and 1,420 special cases pending on the 1st of January 1863. 223 regular and 1,740 special cases were admitted; 159 regular and 1,091 special cases were disposed of, and 360 regular, and 2,069 special cases remained pending on the 31st December 1863.

Kumaon.—The suits instituted were 8,413, compared with 4,960 of 1862. 2,809 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Jhansie.—Of 3,736 cases, all save 157 were disposed of.

Ajmere.—The number of cases was 7,617 of which 533 were left pending.

Mhairwarra.—Out of 1,236 cases for disposal, 1,220 were decided, and only 16 left pending. In the Terai district of the Rohilcund Division of 132 cases 31 were pending at the close of the year.

Small Cause Courts.—The number of suits instituted in the three Small Cause Courts of Benares, Allahabad, and Agra in 1863, was 5,681, as compared with 6,045 in 1862. 2,565 were suits for debts on bond. 17 per cent. of all the cases decided were disposed of *ex parte* compared with 21 per cent. in the previous year. 1,823 cases or 31 per cent. were decided on confession of judgment, and 1,817, on their merits. The total cost to Government of the Courts was Rs. 4,308-8-1.

Criminal Justice.—The total number of persons under trial during the year amounted to 81,601, an increase of 7,501 over the previous year, but the increase is confined to petty offences. Murders and culpable homicides decreased, and no case of Thuggee was reported. Out of 81,601 persons under trial, the cases of 79,951 were disposed of, leaving 1,171

undisposed of at the close of the year, as compared with 72,410 disposed of in 1862, and 1,197 pending at its close. The cases of only 91 persons had been pending more than three months at the close of the year. Of 79,951 persons disposed of on trial, 45,471 or 57 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions, and 34,480 or 43 per cent. discharged or acquitted. 10,586 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 817 to simple imprisonment, and 6,676 to imprisonment with fine. 24,302 persons were fined Rs. 3,17,531, of which Rs. 1,63,582 were realized. The number of appeals to the Sessions Judge was 2,234. Of these 6,480 were rejected, 964 confirmed, and 469 modified or reversed. The number of cases committed to the Sessions, including those pending, amounted to 1,419, and the number disposed of was 1,227. The cases of 2,320 persons were disposed of on trial at the Sessions. Of these 1,712 or 74 per cent. were convicted, and 608 or 26 per cent. acquitted. Of cases under Chapter 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure there were 539, of which 7 were pending at the close of the year. Of 2,21,528 witnesses 95 per cent. were detained only 1 day. The average duration of each criminal trial in the Magisterial courts was 13 days. The criminal work done by the Sessions Judges in 1863 was 1,178 committed cases and 1,948 appeals. Of 1,634 persons sentenced by the Sessions Judges 128 were transported for life, 31 for 14 years and above, 127 for seven years and above, 242 were sentenced to imprisonment from 14 to 7 years, 523 to imprisonment from 6 to 3 years, and 607 below 3 years. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 29,965. In 75 per cent. of the cases tried with the aid of Assessors, the opinion of the presiding Judge coincided with that of the Assessors. In the Nizamut Adawlut there was a grand total of 662 cases, and 22 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 1,049 persons three cases were disposed of by the Nizamut, 563 were convicted, 229 acquitted and 257 otherwise disposed of. That Court passed the following sentences;—60 to death, 17 to transportation for life, 12 to transportation from 7 to 14 years, 13 to imprisonment above 5 years and not exceeding 10, and 60 to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years. In the Ajmere and Mhairwarra Districts 1,293 offences were committed. 2,302 persons were brought to trial, all of whom, except 69, were disposed of. The proportion of convictions to acquittals was 62 per cent.

Police.—There was a general increase of reported crime, attributable to the high price of food, and the careless manner in which large cash remittances, required for cotton, were sent

into the Provinces. Murders fell from 259 in 1862 to 232; the acquittals were 234 against 323 convictions.* Dacoities and robberies increased, but there was an improvement in the proportion of arrests, and of convictions to acquittals. Lurking house-trespass increased and the value of property stolen also increased from Rs. 7,68,146 to Rs. 9,75,981. Three out of four well known gangs of robbers were broken up during the year, and in the Kumaon division out of 998 persons concerned in crimes 58 per cent. were convicted. Murders rose from 1 to 9 in the Kumaon district and from 2 to 8 in Gurhwal. There were 141 cases of accidental deaths in Kumaon and 146 in Gurhwal. In the Terai district in 90 cases, 85 persons were convicted and 39 acquitted. A reduction was made in the expenditure of the force Rs. 35,86,000 to about Rs. 33,50,000. The Police Administration is given in detail at page 367 of Vol. VIII.

Jails.—The total number of prisoners was 56,239 males and 2,107 Females. The full details are given at page 361 of Vol. VIII.

REVENUE.—Land—The season was favourable. The fall of rain, as in the previous year, was 38·05 inches. There was 98·47 per cent. of the demand realised and punctually, from which the generally thriving condition of the agricultural community is inferred. The total amount of collection was Rs. 3,80,72,935 against Rs. 3,80,12,098 the previous year. About eight lakhs of arrears of Land Revenue were collected during the year, and a similar sum remitted. The gross outstanding balance at the close of the year was nearly fifty lakhs, mostly of old date, but since then upwards of twenty lakhs were remitted in the Rohilkund Division. Adding the demand for revenue not yet sanctioned, chiefly owing to re-settlement in Goruckpore, the total sum was Rs. 3,99,84,408 against Rs. 4,01,41,431 the previous year. The mutations of holdings are seen :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.
Sale in execution of Decrees, ...	1,909	1,727
Alienation, other than by sale in execution of Decrees, ...	3,471	3,090
Private sales, ...	4,657	4,543
Mortgage, &c., ...	5,215	6,929
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,252	16,289

Excise.—The system of farming the Abkaree duties was abolished, on the 1st May 1863, and Sudder Distilleries were established, within which alone parties duly licensed are permitted to erect stills and manufacture liquor, which they can sell only to licensed vendors, or to persons who pay still head duty. Thus the consumption of liquor is regulated and curtailed without an undue sacrifice of Government revenue. The total collections for 1862-63 were Rs. 22,85,074 as against Rs. 23,74,952 for 1861-62, shewing a decrease of only Rs. 89,878, while the outstanding balances were only Rs. 80,766 compared with Rs. 1,47,169 in the previous year.

Stamps.—The net revenue was Rs. 20,26,341. The sayer revenue yielded Rs. 91,451 a decrease owing to the transfer of large tracts to the Forest department. The sale of confiscated Estates yielded Rs. 5,79,252. The Government properties have to a great extent been disposed of. The total revenue collected was Rs. 4,49,99,064, and if to this Rs. 48,22,878 collected in the Customs, and Rs. 31,10,456 in the Income Tax Department be added, the grand total will be Rs. 5,29,32,398. In Ajmere and Mhairwarra the sum was Rs. 7,09,675.

Revenue Settlements.—The settlement in Saharunpore was completed but not yet sanctioned. In Moozuffurnuggur, Dehra Doon, Gurhwal, and the Jhansie Division, the work was completed, and was being reported on by the District Officers. In Goruckpore and Boolundshuhur the work would be finished during the succeeding cold season. In Meerut, Etah and Furruckabad, proceedings were commenced during the year, and in Bijnour and Budaon they were about to be set on foot. In Jounpore and Ghazeepore, subordinate operations for the revision of the village records were in progress.

The Cotton Crop.—The rains set in early, before the middle of June, and the effect of high prices shewed itself in an eager desire to extend the area under cotton cultivation. The increase of area sown was consequently above 50 per cent. over that of last year. But in the Central and Upper Doab and in parts of Bundeekund and Rohilkund, the rain continued to fall almost uninterruptedly for many weeks. The result was that, instead of a million and a half of acres under cotton cultivation, the actual area dwindled down to less than a million and a quarter. Hence the area under cotton was only 24 per cent. greater than last year, and the estimated out-turn was not much more than a

million of maunds. In 1862 the area sown was 9,85,578 acres which produced 10,51,735 maunds of clean cotton. In 1863 the area sown was 12,17,170 which produced 10,34,660 maunds. To take Meerut as an average district, the wholesale price of cotton fluctuated between Rs. 16-4 per maund at the close of 1862 to Rs. 30-10-11 in May 1864. In Cawnpore and Allahabad it then rose as high as Rs. 40. There was a diminished demand for English cottons caused, not by increased native manufactures, but by the great rise in their price, the lightness of the money market and the diversion of all available capital in the more profitable speculation of exporting cotton. It is asserted also that the markets were already overstocked by the too brisk trade of preceding years. The native-made cloth was much better liked than the English, being warmer and more durable. The proportion of the crop which is retained for domestic use is variously estimated at from one-fourth to one-sixth. By far the greatest portion of this, as well as of the cotton grown in Bundelcund and Rajpootana, was transmitted *via* Allahabad to Calcutta, but the Bombay route began to be used.

The *Customs Revenue* yielded Rs. 92,21,850, or Rs. 97,824 less than the previous year. The charges amounted to 12 per cent. The supply of sea salt from Calcutta increased.

The *Income Tax* yielded Rs. 16,65,868 under Act XXVII. of 1863 which reduced the amount one-fourth. Of this sum Schedule I. yielded Rs. 4,43,852, Schedule II. Rs. 9,58,140, Schedule III. Rs. 29,120 and Schedule IV. Rs. 2,34,756.

EDUCATION.—There were 1 Director, 5 Inspectors, 3 Assistant Inspectors, 29 Deputy Inspectors and 94 Sub-Deputy Inspectors. The expenditure during the year was :—

	From Imperial Funds.	From Local Funds.
Direction and subsidiary charges,	37,871 9 3	0 0 0
Inspection,	1,34,780 7 1	0 0 0
Instruction,	3,29,910 4 0	2,54,704 9 2

Of 23 candidates in the Calcutta Entrance Examination 21 passed; 4 candidates passed the First Arts test, while of 6 candidates for the B. A. degree 1 passed. At the three colleges of Agra, Bareilly and Benares there are boarding houses containing 150 boys. The measure was a most popular one, and cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon the students. In the 3 colleges for general education there was a daily attendance of 133, the number on the rolls being 182. The expense was Rs. 68,155 from imperial and 3,050 from local funds. In the 2 colleges for special or professional education the average daily attendance was 157, the number on the rolls being 189. They cost Rs. 56,394 from imperial and Rs. 192 from local-funds. The detailed statistics of the whole department are here given:—

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number on the Rolls 1863-64.	Average daily attendance.	Imperial Expenditure.	Local Expenditure.
Schools of the Higher Class,	4	1,199-2	1,066-7	84,107 10 9	8,854 1 6
" Middle Class,	30	3,022-0	2,727-6	21,344 6 5	17,068 0 11
" Lower Class, (1) Tehseelee, ...	227	14,362-7	11,326-7	40,093 14 4	20,499 9 6
" (2) Iluqabundce, ...	3,119	92,838-6	74,156-3	31,110 0 5	2,02,792 14 2
Female Schools, ...	144	2,265-0	1,811-7	7,171 11 6	1,999 5 10
Normal Schools, ...	4	448-2	396-8	44,584 1 6	440 9 3
Total,	3,528	1,14,135-7	91,485-7	2,18,411 12 11	2,51,654 9 2

The number of Female schools and scholars more than doubled. The four Normal schools at Benares, Agra, Meerut, and Almorah, were found most useful in raising up a class of zealous and efficient

teachers for schools of the lower class. The following table gives details of the private Institutions under Government inspection :—

Description of School.	Management.	Number of Schools.	Average number on Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Total expenditure.	
					Imperial Grants-in-Aid.	Local.
Colleges, ...	European, ..	2	13	13	3,120	6,644
	Native, ..	1	3	3	400	1,742
Schools of higher class, ...	European, ..	2	636	472	4,680	9,967
	Native, ..	1	347	294	600	2,616
Schools of Middle class, ...	European, ..	23	3,452	2,668	22,784	60,991
	Native, ...	8	417	377	980	2,651
Lower class, ...	Native, ...	5,722	58,283	52,463	0	24,350
Female schools,	European, ...	5	486	426	2,392	5,488
Normal school,	Ditto, ...	1	48	48	1,200	8,360
	Total, ...	5,765	63,684	56,764	36,156	1,22,909

There was a decrease of 574 in the number of Indigenous schools which are gradually giving way before the steady advance of the Government system of education.

PUBLIC WORKS.—There were 18 Divisions of Public Works (including Road Divisions) in the North Western Provinces, and these were formed into three Circles. Each Circle of 6 Divisions is controlled by a Superintending Engineer. Details of the principal public works are given. All operations in the Futtehgurhand Boolundshuhur Branches of the Ganges Canal were suspended pending the preparation of a plan based on the suggestions of a Committee of Engineer Officers, that a scheme for remodelling the Ganges Canal should be drawn up. The contract system continued to be encouraged. During the past year success and failure were pretty equally balanced as regards *large* contracts. But as regards the smaller contracts, the success was general throughout the Department.

Railways.—The railway year extended from 1st July 1863 to 30th June 1864, at the latter of which dates the length of 512½

miles was open to Boolundshuhur from the Kurrumnassa river on the E. I. line. The capital sum expended on the line was Rs. 43,76,845. The gross earnings on the open line between Allahabad and Boolundshuhur Road Station were Rs. 31,53,354-7-2. The actual expenses and profits were 50·42 and 49·58 per cent. of the gross earnings. The average receipts per mile per week were Rs. 180, which figure must be doubled before this Railway can begin to pay the 5 per cent. interest guaranteed on the outlay. The drain of firewood in the Districts bordering upon the East India Railway above Allahabad was very heavy. The entire consumption of firewood on this opened line since the commencement to 30th June 1864 is reckoned roughly at 40,00,000 maunds, and with an average yield of 20 maunds per tree it is estimated that at least 2,00,000 well grown trees have been cut to supply fuel for the working of the trains. This is exclusive of the number felled for works of construction, lime burning, brick making, &c., which cannot be reckoned at less than 2,80,000 trees. Mr. G. Noble Taylor of the Madras Civil Service, as Special Commissioner, reported on the measures requisite for re-adjusting the system of control and management to meet the requirements of the system of management, audit and inspection proposed by the London Board of Directors. A general goods tariff for the through line from Calcutta was sanctioned experimentally. The construction of the Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore made good progress. The Government of India decided that the Trunk Railway should be carried from Umballa eastwards across the Jumna to Saharunpore and thence southwards *via* Meerut, to join the East India Railway at Ghazee-ood-deen-nuggur on the Hindun river. There were negotiations with the Indian Branch Railway Company for a system of lines from Buxar westwards through Benares, Oudh and Rohilkund. The Maharajahs of Rewah, Scindia and the Rajahs of Punnah, of Berouda, of Nagode, the Raees of Kotee, and Sohawul, also the young Chief of Myhere, offered to give land for the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway and to make over the full jurisdiction to the British Government, stipulating that tanks and sacred places should not be destroyed.

Forests.—An investigation by local officers shewed that there is hardly any forest land left in some Districts. There was a conference of Forest officers with Dr. Brandis, specially deputed to enquire into the whole subject. This resulted in the approval of a system of management for Forest conservancy, and in the appointment of a Forest establishment at a cost of Rs. 6,363 per month. The Forest receipts in the year were Rs.

4,62,481 and the disbursements Rs. 2,41,736. The manufacture of iron by the Kumaon Company ceased. A small revenue survey party was employed in the Rohilkund Division.

Population and Agriculture.—Agricultural Exhibitions were held during the year at Benares and at Roorkee. Successfully arising out of the Roorkee Exhibition a General Agricultural Association was formed at the close of the year of report under the patronage of the Lieutenant Governor for the general improvement of Agriculture and the development of the Agricultural resources of the North-Western Provinces. The four Government Tea plantations yielded 41,571 lbs. of tea and 2,361 maunds of seed, while they distributed 161,000 seedlings among the planters. The native demand for tea increased. Hundreds of expert and thoroughly educated Native Tea-makers and Tea-growers are now to be met with in the private Plantations, all of whom have been educated in the Government Establishments by a large and efficient body of Chinese Tea-manufacturers attached to the Factories. The price of labour also greatly advanced through the spread of Tea cultivation, and land had risen a hundred per cent. in value. There are still vast tracts of waste land in the Kohistan well suited for Tea cultivation, and arrangements are being made for their survey and demarcation. Cotton and Flax seeds were successfully raised. The total population of the North-Western Provinces is estimated at 28,214,695.

Eccelesiastical.—The Presbyterian Church at Allahabad progressed very favourably. The building is in pure early English style. The foundations of the Memorial Church at Cawnpore were laid in.

Hospitals and Dispensaries —There were 185 patients treated in the Benares Lunatic Asylum, of whom 44 were cured. Of 309 in the Bareilly Asylum 57 were cured. In the Agra Medical School five out of six students who had gone through the three years' curriculum, passed as 1st class Native Doctors. Out of 96 candidates who attended at the Entrance Examination 36 of the best were selected. At the close of 1863 ninety-seven main and branch dispensaries were in operation. The expenditure was Rs. 1,57,958 of which Rs. 28,552 was from native and Rs. 8,561 from European subscriptions, Rs. 18,119 was supplied by local funds and the rest by Government or interest. Under a new scheme all main and branch dispensaries

are arranged in four classes, according to the importance of the locality, the amount of guaranteed local income, and the number of cases treated. For each class a minimum establishment, adequate to the duty to be discharged, is fixed. The Government allowance is limited to the pay of the Medical Staff of the Establishment and made contingent on the obtaining a local support sufficient for the payment of all other expenses. For instance Government allows a 1st class dispensary Rs. 146 if local sources yield Rs. 70. The attendance and operations for the year were as follows:—

		<i>Number of patients treated.</i>	<i>Surgical operations.</i>	<i>Vaccinated.</i>
1862,	...	4,88,509	27,022	65,240
1863,	...	5,32,498	34,038	86,985

These statistics bear testimony to the increasing appreciation by the people of dispensary treatment. Under the special agency for the spread of vaccination there were 43,819 cases of which 33,990 were successful.

Political and Military.—Jhoree Singh, the leader of the band by whom Mr. Moore, Joint Magistrate of Mirzapore, was murdered in July 1857, was arrested at Bettiah, tried and executed. There were 22 Oordoo and Hindee newspapers with a circulation of 2,082 of which Government take 589. 5 of the Editors are Mahommedans and the rest Hindoos. The total number of works published during the year was 372, and of these 61 per cent. are in the Vernacular languages, rather more in Oordoo than in Hindee. Of the rest 70 are in Persian, 34 in Sanskrit, and 31 in Arabic. Of 119 religious works issued during the year, all but 3 or 4 were reprints. A few of these works are controversial, 96 works may be considered as educational, 20 are works of fiction, and 16 are books of poetry. The remainder are works on law and medicine, almanacs, maps, &c., &c. School books have the largest circulation.

The General Financial result of the year 1863-64, as compared for 1863-64, is shown in

RECEIPTS.		1861-62.	Actual for 1862-63.	Budget Grant for 1863-64.	Actual for 1863-64.	
I	Land Revenue including Sayer and Abkaree.	1. Land Revenue Proper, ...	4,35,07,939	3,89,71,883	3,98,03,138	3,83,73,983
		2. Miscellaneous Revenue, ...	3,46,589	17,13,235	5,59,542	21,79,952
		3. Forests, ...	1,11,637	1,61,656	3,98,700	3,27,543
		4. Abkaree, ...	24,75,949	26,85,492	18,15,290	17,18,473
			4,64,42,114	4,35,32,266	4,25,76,670	4,25,99,951
II	Assessed Taxes, ...	31,73,831	28,71,772	22,20,988	20,50,883	
	1. Income Tax, ...					
III	Customs, ...	5,80,705	5,47,952	5,55,100	5,81,650	
	2. Land Customs, ...					
IV	Salt, ...	53,10,188	43,67,247	52,76,745	40,25,890	
VI	Stamps, ...	24,57,622	20,59,757	21,96,155	22,69,919	
X	Law and Justice, ...	3,74,822	3,76,123	3,43,000	3,98,498	
XI	Police, ...	4,13,476	4,99,160	4,72,200	5,55,641	
XIII	Public Works, ...	14,76,312	18,15,238	11,52,000	10,68,206	
XV	Miscellaneous, ...	23,08,737	10,94,987	8,25,000	5,69,614	
XVI	Interest, ...	48,272	540	2,000	1,948	
GRAND TOTAL, ...		6,25,84,079	5,71,65,040	5,54,19,858	5,41,22,200	

pared with that of the two preceding years, and the Budget the following Statement:—

	DISBURSEMENTS.	1861-62.	Actual for 1862-63,	Budget Grant for 1863-64.	Actual for 1863-64.
A.	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks, ...	2,47,877	1,46,783	3,05,500	3,05,927
B. I.	<i>Charges against Income.</i>				
	I. Revenue Dept., }				
	1. Land Revenue, }	32,55,190	35,10,705	42,32,756	38,53,399
	II. Assessed Taxes, }				
	1. Income Tax, }	1,29,598	48,901	94,000	23,654
	III. Customs, }				
	IV. Salt, }	5,70,236	49,736	42,223	40,130
	VI. Stamps, ... }	57,924	5,75,641	6,40,471	5,96,470
			86,566	1,22,763	1,20,630
II	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements, ...	7,16,971	7,46,993	10,23,000	8,44,561
III	Allowances to District and Village Officers,	1,31,910	43,836	46,236	43,913
IV	Miscellaneous, ...	2,737	3,639	23,000	15,420
V	Contingencies, special and temporary, ...	53	0	0	0
	Total, B., ..	48,64,619	50,66,017	61,64,449	55,38,177
E.	Works of Internal Improvements and Public Conveniences, ...	30,53,513	27,75,589		
F. I	<i>Civil Services.</i>				
	Civil Buildings, ...	3,30,307	8,36,886	72,17,231	65,29,162
II	Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments, ...	12,65,997	10,56,300	12,84,954	11,66,740
III	Law and Justice, ...	29,89,149	29,57,633	32,30,123	29,72,541
IV	Police, ...	34,14,705	35,31,093	37,59,599	36,80,099
V	Education, Science and Arts, ...	4,95,413	5,86,148	8,27,600	6,79,195
VI	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services, ...	9,546	9,374	9,439	8,794
VII	Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c., ...	3,87,384	4,59,677	4,92,480	4,01,127
IX	Miscellaneous, ...	2,06,599	1,66,129	2,07,000	2,03,906
X	Civil Contingencies, ...	1,56,187	2,32,546	2,78,000	75,790
G.	Interest 2. On Local Loans, ...	6,642	9,318	26,000	17,527
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	1,74,27,938	1,78,33,493	2,38,03,375	2,15,78,985

The Wards Institution established in Benares the previous year, progressed. There were 10 young native gentlemen, and they learned to consider such games as cricket, quoits and archery, not inconsistent with their dignity.

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

1863-64.

JUSTICE.—Civil.—During 1863 there was an increase in litigation only in cases connected with Debts, Wages, to the extent of 8,865 suits. The total number of original suits brought under trial was 1,29,468, of which 98,081 were decided on their merits, 8,057 dismissed on default, 9,295 adjusted or withdrawn, and 551 otherwise disposed of, leaving 13,484 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the 1,15,984 original suits disposed of during the year, 3,366 were decided by European Judges and 1,12,618 by Native Judges. Of the 98,081 suits decided on their merits, 74,720 were decided in favour of the plaintiff and 23,361 in favour of the defendant. There were 44,547 appeal cases, of which 30,944 were decided and 13,603 remained undisposed of. Of the 30,944 cases, 25,033 were disposed of by the District Judges, the Additional Judges, and the Principal Sudder Ameens. Of these last 7,382 were decided in favour of appellant, 13,221 for the respondent, 2,920 remanded, 744 dismissed on default, 534 adjusted or withdrawn, and 232 otherwise disposed of. The total value of the suits decided amounted to Rs. 10,58,30,197, of which Rs. 4,05,40,282 represented the value of the original suits disposed of, and Rs. 6,52,89,915 that of the appeal cases. The total value of the suits pending at the end of the year was Rs. 5,56,54,494. In Moonsiffs' Courts suits took 2 months and 4 days, in the Sudder Ameens' 4 months and 29 days, in the P. S. Ameens' 4 months, before the District Judges 4 months and 25 days, and before the Additional Judges 9 months and 5 days, while before the High Court suits were pending on an average for one year, two months, and twelve days. In the Extra-regulation provinces 14,822 suits were under trial of which 13,846 were disposed of. Of 11,157 cases decided on their merits, 9,192 were in favour of plaintiff, and 1,995 of defendant. There were 2,206 appeal cases of which 1,614 were decided. Government was concerned in 749 original suits and 574 appeals. Of the original cases 390 were decided in

favour of Government and 133 against it. Of the last the actual number lost in litigation was 74. Of the appeals 291 cases have been decided in favour of, and 60 against Government. The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes was 34,880, and the amount of property under litigation Rs. 12,10,923-6 11. The results in the previous year were 33,581 suits, for property amounting to Rs. 10,54,228-11-7. The popularity of the Small Cause Court led to the passing of an Act by the Imperial legislature to extend Act XXVI. of 1864 the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns to the limit of Rs. 1,000. In the Mofussil Small Cause Courts the number of cases decided was 31,133, besides which there were decided 3,187 rent cases under Act X. of 1859, 2,213 original, and 2,626 appeal cases tried by certain of the Judges in their capacity of Principal Sudder Ameen, and 79 cases decided by them as Magistrates, making together an aggregate of 39,238 cases disposed of. The receipts from all classes of suits tried amounted to Rs. 3,71,724-5, of which Rs. 1,63,644-10 were derived from Small Cause cases only.

Criminal Justice.—During 1863 in the regulation districts 126,223 persons were tried against 1,21,780 in the preceding year; and of these 70,922 were convicted and punished, and 48,772 acquitted, while the rest remained under trial at the close of the year. 83 persons were sentenced to capital punishment, 488 to transportation, 819 to imprisonment for terms varying from above three years to not exceeding ten years, 17,862 to imprisonment for terms not exceeding three years, while 51,670 were fined or discharged on security. All the Magistrates and Commissioners reported, more or less unfavourably, on the working of the jury system. The punishment of flogging by the rattan was legalised. A case of Suttee at Monghyr led the Lieutenant Governor to ask the British Indian Association to influence their countrymen against the repetition of such a crime. Several of the Khorassanie robber gangs were punished in Dacca and elsewhere. In the Extra-regulation provinces there were tried 13,638, against 9,918 in the preceding year; and of these 7,808 were convicted and punished, and 5,458 acquitted. 7 persons were sentenced to death, 14 to transportation, 50 to imprisonment for periods varying from above three years to not exceeding ten years, 2,162 to imprisonment for terms not exceeding three years, while 5,575 were fined or discharged on security.

Police.—Full details will be found at pages 375 and 473 of Volume VIII.

Prisons.—The aggregate number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 77,091 against 74,338 the preceding year. The number remaining in Jail on the last day of the previous year was 17,555, and the number admitted into Jail was 59,536. Thirty-nine of these prisoners were capitally punished, 1,718 died in prison, 251 escaped from confinement, and 46,047 were released, the total number remaining in confinement at the close of the year being 29,036, of whom 11,582 were transferred to Districts other than those in which they were originally confined. The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 15,013 per day, against 15,472 in the preceding year. The net profits of the year were Rs. 2,19,771. In the Alipore jail press the net profit was Rs. 2,20,643-14-11, showing the annual earning of each of the 269 prisoners employed in the press to have been Rs. 820-9-6. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 7,53,541-15-6½, or an average of Rs. 41-7-7¼ per prisoner. The most expensive prison of the year was that of Darjeeling, where each prisoner cost Rs. 80-11-8, and the most economical was that of Tirthoot, where the outlay per prisoner was Rs. 22-7-8. The number of deaths among prisoners from all causes was 1,711, against 1,306 in the previous year; and the percentage on average strength was 9.52 to 7.50. Of the 59,536 prisoners admitted into jail during the year 576 were fairly educated for their position in life, 3,689 could barely read and write, while the entirely ignorant were 55,271 in number. Of the 251 prisoners who escaped from jail 84 were re-captured.

LEGISLATION.—The Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations met from 14th November 1863, at intervals, till the 9th April 1864. The following Acts were passed :—

Act I. of 1864.—“ An Act for regulating Hackney Carriages and Palankeens in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.” *Act II. of 1864.*—“ An Act for the regulation of Jails and the enforcement of discipline therein.” *Act III. of 1864.*—“ An Act to provide for the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes therein.” This Act enables Government to establish a Municipal system for any town, or number of towns, station, or suburb not within Calcutta, including, if necessary, adjacent tracts of country. In every place coming under the operation of this Act not less than seven of the inhabitants, appointed by Government, together with the

Commissioner of the Division, the Magistrate of the District, and the Executive Engineer, in virtue of their offices, are to act as Municipal Commissioners. The Act also authorises the Commissioners to carry out works of improvement, and, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to borrow money for permanent works of public utility. *Act IV. of 1864.*—"An Act to amend Act XXI. of 1836." *Act V. of 1864.*—"An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to the collection of Tolls on Canals and other lines of navigation, and for the construction and improvement of lines of navigation, within the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal." *Act VI. of 1864.*—"An Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime-movers attached thereto in the town and suburbs of Calcutta." *Act VII. of 1864.*—"An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to the manufacture, possession, transport, and sale of Salt in the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal."

REVENUE.—*Land.*—A steady rise is apparent from the following table :—

Years.	Current Demand.	Total, including arrear Demand.	Collections.	Remission.	Net Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1848-49 ...	3,58,79,291	3,93,95,826	3,51,34,351	4,53,073	38,08,402
1853-54 ...	3,63,25,440	4,02,30,781	3,64,11,486	2,87,993	35,31,302
1858-59 ...	3,67,98,363	4,01,13,718	3,66,19,214	2,15,455	32,79,044
1862-63 ...	3,71,89,135	4,05,27,146	3,71,15,827	1,39,158	32,72,161
1863-64 ...	3,74,22,646	4,07,73,908	3,73,41,332	2,43,161	31,89,415

13,982 estates, chiefly in Chittagong, had, up to the end of the year, been redeemed. The number of Rent Suits on the file was 1,32,173, of which 1,13,612 were disposed of and 18,561 remained for disposal at the end of the year. Of this last number 1,073 had been more than two months on their respective files, nearly two-thirds belonging to the single District of Nuddea. The sum of Rs. 21,69,856 was realised by the sale of the proprietary rights in Government Estates. Up to the end of the year 479 grants of waste lands under the old rules, and not commuted to freehold, had been made, with an area of 12,89,647 acres and an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 3,92,559. The

number of lots disposed of in fee-simple and of commutations of grants under the old rules during the year was 227, and the total number up to the end of the year was 360. The price realized amounted to Rs. 3,20,121-15-11, while the price remaining to be realized is Rs. 16,74,314-2-1. Besides the above, five building locations were commuted to rent free tenures during the year and realized Rs. 4,000. The strict survey rules were somewhat relaxed. There were two special Survey parties, one of which was employed in Upper Assam and the other in the Darjeeling Hills and Terai. Besides these the survey of Waste Lands in Sylhet and Cachar was provided for by the regular Survey party under Mr. N. T. Davey. Similarly in other Districts the survey was carried on in connection with the General Topographical Survey in course of progress. Initiatory measures were taken by the Board of Revenue under Act XX. of 1863, passed "to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments." A set of rules was drawn up for regulating the election of new members to the Committees selected by Government. The Sydupore Trust Estate was declared to be partly secular, three-ninths of the income being reserved for the Hooghly Imambara. Arrangements were completed with the Rajah of Khoordah, as Superintendent of the Temple of Juggernath, by which certain lands were made over to him in lieu of the donation of money, amounting to Rs. 23,321 per annum, hitherto paid by Government in compensation for the proceeds derived by the Temple from Kunjas and Sayer collections, which the Government had resumed.

Customs.—The net revenue was Rs. 2,85,05,546 of which Calcutta alone yielded Rs. 2,84,58,500. New Wharf rules, under the Consolidated Customs Act, were passed and Cargo-boats were licensed.

Salt.—The quantity of Salt cleared was 72,53,076 maunds, against 82,16,417 the preceding year. The net revenue was Rs. 2,35,34,149, against Rs. 2,49,64,181 the previous year. The decrease was in the receipts from Government Salt, and amounted to Rs. 25,05,173, the decline in sales being attributed to the lower price at which Imported Salt was selling. The price of the latter description of Salt during the last month of the year ranged between Rs. 59 and 61 per 100 maunds, exclusive of the duty of Rs. 3-4 per maund. The decrease in Customs duty under the head of Sea-imported Salt was Rs. 6,20,785, and was owing to dulness in the market.

Opium.—The net revenue was Rs. 3,26,32,744, and from Abkaree Opium Rs. 13,74,496. There was an increase of 6,41,901 beegas in the acreage under cultivation.

Excise.—The net revenue was Rs. 53,64,196 on an increase of Rs. 3,15,475 over the preceding year. Of the gross income Rs. 39,38,868 were from spirits and drugs, and Rs. 21,03,936 from opium. Within the last ten years the annual net revenue derived from excisable articles increased by Rs. 29,55,415, and of this upwards of 10 lacs of Rupees were derived from opium. The price of opium in Assam was raised from Rs. 14 to 20 per seer. There was an increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 2,45,011, but a decrease in the consumption of Gunjah of about 7,194 maunds.

Stamps.—The revenue from the Lower Provinces was Rs. 54,89,810-10, giving an increase of Rs. 98,472-7-6 over the preceding year. The total value of Stamps supplied from the Calcutta Office to the other Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William amounted to Rs. 44,90,368-13. The revenue from the sale of Postage Stamps throughout the Presidency of Fort William was Rs. 10,63,588-2-5.

Income Tax.—The remission of one per cent. of the Tax from the 1st of August 1863 under Act XXVII. of that year reduced the amount of assessment in Calcutta and the suburbs from Rs. 14,58,432 to Rs. 10,93,824, to which latter sum is to be added the fresh assessments made for 1863-64, amounting to Rs. 33,484, which makes the aggregate assessment amount to Rs. 11,27,308. The actual collections of the year amounted to Rs. 13,61,780-4-7, while the charges for collecting the Tax were Rs. 44,045, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Excluding Calcutta the demand for the rest of Bengal proper from the 1st August 1863 to 31st July 1864, was Rs. 24,27,737, of which Rs. 13,16,436, or $54\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was collected, and Rs. 37,850, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. remitted. The gross demand for all Districts for the first three years of the Income Tax, that is from the 1st August 1860 to the 31st July 1863, was Rs. 1,29,85,822, of which Rs. 1,20,11,667 had been collected, and Rs. 8,12,637 remitted and adjusted up to 30th April last, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,61,518. Coercive measures were employed for the realization of the Tax in comparatively few cases. The total number of distraint was 5,571, out of which sales took place in 796 cases, while in 4,372 cases the arrears were paid in before sale. The largest number of distraints was in the Burdwan Division, and the least in the Chittagong and Assam Divisions.

FINANCE.—
Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for the year 1863-64.

HEADS OF SERVICE.		1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.
RECEIPTS.		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
LAND REVENUE, &c.	1.—Land Revenue	4,12,573.32	4,10,24,500	4,06,807.34
	2.—Forest Revenue	3,38,870	48,900	4,158.9
	3.—Abkaree	51,13,482	56,71,000	28,51,444
ASSESSED TAXES	1.—Income Tax	63,53,855	63,01,000	47,50,592
	2.—Other Imperial Taxes, if any	.....	.....	.....
CUSTOMS	Imports	33,99,880	63,03,500	60,79,052
	Exports	39,13,376	40,74,300	38,32,376
	Land Customs, &c.	57,575	68,500	1,23,807
SALT	Sea Customs	1,49,00,122	2,02,66,900	1,96,47,414
	Excise and other duty	3,10,252	1,36,500	1,54,779
Opium	.....	55,77,156	69,68,300	47,81,142
Stamps	.....	3,91,41,560	4,81,85,700	5,31,66,261
Mint	.....	66,45,401	34,64,300	36,22,687
Post Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....
Law and Justice	.....	18,08,758	11,53,100	17,03,825
Police	.....	1,57,201	2,99,300	4,83,635
Marine	.....	8,50,739	16,14,500	14,23,397
Public Works	.....	15,57,634	14,51,800	13,75,855
Tributes and Contributions on account of Contingents from Native States	.....	300	.....	.....
Miscellaneous—Civil	.....	4,79,303	4,07,000	4,54,926
Interest on other accounts	.....	17	391	305
Public Debt	.....	.....	635	717
3.—Local Taxes	.....	35,60,988	39,72,800	40,31,221
4.—Local Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Revenue		14,12,20,681	15,37,75,326	15,39,72,981
EXPENDITURE.				
A.—Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	.....	13,29,962	8,80,900	16,85,574
B.—Charges against Income	.....	.....	.....	.....
C.—Revenue Departments:—				
1.—Land Revenue, Sayer, and Abkaree	.....	32,47,693	30,43,000	35,60,951
2.—Assessed Taxes	.....	5,98,168	4,13,100	2,01,113
3.—Customs	.....	5,91,068	5,84,700	6,31,776
4.—Salt	.....	45,17,477	24,16,300	6,03,028
5.—Opium	.....	1,44,24,077	1,44,28,700	2,54,47,337
6.—Stamps	.....	2,67,518	1,94,100	2,02,599
7.—Mint	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.—Post Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.—Electric Telegraph	.....	.....	.....	.....
II.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	.....	19,19,153	17,53,500	17,88,159
III.—Allowances to District and Village Officers	.....	.....	.....	29,186*
IV.—Miscellaneous	.....	24,304	34,200	34,221
V.—Contingencies, Special and Temporary	.....	.....	99,800	27,975
C.—Army	.....	.....	.....	.....
D.—Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....
E.—Works of Internal improvements and Public convenience	.....	40,40,640	3,31,400	.....
F.—Civil Services	.....	.....	.....	69,86,892
1.—Civil Buildings	.....	35,11,007	79,37,400	.....
II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	.....	13,45,356	15,34,500	18,34,497
III.—Law and Justice	.....	54,06,305	55,80,800	54,36,611
IV.—Police	.....	37,73,032	42,37,500	55,41,354
V.—Education, Science, and Art	.....	11,26,029	13,72,500	14,21,753
VI.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	.....	.....	.....	.....
VII.—Superannuation and retired Allowances and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes	.....	5,61,740	5,89,200	7,08,231
VIII.—Marine	.....	9,86,664	9,08,600	10,17,028
IX.—Miscellaneous	.....	1,24,429	1,62,500	1,54,249
X.—Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	.....	3,60,251	57,400	55,543
G.—Interest on other accounts	.....	33,148	66,300	96,390
H.—Public Debt	.....	.....	.....	617
III.—Local Taxes	.....	29,36,742	36,95,900	38,91,320
V.—Local Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Expenditure		5,11,25,696	5,07,91,638	6,23,19,382
Surplus		9,00,91,985	10,29,83,688	9,07,54,599

The surplus in the preceding year was Rs. 10,29,83,688, so that there was a smaller surplus shown for the year under review by Rs. 1,22,29,089, or £1,222,908. The net increase of this year's over last year's Revenue was only 1,97,655, while the increased expenditure of this year amounted to Rs. 1,24,26,744. The total number of Money Orders issued was 26,032, and their aggregate value Rs. 15,61,897-6 ; while the total number of Orders paid during the same period was 28,849, of an aggregate value of Rs. 15,62,261-2. The average value of each Order issued is estimated at Rs. 60. The amount of commission realized on the Orders issued was Rs. 16,860-14, while the total expenditure for working the system was Rs. 8,837-5-9. There was a greatly increased demand for Orders on the part of remittance-makers, especially for Orders for small sums. The success of these arrangements was complete. The total of Currency Notes with the special Gowhatty mark amounted to Rs. 3,50,000, and the *bond fide* circulation in the province of Assam exceeded a lac of Rupees. The general results of the Paper Currency in other districts show that in Districts such as Shahabad, where the demand for silver has been always large for Opium and other purposes of trade, the circulation of the large Notes is comparatively languid ; while in places like the Eastern Districts of Bengal, in which the supply of silver exceeds as yet the demand for its use, there is a large demand for Notes. The large Notes are required for purposes of remittance. The circulation of smaller Notes has been less slow.

EDUCATION.—General Statistics.—At the close of the year the number of Colleges and Schools under Government inspection was 1,675, and the number of Students in them 83,679, showing an increase of 453 Schools and 11,980 Scholars. Besides these Institutions 433 private Schools, which receive no pecuniary aid from Government, were brought under the notice of the Education Department, and the number of students in them was returned as 7,524. The Schools are thus classified :—

Schools and Colleges under Inspection.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Government Institutions.</i>		
Arts Colleges affiliated to the University ...	7	675
Law Departments ...	2	200
Professional Colleges ...	2	355
Mudressas ...	2	160
Normal Schools ...	11	715
English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	48	8,801
Vernacular Schools ...	170	10,106
Bethune's Girls' School ...	1	92
<i>Grant-in-aid Institutions.</i>	243	21,104
Colleges ...	2	143
English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	249	19,125
Vernacular Schools for boys ...	341	15,339
Ditto for girls ...	68	2,639
Zenana Associations ...	2	246
<i>Schools of the lower order receiving pecuniary allowances</i>	662	37,492
For boys ...	736	24,481
" girls ...	34	602
<i>Schools which receive no allowances but are included in the Inspector's Returns.</i>	770	25,083
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	48	3,213
Vernacular Schools for boys ...	126	2,158
Ditto for girls ...	12	320
Sanscrit " Toles" ...	247	1,833
	433	7,524
Total ...	2,108	91,203

The net charges were Rs. 11,78,000. Taking the total revenue of the Lower Provinces for the same period at Rs. 15,39,72,981, the State expenditure on Education amounted to no more than 706 per cent. of the public income, while the cost for each student was Rs. 14-1-3, or something less than £1-8-2.

University.—The number of candidates for the Entrance Examination was 1,307, against 1,114 of the preceding year; and of these 1,194 were from Bengal, and the remaining 113 from the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Ceylon. Of

the candidates from Bengal 611 were successful, 142 being placed in the 1st and 469 in the 2nd Division. Three hundred and twenty-eight of these were from Government Schools, 65 from aided Schools, 201 from independent Schools, 3 were private Students, and 14 were Schoolmasters. Classifying the candidates by creed, we find that 495 of the successful candidates were Hindus, 19 Mahomedans, 30 Christians, and 67 of other religious denominations, by which are meant persons Hindu by birth, but who described themselves to be either bramhoes, theists, or deists in faith. The number of candidates for the First Examination in Arts was 272, of whom 262 were from Bengal. One hundred and forty-one of these latter were successful, 15 having passed in the 1st, and 126 in the 2nd Division. Of these 102 were from Government Colleges, 29 from independent Institutions, 2 were private students, and 8 Schoolmasters. In creed 137 of them were Hindus, 1 a Mahomedan, and 3 Christians. Of the 66 candidates for the B. A. Degree 59 were from Bengal, and of these 28 passed the examination successfully, 7 being placed in the 1st, and 21 in the 2nd Division. Twenty-three of the successful candidates were from Government Colleges, 3 from independent Institutions, 1 was a private student, another a Schoolmaster. In creed 25 of the number were Hindus and 3 Christians. The Degree of M. A. was competed for by 8 candidates from the Presidency College, all of whom were Hindus. Three of them were successful, 2 having passed in History, and 1 in Mathematics. At the Law Examination there were 22 candidates, of whom 19 obtained the Degree of Bachelor-of-Law, 11 passing in the 1st, and 8 in the 2nd Division. One candidate obtained the lower Degree of Licentiate-in-Law, and was placed in the 1st Division. Forty-two candidates were present at the first Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, of whom 3 passed in the 1st, and 19 in the 2nd Division. For the second or final Examination there were 20 candidates, of whom 11 were successful, 2 being placed in the 1st, and 9 in the 2nd Division. There were two candidates for the Degree of M. D., but both of them were unsuccessful. For the Degree of Licentiate in Civil Engineering there were 11 candidates, of whom 5 were successful, 2 having passed in the 1st, and 3 in the 2nd Division. The number of under-graduate students attending the Government Arts Colleges affiliated to the University was, at the close of the year, 688, against 579 of the preceding year.

The Doveton College and Free Church Institution received grants during the year. The former had 23 students paying fees of

Rs. 12 a month and the latter 120 paying one rupee a month each. As to the social position of the undergraduates in the several colleges affiliated to the University in the Government Colleges 241 were sons of Zemindars and persons of independent income, and in the Aided Colleges 19; 79 were sons of merchants and bookkeepers in the Government and 5 in the Aided Colleges; 139 were sons of professional persons in the Government and 5 in the Aided Colleges; 217 were sons of Government servants and pensioners in the State and 67 in the Aided Colleges. The rest are not classified. A Law Lectureship was instituted in each of the Colleges at Berhampore and Patna, with a view to make efficient provision in the country Districts for the systematic instruction of candidates for Plederships of the superior grades, and of those students who might desire to obtain Degrees in Law. The number of Schools receiving regular monthly assignments of public money under the Grant-in-aid Rules increased from 434 to 649, and the amount distributed from Rupees 11,453 to 17,028 per mensem, which shows an increase of expenditure to the extent of Rupees 5,575 per mensem. The Grant-in-aid system was everywhere very successful in its operation in Bengal Proper. In Behar and in Orissa and other remote Districts its advantages were not understood. In the more wealthy and populous Districts of Bengal Proper it has become thoroughly naturalized, and has brought into existence and maintained many Institutions of an exceedingly useful character.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The amount of Imperial and Local Funds available for expenditure in Bengal on Public Works during the year was Rs. 1,03,16,066. The "Amalgamated District Roads' Fund," including the unexpended balances of the Ferry Fund Collections which had accumulated prior to 30th April 1840, amounting to Rs. 5,95,920, was placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government, specially for expenditure on the construction of Feeder-Roads to the Railways. The Burdwan Public Works Circle was enlarged into a Presidency Circle including the Military Division of Fort William, with Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, and Chinsurah and the Civil Division of Calcutta with the Suburbs, but without the important new Public Buildings in Calcutta, which were formed into a separate charge. Mr. H. Leonard, Superintending Engineer of the South-Eastern Circle, was detached from his ordinary duties to gain all the information procurable respecting the changes and present state of the bed of the Hooghly River, and proceeded to England to procure a steamer fitted with an apparatus for stirring up the dangerous

shoals in the river's bed, and otherwise to consult on the best means of improving the navigation of the Hooghly with professional authorities in Europe. The allotment for the year on account of establishments for imperial work was 11 lacs. The total expenditure was Rs. 75,67,595 from imperial and Rs. 12,51,443 from local funds, or Rs. 88,19,038 in all.

Railways.—On 4th April the East Indian Railway was completed to the right bank of the Jumna at Allahabad, an additional length of 56½ miles. As a matter of convenience the Lower Division of the open line, which extends from the Hooghly to the Jumna, is under the supervision of the Bengal Government, while the Upper Division, from Allahabad to Delhi, is controlled by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The mean length open on the former during the commercial year 1863 was 608½ miles. The number of passengers carried was 27,27,620 against 21,00,658 the previous year, and the merchandize 59,97,773 maunds against 47,23,291, and minerals 85,07,716 maunds against 61,71,008. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 80,78,287; the working expenses to Rs. 44,31,389, and the profits to Rs. 36,46,898. The approximate dividend, taking the cost of the line at Rs. 2,10,000 per mile, is 2·85 per cent. Representation was made to the Supreme Government of the necessity for doubling the entire line from Calcutta to Allahabad in anticipation of the junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. On the Eastern Bengal Railway 110 miles were open. The number of passengers carried during the commercial year was 9,38,053, and merchandize 7,50,728 maunds, against 1,07,572 passengers and 32,122 maunds conveyed the previous year. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 8,32,922. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 4,03,381, and the profits to Rs. 4,29,541. The approximate dividend, taking the cost of the line at Rs. 1,50,000 per mile, is 2·6 per cent. The Company succeeded in fully establishing Kooshtea as a port of call for river steamers; but in December 1863 the main stream of the Ganges had receded from the station and it was found necessary to lay a temporary line to the Gorai river, a distance of 2½ miles. This line is required only in the dry season. The Calcutta and South Eastern Railway, 23½ miles to the Mutlah, was opened on 15th May 1863. The mean length open for traffic during the commercial year 1863 was 23½ miles, 2,29,546 passengers of all classes were carried against 1,51,581 in the preceding year, and 87,183 maunds merchandize against 11,567, and 6,186 maunds of minerals against 72,032 maunds. The gross earnings of the Railway amounted to Rs. 46,805, and the working expenses to Rs. 61,714, show-

ing a deficit to debit of revenue of 14,909 Rupees. On the 21st December 1863 the Indian Branch Railway Company's line from the Nulhattee Station of the East India Railway to Azimgunge, 27½ miles, was provisionally opened for public traffic. This line, which has been constructed without a guarantee, is the pioneer of Light Railways in India. Its construction is slight and the rolling stock experimental, but it has fulfilled the conditions of the contract, and the traffic has been conducted satisfactorily.

MARINE.—The duties of Controller of Marine Affairs were transferred to the Master Attendant. The Pilot Service is now almost entirely a free one, and worked in a very satisfactory manner. There were 125 Pilots of whom 105 were in active service. The number of Pilots on the Free List was 66, the number of Licensed Pilots 31, and the number of Licensed Leadsmen 20. The number of officers still on the salaried list was 39, but of these 13 only were running as Pilots, the rest being employed in other capacities. The number of vessels which grounded was 14. The number of collisions in Pilots' Water was 12, none of which were of a serious character. Captain Howe was made Judge of the Marine Court. The state of the river was, on the whole, more satisfactory than in the previous year. All the Lighthouses were visited during the year and reported to be well maintained. In the Harbour Master's Department the number of Vessels hauled in and out of moorings was 2,847, the number hauled in and out of dock 357, and the number removed from one place to another 2,375. The number of fixed and swinging moorings was 186, or one less than in the preceding year. The number of seamen of all nations shipped through the Shipping Office was 15,165, and the number discharged 15,874. The number of ships that resorted to the office was 719. The actual income of the office was Rs. 26,409-12-7, and the expenditure Rs. 21,092-15, leaving a balance in favour of the office of Rs. 5,316-13-7. Several fires having occurred among the shipping in the port of Calcutta, a Committee was appointed and proposed a set of rigid rules. The Government of India directed the preparation of a draft Bill constituting a Trust for the whole port of Calcutta, including the Hooghly and its banks up to the Sandheads, the Trust to undertake the charge of the Moorings, Lights, and Pilotage; the construction of works of improvement; and the levy of Port Dues under proper restrictions as to facilities for shipping. The Chamber of Commerce were in favour of the measure, but the Master Attendant desired a more limited

scheme. The number of ships which visited the port during the year was eleven, and all of them consigned to one Firm, Messrs. John Borradaile and Co. One of these vessels, the *Essex*, was lost on her way out, and the Pilot was dismissed.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Emigration.—Six ships were despatched to Mauritius with 1,822 Emigrants, one to Réunion with 291 Emigrants, seven to British Guiana with 2,643 Emigrants, and three to Trinidad with 1,433 Emigrants, the total number of Emigrants despatched amounting to 6,189 persons. The number of Emigrants who returned to the Presidency during the year was 2,148. The proportion of females was 29·59 to Mauritius, 27·05 to Réunion, 25·54 to British Guiana and 23·24 to Trinidad. The average mortality amongst Coolies proceeding to Mauritius and Réunion was 1·60 per cent., and amongst those returning from Mauritius 0·60 per cent. Rules were passed for carrying out the provisions of the Act for the transport of labourers to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet. The condition of these Coolie Emigrants was very greatly improved since the passing of the Act. It was, however, still very far from satisfactory.

Medical.—The number of Intern Patients in the Medical College Hospital was 5,296, of whom 2,369 were Christians and 2,927 Natives. The percentage of deaths among the European patients was 9·20, and among the native patients 26·78, the high rate of mortality among the latter being attributed to the admission of a large number of moribund cases. The number of applicants for relief at the Male Out-door Dispensary was 17,746, to 25,815 in the preceding year; and the number at the Out-door Dispensary for women and children 12,744, to 10,137 in the preceding year. The aggregate number of patients treated in the Hospital, exclusive of those treated in the Eye Infirmary, was 35,786. The number of important surgical operations performed during the year was 175, to 198 in the previous year; and the number of deaths 28 against 35, the percentage being 16·0, to 17·69 of the previous year. The number of women and children treated in the Midwifery wards was 1,017, and the number of deaths 34. The number of women confined in these wards was 201, against 169 in the preceding year. The number of patients treated at the Dental Dispensary was 1,121. The number of patients treated in the Eye Infirmary was 3,786, and consisted of 545 in-door patients and 3,241 out-door patients. Of the total number 2,822 were cured, and 818 partially relieved. The number of operations for Cataract was 82, and the results were 46 cures, 21 partial

cures, and 15 failures, the percentage of cures amounting to 53·01, in addition to which one-fourth of the whole number obtained relief from the operation. The total expenditure of the Institution amounted to Rs. 16,434. Medical and chirurgical aid was afforded to 1,46,717 persons in the Native hospital. Of the 1,099 in-door patients treated during the year, 766 were cured, 99 relieved, 190 died, and 44 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average of out-door patients was 399 against 415½ of the previous year, while the total average of sick, 459½ a day, was nearly 16 less than the same average in the preceding year. Besides the number of patients treated in the parent Institution, 90,065 patients were treated in the Branch Dispensary in Park Street, 68,683 in the Gurranhatta Dispensary, and 74,825 in the Chitpore Dispensary. The daily average of sick in each of these Dispensaries was 246, 188, and 205 respectively. The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of the Native Hospital, including its dependencies, amounted to Rs. 54,235-3-2. The annual Government donation to the Institution amounts to Rs. 23,708. Seventy-nine male and 31 female patients were treated in the Asylum for European Insanes at Bhowanipore. In the 4 Native Asylums 770 patients were treated, of whom 136 were discharged cured, 33 were sent to their friends and 70 died. The following are the forms of insanity so far as known. The causes of the malady were unknown in so many as 354 cases. Out of the remaining 416 cases insanity was attributed to intoxicating drugs and liquors in 313 cases, or upwards of 75 per cent.; to moral causes, principally grief on account of loss of relations and property, in 65 cases; and to hereditary tendency in 24 cases. In all, with 57 Superintendents of Vaccination and 73 Vaccinators attached to them, the number vaccinated was 67,141 of which 59,019 were successful.

The Epidemic Fever.—An Epidemic fever continued to rage in the Nuddea and Burdwan Divisions. Sanitary measures were enforced but failed from the want of willing co-operation on the part of the people and their Zemindars, and this again was owing to their inability to understand that a comparatively new visitation like the epidemic could be in any way connected with the unwholesome state of the villages, which was assuredly no new thing. A special Commission drew up a Report on the subject containing a full and complete account of the nature, history, and probable causes of the disease; and offering some valuable suggestions for dealing with it. The epidemic is a congestive remittent fever, run-

ning its course to a fatal termination usually with great rapidity, and where not at once fatal, leaving the patient so shattered as to be generally unable to resist a recurrence of the attack. So fatal was it that no less than 30 per cent. of the whole population of the affected area have been carried off by it. The Commission came to the conclusion that the miasma, which is the immediate cause of the disease, was the result of great dampness of the earth's surface, and that this damp has been intensified to an unusual degree of late years owing to the fact that there has been a gradual filling up of *beels* by the deposit brought in from rivers, and that this again has been supplemented by a gradual, but continuous, rise in the level of the river bed itself, thus causing a general derangement of levels so as seriously to affect the natural drainage of the country. The remedies proposed are, first, an improved system of drainage throughout the country; the burning of weeds, dried grass, and jungle in the villages, especially at night time, the filling up the small and filthy holes and clearing the larger pools and tanks in the villages, and the removal of low brushwood and the thick accumulations of fallen leaves and branches. Steps should be taken for a supply of pure drinking water by reserving certain tanks under the charge of the Police for drinking water only, and by the erection, if possible, of public filters. The Commission insist very strongly on the necessity of stringent measures being taken in all larger villages for the proper disposal of dead bodies. They condemn the practices of uneducated medicine vendors, who go about the villages making money out of the ignorance of the people by the sale of drugs of the nature of which they equally are ignorant, and suggest the registration of qualified practitioners.

Calcutta Municipality.—Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863, by which the municipal government of the Town is vested in a Corporation under the title of “the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta,” came into operation from the 1st of July 1863, on which date the Chairman of the Justices assumed charge of the affairs of the Town on behalf of the Corporation. The Corporation consists of two classes, *viz.* the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, who are, with few exceptions, gentlemen holding independent positions, and the Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa resident within the Town, who are, for the most part, servants of Government. The receipts of the year were Rs. 6,21,410 and disbursements Rs. 5,08,304. Progress was made in the drainage of the town. The Lieutenant-Governor wished to take steps

absolutely to prohibit the practice of throwing bodies of men and animals into the river, a practice which could be prevented at once by Law ; and asked the Municipality to give immediate attention to the matter. The Commissioner of the Nuddea Division and the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs were instructed to set apart some suitable place outside the Town and Suburbs for the cremation of the dead. It was intimated unofficially to the Justices that a place on the banks of Tolly's Nullah, which, in Native estimation, is the real course of the sacred Bhagiruttee, would be assigned for the purposes of a Burning Ghat. Millions of Hindoos who have not the advantage of burning their dead on the banks of the Ganges burn their dead in the jungles, on the banks of tanks, or in any convenient place near at hand. The Hindoos of Orissa, many of whom reside in Calcutta, will not burn their dead, and being now prevented from throwing bodies into the river are obliged to bury them. The Municipality appointed a Committee to devise means for making the burning of dead bodies where the Ghats now stand as unobjectionable as possible.

Canning Town.—Government transferred in fee-simple the whole of their proprietary right in lots 54 and 50 to the Municipal Commissioners, with a view to the rents derived therefrom, and the sale proceeds of leases, being expended for the benefit of the Port. After this the Commissioners were further authorized to raise, on the security of these lands, debentures to the amount of 10 lakhs of Rupees, to be expended on drains, roads, tanks, and other preliminary works. When this failed the Lieutenant-Governor recommended to the Government of India that money advances should be made to the Municipality, to the extent of 4½ lakhs of Rupees, at 4 per cent. interest, as a loan for improvements of the river bank. Steps were taken to establish the civil station of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills in the plateau of Yeodo.

Surveys.—By September 1864, the close of the Survey year, the work accomplished by the professional parties was an area of 8,955½ square miles, of which 4,136 square miles are in detail of villages, 4,432 Topographical, and 387½ Waste Lands and allotments. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 3,34,876-5-3, which gives a general average of Rs. 37-6-3 per square mile. The average for the detailed Village Surveys taken separately is Rs. 45-0-2, and for Topographical work Rs. 25-8-3. The average for Waste Lands and grants is Rs. 90-6-7, a rate which is necessarily high from the desultory nature of the work. By the non-profes-

sional parties the total area demarcated is estimated at 5,956 square miles, accomplished at an expenditure of Rs. 2,01,584-10-6, which gives an average of Rs. 33-13-6 per square mile.

Tea and Cinchona Cultivation.—In Assam in 1863 there was an increase in the outturn of tea of 324,471 lbs. The results throughout the province of Assam show that 170,000 acres of land have been taken up for tea cultivation. Of this area over 27,000 acres have been cleared and planted, and afford employment to nearly 28,000 labourers, and to several hundreds of respectable natives engaged on the plantations as clerks, mohurrirs, contractors, &c., besides opening out a wide field for European agency. The value of the total quantity of tea produced last year and exported to England is estimated at about £250,600, and the value of the estimated outturn for 1864 is considerably greater. In Cachar the increased quantity of land brought under cultivation was 12,745½ acres, while the increase in the outturn of tea is estimated at 607,475½ lbs. The total value of the tea manufactured, including seed, is calculated at Rs. 7,85,784, and the estimated value of the crop for 1864 at Rs. 16,58,700. The money drawn by planters from the local Treasury during the year for expenses of cultivation was Rs. 16,89,903, against Rs. 9,08,893 drawn in the previous year. The number of European planters in the district was about 300, and the number of coolies at work 18,853, of whom 14,435 were imported and the rest local labourers from Sylhet and Cachar. The total number of coolies imported during the year, under the new Act, was 11,322, of whom 10,351 reached the district. By adding 1,000 more as the number that arrived under the old system it is shown that 11,351 coolies were added to the number, 9,335, already in the district before the 1st of May 1863, and this would give 20,686 as the number which should actually be in the district at this moment, whereas the number as returned is only 14,435, leaving 6,251 souls unaccounted for, otherwise than by assuming that they must have either absconded or died. The cultivation of tea in Sylhet is yet in its infancy, yet there was an increase of 951 acres in the extent of land brought under cultivation, of 9,142 lbs. in the quantity of tea produced, and of 155 maunds in the yield of tea seed. The outturn of tea in 1864 is estimated at 81,200 lbs., or 50,032 lbs. in excess of the outturn in 1863; and the yield in tea seed for 1864 is estimated at 1,226 maunds, or 700 maunds above that produced in the past year. The number of labourers employed in the cultivation was 810 in 1862, and had increased

to 1,520 in 1863, 1,053 of whom were local and 467 imported. In *Chittagong* there was only one tea factory, with 10 acres. The outturn of tea in 1863 was 1,000 lbs, but the outturn in 1864 is estimated at 3,200 lbs. In the Hill District east of *Chittagong* 215 acres of land were brought under cultivation in the current year. In *Darjeeling* 10,436 acres were planted during the year. The yield was 156,430 lbs. The whole land cleared is 14,012 acres. There were 7,138 coolies on the estates, as to *Cinchona* there were 19,516 plants on 15th July 1864. The open air cultivation was commenced upon a spot within the Government reserved land, which is about 3,743 feet above the level of the sea, and is situated on the south-eastern slope of a long spur projecting from *Sinhal*. It is known to the *Lepchas* by the name of *Rungbee*. The cultivation was successfully commenced by two private individuals in the neighbourhood of *Darjeeling*, the plants having been obtained partly from *Ootacamund* and *Ceylon*.

The *Agricultural Exhibition* was opened at *Alipore* on the 18th January, by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, and remained open for a fortnight. The articles exhibited were arranged in three great classes, Live Stock, Machinery and Implements, and Produce. The general interest taken in the Exhibition was evinced by the numerous contributions received from all parts of *Bengal* and from many other places in *India*, as well as by the great concourse of all classes, European and native, who assembled on the occasion. The number of tickets of admission sold was 42,348, including season-tickets, the holders of which must have visited the yard more than once. On the last day the public were admitted free of charge, and the number who passed the entrance gates was 26,419. It is assumed that not less than 70,000 people visited the Exhibition during the fortnight that it remained open. The expenditure connected with the Exhibition amounted to Rs. 1,16,540, and the receipts to Rs. 86,627, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,913, or in round numbers 30,000 Rs., to be defrayed by the State. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was directed to the question of improving the breed of cattle in *Bengal*, with special reference to their capacity for draught. For this purpose as well as to meet the failing supply of mutton for the Army, His Honour recommended that Annual Cattle Shows should be held, and that the improvement of the breed in cattle should be kept specially in view at the Local Agricultural Shows, for which he had asked the sanction of the Government of *India*.

The Native Press.—The Lieutenant-Governor entrusted the duty of examining and reporting on all native periodicals published in the Lower Provinces to the Rev. J. Robinson, Bengalee Translator to Government, who was also directed to submit an annual report on the operation of the system. The reports submitted by Mr. Robinson have reference only to newspapers published in the native languages. All papers written by natives in the English language are examined by the Secretaries. Copies of Mr. Robinson's weekly abstracts were forwarded regularly to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State, and enquiry was frequently made as to the truth of statements published by these newspapers.

The Indigo Districts.—There was a case of riot and homicide at the village of Koomarie, in the district of Nuddea, which led to the discovery of bad feeling between the Mulnath Company and their ryots, owing to the reduced price paid for indigo in consideration of rent not being enhanced. The Landholders' and Commercial Association were requested to use their influence to bring about a better understanding between the planters and their ryots. †

POLITICAL.—The Hon. A. Eden was selected by the Government of India as Envoy to Bhootan. He set out by way of Darjeeling and Dalinkote, towards the close of 1863, accompanied by Captain Austen as his Assistant, Dr. Simpson as Medical Officer, Cheebo Lama as Interpreter, and an escort of 100 men under the command of Captain Lance. The succession of Nripendro Narain to the Cooch Behar Raj was confirmed by Government, the question of investing him with the title of Moharajah being only kept in abeyance during his minority. Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton was accordingly appointed Commissioner for the management of Cooch Behar during the minority of Nripendro Narain, on a salary of 2,000 Rupees, to be paid by the Cooch Behar Government. The rebellion in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills was entirely suppressed. After the fall or capture of the chiefs the people were eager to be permitted to come in. The condition in which they surrendered was pronounced by Colonel Haughton to be truly pitiable. The causes were said to be those which had been previously reported to Government, *viz.* that taxation and rumours of fresh taxes, as well as certain fiscal and other innovations, gave rise to the first feelings of discontent and uneasiness; and that at this juncture the arbitrary interference of the Police Darogah of Jowai with one of the religious ceremonies of the people excited them to offer armed resistance to Government.

Attempts were made to come to some understanding with the Kookie tribes on the North-East of Chittagong. Those located further south and eastward of the dependent Poang Chief's territory committed several raids. An adequate Police Force was organised to keep the peace, and the Lieutenant-Governor authorized the immediate construction of a few roads to connect the military posts and serve the purposes of general communication. The French Government laid claim to a plot of ground adjoining the Government Killadaree lands at Patna, on the plea that it was the site of a French Factory or "Lodge," which was included in the restitutions made by the British Government to France under the Treaty of the 4th of December 1816. A reference to our records gave no information; the land has been in possession of a Mr. T. Pigou rent-free for years, and the French authorities at Chandernagore were asked to support their claim. A charge of murder and abduction having been made by one of our subjects against subjects of Nepal before the Magistrate of Chumparun, the Resident at Nepal was requested to call upon the Nepal Durbar to enquire into the case and punish the parties said to be concerned in it if found guilty. The course of the Baghee was fixed as the boundary between Tirhoot and Nepal. Rules were passed for the guidance of the Chiefs exercising criminal and judicial powers in the Tributary Mehals of Chota Nagpore—Sirgoojah and Jushpore, Odeypore, Gangpore, Bonar, Korea, and Chang Bhukhar. The Tributary Mehals of Cuttack were, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition during the year. Bankee and Ungool have been under Khas management for several years, and in both the people are prosperous and contented.

Tour in 1863.—The Lieutenant Governor occupied two months from 15th June in a visit to the Mutlah; the River Horunghatta, where it had been proposed to establish a Port for the produce of the Eastern Districts, and up the Bhojrub as far as Afra, within 12 miles of Jessore. Having inspected Jessore and returned to Khoolna His Honour inspected Burrisaul, then proceeded to Daoudkandee on the Goomtee, and then drove in to Tipperah. He visited Dacca, Furreedpore, Kooshtea, Kishnaghur, Berhampore, and Moorshedabad, where His Honour had an interview with His Highness the Nawab Nazim. From this place he proceeded to examine the line of Light Railway at that time under construction between Azimgunge and Nulhattee. At Rajmehal the Lieutenant-Governor spent three days, and thence went on to Caragolah Ghat and Purneah. After a stay there of three days, the journey was continued to Bhaugulpore.

BOTANICAL GARDENS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

North-Western Provinces Records, Part XLI.

1863-64.

DR. JAMESON, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces, submits a detailed report on the Saharunpore Gardens for the year ending April 1864. During that year 1,20,234 fruit trees; 1,10,832 timber, shrub, and flowering plants; and 3,178 parcels of seeds were distributed. Large supplies of seeds were given to numerous public and private gardens throughout the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab; to numerous officers in charge of gardens for raising vegetables for the soldiery; and to medical officers in charge of jails, to enable them to cultivate vegetables for prisoners. To form a public garden at Umritsur plants and seeds were forwarded to Mr. Cope. Seeds were sent to the Financial Commissioner for the public gardens at Lahore and in the Punjab. Plants were forwarded to form a public garden at Bhurtpure, as well as to various canal and district officers for forming plantations on the banks of canals, or in the districts. A large quantity of aloe leaves was sent to the jail of Dehra Doon, to enable the prisoners to make matting. The plants yielding good fibre and fitted for the native looms are;—Agave Cantala, Agave Americana, Aloe Augustipolia, Aloe Intermedia, Sandeviera Zelanica, Tacca Stricta, and others. A ton of vegetable seeds was supplied to soldiers' gardens alone. Large quantities of coniferous seeds were forwarded by the overland route for distribution to various public and private gardens in Europe; and seeds were received from them in exchange. Similar collections were sent to the public gardens at Melbourne, Calcutta, and elsewhere. From the Government tea plantations 66 tons of seeds, and 1,61,000 seedlings, were distributed to planters in the Kohistan and Doons of the North-Western Provinces.

Many valuable plants and seeds were added to the Saharunpore collections. By Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India many valuable plants were forwarded, amongst which were varieties of the Potato and the Carob. Two cases of rose plants, and one from Lyons of Mulberry plants were received as well as some of Hallett's Pedigree Wheat also and a supply of Russian flax seeds. A valuable packet

of seeds of the *Cinchona Globra* was received from P. Melville, Esq., Commissioner of Umritsur. A portion of the experimental farm land was planted with Egyptian cotton. The kinds of cotton cultivated in these gardens are;—the *New Orleans or Upland Georgian Cotton*, the *Mastodon or American Cotton*, the *Nankeen Cotton*, and the *Nurmabaree*. The *Mastodon* is the best cotton met with in the Saharunpore district. The demand for seeds of the finer kinds was great; and large quantities were distributed to some of the leading natives. Last season 107 *Cinchona* plants of different species were received from Government plantations in the Neilgherries. Some were sent to Chejouri in Ghurwal, and some to the Government garden at Mussoorie. During the rains some of the small plants died; some of the larger ones made considerable progress. Some of the stronger ones which were planted out in September were much injured by the cold in January and February. Two hot-beds which were built at small expense, answered all necessary purposes. Several medical store-keepers were supplied with drugs. The progress of the Museum building was exceedingly slow.

THE DISTRICT OF NIMAR.

1863-64.

THE district of Nimar, formerly under the control of the Governor General's Agent at Indore, was transferred to the Central Provinces on the 1st May 1864. Mr. Temple, Chief Commissioner, submits a report thereon to the Supreme Government.

Topography.—The Province of Nimar belongs in part to the Maharajah Holkar, and in part to the British Government. The former is still under the political supervision of the Governor General's agent at Indore. The whole is described by Sir J. Malcolm in 1824 as that part of the valley of the Nerbudda which lies between Hindia East and Kootra West, and between the Vindhya Range north and Sautpoora Ranges south. Its length is about 130 miles, and its breadth in the centre about seventy. The Nerbudda, just before it enters Nimar, becomes enclosed by low wooded hills. Hence it flows beneath the spurs of the Vindhya, and then falling into a rocky region it flows near Poonassa and past the Island of Oonkar Mandatta, till it reaches Burwee. Past Burwee both banks are rich and

cultivated. The valley is bounded on the north by the promontories of the Vindhya where Mandoo once stood. Then the river, after passing Mundlesur enters the ranges of the Vindhya and Sautpooras and escapes through the narrow passage called the "deer's leap." South of the Nerbudda, the eastern part of the valley is desolate and thinly populated by hill tribes. Nearer the base of the Sautpoora the country is highly cultivated, inhabited by industrious peasantry, and traversed by the high road from Bombay to Agra, and the future railway from Bombay to Calcutta. South of this is the Sautpoora Range; in which rises the Taptee. This river follows in the direction of the range and divides its northern from its southern face. The river at first passes through narrow gorges, which gradually widen into valleys. But these are choked by rank jungle, and the people report that the air is thick with bad smells, and the ground so impregnated with decayed vegetation that the water is fatal to those that drink it. These valleys, however, improve rapidly as they open out, until near Boorhanpoor there is a fine open tract, between the northern and southern faces of the Sautpooras, watered by the Taptee. On the Sautpoora hills is the fortress of Asseergurh held successively by the Hindoo, Mahomedan, Mahratta and British powers. It dominates over all Nimar, and commands one of the main lines of communication through the Peninsula. Boorhanpoor is situated at the foot of the Asseergurh Hills on the banks of the Taptee. On the opposite bank, facing Boorhanpoor, is Zeinabad. South of Boorhanpoor is a rich plain bounded by the hills which form the southern face of the range. These hills gradually slope down towards the Poorna river, which separates Nimar from Berar and from Candeish, and joins the Taptee a short distance below Boorhanpoor. The position of Nimar is thus central. It is situated between the territorial and geographical divisions of Malwa on the one hand, and Candeish and the Deccan on the other. It has always been a border land between great kingdoms. Last century it was literally stamped out by inroads innumerable; but now it is that portion of the Bengal Presidency which touches Bombay.

History before British Rule.—Originally Nimar formed part of that great Boodhist kingdom which comprised the whole of Central India, and the valley of the Nerbudda. Its first capital was Muheshwur (the modern Muhesur). When the Boodhist rulers were subdued by the Brahmins Muhesur became the capital of the Pramara (now called Puar)

kings. The Hindoos must have succumbed many centuries ago to the Mahomedan invaders. The subjugation of the neighbouring Gond chiefs by the Mahomedans is within the scope of authentic history. Among the important sovereignties thus established was that of Mandoo. But while the northern and central part of Nimar was under the dominion of Mahomedans, the southern was under the rule of the Shepherd chief who dwelt on the summit of Asseer Hill. It afterwards fell under the sway of the Mahomedan princes of Candesh. Towards the close of his reign Akbar the Great subdued the whole of Nimar and incorporated it with the Mogul empire. It was formed into a division or "Sircar," of which the head quarters were fixed at Beejahgurh, and thus it remained until the fall of the Mogul Empire. It is probable that during the Mahomedan period Nimar reached the highest degree of prosperity it has ever known. During the eighteenth century Nimar fell into the hands of the Mahratta chiefs Holkar and Scindiah. Malcolm relates that in 1732 Mulhar Rao obtained possession of several places in Nimar, of which Muesur was the principal. Thereafter Mulhar Row acquired most of those tracts which lay near the Nerbudda, and also the central portion of Nimar. The southern portion of Nimar fell into the hands of Madhjee Scindiah and his successor Doulut Rao. Although the Mahrattas did not desire to inflict injury on the people, their system of conquest inevitably tended to impoverish them. The dissensions of Scindiah and Holkar plunged the country into trouble. For some years Juswunt Row was the scourge of Nimar, and after his death, these oppressions were continued under Toolsa Bae. During the Mahratta period injuries were frequently inflicted on Nimar by the Pindarrees, whose worst chief, Chcetoo Khan, established himself in that country. In 1817 British troops converged on the last retreat of Chcetoo, whose mangled remains were found by them in the den of a tiger. At this time Manpoor had not paid revenue for 60 years, and in 1817 had not one inhabitant. Two tracts, Kannapore and Burriah, were in 1817 quite desolate; the former having *one* inhabitant the latter *none*. Kusrawul was half depopulated. After the reduction of the Pindarrees, plunderers of the Gond and Bheel tribes continued their depredations for some time. The present descendants of the chiefs say that Poonassa, notwithstanding the efforts of the British Government, has never recovered from the desolation of 1817, yet the revenue was once worth Rs. 100,000 a year. At the present time, even after partial restoration, it does not equal one-tenth of the

amount. The Beejahgurh Sircar or division, known by records to have yielded one and a half lakhs of Rupees under the Mahomedans, did not at this period yield half a lakh.

British Administration of Nimar up to its Transfer to the Central Provinces.—The tracts now forming the British district of Nimar have come under our administration at different times. Those lying on the banks of the Nerbudda became British territory in 1818. In 1823-4 the greater part of Scindiah's Nimar came under British management, though still called Scindiah's Nimar. This included Khundwa, the capital of Nimar, and the country below Asseergurh to the banks of the Taptee. But the city of Boorhanpoor, and the tract of Zeniabad across the Taptee, remained with Scindiah. Asseergurh surrendered in 1819 to General Doveton. In 1861 the sovereignty of the British Government in Scindiah's Nimar was confirmed, and Boorhanpoor and Zeinabad were likewise ceded to us. The district of British Nimar as now constituted, has an area of 3,900 square miles, a population of 200,000 souls, and a revenue of $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or £32,878 per annum, including local funds. Its local and civil expenditure, including public works, amounts to Rs. 1,77,393 or £17,740 per annum, which leaves a surplus of Rs. 1,50,387. The population consists chiefly of Koombes, Rajpoots, Gonds, and Bheels. There is a sprinkling of Brahmins and Mahomedans. The productions embrace all those common to India—indigo, sugar, cotton. The breed of cattle is good, and pasturage is abundant. The main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Bombay to Jubbulpore traverses Nimar from end to end. A branch railway from some point near Khundwa to Indore, to take up all the traffic from Malwa, has been projected. On the first introduction of British rule cautious measures for the revival of prosperity were adopted. The revenue rapidly rose from Rs. 17,581 in 1818 to Rs. 86,361 in 1824. The tracts taken over from Scindia yielded in 1823-24 only Rs. 64,225. By the year 1828-29 they were yielding Rs. 1,61,224. The long protracted troubles had disturbed all landed tenures. The dues of petty agricultural chiefs were respected. Similar consideration was shown to the village headmen. In 1847 Mr. Thomason, then Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, issued instructions which constitute the charter of the creation of landed property and of the limitation of the Government demand. His object was "by reducing the assessment to create a valuable property in the land, and to render the acquisition of such property a desirable object to the capitalist as well as to the mere agriculturist." This pro-

perty was "declared heritable and transferable at the will of the owner." The assessment was to be fixed for terms of 20 or 30 years. The old resident cultivators were to have proprietorship of their lands, if they claimed it, but in the absence of such claim proprietorship might be conferred on the headman. The land revenue of the greater portion of the district has been settled for a term of 20 years. The assessment of land tax is on an average at the rate of one rupee to the cultivated acre. The position of village servants, the accountant, the watchman, and the like, has been maintained. There has been a demarcation of village boundaries, a rough measurement of the fields, a record of rights in detail. There is no professional Revenue Survey. Works of irrigation have been extensively carried on, and the country has been rendered much safer from drought. In tracts such as Peeplode arrangements were made for the education of the Gond tribes. Public works were constructed all over the Province. Attention was given to the main road from Indore to Bombay. The Simrole pass through the Vindhya mountains to the valley of the Nerbudda was improved, and various passes in the Sautpoora Hills were opened to traffic. The whole road, from the foot of the Vindhyas north of the Nerbudda, across the Sautpoora Hills to Boorhanpoor, was made or improved. This road is the mail line from Calcutta to Bombay. It is also the principal road for trade from Hindostan and Malwa to the Western coast. A line of road was made from Oonkar Mandatta to Mundlairsur. The towns were improved by opening out the streets and making drains and tanks. For these works local funds were raised by tolls on the roads. Schools were founded at the principal places; and several dispensaries were established. Public order was generally preserved during the troubles of 1857. A body of police horse was organized. Buildings for the police were constructed on the main lines of road. The people appear contented with the administration under which they live. Especial care has been taken by Major Keatinge to develop the iron resources of the district. He first made experiments at Poonasee, and then commenced an undertaking on a large scale at Burwye.

Administrative Measures since the Transfer.—Nimar was made a district, the eighteenth in the Central Provinces, under the Nerbudda Commissionership, the head-quarters of which are to be at Hoshungabad, though now at Baitool. The Deputy Commissioner's quarters were fixed at Khundwa, to which the prisoners in Mundlairsur should be transferred, if an exchange of

territory with the Maharajah Holkar takes place as recommended. A reorganization of the civil establishment reduced the number of officials and raised their status, saving, at the same time, 37 per cent. The police force is being revised according to the system of the Central Provinces. It is intended to make the administration the same as in other districts. There is a weak school at Khundwa and also at Mundlaisur, but a scheme is being prepared to put Nimar under the general educational system. The current revenue settlements for twenty years have given satisfaction to the people and have several years to run. The landholders appeared to consider their right of occupation as terminable with the settlement. Act X., if introduced, will regulate the status of cultivators. In Zeinabad, lately received in exchange from the Maharajah Scindia, the collections have been made direct from the cultivators, by the fiscal officers; and the Putéls or headmen have been allowed a percentage thereon. No salt duty is levied in Nimar. Scales for the weight of opium for the Bombay export duty were established at Khundwa. Octroi prevails and is not unpopular. A road and school cess are levied. It is necessary to complete the main road from Bombay to Indore, which runs within Nimar from near Boorhanpoor on the Taptee to the foot of the Simrole Pass of the Vindhya near Mhow, a distance of 96 miles. A road is to be made from Khundwa to the frontier of Hoshungabad. The amount of land available for purchase under the Waste Land Rules is large. The employment of a special officer for the examination of the forests in Nimar has been sanctioned. Mr. Temple pays a tribute of admiration to the public character and services of the three officers who successively managed Nimar for many years: Captain French, Captain Evans, and Major Keatinge.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1863-64.

THE Report is given in by Dr. G. Smith, the Principal.

Of the three departments into which the College is divided, the senior, intended to educate for the post of Civil Assistant Surgeon, or for a Medical Degree at the University of Madras, contained seven students at the close of the session. Of these one received

a Diploma of the College. The inferiority of some of the students in the senior department is complained of. Mr. Powell, Director of Public Instruction, thinks that a diminution, or even withdrawal for a season, of the Government scholarships held by the young men, would be an advisable measure. The second department, which educates candidates for the post of Assistant Apothecary, contained one student in the first class, eighteen in the second, and fourteen in the third. The first class student was declared qualified as an Assistant Apothecary, but the examiners remarked that he had "passed with difficulty." The reports on the 2nd and 3rd classes of the second department are decidedly unsatisfactory. 11 students of the 2nd and 6 of the 3rd class did fairly, whilst 7 of the 2nd and 6 of the 3rd, nearly half the whole number of students, were reported as more or less deficient. The Principal recommends that 3 of the young men be removed from the service, and that 12 be remanded. Complaint is made that the 2nd department is placed at a disadvantage by the defective preliminary education of its members.

The junior department, intended to qualify for Hospital Assistantships, contained 93 youths, divided into 3 classes; 27, constituting the 1st class, were passed by the Government Examiners. The Principal and Professors considered the material of the junior department to be very inferior; and the Examining Committee, though they praise rather highly a few of the 1st class, say of the rest that they acquitted themselves but indifferently. The examiners found the 1st class of the junior department generally ignorant of vaccination, and they recommend that each student before his final examination should be required to obtain from the superintendent of vaccination a certificate of qualification in that branch of medicine. They also repeat a recommendation that members of the 2nd and junior departments should be attached to hospitals before being allowed to join the College. With regard to the former recommendation, before the Principal forwarded his annual report the passed students of the junior department had obtained certificates of qualification from the Superintendent of vaccination. The latter recommendation is under the consideration of Government. Dr. Smith recommends 4 students of the junior department to be discharged from the service, and 7 to be remanded. The Johnstone medal was not awarded. The conduct of the students during the session appears to have been generally correct. The library and museum of the College were both added to. The Government having, consequently upon the establishment of the Madras University, withdrawn the privilege of granting Diplo-

mas hitherto enjoyed by this Institution, ruled that students of the senior department, now under instruction, shall be permitted to claim the College Diploma on passing successfully their final examination; but that new entrants shall be obliged to conform to the University examinations for degrees in medicine.

The rest of the report contains detailed accounts of their classes by the various Professors. The Governor in Council, in passing orders on the report, directs that henceforth comments on supposed defects in the organization of the subordinate medical department be omitted, and that the Annual Report be confined to a history of the progress of the College during the previous year.

TRADE OF THE PORTS OF BRITISH BURMAH.

1862-63.

THIS Report consists of a series of Tabular Statements of the Commerce and Shipping of the Ports of Rangoon, Bassein, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Kyouk Phyoo and Akyab.

Rangoon.—The value of exports to foreign and to Indian ports not subject to the Bengal Presidency was Rs. 51,00,937-9 and the gross duty levied Rs. 3,99,439. The value of imports from the same ports was Rs. 42,79,326-1 and the gross duty Rs. 2,90,156-8. The free imports amounted to Rs. 10,81,460-4. The free imports from Bengal ports amounted to Rs. 93,07,989-8 in value; the free exports to the foreign and Indian but non-Bengal ports to Rs. 14,70,075-15, and the free exports to Bengal ports to Rs. 49,54,016-3. The imports re-exported by sea to foreign and non-Bengal Indian ports were Rs. 86,518-13 and to Bengal ports Rs. 16,93,687-9. As to shipping 319 vessels of 126,487½ tons departed to foreign and non-Bengal ports from Rangoon during the year. Of these 25 with a tonnage of 2,571½ were native craft. While 289 vessels of 118,330½ tons, of which 12 with 1,612½ tons were native craft arrived at Rangoon from the same ports. To Bengal ports 178 vessels with a tonnage of 46,495½ departed, of which 23 with 1,362½ tons were native. From Bengal ports 201 vessels with 48,766½ tons, of which 30 with 2,210½ tons were native, arrived.

Bassein.—The imports from foreign and non-Bengal ports amounted to Rs. 3,723-12 and paid a gross duty of Rs. 557-7. The exports to the same places are valued at Rs. 10,35,319 yielding a duty of Rs. 1,19,123-7. The free imports from the same ports amounted to Rs. 67,983 and from Bengal ports to Rs. 4,37,093-8. The free exports to foreign and non-Bengal ports were Rs. 51,807-8 and to Bengal ports Rs. 52,402-2. At Bassein 44 craft with 25,830 tons, of which 10 of 1,777 tons were native, arrived; and 47 with 27,050½, of which 12 with 1,855½ tons were native, departed, to and from foreign and non-Bengal ports. From Bengal ports 37 craft with 7,896 tons, of which 26 with 1,155 tons were native, arrived; and to the same ports 27 with 1,936 tons, of which 23 with 992 tons were native, departed.

Moulmein.—From foreign and non-Bengal ports the value of duty imports amounted to Rs. 5,39,622-10-8 yielding a duty of Rs. 51,873-2-7. The duty exports to the same ports amounted to Rs. 5,84,182-1-3, yielding a revenue of Rs. 58,670-13. The free imports from these ports were Rs. 5,65,672 and from Bengal ports Rs. 44,30,947. The free exports to foreign and non-Bengal ports were Rs. 33,81,649-5-1 and to Bengal ports Rs. 13,51,104-4-5. The imports re-exported to foreign and non-Bengal ports were Rs. 59,711 and to Bengal ports Rs. 7,64,603-0-4. From foreign and non-Bengal ports 209 ships with 69,720¾ tons, of which 134 with 22,738½ tons were native, arrived. To the same ports 224 ships with 81,647 tons, of which 125 with 21,058 tons were native, departed. From Bengal ports 231 with 62,068 tons, of which 115 with 7,143 tons were native, arrived; and to the same places 219 with 44,924¼ tons, of which 140 with 10,508½ tons were native, departed.

Tavoy.—The imports amounted to Rs. 1,05,306 and yielded Rs. 6,772-4-9 of duty, from foreign and non-Bengal ports. The exports to the same were Rs. 58,274 yielding Rs. 6,023-3-6 as duty. The free exports to the same places were Rs. 104 and to Bengal ports Rs. 119,216. The free imports from Bengal ports were Rs. 1,51,455. The imports re-exported to foreign and non-Bengal ports were Rs. 8,183 and to Bengal ports Rs. 53,013. From foreign and non-Bengal ports 44 native craft with 2,262 tons arrived, and 51 with 2,557 tons departed to the same. From Bengal ports 237 native craft with 3,817 tons arrived, and 402 with 5,594 departed to the same.

Mergui.—To foreign and non-Bengal ports Rs. 24,839-6-11 worth of goods was exported, yielding a duty of Rs. 2,012-6. The imports from the same places yielded Rs. 1,404-3-6 of duty and amounted to 14,125-6-11. The value of free imports was Rs.

1,19,232-4-1. The free exports amounted to Rs. 1,37,055-2. From non-Bengal ports 1 square rigged vessel of 612 tons and 14 native craft of 1,386 tons arrived, and to them 20 native craft of 1,096 tons departed. From Bengal ports 174 native craft with 2,324 tons arrived, and to them 179 with 2,015 tons departed. Of the last 1 was square-rigged with 612 tons.

Kyook Phyoo.—From Bengal ports Rs. 2,867-4 worth of goods was imported free of duty. The free exports were to Coringa and Madras and amounted to Rs. 11,835 ; to Chittagong they were Rs. 17,021. One ship of 122 tons from Ceylon arrived and 5 square rigged with 119 tons departed to Coringa and Madras. From Bengal ports 15 ships with 1,249 tons, of which 8 with 389 tons were native, arrived ; and 16 with 1,371 tons of which 8 with 389 tons were native, departed.

Akyab.—The imports from foreign and non-Bengal ports amounted to Rs. 75,799, yielding a revenue of Rs. 12,768. The exports to the same places were Rs. 38,89,658-8 yielding Rs. 3,91,664. The free imports from the same places were Rs. 1,16,700 and the free exports Rs. 83,561. The free imports from Bengal ports were Rs. 49,79,845 and the free exports Rs. 10,45,417. The imports re-exported in the case of foreign and non-Bengal ports were Rs. 3,622. There arrived from foreign and non-Bengal ports 146 ships with 83,111 tons, of which 32 with 77,393 tons were native craft ; and there departed 134 with 78,941 tons, of which 23 with 2,986 tons were native. From Bengal ports 105 ships with 31,997 tons, of which 29 with 1,561 tons were native, arrived. To the same 112 ships with 37,672 tons, of which 35 with 3,267 tons were native craft, departed.

TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1862-63.

Singapore.—The value of the exports by sea to foreign and to Indian ports was Rs. 5,55,55,736, of which Rs. 1,34,20,531 was treasure and Rs. 4,21,35,205 merchandise. The value of the imports by sea was Rs. 6,46,17,201, of which Rs. 1,44,16,709 was treasure and Rs. 5,02,00,492 merchandise. The following figures shew the trade of Singapore for the past two years :—

Comparative Abstract Statement of the Trade of Singapore with the

IMPORTS.	1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Merchan- dize.	Treasure & Bullion.	Merchan- dize.	Treasure & Bullion
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
United Kingdom ...	1,09,09,266	6,50,494	1,20,00,417	30,07,168
Aden ...	3,337	225	12,513	438
America, North ...	2,38,576	.....	3,02,226	.....
Do, South ...	2,358	.....	5,147	.....
Amsterdam ...	9,08,898	.....	9,24,944	.....
Arabia and Gulf ...	67,690	.....	23,484	33,680
Australia ...	2,68,944	1,77,246	1,93,849	1,26,210
Austria ...	.....	.....	764	.....
Belgium ...	21,376	.....	26,564	.....
Borneo ...	11,93,797	3,21,947	11,44,388	1,86,567
Cape of Good Hope ...	10,295	2,667	35,135	16,818
Celebes ...	7,43,026	1,80,361	9,29,946	1,96,217
Ceylon ...	20,734	56,068	67,480	17,810
China ...	54,67,447	24,15,433	61,54,495	28,74,720
Cochin China ...	17,91,246	4,43,869	14,39,970	1,97,253
Denmark ...	.....	.....	20,544	.....
France ...	3,60,090	.....	6,77,828	2,57,090
Hamburgh and Bremen ...	13,97,121	.....	19,73,263	.....
Java, Rhio, Bally, &c. ...	33,37,603	41,44,169	35,02,685	58,89,052
Kongpoot ...	1,75,486	.....	2,05,995	19,692
Malayan Peninsula ...	12,41,158	4,65,138	13,88,370	3,16,660
Manila ...	8,06,974	54,810	2,20,406	45,579
Mauritius ...	10,424	.....	1,07,548	20,536
Penang and Malacca ...	35,47,859	6,03,664	62,40,663	6,48,252
Siam ...	17,03,342	59,361	24,09,895	11,036
Suez ...	1,36,476	60,382	3,166	8,027
Sumatra ...	8,32,012	1,59,570	8,63,255	2,36,069
Sweden ...	68,233	.....	.....	.....
Turkey ...	55,684	.....	28,291	.....
Other Islands and Places ...	3,87,581	61,436	5,48,262	62,943
Total imported from United Kingdom and Foreign Ports ...	3,57,07,033	98,56,840	4,14,51,494	1,41,70,817
Arracan ...	.....	.....	1,47,141	.....
Bombay ...	12,15,085	1,02,328	2,61,082	94,821
Calcutta ...	79,10,056	70,465	68,66,242	1,32,074
Chittagong ...	.....	.....	17,603	.....
Fort St. George ...	3,85,293	72,333	3,08,677	13,879
Goa ...	6,736	.....	.....	.....
Karrikal ...	20,520	.....	35,087	.....
Moulmein ...	.....	.....	20,260	.....
Nagapatam ...	.....	.....	7,585	.....
Pegu ...	3,78,415	.....	10,85,321	5,118
Total imported from In- dian or Home Ports ...	99,16,105	2,45,126	87,48,998	2,45,892
Grand Total ...	4,56,23,138	1,01,01,966	5,02,00,492	1,44,16,709

undermentioned Places between the Official Years 1861-62 and 1862-63.

EXPORTS.	1861 62.		1862-63.	
	Merchan- dize.	Treasure & Bullion.	Merchan- dize	Treasure & Bullion.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
United Kingdom	71,01,159	67	65,22,174	...
Aden	225	4,973	3,929	20,507
Africa ... ..	.....	.....	12,287	.....
America, North	6,40,755	.....	4,84,485	.....
Do. South	1,424	.....	4,181	.....
Arabia and Gulf	2,03,242	31,644	2,87,577	4,311
Australia	2,36,303	.....	2,11,378	.....
Borneo	11,45,252	2,15,460	12,26,524	1,48,691
Cape of Good Hope	70,340	.....	16,999	.....
Celebes	10,31,093	39,787	8,81,868	21,302
Ceylon	41,830	7,252	1,11,202	.....
China	67,35,609	1,56,709	1,19,10,456	5,80,917
Cochin China	28,47,109	3,55,082	26,52,998	5,86,919
Denmark	9,862	.....	.....	.....
France	5,49,240	.....	6,22,970	.....
Hamburgh and Bremen... ..	5,75,271	.....	1,04,955	.....
Java, Rhio, Bally, &c.	34,37,302	12,76,173	39,23,437	16,51,467
Kongpoot	1,11,033	1,123	3,16,311	2,470
Malayan Peninsula	14,08,428	4,55,942	13,50,274	6,28,302
Manila	1,14,144	.....	1,96,195	.....
Mauritius	2,87,735	.....	1,66,708	.....
Penang and Malacca	26,03,412	15,77,926	34,98,044	16,09,816
Portugal	1,19,374	.....	.....	.....
Siam	23,10,457	9,24,817	21,67,929	10,84,611
Spain... ..	9,298	.....	62,131	.....
Sumatra	5,72,266	1,85,476	5,29,194	1,95,692
Other Islands and Places	4,84,800	83,820	12,92,689	96,989
Total exported to the } United Kingdom and } Foreign Ports ... }	3,26,46,963	53,16,251	3,85,56,895	66,31,994
Arracan	17,859	.....	10,109	.....
Bombay	9,28,474	13,75,988	7,47,003	6,23,843
Cuddalore	12,180	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	13,51,110	65,10,626	22,23,992	58,77,043
Fort St. George	5,40,405	4,57,587	2,15,941	2,18,012
Karrikal	1,12,808	14,060	1,06,241	1,832
Moulmein	7,175	4,491	5,697	.....
Nagapatam	22,289	.....	14,681	.....
Nagore ... ..	.....	.....	1,028	.....
Pegu	1,97,604	99,659	2,45,754	67,807
Pondicherry ... ..	.....	.....	7,864	.....
Total exported to the } Indian or Home Ports }	31,89,904	84,62,411	35,78,310	67,88,537
Grand Total	3,58,36,867	1,37,78,662	4,21,35,205	1,34,20,531

Prince of Wales' Island.—The exports to foreign and non-Bengal ports were Rs. 23,54,386 and the imports re-exported Rs. 2,05,50,035, of which Rs. 54,27,680 was treasure and Rs. 1,51,22,355 merchandise. The imports from foreign and non-Bengal ports were Rs. 1,48,68,570, of which Rs. 54,27,600 were treasure and Rs. 94,40,970 merchandise.

Malacca.—From foreign and non-Bengal ports the imports were Rs. 45,26,544 of which Rs. 18,09,781 were treasure and Rs. 27,16,763 merchandise. The exports amounted to Rs. 35,98,406, of which Rs. 9,34,560 was treasure and Rs. 20,63,846 merchandise.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MADRAS.

1863-64.

THIS Report is submitted to the Madras Government by Mr. Powell, Director of Public Instruction, on 18th July 1864.

General Statistics.—The number of Colleges and Schools connected with the Educational Department was 875, attended by 34,709 pupils on the 30th April 1863, against 809 attended by 32,904 pupils on the 30th April 1864. Of the 34,709 pupils 403 were Europeans, 2,203 East Indians, 1,287 Mahomedans, 7,412 Native Christians, and 23,403 Hindus. Of the entire number 3,763 were girls; of whom 103 were Europeans, 618 East Indians, 2,121 Native Christians, 907 Hindus, and 14 Mahomedans. There were 5 Inspectors of Schools, 11 Deputy Inspectors, 5 Inspecting Schoolmasters, and 1 Superintendent of Hill Schools. The expenditure during the year was—from Imperial Funds, for Direction Rs. 34,197-9-6, for Inspection 92,589-12-2, for Instruction 4,44,678-0-8; total 5,71,465-6-4; from Local Funds, for Direction 11,930, for Instruction 69,823-5—total 81,753-5. There were 16 Institutions affiliated to the University of Madras.

The University.—The statement of results of University examinations from 1857 to 1864 shews that there has been a steady progress as far as numbers are concerned. Out of 390 candidates who were examined for Matriculation 142 passed. Of these 76 were Brahmins, 29 Hindus of other castes, 15 Native Christians, 11 East Indians, 8 Europeans, and 4 Mahomedans. 83 examinees failed in English. The expenditure of the University was Rs. 12,550-9-11. The fees received from candidates amounted to Rs. 4,020. The following statement shews the results of the examinations from the establishment of the University in 1857 to 1864.

YEARS.	Number of Candidates examined.		B. A. Examination.				B. L. Examination.				REMARKS.	
	Matriculation Examination.		PASSED.		PASSED.		PASSED.		PASSED.			
	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.		From Private Institutions.
1857-58	41	29	7	No examination.	No examination.	No examination.	No examination.	No examination.	No examination.	No examination.	No examination.	Besides the results tabulated in the statement, a Candidate obtained the Degree of M. D. in 1858-59, being the only one who has as yet taken a Degree in Medicine. In 1863-64, six Candidates from the Civil Engineering College were examined for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; of these young men, one passed. In the same year a First Examination in Arts was held for the first time; of 82 Examinees, 23 passed, 19 proceeding from Government Institutions.
1858-59	57	22	8	9	7	1	No examination.	No examination.	No examination.	No examination.	No examination.	
1859-60	52	23	0	10	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	
1860-61	80	35	13	10	6	0	5	3	0	0	0	
1861-62	195	49	33	6	5	0	5	2	2	2	2	
1862-63	252	58	47	12	6	2	4	0	2	2	2	
1863-64	390	93	50	21	10	1	10	2	0	0	0	
Total	1,146	320	165	70	36	9	28	8	4	4	4	

Colleges.—The *Presidency College* had a staff consisting of 6 Professors, 7 English and 6 Vernacular masters. There were 203 General Branch and 45 Legal Branch students. At the B. A. examination out of 6 candidates, 3 passed in the second class, 2 failed, and one was unable to attend on account of ill health. Three students passed in February. To the First Examination in Arts 19 students went up, of whom 6 passed in the first class, and 5 in thesecond. From the 3rd class of the junior department seventeen students went up to the Matriculation test, of these 13 passed, 2 being placed in the 1st class. In the Legal Department the answering at the final examination was decidedly better than in 1862. The *Medical College* had a staff of 7 Professors, 4 Assistants, and 1 English Teacher. There were 134 students. Of the 3 departments into which the college is divided, in the first 1 student obtained the Diploma of the College, in the second 1 student was qualified as an Assistant Apothecary. Three of the students in this department were removed from the service as unlikely ever to become useful Medical Subordinates, and 12 students were remanded. In the junior department 27 passed as Hospital Assistants. It was recommended that 4 students in the junior department should be dismissed the service, and 7 reprimanded. The Johnstone Medal was not awarded. The *Civil Engineering College* had a staff of 10 teachers; there were 103 students. In the 1st department 6 students went up to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, but only 1 passed. All, however, secured certificates of qualification as Assistant Engineers. In the 2nd department 19 out of 23 obtained certificates as Taluq and Assistant Overseers, and 2 as Surveyors. In the Special Survey and Drawing Class good progress was made in surveying, 17 men obtaining certificates. In the officers' survey class 10 officers obtained certificates in surveying. The industry and general behaviour of the students are reported on favourably. The number of Government Colleges, excluding collegiate schools attached to them, was 4 during 1863-64. The average number on the rolls was 103; the average daily attendance 88. The expenditure from Imperial Funds was Rs. 42,058-14-2; from Local Funds 1,301-1-8.

Government Schools of the Higher Class.—The Combaconum Provincial School had 13 masters and 340 pupils. At the inspection in February 1864 there were 275 pupils. The progress in all studies except Tamil was favourably reported on. At the matriculation examination this school had 7 students in the 1st class, and 14 in the 2nd. The Calicut Provincial school at the

time of inspection, August 1863, contained 13 masters and 324 pupils. The Inspector reported that "the boys had done very satisfactorily upon the whole." In the lower classes English was weak, and Malayalam was decidedly weak throughout the school. The Provincial school at Bellary had 9 masters and 233 pupils. When the school was inspected, in November 1863, there were only 176 pupils. The results of the examination were unsatisfactory in Telugu, Algebra and Trigonometry of the 6th class, and English composition and Algebra of the 5th. The Berhampore zillah school had 8 masters and 131 pupils, but at the time of inspection there were 140 on the roll. The English of the senior class was indifferent. The translations from English into Telugu and vice versa were better than those in which Uriya was used. Arithmetic was very satisfactory. On the whole the school had improved during the year. The Rajahmundry zillah school had 8 masters, and 150 pupils; it was inspected in December 1863. "On the whole the school was in a much more satisfactory state than it was in the preceding year." The Kurnool zillah school had 6 masters and 119 pupils. When last inspected the results of the examination were satisfactory except in Arithmetic and Euclid. The Cuddapah zillah school had 4 masters, and 117 pupils. The Inspector says this school is in a very satisfactory state. The Chittore zillah school contained 238 pupils, and had 5 masters. The result of the examination was tolerably favourable. Three of the pupils from this school passed the matriculation examination during this year. The Salem zillah school had 10 masters and 180 pupils. It was inspected in September 1863. The result of the inspection was very unsatisfactory. No pupil passed the matriculation examination. The Cuddalore zillah school had 10 masters and 260 pupils. This school was inspected in December 1863. The Inspector remarked, "the several classes appear to have made very satisfactory progress during the year." Two of the pupils passed the matriculation examination. The Madura zillah school had 9 masters and 309 pupils. The results of the Inspector's examination were tolerable; 4 of the matriculated students of 1864 are set down to the Madura zillah school. The Madrisa-i-Azam had 12 masters and 238 pupils. It was inspected in January 1864. The difficulties of Mussulman education are greater than those of Hindu education, as Mahomedans do not commence their studies nearly so early as Hindus; another difficulty is the number of languages which it is necessary or desirable that they should learn. The result of the examination was not particularly satisfactory. Of the Mussulman students who

passed the matriculation examination in February, 2 went up directly from this school and others had received a considerable portion of their education here.

Government Middle Class Schools.—In the 1st Educational Division there were 2 Anglo-Vernacular schools, having a total of 8 masters and 154 pupils. There were 13 Taluq schools with a total of 28 masters and 371 pupils. Of these schools 5 were in the district of Ganjam, 6 in the district of Vizagapatam, 1 in the district of Godavery, and 1 in the district of Kistna. In the 2nd division there were 5 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, having a total of 19 masters and 411 pupils. In the 3rd division there were 9 Taluq schools, with a total of 29 masters and 664 pupils. Of these schools 4 were in the district of North Arcot, and 5 in that of Madras. In the 5th division there were 10 Taluq schools, with a total of 31 masters and 598 pupils. Of these schools, 78 were in the district of Coimbatore, 1 in that of Trichinopoly and 2 in that of Madura. The Taluq school in Permagudi was abolished on account of its unsatisfactory condition. In the anglo-vernacular school at Chowghat, which was inspected in April 1864, the classes were found in a satisfactory condition, but the attendance had fallen off since the previous inspection; this was attributed to the prevalence of small-pox and cholera in the district. In the two Taluq schools in Malabar the instruction conveyed was satisfactory; but the attendance at one of them was rather small. The number of masters in these 2 schools was 5, and there were 102 pupils. In South Canara there were 5 Taluq schools, having a total of 9 masters and 227 pupils. These schools continued to advance, though slowly; the instruction had improved, and the attendance had increased.

Normal Schools.—The Madras Normal School had 12 masters and 264 pupils. No less than 40 students had passed out of this institution and taken up teacherships during the year, which was a decidedly satisfactory result. 3 members of the senior division passed in the 3rd class at the B. A. examination in February last; 4 passed the First Examination in Arts. From the preparatory Normal class 8 students succeeded in passing the matriculation examination. The Vizagapatam Normal School had 3 masters and 25 pupils. The result of the inspection was satisfactory upon the whole; 1 student from this school passed the First Examination in Arts; 3 passed the matriculation examination. The Normal class, Russelcundah, had 9 pupils. The progress of this school was not satisfactory. The Normal class, Nursapore, had been too recently established to admit of

much progress. The Vellore Normal School had 6 masters and 190 pupils. The report upon this school was favourable. The Trichinopoly Normal School had 4 masters and 168 pupils. The Inspector remarked that, on the whole, the head-master's management and teaching had been satisfactory. In the Cannanore Normal School there were 6 masters and 314 pupils. From this school 2 pupils passed the matriculation examination. The progress of the students had been fair.

An examination for Teachers' certificates was held in July 1863. Applications for admission to the examination were sent in by 423 masters and 21 mistresses; of whom 134 masters and 3 mistresses secured certificates of various grades, and 29 additional masters, who had passed the literary portion of the test, had still to be reported on as to their teaching power by the Inspectors of Schools.

The *School of Industrial Arts* had at the close of the year 266 pupils. A photographic and sketching tour was undertaken by some of the students with great success. The amount realized by the proceeds of work was Rs. 3,825-1-8.

Government Schools.—The following statement shows the number of Government Schools with their classification, attendance and expenditure during the year :—

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1863-1864 (Monthly average).	Average daily attendance.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.						
				From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.			
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Number of Institutions. {	Schools of the Higher Class ...	* 13	2,780	2,668	1,03,943	8	0	22,490	9	8
	Do. Middle Class ...	78	4,177	3,534	40,998	15	9	15,568	9	6
	Do. Lower Class ...	19	672	407	2,595	9	7	20	0	0
	Female Schools ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Normal Schools ...	7	1,034	877	51,649	12	...	6,530	6	6
	Other Schools for special education	† 4	533	526	95,867	1	9	5,826	9	8
Total ...	121	9,196	8,012	2,95,054	15	1	50,436	3	4	

* Inclusive of the Collegiate School of the Presidency College.

† Inclusive of the Collegiate Schools of the Medical and Civil Engineering Col-

Government Lower Class Schools.—The Yenadi school of Sriarikotta and the Hill Schools of Gumsur and Chinna Kimeddy had improved during the year. During 1863 to 1864 the Hill schools in Ganjam, from various reasons could not be visited by the inspectors. The total number of scholars had increased from 575 to 605.

Private Schools.—The following statement shews the number of Private schools with their classification, attendance and expenditure during the year :—

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTIONS.		Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1863-1864 (monthly average).	Average daily attendance during 1863-64.	Grants-in-aid* given by Government.	Expenditure from all sources other than Grants-in-aid given by Government.	
Colleges	...	1	122	93	.....	21,128 15 6	
	{ Higher Class	...	12	2,763	2,453	29,804 7 5	56,994 4 11
	{ Middle do.	...	104	5,988	5,742	21,164 2 7	83,335 6 9
	{ Lower do.	...	563	10,574	9,487	9,131 10 4	15,518 14 10
	{ Female Schools	...	70	2,728	2,320	5,628 5 3	23,266 7 4
	{ Normal do.	...	4	280	267	6,699 8 ...	17,680 7 3
	{ Other Schools for special education	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .. .
Total		...	754	22,455	20,362	72,428 1 7	217,924 8 7

The Village Schools supported by a rate in the Godavery district had an attendance of 1,463 pupils. Only 20 of these schools were inspected in 1863. In these the average attendance was lower than in the previous year. The Inspector's report was not a favourable one. The Telugu parsing was very bad; Arithmetic was one of the worst taught subjects, Geography was very badly taught. The Village Schools were in great want of a set of tolerable school-houses.

Among the Private schools of the higher class Pacheappa's Central Institution was inspected at the request of the Trustees. There were 776 pupils on the roll; 687 were in attendance at the examination. The report was not very favourable. The most striking defect in the school was the want of a general superintendence and direction of the work, which seemed to arise from three main causes—the faulty ar-

* Inclusive of those for buildings amounting to Rs. 18,086 charged upon local funds.

rangement of the school buildings ; the engagement of the head-master in teaching one class ; the large number of pupils and consequently of classes. At the matriculation examination in February, out of 50 passed candidates from private schools, 10 came from this institution. Among the schools of the middle class the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums were inspected in September 1863. They had 138 pupils. The result of the examination of the boys' school was fair, considering that only 15 hours a week had been devoted to secular education ; no provision had been made for teaching the pupils a vernacular, which the Inspector considered a "grave deficiency." The report on the girls' school was not altogether satisfactory. The order and discipline in both schools were pronounced "excellent." A very large falling off was visible in the number of pupils attending the Village Schools of Tinnevely. At the close of the official year 1862-63, the total number of pupils, including both boys and girls, was 7,751 ; but at the termination of 1863-64, the total number was only 6,110, shewing a decrease of no fewer than 1,641 children. This is attributed to the ravages of disease, which undoubtedly compelled the Missionary Societies to close several of their schools.

Grant-in-aid Rules.—From the Grant-in-aid rules sanctioned by Government in 1858 the managers of schools secured but small support. To afford greater encouragement to private effort, a set of revised rules was ordered to be prepared, by which the grants payable to certificated teachers should be raised from one-third to one half of their salaries on a prescribed scale. It was also directed that the number of tests should be reduced, and the University examinations substituted for the higher departmental ones previously held. A Draft Code of Revised Regulations was submitted to Government on the 22nd of March, and was still under their consideration.

Army Schools.—The Army Schools in the Madras Presidency and at Bangalore were inspected as usual. The total number of pupils examined was 1,836 ; the schools are not included in the statistical tables of the Report. Nineteen Army School Masters and one Army School Mistress were examined for promotion.

The *Minor Proprietors* under the guardianship of the Board of Revenue, were examined and reported on by the Inspector of Schools wherever circumstances would permit. Their progress was still, for the most part, very unsatisfactory.

Employment of Students in the Public Service.—At Madras the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations were in

the hands of a special Commissioner. The report had not been published. The operation of the general test was restricted to situations above Rs. 25 per mensem. This restriction appeared to be prejudicial to the spread of education, as many appointments have salaries below the sum mentioned. At the examination held in 1863, of 2,018 candidates who were registered, 1,768 actually came up, and 444 passed for the general test; for special tests 869 were registered, 660 were examined and 149 passed. Having regard to the small percentage of passed to examined candidates, the Commissioner recommended that a higher fee should be demanded. With a view to exclude youths who had little or no prospect of passing Government ordered that the fee for the general test should be Rs. 5, and for the special test Rs. 7.

Books.—The purchase and circulation of books in connexion with the Department of Public Instruction were managed thus. There was a Central Book Depôt at Madras under an officer styled the Curator of Government Books; and twenty District Book Depôts were established at the principal stations in the Mofussil in the charge of officers termed District Curators. The Curator of Government Books received a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem; and was allowed an establishment costing Rs. 179 per mensem. The District Curators, who were almost all either Masters in Government schools, Missionaries or members of trading firms, were remunerated by a commission of 10 per cent. on the sales effected by them.

Finance.—The expenditure of the Educational Department during 1863-64 amounted to Rs. 6,06,969-3-2. The total sum collected in Fees was 48,217-3-6, of this there remained a balance in hand of Rs. 7,413-10 7. The gross expenditure was Rs. 6,53,218-11-4, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Direction	34,197	9	6
Inspection	2,589	12	2
Government Colleges and Schools	4,00,781	0	11
Grants-in-aid	74,928	1	7
Preparation and purchase of School books, &c.	38,271	9	3
University of Madras	12,550	9	11
Total ...	6,53,218	11	4
From the above has to be deducted—			
University and School fees paid to the credit of Government	12,587	14	9
Proceeds of sale of books ...	33,661	9	5
	46,249	8	2
Leaving a net expenditure of Rupees	6,06,969	3	2

which again must be reduced by the sum of Rupees 34,690-9-6, being the amount of charges borne in Government Schools by school fees and donations, so that the charge to be met from the Public Treasury was Rs. 5,72,278-9-8.

Scholarships.—No comprehensive system of scholarships had been put in action in the Madras Presidency. During the last two or three years it had been considered advisable that scholarships should be awarded annually upon the results of the University Matriculation Examination, with the object of encouraging some of the most successful students, after passing that test, to continue their studies up to the B. A. standard. Since the number of matriculating students is rapidly increasing, it will be necessary to augment the number of stipends to be annually awarded.

Order of Government.—The Governor in Council, after reviewing the Report, on 1st December 1864, remarks on the proposed Grant-in-aid rules. They are much simpler than the code at present in force; and while the certificate system is retained, provision is made for Grants-in-aid of the salaries of uncertificated teachers, if reported by a Government Inspector to be fairly qualified for the duties entrusted to them; such grants, however, being lower in amount than those which it is proposed to give to teachers holding certificates. The system of payment-for-results has also been embodied in the rules, with a view to its being applied to any elementary schools, the managers of which may wish to receive aid in this way.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY.

1862-63.

ON 27th October 1864 the Governor in Council reviews Mr. Howard's Report of Public Instruction for 1862-63, which was not submitted till July 30th 1864.

Inspection.—The educational divisions were remodelled so as to consist of Guzerat to the North, the Maratha country in the Centre, and the Canarese country to the South, besides Sind. This long-needed change compelled each Inspector to

devote himself mainly to one native language, but made the Central Division disproportionately large, both in territorial extent and in number of schools. A European Assistant Inspector was consequently added to that division. According to the new limits the Central Division, including the Collectorates of Poona, Tanna, Ahmednuggur, Kandeish, Rutnagherry, Satara, and the Maratha Districts of Sholapore had 453 schools and 30,269 scholars. The average attendance was 24,235·7 Of those schools 263 were maintained wholly and 167 partly by the British Government; 9 were not supported by the state and 14 were supported by funds. Each pupil cost on an average Rs. 9-9-5 of which the state paid Rs. 2-4-11. The Educational Inspector also visited the schools in the political districts adjoining and intersecting his charge with an area of 800 square miles and population of 16,235. The Northern Division includes the four Collectorates of Guzerat with an area of 8,711 square miles and a population of 2,026,928. There were 154 schools and 12,679 scholars, with an average daily attendance of 8,689·7. Of these 59 were wholly and 86 partly supported by the state, 2 not so supported and 7 depended on deposited funds. The total cost of each pupil was Rs. 5-5-11, of which the state paid Rs. 2-13-9. The Inspector of the Northern Division also visited the schools in Kattiarwar and the political agencies surrounding and intersecting Guzerat, with an area of 46,827 square miles and a population of 2,656,158. In these there were 94 schools with 6,784 scholars. The Southern Division includes the Collectorates of Belgaum, Dharwar, the Canarese districts of Sholapore and Canara. It contained 98 schools and 7,072 scholars with an attendance of 5,644·5. Each pupil cost Rs. 4-14, of which the state paid Rs. 2-6-9. The Educational Inspector also visited the schools in the political districts adjoining and intersecting his charge in which there were 3 schools and 144 scholars with an average attendance of 130·6, each costing Rs. 3-2-3. The Sind Division has an area of 63,599 square miles and a population of 1,087,762. It had 66 schools with 2,824 scholars and an attendance of 2,380. Each pupil cost Rs. 1-7-1 of which the state paid annas 8-8.

Fees.—Part of the increase is attributed to the general levy of an enhanced school fee. It amounted to Rs. 10,051-8-6 over the previous year. The whole sum was Rs. 77,675-14-10. The extra land assessment, reserved under the Revenue Survey, was expected to be levied in Bombay, the proceeds of which cess, together with other local sources of income, will be distributed between "public works" and "education."

General Statistics of Government Education :—

	BRITISH TERRITORY.		POLITICAL DISTRICTS.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
<i>Schools of all Grades maintained, aided, or inspected by Government.</i>						
1861-62.						
Colleges, Law and Engineering Schools	6	313	...	...	6	313
Central Division	270	16,803	8	159	278	16,962
Northern ditto	163	13,251	85	5,511	248	18,762
Southern ditto	201	12,861	4	264	205	13,125
Sind ditto	80	2,690	...	...	80	2,690
Total	720	45,918	97	5,934	817	51,852
1862-63.						
Colleges, Law and Engineering Schools	6	314	...	...	6	314
Central Division (according to new limits)	453	30,269	8	198	461	30,467
Northern Division	154	12,679	94	6,784	248	19,463
Southern Division (according to new limits)	98	7,072	3	144	101	7,216
Sind Division	66	2,824	...	...	66	2,824
Total	777	53,158	105	7,126	882	60,284
Total increase					65	8,432

This shows again, without augmentation of the Government expenditure, a very large increase in the number and attendance of Government schools, viz. 65 schools, with 8,432 scholars. This is due to the enhanced revenue from fees and to judicious transferences of expenditure. So large an expansion must be taken to prove that a genuine demand for education has arisen among the people to a greater extent than we were aware of. The equitable diffusion of schools over the country has been carried far in the last two years, and now the wildest Talooka in the Presidency has its Government schools. The zillahs

which are chiefly benefited are Kandeish, Tanna and Ahmedabad. A comparative table shews that the number of schools and scholars has risen from 187 and 16,419 respectively in 1854-55 to 657 and 41,557 in 1862-63. Still Mr. Howard's observation leads him to believe that the demand for education among the classes who cannot pay school fees is much smaller than is supposed, and that the present wants of the people in most parts of Western India as regards quantity will next year be very nearly met. But those wants are rapidly increasing; and if the educational department does not advance proportionally, it will really go back. In Bombay the urgent work is not so much to increase the number as to raise the character of the schools. It was proposed in March 1858 so to organise the schools that there should be 7 High schools, 13 superior Anglo-vernacular schools, 150 second class Anglo-vernacular and superior vernacular schools and 500 vernacular. In April 1863 there were 6 High schools, 16 of the second class, 187 of the third and 473 Village schools, exclusive of Sind and the political districts.

Donations.—Besides other magnificent benefactions, to be noticed in next Report, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir gave Rs. 1,00,000 towards a building for Elphinstone College, and Rs. 1,00,000 for a University building. The Honourable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy offered Rs. 1,00,000 for the provision of English education in Guzerat and Bombay for his poorer countrymen. The same gentleman, with his brothers, expended Rs. 12,000 for the purposes of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art in Bombay. Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee devoted Rs. 50,000 to the foundation of a School of Industry at Surat. Mr. Premchund Roychund placed Rs. 12,000 at Mr. Howard's disposal, of which he assigned Rs. 2,000 to the Broach Library and Rs. 10,000 to the Girls' School at Surat; for which latter institution the same gentleman had already furnished the funds necessary for building a handsome house. Mr. Mungaldas Nathubhoy founded a travelling fellowship for Hindoos in the university, at a cost of Rs. 20,000. The Report remarks that "such splendid liberality forms an era in the history of a country, and the faithfully commemorated benefactions of William of Wykeham and William of Waynflete, of Walter de Merton and Walter de Stapylton, of John Balliol, Richard Fleming, Thomas de Rotheram, and many other honoured names recur naturally to the mind of an Oxford man who has seen those ancient examples of princely public spirit reproduced before his eyes." In April 1862 an Act was passed sanctioning the

appropriation of municipal funds to the support of schools. The ready liberality of Ahmedabad and Surat to contribute in this way to maintain their local schools was highly creditable to them. But Poona and Bombay did nothing. The amount of municipal assignments was Rs. 685-13-4 a month.

University.—The first examination for honours was held and one B. A. passed in the School of History and Political Economy. The following table shows the general result of the examinations held during the year :—

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.	Matri- cula- tion.	Passed Men.				
		1st Arts.	B. A.	Honours in Arts.	L. M.	
					1st	2nd
Elphinstone College ...	25	10	3	1	...	...
Poona College ...	18	3	...	...	...	...
Grant College ...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Elphinstone Central School ...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Poona College High School ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Free General Assembly's Insti- tution ...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Fort Proprietary School ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	56	15	3	1	5	3

Mr. Howard reports that in this as in former years, it is necessary to insist upon the disagreeable truth that the superior English schools of Western India are not able to bring their pupils up to the Matriculation standard. The attendance at both the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges continued steadily to increase. The Bombay College has attained, and the Poona College will now soon attain, the position when admittance can be safely refused to non-matriculated men.

Grant Medical College.—The Principal, adverting to the somewhat hazardous experiment of requiring that all students in the college be matriculated men, “hopes he is not over sanguine in expressing his belief that the crisis has in a great measure passed.” In 1861-62, the College admitted but three matriculated students, while in 1862-63 it received nine. The general results of the session are pronounced to have been “on the whole not so favourable as in some former years.”

Of thirteen students who presented themselves at the first examination in the University for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, only five passed. The number of students in the college was at the end of the year 32. The "student apprentices" under training as hospital subordinates numbered 9. The Chief of Jumkhundee founded a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month for the encouragement of intending medical students. Rs. 50,000 have been devoted by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer to the foundation of an Eye hospital.

The Law School has no premises of its own; the classes assemble in the Elphinstone Institution Building after the boys have separated for the day. There are but three Professorships held by two gentlemen to whom very small salaries are paid. But the law school attracts the ablest and most ambitious among the native youth, who, unlike the medical students, pay a fee for instruction; there are no stipendiary scholarships. The success, as Advocates and Judges, of young men who have passed through the school has been such as to attract attention on the part of the Government and the heads of the legal profession. Thirty-two students attended the preliminary course of General Jurisprudence, and 28 were engaged in the professional study of Law. The Professors speak of improved regularity of attendance. At the "Final Examination," eleven students presented themselves, of whom one passed an "excellent" and six a "good" examination. The successful candidates received certificates which entitle them to plead and recover fees as advocates in the Court of Small Causes.

The Engineering School, Poona, is not favourably reported on. *The Ahmedabad College* gave evidence of a want of general culture in the students, which was partly supplied by the appointment of a Tutor for Logic and History. *Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's School of Art and Industry* is little more than a drawing school. A few pupils acquired sufficient skill in wood engraving to be able to cut diagrams, ornamental devices, and simple drawings in light and shade for book illustration. Other young men have occasionally found employment in decorating buildings and temporary structures in colour. But with these exceptions the industrial element was absent.

The Normal Colleges do not, except in very rare cases, supply English teachers to the department, and consequently English teachers, as a class, have had no special professional training. Mr. Howard is of opinion that the Normal Colleges ought, before all things, to be made first-rate schools of *general* instruction, and something was done at Poona and also at Ahmedabad to realise this conception.

Aided Schools.—Under the old system the sum of Rs. 42,329-1-10 was given as grants. For the future the system of “payment by results” was to be adopted. A census of non-Government Schools was taken by the aid of the Mamlatdars and Police with the following results :—

ZILLAHS.	Missionary.		Private.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Bombay ...	18	95	48	1,748	172	2,262	238	4,105
Poona ...	14	1,237	1	48	135	3,269	150	4,554
Ahmednuggur ...	4	33	...	...	183	3,775	187	3,808
Khandeish ...	...	...	...	...	204	2,825	204	2,825
Tannah ...	1	108	...	...	249	3,574	250	3,682
Ahmedabad ...	4	161	16	288	154	5,604	174	6,053
Kaira ...	17	266	29	340	121	3,535	167	4,141
Surat & Broach ...	7	488	131	2,675	143	4,355	281	7,518
Punch Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	24	418	24	418
Sattara ...	...	...	...	...	145	2,911	145	2,911
Sholapoor ...	...	...	...	...	134	2,392	134	2,392
Rutnagherry ...	...	...	...	...	289	4,362	289	4,362
Belgaum ...	2	82	...	...	215	3,561	217	3,643
Dharwar ...	13	611	...	...	235	3,353	248	3,964
Canara ...	...	...	...	...	20	287	20	287
Political States ...	80	3,081	225	5,099	2,423	46,483	2,728	54,663
	2	60	25	853	248	8,292	275	9,205
	82	3,141	250	5,952	2,671	54,775	3,003	63,868

The head of “Indigenous” includes all schools which are conducted on the old native model. Under “Private” come several different classes of schools. Probably only the missionary returns are quite accurate. The total of 3,003 schools with 63,868 pupils is probably under the mark. Only those children were counted who were actually in attendance on the day of the census. An addition of 30 per cent. may be made for the absentees, without much risk of exaggeration. This would raise the total number of children under instruction in private schools

to over 83,000. Add the total number of Government scholars 60,284, and we have about 1,43,290 persons, chiefly boys under the age of sixteen, receiving some kind of education, in the Western Presidency.

Female Education.—Mr. Premchund Roychund's liberality placed the Girls' School at Surat in a position of permanent security. Part of the income arising from his endowment will be devoted to training female teachers, the want of which is at present a main difficulty in the way of native female education. It is hoped that the matrons educated at Surat will go out as teachers of their young countrywomen through the length and breadth of Gujarashtra. The successful establishment of this class would be the most important event for Female education that has taken place in Western India since the first Girls' School was opened in Bombay. The Girls' Schools at Poona, supported by subscriptions and by a grant from the Duxina Fund, but under exclusively native management, began to employ female teachers, very scantily furnished with the necessary acquirements. The returns of the Inspectors show that there are 1,760 girls at schools in institutions more or less connected with the Government.

Books.—The central and subordinate depots sold 221,152 copies at Rs. 69,051-9-10. Of these 50,104 were English, 167,530 Vernacular and 3,518 Sanskrit.

Opinion of Government.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council remarks that since 1855 the Government of Bombay has been very sceptical of brilliant successes. It is conscious that the Education Department, filled though it be with public servants of whom any Government might be proud, is yet but a very small lever to move the formidable mass with which it has to deal. It is therefore content with inch by inch progress. It expresses satisfaction with the results of the year, and the liberal donations of "founders and benefactors," and derives sincere gratification from the conviction that female education is fairly in operation in Bombay.

Finance.—The returns of the Inspectors show that the total educational expenditure was Rs. 7,45,603-5-1½. Deducting from this amount Rs. 4,39,342-2-2 spent by the Government, it appears that Rs. 3,06,261-2-11½ was expended by the people, of which Rs. 77,676 was contributed in the form of fees :—

	1861-62.			1862-63.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Direction and Inspection ...	1,20,622	4	10	1,23,682	2	6
Translation Department ...	7,404	15	4	7,250	2	2
Government Colleges and Schools ...	2,63,746	14	9	2,72,812	10	0
Grants-in-aid—						
To David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution ...	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0
Sir J. Jejeebhoy School of Arts ...	1,672	1	4	732	9	2
Lawrence School at Aboo ...	3,787	12	3	6,007	14	5
Parsee Punchayet Schools ...	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Byculla Schools ...	9,103	10	3	8,774	7	11
Book Department—						
Exclusive of repayable advances ...	12,579	7	10	10,482	4	0
Net Expenditure by Government ...	4,28,517	2	7	4,39,342	2	2
Add.—Expended on Colleges and Schools from Fees, Popular Contributions, Donations, &c. ...	2,54,824	2	8½	3,06,261	2	11½
Total ...	6,83,341	5	3½	7,45,603	5	1½

THE TRADE AND RESOURCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1863-64.

THE report is submitted by Mr. Temple, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. It is based on the returns periodically furnished by native merchants and others to the local officers, on a system organized under orders issued on 5th August 1862. In 1862-63 it was found that in respect to commerce and resources the Central Provinces were

made up for the most part of three distinct portions, each of which possessed its own peculiarities, and which traded with one another. There was one outer trade circle including the whole of the Central Provinces, and three inner trade circles comprising respectively ;—(1) the Saugor and Nerbudda territories ;—(2) the Nagpore country ;—(3) the Chutteesgurh country. The traffic season commences in October, when the country roads become fairly open after the cessation of the rains, and lasts till nearly the end of June. For this purpose the statistical year is made to end on the 30th June. In the returns for 1863-64 the results of one circle generally agree with those of another on points where comparison can be made. They appear to be free from any gross error, and in many cases they are specially confirmed by other known facts.

Routes of Traffic.—The only line which can be called a through route is that from Mirzapore through Jubbulpore and Seonee to the military station of Kamptee and the city of Nagpore, whence it branches off into two roads, one leading towards Bombay, the other towards Hyderabad and Madras. As this road approaches the northern frontier of the Provinces it throws off a branch in a westerly direction towards the military station and town of Saugor through Dumoh. From Mirzapore to Jubbulpore there is a good metalled road partially bridged, and transit carts run on it except during the monsoon months. From Jubbulpore to Nagpore the road was nearly finished. Beyond Nagpore to the south and west the road was in process of construction. The branch, towards Bombay, as far as Mulkapore where it meets the railway, was a fair-weather track and took all the traffic from the Provinces in that direction. The progress of the Railway from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore on the one hand, and from Bombay to Jubbulpore with a branch to Nagpore on the other hand, will render this through route of greater importance to the commercial interests of these Provinces than it has ever been. Next in importance is the route from the city of Nagpore through the valley of the Wynegunga, in the district of Bhundara, through Raepore to the banks of the Mahanuddy, which it reaches a little to the south of Sumbulpore. From this point the river affords facilities for carrying goods down to the eastern coast at Cuttack. This road is open for carts from November to May. It is the main road by which Chutteesgurh sends its produce into the countries to the westward. On account of the great trade between Chutteesgurh and the West, a project for the construction of a tramway from Nagpore or Kamptee, received the approval of the Go-

vernment of India, if a private Company will undertake it. From Raepore to Sumbulpore and Sonepore the line runs through a more difficult country, which, though traversable by carts, is commonly used by pack-bullocks belonging to the Bunjara carriers. The trade in this direction is considerable. All the other lines besides these two are of secondary importance. Such are—(1) the line from Raepore, through Belaspore, to Mirzapore;—(2) the line from Raepore through part of Belaspore and through Mundla towards Jubbulpore;—(3) the line from Raepore through the zemindarees towards the coast south-east, and towards Sironcha on the Godavery south-west;—(4) the line from Nagpore through Chanda to the third or Upper Barrier of the Godavery. The road between Chanda and Godavery will soon, notwithstanding the railway, be a very important one, for it will take much of the heavy traffic from the plains of Nagpore to the Godavery, for conveyance by that river to the sea. Numerous branch lines radiate from all the important towns.

Resources of the Country.—In the Saugor and Nerbudda circle there were 13 towns each with a population of more than 5,000. Two of these, Jubbulpore and Saugor, have respectively 53,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. Of the population four-fifths may be said to be agriculturists of the Ponwar, Koonbee, Lodhee, Rajpoot and Gond tribes, with a sprinkling of Brahmins and Mussulmans. The remainder is made up of artizans and workmen, of the commercial, official, and military classes. There are 9 zillahs divided into 2 Divisions or Commissionerships. Agricultural produce of all kinds is abundant; wheat, rice, pulse, millet, sugar-cane, potatoes, arrow-root, cotton, hemp, opium, oil-seeds, vegetables, and fruit. Cattle and sheep are reared to some extent in the pasture lands of the Mundla, Seonee, and Chindwara districts. Horses are bred in the Nursingpore district of the Nerbudda valley. From the forests in the north, east, and south of this tract a large number of sleepers for the railway will be supplied. The best timber is that of the teak, the saul, and the saj trees. Near the southern limits of these territories valuable mines, or supplies of coal and iron-ore, are successfully worked. Brass, copper, and other metal utensils are made at several places; but besides the tent, carpet, and lat makers at Jubbulpore, there is no manufacture peculiar to the country. In the Nagpore circle the people are obedient to law, and for the most part industrious. The principal manufactures are the coarser kinds of cloth and silk cloths for female wear. The rise in the price of cotton, and consequently of the necessaries of

life, has affected the manufacturing classes to some extent. But as long as the local and foreign demand shall continue there will be no cause for anxiety. Its other manufactures are common to all India. This circle comprises 4 zillahs. Close to Nagpore is the rich military station and town of Kamptee. The value of imports into this town alone, during the year 1863-4, was estimated at little under a million sterling. Within this circle there were 23 towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants, including the two towns just named. The whole population was estimated at 3,000,000. The people are of the same castes as in the Saugor and Nerbudda circles, except that there is a section of Mahrattas, and perhaps a larger proportion of Gonds. Agricultural produce of all descriptions common to India abounds. Wheat, oil-seed, and linseed are very good. The other productions are sugarcane, rice, cotton, (of which in the year under report there were 30,000 acres in cultivation representing a market value on the spot of 80 lakhs of rupees,) timber, bamboo, vegetables, and fruit. There is also iron ore, and stone for building purposes. The third circle comprises 3 zillahs. In this circle, within an area of 60,000 square miles, there is only one really flourishing town, Raepore, (population 34,875) which is the head-quarters of a Commissioner and a regiment of Native Infantry. Sumbulpore is a town of secondary importance. Ruttunpore has once been a town of note but is decaying fast. Kumurdah is the principal mart for cotton in the Chutteesgurr tract. Sonepore on the Mahanuddy is a rising place. All skilled labour has to be imported in this circle, and ordinary labour is difficult to procure. The culture of cotton is comparatively recent, but is fast increasing. The last return showed about 55,000 acres under cotton. Sugar-cane is grown, and oil-seeds, pulses, and hemp are largely produced. From the forests in this circle the stick lac of commerce is produced in great quantities and exported to Mirzapore, as also honey, bees' wax, and silk cocoons. Coal exists in the north-east. The timber resources are very considerable. Many of the forest tracts are more or less in the possession of petty chiefs and zemindars who pay tribute and manage their estates under the general control of the local British authorities. There are 45 such chieftaincies. The population of the whole tract is estimated at about 2½ millions; it consists of the Chumar, Koormee, Tellee, and Gond tribes, with a sprinkling of Rajpoots, Brahmins, and Mahomedans. The people, though improving, are more than ordinarily ignorant. The only local manufacture worth mentioning is a coarse silk cloth known as Tussur. In the Sumbulpore district sericulture is carried

on to some extent, but the silk is inferior. The superabundant production of some parts of this circle formerly had caused prices to be very low, as the remoteness of the territory and difficulty of communication in a great measure prevented exportation. Prices, however, were rising, although the supply was still greater than the demand. Chutteesgurh will continue to be one of the granaries of this part of India. If the projects for a navigation canal in the valley of the Mahanuddy and a Tramway to Nagpore are carried out, they will cause a great change in this part of the country. In the Godavery country the principal article is that of timber of the teak, saul, and saj trees. The district of Nimar did not come under the administration of the Central Provinces until the close of the year under review.

Chief Articles of Import and Export.—In the Northern Circle the imports for the year amounted to 37,809 tons, value Rs. 1,56,31,939; the exports were 28,059 tons, value Rs. 1,09,84,874; total imports and exports 65,868 tons, value Rs. 2,66,16,813. In the Southern Circle the imports were 53,836 tons, value Rs. 82,62,477; the exports were 18,855 tons, value Rs. 1,04,29,194; total imports and exports 72,691 tons, value Rs. 1,86,91,671. In the Eastern Circle the imports were 8,094 tons, value Rs. 23,27,492; the exports were 60,408 tons, value Rs. 41,83,600; total imports and exports 68,502 tons, value Rs. 65,11,092. The three preceding aggregates represent partly internal trade between the several parts of the provinces. But the external trade between them and other countries, was;—imports, 50,488 tons, value Rs. 1,95,44,479; exports, 51,853 tons, value Rs. 1,95,45,599; total imports and exports 102,341, value Rs. 3,90,90,078. In round numbers it may be said that, during the year ending the 30th June 1864, the external trade of the Central Provinces amounted to upwards of one hundred thousand tons, and in assumed value to nearly four millions sterling.

The Cotton produced in other parts of India which passed through the provinces on its way to the coast amounted to 58,663 maunds, or 4,810,366 lbs.; the total exports to Bombay and Mirzapore by land, and to the eastern coast by water down the Mahanuddy, amounted to 371,889 maunds, or 30,494,898 lbs., valued, at average local market rates, at Rs. 1,19,00,448. At 300 lbs. each this gives 101,652 bales. The export of cotton for the season 1863 stands at one-twelfth of the total exports from the whole of India to Great Britain. The prices current in England—say 25d.—were 165 per cent. higher than those

on the spot, or 9½d. The assumed value of the trade in English piece-goods is given in the returns at Rs. 40,96,329;—from Mirzapore Rs. 37,13,353; from Bombay Rs. 2,39,404; from the east coast Rs. 93,572. It is probable that the imports from Mirzapore are overstated, and those from Bombay understated. The imports of native-made cloth amounted to only 4½ lakhs of Rupees, while the exports amounted to 25½ lakhs; of which about 20 lakhs' worth went from Nagpore alone.

The imports of refined *Sugar* were 1,93,004 maunds, or 7,065 tons, valued at 23 lakhs of Rupees. The exports of the unrefined produce, locally termed *goor*, were 73,809 maunds, or 2,702 tons, valued at Rs. 608,559. The local production and consumption of "goor" was considerable. The total imports of *Salt* during the year were 601,199 maunds, or 22,008 tons, value Rs. 27,24,950. Of this quantity, however, 89,680 maunds, or 3,283 tons, value Rs. 5,17,756, were only through traffic and passed on to other countries. The duties on salt were Rs. 3 per maund on Rajpootana salt, and Rs. 1½ on Bombay and East Coast salt. But no duty is levied in the Sumbulpore and Upper Godavery districts. The interior traffic of the provinces in the article of *grain* was as follows:—From Chutteesgurh to Nagpore 45,460 tons, valued at £92,165; from the Saugor and Nerbudda Country to Nagpore and Kamptee 5,286 tons, valued at £37,521; from Nagpore to the Chindwara and Seonee districts of the Sautpoora Hills 1,082 tons, valued at £24,800; from Chutteesgurh to the Saugor and Nerbudda country 10,851 tons, valued at £30,679; from the Bhundara district in the Wynegunga valley to the Nerbudda country 3,541 tons, valued at £11,388; from Seonee and Mundla in the Sautpoora Hills to Bhundara 3,731 tons, valued at £15,534; and from Bhundara to Mundla 2,302 tons, valued at £6,365. The exterior traffic in this article was as follows:—To Eastern Coast 3,156 tons, valued at £8,963; to Hyderabad (Deccan) 177 tons, valued at £1,280; to Central India 14,901 tons, valued at £55,274; and to Western Berar 4,319 tons, valued at £38,235; total 22,553 tons, valued at £103,753. Again; the imports of this article were—from the eastern coast 482 tons, valued at £2,756; from Hyderabad (Deccan) 644 tons, valued at £3,830; from Bundelkhand and Rewah 3,210 tons, valued at £10,523; and from Eastern Berar 1,696 tons, valued at £13,671, total 6,032 tons, valued at £36,780. The miscellaneous exports and imports of the Central Provinces' External Circle, including oil-seeds, were—exports 52,510 maunds, or 1,953 tons, value Rs. 6,57,517; imports 75,777 maunds, or 2,774 tons, value Rs. 13,33,527.

On the whole the Eastern Circle imported about Rs. 23 lakhs' worth, and exported almost double that amount, receiving the difference in cash, or bullion which the natives hoarded, buried, or made into ornaments. The Nagpore country imported a larger proportion of foreign produce, though in the aggregate it exported more than it imported; and here also hoarding was known to go on to some extent. In the Northern Circle, (the Saugor and Nerbudda country) the imports slightly exceeded the exports. But in the external trade of these provinces, the imports and exports, as whole, balanced each other as nearly as possible.

Trade of the Principal Towns.—The imports into Nagpore were 23,926 tons, value £473,740; to Kamptee 29,846 tons, value £484,471; to Jubbulpore 4,271 tons, value £99,113; to Saugor 9,532 tons, value £130,316; to Raepore 2,966 tons, value £48,318. There was no register of exports. In the smaller towns the imports were,—to Bhundara 5,558 tons, value £43,840; to Moharree 2,988 tons, value £36,978; to Andurgaon 1,493 tons, value £16,185; to Pohonee 3,896 tons, value £40,491; to Omrair 1,866 tons, value £23,789; to Ramteak 830 tons, value £7,729; to Rewapore 744 tons, value £21,567; to Rehlee 2,261 tons, value £26,504; to Gurrakotah 1,052 tons, value £14,363; to Deoree 2,164 tons, value £52,630; to Nursingpore 1,765 tons, value £43,760; to Seonee 1,966 tons, value £22,478; to Korai 2,225 tons, value £18,865; and to Chanda 743 tons, value £21,789. There is every probability that the imports of the towns were understated, as the statistics were furnished by the contractors who farm the Octroi, or town duties. The amount of Octroi levied in all the towns of the Central Provinces was Rs. 3,56,218. A table in the Appendix gives a statement of the prices current during the year.

Population.—The return prepared in 1862-63 is based either on actual enumeration for the towns, or upon the numbers of houses in the villages, as ascertained by the Settlement Department,—a general average being then taken of souls to a house. The rural population of the three Divisions of Nagpore, Jubbulpore and Saugor, with an area of 53,718 square miles, was 5,184,129, or 93 to the square mile. These dwelt in 1,235,874 houses formed into 24,389 villages and towns, which gives an average of 4.25 to each house. The population of 37 towns containing above 5,000 souls was 585,155, dwelling in 133,066 houses. The same means for making a reliable estimate of the population as exist in these three Divisions did not exist in the Chutteesgurh Division, comprising the Raepore, Sum-

bulpore and Belaspore districts, as well as the Upper Godavery district, and the numerous petty chieftaincies contiguous to those districts: but the population of these districts has been roughly assumed to amount to 2,297,842. This would give, for the whole of the Central Provinces, a total population of 7,481,971; or, with the floating non-residents and nomad population, about 8 millions.

Revenue.—In 1863-64 the total revenue of the three Trade Circles forming the Central Provinces was Rs. 82,38,739, of which Rs. 52,76,513 was from land, Rs. 1,95,859 miscellaneous, Rs. 7,27,559 from excise; Rs. 1,87,098 from Income tax; Rs. 14,64,301 from salt, sugar and opium; Rs. 3,77,878 from stamps and Rs. 79,582 from the forests.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH BURMAH.

1862-63.

THE report is drawn up by H. Leeds, Esq., Officiating Conservator of Forests. The accounts of this department were simplified and promptly audited by the Deputy Controller of Accounts in the Public Works Department.

Girdling Operations and Forest Work.—The number of trees girdled in the three Deputy Conservatorships was 22,933. In the Tharrawaddee District 6,693 were girdled, as follows; 1,708 in the Toung Choung; 1,283 in the Gamoong; 2,450 in the Meoung, Napeing and Kadet Choungs; and 1,250 in the Upper Zamayee; 5,762 young trees were cleared. In the Prome Sub-division 3,297 trees were girdled of which there were in the North Nawing Forests 1,807, and in the Soon Choung Forests 1,490; 5,730 young trees were cleared, and 795 creepers cut. The selection of trees for girdling, and the adherence to the rule that "only one-fourth of first class trees are to be girdled," was satisfactorily reported on. In the Sittang District 8,199 trees were girdled. The Khaboung and Phyoo Forests, East Sittang, and the Shoaygyeen and Doonzareet Forests, West Sittang, stood in the lists for girdling; and some forest work was also done. In the Khaboung Forest 5,220 trees were killed; in the Phyoo Forest 2,920; and in the Doonzareet 59.

The small forests lying between the Karway and Mokdama Choungs were very limited in extent and situated on low steep hills. They had been much worked out during the Burmese time, owing to their proximity to the river, and the stock of marketable timber was not large enough to make it worth while to work them at present. About the Thoh Choung the growth of the trees was magnificent, and the quantity of seedlings and young trees very large; but these had not received sufficient attention; want of time was the cause. The Phyoo Forests were very rich, but not so extensive as was supposed. In crossing the country away from the Creek, all the hills, as far as could be seen, with the exception, generally, of the cold sides of the hills, had been denuded of all original forest by the Toungyah cultivators. The result of the surveys and girdling operations showed that the idea that had been formed of the Upper Khaboung was not without foundation. In the Salween Division girdling operations were to be carried on from our northern boundary on the Pah Choung down to the junction of the Thoungyeen with Salween above the big rapids, including the Maytharouk Stream. The number of trees girdled in this Division was 656 as follows; 80 in the Mintabee-galay; 405 in the Nat and Panmah Choung; 49 in the Oonoo Choung; 57 in the Oothoo Choung; and 65 in the Maykok and Thitkouk; 227 creepers were cut. The result of the season's operations in this Division was unsatisfactory. The girdling work done in the Upper Salween in 1861-62 was examined this year. On the Kooloung Choung and on the Nat Choung there was not much difficulty in carrying out the surveying revision; but below Nat Choung, the trees had been killed, it was stated, a few here and a few there, and no one was able to point out half or even a third of the number reported to have been girdled. The Permit-holders' people declared that they had to go and hunt out the girdled trees, the best way they could, in order to fell them. Besides this all the felled timber at and below Kooloung Choung consisted of the previous year's girdled trees. Felling these trees was a breach of rules and agreement, but to enforce the rules in a district, so removed from the possibility of control by the small establishment allotted to it, was out of the question. Hitherto only a few poor foresters living at Moulmein had been got to work in these forests, and their work produced but small returns. But this season proposals were made to some of the headmen of the Karen villages to take some of these small forests to work them, and it was believed that they would hereaf-

ter work them, and to better advantage than the foresters resident in Moulmein. Owing to the difficulty of carrying on girdling operations in this district, and in order that some of the forests in the small creeks flowing into the Salween should be visited, arrangements were made with the Goung-Gyok, or head subordinate of the Forest Department, to accompany the Permit-holders, and girdle a certain number of trees in each of these small forests. Further exploring in the Upper Salween forests tended to show that the average number of first class trees to the square mile had been too highly estimated. It appeared certain that nothing could be done in the way of conservancy in the forests lying between Beth-o-koh Range of mountains and the Salween, from the Nat Choung up to our frontier. Teak fit for market was very scarce and had to be hunted up by the Permit-holders with the greatest difficulty. Scattered trees and groups of small trees were seen everywhere, but, when reached, the trees were found to be ill-shaped and valueless for timber. The Karens, who inhabit the country, interposed every difficulty to those who tried to explore the forests. The work of girdling was still far too laborious to admit of "forest-work" being properly attended to at the same time. The prominence given to these girdling operations, to the exclusion almost of other and very important work, was a serious check to the improvement of the teak forests. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 10,859-8.

Blasting Operations, opening out Streams and clearing Roads.
 —The blasting party consisted of 2 Overseers, and from 7 to 9 coolies, Burmese and Karens. The work was carried on chiefly in the Upper Zamayee District, and it was hoped that the whole of the obstructions in this district would be removed this year, but several other obstructions, not hitherto observed, were discovered above the Thaimay Choung. The result of the year's work was the blasting of six obstructions. 1.—The Kyok-loon-gee, Thayet Choung, Boben Forests. 2.—The Bwi-maleik Choung, Kyok-loon-gee, Upper Zamayee. 3.—The Kyok-loon-gee, Thain-way Wah, Upper Zamayee. 4.—The Kyok Syng, Upper Zamayee. 5.—The Kyok-loon-gee, Syng Choung, Upper Zamayee. 6.—The Kyok Myoung, above Syng Choung, Upper Zamayee. From 18th December 1862 to 1st May 1863, when the water rose and stopped the work, 3153 tons of stone were blasted and broken up, and 264 lbs. of powder were used. Besides this work, several elephant tracks were cut for passage of elephants through the Forests. Lieutenant Seaton explored a new route by the Gamoong Choung, and its tributaries,

the Kyouk Choung, Kyoo Choung, Syng Choung, and Koodootay, to the Upper Zamayee, this season, which was found practicable both for ponies and elephants, and by which the Syng Choung can be reached in a couple of marches from Myodwin. The banks of the Shwoeylay canal were repaired in several places. It was found that most of the dams at the head of this canal had disappeared, and many of them had been burned. The number of logs brought through the canal was 1,627, as follows;—836 from the Shwoeylay Forests; 665 from the Shaboung Forests, and 126 from the Bwet Choung. During August 1862 a channel of from 6 to 10 feet broad, and from 4 to 5 feet deep, was found to have been formed by the waters of the Boben Stream to the north of the obstruction in the stream above Kendaree. The water had turned off from the main channel at the point where it is crossed the Kooneyona and Zeegon Road, and after following the road for about a mile to the north-west, turned again to the south-west, and rejoined the main channel a little below the obstruction. In the early part of the rains logs were dragged along a path made over the obstruction. Later, however, they were floated down the Zeegon Road. 1,909 logs in all passed into the Mimboo Choung at Kandaree. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,798-3.

Topographical Forest Survey.—The survey began on the 17th December 1862 and closed on the 7th May 1863. The part of the country surveyed was the north-east portion of the Boben Forests, in the Tharrawaddee District, consisting of an area about 400 square miles. The operations were partially interrupted for a short time, as the officer in charge of the survey was obliged to attend to the Shwoeylay Canal, which required repairs before the rains set in. While there was so much important work to be done for the improvement of the Forests it was not deemed advisable to continue this Survey, as all available labour was required in the Forests, and the Provincial Topographical Survey which was proceeding rapidly would soon supersede any necessity for it. The total charges on account of the survey in addition to the regular establishment, were Rs. 1,291-13.

Cotton Experimental Cultivation.—The experiment this year was tried at Nyaungneeben in the Myodwin Division. The seed, which was of the Egyptian and New Orleans kinds, was good, and a crop of 204 lbs. cleaned cotton was obtained off $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground; but, as it had been mixed by accident, the result was of little value as an experiment.

Teak Plantation.—The reports of the Prome plantation continued to be favourable. No jungle fires penetrated into it during the dry season, and the trees were of such a size as to enable them to battle successfully against encroaching grass and jungle. Three nursery beds, 50 feet square, were sown, and 75 baskets of teak-seeds were used for the purpose. A large piece of ground had been cleared for the transplantation of seedlings. The Rangoon plantation was added to by the process of sowing seeds very thick in the plantation and then thinning it; but the locality was not favourable for teak. All the trees looked sickly and with very few exceptions were forked, stunted, and bad. The Myodwin small plantation near the station looked unhealthy; it was about three-fourths of an acre in extent, and contained 1,636 plants of from 2 to 6 feet high. The seed here was sown in 1862. This plantation was being increased. In the Koloon Island plantation, on the Salween, the trees appeared to have grown pretty well in height, but had not attained much girth, the largest of them not being more than 18 inches, taken at 2 or 3 feet from the ground. A great number of plants had not grown at all, from being overshadowed by larger trees. In the Prome and Tounghoo Divisions teak seeds had been supplied to some of the Toungyah cultivators, to induce them, by offers of small payments for every 1,000 trees which should be found on inspection to be alive, to sow the seed in their Toungyahs, but no reports had been made on the experiment up to the date of this report. Expenditure under this head was Rs. 637-11.

Yield of the Forests.—The quantity of timber brought from the Forests during 1862-63 was (exclusive of 636 logs of drift timber,) 46,077; this is the estimated normal yield of the Forests of British Burmah. The quantity received from the Forests retained to be worked by Government was 19,684 logs. The quality was a slight improvement on the past year. Mechanical appliances were gradually being introduced into the forests. In the dry season some new carts were sent up for trial to the Tharawaddee District, and they were reported on very favourably. The timber brought out by Permit-holders in the several Divisions was 26,393 logs. The Prome Sub-division yielded 7,436 logs; this section was entirely in the hands of Permit-holders. The Southern Forests yielded 2,209 logs, and the Sittang Division 9,887 logs; this Division, as it was in 1861-62, was entirely in the hands of Permit-holders, who were rapidly developing its resources. In the Phyoo Forests, where there was a formidable obstruction to the passage of timber in the Phyoo Creek, a large quantity of timber had been collected at

a station just above the rapids, and it was intended to try to pass the logs down over the rocks. The timber from the Yainway Forests in the Bonee District was brought out, this year, by the Thaybyoo Creek, an old silted up mouth of the Yainway Creek, which was improved by the foresters below the Kinyonah. The Salween District yielded 6,861 logs, of which the Thoungyeen produced 4,944 logs. No timber was received from the Pandan Forests, nor was any received from the following forests, leased by Permit-holders:—Yoonzalee, Nat Choung, Jücho, Part of Solo, Domdammee, and Lower Salween.

The question of tenures of the Attaran Forests, referred to Government in March 1860, still remained unsettled, to the injury of the Forests. The timber given away for public purposes, such as building churches, schools, bridges and Kyoungs, was in the Tharawaddee District 160 logs, in the Sittang District 543. The grants were given for one year only, within which time the timber had to be removed to the spot where it was intended to use it. 366 logs of drift wood were collected during the year, of which 344 logs were given up to claimants on payment of salvage. The timber imported into British Territory during the year was 96,497 logs, and 2,207 pieces of converted timber were also passed at the Custom Houses of Thayetmyo and Tounghoo. This is a slight increase over the year 1861-62. The imports and exports from the ports of Rangoon and Moulmein were as follows;—to Rangoon, imports 37,411 tons; to Moulmein, 95,258 tons; from Rangoon, exports 15,781 tons; from Moulmein, 75,568½ tons. Total imports 1,32,669 tons; total exports 91,349·5.

Financial.—The Budget limitation for the year was Rs. 3,44,714. The expenditure of that Department was Rs. 3,09,929·13, of which Rs. 1,77,447·15 came under the head of works, 48,806·3 under that of maintenance, and 83,675·11 under that of establishment. The receipts under all heads were Rs. 3,53,487·3, leaving a surplus in favour of the Department of Rs. 43,557·6. The operations of the year resulted in a gain of Rs. 1,61,206·10, of which Rs. 55,222·9 belonged to the Irrawaddee division, Rs. 64,202·15 to the Sittang division, and Rs. 41,781·2 to the Salween division. The number of logs brought down by Overseers was 7,090 or 4,300 tons. The out-turn of Teak from the Forests retained by Government, showed a slight increase in 1862-63 over that of 1861-62, being 19,584 as compared with 18,875, while the area worked was considerably less, owing to the Forests of the Prome and Southern Districts having been given over to Permit-holders to work. From the

Forests worked by Permit-holders, the increase in 1862-63 was very great, being 17,157 logs, of which 3,139 were from the Sittang, 4,756 from the Salween, and 9,262 from the Prome and Southern Forests. The reason for the increase in the Prome and Southern districts being so much greater than in the others, is that in the previous year nearly all these forests were worked by Government. During 1861-62 the number of logs brought down by Government from the Prome District was 5,535, and the number brought down by Permit-holders was 383 which makes a total of 5,918 against 9,645 in 1862-63. The number of logs sold by the Department during 1862-63 was 12,348, and it had still on hand, (on April 30th 1863,) 15,637 logs, and 2,280 sleepers. The average price realized by sale, 17'6 per log, was an increase on that of the previous year of Re. 1 per log.

General.—The Officiating Conservator left Rangoon in January, and proceeded up the Sittang District, and through the Doonzareet and Shoaygyeen District, to the Plyoo Forests, where girdling operations were being carried on. He then went to Tounghoo, thence he proceeded down the Sittang to Banlong, and crossed the mountains forming the water-shed between the Sittang and Salween Rivers. Descending by the Lolo Choung to Kolodoe, the Frontier Police Station of the Upper Salween District, he met the Deputy Conservator of the Salween Division. After inspecting various parts of that district, the tour was closed by a return to Rangoon on the 28th of March, viâ Phapoon, Kaukareet, and Moulmein. In April 1863, a visit of inspection was paid to the station of Myodwin, which, together with a trip to Moulmein in December 1862, constituted the entire journeys of the Officiating Conservator for the five months from 1st December 1862 to 1st May 1863. A plan was tried during the year of keeping back a portion of the timber from the forests at Tsanyuay where the inferior logs were to be cut into sleepers, but it did not answer. At Rangoon the experiment answered better. It was proposed to erect a saw-mill at the Rangoon Depôt, but the advisability of the Department entering into such operations was considered questionable.

On the 30th April 1863 the number of elephants owned by the Department was 52, two having died during the year. The mortality was much less than in the previous year. The cost of keep and feed was Rs. 14,887.

Breaches of Forest Rules in the Irrawaddee District were brought to light in great numbers. In the revised Forest

Rules, then before Government, more stringent regulations had been proposed for checking the destruction of Teak by Toungya cultivation. No complaints had been made against contractors or Permit-holders, who were now perfectly acquainted with the rules and appeared to respect them.

The Conservancy System.—The Report closes with a correspondence between Mr. W. Wallace, the largest of the permit-holders, and the authorities complaining of the system of conservancy which limits the right of the permit-holders to remove timber to trees girdled by the Forest officers. This system prevails in all the forests except those west of the Irrawaddee which are virtually leased. There the selection of the trees to be felled is left entirely to the lease-holders, subject to a certain minimum standard of size. In a Memorandum on the subject Dr. Brandis thus explains the present system. Each of the principal Forest Divisions of British Burmah, so far as they are under strict conservancy management, is divided into six sections. In one of these one-fourth of all first class Teak trees of above 6 feet in girth, standing in localities whence the timber can with advantage be removed, is to be felled every year. The trees which are to be felled are marked and girdled two or three years before felling under the immediate supervision of Officers of the Forest Department. The trees are to be selected with the assistance of the parties working the Forests, (Permit-holders or Contractors), they are to be chosen from those of the largest and finest growth, and, with certain exceptions, they are to be selected from those only which have attained a girth of 7 feet 6 inches. The result is that, at the end of 4 × 6, or 2½ years, the greater portion of the Teak trees which at the commencement of the rotation belonged to the first class, will have been removed. The period fixed for the removal of the first class trees is 24 years. The trees actually girdled have been 152,282 during the first rotation from 1856 to 1861, or at the rate of 25,400 trees on the average, and during the two first years of the second rotation of 6 years as follows :—

In 1862	...	...	20,642 trees.
„ 1863	...	...	22,404 „

These figures do not include the trees girdled by private parties in the Attarau Forests and those girdled by the Lease-holders in the Western Forests. The total yield of timber of the Government Forests since the adoption of this system has, according to the published Reports, been as follows :—

	Logs.	Tons.	
1856-57 ...	22,738	13,852	Pegu.
1857-58 ...	18,117	10,510	"
1858-59 ...	14,794	11,245	"
1859-60 ...	8,831	6,581	"
1860-61 ...	13,947	9,997	Tenasserim and Martaban.
1860-61 ...	12,674	not given	British Burmah.
1861-62 ...	29,672	22,036	British Burmah.
1862-63 ...	46,613	not given	
Total ...	1,67,386		

Up to the end of 1862-63 the financial results under the present system have been as follows :—

		Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pegu	1856-57 ...	86,243	1,56,329	.....	70,086
	1857-58 ...	80,620	2,55,112	.....	1,74,492
	1858-59 ...	4,30,679	1,99,039	2,31,640	
Tenasserim	1858-59 ...	71,606	61,321	10,285	
Pegu	1859-60 ...	2,17,504	1,73,658	43,846	
Tenasserim	1859-60 ...	41,090	24,748	19,342	
Pegu	1860-61 ...	2,50,925	2,76,753	.....	25,828
Tenasserim	1860-61 ...	86,059	12,728	73,331	
B. Burmah	1861-62 ...	3,96,885	3,22,335	74,550	
	1862-63 ...	3,53,487	3,09,930	43,557	
Total	...	20,18,098	17,91,953	4,96,551	2,70,406

Final cash surplus : Rs. 2,26,145.

The Forests therefore have, independently of the outstandings and the value of timber on hand, at the close of 1862-63, during the past seven years of the present system, been no charge to the State, but contributed a small surplus to its revenue. Advantage should be taken of the present period of peace with foreign powers to work the Forests sparingly. The Forests beyond the Frontier in Burmah proper and the different States on the Salween river and its tributaries, at present supply about three-fourths of the whole timber brought to Rangoon or Moulmein. The number of logs stands as follows :—

	Foreign Territory.	British Territory from all Forests.
In 1861-62	... 105,621	34,059
„ 1862-63	... 96,497.	46,613

The cubical contents of the timber in 1861-62 was 102,000 tons from the Foreign, and 24,962 tons from the British territory.

Orders of Government.—The Government of India, in a letter from Colonel R. Strachey to the Chief Commissioner, decides that in those forests in which it is determined that conservancy should be maintained, there seems the strongest reason to consider that the selection of the trees to be felled should remain entirely in the hands of the Forest Officers. The Governor General in Council recommends that efforts should be made to form gradually compact Teak Forests of a limited but sufficient area, by improving the more valuable forest tracts, and by making plantations on a large scale in localities conveniently situated for the removal of the timber, and known to produce Teak of good quality. As a sufficient area of such forest and plantations approaches maturity, the present strict conservancy of the remaining forests might gradually be relaxed. It is true that the complete accomplishment of this object would require a long period of time, but it is plainly the duty of the British Government to carry on its forest administration on a really sound basis, and to do what is practicable to ensure for the future a sufficient and permanent supply of timber from the forests of the various provinces of India.

THE TRADE OF SIND.

1863-64.

MR. P. M. DALZELL, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, furnishes this Report.

Comparative Statistics.—The value of the trade was Rs. 6,66,28,106, being an increase on the trade of the year previous of Rs. 1,13,09,833, or nearly 20½ per cent.

	1863-64.	1862-63.
Imports	24,74,772	2,24,28,184
Exports	4,18,80,734	3,28,75,942
	4,43,55,506	5,53,04,126

More than twenty years before, when Sind became an integral portion of the Empire, the value of its trade was Rs. 12,21,600; in 1847-48, five years thereafter, it rose to Rs. 44,26,000, in

five years more, to Rs. 80,00,000, in the succeeding five years, to Rs. 2,15,92,000; and, in the five years ending with 1863-64, it attained the value nearly $6\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling. The value of the external trade of Bombay in 1843-44, twenty years ago, excluding treasure and re-exports, was Rs. 10,05,96,799. The value of the same trade in 1862-63, nineteen years thereafter, excluding re-exports and treasure, was Rs. 39,71,64,600, just quadruple its value in 1843-44. The value of the trade of Sind has risen in the same period from Rs. 12,21,600, to Rs. 4,88,93,262, exclusive of treasure—the re-exports are trifling—or nearly 40 times its value in 1843-44. The relative progress of the trade of the several Presidencies and Sind for 1862-63, the last year for which returns have been published, was for Bombay 37 per cent., for Calcutta 3 per cent., for Madras $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and for Sind $86\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The value of the *Cotton* exported from Sind in the past year was Rs. 2,11,60,043, being an increase over the previous year's exports of Rs. 67,66,560, or 47 per cent. in value, and 15 per cent. in quantity. The value of all other exports is Rs. 2,07,20,691, or over two millions sterling, which, compared with the exports, cotton excluded, of the year previous, viz. Rs. 1,84,82,459, shews an increase of more than 12 per cent., the increase in the value of the entire trade being $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There were several causes in operation calculated to affect the trade injuriously, such as the disturbed state of the Western frontier and of Afghanistan; the extraordinary inundation of the Indus, by which it is believed thousands of acres of growing crops were more or less destroyed, together with the monetary crisis at the close of 1863, which for a time paralyzed all commercial energy. The articles affected by the condition of Afghanistan, which shew diminished export, are Wool, in which there is a decrease of Rs. 5,32,979; raw Silk, Rs. 63,074; Woollen goods, Rs. 8,742; Dyes and Drugs, Rs. 6,64,809. The other chief decreases are Cashmere Shawls, to the extent of Rs. 7,88,382, which the frontier war indirectly affected, and Saltpetre, Rs. 1,19,381. The chief increased exports are Cotton Wool, Rs. 67,66,560; Horses and Cattle, Rs. 2,32,194; Cotton piece goods, Rs. 1,39,573—a large portion of the last were re-exports—Grain, Rs. 29,24,323, the export of which was stimulated by the excessive prices prevailing in the Provinces of Cutch and Kattywar, to which more than two-thirds of the increase have been exported; Provisions, Rs. 10,24,706; Salt, Rs. 11,240; Seeds Rs. 1,27,926; Silk piece-goods, Rs. 11,344; and Wood, a re-export, Rs. 10,886. The increase in certain articles of export is Rs.

1,14,92,666 against Rs. 24,87,874 of decrease, the difference being in favour of increase to the extent of Rs. 90,04,792, or a little short of one million sterling. Mr. Dalzell remarks the gradual diversion of the trade from Bombay, and its increased direct export to Europe, to the extent over the year previous, of 80 per cent.; for the future, these may be expected to increase in a far greater proportion than hitherto, three additional Cotton Screw Companies having been formed in Kurrachee. The only countries to which there was diminished export are the Mauritius, China and Singapore, Ceylon and the Concan, amounting to Rs. 2,80,807.

Imports.—Excluding treasure the balance of the trade is against imports, by no less a sum than Rs. 2,48,00,692, or nearly 2½ millions sterling, a sum not much in excess of the value of the Cotton exported, Rs. 2,11,60,043. The discrepancy is, however, in some measure counterbalanced by treasure imported, amounting to Rs. 77,52,092, still, however, leaving a balance against Imports of Rs. 1,70,48,600 or nearly 1¾ millions sterling. The Imports were from the following ports :—

		Merchan- dize.	Treasure.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian or Home Ports including Ports not British.	Foreign or External Ports.	United Kingdom ...	32,35,704	.....	32,35,704
		France ...	9,373	.....	9,373
		Mekran ...	28,048	3,200	31,248
		Persian Gulf...	4,63,467	14,452	4,77,919
		Africa ...	4,704	.....	4,704
		Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....
		Western Australia ...	14,666	.....	14,666
		Penang ...	.....	.....	.....
		America ...	1,54,973	.....	1,54,973
		Moulmein ...	74,488	.....	74,488
		Bombay ...	1,26,41,515	69,76,911	1,96,18,426
		Calcutta ...	1,17,195	.....	1,17,195
		Madras ...	.....	.....	.....
		Concan ...	3,604	.....	3,604
		Cutch ...	68,040	7,47,029	8,15,069
		Goa and Demaum ...	11,158	.....	11,158
Goozerat ...	78,797	8,500	87,297		
Malabar ...	89,398	.....	89,398		
Goozerat Foreign ...	150	2,000	2,150		
		1,69,95,280	77,52,092	2,47,47,372	

Exports.—The exports were to the following places :—

		Merchan- dize.	Treasure.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Indian or Home Ports including Ports not British.	Foreign or Exter- nal Ports.	United Kingdom ...	58,98,918	.....	58,98,918
		France ...	15,27,551	.....	15,27,551
		Mauritius ...	1,28,804	.....	1,28,804
		Persian Gulf ...	2,79,012	72,914	3,51,926
		China ...	.....	.....	.....
		Singapore ...	.....	.....	.....
		Ceylon ...	6,618	.....	6,618
		Sonmeance and Mekran	84,827	3,478	88,305
		Bombay ...	2,91,42,025	.....	2,91,42,025
		Calcutta ...	74,187	.....	74,187
		Cutch ...	31,84,971	4,370	31,89,341
		Goa and Demaun	15,561	.....	15,561
		Malabar ...	2,81,557	4,000	2,85,557
		Goozerat ...	11,37,295	.....	11,37,295
Concan ...	2,185	.....	2,185		
Goozerat Foreign	32,461	.....	32,461		
		4,17,95,972	84,762	4,18,80,734	

Finance.—The import duties shew a small decrease of Rs. 38,651-9-9, but this is more than counterbalanced by an increase in the export duties of

The first amount to	...	Rs.	77,488	7	2
The last to	...	„	1,98,600	4	4
	...	„	2,38,617	3	1

Total on Import and Export, Rs. 4,37,217 7 5
Had the same rate of duties existed in 1863-64 as in the previous year, there would have been a large increase in the import duties. The reductions took place in May 1863; in Malt liquor from 2 to 1 anna per gallon; in Wine from 2 to 1 Re. a gallon, and in Iron from 10 to 1 per cent. *ad valorem*. The loss of revenue thereby was Rs. 1,31,848. In the excise on salt exported to Calcutta there is an apparent falling off of Rs. 83,350-1-4; apparent, because 23,493 maunds have been exported upon which duty has been paid by bills which had not fallen due at the close of the official year. The amount is Rs. 11,746-8. The unusual rains which fell in Sind almost entirely put a stop to the working of the salt fields; this, and an overstocked market in Calcutta, contributed to diminish

the export. The total revenue collected by the Customs Department in 1863-64 amounted to Rs. 5,21,193-15. The total cost of establishment, Salt, Excise and Customs, was 40,677-4-3 which is in the proportion of 7 10-16ths to the receipts from all sources.

Tonnage.—The number of square-rigged vessels and steamers which entered the harbour was 155 of the aggregate burthen of 74,251 tons; being an increase over the previous year of 27 vessels and 11,846 tons. There was an increase in native craft of 862 vessels and 29,021 tons, the total number which arrived in Port during the year was 2,259 of 127,460 tons. The number of ships and steamers which departed was 155 with a tonnage of 75,019½, and of native craft 2,321 with a tonnage of 128,941½.

Khetti Port.—There was a decrease in the value of the external trade of Khetti of Rs. 80,829. The Imports were Rs. 5,73,338, and the Exports Rs. 14,01,516 or Rs. 19,74,854 in all. The Customs duties increased from Rs. 13,067-8-3, in 1862-63 to Rs. 29,640-7 in 1863-64, showing an increase in the past year of Rs. 16,572-14-9 owing to an unusually large export of grain to foreign ports.

Seir Gunda Port.—The value of the trade of Seir Gunda in 1863-64, as compared with the year previous, was :—

	1863-64.	1862-63.
Imports	Rs. 5,055	Rs. 11,339
Exports	Rs. 32,613	Rs. 72,855
	Rs. 37,668	Rs. 84,194

The decrease is Rs. 46,526, chiefly in grain, arising from deficiency of produce in the Shah Bunder districts. The revenue fell from Rs. 5,783-12 in 1862-63, to Rs. 1,856-0-5 in 1863-64. The tonnage also decreased from 35 vessels of 2,765 to 23 vessels of 1,815 tons. The exports were entirely to Cutch; the imports, from Bombay and Cutch.

Orders of Government.—The Bombay Government referred Mr. Dalzell's report to Mr. G. Inverarity, the Bombay Commissioner of Customs, for his opinion. Mr. Inverarity condemns the "highly sanguine" terms of the Report. For instance the trade of Sind with the United Kingdom is stated to have increased upwards of nine lakhs of Rupees—nearly the whole of which, however, is attributable to railway materials. These are not articles of general commerce in the province, and therefore this trade may have been considered during the year to have

remained stationary. The trade with France shows a marked decrease, as does that with the Persian Gulf; Cutch shows an increase almost solely from Treasure, and Bombay shows an increase, the result also of large Treasure remittances. Cutch pays for the grain and Bombay for the Cotton sent to it by Sind. In like manner the Exports from Sind to the United Kingdom show an increase almost wholly attributable to Cotton, while in many other important articles of trade there is a marked decrease. Mr. Inverarity comes to the conclusion that there is nothing in the Import and Export trade of Sind to call for extraordinary marks of satisfaction. The Province is steadily advancing, as it should do, along with the general prosperity which is just now attending all Western India. Mr. Dalzell answers Mr. Inverarity's remarks, and the Government of Bombay proceeds to review his report. Mr. Dalzell's explanation showing that the harbour will accommodate vessels of 1,200 tons and upwards, is satisfactory, and His Excellency in Council hardly considers comparison by averages, as instituted by the Commissiour of Customs, a fair test of the capabilities of any harbour. His Excellency in Council has great pleasure in reiterating the encomiums recorded when reviewing the returns for 1862-63.

GOVERNMENT TEA PLANTATIONS IN THE KOHISTAN AND DOONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

North-Western Provinces Records, Part XLII., Art. I.

1863-64.

THE Report is drawn up by W. Jameson, Surgeon Major, Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens, North-Western Provinces. Considerable additions were made to the Plantations of Ayartolie and Bhimtal. In the former about 60 acres of new land were deeply trenched and planted, and in the latter about 40 acres. In the Kowlaghir and Hawulbaugh Plantations in the Deyrah Doon, about ten acres of new land were planted.

Out-turn.—The yield of tea during the last season was lbs. 5,692-10 more than in the preceding year. The yield of the Factories of the North-Western Provinces was lbs. 41,575-10, and that of the Kangra Factories lbs. 24,777, making a total of lbs. 66,352-10. In addition to the tea the gardens yielded 2,361 maunds, or 85 tons 1 quarter 12 lbs. of seed. The receipts

were Rs. 1,04,386-8 and the expenditure Rs. 64,300, leaving a surplus of Rs. 40,086-8. To this ought to be added the value of 1,61,000 seedlings at Rs. 3 per hundred, distributed to private planters, or Rs. 4,830. The quantity indented for was 10,000 maunds; and all that were sold were bought at Rs. 25 per maund. Private planters readily sold seeds at rates varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 70 per maund. For tea an average of Rs. 1-6 per pound was credited. By private sale the prices readily obtained were—fine Souchong, Rs. 2; Souchong, Rs. 1-12; Pouchong, Rs. 1-8; Bohea, 12 annas; 1st class green tea, Rs. 2; and Hyson skin, 12 annas; and in a well conducted Factory the yield of fine teas to coarse was 3 to 1. Those most in demand with natives were the coarse or cheap teas. The demand for tea, the produce of the North Western Provinces, was daily increasing. In 6 months nearly lbs. 8,000 had been purchased from the Government Factories, by Punjab merchants to export to Cabul and Bokhara. Though the Factories showed a considerable increase over the previous season in the out-turn of tea, it did not come up to the estimate that had been made. The Deyrah Doon Plantation fell especially short, owing to the severe frost in December and January which destroyed a large quantity of young tea-seeds, and to the sudden cessation of the rains which almost entirely destroyed the last crop of leaf. But the yield of tea and seeds was large when compared with that of plantations in other parts of India, as in Assam.

Extension of the Cultivation.—It is calculated that 10,630 acres might be planted with seedlings raised from the seed yielded by the Government plantations of the North-Western Provinces alone during the year; “or in other words there were now seeds sufficient, if properly planted, and if sufficient capital were forthcoming, and the work were carried on with energy and activity, to enable the Kohistan of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces in 30 or 40 years to raise tea in quantity equal to the whole export trade of China.” In addition to the Government Plantations there were numerous private companies and private planters in Kumaon, Gurhwal, Deyrah Doon and many other localities. It is stated therefore that the time for selling Government Plantations has arrived. They have proved that tea, well fitted for the Indian and European markets, can be grown and prepared in the Kohistan of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and that the cultivation presents a safe investment for capital. A large supply of seeds was forwarded by order to the Madras Government for distribution to private planters in the Neilgherries,

and to form Government plantations for the distribution of seeds in the same quarter. Skilled native workmen were also supplied to all the private plantations and factories throughout the Kohistan of the North-Western Provinces, and Punjab, and even to factories in Darjeeling and the Neilgherries. Expert native tea-makers and tea-growers are now to be met with in hundreds throughout the plantations in Upper India, all of whom have been educated in the Government establishments by Chinese. Tea cultivation gives employment near their homes to thousands of people. In the Kangra valley thousands of idle hands, the disbanded followers of chiefs, now find work. Another advantage has been the introduction of silver coin, which was rarely seen 14 or 16 years ago in the interior of the mountains of the North-West. Land has risen a hundred per cent. Grain, which used to be a drug in the market in plentiful years, has now a ready sale at remunerative rates, and silver circulates freely. "But to make the work initiated by Government complete," says the report, "some one ought to be appointed to examine all the waste lands in Kumaon, Gurhwal and the Kohistan generally, and report on their capability for tea plantations, as many people select bad sites from ignorance on this point." Though the demand for labour was great on account of the numerous private companies, the supply was still good. In one district nearly the whole of the labourers were foreigners. In the neighbourhood of plantations new villages were rapidly springing up; in the Kangra valley, too, labour was abundant. In Kumaon and Gurhwal the labour market continued to be well supplied, and the rate of wages moderate, viz., from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per mensem. According to the last census there were in Kumaon—1,91,085 males and 1,70,973 females; in Gurhwal there were 1,18,812 males and 1,15,322 females—total 5,96,192, a large amount of labour, from whence planters could have their demands supplied.

CHOLERAIC INFLUENCE IN THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

From the 7th to the 15th of June, 1864.

North-Western Provinces Records, Part XLII., Art. II.

THE report is submitted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, by Dr. Walker, Officiating Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces. Dr. Walker was struck

with the extraordinary features of cholera which broke out suddenly in the Allahabad Central Prison on the 8th of June, and ceased as suddenly on the 13th, during which time 107 cases and 32 deaths occurred. He accordingly took measures to ascertain how far the choleraic influence in the atmosphere was felt throughout the rest of the North-Western Provinces about the same time. The enquiry was confined to the week between the 7th and 15th June.

In Dehra and Seharunpore no cases had been reported to the Civil Surgeons. In Mozuffernugger some cases were reported at a village near Shahpore in the Hindun valley between the 14th and 18th of June. In the districts of Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Bijnour, Moradabad, Bareilly, Budaon, and Shajehanpore, no cases came under observation; but one occurred in the European Regiment (107th) at Bareilly on the 18th June. In the Muttra district there were seven cases. In Agra, Etawa, Mynpoory, Etah, and Futtehgurh, no cases were reported; at Cawnpore there was one case. At Banda two cases were treated in the Jail Hospital, both coming in from the district, where the disease was very prevalent. In the Humeerpore district cholera prevailed extensively. In Futteh-pore the disease did not appear to have prevailed to any extent; nor in the Allahabad district was its intensity such as might have been expected from the sharpness of the attack in the Jail. In the district of Mirzapore a good many cases occurred, most of them in the south part of the district. In Benares the disease was prevalent in the city, but not to a marked extent. No cases occurred in the Central Prison. The Ghazeepore district was free from the disease. The population of the district of Azimgurh suffered considerably, and two cases occurred amongst the prisoners. In the Goruckpore district the disease was also very prevalent. The Jounpore district was reported to have had sporadic cases of the disease occurring all through the hot weather: they were not more numerous between the 7th and 15th June than at other times. From Ooraie the Civil Surgeon reported that, although vague reports of the appearance of the disease reached him from some parts of the district, he considered the cases to have been fever only. The districts of Jhansie, Lullutpore, and Ajmere did not appear to have suffered. Setting aside the evidently sporadic cases occurring in the Meerut, Rohilcund, and Agra divisions, the choleraic influence seemed to have been confined to a continuous tract of country in the Allahabad and Benares divisions: Humeerpore, Banda, Allahabad (to the right of the Jumna), Mirzapore, Be-

nares, Azimgurh, and Goruckpore, were the districts which suffered most. Simultaneously, at Goruckpore, Allahabad, and Banda, on the 8th of June, the affection showed itself, indicating beyond a question that it had its origin in wide-spread atmospherical conditions. The line of country chiefly affected lay from east to west, very much in the same parallel, until Mirzapore was reached, when its direction was very much more to the north. One curious fact was that, while the influence did not invade the Doab, did not cross the Jumna at all, but was confined to the right bank, yet it crossed the Ganges at Benares, and was felt northwards as far as Goruckpore. Dr. Walker tried, from an investigation of the daily meteorological observations recorded at Jhansie, Benares, &c., to trace any extraordinary condition of the atmosphere that he might feel justified in recording as a concomitant of the disease, but did not succeed. Dr. Hooper remarked at Allahabad that, during the five days of the epidemic, the wind was exceedingly variable, veering about several times in the twenty-four hours; and that, coincident with its departure, the wind began to blow steadily from the east.

DISPENSARIES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1863.

North-Western Provinces Records, Part XLII., Art III.

THE report is drawn up by Mr. C. Robertson, the Officiating Under-Secretary.

Statistics.—At the close of the year 97 dispensaries were in operation in the North-Western Provinces; of this number 9 were new branches opened during the year, the permanency of some of which could not be depended upon. The total income was Rs. 1,54,179-4-3½; of which Rs. 91,880-0-3½ were given by Government; Rs. 18,119-7 were from Local Funds; Rs. 7,055-9-10 were interest on Investments; Rs. 8,561-10 were European subscriptions; and Rs. 28,562-1-2 were Native subscriptions. The actual expenditure was Rs. 1,57,958-9-3½, which was somewhat in excess of the income. This cost of new buildings caused this excess. The sum realized by subscriptions was somewhat larger than in 1862. While Cawnpore, Budaon, Bareilly, Futtehgurh, Futtehpoore, and Mirzapore, gave a sub-

scription fairly proportioned to the Government Grant, the wealthy cities of Agra, Allahabad, Muttra and Benares gave nothing at all. A pleasing feature in the subscription list was the large amount received from European residents. A recent modification of the rules regulating the amount of Government allowance fixed that it should be in proportion to the sum contributed by the people themselves. In the two Zillahs of Budaon and Cawnpore zemindars were prevailed on to agree to the establishment of Pergunnah Branches, and to contribute to their support a small percentage on their jumma similar to the educational cess. Eight self-supporting institutions were thus founded and succeeded very well. A proposal was made by Mr. Williams; the Commissioner of Meerut, to establish qualified Native Doctors in large villages, the residents of which were willing to guarantee three months' salary, to provide them with medicines and a few instruments, and then allow them to charge for the aid and medicines given, say 50 per cent. on the cost price. He found many of the landholders of his division favourably disposed towards it, and had no doubt that the Doctor, if competent and attentive, would soon secure a fair remuneration. The greatest difficulty in this scheme would be to get a sufficient number of really skilful Doctors. There were great inequalities between different districts in the ratio of charges for diet and bazaar medicines to the number of patients; but in most cases this could be satisfactorily explained. There was, however, reason to think that in some cases the highness of the charge was due to the carelessness or dishonesty of subordinates, and that in most cases the action of committees in supervising the dispensaries they were nominated to manage required to be stimulated. During the year there were 13,023 in-door patients and 5,14,060 out-door patients, making with the balance of 1862 a total of 5,32,498. There was a large increase in the number of out-door patients. The number of operations during the year was 34,038, of which 33,829 were successful. From the incompleteness of the returns it was impossible to say how many of these were important.

Vaccination.—There were altogether 21,745 cases of vaccination, of which 16,518 were successful.

Apprentices.—Most of the Civil Surgeons who touched on this question agreed in thinking that the system, as a means of training candidates for the Medical School at Agra, was a failure; as, after attaining some skill in the manual part of their work, the youths drew back.

General.—This review of the position of Dispensaries em-

braces their financial position, and what may be called the external mark of success—the number of patients treated. But it contains no information as to the character and prevalence of the diseases with which the Surgeons had to contend, and the success of the treatment. Several of the District Reports from the Civil Surgeons are said to have contained interesting notices of the diseases prevalent in their neighbourhoods and the mode and results of the treatment adopted. If similar Reports were received from all districts, and were digested by one Medical Officer, say an Inspector-General of Dispensaries, a valuable and comprehensive annual review of the sanitary condition of the whole North-Western Provinces might be obtained by Government. The same officer might also, if he had the opportunity, inspect the Dispensaries, and from the experience thus gained might be able to give valuable hints to the Local Committees. In the Central Provinces this duty has been assigned to the Inspector General of Prisons.

CENSUS OF THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

1864.

History.—The population of Bombay was estimated at ten thousand in 1664 when it came into the possession of Great Britain. The people lived chiefly at Mahim. Ten or fifteen years after Fryer estimated the inhabitants at sixty thousand. A census is mentioned as having been taken in the year 1716, giving only sixteen thousand persons, but it probably embraced only the fort and a portion of the island. A census, taken in the year 1814-15, of which the record is imperfect, gave 11,000 as the population of the fort, and 221,550 as that of the whole island, and 20,786 as the number of houses. The British, military, marine, and civil, were stated to be 4,300 persons, the resident Native Christians and Jews 12,300, the Mussulmans 28,000, Hindoos 103,800, and the Parsees 13,150. The floating portion of the population was given as 60,000. In the year 1833-34 an imperfect census was taken which gave the result as probably 234,032. Attempts were subsequently made and an Act was brought before the Legislative Council on the subject, but it was withdrawn, owing to instructions from England, which ordered that the enumeration should be postponed until 1861, when it was to be carried out in India and in Great Bri-

tain and Ireland simultaneously. The enumeration was confined to British-born-subjects. The want of population returns became more and more felt as the schemes for water-supply, drainage, and gas-lighting were brought forward, and especially as the death returns showed a rapid and large increase in the mortality. Sir Bartle Frere caused a Census Act to be brought before the Bombay Legislature, and it was warmly supported by educated natives, but it was disallowed by the Home Government, who asked the Governor General to consider whether it would be expedient to pass a law of the Council for taking a general census of the population of India. In reply the Government of India, on 11th February 1864, declared that any such measure would be at the present time very impolitic, and on other grounds undesirable. Their despatch referred to a correspondence which took place between the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State in 1859, in which the former, writing on the 6th of April, states that it would not be prudent to undertake a general enumeration of the people so soon after the violent disturbances by which a great portion of India has recently been agitated. The preliminary measures necessary for a general census would tend to keep alive the suspicions with which every act of the Government is now likely to be viewed, and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to persuade the people, or even those of education and intelligence among them, that the census was not connected with some design to punish them for late offences, or to increase in some way their fiscal burdens—a view of the case which evil-disposed persons would not fail carefully to disseminate. The latter, in replying under date October 14th, expresses his “full and entire concurrence in the view therein taken,” adding that “many years will probably elapse before it may be wise and prudent to engage in a general census.” The Government of Bombay in these circumstances allowed the Census to be taken without the sanction of penalties, being assured of the willingness of the people.

Enumerators.—There were altogether 921 persons engaged in the enumeration on land; of these, 148 were employed as Superintendents of Districts, and 773 as Visitors and Enumerators. Of the whole number, 331 wrote in English, 147 in Goozurathee, 443 in Murathee, and 20 in Hindostanee. Besides these, there were other 70 Enumerators employed in the harbour. Thus, for a registered population of 816,562, there were 843 Enumerators, or one for every 968 individuals, concerning each of whom there were seven points of information to note, after questioning and perhaps cross-questioning the unwilling

and stupid, to elicit the truth. At the last Census of England and Wales, there was an Enumerator to every 642 of the population, and the Enumerator distributed, and collected, and verified all the schedules of his own district, and was employed for a week after the Census in transcribing his work. The European and Native Police helped in distributing and collecting the Schedules, and many educated native gentlemen, both Hindoos and Parsees, went from house to house in their neighbourhoods, helping the ignorant to fill in the returns, but there were discreditable contrasts to this among both Natives and Europeans, some of whom, taking advantage of the withdrawal of the Penal Act, obstructed the Enumerators or falsified the returns. The information collected was in some points wanting in precision, especially as regards caste, and occupation, and birthplace. The correcting of the Householders' returns, so far as was practicable, extended over six weeks. There is much ground for believing that many persons escaped being enumerated, and that the recorded number is much below the actual amount of the population. There is no reason to suspect that double entries were made. The enumeration of the Water Division or Harbour was taken by dividing it among the seventy Enumerators, who were aided by the whole of the Water Police establishment. The tabulation was performed in the Office of the Commissioner of Police.

Population.—The persons enumerated as present on the night of 1st February amounted to 816,562, of whom 530,450 were males and 286,112 were females, being in the ratio of 185·4 males to 100 females. The ratio in the last five published yearly Mortuary reports is 125 to 100, and this disparity in them has been attributed to the larger proportion of males, that are always to be looked for among those who leave their houses as adventurers, or in the pursuit of trade. If from the Mortuary tables of those five years the deaths in January and February only be taken, these months being in the season at which Bombay may be considered to have its largest number of temporary sojourners, and the time at which this Census was taken, there was the larger ratio of 136·76 males to 100 females. If the harbour population, amounting to 32,582 males with but 55 females, be omitted, and the enumerated land population only be taken, the ratio to 100 is 174 males. The difference of numbers in the sexes was least among the Jews, who had but 112, and next to them among the Parsees, who had 133 to 100 females, and, with the exception of the few Chinese, it was greatest among the Europeans, as might be expected from a

large number of them being sailors or soldiers. The ages at which the males are most in excess in the Returns, are those above fourteen years, where, taking all races, it is found from the age of 14 to that of 44 years to be about 221, while under one month there are but 95, and from one month to two years but 101·4 males to 100 females, and between two and fourteen years there are 131·7. Such excess of males over females was seen at others of the British dependencies or colonies; for instance at Queensland, in Australia, the ratio was 151, in Victoria 155. At Mauritius the ratio was 189, and at Hongkong 280. Russia is, perhaps, the only European country where in the towns the males greatly exceed the females, and in that empire, taking the aggregate of all the towns, the males were in the ratio of 117, and taking St. Petersburg alone, there were reported 202 males to 100 females in the year 1851.

Ages.—There were 17,644 persons under the age of two years, and 155,328 between two and fourteen years, or altogether 172,972 under the age of puberty. Between this period and the age of forty-five there were 526,523, and above this last age 117,067. Thus the constitution of the population in Bombay resembles that of a rapidly increasing new colony, where males in the prime of life are greatly in excess: it differs widely from that of European countries. The contrast between this place and England is here shown:—

Ages.	England at Census 1861. Per cent.	Bombay at Census 1864. Per cent.
Months 0 to 23 ...	5·6	2·16
Years 2 to 13 ...	27·7	19·02
„ 14 to 44 ...	47·5	64·48
„ 45 and over ...	19·2	14·34

To test the accuracy of the Census the death rate of Glasgow is compared with that of Bombay:—

Glasgow.		Death rate in 1858.	Bombay deaths in 1863.	Bombay estimated population by Glasgow death rate.	Bombay popula- tion by enumera- tion 1864.	Bombay Ages.
Ages.						
Months	0 to 23 ...	20.04	5,114	25,513	17,644	0 to 23 months.
Years	2 to 14 ...	2.44	3,880	142,623	155,328	2 to 13 years.
"	15 to 44 ...	1.28	7,417	571,640	526,523	14 to 44 "
"	45 and over	4.77	3,336	80,419	117,067	45 and over.
				820,195	816,562	

The European proportion of ages is most nearly approached by the Jewish and Parsee females, perhaps from their being more settled in residence than others.

Castes and Races.—The Hindoos out-of-caste are called *Untej*, and are separated from the Hindoos of caste who do not object to eat flesh, such as the Shenvee, Koonbee, Panchkulsee, Sonar, and many more. The *Untej*, or Hindoo out-caste, are the Mhar, Purwaree or Dher, and the Chamber, Moochee, Mhang, and Bhungee. The Christians are sub-divided into those of pure Asiatic origin, those of pure European origin, and those of mixed parentage. The motley concourse on the island, although it is thrown into so close a juxtaposition, is widely separated in religious and social matters; nor will its various sections even eat together. The Christians alone are free from restraint in this respect. The Mussulmans of India have retained or acquired Hindoo caste ways, and except it be the few Arabs or Persians that are to be found here, they refuse to eat with any of another religion even with those that have in reverence the "*Kitab*" or Bible. The Parsees also are assimilated in many of their ways to the Hindoos. Among the Hindoos, each sub-division of caste is separated from every other in eating and in marrying, and has its own traditions and rules. The population comprises those of the Boodhist religion or Jain, who have no personal god; those of the Brahminical who have many gods; of the Zoroastrian who have a duality; of the Musulman who have one god; and those of the Jewish and the Christian faiths:—

Present in Bombay on the night of 1st February 1864.

Caste or Race.	Number	Ratio.	Caste or Race.	Number.	Ratio.
Budhist or Jain ..	8,021	·98	Parsee ...	40,201	6·03
Brahmin ...	30,604	3·75	Jew ...	2,872	·35
Lingaet ...	1,598	·19	Native Christian	19,903	2·44
Bhatia ...	21,771	2·67	Indo European	1,891	·23
Hindoo of other Caste	491,540	60·20	European ...	8,415	1·03
Hindoo Out-Caste ...	32,434	3·97	Chinese ...	358	·04
Mussulman ...	145,880	17·87			
Negro-African ...	2,074	·25	All Races ...	816,562	100

Density of the Population.—The surface of the united islands is reckoned to be about 18·62 square miles, or a square mile to every 42,104 of the land population, were this to be equally distributed over the whole area: there is an acre to every 65·8 persons. The population is, however, very unequally distributed, and much of the land is unoccupied by buildings, being under cultivation, or laid out in salt-pans, or being hilly waste land. Were the enumerated population, exclusive of the 32,582 in the harbour, to be equally distributed over the whole surface of the island, each of the 783,980 persons would have seventy-three and a half square yards on which to stand. In London each person has one hundred and fourteen and a half square yards. Those present on the night of the Census in the southern portion had two hundred and eleven and three quarter square yards, while those in the northern subsection had but eleven and a half each. The sections in the native town cover a surface of 606·60 acres, and afford an average of only six and a half square yards to each of their 449,891 inhabitants. The maximum area in these sections is nine and a quarter, and the minimum is the very small average area of five and four-tenths square yards. The greatest density of population in London is in Whitecross-street where each person has 10·8 square yards. The mean area in Liverpool is 39·9 square yards, or taking only the portions that are built on, each person in the year 1860 had seventeen square yards: twenty years ago there was a part of that town that gave to each only six square yards.

Families.—The population on shore formed 101,890 families, as reckoned by the Householders' schedules that were collected. The average number of persons in a family was 7·7, but as in many households the servants were accommodated in the out-houses of the premises, and in such cases their wives and children present were always included with themselves in the mas-

ters' lists, the number of families is understated. From the same circumstances, and from hospitals, boarding-schools, prisons, and regiments being dealt with as families, the mean number composing a family is somewhat exaggerated.

Houses.—The inhabited houses exclusive of subsidiary buildings, were 24,206 in number; of these, 6,676 were thatched huts. Of the 17,530 tiled houses, sixty-two per cent. had upper stories and twenty-two per cent. had more than one upper floor, the mean height of the walls of the houses is about twenty-three feet. The mean width of the streets is twenty-six and a half feet, or but little greater in measurement than the height of the walls. The streets and lanes differ much in width, the range being from six to forty-nine feet. There were reported to be 3·97, or nearly four families to each house, and if the inhabited outhouses be taken into account, there were 30·6 persons to each house, and 18·3 to each floor. There are 33 houses assessed at Rs. 10,000 and upwards, 68 at from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000; 1,297 at from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000; and 15,790 at Rs. 1,000 and under.

Occupations.—The returns shew the numbers fed by the profits derived from their occupations. The 77 kinds are thus grouped and shown in the millesimal proportions they bear to the population:—

I.—*Food and Condiments.*

Baker	3·7	Grocer	11·7
Butcher	3·6	Poulterer	4·0
Cook	12·9	Purveyor	5·1
Confectioner	3·8	Salt Maker, Vendor	1·6
Fisherman	13·8	Tavern, Hotel-keeper	2·4
Grain Dealer	7·0	Water Carrier	7·9
Grain parcher	4·6		—
Gardner, Green grocer	18·4	In every thousand of population there were	100·5

II.—*Clothing.*

Clothier	11·8	Tailor	15·2
Cotton work retailer	7·5	Weaver	13·6
Dyer	3·0	Washerman	8·2
Leather worker	7·7	Woolwork Dealer	17·4
Silk worker, Dealer...	6·8		—
			91·2

III.—*Domestic Service.*

Domestic Servant	63·0	Sweeper	2·9
			—
			66·8

IV.—*Shelter.*

Brick and Tile maker	...	4 1	Plumber, &c.	...	5 1
Mason	...	21 5	Umbrella dealer	...	2 8
Painter	...	3 3			
Palmleaf worker	...	3 4			40 2

V.—*Furniture and Utensils and Fuel.*

Charcoal dealer	...	1 5	Tin Smith	...	2 5
Crockery and glass dealer	...	3 8			
Copper Smith	...	6 6			18 5
Oil dealer	...	4 1			

VI.—*Luxuries and Dissipation.*

Bracelet dealer	...	5 5	Prostitute	...	11 7
Goldsmith, Jeweller	...	14 2	Tobacco, Betel, Opium dealer	...	5 6
Hooka pipe dealer	...	1 1	Toy maker, dealer	...	2 1
Liquor Seller	...	14 2	Watch maker	...	1 1
Musician	...	4 2			
Photographer	...	0 9			60 6

VII.—*Restoration of Health.*

Druggist	...	3 8	Medical man	...	6 7
Leechman	...	1 4			11 9

VIII.—*Instruction.*

Priest	...	9 0	Schoolmaster, Teacher	...	3 7
Printer, Bookseller	...	5 3			18 2

IX.—*Trade and Exchange of Property.*

Auctioneer	...	1 5	Money changer, Assayer	...	4 5
Hawker	...	6 8			
Merchant, Banker	...	43 9			56 7

X.—*Protection of Life and Property.*

Covenanted Servants of Government and Lawyer	...	0 4	Policeman and Watchman	...	19 8
Military man	...	10 8			31 0

XI.—*Locomotion and Transport.*

Bullock driver	...	20 5	Marine Store dealer	...	2 2
Engine Driver, &c.	...	2 3	Porter Palkee bearer	...	11 0
Horse Driver, &c.	...	19 5			
Maritime man	...	49 7			105 0

XII.—*Skilled labour and trade referrible to several of the above classes.*

Contractor	...	2 2	Pitch, Tar dealer	...	0
Civil Engineer	...	0 1	Wood worker, dealer	...	35 0
Gunpowder dealer, &c.	...	2 7	Writer, Accountant	...	44 4
Hemp and Coir worker	...	4 2			
Iron worker, &c.	...	19 0			113 0

XIII.—*Unskilled labour referrible to several of the above classes.*

Labourers	2340
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XIV.—*Unproductive.*

Annuitant	191	Beggar	331
								522

There are few castes of which the members will not engage in any occupation, and but few occupations in which persons of any caste will not seek a livelihood; the enumeration Abstract Table shows this. Of the 30,604 Brahmins enumerated in Bombay, there were returned as beggars and paupers 10,370, or one-third of the whole, as writers and accountants 5,973, priests 2,606, schoolmasters and teachers only 720, merchants and bankers 1,728, domestic servants 1,795. The 8,021 Jain gave 2,064 or a fourth as labourers, and 1,839 as merchants. The 1,598 Lingaet returned 266 as labourers, the rest were found in smaller numbers following most of the other occupations. The 21,771 Bhats had as merchants and bankers 5,552, or one-fourth of the whole; as dealers or workers in iron 2,389; writers and accountants 1,805; domestic servants 1,799; clothiers and drapers 1,614; cotton-workers or retailers 1,232. They and the Lingaet refuse some of the same occupations that are objected to by the Brahmins. Hindoos of other castes belonged to every occupation in the table, excepting that of leechman, priest, and civil engineer; and of those three, the application and breeding of leeches is alone objected to, that occupation being followed by Hindoos out-of-caste and Mussulmans. Of the 491,540 of these Hindoos of caste, there were 153,386, or nearly a third who obtained a livelihood by labour; employed as domestic servants there were 27,232, as merchants 13,241, masons and quarrymen 12,430, connected with cattle 12,289, cultivators and gardeners 11,371, gold and silver-smiths 10,670, occupied with horses 10,675, workers or dealers in iron 10,162, beggars and vagrants 6,917, or little more than one per cent., and 6,387 were independent. Of the 32,434 Hindoo out-castes, there were 12,410 labourers, 4,938 workers in leather, 2,686 domestic servants, and 1,260 or nearly four per cent. beggars. Of the 145,880 Mussulmans there were occupied as labourers 18,129, or one-eighth; as maritime men 13,987, or nearly a tenth; domestic servants 9,968, beggars 8,055, or five and a half per cent., and independent 4,322. There is not an occupation in the table in which the Mussulman was not found engaged. Of the 2,074 Negro-Africans a large proportion was maritime. The 49,201 Parsees had 7,180, or about a seventh,

employed as writers and accountants, 6,149 as merchants and bankers, 5,906 workers or dealers in wood, 5,332 as domestic servants, 3,580 as priests, 3,117 were independent, and, to their great praise, not one beggar. The 2,872 Jews also had no beggars in their community, their chief occupations were working in wood and domestic service. The 19,903 Native Christians had of their number 3,026 cooks and 2,504 domestic servants. The 1,891 Indo-Europeans had engaged as domestic servants 221, as merchants 212, clothiers and drapers 210. Of the 8,415 Europeans, 2,906 were maritime men, and 1,258 were military men, or pensioners. Of the 358 Chinese 62 were maritime men.

Horses and Conveyances.—There were 2,150 four-wheeled and 1,226 two-wheeled carriages drawn by horses. There were 3,846 horses for draught and saddle. There were 650 passenger and 5,008 labour carts drawn by bullocks.

Licensed Liquor Shops.—There were 15 hotels, 39 taverns, 166 arrack shops, 257 toddy and spirit shops, 26 opium and gunja shops, and 36 coffee shops.

Harbour.—There were 32,582 persons enumerated on board the ships and boats in the harbour, but that number does not include the whole maritime population, as many sailors and boatmen slept on shore. The total number of maritime men with their wives and children returned at the census was 40,584, and to this has to be added part of the 11,252 classed under "fisherman and fishmonger." The bulk of the harbour population was composed of Hindoos and Mussulmans, there being 53·6 per cent. of the former, and 34·5 of the latter; the Europeans were the only other race present that followed a seafaring life in any considerable number, and they were 8 per cent. of the whole. Belonging to Bombay there were registered under the Merchant Shipping Act 103 square-rigged vessels with a tonnage of 57,398 and crews aggregating 3,686. Under Act X. of 1841 there were registered 140 square-rigged vessels and country craft with a tonnage of 19,934 and crews numbering 4,055. There were 3,153 boats of above ten tons, 1,823 under ten tons, and 1,812 canoes or "sumbook."

Birthplaces.—The population of Bombay is mostly made up of immigrants, there being but 174,039, that is two hundred and thirteen in every thousand, or little more than a fifth part that was born in the island. There were 728,357 of the people, or 891·2 in every thousand born within the circuit of the Bombay Presidency; and of these there were 591,962 or 749·4 in the thousand born in British territory, and 136,395 in territory not

punishment on, or to ruin the offender. The Deputy Inspectors were among the most intelligent of native officials and were generally men of superior education. Some of them did their work remarkably well; others failed entirely. On a salary varying from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150, a Deputy Inspector has charge of a District, and acts in concert with the subordinate revenue officials. His monthly diaries inform the Inspector of the state of the schools he visit and the number of miles he travels. The Sub-Deputy Inspectors record their performance of duty in the same way. By means of this agency, Tahsili schools are inspected once a month on the average; Village schools, once a quarter; and Indigenous schools, as opportunity occurs. These Sub-Deputy Inspectors are not as a class worthy of confidence. Their salaries vary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 45, only. If a reduction in number were made so as to allow of 2 Sub-Deputy Inspectors in each district, and if the salaries were raised to Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50, a fall would be effected in the total expenditure; and by this means the work would be better done. The first educational circle consisted of the Meerut and Rohilkund divisions, it had an Inspector and his Assistant; its area was 23,683 square miles, and its population 9,000,000. The second circle, consisting of the Agra and Jhansi divisions, to which must be added the two districts of Cawnpore and Humeerpore, had 1 Inspector and his Assistant; its area was 17,865 square miles, and its population was 7,000,000. The third circle, consisting of the Allahabad and Benares divisions, had one Inspector and his Assistant; its area was 27,120 square miles, and its population was 12,000,000. The divisions of Kumaon and Gurhwal had one Inspector; their area was 11,000 square miles, and their population was 6,000,000. The Ajmere and Mhairwarra divisions had 1 Inspector; their area was 10,000 square miles, and their population 400,000.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure for 1863-64 was Rs. 7,57,266-13-6, of which Rs. 37,871-9-3 were for direction, Rs. 1,34,780-7-1 for inspection, and Rs. 84,614-13-2 for instruction. Of the last sum for instruction Rs. 3,29,910-4 were from Imperial Funds and Rs. 2,54,704-9-2 were from Local Funds. In this statement 2 institutions for special education are omitted. The proportions of expenditure were 5 per cent. for direction, 17 per cent. for inspection, and 78 per cent. for instruction. The Local Funds at the disposal of the department may be considered under five heads. (1.) *The Educational Cess.*—This yielded altogether Rs. 2,47,864. In cases where the Cess Funds had accumulat-

ed by the accretion of annual balances the money was spent in the erection of School-houses. In all cases the accounts were kept in the Collectorate and the signature of the Inspector was required before disbursement. (2.) *Endowments*, which, invested in the names of Principals of Colleges, were absorbed in the Imperial Revenues on the introduction of the Budget System. These amounted to Rs. 1,844. (3.) *Donations*.—These consist of presents made by distinguished visitors. The Maharajah of Jeypore in 1863 made a present of Rs. 1,000 to the Agra college. He also made a present of Rs. 5,000 to the Government school, Ajmere, on occasion of his admission to the Order of the Star of India, in addition to his annual present of Rs. 500. The Maharajah of Gwalior gives Rs. 200 annually to the Agra college, which, as well as Rs. 200 given by the Bhurtpore Durbar, is spent in scholarships. (4.) *Assignments from Municipal Funds*.—The municipal committees of Agra and Bareilly gave invaluable assistance in establishing Boarding-houses attached to the colleges. At Bareilly the Committee was building a second house on a larger scale; and at Agra the means of purchasing a second bungalow had been liberally provided. (5.) *Receipts from Fees*.—These were, in the case of the upper institutions, expended by the Principals on current contingent charges. Balances were paid into the Local Treasuries. In District schools the small amount collected was applied to the augmentation of salaries, entertainment of school-monitors, house-rent, &c.

Government Colleges.—There were three colleges for general education in the North Western Provinces. Two other Collegiate Institutions for special education had been founded at Roorkee and Agra, viz., Thomason's College for Civil Engineering and the Agra Medical School; but over these the Department of Public Instruction had no control. The Agra, Bareilly and Benares colleges are affiliated to the Calcutta University which has done great good by exciting emulation among the affiliated colleges and supplying a standard to work up to, and by enabling tutors to test the relative proficiency of their pupils at annual examinations, in which they were not examiners. On the other hand, the limitation of the subjects of examination to certain texts prescribed by the Syndicate cramped the progress of the affiliated schools, and moreover it might happen that the text books chosen, especially in the Vernacular languages, might not be palatable to the heads of institutions. It was stated by the head of one of these institutions that one of the text books chosen was so immoral "that no respectable

Mahomedan would allow his son to read it." By the revised regulations the languages to be taken up for the first examination in arts were *English*, and one other which must be either *Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Hebrew, or Arabic*. As far as native education in these provinces was concerned Latin, Greek and Hebrew were out of the question, and it was necessary, therefore, for each student to acquire two very difficult languages, viz., *English and Arabic, or English and Sanscrit, the History and Geography, pure and mixed Mathematics, Moral Philosophy, Mental Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy* included. To come up to this standard was impossible, unless the standard of proficiency in Sanskrit and Arabic were low, and low standards are mischievous. Mr. Kempson regrets the change, and thinks that a good knowledge of Persian and Urdu is more useful for these provinces than a smattering of Arabic. An attempt was made to make boys who had picked up a little English take up Sanskrit; this was the converse of an attempt made before in 1846 to make Sanskrit scholars take up English; neither answered, and it was decided that it is not advisable in this country to teach two learned languages at once to the same student.

Under their existing constitution the colleges of the North-Western Provinces, never more flourishing than in the year of this report, were Anglo-Vernacular. The students learnt English and Urdu regularly and grammatically. In some few cases Hindi was the Vernacular read, and in the Agra College it was not seldom Bengali. The three Colleges of Agra, Bareilly and Benares were divided into two Departments called respectively the College and School Departments, but these were so closely connected in point of discipline, studies, and general management, that the progress of each institution was best estimated collectively. But the attendance and expenditure of the departments considered as separate classes of schools, is given separately.

The Agra College, founded in 1823, had a staff consisting of the Principal, K. Deighton, B. A., a Professor of English Literature, R. A. Lloyd, B. A., a Professor of Mathematics, E. Baron, B. A., and the Head-Master, Mr. S. Marston. The signs of improvement which appeared in 1862 had shown themselves more clearly during the past year, both in the greater number of students who had passed the Calcutta Examinations, and in the greater soundness of training in the lower classes. This college gave to Upper India the first native graduate at the Calcutta University. In the Matriculation Examination of 1861

two only out of nine passed, with an average of 115 marks ; in 1862, three out of seven, with an average of 167 ; and in 1863, all passed with an average of 208. Want of success was seen chiefly in the mathematics and "second language" teaching. Failure in the former subject is attributable to the fact that natives do not grasp the reasoning on which the processes they perform are based, although a certain pliability of memory enables them to retain the power of executing them for a time. In the latter subject failure was attributed to the feeble teaching powers of even the best Munshis, as they would not recognize *class teaching*. The number of Mahomedan scholars showed no tendency to increase. At the beginning of 1862 there were 57 on the roll, and at the beginning of 1863 there were only 45, which was the more to be regretted as Mussulmans are better able to afford the necessary expense, than Hindoos. Among the reasons for this backwardness is an unwillingness on the part of most Mahomedan gentlemen to learn the language of the rulers of the day. Others plead pre-occupation ; very few object on religious grounds ; but it is urged that a respectable Mussulman's son has to learn Arabic as the language of his scriptures, and that the youthful intellect is not equal to learning English at the same time.

The Bareilly College was founded in 1837. The staff consisted of the Principal, Mr. Templeton, a Professor of Mathematics, Mr. E. T. Constable, M. A., and the Head-Master, Mr. J. S. Graves. At the examination of the colleges, conducted by the Board of Examiners, two students of the senior class at Bareilly headed the general list. Out of seven candidates for matriculation in the Calcutta University four obtained a first class, two a second, and one failed. This was degree of success never achieved before. The two upper school classes passed a fair examination. Persian and Urdu were taken up by them. The junior classes of the school department had been taught with success.

The Benares College, founded in 1762, had a staff consisting of the Principal, Mr. R. Griffith, M. A., a Professor of Mathematics, Mr. E. E. Rogers, M. A., an Anglo-Sanskrit Professor, Mr. J. Kern, Ph. D., and the Head-Master, Mr. E. H. Goulding. Of twelve students who competed in the Entrance, First Arts and B. A. examinations of this year, seven passed in the two former examinations, four taking a 1st class. The assistant teacher of Mathematics had improved the Algebra, Euclid and Arithmetic of the classes committed to his charge. In the *Sanskrit Department* there were 100 students, 2 general examinations were held in July and December. In the 1st

Poetry class 5 students gained prizes ; in the 1st Grammar class 7. Ten students in the 2nd Grammar class, 1 in the 1st Nyaya class, 2 in the 2nd Nyaya class, 2 in the 1st and 1 in the 2nd Mathematical class, 8 in the 1st Sunkhya class, and 5 in the 2nd gained both scholarships and prizes. The progress made was satisfactory. 29 per cent. of the Sanskrit students were scholarship-holders; while in the English department only 7½ per cent. held scholarships, but the latter are more valuable. The results of the study of Sanskrit in the Benares College had not yet come up to the expectation of its founders, and the Director of Public Instruction thinks that it is, on the whole, a failure. In the *Anglo-Sanskrit Department*, the 1st class, consisting of 8 students, studied the subjects prescribed for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University but only one went up for the examination, and he failed in English and Mathematics. Only three students of this class were recommended for scholarships, and those of a reduced value. The teachers had done their best, but the pupils were, with three exceptions, "lazy, ignorant, stupid and conceited." The students in the class below had done better ; though not bright they were industrious, and were making steady though slow progress.

Attendance and Expenditure of the Colleges.—There were three institutions for general education ; the number on the rolls was 182, the average daily attendance 133 ; the expenditure was Rs. 68,155 from Imperial Funds, and Rs. 3,050 from Local Funds. There were 2 institutions for special education ; the number on the rolls was 189, the average attendance 157 ; the expenditure was Rs. 56,394 from Imperial Funds, and Rs. 192 from Local Funds. Hitherto the classes of the Upper Departments had been but scantily filled, since, as soon as a lad had gained the University certificate, he was anxious to get employment ; men of this class are in great demand as English teachers. From Bareilly College 10 students of the Upper Division entered the service of Government during the year. The Principal says that, during the past 17 years, 150 of the best pupils had left for employment and that their present pay ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 400 per mensem, giving an average of Rs. 64.

The annexed table is a record of the way in which the University Examinations have been encountered since the year when students from this part of India first competed :—

Examinations.		1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
		No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. passed.
Entrance Examination,	...	28	12	35	10	40	24	28	14	23	21
First in Arts,	...	0	0	0	0	8	7	7	5	4	4
B. A. Examination,	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

These examinations follow each other at intervals of two years. It is, therefore, seen that of twelve under-graduates in 1859 one-half remained to study for their degree, and that one only passed that ordeal. Of 24 undergraduates in 1861 one-sixth only went up for the First Examination in Arts of 1863. The continual out-going of young men able to teach English was extending the benefits of the education given at the colleges far and wide. The best of the Deputy Inspectors are ex-students of the colleges. The Jeypore college is ably conducted by ex-students of the Agra college. The foundation stone of a college was laid at Ghazepore on the 11th March 1864. The influence of the Government colleges is observable in the fact that, wherever an ex-student who has risen to a position of importance, such as that of Tehsildar, is posted, he uses his endeavours to promote the cause of education in his neighbourhood. This effect is not confined to parts of the country under British rule. In not a few instances the colleges have supplied tutors to young Princes of protected States, who have not limited their efforts to the instruction of their pupils, but have gained for themselves influential positions, and the power of doing great good.

Government Schools.—The annexed Table records the average attendance and actual expenditure in schools of all classes:—

Description of Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. on the Rolls, 1863-64.	Average daily attendance.	Total Expenditure.					
				Imperial.			Local.		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Schools of the Higher class,...	4	1,199.2	1,066.7	84,107	10	9	8,854	1	6
Schools of the Middle class,...	30	3,022.0	2,727.6	21,344	6	5	17,068	0	11
„ Lower class	227	14,362.7	11,326.7	40,093	14	4	20,499	9	6
{ (1) Tehsil,...									
{ (2) Hulga- bundi, ...	3,119	92,838.6	74,156.3	31,110	0	5	2,02,792	14	2
Female Schools, ...	144	2,265.0	1,811.7	7,171	11	6	1,999	5	10
Normal Schools, ...	4	448.2	396.8	34,584	1	6	440	9	3
Total,	3,528	1,14,135.7	91,485.7	2,18,411	12	11	251,654	9	2

The 4 schools of the higher class are the School Departments of the colleges of Agra, Bareilly and Benares, and the Ajmere school. The attendance was regular and the native teachers did their duty, with the exception of the Munshis of the vernacular classes. The attendance at the Agra college was calculated at 94 per cent. At Bareilly college the attendance was also put at 94 per cent. Since 1858 the numbers on the rolls had risen about 74 per cent. The proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans remained the same or 4 to 1; in 1859 it was 11 to 1. In the Bareilly college the payment of fees was fixed at one per cent. on the father's income up to Rs. 5; eight annas was the lowest fee. The cost to the parent at this college was double what it was in 1856, yet it was fuller than ever. The entrance

fee was Rs. 2. These arrangements were approved of by the respectable classes, and the improved appearance and general good manners of the boys were obvious results; generally speaking the state of education in the city was fast improving. The leaders of native society, in the Municipal Committee, were establishing branch schools with a view of bringing the college into more extended operation. The average attendance at the Benares college was only 78 per cent.; at the Ajmere school it was 91. The attendance at the Ajmere school was steadily increasing. The five boys who went up for the Entrance Examination of the University passed easily in the 1st division.

The Boarding-house System.—Boarding-houses are attached to all the three colleges. The three houses contained about 150 boys, who were reported of favourably by the several Principals. At Bareilly and Agra they had already taken to games common to English boys, and appeared to enjoy them. A strict surveillance was exercised and fixed hours for closing prescribed. The arrangements were such that Mussulman as well as Hindu boarders were accommodated. The measure was evidently a popular one. A second house (with master's residence) was being built at Bareilly, close to the college. At Agra a second bungalow adjacent to the first had been purchased, and a field adjoining it was rented as a playground. A Master's house occupies part of the same premises. At the Boarding-house at Bareilly the self-supporting students had increased from 2 in 1862 to 10 in December 1863, of whom five were Mussulmans. The boarders at the Agra college had been induced to take to cricket, and so popular had it become that many day boys and nearly all the native masters had obtained permission to play. The Boarding-house at Benares had 42 boarders, of whom 34 were Hindus and eight Mussulmans. 32 of them received scholarships of Rs. 3 per mensem each. Of this number 2 were in the 2nd school-class, 5 in the 4th, 6 in the 5th, 13 in the 7th, 2 in the 9th, and 14 in the 10th. Of the recipients of scholarships the oldest was seventeen, and the youngest nine.

Schools of the Middle Class.—The chief of these is Hume's High School at Etawah; it had made great progress under the present head-master since 1862, and was gradually working up to the standard of the school departments of the colleges. The average daily attendance was 306 out of 341 on the rolls, showing an increase during the year of 100 scholars. The total cost of this school was above Rs. 9,000 annually, of which Government paid Rs. 7,200. The other Anglo-Vernacular and

Vernacular schools were at Aligurh, where there were 327 scholars; Shajehanpore, where there were 155; Pilibhit, where there were 112; Moradabad, where there were 250; Boolundshuhur, where there were 236; Budaon, where there were 90; Saharunpore, where there were 121; Muzuffernuggur, where there were 90; Bijour, where there were 132, and Hapur, where there were 67. Of these, the Anglo-Vernacular schools at the first three were the next in importance to the Etawah High School. The state of these schools and the management of the masters, who were all natives, was very satisfactory. There were 1,500 boys learning English in the Meerut and Rohilkund division, not including the scholars at the Bareilly college, and there was an English school at every important station. In the 2nd circle there were 13 Anglo-Vernacular schools, including the Etawah school noticed above; they were at Etawah, Nawabgunj, Humeerpore, Jaloun, Muttra, Etah, Furrukhabad, Dehrapore, Lullutpore, Ourayya, Phappund, Jalalabad, and Tirwa. The condition of these schools, with the exception of Etawah, was not as good as that of those in the 1st circle. The masters were inexperienced. 157 boys, however, at Tahsili schools received prizes for proficiency in English. Some of the Tahsili schools were not in a satisfactory state. The attendance of English scholars at these schools may be put at 594. The Anglo-Vernacular schools of the 3rd circle, 8 in number, were at the following places,—Banda, Baliya, Phulpore, Allahabad, Hasna, Futtehpore, Kora Jehanabad, and Kote. The last five of these had been opened during the year. The 8 schools in this circle gave instruction to about 900 boys at the cost to Government of less than Rs. 200 a month. The Branch schools had hitherto succeeded in the Meerut division; they were not satisfactory in the Agra and Jhansi divisions. In the Allahabad and Benares divisions they were promising well.

Government Schools of the Lower Class are of two kinds, *Tahsili* and *Hulqabundi*.—In the 1st circle there were 63 *Tahsili* schools with 5,029 scholars. Of these, there were 8 with 868 scholars in the district of Aligurh, 4 with 684 scholars in that of Boolundshuhur, 6 with 498 scholars in that of Meerut, 5 with 341 scholars in that of Muzuffernuggur, 6 with 440 scholars in that of Saharunpore, 3 with 78 scholars in that of Dehra Doon, 9 with 512 scholars in that of Bareilly, 5 with 387 scholars in that of Bijour, 5 with 201 scholars in that of Budaon, 7 with 661 scholars in that of Moradabad, and 5 with 359 scholars in that of Shahjehanpore.

The total number of scholars showed an increase of 868 over the previous year. Branch schools were opened to the main Tahsili schools in the large towns. Persian was introduced into the schools wherever the masters were able to teach the elements of that language. The comparative excellence of the Tahsili schools of the Doab, as compared with Rohilkund, was worthy of remark. The district of Boolundshuhur had the best schools. 31 boys from the best of these schools gained scholarships of from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in value, at the competitive examination for entrance into the Vernacular Department of the Roorkee College. In the 2nd circle there were 76 Tahsili schools with an attendance of 5,722. Of these schools there were 9 in the district of Agra, 11 in that of Cawnpore, 4 in that of Etah, 6 in that of Etawah, 7 in that of Furrukhabad, 8 in that of Humeerpore, 5 in that of Jaloun, 8 in that of Jhansi, 4 in that of Lullutpore, 9 in that of Muttra, and 5 in that of Mynpoori. These schools were not in so satisfactory a state as those in the 1st circle. In the 3rd circle there were 54 Tahsili schools. There were 59 in the previous year but 5 were transferred to the Anglo-vernacular schools. The Jaunpore city school was made over to the Church Missionary Society as an Anglo-vernacular school, and received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 per mensem. Of the 54 schools in this circle there were 8 in the district of Allahabad, 9 in that of Azimgurh, 8 in that of Banda, 2 in that of Benares, 5 in that of Futtelhpore, 5 in that of Ghazepore, 8 in that of Goruckpore, 6 in that of Jaunpore, and 3 in that of Mirzapore. The total number of pupils was 3,069. The average of boys to a school was 56.83, and the average daily attendance was 80.25 per cent. against 76.73 of the previous year. *Schools in the Ajmere and Mairwara Circle* are divided into, those under the Government Inspector, those under the Deputy Commissioner, and those under the Missionaries. The number of those under the Inspector and the Deputy Commissioner was 18, their total average attendance was 408. The 10 under the Inspector were those at Pushkar, Pisangun, Kekri, Gobindgurh, Srinagur, Baghera, Bhinae, Deolia, Massudah, and Sawur. Those at Barar, Bali, Rawatmal, Athoon, Marlan, Dilwara, Shaurgurh, and Kabra were under the Deputy Commissioner. Besides these there were 30 other schools under the management of the United Presbyterian Mission. The difficulties to be fought against in this circle were very great, from the dearth of the necessaries of life and the want of efficient teachers. Schools of the lower class in Kumaon and Gurwhal were increased in number by a local cess in Gurwhal, where Hulqa-

bundi schools had been instituted. The registry of attendance was much more correct than formerly. In the Tahsili schools the progress had been good with one or two exceptions. The worst schools in Kumaon were Gungolie and Jaintu. The Hawalbaugh school did not thrive. No schools in the neighbourhood of tea-plantations get on well, as the children get employment in weeding and other work.

Hulqabundi Schools.—There were 812 of these schools in the 1st circle, with a total number of 24,210 scholars (an increase of 603 over the previous year.) Sixty-three of these schools were in the District of Aligurh, 132 in that of Boolundshuhur, 139 in that of Meerut, 106 in that of Muzuffernuggur, 96 in that of Seharunpore, 2 in that of Dehra Doon, 121 in that of Budaon, 50 in that of Moradabad, and 134 in that of Shahjehanpore. The Hulqabundi schools were very popular. There were 70 of them in the first circle, in which the course of instruction was the same as in Tahsili schools. In the 2nd circle there were 1,087 Hulqabundi schools, their total number of scholars was 28,825. The increase in the number of schools over the preceding year was 55, in the number of scholars 2,667. Of these schools there were 200 in the district of Agra, 100 in that of Cawnpore, 89 in that of Etah, 142 in that of Etawah, 37 in that of Furrukhabad, 71 in that of Humeerpore, 42 in that of Jaloun, 76 in that of Jhansi, 171 in that of Muttra, and 159 in that of Mynpoori. The increase of 55 schools was due to the extension of the Hulqabundi system to the districts of Jaloun, Humeerpore, and Cawnpore. A large number, 70 per cent. of the schools in this circle, were examined by Dr. Anderson, who reported that about 200 were in good order, 298 middling, 495 bad or not satisfactory, and 41 very bad. There were 1,149 Hulqabundi schools in the 3rd circle, with an attendance of 38,812. There were 162 schools in the district of Allahabad, 97 in that of Azimgurh, 177 in that of Banda, 30 in that of Benares, 67 in that of Futtehpore, 117 in that of Ghazeepore, 357 in that of Goruckpore, 90 in that of Jaunpore, and 52 in that of Mirzapore. There was an increase over the previous year of 14 schools, but a decrease of 696 scholars. At the same time the average daily attendance had increased from 73 to nearly 75 per cent. There had been much trouble with the Deputy Inspectors, several of whom had been punished for repeated disobedience to the rule of keeping diaries written day by day. The school cess had been successfully introduced throughout the circle. Between January and May 1863 thirty-seven Hulqabundi

schools were established in Gurwhal. In these few months the number on the rolls amounted to 1,187, and the average attendance to 987. There were at the end of the year 40 schools, the average number on the rolls had increased by 340, but the average attendance had decreased by 52. The Gurwhal settlement was finished, and the schools were in a very satisfactory condition.

. *Female Schools.*—In the three circles there were 144 female schools with 2,265 scholars. The schools were distributed as follows;—in the 1st circle there were 42 in the district of Ali-gurh, 20 in that of Boolundshuhur, 13 in that of Meerut, 4 in that of Muzuffernuggur, 2 in that of Saharunpore, 2 in that of Bareilly, 2 in that of Budaon, 3 in that of Moradabad, and 9 in that of Shajehanpore; in the 2nd circle there were 28 in the district of Agra, 7 in that of Muttra, 3 in that of Etah, and 2 in that of Mynpoori; in the 3rd circle there were 4 in the district of Allahabad and 3 in that of Benares. The number of schools and scholars was more than doubled during the year. Against 62 schools with 950 girls there were at the end of the year, 144 schools with 2,265 girls, and the area over which the system was taking root was widely extended. Onward movement in this important direction was distinctly perceptible. Among Hindus there is no actual prejudice against the education of the female, but sheer neglect of her. The chief difficulty—to find teachers—was diminishing. In the 1st circle there were only 23 female teachers to 97 schools, but every school was in some sense a Normal school, which will supply the want. A system was begun some years ago, of offering to every Hulqabundi teacher in the circle, who would educate some grown up female of his house, and would collect a few girls for her to teach, to add a rupee or two a month to his pay; and it was promised that as soon as this female should be qualified to conduct a school a separate salary would be given to her. The position of teacher offers a respectable living to Hindu widows, and in some places where the experiment was made, several of this class were found desirous to attain it. 26 were under training in 6 of the girls' schools, the very poor among them who made satisfactory progress receiving Rs. 2 a month as subsistence allowance. Speaking of Female Schools, an Inspector says:—"in visiting forty-four of these schools I was much encouraged by the progress evident. The examinations were conducted after the mode suggested by the parents of the children, who were in every case present. In one instance, the teacher herself came forward and questioned her scholars, but generally she remained behind a *purdah* with the elder girls."

making them read aloud and sending out their writing for inspection, while the younger scholars, from six to twelve years of age, were before me. Sometimes I was invited to listen near a half-open door to the reading of the wife or sister of the Thakoor in whose house the school was held; at others, a hand from beneath a curtain drawn across a door-way appeared writing words or pointing out places on the maps. It was satisfactory thus to be convinced of the reality of the Deputy Inspector's work, and at the same time to notice the anxiety of the scholars and their friends to show what had been done." The schools in the 2nd circle were 40 in number, with 695 girls. Thakoor Kolyan Singh, the Deputy Inspector of this circle, remarks that knitting, sewing and basket making have been introduced into some of the schools, but as the natives have not much liking for these works it will take long before they attain any degree of perfection. The school-mistresses and male teachers, (with the exception of one or two,) were not slow in setting good examples and encouraging the *showk* for female education, that their schools might be better attended and they themselves get rewards for their exertions. There was a great obstacle in the way, which was that the girls had to assist their parents in household business and field-work. In 1859 there were only four of these schools established in the Agra district, and they had such a time and irregular attendance that they were not expected to last long. It was equally difficult to find girls to attend a school and proper mistresses, to teach them. In 1859 not less than 95 persons out of 100 were against female education, but this state of things was greatly altered, and 30 persons out of 100 were in favour of this department. Almost all the female schools regularly trained and could supply competent mistresses. The girls from different schools were collected in respectable numbers and examined by the Inspector at the villages of Kurabra, Jhoondawee, and Bas Bisal. An obstacle to examinations existed in the fact of parents being exposed to the sight of their neighbours if they let their girls go out-of-doors. Those who fully understood the value of female education and some of the Hulqabundi Mud-durrises (who got small pay) had already commenced training their females, with a view to their becoming school-mistresses, and they themselves intended to work with them as their assistants, hoping thereby to gain pecuniary advantages. "Hence," says the Deputy Inspector, "it is my conviction that if the schools were to be opened among the high and influential families, and the course of female education were carefully and steadily pursued, the girls' schools may in time stand next if not equal

to those of the boys, as the girls are generally possessed of better memory and less selfishness than the boys." In the 3rd circle the establishment of female schools was only just beginning; there were 7 schools with 111 scholars. In the Ajmere circle the Inspector mentions the existence of a caste, the Oswal, which has always educated the female members of its families. Two girls of this caste were found learning to read and write in Pisangun boys' school. In the Kumaon circle something of the same sort was discernible. The Inspector, in his tour in Gurwhal, found a few little girls regularly attending 2 or 3 of the schools. In the Byanse Bhootiah school, too, there were two or three little girls, but none of these had yet made much progress.

Normal Schools—Meerut.—At the close of 1862-63 126 teachers, who had been under training during the year; were examined. Of these 40 obtained Tahsili certificates, 15 first class, 16 second class, 11 third class; and 77 Hulqabundi certificates, 19 first class, 43 second class, 15 third class. Seven were found unworthy to receive certificates, and from two certificates were temporarily withheld. At the beginning of 1863-64, 30 teachers were called in. Of these 16 were struck off. The 114 teachers remaining are now under examination, and will be sent back to their several schools at the end of the month. Rudimentary instruction in English was given to those who desired it.

The *Agra* Normal school had at the beginning of the session 125 scholars, of these 91 were Hulqabundi and 3 Tahsili teachers, and 30 young umaidwars from Tahsili schools. Two of the *umaidwars* were returned, as they were much below the standard of age and capacity; two men received appointments, and five were struck off for sickness and absence. There remained 116. A *vivâ voce* half-yearly examination was held in December. About 87 pupils gained full marks in the various subjects of examination. The rudiments of English were imparted to the majority of the students. The *Benares* Normal school long laboured under the want of proper accommodation for teaching or boarding purposes. The average number of students on the roll was 174, with a daily attendance of 140. The Normal school recently instituted at *Almorah* was completely successful; there were always 4 or 5 school pundits studying there, and the Inspector in his tours was accustomed to select the most advanced boys and those that seemed likely to make good pundits, and send them to Almorah.

Private Institutions under Government Inspection.—The following table takes into account all non-Government schools in the North-Western Provinces, aided by Government or not, which came under inspection :—

Description of Institution.	Management.	No. of Schools.	Average No. on Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Total Expenditure.	
					Imperial grants-in-aid.	Local.
Colleges, ...	{ European, ...	2	13	13	3,120	6,644
...	{ Native, ...	1	3	3	400	1,742
Schools of Higher Class, ...	{ European, ...	2	636	472	4,680	9,967
...	{ Native, ...	1	347	294	600	2,616
„ Middle Class, ...	{ European ...	23	3,452	2,668	22,784	60,991
...	{ Native, ...	8	417	377	980	2,651
„ Lower Class, ...	{ Native, ...	5,722	58,283	52,463	.....	24,350
Female Schools, ...	{ European, ...	5	486	426	2,392	5,488
Normal Schools, ...	{ Ditto, ...	1	48	48	1,200	8,360
	Total, ...	5,765	63,684	56,764	36,156	1,22,909

The head of *management* is introduced to contrast purely native agency with that of mission and other societies in the establishment of the better kinds of schools. Schools of the lower order, under the designation of *indigenous*, are the Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit *bazaar* schools, which were visited from time to time by the Deputy Inspector. The average attendance was not more than 9 boys. Indigenous schools were gradually giving way to the Government system of education. In the 1st circle alone 142 schools were closed during the year. The largest number of schools was in the Bareilly and Bijnour districts, where the Hulqabundi had not been introduced. In Bareilly there were 557 schools with 4,804 scholars, and in Bijnour there were 373 schools with 3,558 scholars. In the two best districts of the

circle, Boolundshuhur and Meerut, 43 and 33 schools respectively were closed during the year. In the 2nd circle there was a decrease of indigenous schools to the amount of 87 with 1,142 scholars. On the whole the decrease in schools was 1,420. The average roll-call of the 5,722 schools in existence was 10 boys, with an average attendance of 9. The Inspector of the 3rd circle gives a table shewing the increasing or decreasing popularity of certain classes of these schools considered with reference to the language taught. The increase in English was 209, in Persian 34, in Bengali 38, and in Mahratti 8. The decrease in Arabic and the Koran was 283, in Urdu 153, in Sanskrit 251, and in Hindee and Mahajani 1,406. All private schools, with the exception of the lower order of schools, were aided by the State. The number of aided schools was 42. 14 schools received grants-in-aid in 1863-64, and 9 in the previous year, an increase of 366 per cent. in 2 years. A school with 150 boys had sprung up in one of the suburbs of Bareilly, and was to work as a branch of the Government college. The municipal committee had established 3 boys' schools and 2 girls' schools in other important suburbs of that city. The Bengalitolah preparatory school of Benares, was in a very satisfactory state, and its establishment reflected much credit on the Bengali population. Five other native subscription schools were established in the Bijuour and Moradabad districts. 2 schools in the Maharajah of Benares' territory were recommended for state assistance. The large subscription school in Moradabad, and those set on foot by the late Mr. Colledge in Boolundshuhur, were others on the list of schools supported by the native gentry. 2 native schools in the Ajmere territory were recommended for grants-in-aid. The constitution of the two colleges of St. John, and Jay Narain's, at the head of the list of private institutions under inspection, is the same as that of the three Government colleges. Ten candidates stood for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination in 1863, of whom 8 passed, one being in the 1st division, 3 went up to the 1st Examination in Arts and all passed. Scholarship allowances were given for the first time to these institutions.

The *Victoria College* at Agra was unsuccessful at the last Entrance Examination, and could not yet be said to have any college department. The committee had secured the assistance of one of the European staff of the Benares college.

Scholarships.—The sum provided during the past three years for scholarships and prizes to the students of the colleges was Rs. 16,200. The awards are based on a general paper examination,

conducted by a Board of Examiners, who are elected annually. The marks gained in the Calcutta University Examinations affect the rate of allowance, no reward being given to those who fail in obtaining a certain average percentage. The amounts vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25. The highest degree of merit is a first-class in the higher University Examinations. The awards sanctioned for 1864 were distributed as follows;—to the Agra college Rs. 2,532, to the Bareilly college Rs. 3,108, to the Benares college 6,468, to the Ajmere school Rs. 1,128, to the Etawah school Rs. 120, to 2 Aided colleges Rs. 1,020; and Rs. 780 were given in prizes. The large allotments to the Benares college are in consequence of the stipends paid to the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit students being reckoned in the expenditure, while at Agra there are several local scholarships. The Inspectors of the three circles disbursed the sum of Rs. 100 monthly in the maintenance of 30 boys at the colleges year by year. Boys now come from long distances for the temporary residence thus provided for them. The Municipal Committee of Bareilly gave certain small allowances of the same nature. This system was very successful.

Employment of Students in the Public Service.—Mr. Kempson remarks that the drift of the measures, which have been hitherto attempted from Lord Hardinge's "Merit-fostering Minute" of 1844 to the despatch of 1859, is, *au fond*, reform in the subordinate Civil Administration, and against this reform a struggle is being silently maintained by that portion of the native community whose interest it is to have things as they are. Mr. Kempson looks for reform to some such system as that of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations in Madras. He states that the members of the Sudder Court at Agra are opposed to change in the existing examinations, and deprecate the "practical monopoly" which they conceive would be afforded to the education department of supplying the wants of the public service. Once create learned professions, and this kind of "monopoly" will hardly be objected to. At the present day the question for consideration is, not whether the educated class which is rising in the country, and which is marked less than any other class by that occult obedience to motives unintelligible to Europeans which characterizes the native community, is to be favoured, but whether the Government will do well or not in availing itself of its assistance.

The English Language in Indian Education.—There is no single district in the North-Western Provinces in which a desire to have the means of instruction in English has not been ex-

pressed. The desire has been responded to, and there is now a Government Anglo-Vernacular school at almost every chief town, for which the colleges have been drained to supply teachers. Many other towns are desirous of the same privilege. The numerous mission schools established assist the Government in supplying the demand. The number of persons under English instruction in these Provinces at the present time is estimated as three or four times what it was in 1856. There are not a few native gentlemen who, though they do not talk English, can read it, and like to talk about its grammar as compared with that of Arabic or Sanscrit. Many regret that they did not acquire the language when young. The young Rajah of Bhurtpore speaks English well, and maintains an English school in his capital. The Maharajah of Jeypore learned English as a boy, and several members of his Court speak it. The Chief Minister is an excellent English scholar, and has a good library; and, further west, there are instances of petty chiefs who have studied the language. The young Rajah of Khetri is mentioned as one. At the same time the Vernacular language of the people has not been neglected. The Urdu language is gathering force.

Books.—The sales amounted to Rs. 50,415-3-11. This sum includes educational works only. The total number of copies of educational books of all kinds sold during the three years preceding that under review was 3,88,302, value Rs. 70,824. One can hardly enter a village in the Provinces now without finding Vernacular educational books of some sort at many houses, particularly in districts where the Hulqabundi schools are in operation. The sum expended during the year in the printing and purchase of books for the Dépôt was Rs. 31,029, and the number of copies added to the stock was 3,05,748. Of these 50,260 were Urdu books, 2,09,980 (including 2,000 maps) Hindi, 10,000 Persian, 19,808 English; and 9,000 Urdu and Hindi maps were printed.

Opinion of Government.—The local Government remarks that the progress of female education during the year is very encouraging. The great point is the provision of good mistresses, and for this a good foundation is apparently being laid. The payment-by-results principle is not considered suitable to present circumstances. The report affords evidence of the sufficiency of existing rules, with slight modifications, if only applied in a liberal spirit. The Director is censured for repeating inaccurate statistics to shew that the employment of students in the public service is not encouraged. It has always been the desire of this Government to treat the matter in accordance with the views expressed in paragraph 9 of the Secretary of State's Despatch

of 16th March 1864. Probably the new Pension Rules, by which service before the age of 22 is not allowed to count towards pension, may have a beneficial influence by discouraging the employment before that age of the connections of existing employés, and inducing the latter to send their children to Government schools until they are old enough to obtain the benefit of the rules. Mr. Kempson is told that he has not fairly represented the views of the Sudder Court. To him the acknowledgments of the Government are made for his earnest and unwearied zeal and judicious administration of the department.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1863-64.

Executive.—On the death of the Earl of Elgin, His Excellency Sir W. Denison proceeded to Calcutta and acted from 26th November 1863 to 18th January 1864 as Governor-General of India, under the provisions of Act XXIV. and XXV. Victoria, Cap. 67. Mr. Edward Maltby, Senior Civil Member of Council, held the office of Governor of Madras.

Legislative.—Messrs. John Bruce Norton, Charles Pelly, Robert Orr Campbell, William Reiersen Arbuthnot, Shurf-ool-Omrah Bahadoor, and Gajala Lutchmenarasu Chetty Garu were appointed additional Members of the Council of the Governor for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. The Madras Education Act, No. VI. of 1863, received the assent of the Viceroy; also the Madras Pier Act V. of 1863, which had been delayed by the necessity for revision. Two important Revenue Bills were introduced. One received the assent of the Viceroy after the close of the official year. They were Act II. of 1864 “to consolidate the laws for the recovery of arrears of revenue in the Madras Presidency,” and a Bill to consolidate and improve the laws which define the process to be taken in the recovery of rent. The following Bills were introduced during the year and passed after its close—an Act to repeal Madras Act No. II. of 1863, and to provide for the extension of certain provisions of Act XXII. of 1855 to all ports for the landing and shipment of merchandize within the Madras Presidency, and an Act for amending the Abkarry Law.

JUDICIAL.—The officers of the High Court were paid by fixed salaries instead of fees. A Barrister was appointed Reporter of the High Court, for the express duty of reporting in

Court, and preparing for publication cases of importance and weight as useful authorities. The High Court was empowered to dismiss any Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, not being a member of the Covenanted Service, for gross official misconduct, ignorance, or inefficiency in the discharge of his duties shewn in trials before the Criminal Courts, subject to an appeal to Government. Cases of general misconduct and inefficiency on the part of Sub-Magistrates, were left to the Board of Revenue. District Moonsiffs were invested by Act IV. of 1863 with Small Cause Court jurisdiction in suits for money up to Rs. 50. The High Court found it necessary to require the Zillah Judges to review, and from time to time personally to inspect, the proceedings of the Moonsiffs in suits of this nature; but they had not made any definite report on the practical working of the Act. The Governor in Council invested certain officers with special jurisdiction as Judges of Small Causes under Act XLII. of 1860. There was established at Ootacamund, a local judicatory vested with the full powers of a Civil and Sessions Court. The result of establishing a new Civil and Sessions Court at Vizagapatam, to meet the cost of which the Civil and Sessions Court at Masulipatam was abolished, and its jurisdiction transferred to the Guntoor Court—a Court of Small Causes, the Judge of which is invested with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen, being established at Masulipatam—was very satisfactory.

Civil Justice.—The total number of original suits brought before the undermentioned Courts was 2,86,905, of which 1,29,125 were pending at the close of 1862, and 1,57,780 were instituted during 1863. In the number of new suits there is a decrease of 45,033 as compared with the number instituted in 1862.

Punchayets	...	...	...	180
Village Moonsiffs	...	...	...	58,251
District Moonsiffs in their ordinary jurisdiction	...	...	...	1,74,034
District Moonsiffs under Madras Act IV. of 1853	...	...	...	29,896
Principal Sudder Ameens in their ordinary jurisdiction	...	...	...	3,310
Ditto under Act IV. of 1863	...	...	...	28
Subordinate Judges and Assistant Agents				703
Civil Judges in their ordinary jurisdiction				8,968
Ditto under Act IV. of 1863			...	63

Of the suits pending and instituted, 1,96,769, or 69 per cent., were disposed of, and 90,136 remained undecided, being less by 43,099 and 38,989 respectively, than the number determined

and remaining unsettled in the previous year. Of the suits disposed of by the several Courts in their ordinary jurisdiction, 69,305, or 42 per cent., were decreed on the merits in favour of the plaintiffs, and 414, or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., in favour of the defendants; 20,444 were dismissed for default; 44,299 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 32,468 were disposed of in other ways. Of those disposed of under Act IV. of 1863, in 8,503, or 45 per cent., judgment was given on the merits for the plaintiffs, and in 1,936, or 10 per cent., for the defendants; 1,763 were dismissed for default; 5,545 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 1,326 were otherwise disposed of. Of those disposed of by Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII. of 1860, 6,103, or 57 per cent., were decided on the merits for the plaintiffs, and 894, or 8 per cent., for the defendants; 1,005 were dismissed for default, and 2,764 were adjusted or withdrawn. The average duration of the cases varied from 19 days in the Small Cause Courts to 1 year, 3 months and 5 days before the Civil Judges. Of the newly instituted suits there were for land rent and revenue, 2,852, for land, 10,442, for real property such as houses, &c., 3,845, for debts, wages, &c., 1,11,837, for caste, religion, &c., 421, and for indigo, sugar, and silk, 1,357. The total value of the property at issue, in the suits pending at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,59,56,321. The number of appeals brought for adjudication before the lower Appellate Courts amounted to 14,647. Of this number, 5,084, or 34 per cent., remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Of the 9,563 appeals disposed of, 1,812, or 19 per cent., were decided on the merits in favour of the appellants, and 3,163, or 33 per cent., for the respondents; 206 were remanded; 287 were dismissed for default; 273 were adjusted or withdrawn; and 3,822 were disposed of in other ways. 63,158 applications for execution of decrees were disposed of, and 10,547 were pending at the end of the year. Of 1,23,898 petitions pending and received, 1,21,188 were finally decided, leaving a balance of 2,710 undisposed of at the close of the year. The number of cases pending on the original side of the High Court, on the 31st December 1862, was 52. The number instituted in 1863 was 335, making a total of 387. Of these, 132 were determined on the merits at the settlement of issues, and 53 on final disposal; eight were dismissed for default; eight were withdrawn with leave to bring fresh suits, and 110 absolutely, thus leaving 76 suits pending on the 31st December 1863. There were also 56 cases disposed of during the year out of those remaining on the file of the late Supreme Court. Only one appeal was preferred from the decision of a single judge, and this on hearing was confirmed. The numbers of regular and special

appeals, brought before the High Court on the Appellate side, were 152 and 1,078 respectively; 89 of the former and 826 of the latter were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 63 and 252 respectively. The balance remaining at the close of 1862 was 76 regular and 552 special appeals. Decrees were confirmed in the case of 55 regular and 690 special appeals, were amended in the case of 6 and 11, and were reversed in the case of 11 and 49. Cases were remanded in 9 regular and 15 special appeals, dismissed for default in 6 and 57 and adjusted or withdrawn in 2 and 4. The average duration on the file was eight months and one day.

Criminal Justice.—During the year 231,578 persons were brought up before the Courts and Magistrates, charged with offences. This number is an increase of 9,222 upon that of the previous year. Of these persons, those convicted amounted to 79,872, or 34·4 per cent.; those acquitted to 80,984, or 34·9 per cent.; those under trial at the close of the year to 3,420, or 1·4 per cent.; and those discharged without trial, and otherwise disposed of, to 67,302, or 25·3 per cent. The number disposed of by the Village Magistracy was 38,820, or 16·7 per cent.; by the Subordinate Magistracy of the second class, 168,287, or 72·6 per cent.; by Subordinate Judges and Principal Sudder Ameens, 1,844, or 0·8 per cent.; by Magistrates, and Joint Assistant and Deputy Magistrates, 17,443, or 7·4 per cent.; by the Courts of Session, 5,001, or 2·1 per cent.; and by the High Court 183, or 0·07 per cent. One person in 164 of the whole population was charged, and one in 308 convicted.

Police.—The Mofussil Police consisted of 1 Inspector General, 1 Assistant Inspector General, 4 Deputy Inspectors General, 20 Superintendents of Districts, 18 Assistant Superintendents, 483 Inspectors and 24,244 Constables, making 24,771 in all, besides 1,661 stipendiary police. As the Government of India restricted the entire cost to 39 lakhs of Rupees the Constabulary lost 9·5 per cent. of its sanctioned strength, besides 56·8 per cent. of the stipendiary village establishment. Excluding the Police employed on purely State services, such as guarding salt, and preventive duties, the proportion of the Police to the population is 1 to 1,084. The Police in towns bears a proportion of 1 to 548 of the inhabitants, while the Rural Police is 1 to 1,080. The cost of the Police was Rs. 31,67,726, of which Rs. 27,32,987 were for pay and allowances, Rs. 3,23,857 for clothing and accoutrements, Rs. 76,867 for miscellaneous purposes, and Rs. 34,015 for the Village Police. The health of the European staff was very indifferent. The officers suffered severely from exposure, and at the end of the

year no less than twelve, or 29·5 per cent., of the establishment of forty-four European officers, were absent on sick leave in Europe. Others were absent in this country. There was a difficulty in procuring fit men for the situations of Head Constable and Deputy Head Constable, on whom mainly devolves the duty of maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the force, and also the detection and prevention of ordinary crime. The conduct of the Constables, as a body, was good; "thousands made fair progress during the year" under review, but the stamp of men who joined the force was lower; and the prospect for the future was not satisfactory. The casualties throughout the entire Presidency amounted to 4,700, or 19 per cent., but of these only 2,018, or 8·7 per cent., voluntarily quitted the service. The proportion of classes employed in the Police was Europeans 107, East Indians 453, Brahmins 646, other Hindoos 15,817, and Mahomedans 7,662. Four hundred and twenty-eight Policemen were convicted of offences—murder 5, rape 1, robbery and burglary 7, theft and misappropriation 56, bribery and extortion 46, false evidence and suppression of crime 15, neglect and departmental offences 126, negligent escape 133, and miscellaneous 39. Of the entire force, 36·8 per cent. were able to read and write, or had received a superior education, while 63·1 per cent. were either unable to read or write, or are able only to read. The number of processes issued was 3,63,768, against 4,65,075 persons. The Inspector General notices the reckless extent to which criminal processes had been issued by the Native Magistracy in minor cases, especially in the districts of South Arcot and Madras. In the first of these districts no less than 5,962 persons were apprehended under warrant in cases of a trivial nature, or one in twenty-six of the population. In the Madras district the number so apprehended was one in thirty-three. The police guarded thirty prisons, besides detached camps of convicts; 1,137 men were employed in this way. The average daily number of convicts was 7,721, the average number for the three years which preceded the organization of the present police force having been 6,045. The police also guarded 15,330 prisoners confined in Magistrates' jails, or Lock-ups. The number of guards employed on salt store yards and factories was 1,434, and the value of the salt guarded by them amounted to Rs. 23,651,194. The number of offences reported to and by the police was 35,650, of which 15,044, or 42·8 per cent., were detected; 45,449 persons were apprehended, and 27,815, or 61·2 per cent., were convicted. The value of the property lost was Rs 9,06,819, of which Rs. 1,69,848, or 18·8 per cent., was recovered. The number of accidental deaths

entered in the returns, is 5,911, and the number of suicides 1,087. A signal proof of the efficiency of the new Police was afforded by the prompt suppression of an insurrection which occurred in the hill tracts of the Ganjam district. The part of the country in which this insurrection took place, is one in which the crime of infanticide has been hitherto very prevalent, and in consequence of the arrest of certain persons charged with this crime, the Khonds of the district rose with the avowed intention of expelling the Police, and throwing off the authority of Government. Prompt measures were taken by the local authorities to reduce the insurgents, and in less than a fortnight the ringleaders were given up, and the insurrection was thoroughly quelled. The Inspector General states that the sacrifice of human victims, which, under the designation of Meriah sacrifices, was formerly very prevalent in these tracts, has entirely ceased. The crime of infanticide has received a check from the conviction and punishment of several persons charged with it, a result which could not have been accomplished without the aid of the Khond Village Police, who, Mr. Robinson states, had been useful and loyal in bringing these domestic offences to justice. In the Jeypore country, fair progress was made. Twenty Police stations were established. The Governor in Council is satisfied that, making due allowance for the difficulties which have had to be overcome, owing to the failure of health of many experienced officers, the insufficiency of the wages of the lower grades of the force, and the encouragement given to crime by the distress prevalent in some parts of the country, the Police, as a body, had done good service during the year.

Presidency Town Police.—The number of cases which were either summarily disposed of by the Town Police Magistrates, or were committed for trial before the High Court, during the past year, was 28,839, and the number of persons concerned in them 32,533. In 1862, the number of cases was 24,772, and the number of persons 29,768. The increase of 4,067 cases, and 2,765 persons, occurred chiefly in offences of a petty nature. The value of property reported to have been stolen amounted to Rs. 46,776-5-11, of which Rs. 15,367-0-9 were recovered.

Jails.—The number of prisoners in confinement in the jails, including the Madras Penitentiary, was 7,918; the number in the Mofussil jails being 7,652; whereas the accommodation available in those jails was properly sufficient for only 4,979. When new jails in progress are completed there will be additional accommodation for 300 prisoners. This overcrowding caused excessive mortality amounting to very nearly 11 per cent.

on the average daily number of prisoners. The number of escapes during the year was fifty-six, including twenty-nine prisoners who effected their escape while being escorted by the police to the Presidency for transportation. Of the total number of prisoners who escaped, forty-two were re-apprehended. The cost of the prisoners, during the year, in the Zillah jails and road gangs, amounted, exclusive of police guards, to Rs. 3,58,895-8-11. The average cost of dieting each prisoner was Rs. 32-6-3 for the year. The estimated value of the convicts' labour was Rs. 1,01,689-12-1, but the returns on which this estimate is based are not very trustworthy. In the European prison at Ootacamund, the conduct of the prisoners is reported to have been generally satisfactory, and in some cases exemplary. At the close of the year the number of convicts in the jail was thirty-two.

REVENUE.—The revenue of 1863-64 was Rs. 6,27,05,339, and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 12,77,261. The charges were Rs. 54,46,408 and were less than those of the preceding twelve months by Rs. 7,38,547. Thus the results of the year were a largely increased income and a diminished expenditure. The *Land Revenue* of the year amounted to Rs. 4,33,17,391, or nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs above that of 1862-63. The season varied greatly in the different districts—generally, the early rains were abundant, and the later insufficient or unseasonable. Prices attained a higher range than even in the previous year, and greatly stimulated production. The increased area of land brought under cultivation was 7,08,050 acres in 17 of the 19 districts which composed the Presidency; of this additional area 4,60,000 acres were devoted to the growth of cotton. The revenue was realized with great facility and punctuality. Recourse to coercive process was necessary for the recovery of only 40,000 Rupees, or .09 per cent. of the gross collections. The demand for labour was great, and wages, still generally paid in kind, were high. The concurrence of high prices with fair crops rendered the condition of the agricultural classes very prosperous. The revenue from the *Abkarry* amounted to Rs. 40,52,243, being Rs. 5,48,592 more than in the previous year. The improved condition of the lower classes, owing to the demand for labour and the high rate of wages, led to a greater consumption of liquor; but the increase in the revenue is in great measure nominal, being due to the transfer of the *Abkarry* in Cantonments from the Military to the Civil Department. The revenue distributed over the whole population amounts to less than 4d. per head yearly. The revenue from

Salt was Rs. 89,78,228, or Rs. 1,48,134 less than in the previous year. The decrease is partly nominal. The quantity of salt conveyed inland by the Railways was 37,283 tons. The price of salt at the Government Depôts is still 1½ Rs., or 3 shillings per Indian maund of 82 and 2-7th lbs. Assuming the consumption per head to be 18 lbs., the cost of the article at the depôts is thus about 8d. per annum, or the value of two days' labour in the year. The receipts from Customs duties on trade by sea and land amounted to Rs. 23,46,948, or Rs. 3,47,825 more than in the previous year. The following abstract exhibits the trade of the Madras Presidency by sea during the last ten years. In that period the value of the Imports and Exports has increased more than threefold.

YEARS.	VALUE OF IMPORTS.			VALUE OF EXPORTS.			VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS.	
	Merchandise.		Total.	Merchandise.		Total.	Merchandise.	Gross duty.
	Rupees.	Treasure.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Treasure.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1854-55	1,91,24,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	3,67,26,978	38,38,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858-59	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,39,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,32,800	45,47,547	4,38,30,347	12,56,494	23,14,750
1860-61	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	4,45,98,338	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	15,07,146	25,79,464
1861-62	3,44,94,138	2,22,85,900	5,67,80,038	5,42,92,250	39,58,486	5,82,50,736	11,20,099	20,75,279
1862-63	3,03,30,148	3,03,86,890	6,07,17,038	6,35,58,990	61,90,551	6,97,49,541	11,96,496	17,71,076
1863-64	4,02,65,473	3,60,75,985	7,63,41,458	8,77,78,126	2,23,39,284	11,01,17,410	17,35,648	19,94,913

The value of cotton wool, exported during the year, amounted to nearly four and a half millions sterling—more by £500,000 than the value of the whole of the merchandise imported during the year. The following abstracts shew the extent and course of the trade. The falling off in quantity since 1861-62 is owing entirely to the transfer of the North Canara district to the Bombay Presidency:—

Years.	Area under Cotton.		Total exports of Cotton.	
	Acres.		Cwts.	£
1853-54	6,89,314		279,695	378,538
1854-55	6,56,584		239,726	311,942
1855-56	7,97,504		187,620	252,135
1856-57	9,38,047		482,036	722,228
1857-58	9,32,285		491,208	877,172
1858-59	10,41,848		345,112	611,790
1859-60	9,96,658		736,719	959,713
1860-61	10,60,558		703,768	1,129,121
1861-62	9,77,728		781,647	1,704,021
1862-63	13,62,438		556,911	2,381,288
1863-64	18,21,573		647,240	4,471,811

Course of the Cotton Export Trade.

	1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.	
	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
Great Britain ...	348,989	712,661	501,669	2,162,717	554,352	3,870,749
France ...	22,655	37,148	18,858	65,689	67,841	4,33,603
Bombay ...	392,792	927,467	7,087	35,650	10,798	69,353
Ceylon ...	8,789	14,566	19,034	87,484	7,440	47,103
Other places ...	8,422	12,178	10,263	29,746	6,809	51,003
Total ...	781,647	1,704,020	556,911	2,381,286	647,240	4,471,811

Great Britain, directly and via Bombay, absorbs nearly 90 per cent. of the cotton exported by sea from Madras. The sudden increase in the value of exports led to large importations of bullion and specie. The receipts from *Stamps* amounted to Rs. 23,65,274, or Rs. 2,67,234 more than in the preceding year. The *Income-tax*, owing to a reduction of 1 per cent. in its rate, yielded only Rs. 16,42,816, of which upwards of one-fourth was derived from official incomes and funded property.

The *Forest* receipts in 1863-64 amounted to Rs. 2,43,642, and the disbursements to Rs. 2,04,303, the net profit being thus Rs. 39,339. The progress of *Chinchona* cultivation was most satisfactory. The rate of propagation was greater than in previous years; the monthly average having been 15,326 plants, and the maximum (in February 1864) 32,408. The total number of plants produced up to the 31st May 1864 was 416,909. The first plants were planted out in August 1862, and attained heights varying from six to nine feet, with thick stems well furnished with lateral branches. The chemical analysis of the bark showed an extraordinary increase in the yield of alkaloids, the result being 6 per cent. of rough alkaloids against 4·3 per cent. in the previous year. The area already planted out in the different plantations belonging to Government was 323 acres. Plants were sold to the public at 6d. each, and upwards of 31,000 were supplied to all parts of India suited to the growth of the *Chinchona*, and to the Mauritius, New Zealand, and Java. The cultivation of *Tea* on the Neilgherries was extending. Trained manipulators were procured by Government from the North-Western Provinces. A number of Australian trees succeeded very well on the Neilgherries, where their rapid growth renders them of great value in the re-planting of denuded forests. The rules for the sale of *Waste Lands* were in operation throughout the year. In consequence of the scarcity of Surveyors sales were allowed on estimates of the area. Up to 30th September 1863, 3,845 acres were sold, and realized Rs. 1,45,803; some of the land being further subject to an annual assessment.

Four *Agricultural Exhibitions* were held two in the cattle-breeding district of Nellore and the others in Bellary and Tinnevely. The revision of the Revenue and Magisterial establishments was completed, and the District Post was placed on a more efficient footing. The working of the District Presses continued to be very satisfactory. Every Collectorate had its Gazette, in which public orders and legislative enactments, were published in English and the vernacular of the district. The local funds yielded Rs. 3,83,113 for cross roads in 1862-63.

The *Inam Commission*, organized in August 1859, up to the 30th April 1864 had confirmed 336,011 titles, besides ascertaining and recording a large number of Service Inams. Independently of the great political and social advantages of finally setting at rest all doubts connected with the tenure of five million acres, the additional revenue secured to the State annually, in commutation of its reversionary interest in these

lands, amounts (excluding Village Service Inams) to Rs. 6,20,226. The cases in which the terms of composition offered have been declined number only 6,468. The option of redeeming the annual assessment has been accepted in only 333 cases, the assessment redeemed aggregating Rs. 592. The expense of the Commission from its institution up to the 30th April 1864, has been Rs. 6,84,875, or little more than a year's income.

Survey operations were carried on in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Kurnool, the Kistna, Tinnevely, and Nellore. The survey of 980 villages, aggregating 3,572 square miles, was fully completed, and that of 153 villages, comprising 511 square miles, is in different stages of progress. The revised settlements of the districts of Trichinopoly, Kurnool proper, and the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna, were sanctioned, and they are now being introduced. The demarcation of 549 villages, comprising 2,613 square miles, was also completed, and that of 413 was in progress. The classification of 44 villages was also finished, and that of 45 was in hand.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The total sum which was available for outlay on Works was Rs. 51,36,189. Of this Rs. 27,33,036 was expended on original works and Rs. 21,29,607 on repairs. Rs. 7,07,141 was expended from local funds. In the Bellary district bricklayers' wages had risen 60 per cent., and those of coolies 100 per cent., while in Kurnool labour of every description has risen 50 per cent.

Railways.—The number of passengers, the quantities of goods, and the revenue were as follows:—

South West Line.

Passengers—1st Class	...	8,735	Rs.	71,577	10	8
Do. 2nd do.	...	79,340	,,	91,467	5	6
Do. 3rd do.	...	1,130,665	,,	8,03,199	12	2
Goods. Maunds	...	63,91,453	,,	14,54,195	8	8

North West Line.

Passengers.—1st Class	...	362	Rs.	697	15	5
Do. 2nd do.	...	2,998	,,	2,080	6	3
Do. 3rd do.	...	1,71,251	,,	65,635	8	0
Goods. Maunds	...	9,21,771	,,	68,669	3	1

175,760 more passengers were carried in 1863-64 than during the previous year, and the increase in carriage of goods amounted to 22,20,906 maunds.

The total receipts on the		S. W. L.	N. W. L.
Madras Railway were	...	Rs. 26,14,586	1,42,208
And the total expenditure	...	,, 15,59,835	73,473
Profits	...	Rs. 10,54,751	68,735

First class passengers were charged at the rate of 12 pice per mile, second at 5 and third at 3. The rate per ton of goods varied from 8 to 30 pice per mile. The working expenses per mile amounted to Rs. 2,211 on the South West Line, and Rs. 1,387 on the North West Line; maintenance of way costing Rs. 2,709 per mile on the former line, and Rs. 891 on the latter. The total expenditure from March 1853 till October 1863 was Rs. 4,34,67,652-8-10. The Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway were employed in maintaining the line between Negapatam and Trichinopoly, and in surveying the country west of the latter place, for the Erode extension. The number of passengers, the quantity of goods, and the revenue derived therefrom during 1863-64 were as follows:—

Passengers	...	303,634	Rs.	1,71,615
Goods. Maunds	...	8,56,028	,,	99,762

The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 3,01,783-6-4, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,45,786-3-5. The net profits shew an increase of Rs. 5,642 over last year. The rates charged were—passengers, 1st class, 12 pice; 2nd class, 8 pice; 3rd class, 4 pice; and goods, 1 anna per ton per mile. The maintenance of way cost Rs. 475 per mile, and working expenses Rs. 1,863. Of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company it is reported that up to the close of 1862-63 the Government had sanctioned estimates for the main canal up to the 103rd mile, and an estimate, Rs. 1,33,000, for the construction of the Somaiswarum Anicut across the Pennar at its entrance into the Nellore district. During 1863-64 estimates were sanctioned involving Rs. 11,99,268.

MARINE.—The office establishments attached to the Superintendent of Marine and Master Attendant were formed into one. The Port Funds amounted to Rs. 96,844-10-2, and the disbursements to Rs. 59,398-3-1. The total balance at the credit of the Ports was Rs. 1,66,873-6-7. Twelve wrecks occurred on and near the coasts. At Ganjam the trade increased considerably. At Bimlipatam the trade gradually increased. The tonnage of the vessels which pass through the Paumben Channel was 157,776, and the amount of Pilotage levied Rs. 17,312-10. At Cochin ship-building was still on the decline. Several vessels resorted to Narrakal during the South West monsoon of 1863, which was one of unusual violence.

FINANCIAL.—The balance available for Imperial and other purposes, after deducting the expenditure from the income, was Rs. 84,31,000:—

Statement showing the estimated and actual income and expenditure for 1863-64.

INCOME.	Budget Estimate for 1863-64.	Actual Income for 1863-64.		CHARGES.	Budget Estimate for 1863-64.		Actual Charges for 1863-64.
		Amount.	Percentage.		Amount.	Percentage.	
L.—Land Revenue, &c.							
1. Land Revenue	403,85,000	430,24,000 ^a	61.5	B. I.—Revenue Departments.	2,73,000	2,50,000	4
2. Forest Revenue	3,18,000	3,45,000	4	1. Land Revenue	47,30,000	42,50,000	6.9
3. Abkaree	35,91,000	40,56,000	58	2. Assessed Taxes	35,000	38,000	3
II.—Assessed Taxes	18,42,000	16,30,000	2.3	3. Customs	1,80,000	1,55,000	1.5
III.—Customs	17,83,000	22,92,000	12.9	4. Salt...	14,40,000	9,40,000	3
IV.—Salt	86,00,000	89,92,000	1.6	5. Stamps	1,68,000	1,47,000	3
V.—Stamps	22,00,000	23,92,000	1.6	6. Mint	2,59,000	2,86,000	5
VII.—Mint	7,09,000	11,19,000	1.6	III.—Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	38,34,000	39,98,000	6.5
X.—Law and Justice	5,55,000	4,01,000	6	IV.—Allowances to District and Village Officers	3,50,000	3,81,000	6
XI.—Police	45,000	34,000	1.6	V.—Miscellaneous Payments	2,41,000	1,35,000	2
XII.—Marine	8,000	75,000 ^b	1.6	VI.—Contingencies, Special and Temporary	296,39,000	3,09,51,000 ^a	50.3
XIII.—Public Works	4,32,000	3,65,000	3	C. Army	67,97,000	6,64,72,000	10.3
XIV.—Tributes and Contributions	34,46,000	34,46,000	4.9	E. and F. I.—Public Works	19,52,000	18,91,000	3.1
XV.—Miscellaneous Civil	8,17,000	2,85,000	3	F. II.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	38,57,000	36,45,000	5.9
Ditto Military	78,84,000	16,15,000	2.3	G. I.—Law and Justice	57,33,000	35,44,000	6.8
XVI.—Interest	30,000	45,000	1	II.—Police	8,30,000	6,91,000	1.1
Total	666,45,000	689,86,000	100	III.—Education, Science and Art	1,20,000	1,17,000 ^b	2
				IV.—Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	24,14,000	23,91,000	3.9
				V.—Superannuation and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes	1,50,000	76,000	3.9
				VI.—Marine	5,39,000	4,58,000	7
				VII.—Miscellaneous	35,000	23,000	1.1
				VIII.—Civil Contingencies, &c.	7,93,000	6,93,000	1.1
				IX.—Interest			
				X.—Total	654,37,000	615,35,010	100

^a Inclusive of Credits under Public Works Remittances.
^b Estimated Receipts.
^c 1) months' Actuals and one month's average.
^d Public Works Remittances.

The territorial receipts and charges for the past twenty-five years are quinquennially shewn below, with the percentage of increase or decrease as compared in each case with the average of the previous five years :—

RECEIPTS.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Average from 1839-40 to 1843-44	5,42,00,458	36,68,519	.....	7.2
Do. from 1844-45 to 1848-49	5,32,01,830	.....	9,98,628	1.8
Do. from 1849-50 to 1853-54	5,27,57,777	.....	4,44,053	.8
Do. from 1854-55 to 1858-59	5,65,74,544	38,16,767	.....	7.2
Do. from 1859-60 to 1863-64	6,82,65,700	1,16,91,156	.....	20.6

CHARGES.

Average from 1839-40 to 1843-44	5,25,62,218	49,95,694	.....	10.5
Do. from 1844-45 to 1848-49	5,25,51,182	.....	11,036	...
Do. from 1849-50 to 1853-54	5,02,66,585	.....	22,84,597	4.3
Do. from 1854-55 to 1858-59	6,25,95,130	1,23,28,545	.....	24.5
Do. from 1859-60 to 1863-64	6,96,41,328	70,46,198	.....	11.2
Balance on the 30th April 1863	...	...	...	Rs. 3,77,81,726
Do. do. 1864	...	...	...	„ 3,49,11,348
				<u>Rs. 28,70,378</u>

Mint.—The receipt of silver bullion during the year 1863-64 amounted to standard tolas 80,97,217-8-10, viz., silver brought to the Mint by Merchants 40,05,172-2-6; bullion transferred from the Bombay Mint 40,02,690-1-9; and silver uncurrent coin and silver medals sent from the Madras Bank and other Public Departments 89,355-4-7. One hundred and twenty-seven lakhs seventy-six thousand seven hundred and four Rupees was the total amount of silver coin remitted to the Bank of Madras or, in value, 1,20,17,228 in single Rupees, 5,21,528½ in quarter Rupees, and 2,37,948 in one-eighth Rupees. An excess of fourteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight Rupees is the profit on the operation of the bullion as here shewn. The receipts of the Mint amounted to Rs. 11,19,057-4-8, and the total expenses, including the Assay Office, to Rs. 2,78,417-11-1, shewing a clear gain of 8,40,639-9-7. The following statement exhibits the coinage of the past ten years :—

Years.	Silver.		Copper.		Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total Value.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.		
		Rupees.		Rupees.		
1854-55	49,96,170	28,68,626	60,68,284	1,27,329	110,64,454	29,95,956
1855-56	82,77,360	54,52,049	67,83,102	1,20,676	150,60,462	55,72,726
1856-57	151,31,526	86,78,139	151,29,884	2,59,435	302,61,410	89,37,575
1857-58	163,38,249	96,21,933	348,95,280	6,50,791	512,33,529	1,02,72,724
1858-59	67,63,524	48,53,440	305,25,947	5,64,131	372,89,471	54,17,572
1859-60	110,78,847	56,62,073	654,68,832	9,02,991	765,47,679	65,55,064
1860-61	66,18,483	51,34,699	723,50,400	10,22,420	789,68,833	61,57,119
1861-62	60,59,977	43,99,068	709,49,760	10,76,750	770,09,737	54,75,818
1862-63	120,54,231	67,32,248	627,65,760	9,93,280	748,09,991	77,25,328
1863-64	160,06,926	1,27,76,704	933,21,280	17,69,630	1,113,28,206	1,45,46,334

Currency.—Since the establishment of this Department under Act XIX. of 1861, Notes to the value of 1,06,85,000 Rs. have been issued. Of these, Notes to the value of 41,85,000 Rs. have been cancelled, leaving in actual circulation Notes amounting in value to Rs. 65,00,000, which is Rs. 2,00,000 more than the amount in circulation at the close of 1862-63.

POLITICAL.—The administration of Civil Justice was much improved in *Travancore* in 1863. The number of suits instituted and decided greatly increased, while their duration on the file much diminished. The duties of the Judges were re-arranged, and the appointment of a Registrar relieved the Sudder Court from much routine work. The Courts of Small Causes, newly instituted, worked well; the Civil Procedure Code was better understood, and its advantages appreciated. In *Cochin*, the Moonsiff's Courts

were increased, and the Small Cause Courts diminished. Criminal cases were more speedily disposed of, and indictments were framed so as to exclude irrelevant matter. The emancipation of slaves, a few years ago, was rendered effectual by making masters amenable to the Courts for ill-usage. Any man, be his caste what it may, is now protected in the pursuit of any lawful occupation. The impressment of labour and carts was stopped. The land revenue shewed a considerable advance, arising principally from a fair revision of the commutation rates of produce. The demand upon the land is moderate, and there is little interference with the ryot so long as he pays the assessment. The Coffee plantations in Travancore spread; the grants and applications extend over about 12,000 acres. In the hilly tracts of Cochin, upwards of 7,000 acres were granted, and applications for about 16,000 acres are in course of disposal. The foreign trade of Travancore, by land and sea, is chiefly with British India, and (excluding bullion) may be estimated at 75 lakhs of Rs., of which 55 lakhs is the value of exports, and 20 lakhs that of Imports. The abolition of the tobacco monopoly was attended with the best results, although the loss to net revenue were upwards of two lakhs of Rupees. The same measure was carried out in Cochin. The Travancore State has of late years given great encouragement to education. The number of pupils in the Government schools was about one in 1,400 of the whole population. The High School at Trevandrum contained 500 pupils. A section of 12 miles of the Victoria Canal was opened. The finances of both States were in a flourishing condition. In Travancore the receipts were Rs. 47,54,898 and the expenditure Rs. 41,40,467. In Cochin the receipts were Rs. 11,72,141 and the expenditure Rs. 10,24,162. In Travancore the Nair Brigade was reduced in strength by one European officer and about 300 men. At the close of the year, the *Carnatic Stipendiaries* in Madras numbered 1,588, and those at out-stations 352, the stipends of 139 persons having lapsed during the year, the amount of which per annum was Rs. 27,808. Ninety-eight stipends, of the annual amount of Rs. 6,598, were commuted by the grant of bonuses of Rs. 69,844. During the year the sum of Rs. 12,39,260 was applied in payment of the stipendiaries of 1801 and 1855, and Jaghiredars.

MILITARY.—The established strength of the Army, at the close of the year, was 13,796 Europeans and 34,927 Natives. The condition of the Native Army was improved, by the grant of additional pay for good conduct and length of service after six and ten years respectively, instead of after sixteen and

twenty years as formerly, and a higher rate of pay to Native Commissioned Officers, as also by a higher rate of compensation for dearth of rice within frontier to the combatant ranks. To meet the increased expenditure, the Infantry branch was reduced by four Regiments—the 18th, 42nd, 43rd and 44th. Other reductions took place. The estimated cost of the Army for the year 1864-65 is Rs. 292,93,400, exclusive of stores from England. The actual cost of the Army in 1862-63, exclusive of stores, was Rs. 3,03,25,089. A Sanitary Commission was appointed in March 1864 composed of Civil, Military, Medical and Engineer Officers, to afford assistance in all matters relating to the health of the Army, and to supervise the gradual introduction of sanitary improvements in Barracks, Hospitals, and stations, as well as in towns in proximity to Military stations. A class was formed among the European Non-Commissioned Officers of the Sappers and Miners, for instruction in photography. With an average strength of 12,015 European troops, the admissions into hospital were 16,185, and the deaths 179. The average daily sick was but little above six per cent. of strength. The “treated to strength” was 1,347 per thousand, and the mortality to strength 14 per thousand. In the Native Army the “treated in Hospital” were at the rate of 757 per thousand of strength, and the “deaths” 13 per thousand. The mortality is accounted for chiefly by the prevalence of cholera in Kamptee, Sumbulpore, and in corps in movement. Venereal disorders prevailed to a great extent. Comparing the frequency of admissions into Hospital amongst the married and single of a few stations, it is found that the proportion of the latter to the former is nearly two to one. Lock Hospitals have now been established at most stations in the Madras Presidency for upwards of four years. In the year 2,150 women were treated, of whom 11 died or 0·5 per cent.

EDUCATIONAL.—Full details will be found at page 48 of this volume.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The number of the clergy of the Church of England subject to the jurisdiction of the Diocesan, at the close of the year, was 164. Of these there were 40 on the Madras establishment of Government Chaplains; 18 receiving Government grants; 102 Missionaries (of whom 63 were Europeans and Eurasians) 39 Native Clergymen; six engaged in scholastic duties; and five retired. Of the 40 Government Chaplains, nine were absent from India on leave, and two were employed in Nagpore. Vizianagram was constituted a Chaplaincy, with

Bimlipatam and Chicacole as out-stations. Aurungabad had a Chaplain permanently appointed to it in place of Jaulna. The Bishop of Calcutta, as Metropolitan, commenced his visitation of the Diocese in St. George's Cathedral, on the 18th November, and after visiting Bombay and Ceylon, went over the Missions of Tinnevelly and Travancore, in January and February 1864, and returned by Madras to Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Medical.*—Throughout the Presidency the Civil Dispensaries, with the exception of those in the town of Madras, were to a great extent self-supporting, Government supplying only medical attendance and European medicines; while the Manargoody and Cumbaconum Hospitals, in the Tanjore district, are permanently endowed. The invested capital of the various Dispensaries, which at the beginning of the year was Rs. 17,335, was at its close Rs. 1,64,806. The building operations in the General Hospital in Madras steadily progressed; the Lying-in-Hospital daily increased in usefulness and public estimation. The Vaccination Returns were so untrustworthy that they are not given.

Emigration.—2,707 coolies were embarked for the Mauritius and 1,362 for Natal, or in all 4,069, in thirteen ships. The decrease of 596, or almost one-eighth, is to be attributed to the recruiting for French Colonies, and the general demand for labour in the country. Emigration to the French Colonies was carried on from no English port but Madras, whence 330 persons were embarked for Reunion in two vessels, and 330 for Guadaloupe in one vessel. From the French ports of Pondichery, Yanam, and Karikal 1,062 emigrants were shipped for Guadaloupe in six ships, and 1,197 for Reunion in six ships. 837 emigrants returned to Pondichery from the Colonies of Reunion, Guadaloupe, and Martinique. The mortality was low.

Presidency Municipality.—The income in 1863 was Rs. 5,83,130-14-9 and the disbursements Rs. 4,00,332-9-9. The average cost per mile for all roads repaired and reformed, was Rs. 845-10-7. The number of deaths reported was—

Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
3,571	3,417	4,870	11,858

being 2,875 less than in the preceding year. There was also a considerable falling off in the cholera cases, the number being 1,684 against 3,663 in 1862. The health of the town in general was favourable. Grants-in-aid of *Municipal Associations* worked entirely on the voluntary principle were made in 1863 64 to the amount of Rs. 22,729 to Nellore, Kurnool, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam and Vizianagram.

Observatory.—A circular room, sixteen feet in diameter, with a revolving hemispherical dome and sliding shutters, was prepared for the reception of a large equatorial telescope, ordered of Messrs. Troughton and Simms, by the Home Government, in 1861. The performance of the transit circle is by far the most satisfactory portion of the year's report. The number of complete observations registered was 2,419, being 327 more than last year, notwithstanding the deficiency of observing strength, and the interruptions from building and painting. Seventy-five observations were made upon twenty-one of the minor planets. The reductions were kept fairly up to within a few weeks of date. The Time Ball was dropped correctly on 265 days, and failed on 38—making a total of 303 days on which it was tried, with $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of failures. The extra-meridional observations were made by the Astronomer alone. The chief object in view throughout the year was the completion of the Atlas of variable stars. Observations of the changes of light of above thirty variable stars were made, and several of the minor planets were re-observed near their respective times of opposition. The planet Asia, discovered here in April 1861, was re-found at its third return to opposition in February last, and may now be considered a well known member of the solar system. A new variable star was discovered in the constellation Sagittarius on July 19th, 1863. It was then of the $8\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude, but slowly faded away until scarcely discernible, about the end of October in the same year. An extremely minute planet was detected in Cancer, on February 2nd, 1864. Three of the recently found Asteroids were, however, known to be not far off, though their positions were far too uncertain to admit of their being verified without great difficulty and loss of time. Another planet, this time undoubtedly new and brighter than most found of late years, was discovered on May 3rd 1864, in Scorpio. The name Sappho was selected, out of a list furnished by Sir John Herschel some years ago in case of any future discoveries of this nature. Meteorological and magnetical observations were taken three times daily.

Museum.—The total number of specimens added during the year was 6,893; of which 3,281 were contributed by Government, 2,025 by other Museums and the public, and 1,587 obtained by the Museum collectors and by purchase. 235,913 persons visited the Museum, rather more than half being males.

THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

THE INFLUENCE AND MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS
AS APPLICABLE TO BOMBAY.

Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government.

No. LXXVI.

THE greater part of this report, drawn up by Mr. Dalzell, Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, is devoted to an examination of the effect which the gradual destruction of forests has had on various countries from Palestine down to the United States. We learn from the earliest existing records that every country in Europe, including Iceland in which there is not now a single tree, were thickly covered with forests. Tacitus states that the sky of England, which was densely overspread with forests, was always overcast with clouds and rain, but the cold was not very great—according to Cæsar not as great as in France. In Italy the sides of the Apennines were covered with forests, and the winters were much more severe than they now are. The same was the case in Spain and Germany. Eighteen centuries ago extensive forests exerted such a strong influence on the climate, that the temperature of the coldest month was from 9° to 11° Fahr. lower than at present, and that Germany had winters like those of Western Russia. Similar and still greater alterations in temperature are linked with those depending on forests, in so far as they are attributable to the formation and preservation of flowing waters. All the rivers of Europe testify to the retreat of their contents to a lower level. In Russia the water in the rivers has decreased to a great extent, and this is attributed to the destruction of forests. In the Mauritius there has been a gradual decrease

of water coincident with the thinning of forests. In ancient times there were great forests in Judea; now there is not a trace of them. The lake of Valentia in Venezuela had decreased so much that the town of Oviedo, which was built $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from it, was found by Humboldt to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles off. The same results were found to have attended the destruction of forests in all the other countries whose records have been searched. From these and other similar facts Mr. Dalzell deduces the conclusions: *1st.*—That the *wanton* destruction of forests has entailed barrenness and aridity on countries renowned in former times for their fertility. *2nd.*—That along with woods, springs and rivulets disappear and cease to water the parched land. *3rd.*—That the actual temperature of a country is by the destruction of its forests very sensibly increased. *4th.*—That the rain gradually washing away the vegetable earth from the sides of the denuded hills renders them sterile, and the latter, no longer able to retain and regulate the flow of water that falls on their slopes, are scored by deep gullies formed by impetuous torrents, while the beds of rivers are at one time dry, and at another filled by sudden and short-lived floods.

The next question is, whether extensive clearings of forest, which embrace a wide district, cause any diminution in the fall of rain. The observations extant on the quantity of rain which falls in any particular district, of sufficient antiquity and accuracy to be worthy of confidence, are scarcely to be found out of Europe, and there, in the generality of instances, the soil was cleared before observation began. Along the whole coast of Peru there is no rain and no vegetation throughout a large circuit. The rain commences in the north of Tumbery, where extensive woods are seen; towards the east it begins in the valleys of the Cordilleras where there is abundant vegetation. There are level countries, particularly under nearly the same latitude, although the one contains a much larger extent of forests than the other, which receive about the same annual quantity of rain. In the woody plains of Bavaria and Prussia the amount of rain is on the whole scarcely greater than what falls in the plains of Champagne, which are destitute of wood. This throws a new light on the subject, and leads to the enquiry whether there is any marked difference in the fall of rain between hills and mountains clothed with forests and those entirely denuded. The lowest stratum of air contains the greatest quantity of aqueous vapour, and hence it might be expected, *ceteris paribus*, that more rain would fall on low level plains than in elevated countries. The contrary, however, is the fact.

The increase in the amount of rain is gradual as we ascend up to from 1,000 to 5,000 feet according to the latitude of the place. If mountains be protected from solar radiation by forests, and if the transpiration from an enormous leaf surface has the same cooling effect as terrestrial radiation, it stands to reason that the effect of elevation (*i. e.* the increase of rain) is still further augmented. We are thus led to the conviction that it is mainly variety of territory, table lands, and mountains whose slopes and summits are covered with wood, which encourage and keep up the annual amount of rain. As a proof of this Mr. Dalzell instances the provinces of Estramadura and Murcia in Spain where there are mountains that have been stripped of their forests, and where there is frequently now no fall of rain for 6 or 8 months, and agriculture is stopped by dry sultry weather; while in Catalonia and Valencia, which are covered with wood, there is a moist and productive soil. From these facts the conclusion drawn is "that the unforesting the slopes and summits of elevated lands does actually diminish the mean annual quantity of rain. It thus amounts almost to demonstration that forests have had and will have a material effect on the physical character of a country. The effect of thinning forests is good in a temperate climate, but in a hot one it is the reverse. The plains on the slopes of mount Atlas, the Canary Islands, the mountains of Greece and many countries formerly noted for productiveness and a numerous population, with their forests, have lost their prosperity and now suffer from dearth, drought and barrenness. Yet in the tropics there are places which would be improved by being drier, such as the marshy forests of Guiana. "But," says Mr. Dalzell, "the truth is we know little or nothing of the origin of malaria; we are certain that it cannot be attributed to growing trees, however dense." There is some reason to think that stagnant water, whether in a forest or in open country, may be one of the causes of Malaria." The practical conclusions drawn are, that when it is found necessary to denude a district of trees, either for the sake of agriculture or to destroy its unhealthiness, we should encourage the disforesting of the plains, where water may be stagnant in the soil, and discourage as much as possible the cutting of trees on the slopes of hills, more particularly if they are steep, for there water cannot rest, and we should not be improving, but rather spoiling the climate by the denudation of such places.

This rule can be with great advantage practically applied to the district of North Canara, where the forest is out of all proportion to

the population, and where it is desirable that every valley in its hills be cleared of timber. Although the complicated details of European systems of forest management are not suitable for this country, with its scattered natural forests, yet the general principles on which natural forests in all countries ought to be managed are invariable, and at the same time few and simple. Public utility is the thing first to be considered; there is a permanent necessity for the produce of forests, which, with an increasing population, will never grow less, and the first object should be to have such an extent of forest land under the absolute control of the State that the supply shall be sufficient for all wants. The second object is to prevent, as much as possible, this supply from ever failing in future. The present generation is the depository of the interests of futurity, and is entitled only to the interest. The Governments of the present resemble a person who enjoys a life-interest in a sum of money the capital of which is never to be reduced. The lesson taught by a comparison of countries in their ancient and modern condition brings forward another and important object, viz. to guard against the denudation of any particular district, so that the salutary effects on the climate and water-supplies may continue permanent. These are all the great principles that demand attention, to which may be added another subordinate to the above—that no timber tree should be cut down until it has arrived at maturity, or allowed to remain uncut after it has reached that period; thousands of trees are lost every year in India by want of attention to this rule. When a tree ceases to increase in bulk it is a certain criterion that it has arrived at maturity, and it should then be cut down, as it is on the verge of old age, for trees pass through three stages which may be compared to infancy, maturity and old age in animals. Practical commentaries on these rules are all that appear to be demanded for the guidance of those entrusted with forests. Any speculation as to how long the timber supply in the Bombay Presidency would last, if the present rate of demand were taken as a guide, would be vain, as this demand is increasing at a ratio which for future years it is impossible to calculate. The principal jungle districts form a narrow line running north and south, from which, chiefly, the inhabitants of the treeless north and east of the presidency, Cutch and Kattywar, must obtain their supplies; Bombay generally is a comparatively dry country, its forest trees are consequently much slower in growth than in the more humid parts of the peninsula; from which it is seen that there good reason for attending to the conservation of any jungle tract.

Government has acknowledged the growing scarcity of timber and firewood throughout the presidency, wherefore any scheme for limiting the extent of forest conservation, for marking off preserves and leaving the remainder of forest land without protection, must be disapproved of. Such a plan actually exists, but as yet only on paper. The wording of Government resolution No. 3514 of October 1858 would seem to imply, that the timber-covered tracts not included in these reserves, might be used for destructive cultivation (koomree or dulleran); but as Government has disapproved generally of this mode of cultivation, it would not be legitimate to infer that the reserve scheme was intended to encourage in any way the continuance of a system most injurious to any moderately-wooded country, destructive of valuable property, and tending by the production of a wretched kind of food to depress the physical energies and social well-being of the Indian labourer. In this resolution it was intimated that these reserves should be well defined, but they are so only in the village maps. The scheme would open a door to waste as well as fraud, but it is impracticable. This impracticability is one of the principal reasons of the expediency of buying up the forest rights of the numerous inamdars throughout the country, which render supervision difficult, and give the people an opportunity of plundering Government forests under the protection of inamdars' passes. Under these circumstances it is not *some* forest land that ought to be conserved, but *all*. The Government of France extend their regulations to the forests of all private proprietors, as private interests are often opposed to a country's general well-being, which has been well exemplified in the history of the teak forests in the Rutnagherry Zillah. Buying up the rights of private proprietors is, however, preferable to the French system. The smaller tracts of jungle, which it was suggested should be relieved from conservation because they sub-divided too much the attention of the Forest Department, should be regarded from a more general point of view, as making a considerable aggregate, and under proper management affording materials to the ryots, and as having a value of another kind not appreciable to the senses. There ought, therefore, to be under Government control as much forest land as is obtainable without the violation of private rights, or the restriction of legitimate cultivation. With regard to the practical measures to be adopted to prevent the supplies of forest produce from failing at a future time the suggestions are as follows:—1st.—By conserving every patch of forest in the

country. 2nd.—By cutting down old, hollow, and mature trees only. 3rd.—By a total suppression of dullee or destructive cultivation. 4th.—By putting a stop to the practice of setting fire to the brushwood on the slopes of the hills and to the jungle generally. Under this system no forest will disappear, and young trees of the same kind will spring up where the parent tree dropped its seeds; while by felling the useless kinds of wood more air and space are given to the valuable kinds, whose growth is materially accelerated. Nothing is easier than to limit the cutting down of trees to those which have reached or passed maturity. But to determine this period both judgment and experience are needed. The age at which a tree reaches maturity is different in different species, and in even the same species is greatly affected by the kind of soil it is in. A teak tree in Malabar at the age of seven years, will be of the same dimensions as one of fifteen years in Bombay.

In the Forest Department there has been a very bad practice of cutting down every year, a large number of young trees for rafters. This ought to be given up where the trees are not so close as to want thinning, which they seldom are. Though the kinds of wood used for fuel in Bombay, are inferior to those formerly sold, there has been a great rise in the price. Wood for fuel sells at Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 per candy, or Rs. 24 per ton. This rise in prices induces a hope that people will take to using coal instead of wood, and relieve the forests of the great pressure under which they have been put. Having reserved certain kinds of trees for building purposes, all other kinds, besides the branches of those reserved, are available for fuel. In keeping up a regular supply two methods present themselves for adoption. The first is to divide any given single district into twenty parts, clear all the firewood trees off one part the first year, another the second, and so on until the firewood has been carried away from all the divisions. The first will thus have had nineteen years rest, and will again be available as at the first. The second and preferable system is to cut down aged, hollow, and mature trees only, and to regulate the amount of the cutting in each particular place by the state of replenishment or otherwise of that place, on which correct local knowledge must be brought to bear. In cutting firewood departmentally, the person who contracts for the supply of the necessary labour must be fully instructed not only as to the kind of trees which are not to be cut for this purpose, but also as to the proper form into which it must be converted to meet the requirements of conveyance and of the chief markets. The wood when cut into

billets should be stacked at some convenient spot where pilfering is not likely to take place. These stacks should be all of one size, and the contract should include conveyance and stacking. The cultivation of inferior grains, such as ragee, ought to be discouraged, as there is no doubt that the moral and social well-being of those living on them has materially declined. Finally the Report condemns the practice of firing the jungles on the hills round Callian, and commends the Collector of Tanna, who is the only man that has tried to put a stop to it.

THE ALGUADA REEF, DOUBLE ISLAND, AND COCOS ISLAND LIGHTHOUSES.

1863-64.

THE report is submitted to Government by Captain N. Fraser, R. E., Superintendent of the Alguada Reef, Double and Cocos Islands Lighthouses.

Alguada Reef Lighthouse.—The stone work of this lighthouse was completed, with the exception of the parapet and the four top courses of the capital, which were on the Reef. The parapet was left at Heingyee for the purpose of having the lantern fitted to it during the S. W. Monsoon. Enclosed with the report are two lithographed drawings showing what, two years ago, Captain Fraser expected to accomplish this season, and what has actually been done. The work done fell short of the expectation by only one course, 1 foot 3 inches deep, and three courses each 1 foot in depth, or a total of 4 feet 3 inches, which, with the parapet, could be put up in 15 days, during next season, and would complete the building. During the season 1,600 tons of stone were used. The building was raised from 36 to 131 feet. The full height was to be 144 feet 3 inches to the top of the parapet. The small remaining quantity of work on the stone building would have been completed this season but, as the 71st course was being got up, on May 2nd one of the heaviest rolls that had ever been seen came on. The strongly built forges were washed away. The sea washed into the men's barracks and they had to take refuge in the lighthouse, where two floors had been prepared for an occasion of the kind. On the 4th of May 1863 it was so bad that the men could neither cook nor work.

All were got off safely. These heavy rolls occurred with more or less severity three times during the season. They come on suddenly in the finest weather and generally last 3 or 4 days. On the 11th May it was not considered safe to remain any longer on the reef during that month. A temporary lighting conductor was fixed to the head of the centre crane. Some tables, prepared by Lieut. Macneile, are appended; they show that the amount of stone in the lighthouse was 4,250 tons and the average cost per ton by private ships from Pulo Obin to Heingyee, where it had to be re-shipped for the Reef, was Rs. 24-1-7, or Rs. 1-12-8 per cubic foot, at which rate of freight cut stone could be got from Pulo Obin to Calcutta or to any other part of the Bay of Bengal. The average cost of the stone at Pulo Obin dressed was Rs. 3-4-4 per cubic foot, which gives Rs. 3-4-4 + Rs. 1-12-8 = Rs. 5-1 as the cost of granite dressed at any place in the Bay of Bengal. The average cost of *dressing* stone at Callagouk was Rs. 6-6-6 per cubic foot. It was not possible to include the quarrying, since the large sum laid out in clearing was gradually being worked off as the stone came out, but at any time it would be nearly double the cost of the Pulo Obin stone owing to the different nature of the stone and to its not splitting so fairly as the stone in the Straits. Even with the higher rate of pay of the Chinese over the Madras men, and their pay was nearly as 4 : 3, the former turned out stone more economically than the latter in the proportion of 1 : 8. There were great quantities of rubble stone both at Callagouk and Pulo Obin, which would be useful for sea walls, piers or docks in the neighbouring towns.

Double Island Lighthouse.—On the 22nd May Captain Fraser inspected the Double Island Lighthouse works, they were progressing in a very creditable manner. The lighthouse is 16 feet high. The walls of the European light-keepers' houses were up to the wall plates, the lascars' house was finished and forms a good dwelling house for the overseer. The chief difficulty with this lighthouse was landing the materials and water. The tide runs from 6 to 7 miles an hour at the spring, and is always very strong; there is a rise and fall of some 20 feet, and as there is no beach and the island is fringed with rocks, there was no protection whatever for boats. By blasting, however, and setting up a small crane, these difficulties were overcome and a small dock was formed, and, with the exception of a few things, all the materials required for completing the buildings had been landed. The supply of water was scant for the building work, and the

establishment was adapted to it. Captain Fraser did not think that the original estimate of Rs. 61,000 would be exceeded. He had no doubt that, if all went on well, both this and the Alguada Reef lighthouse might be illuminated in January 1865.

The report on the *Cocos Island Lighthouse* is by Captain Pollock, the Executive Engineer. Operations were commenced here early in March. The site is on the southern extremity of Table Island. It is pretty level, and has just enough space on it for all the proposed buildings. It is 118 feet above the highest tides. A spur running from it to the sea shore ends in an abrupt rock 12 feet above the shore, at the foot of which is the best landing place in the island, though that is but an indifferent one. The whole island is so encircled by rocks, reefs and rocky shoals, that to find any suitable landing-place at all was difficult. In order to land materials three cranes were erected, one at the water's edge, one on the rock mentioned as 12 feet high, and one half way up the abrupt declivity, whence they would be transported along a tramway which was to be laid down a distance of 1,010 feet to the lighthouse site. The clearing which had been made on the north was first joined by a rough road with that fixed upon by the lighthouse tower. This place like the rest of the Island, was covered with high male bamboos, cane, and other creepers which gave the men a good deal of trouble to clear. A rough platform 27 feet off the ground was built, the proposed buildings were marked out with pegs, and two sheds were built. Captain Pollock surveyed the Islands and levelled right across from the north clearing to the site for the lighthouse on the south. Wells were dug, but all the water was brackish and not fit to drink. Captain Pollock also explored the north end of the great Cocos, where he found a fresh water wheel which afterwards dried up. Near to this some Burmese had settled themselves, and planted plantain and other trees and vegetables. Captain Pollock's only work people were a Goung and 20 Burmese coolies, who were "without exception the most lazy batch of workmen he had ever had anything to do with."

Table Island was not only covered with jungle but it is a mass of ascents and descents, the high land being on the shore, and the hollows in the centre of the island. There were a few wild cats and numerous iguanas about. The island was infested with very large rats. There were many kinds of birds. Slipper Island is separated from Table Island by a channel 450 feet broad. It is about 65 feet high, and covered with low thorny and interlaced jungle; to the west it is very precipitous and rocky.

There was no sickness amongst the work-people. The climate appeared to be good. There was generally a nice breeze all day. The average of the thermometer was 74° at 6 A. M., 85° to 87° at 2 P. M., and 76° or 78° at 7 P. M. Between 15th March and 15th April, fourteen ships and four steamers passed by the Island during the day. The highest tidal rise on the 26th of March during the night was, 7½ feet, the ordinary rise being only 5¼ feet.

THE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING ON BUILDINGS SITUATED ON ELEVATED SITES.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. XLIV.

THIS is a collection of letters from officers in charge of different hill stations, reporting on the effects of lightning on buildings in exposed situations.

The Punjab.—The station of Dugshaie, formed in 1846, is a bleak, bare hill, of about the same elevation as Kusowlee; during a period of 13 years four accidents are recorded. The barracks struck in 1856 were provided with conductors, and two European soldiers were killed. In 1859 Simla, was equally exposed to thunderstorms. Not one house in fifty was protected by lightning conductors; almost every estate was well wooded, and accidents from lightning were less frequent than in other stations, although it contained almost more residences than all the other hill stations put together. In the stations of Dhurmsalla and Kangra no instances of injury by lightning were on record, which is ascribed to the peculiarity of their situation. They are on the slopes of a lofty mountain range, densely wooded, and the black forest, immediately above, attracts the electric fluid and forms a most efficient conductor. Colonel Ommaney thought that it was not expedient under present circumstances to incur the great expense of carrying out a systematic protection of all buildings in the hills. Colonel Rigby, with special reference to the exposed position of the barracks at Murree, would provide conductors. The Superintending Engineer of the 2nd circle thinks that the outlay, which would be incurred in giving efficient protection to all buildings in the hills, is scarcely warranted as accidents are not very numerous. He recommends the removal of the conductors at Dugshaie, which are defective. The Executive Engineer, Upper Sirhind Division,

observes that the most likely way to cause dangerous accidents is insufficient conduction, and that it would be better not to provide lightning conductors until it can be satisfactorily determined that the rules for them are strictly correct. Major Young thinks all powder-magazines should be protected. Mr. Barnes, the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, thinks trees are the most efficient conductors in the world if not too near the house. He thinks artificial conductors are generally worse than useless. Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner of the Jhelum Division, thinks that public buildings should be protected; he attributes the infrequency of accidents at Murree to the fact of many of the large houses at that station being provided with conductors. The majority are averse to the introduction of lightning conductors. The Lieutenant Governor was not, however, prepared to recommend the total abolition of conductors.

Information collected in the Madras Presidency.—On the 13th April 1859 the railway bungalow at Periyoor, in the Salem District, was utterly destroyed by lightning. There was not a tree within 300 yards of the bungalow. The rock on which it stood was granite, without much appearance of iron, and had been struck by lightning some ten years before. The bungalow was built on a mass of rock in large boulders which were covered with earth taken from a neighbouring cutting, so as to form an eminence of about 15 feet in height and 100 feet by 80 feet in extent. The formation of the western portion of Ceylon is the same as that of Western India, and in Ceylon all the lightning is negative; *i. e.* the earth is positive and the clouds negative, the lightning proceeding from the former to the latter. Mr. Fraser, District Engineer, Coimbatore, says “as regards the advantages of lightning conductors, I believe there is now no doubt in the minds of those who have considered the subject, that all high buildings of value, especially those on exposed situations, should be provided with them. Experience goes to prove that a lightning conductor will not protect a building from being struck, when a cloud, containing electricity highly intensified, passes over it; but there is no doubt that, should a stroke occur, the conductor will greatly modify its effects, and it will besides prevent accidents when the atmosphere is not so highly charged. In order to accomplish these results however, the Conductors must be skilfully devised and skilfully attached to the buildings, otherwise they may do more harm than good.”

Information collected in the Bombay Presidency.—Colonel W. Scott, Chief Engineer at the Presidency, draws at-

tention to a statement in Sir E. Tennent's account of Ceylon, and advises the planting of palm trees in the vicinity of powder magazines wherever the soil is favourable. At Belgaum three European Barracks, none of them provided with lightning conductors, had been struck by lightning during the 13 years previous to 1860. The Horse Artillery, Wanowree and Ghoseporee Barracks at Poona, have frequently been struck, although there is no reason to believe that the ground occupied by them should be liable to be struck by lightning. Lieutenant Colonel G. Munbee says—"I have watched the effect of storms, and fully believe that if a house has been struck once, the same cause which attracted the lightning once may very likely do so again, although it may be impossible to explain the cause of attraction; therefore, if I lived in a house that had been struck by lightning, I would put up a lightning conductor." Two accidents on the plain of Malligaum, in which height and elevation could have had nothing to do, are detailed. There are two remarkable things connected with the accidents at Poona—the first is that the buildings struck do not occupy the highest points, for there are many buildings, public and private, contiguous to the Horse Artillery Barracks, and much higher, that have not suffered. Another point is the apparent exemption of the Barracks at Kirkee from accidents by lightning. At first sight it appears that the higher positions are not only not more liable to accidents from lightning, but that they possess almost an immunity from it. Lieutenant Colonel Munbee says,—“my experience of stations, both in the Hills and Plains, embraces almost every one in the Bombay Presidency, and some beyond it; and I really do not remember having ever seen thunderstorms to be compared with those at Poona and Dharwar in frequency, intensity, or in the accidents caused, at any of the Hill stations.” In Mahableswhur one serious accident was known of. The Government bungalow was destroyed and the treasure melted. In the stations of Poorundhur and Mount Aboo no serious accident has occurred within the memory of the present generation. The reason suggested for this immunity on Mount Aboo is the existence of a number of sharp peaks which act as conductors to the heavily charged clouds, before they approach too near to the inhabited plateaux. Mr. Stewart Gordon, writing from Dharwar, says,—“trees and elevated places are found to be most exposed to lightning. But to these the natives add other fancies. The District Officers report that places where snakes are concealed, or where pregnant women and new-born infants are, are chiefly liable to be struck by

lightning." Mr. Tucker, Collector of Rutnagiree, says buildings on elevated sites and particular spots have not been observed to be peculiarly liable to be struck by lightning; it would seem to fall indiscriminately on elevated spots and trees, and on plains, men walking, cattle grazing, and huts in villages. This information, however, can only be held to represent the impressions on the point of the best informed natives.

Order.—The correspondence results in the following order of Government. "All important buildings, such as barracks, at Hill stations, should be provided with Lightning Conductors, unless the Local Authorities are satisfied, from actual experience or otherwise, that the buildings are in such a position as to be protected by some more prominent object or not likely to be struck by lightning."

TRADE OF THE MADRAS TERRITORIES.

1863-64.

THE Report consists exclusively of tables. The External Commerce by Sea is seen from the following abstract :—

IMPORTS.	Private Trade.	On account of Government.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise	3,84,68,384	.....	3,84,68,384
Stores, &c. ... ..	.....	17,97,089	17,97,089
Treasure	3,16,45,985	44,30,000	3,60,75,985
Total	7,01,14,369	62,27,089	76,341,458
EXPORTS.			
Merchandise	8,77,56,885	.....	8,77,56,885
Stores, &c. ... ..	.....	21,241	21,241
Treasure	63,36,284	1,60,03,000	2,23,39,284
Total	9,40,93,169	1,60,24,241	11,01,17,410
RE-Exports.			
Merchandise	17,35,648	.....	17,35,648
Grand Total	16,59,43,186	2,22,51,330	18,81,94,516

This trade was thus distributed according to the several districts of the Presidency, and yielded the following amounts of duty.

Districts.	Imports.			Exports.			Re-Exports.	
	Merchan- dize.	Treasure.	Duty.	Merchan- dize.	Treasure.	Duty.	Merchan- dize.	Duty.
Ganjam	97,937	50,000	3,317	18,41,195	10,000	38,628	Rs. 5,616	Rs.
Vizagapatam	4,93,017	5,85,700	2,704	18,52,304	3,44,045	28,134	3,679	
Godavery	5,00,874	2,88,125	6,263	43,47,649	1,55,080	27,119	447	
Kistna	5,74,145	39,650	1,331	10,99,876	84,550	9,556		
Nellore	1,04,102	.....	16	13,449	47,800	382		
Port St. George	2,60,13,364	2,12,23,822	10,36,167	4,32,46,017	1,28,35,149	1,76,251	9,39,529	113
South Arcot	1,37,358	55,735	13,096	9,86,944	6,000	37,620	345	
Tanjore	16,57,091	14,93,975	1,12,386	43,43,863	20,00,000	1,92,424	34,525	
Madura	3,98,330	.....	29,609	5,43,489	.....	20,169	1,059	12
Tinnevely	9,62,333	53,50,669	36,889	97,84,436	42,07,300	12,394	23,445	
South Canara	15,68,422	11,42,866	8,125	41,74,116	7,11,498	46,800		
Malabar	77,58,500	58,45,443	25,353	1,60,64,788	19,37,862	1,30,103	7,27,003	
Total	4,02,65,473	3,60,75,985	12,75,206	8,77,78,126	2,23,39,284	7,19,580	17,35,648	125

The grand total of Rs. 18,81,94,516 shows an increase over the previous year of Rs. 5,65,31,441 thus divided according to merchandise and treasure.

	1862-63.	1863-64.
Merchandise	9,50,85,634	12,97,79,247
Treasure	3,65,77,441	5,84,15,269
Grand Total	13,16,63,075	18,81,94,516

The value of *Imports* from the United Kingdom was Rs. 2,08,01,069 of which Rs. 46,30,490 was treasure. The following were the chief articles :—

	1862-63.	1863-64.
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
<i>Apparel.</i> —Boots and Shoes ..	Rs. 16,649	Rs. 17,827
Buttons	1,309	807
Gloves	8,396	7,651
Gold and Silver Lace and Thread ...	3,11,123	2,83,987
Haberdashery	44,340	65,046
Hats and Caps	22,222	24,528
Hosiery	34,623	20,554
Millinery	2,24,045	3,17,030
Wearing Apparel	1,56,040	1,93,594
Do. Military	36,659	28,971
<i>Arms and Ammunition</i>	53,502	50,711
<i>Books and Stationery.</i> —Books—British ...	1,46,585	1,49,000
Gilt and Colored Papers	5,884	4,974
Prints and Engravings	3,025	2,602
Stationery	2,32,669	2,93,102
<i>Carriages</i>	5,979	7,755
<i>Chalk</i>	835	1,230
<i>Chemicals</i>	500	837
<i>Coach Furniture</i>	7,277	16,562
<i>Coal and Coke</i>	1,03,030	1,68,331
<i>Cotton Goods.</i> —Twist and Yarn, British ...	14,34,545	22,30,879
Thread	13,993	5,645
Piece Goods, Dyed	3,04,807	5,50,796
Do. Printed	9,68,404	9,93,739
Do. Plain	8,15,968	17,24,057
<i>Drugs.</i> —Copperas or Sulphate of Iron ...	5,303	2,427
Sulphate of Copper ..	2,270	2,039
Sulphuric Acid	2,338	2,128
Other Sorts	20,806	14,925
<i>Glassware.</i> —Bottles	1,878	2,155
Other Sorts	1,08,638	1,19,961
<i>Grocery</i>	5,001	7,454
<i>Guano</i> ... ..	.....	6,043
<i>Machinery</i>	1,39,398	86,505
<i>Malt Liquors</i> —Private	5,06,995	6,28,568
<i>Malt Liquors</i> —on Govt. account ..	3,99,640	2,77,730

	1862-63.	1863-64.
	Value.	Value.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Manufactured Metals.—Brassware</i> ...	2,044	1,976
Copperware ...	5,119	3,210
Cutlery ...	22,792	30,500
Hardware ...	1,09,194	1,74,565
Ironware ...	22,688	15,749
Platedware ...	31,349	53,241
Silverware ...	2,443	4,692
Silver Plate ...	5,659	2,095
Tinware ...	4,020	1,899
Types—Printing ...	15,926	16,294
Other Sorts ...	12,342	13,589
Medicines ...	26,522	33,586
<i>Metals.—Copper.—Bolt and Ingot</i> ...	10,698	1,79,077
Sheet ...	52,320	64,115
Sheathing ...		
<i>Metals.—Iron.—Bar and Bolt</i> ...	3,75,924	6,44,229
Corrugated and Galvanized ...	.....	65,678
Hoop ...	10,025	40,476
Nails ...	3,357	6,992
Rod ...	13,065	19,693
Screws ...	2,386	3,399
Sheet ...	38,080	99,095
Swedish ...	7,746	6,502
Wire ...	4,074	5,014
<i>Metals.—Steel</i> ...	14,910	34,381
Spelter ...	25,822	24,284
Tin plates ...	29,979	37,354
Lead Pig ...	4,416	7,287
Do. Sheet ...	233	1,981
Brass Sheet ...	4,816	1,662
Do. Wire ...	6,931	8,170
Yellow Metal ...	2,04,107	5,94,155
Do. Sheathing ...	13,991	10,135
Quicksilver ...	20,477	14,226
Zinc and Zinc Sheet ...	.....	10,764
Other Sorts ...	5,492	5,379
Military Stores ...	19,37,854	12,17,108
<i>Perfumery.—Eau-de-cologne</i> ...	4,287	3,796
Other Sorts ...	27,854	29,832
Photographic apparatus ...	11,781	13,485
Do. Chemicals ...	2,700	1,742
Precious Stones of all sorts ...	2,425	6,600
<i>Provisions.—Barley</i> ...	1,982	400
Confectionery ...	17,953	20,147
Flour ...	8,895	6,639
Fresh ...	1,197	2,170
Salted ...	16,673	16,600
Other Sorts ...	21,503	27,683
Railway Stores ...	9,26,179	21,14,388
Saddlery ...	40,256	48,258
Seeds of all Sorts ...	3,415	4,198

	1862-63.	1863-64.
	Value.	Value.
<i>Spirits.</i> —Brandy ...	Rs. 1,42,367	Rs. 1,36,583
Gin ...	93,521	73,165
Rum ...	2,079	4,266
Whiskey ...	2,730	6,641
Other Sorts ...	310	1,616
Tea ...	315	842
Tobacco—Manufactured ...	6,636	2,038
Toys ...	24,205	23,201
Trunks and Boxes ...	1,611	3,135
Umbrellas ...	6,054	7,439
Wax and Wax Candles ...	47,052	59,743
<i>Wines.</i> —Cape ..	7,228	21,002
Champagne ...	39,305	52,658
Cherry Brandy ...	1,176	613
Claret—English ...	17,292	32,562
Curacao ...	785	2,207
Ginger ...	14,275	24,337
Hock ...	898	3,696
Lisbon ...	419	438
Madeira ...	8,588	7,997
Moscelle ...	9,022	18,820
Noyeau ...	235	248
Port ...	55,742	1,14,158
Sherry ...	1,96,323	1,92,781
Cider and Perry ...	3,885	2,033
Other Sorts ...	13,183	38,326
The <i>Exports</i> to the United Kingdom amounted to Rupees		
5,47,96,422 and were—		
<i>Apparel.</i> —Millinery ...	1,211	2,328
Wearing ...	993	1,676
Books ...	4,210	3,764
Cabinet Ware... ..	2,347	3,272
Coffee ...	21,91,497	31,30,925
Cotton Wool ...	2,16,27,173	3,87,07,488
Cotton Goods—Piece Goods, Dyed ...	5,11,922	2,30,697
<i>Drugs.</i> —Gallnuts ...	2,373	11,457
Myrabolanes ...	4,575	23,426
Nuxvomica ...	2,017	1,329
Senna ...	47,883	25,680
Other Sorts ...	5,092	14,255
<i>Dyes.</i> —Indigo ...	49,82,391	36,22,624
Turmeric ...	.....	6,249
Fishmaws ...	3,316	351
Fruits and Nuts—Cocoanuts ...	.....	543
Grain—Rice... ..	2,78,963	3,83,395
<i>Hides.</i> —Tanned ...	10,51,967	12,77,070
Untanned ...	94,934	1,42,423
<i>Horns.</i> —Buffaloe ...	49,462	47,730
Bullock ...	.....	1,673
Deer ...	15,088	22,932
Ivory and Elephant's Teeth ...	1,400	2,775
Ivory and Horn Ware ...	3,162	2,406

	1862-63.	1863-64.
	Value.	Value.
Jewellery of Sorts	Rs. 10,810	Rs. 4,888
<i>Metals.</i> —Iron Pig	11,520	.....
Do. Old	.....	1,293
Molasses or Jagree	2,24,129	7,09,780
Military Stores	.....	2,348
<i>Naval Stores.</i> —Coir and Coir Rope	3,45,405	3,44,130
Hemp	10,100	12,248
Other Sorts	.....	1,591
<i>Oils.</i> —Castor	16,303	21,259
Cocoanut	18,66,402	26,29,806
Fish	2,756	1,25,214
Lamp	20,491	29,959
Manilla	29,816	1,50,800
Other Sorts	54	198
Oilman's Stores	7,735	6,593
Pictures and Portraits	465	3,407
<i>Precious Stones.</i> —Pearls	5,590	18,375
Rubies	630	.....
Other Sorts	40,000	2,000
<i>Provisions.</i> —Arrow-root	.....	1,193
Fresh	1,955	.....
Other Sorts	2,523	124
Saltpetre	93,326	58,510
<i>Seeds.</i> —Castor	3,780	.....
Gingely	1,52,602	2,25,785
Lamp Oil	24,111	.....
Linseed	2,681	12,685
Manilla	47,849	1,11,664
Mustard	87,667	1,50,647
Niger	49,060	1,99,200
Valasaloo	26,994	5,352
Other Sorts	351	33
Shawls—Cashmere	1,103	510
Ship Stores	5,204	434
<i>Spices.</i> —Cardamums	22,667	42,067
Cinnamon	3,214	292
Ginger	59,895	81,732
Mace	.....	1,102
Nutmegs	.....	5,200
Pepper	47,269	10,352
Do. White	.....	3,575
<i>Spirits.</i> —Rum	13,990	40,843
Sugar	14,17,066	18,22,917
<i>Tobacco.</i> —Manufactured	139	411
Unmanufactured	.....	7,595
Toys	1,749	2,382
Wax and Wax Candles	5,042	33,631
<i>Woods.</i> —Red...	1,37,806	1,85,000
Sapan	.....	5,443
Woolen—Carpets	3,071	4,720
Sundries	18,272	52,546
Total Merchandize	3,57,03,468	5,47,96,402

The *Re-Exports* to the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 3,34,121. The rest of the Trade was with the following places.

<i>Non-Indian Ports.</i>	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>	<i>Re-exports.</i>
Aden	1,250	19,589	.....
Australia	17,075	4,64,733	.....
America	90,133	1,12,203	.....
Arabian Gulf	71,696	4,73,811	18,922
Bourbon	5	89,583	40
Cape of Good Hope	39,102	8,205	150
Ceylon	1,14,53,341	74,68,959	1,73,105
China	1,64,661	66,418	.....
France	34,80,704	76,84,138	24,585
Laccadive Islands	1,14,571	21,980	10,622
Maldivo Islands	14,402	3,143	998
Mauritius	8,04,445	6,14,976	13,695
New South Wales	18,80,848	1,69,319	.....
Nicobar Islands	375	1,583	44
Penang, Singapore and Malacca	16,75,383	5,34,246	40,596
Persian Gulf	21,382	1,59,562	3,409
Port Natal	Nil.	36,735	560
Sumatra	1,38,833	3,514	.....
Turkey	20,914	3,07,986	.....
West Indies ... ..	... ..	51,540	1,300
<i>Indian Ports.</i>			
Akyab	2,84,457	72,935	.....
Arakan	2,23,978	2,54,269	1,729
Balasure	6,27,411	97,315	164
Bassein	97,780	44,104	.....
Bombay	1,38,85,043	2,40,02,483	2,18,587
Calcutta	1,73,71,063	88,08,756	6,36,205
Chittagong	5,96,055	2,79,765	2,955
Concan	2,92,843	7,74,905	8,170
Cutch	37,742	7,84,986	2,259
Goa	2,04,491	6,03,038	.....
Guzerat	8,491	86,105	600
Indian French Ports	4,31,632	3,01,478	70,089
Moulmein	8,39,049	2,99,709	3,933
Rangoon	37,78,781	3,45,113	25,904
Scinde	2,57,252	155,526	4,246
Travancore	1,40,201	1,18,206	1,39,672

Comparative tables of the trade of the Presidency since 1854-55 will be found at page 129 of this Volume.

The following shews the *Tonnage*

ARRIVALS.	Total Foreign Ports.		Total Indian or Home Ports.		Total Ships and Tonnage arrived.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
SQUARE RIGGED.						
Steamers under British Colors ...	70	61,351	163	1,07,443	233	1,71,794
French do. ...	12	10,884	12	10,890	24	21,774
Ships under British Colors	1,383	2,65,271	237	82,754	1,620	3,48,025
American do. ...	10	9,645	3	2,273	13	11,918
Arab do. ...	6	2,528	4	2,230	10	4,758
Danish do. ...	2	727	1	222	3	949
French do. ...	40	17,203	85	35,990	125	53,193
German do. ...	1	703	...	...	1	703
Hamburg do. ...	5	2,350	...	...	5	2,350
Hanoverian do. ...	1	224	...	...	1	224
Belgian do. ...	1	730	...	...	1	730
Portuguese do. ...	1	260	...	...	1	260
Swedish do. ...	1	736	1	327	2	1,063
Total Square Rigged...	1,533	3,75,612	506	2,42,129	2,039	6,17,741
NATIVE CRAFT.						
Under British Colors ...	1,365	60,248	3,635	1,70,915	5,000	2,31,163
Arab do. ...	24	1,674	113	14,460	137	16,134
Dutch do. ...	...	...	83	3,440	83	3,440
French do. ...	...	...	19	130	19	130
Portuguese do. ...	...	...	269	5,344	269	5,344
Native do. ...	86	4,535	138	11,909	224	16,444
Total Native Craft ...	1,475	66,457	4,257	2,06,198	5,732	2,72,655
Total Square Rigged and Native Craft ...	3,008	4,42,069	4,763	4,48,327	7,771	8,90,396

of the Port of Madras—

DEPARTURES.	Total Foreign Ports.		Total Indian or Home Ports.		Total Ships and Tonnage depart- ed.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
SQUARE RIGGED.						
Steamers under British Colors	62	59,176	193	1,26,136	255	1,85,312
French do.	11	9,434	12	10,890	23	20,324
Ships under British Colors	1,498	3,00,851	289	1,03,630	1,787	4,04,481
American do.	2	1,599	11	9,933	13	11,532
Arab do.	8	4,120	4	1,493	12	5,613
Danish do.	2	1,011	2	444	4	1,455
Dutch do.	1	505	...	...	1	505
French do.	103	47,127	23	9,154	126	56,281
Hamburg do.	3	706	...	...	3	706
Hanoverian do. ... ..	...	...	1	860	1	860
Portuguese do. ... ..	...	...	1	260	1	260
Russian do. ... ..	...	...	1	838	1	838
Swedish do. ... ..	...	...	1	736	1	736
Total Square Rigged...	1,690	4,24,529	538	2,64,374	2,228	6,88,903
NATIVE CRAFT.						
Under British Colors	1,756	74,957	3,628	1,57,659	5,384	2,32,616
Arab do.	102	11,442	15	1,746	117	13,188
Dutch do. ... ..	...	...	172	9,921	172	9,921
French do. ... ..	...	...	17	116	17	116
Portuguese do. ... ..	...	...	276	5,353	276	5,353
Native do.	101	6,049	99	8,530	200	14,579
Total Native Craft	1,959	92,448	4,207	1,83,325	6,166	2,75,773
Total Square Rigged and Native Craft	3,649	5,16,977	4,745	4,47,699	8,394	9,64,676

THE COLONIZATION OF MANDER DEO.

MAY 1864.

Bombay Government Records, No. LXXXV. New Series.

IN the spring of 1863 the Governor of Bombay and the Commander-in-Chief visited Mander Deo for the purpose of inspecting the place. A report of the Quarter Master General of the Army of June 1862, had expressed the belief that the Mander Deo plateau itself, and its continuation westward to Erowla and eastward to Ballaghur, a distance of between three and four miles either way, would prove of greater use than the mere temporary purposes of a hot weather retreat demand. It was anticipated that its position with reference to Poona, and its proximity to the new trunk line between that place and Sattara, its moderate rain-fall, the excellent nature of the soil, and the abundance of good water, would fit it for the permanent residence of Europeans and Eurasians who might be encouraged to establish farms. Shortly after this visit a resolution was passed, which recommended the improvement of the road between Bhoze and Waeze, and the erection of a small pukka bungalow on the table-land. Two experienced visitors who recently examined this plateau, thought that the rain-fall on the plateau itself was too light for the cultivation of coffee, except on the basis of irrigation during the hot months, but one of them pointed out the Erowla spur as promising well for the culture of coffee without irrigation. Mander Deo itself and its vicinity appeared to afford good prospect of tea being cultivated with success. A number of coffee plants, which were planted here a little before the hot season, were flourishing very well under occasional irrigation. The natives are quite willing to dispose of their fields at a fair price. The best land for building purposes realises about Rs. 50 an acre. The first bungalows at Mander Deo were under construction at the date of this report. Two bungalows besides the travellers' were being built, by persons who had purchased a little land in the hope of communication with Poona being established. In consequence of the annual prevalence of cholera in the Waeze and Shirwul valleys, many travellers apply for information and assistance to enable them to avoid these districts. As yet the lines connecting Mahableschwur with Mander Deo, and the latter with the new Poona and Sattara trunk line at Kam Thurrec were mere trial paths, about 6 feet

in width, practicable for palkees, horses, and mules, but not for elephants or laden camels. It was hoped that in time these would be widened to 16 or 18 feet, when they would be fit for wheeled carriages of all kinds. At first there were great difficulties in building, partly owing to the coldness of the climate, but these had been in a great measure overcome. The second work executed was a trial path from Mander Deo to the town of Waee. The Collector of the District recommended an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to be made by Government as a contribution towards a station fund, as was done in the case of Punchgunny. The question of the establishment to be kept in the Mander Deo bungalow remained for the decision of Government.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM AND AGRI-
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN
INDIA.

1863.

Bombay Government Records, No. LXXXIII., New Series.

THIS report is drawn up by Dr. G. Birdwood, Curator of the Central Museum and Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India.

Museum.—This report is for the 18 months ending on the 31st December 1863. It was intended after 18 months more to take the Government collection, (then in the Town Hall) to the Victoria and Albert Museum, which was being built in the Victoria Gardens. An agreement was made between the two abovementioned institutions that the Committee's Museum should be built on a portion of the Mount Estate, made over to the Society by Government, for the purpose of laying it out as a botanical and economic garden. The Committee was thus enabled to lay out their whole fund on the Victoria and Albert Museum; the Victoria Gardens, for which the public had also subscribed to the Committee's Fund, being provided for independently by the Agri-Horticultural Society. The first stone of the Museum was laid by Sir Bartle Frere on the 19th November 1862. On the same day Lady Frere opened the Victoria Gardens, which had been commenced on the 27th July in the same year. The new Museum was founded by the people of

Bombay as a memorial of the transfer of India to the direct sovereignty of the British Crown, and of their devotion to the person and rule of Her Majesty. On the death of the Prince Consort, the Committee associated the name of His Royal Highness with that of Her Majesty, by designating the building "The Victoria and Albert Museum." The Museum when completed was to be handed over to Government for the accommodation of the Government collection, when the design of the Government Central Museum will be lost in that of the Victoria and Albert Museum; all additions made to the Museum, as well as the present collection, and the building itself, will be Government property. The building is 173 feet long by 84 feet broad and 47 high, except at the corners, where it rises to 66 feet. The body is in two stories, the corners in three stories. It is built solidly of stone, and is in the Palladian style. The garden in which it stands is above 33 acres in extent, and is intended to illustrate the botany of India, and the economic vegetation of India and of the countries in commerce with Bombay. The garden is to have a clock-tower, a statue of the Queen and two fountains, and it will be ornamented in the usual style of public gardens. Mr. Cursetjee Furdonjee Paruck offered to endow a Professorship of Economic Science in connection with the Victoria and Albert Museum; he gave Government the alternative of it administering the fund (Rs. 75,000) themselves, or placing it under the trust of the University. Government at once offered it to the University, which recommended that the professorship should be permanently conjoined with the curatorship; that the latter should remain a Government appointment; and that the duty of the professorship, as apart from that of the curatorship, should be original inquiry, and not teaching; and they suggested that either the University should exercise the patronage of the conjoined appointment, or that Government should appoint the professor as well as the curator, the University confining itself to drawing up the rules defining the duties of the professor. The appointment on each vacancy will be advertised through Europe, and the incumbent thus selected is sure to prove equally acceptable to Government and the University. The appointment was made worth Rs. 1,000 a month. Dr. Birdwood "felt jealous that the endowment had departed from the Museum to gild the University." The donations made to the Museum during the past 18 months were very valuable, amongst these Colonel Playfair sent a large collection of fishes from Zanzibar, with a scientific catalogue; he also presented to the Victoria Gardens several rare African plants. The Rao of Cutch gave to the Museum

his contributions to the International Exhibition of 1862. In the autumn of 1862 Dr. Birdwood published a "Catalogue of Bombay Products," on which he had been engaged for six years. The object of this work was, by a comparison of authorities, to identify and verify as accurately as possible the sources of the vegetable products of that Presidency. In 1863 an order was sent to Dr. Birdwood to send Rs. 5,000 worth of Bombay products to the Lahore Exhibition. At a general meeting of the "Victoria Museum and Gardens" Committee, held on the 30th January 1862, it was decided to solicit Her Majesty's permission for associating with her name that of the Prince Consort in the proposed Institution, under the name of "The Victoria and Albert Museum," and the following letter, dated Osborne, 21st December 1861, from Sir C. B. Phipps to Mr. C. W. Dilke, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Horticultural Society, was read—"The Queen has directed me to inform you, that it is Her Majesty's wish that the Horticultural Gardens should be considered as under her peculiar and personal patronage and protection. The only consolation that Her Majesty can hope to find for the rest of her life, under her bitter and hopeless bereavement, is to endeavour to carry out the wishes and intentions of her beloved husband. The Queen well knows the deep interest that he took in this undertaking, and would wish to have periodical reports sent to Her Majesty of the progress and proceedings of the Society."

The Agri-Horticultural Society.—During the year 1863, 52 new members of this Society were elected, 3 members resigned and 3 became non-paying on retiring from the country, leaving a total of 135 paying members. The receipts for the year were, Rs. 50,037-9-2, and the expenditure Rs. 24,537-15-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,499 9-8 in favour of the Society. Of the receipts Rs. 17,000 were for the special purpose of building a clock-tower, and Rs. 4,002 were collected by public subscription on account of the memorial building of the opening of the Garden. The available balance, therefore, was Rs. 5,505-13-5, or nearly five times the amount of the balance in previous years. There remained outstanding subscriptions to the Garden amounting to Rs. 3,375 and a donation of Rs. 500 from Khunderao, Guicowar. The receipts for seeds from Europe were Rs. 3,215-8-2 against Rs. 3,071-6-9 in the previous year. In 1862 the receipts amounted to only Rs. 229-15-0. It seemed therefore that the limit of demand had been reached, but the fact was that transit beyond the Presidency was so uncertain and expensive that the market

was restricted to the Presidency. The receipts from membership were Rs. 1,789 against Rs. 1,039 in 1862. The receipts from the sale of Garden produce were Rs. 2,093-6-0 against Rs. 1,714-15-5 in 1862. The greatest donation of the year was the gift of Vehar water to the Society by the Municipal Commissioners. Rs. 14,880 were subscribed by the People of Bombay for the general improvement of the Gardens. Khunderao, Guicowar, in addition to his subscription of Rs. 5,000, ordered a statue of the Queen to be placed on the Parell roadside in front of the Museum.

A large number of plants was exported gratis to Bagdad for the Pacha, to Cairo for Prince Halim Pacha, to Zanzibar for Colonel Playfair, and to Liverpool for the Royal Botanical Garden. Plants and seeds were imported gratis from Mrs. Tyreman, Liverpool, and Colonel Playfair, Zanzibar. The imported vegetables were very favourably reported on by constituents; only five persons out of the whole number made any complaints. The entrance to the Gardens from the Parell Road was completed. At the head of the Garden an exotic border was laid. Before the Garden site in front of the Museum a bed for naturalised plants was laid out. Kirkee Garden was sold to Government in April 1864 for Rs. 5,000, on the condition that it could be repurchased for the same sum at any time. A site was selected at Karwar of about 13 acres between Beitcul and the open sea. Mr. Falke, the Superintendent of Parell Garden, was sent to Ootacamund in order to import some Cinchonas to the different stations in the Presidency.

During the year only 44 members were added to the Society. Dr. Birdwood says that every respectable resident in Bombay ought to join the Society, and that it is not fair that any respectable permanent resident should daily walk in the Garden without becoming a member, which, however, is done. Of all the donations to the Society during the year only Rs. 25 were subscribed by the English community.

THE DOCKYARD AND SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENTS.

1863-64.

Sea-going Steamers.—At the beginning of the year there were five sea-going steamers attached to the Presidency, the Arracan, Australian, Proserpine, Sydney, and Feroze. But

at the close there was only the *Arracan*. The floating sanitarium *Bentinck* was moored on the 21st April 1863 at Diamond Harbour, equidistant from each shore, and protected by the Diamond Sand from the heavy sea of the S. W. Monsoon. On the 14th May following the first batch of Invalids arrived, and from that date the average number of men on board daily was about 55. There were two sailing transports, the *Sesostris* and *Tubal Cain*.

Inland Navigation.—On the 1st May 1863 the Ganges Flotilla consisted of 10 Steamers, exclusive of Gun Boats and Ferry Boats and 11 Troop and Cargo Boats, besides two new Flats on the stocks. Three steamers and seven barges and gun-boats were sold during the year.

Kidderpore Dockyard.—The establishment cost in monthly salaries for the Superintendent and his office, Rs. 1,555; for the Naval Storekeeper Rs. 1,815; for the Builder and Surveyor Rs. 1,456 and for the Chief Superintending Engineer Rs. 1,236. The value of the floating stock on the books of the Naval Storekeeper at the close of the official year was Rs. 49,58,603, that of the dead stock was Rs. 64,903.

The *Supervisor of the Ganges Works* states that the past season had not been marked by the success he anticipated in his projects for removing all obstructions to free navigation on the Ganges between Seeniah and Allahabad, a distance of 350 miles. The Ganges attained its highest rise on the 21st August 1863, when by the gauge kept at Mirzapore the river stood at 38.3 above its lowest level, being 2.10 in excess of the preceding year. In the Bengal Presidency there were 51 inland steamers and 56 barges employed from time to time on such of its rivers as seemed most remunerative to their owners.

The Report urges the construction of a large graving dock within the Government premises for vessels of Her Majesty's Navy and of the Indian Government. When the *Himalaya* was in Calcutta during the Mutiny, it was anxiously desired to dock her, but there was then no dock large enough to receive her. Transports of the *Himalaya* class are about to be built for the relief of troops between England and India by the Overland route; two of these steamers to be stationed at Suez. It may be intended that, as a rule, these transports shall ply between Suez and Bombay, but should they come to Calcutta occasionally, which with troops on board for Bengal may be very probable, they would most likely require docking.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

1863-64.

THE following Acts were passed by the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations during the year 1863-64.

Act XXIV. of 1863 (an Act to amend Act I. of 1863, to define the jurisdiction, and to regulate the procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature in British Burmah, and to provide for the extension of certain Acts to the said Territory.)

Act XXV. of 1863 (an Act to empower Judges of the High Court and other Authorities at Fort William in Bengal to direct convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or the Great Jail of Calcutta, and to authorise the transfer of prisoners, in certain cases, from the House of Correction to the Great Jail, and from the Great Jail to the House of Correction.)

Act XXVI. of 1863 (an Act to amend Act XI. of 1862, to amend Act X. of 1860, to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on goods imported or exported by Sea.) This Act was passed to reduce, after the 15th of May 1863, the Customs Duties levied, under Act XI. of 1862, on Iron, on Wines, and Liqueurs, and on Porter, Ale, Beer, Cider, and other fermented liquors, when imported by sea.

Act XXVII. of 1863 (an Act to further amend Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices) and to amend Act XXXIX. of 1860, (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860,) and Act XVI. of 1862, (to limit in certain cases the amount of assessment to the Duties chargeable after the thirty-first day of July 1862, under Act XXXII. of 1860 and Act XXXIX. of 1860, and otherwise to modify the said Acts.) This Act was passed to reduce the duty of three per cent. levied under Act XXXII. of 1860 (for imposing duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades and offices) and under Act XXXIX. of 1860 (to amend Act XXXII. of 1860) to two per cent., from the 31st of July 1863.

Act XXVIII. of 1863 (an Act to remove doubts as to the operation of Act X. of 1862 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp Duties) in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, between the first day of November 1862 and the first day of January 1863, and respecting the rate of Exchange for payment of Stamp Duties, in the Currency of India in the said Settlement.)

Act XXIX. of 1863 (an Act to declare the receipts of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay to be sufficient in lieu of the receipts of the Sub-Treasurers of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, respectively.)

Act XXX. of 1863 (an Act to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to enquire into certain claims against the late Native Government of Oudh.)

Act XXXI. of 1863 (an Act to give effect to the publication of certain orders and other matters in the Gazette of India.)

Act XXXII. of 1863 (an Act to continue in force Act XX. of 1862 (to provide for the levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to suspend the operation of certain Sections of Act VIII. of 1859 in the said High Court.)

Act I. of 1864 (an Act to bring the Jagheers of Poorwah and Khuddee, in the District of Banda, under the operation of the General Regulation.)

Act II. of 1864 (an Act to provide for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden.)

Act III. of 1864 (an Act to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners.)

Act IV. of 1864 (an Act to give validity to certain proceedings of the Court of Small Causes of Kurrachee.)

Act V. of 1864 (an Act to give validity to the extension of the Code of Civil Procedure to the Province of Scinde, from the 1st day of January 1862.)

Act VI. of 1864 (an Act to authorise the punishment of Whipping in certain cases.) Regulation II. of 1834 abolished corporal punishment in Bengal except as a means of enforcing jail discipline, though it continued to be a legal punishment in Madras and Bombay, and might be inflicted on Europeans under the 9 Geo. IV., Cap. 74. By Act III. of 1844, repealed by Act XVII. of 1862 (to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relative to Criminal Law and Procedure,) corporal punishment in cases of petty theft both by adults and offenders of tender age, was revived in Bengal, and by Act XI. of 1858 (to authorize the infliction of corporal punishment in certain cases) in consequence of the destruction of certain jails in the previous year, the punishment of flogging was, until April 1860, provided for certain offences. This Act provides that offenders may be punished with whipping in lieu of other punishment in cases of theft, extortion by threat, and certain other offences against property under the Indian Penal Code. Among the people of such frontier or wild districts as may be specially brought by Government under certain provisions of the Act, a wider range of offences, such as perjury, forgery, and many of the more heinous offences against the person and against property, are made punishable in the like way. In both classes of cases, on conviction for a second offence, the punishment of whipping may be inflicted in addition to any other punishment provided by the Penal Code. Except for offences punishable with death, youthful offenders may, in all cases, be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment. Females and persons sentenced to death, or to transportation, or to penal servitude, or to imprisonment for more than five years, are not to be so punished. In the case of adults, it is left mainly to the discretion of the Local Governments to prescribe the mode of inflicting the punishment, but, in the case of offenders of tender years,

it is provided that whipping shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light rattan. The punishment must in all cases be inflicted in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, or person exercising the powers of Magistrate, and, unless the Court shall otherwise order, in the presence of a Medical Officer, and no sentence of whipping is to be executed by instalments.

Act VII. of 1864 (an Act for regulating the importation and manufacture of Alimentary Salt in the Territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.)

Act VIII. of 1864 (an Act to enable the "Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris" to sue and be sued in the name of the Chief Manager of the Indian Agencies of the said Company.)

Act IX. of 1861 (an Act to repeal Act VIII. of 1861 for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Amherst.)

Act X. of 1864 (an Act to extend Act XXI. of 1856 to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.)

Act XI. of 1864 (an Act to repeal the Laws relating to the Offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers and to the Offices of Cazeer-cozoat and of Cazeer, and to abolish the former Offices.)

Act XII. of 1864 (an Act to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV. of 1863, to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burnah.)

Act XIII. of 1864 (an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Emigration of Native Labourers.) With the exception of the Acts XLVI. of 1860 (to authorize and regulate the Emigration of Native Labourers to the French Colonies) and VII. of 1862 (to amend Act XLVI. of 1860), giving effect to French Treaties, all the enactments in force relating to the Emigration from India of Native Labourers are repealed by this Act, which amends and consolidates the law on the subject. Emigration to those places to which, at the time of the passing of the Act, it was lawful to cause or assist Natives of India to emigrate, is permitted under this Act, and the recurrence to separate legislation from time to time for the purpose of rendering contracts for emigration to other places legal, is avoided by a Clause empowering the Governor General in Council, when any Colony or dependency of a Foreign power has made proper arrangements for the reception of emigrants, and proper laws for their protection, to declare by notification in the Gazette that the emigration of Natives of India to such place shall be lawful. The provisions of the Act are designed to secure the understanding by the labourer of the effect of his contract, and his proper treatment in transit to and from the place to which he is to emigrate. The Governor General in Council may prohibit emigration to any place, on the ground that proper measures have not been there taken for the protection of Emigrants.

Act XIV. of 1864 (an Act to give validity to certain acts and proceedings of the Joint Judge of the Konkan.)

Act XV. of 1864 (an Act to amend Act VIII. of 1851 for enabling Government to levy tolls on Public Roads and Bridges.)

Act XVI. of 1864 (an Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances.) The improvement of the law of Registration has occupied the attention of the Government from time to time since 1842. Under this general Act no instrument in writing affecting immoveable property to the extent of one hundred Rupees, or upwards, and no written lease of immoveable property for any period exceeding one year, shall be received in evidence in any Civil proceeding, or be acted on by any public Officer, unless registered. Provision is made for the registration of wills and written authorities to adopt, and of all written instruments whether concerning moveable or immoveable property, but the registration of such documents is not compulsory. A special effect is given to the registration of bonds and other written obligations for the payment of money. The amount secured by such an instrument when duly registered may be recovered without the institution of a suit, the registered security being enforced as a decree of a Civil Court.

Act XVII. of 1864 (an Act to constitute an Office of Official Trustee.) This Act was passed to provide the means of securing the stability of Trusts from their commencement, and has been framed so as to be applicable to Trusts governed by English Law (though other Trusts are not expressly excluded from its operation,) being principally intended for the relief of Europeans holding property in India, both within and without the Presidency Towns, and for Natives of India holding property within those limits. With the exception of Trusts for religious purposes, which seem to fall within the principle of Act XX. of 1863 (to enable the Government to divest itself of the management of religious endowments,) Trusts of any description, whether for a charitable purpose, or otherwise, may be vested in the official Trustee.

Act XVIII. of 1864 (an Act to provide for the appointment of a Municipal Committee for the City of Lucknow.)

Act XIX. of 1864 (an Act to remove certain tracts of country in the District of Mirzapoor from the jurisdiction of the Local Courts.)

Act XX. of 1864 (an Act for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay.)

Act XXI. of 1864 (an Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.)

Act XXII. of 1864 (an Act to make provision for the administration of Military Cantonments.)

Act XXIII. of 1864 (an Act to amend the law relating to the Customs Duties on goods imported by Sea.) This Act was passed to reduce the Customs Duty on imported Tobacco from twenty per cent. to ten per cent., and on all imported articles not enumerated in Schedule A. of Act XI. of 1862, from ten per cent. to seven and a half per cent.

Act XXIV. of 1864 (an Act for the administration of certain Dis-

tricts under the Government of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.)

Act XXV. of 1864. (an Act to provide further for the solemnization of Marriages in India of persons professing the Christian Religion.) This Act deals with a doubt formerly existing as to the validity of Marriages celebrated in India *per verba de presentis*, arising from an uncertainty whether the Common Law of England, which is said to require the presence of a person in Holy Orders at a Marriage ceremony, has been extended in this matter to this country. Marriages which unauthorized persons have affected to solemnize before the 1st day of July 1864, if not otherwise invalid, are rendered valid, but after that date all marriages must take place in conformity with this Act. The Act, saving the provisions of the Statute 14 and 15 Vic. Cap. 40 (an Act for Marriages in India) and Act V. of 1852 (for giving effect to the provisions of that Statute,) provides that the Government may license Ministers of religion to solemnize marriages in addition to the persons who have such authority in consequence of having received episcopal ordination, or by reason of being clergymen of the Church of Scotland. Provision is also made for the licensing of persons to solemnize marriages among Native Christians. The Act establishes a system for the giving of notice of intended marriages, prescribes certain hours between which marriages must be solemnized, and provides modes of registration.

Act XXVI. of 1864 (an Act to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and to provide for the appointment of an increased number of Judges of those Courts.)

ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY.

1862-63.

LEGISLATIVE.—The following Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of Bombay during 1862-63.

1862.

VII.—An Act for the Levy of Port Dues in the Ports of the North Canara District.

VIII.—An Act to Abate the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

IX.—An Act for further Amending Act XXVI. of 1860.

X.—An Act to Amend Section 45, Clause 1, of Regulation XIII. of 1827.

1863.

- I.—An Act for the Registry of Vessels and Levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus.
- II.—An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Unsettled Claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, and to Regulate the succession to, and transfer of Lands wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such Revenue in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are subject to the operation of Act XI. of 1852 of the Legislative Council of India.
- III.—An Act for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the Territories of Sattara, certain Villages and Lapsed States in the Collectorate of Sholapoor and in the Southern Maratha Country, certain Lands ceded to the Government of Bombay for Railway purposes, and the District of North Canara, with the exception of the Talooka Cundapoor; and for excluding the Village of Moochundee, Purgunna Jutt, from the operation of the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay.
- IV.—An Act to Amend Act XV. of 1858, for the Levy of Port-Dues in the Port of Aden.
- V.—An Act to confer certain Powers on the Bombay Gas Company, Limited; and to enable Government to confer similar powers on other Companies registered and incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing and supplying Gas.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—The number of suits in all the Courts, Civil, Agency, and Revenue, that were awaiting adjudication for the year 1862, was 240,805, of which 44,474 were undisposed of at the end of the year. Jagheerdar and Revenue Courts and Punchayets being excluded, out of 137,262 regularly appealable cases 4,566 were appealed, and of 2,838 specially appealable cases 443 were appealed. 3,515 appeals of both sorts were pending. 201,496 cases were on the files of the Moonsiff's Courts, of which 166,807 were disposed of. The Sudder Ameens disposed of 20,955 out of a total of 24,926. The Principal Sudder Ameens disposed of 11,902 original cases and 4 cases of appeals out of a total of 16,696. The appellate side of

the High Court disposed of 7 regular and 501 special cases. The average duration of suits in all but the highest court ranged between 5 and 7 months. The total value of suits and appeals before all courts was Rs. 92,11,512. Of original suits in all courts 4,043 were connected with land and rent, and 3,283 with commerce. The rest of the suits referred to debts, and wages. Of the original suits decided on their merits between 124 and 125 thousand were decided in favour of the plaintiffs and between 12 and 13 thousand in favour of the defendants. 461 debtors were returned as having been in jail. The total of claims against them was between 45 and 46 thousand Rupees. The lowest of the Agency Courts—the Panchayets—was not used. The Jagheerdars disposed of 1,379 out of 1,710 cases. The late Sudder Court entertained 8 appeals from Agency Courts. The aggregate of jurisdiction in the Agency Courts was small, 1,791 being the number of original suits on the files for any portion of time. The total value of suits depending in them was between 209 and 210 thousand Rupees. In the Revenue Courts Panchayets were unemployed. The Courts of the Mamludars disposed of 2,726 out of 3,315 cases. The Collectors had before them 542 cases of appeal, of which 161 were disposed of, 46 were decreed for the respondent, and 44 for the appellant, 21 of the cases disposed of were remanded for a new trial, and 36 were dismissed on default. 13 appeals were otherwise disposed of. The late Sudder Dewanee Adawlut disposed of thirty-three revenue appeals, remanding, reversing, or amending the original decisions in twenty-five instances. Of 2,708 original suits decided in the Revenue Courts, 2,066 were connected with land-rent. Of 1,693 decided on their merits, 1,319 were given in favour of the plaintiff. The total value of suits depending was Rs. 50,174, of which a little over Rs. 15,000 were appeals. The debtors in jail confined by decisions of the Revenue Courts were 7 in number. Two had been imprisoned at the instance of Government. The following table compares the five years beginning from 1858 with regard to the number of original suits instituted in each year :—

1861.	1859.	1858.	1860.	1862.
312,080	143,932	124,489	91,308	83,150

In the calendar year 1863 the Moonsiffs, Sudder Ameens, and Principal Sudder Ameens of the Presidency altogether disposed of 117,164 suits. Of these only 1,651 involved more than Rs. 500, while 106,913 concerned sums not exceeding Rs. 50, and 22,704 sums which did not exceed Rs. 10.

Criminal Justice.—The effect of the new Penal Code was to increase the number of cases that came into the Courts of Sessions. In Ahmedabad, the number of committed offenders was 240, an increase over the previous year of 43. In Canara the increase was 21 out of 68. There was an increase in Dharwar and Sholapore. In the Konkun the number of committals was 268 against 250 in 1861-62, and the convictions were 132 to 118. Capital sentences in Ahmedabad were 8 or 9 in excess of those in 1861. There were 4 cases of dacoity with murder, and three cases of boundary disputes that resulted in murder. In Dharwar there were 3 cases of dacoity and 18 cases of murder. In Ahmedabad 19 prisoners out of 240 were under trial at the end of the year; in Canara 17 out of 68. Acquittals in the Ahmedabad Division were 94 out of 240 commitments; in Canara 17 out of 68, in Sholapore 73 out of 151, and in the Konkun Division 32 out of 268.

Police.—At the close of the official year there were 21 European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police in the Mofussil. The reports of the Commissioners of Police contained no statistics. In the Northern division highway robberies and thefts were very prevalent. In one case property to the amount of Rs. 1,25,000 was stolen. Most of it was recovered by the Police after a conflict. In the Southern Division there were 14 more cases of murder than in the previous year. In the total number of offences there was a decrease of 145. Generally the country was quiet. The reorganisation of Police, effected at the instance of Sir G. Clerk, worked well. The "Jagheer-dar Horse" were very inefficient. In both divisions reductions were made in the strength of the force.

Jails.—Exclusive of Aden, Sind and the Presidency town there are 12 jails in the Bombay Presidency. In these there was an average daily strength of 3,037 prisoners against 3,226 in 1861. 9,894 prisoners were admitted. Of these 72 were well educated for their position in life; 483 could read and write, 1,815 were Marathees, 1,242 Kolees, 1,266 Mahomedans, 653 Mahars, 452 Bheels, 379 Brahmans, 216 Ramoosces, 17 Parsees, and 12 Pur-

bhoos. There were 35 executions. 344 convicts (of whom 18 were females) were sentenced to imprisonment with labour for life. The total number of sentences was 7,995. There were 563 juvenile offenders against 163 in the preceding year. 500 were between 14 and 20 years old. The net total cost of maintenance per prisoner varied from Rs. 35-5-2 to Rs. 100-12-2. For the whole Presidency the average net total cost per prisoner was Rs. 58-6-6, and the net total cost of maintaining all the prisoners was Rs. 1,77,392-3-11. The value of prisoners' labour ranged from Rs. 34-9-3 to Rs. 4,079. The total profit on the manufactures from all the jails in the Presidency was Rs. 15,424-14-6, a decrease on the preceding year of Rs. 4,713-12-3. The cost of clothing each prisoner varied from Rs. 1-1-2 to Rs. 4-9-4; the cost of guarding each prisoner varied from Rs. 16-5 to Rs. 57-14-2. In the year 1862 the ratio of deaths to strength was 7·2 against 5·6 in 1861. Of the average daily strength of prisoners 227 were females. Of the total number admitted during the year 2,631 were agriculturists, who furnished 136 of the 221 deaths.

FINANCE.—The actual Receipts and Disbursements inclusive of Sind, in 1861-62, compared with the actual and estimated Receipts and Disbursements for 1862-63, exclusive of those of the Public Works Department, were :—

	1861-62. Actual.	1862-63.	
		Estimated.	Actual.
Receipts	8,95,30,566	8,71,23,830	9,62,19,159
Charges	6,05,82,064	5,89,17,520	6,07,36,213

These figures show an increase in receipts amounting to Rs. 66,85,593, with a corresponding increase of Rs. 1,54,149 in the charges. The net increase of charges against income for 1862-63 was Rs. 6,68,732. Disbursements on account of the Army amounted to Rs. 2,69,13,096. Under the head of "the Civil Service" the disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,12,29,905. The following table exhibits the more important items of "Civil" expenditure in the order of their magnitude :—

	Rupees.
I. Police	34,03,213
II. Law and Justice... ..	29,29,328
III. Salaries and expenses of Public Departments	19,97,302
IV. Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes	13,99,665
V. Miscellaneous	5,22,788
VI. Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	4,66,655
VII. Education, Science, and Art	4,48,366

The Mint.—The money coined during the past five years:—

	New Coin paid in.
1858-59	2,19,04,600
1859-60	4,05,16,500
1860-61	1,98,02,400
1861-62	4,05,92,800
1862-63	6,06,56,900

REVENUE.—The unfavourable nature of the season, together with other causes, had an influence in raising the price of grain and other necessaries. In Khandeish there was fear of a famine. Both there and in the Southern Division the lower grades of Government servants had an addition to their salaries; and famine relief works were instituted for the employment of the poor. The difference between the prices of 1861-62 and the current rates was between 20 and 30 per cent., and between the current rates and those of 6 or 7 years back, it was in some cases 100 per cent. In Khandeish, parts of the Colaba Sub-Collectorate, the Surat, Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Sholapore Collectorates, land alienations were settled in accordance with Act II. of 1863. 38,073 inam claims were finally settled, and 325 remained to be settled. The total annual increase to the revenue from these settlements exceeded Rs. 3,05,000. In the *Sayer* revenue in the Southern Division there was a decrease; in the Northern an increase. The gross decrease in the former division was Rs. 4,56,364. In Poona,

Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Sattara, the office of Mahalkurree was, one case excepted, abolished, and the district Kutcheries reduced from 126 in number to 72.

Customs.—There was a decrease in the net customs revenue of Rs. 12,86,771-15-7, the net amount obtained being Rs. 75,91,488-15-8 against Rs. 88,78,260-15-3 for 1861-62. In the value of imports there was an increase of Rs. 7,16,21,300, the imports amounting Rs. 29,01,87,097 against Rs. 21,85,05,797 for 1861-62. Comparing the customs revenue of 1862-63 with the average revenue for the five years preceding, the former shewed a decrease of Rs. 69,884. But if the years 1857-58, 1858-59, be taken, when the customs levied were more in accordance with those of 1862-63 than the customs of the three intervening years were, 1862-63 has the advantage:—

1857-58. 1858-59. 1862-63.

Rs. 41,45,894-2-3

60,07,015-10

75,91,488-15-8

Had it not been for the decrease of revenue on cotton goods (more than 15,00,000 Rupees,) the revenue of 1862-63 would have exhibited an increase over every one of the five preceding years.

Trade.—Full particulars will be found at page 209 of Vol. VIII. The imports of gold and silver, as contrasted with those of the preceding five years, are exhibited in the following table:—

	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold ...	1,53,35,797	1,97,32,307	2,56,07,418	2,50,32,294	2,85,39,425	4,02,25,794
Silver	5,96,49,976	4,45,15,517	4,67,86,769	3,88,59,849	6,64,71,563	9,95,92,005
Total ...	7,49,85,773	6,42,47,824	7,53,94,187	6,38,92,143	9,50,10,988	13,98,17,799

Salt.—The revenue under every head was Rs. 38,48,026-11-11 showing a net increase Rs. 1,09,532-0-4 over the previous year. Against this were charges, amounting to Rs. 28,051-13-10, making a percentage against revenue of Rs. 7-15-9. 2,505 maunds and 9 seers were seized on suspicion of smuggling; 1,963 maunds and 4 seers of this were released in absence of proof. The increase in the quantity of salt paying duty for consumption within the Presidency was less than 68,000 maunds.

POLITICAL.—*Sattara* was formed into a regular Zillah. The Rajah of Kolhapore was granted a sunnud conferring on him the right of adoption. The *Southern Mahratta Country*. The administration of the minor states of Wishalpur and Bowra was good. At Jorgul affairs were unsatisfactory. *Cutch*. Locusts appeared at the end of the monsoon and did more or less damage till the end of the year. The revenue of the year was estimated in korees at 4,670,223, a larger sum than had been reached before. 25,750 people emigrated. 40 instances of suicide were recorded; the most common cause was "bodily ailment" generally "fever." All the more serious crimes were disposed of by the caste Panchayets. Cotton screw presses were introduced into most of the ports. His Highness personally examined the two principal schools. His younger brother, Prince Humerjee of Tera, opened a school on the Government plan in his own talooka. Some demand was springing up for books and cheap literature in the vernacular. Only 70 persons were vaccinated during the year. *Rewa Kanta and Punch Mahals*. It was reported from the Punch Mahals that the increased revenue would amount to 35,000 or 40,000 Rupees. 23 persons were tried in the criminal courts of the Rewa Kanta, and 17 convicted. In those of the Punch Mahals 2,189 were tried and 1,502 convicted. 1,023 were tried before chiefs having the power to exercise jurisdiction, of whom 909 were convicted. There was a decrease in the severity of punishment. There were 32 cases of murder, 102 of adultery, 47 of robbery and dacoity, 12 of injury or annoyance to supposed witches, 4 of kidnapping and 4 of bribery. The Police Department was separated from the judicial under the Superintendent of Police. *Guzerat*. The Guicowar took measures for improving the land revenue system of Kattywar, which involved the relinquishment of farms. A revenue survey was commenced and a moderate cash payment fixed in place of the former arbitrary exactions from land. Funds were devoted to the improvement of the Police establishment. The opening of the dense jungle called the *Gheer* was commenced, but stopped

by the severe sickness which attacked the work people. In the northern districts of Kurree, Beejapore and Burnuggur the police and revenue systems were improved. A tramway, 20 miles in length, was completed, connecting the town of Dub-hoe with the railway at the Kurjun.

Aden.—There was an increase of offences against the person accounted for by the existence of a feud between the Somalies at the port. There was an increase of trade both in imports and exports. The value of imports, including treasure, was Rs. 54,18,163 being an increase of Rs. 4,49,858 over those in 1861-62. The total value of exports was Rs. 34,99,102, an increase of Rs. 2,07,851 over 1861-62. The largest imports were of coal, to the value of Rs. 13,48,900; the largest exports were of coffee, to the value of Rs. 7,99,312. The imports of piece goods were more by over a lakh in value than the exports, the first being estimated at Rs. 8,58,192, the second at Rs. 7,15,280. The trade with the Red Sea ports, and the direct import trade into Arabia exhibited each an increase. The whole value of the sea and land trade of the port was estimated at Rs. 1,25,60,499, or an increase over the previous year's return of Rs. 13,44,935. The number of square-rigged vessels which came into the port was 1,116 with a tonnage of 220,553; of the vessels, 166 were British, 16 French, 4 American, 1 Bremen, and 929 Arab (country craft.) The proceeds of the Income-tax showed a decrease on those of the preceding year, which was attributable to the exemption of traders whose profits were under Rs. 500. Stamps yielded Rs. 4,345-14-5, an increase on 1861-62 of a little more than Rs. 900. The entire receipts of the Treasury amounted to Rs. 15,07,480, and the disbursements to Rs. 15,20,425. In the Engineer's Works contract labour was advantageously adopted. The saving to the State was estimated at 40 per cent. on the work done as compared with the cost of the same work done by labour imported from India. There was no small-pox hospital. Nothing had been done to restore the remainder of the dilapidated reservoirs. Some of them were made over to three leading merchants of Aden, who were willing to undertake the work on their own account; they had already repaired three of the tanks. The balance of profits from the Post-office was Rs. 1,522-6-6, the whole receipts being Rs. 20,914-11-6. The vessels of the Indian Navy having been withdrawn, the naval duties of this station and the Red Sea devolved upon the Royal Navy, which supplied one steamer, the *Pantaloan*, for their performance. A small schooner and a steamer had been

placed by the Bombay Government under the Political Resident for general purposes. The schooner was employed exclusively in carrying troops and military stores between Aden and Perim. About Rs. 3,000 were still wanted for the fittings of the new church, which was expected to be ready at the end of the year. Political relations were in a most satisfactory condition. No quarrel or difference of any kind had taken place with any of our neighbours either on the Arabian or the African side. The Arab tribes were unusually peaceful amongst themselves. Ali Mahasin, the Sultan of Lahej, died on the 17th April 1863. His successor was his eldest son Foudel. Every member of this family was reported to be well-disposed towards the British Government. At the close of the year the Resident visited Obokh. The harbour is not easy of access, and is exposed to the southerly winds. The anchorage is limited, and the bottom very irregular. As a settlement, the only advantage of the place is a command of good fresh-water. The French had neither establishment nor *matériel* there, and though they had paid the Sultan of Ruheita 5,000 dollars, half of the covenanted price, it appeared highly improbable that they would complete the purchase.

Savanoor.—Abdool Duleel Khan, the Nawab, died and was succeeded by his eldest son Abdool Kheir Khan. There were some complaints made by the ryots but the Nawab promised to arrange matters satisfactorily. *Surat.*—Sunnuds were conferred on the three Chiefs under the control of this Agency granting them the right of adoption and permanent succession. *Mahee Kanta.*—In the judicial returns boundary cases formed the largest class of suits. 17 new cases were filed, but 55 unsettled cases remained over from the preceding year. 27 were disposed of. The number of civil suits settled was 1,019; 944 were left over, 732 having been left in 1861. In criminal trials there was a marked decrease. From acts of violence 22 lives were lost, and 38 people were wounded, against 14 lives lost and 40 people wounded in 1861. There were 24 cases of gang-robbery. 5,332 persons were vaccinated against 8,255 in 1861. The progress of education was satisfactory. The conduct of the Thakooranee of Mansa was not satisfactory and complaints were made against her. There was a dispute between the Thakoor Satumba and his bhayad and other coolies which threatened a disturbance. The Agent interfered. *Edur.*—The Maharajah restored 2 villages to one Raja Singh, the Thakoor of Joonawarra; they had been appropriated in 1843 for non-payment of customary dues. There was a bad feeling between

the Thakoor of Medasun and his eldest son ; the Maharajah interfered, but without any effect. The Maharajah claimed jurisdiction over a district called the Jarecha Putta, and was called upon by the Political Agent for any proof he might have of jurisdiction. Such proofs he did not produce. The case was reported. Meanwhile the Political Agent endeavoured to effect an amicable settlement between the Maharajah and the chiefs of the district. The International Panchayet was not convened. 16,936 letters were received and 16,949 despatched, against 11,214 and 11,214 respectively in 1860. *Cambay*.—There was no treaty or agreement between the British Government and the Nawab. The report is not very favourable to the Government, the Nawab leaving the whole administration in the hands of his ministers.

Kattywar.—The total area is 22,500 square miles, of which 21,000 are under the British Agency. There were 379 separate political and judicial jurisdictions under the Agency, and sixty more were claimed. The gross total income of all the Chiefs and Zemindars was estimated at Rs. 86,51,200, and the annual collection made by the British Agency amounted to Rs. 11,81,140. Of these collections Rs. 3,10,000 were made for the Guicowar, Rs. 64,500 for the Nawab of Joonaghur, and Rs. 83,270 on the behalf of Local Funds. For the British Government Rs. 7,23,370 were collected. The present Agent had as Assistants at his disposal, at the close of the year, five European officers. The judicial returns did not attain even approximate accuracy. The judicial administration among the chiefs and landholders on the one hand, and the executive officers of the British Agency on the other ; but as landed property was equally divided among brothers, and as the possession of each share of territory confers on the possessor judicial and administrative prerogatives, the consequence was an immense multiplication of the class of landholders who possess criminal jurisdiction. Consequently justice was badly administered, and life and property were generally unsafe.

Sind.—A scheme for the amelioration of the Courts was under consideration at Calcutta. Its object was to relieve the Deputy Magistrates and Kardars of civil judicial work, and the establishment of Moonsiff's Courts. Magistrates had already ceased to exercise judicial power in civil cases, and the office of Judicial Deputy Magistrate had been converted into that of District Judge. The total number of original suits and of appeals brought on the file, or left standing from the preceding year, was 8,222, having a value of Rs. 8,17,448,

against 12,379 cases, valued at Rs. 8,55,232 for 1861. The average duration in Kurrachee of suits and appeals before Magistrates was 119 days, before Deputy Magistrates 59, before Kardars 28, and before Moonsiffs 24. The value of original suits in the Small Cause Courts filed and in arrears was Rs. 2,000 against Rs. 15,170-11 in 1861. The Code of Criminal Procedure was introduced into Sind in October 1862. The returns of crime exhibited a comparative preponderance of the grosser offences. The number of cases tried was 14,024 against 16,004 in 1861, and the number of convictions was 9,030 against 10,363. The officers of Police said that the mounted force had been reduced to below the necessary strength for the detection of crime. An increase was recommended by the Commissioner. The Sind Police numbered 3,349, and the cost stood at Rs. 6,21,612. The average daily number of prisoners confined in the Sudder Jail was 1,496. The number of deaths in jail was 43. The Marshall of the Kurrachee Jail was detected in embezzling public money, and was prosecuted to conviction. A consequent examination of the jail accounts ascertained the loss of Government to be Rs. 12,637-2-2. In the course of the investigation it was discovered that many prisoners were in jail without warrants, and that in more than one instance persons had been detained in jail for months after their sentences had elapsed. The jail was at once taken out of the charge of the Police and placed under the Senior Judge. The other Sudder jails also were placed under the Session Judges. A subsidiary jail at Sukkur for supplying labour to the Public Works failed from insufficient supervision. The Sayer Revenue yielded an excess over the preceding year of nearly Rs. 100,000. There was a decrease in the Customs Revenue of nearly the same amount. The total receipts were Rs. 5,55,783-5-6 being less than those of 1861-62 by Rs. 1,00,817-13-6. Of the trade of Sind details will be found at page 218 of Vol. VIII. There were 4 English schools with 314 pupils, against 5 with 293 in 1861-62. There were 4 independent English schools of which 2 received grants-in-aid. The total average daily attendance was 256. The Government schools were found to be in a satisfactory condition, but the advantage of an English education was not yet properly appreciated. There was no demand for English schools where there were no European residents. There were 64 vernacular schools with 1,995 pupils; of these schools 21 were "Municipal," 7 "Government," 10 partly supported by Government, and the rest were "Jugheer" or "Indigenous." Normal classes were es-

established at Sukkur and Hyderabad. The latter was unsatisfactory. The amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 16,12,083, of which Rs. 5,70,660 was on Marine Works, Rs. 4,47,670 on Agricultural Works, Rs. 2,40,677 on expenses of direction and construction, and Rs. 2,27,846 on the improvement, creation, and preservation of communications. The traffic return of the railway from Kotree to Kurrachee was Rs. 8,61,163 on 105 miles of line, of which Rs. 1,53,051 is for coaching and Rs. 7,08,112 for merchandize. Sind was put in postal communication with the Guzerat railways by a mounted dawk line, 248 miles in length, between Hyderabad and Tooergaum. A double line of telegraph was constructed from Kurrachee to Gwadur, a distance of 409 miles. The internal tranquillity of Sind was almost unbroken. A raid was made in August by some mounted Mussoorees on the extreme east of the frontier. They were carrying off a large number of camels when overtaken. Nine of the party were killed, and all the camels recovered. In a subsequent inroad by the same people two men of the Korah tribe, a tribe in British pay as frontier guards, were slain. Subsequently our outposts were strengthened and tranquillity preserved. There was a revolution in Khelat, where Khodadad Khan, the ruler of that place, attacked and wounded by his cousin Sheer Dil Khan, took refuge with the Naib of Kedj. Meanwhile Sheer Dil Khan, without opposition and without bloodshed, made himself master of Khelat and its dependencies. The general condition of agriculture was unaltered. The profits of the forests were nearly a third less than those of the preceding year. The settlement survey progressed without impediment. In the Kurrachee collectorate 75,306 acres were measured and 78,324 classified. The topographical survey went over 2,715 square miles on the right bank of the Indus, and finished the boundary survey of about 1,458.29 square miles and by triangulation 1000 square miles on the left.

Pahlunpore.—There were frequent disturbances of the peace on the Marwar frontier. Within the districts there were only three cases involving loss of life. *Junjeera.*—Complaints of illegal and unfriendly acts against British subjects on the part of the chief were put under the consideration of Government. The chief's territory is said to be the receptacle of large quantities of cotton and other stolen goods in transit from one British port to another.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The expenditure for the whole Presidency, including Sind, was Rs. 77,07,140, of which Rs. 11,48,757 were spent on directing and constructing establishments. Rs. 64,01,876 were spent on public improvements, Rs. 13,04,760 on

naval and military works, and Rs. 3,68,889 on Civil Administration. The principal defence works of the Bombay Harbour in progress during the year were the Oyster Rock Battery, Cross Island Battery, and Colaba Point Battery. In the first of these works high water mark had been attained. The other two were expected to be ready for armament at the close of the Monsoon in 1863.

Railways.—70 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of new rail were opened on the *Great Indian Peninsula Railway*, making a total mileage of 507 $\frac{3}{4}$. The Bhoze Ghaut Incline is 1800 feet in height and was finished at a charge of £1,100,000. Rs. 2,15,476 were paid to contractors for the Nagpore branch line. The total expenditure up to 1st May had been £9,877,615 of which £6,104,360 had been disbursed in India. The amount of capital raised was £10,665,968. The net earnings were £1,22,620, about double those of 1861. The gross earnings were Rs. 34,91,344 of which Rs. 20,30,412 were for goods and Rs. 14,51,881 for passenger traffic. The amount of traffic was 328,230 tons of goods, and 2,671,448 passengers. On the *Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway* 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new road were added, making a total mileage of 185 $\frac{1}{4}$. From the commencement up to the 1st May the total expenditure was £4,039,424 which was at the rate of £13,030 per mile. The net returns for capital expended were,—for the half-year ending 30th June 1862, £1-4 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December 1862, £2-11-1 per cent. per annum. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,54,370 and the total receipts were Rs. 7,06,722-7-9. On the *Sind Railway* the total expenditure was £1,652,422. The expenditure in India was £983,130. The total receipts were Rs. 6,85,490, and the total expenditure Rs. 5,46,352. The total expenditure of the *Indus Steam Flotilla* up to 30th April 1863 was £319,014, the receipts for the year were Rs. 3,67,841, but the expenditure for the year was not known. There were 8 steamers and 1 tug running. The traffic was 4,347 passengers and 262,089 maunds of goods.

MILITARY.—The Cavalry of the Presidency was reduced from a strength of 4,680 to 3,992 men. The Native Artillery was reduced; only three companies were retained for service in climates unsuited to Europeans. The strength of the Bombay Army on 1st May 1863 was 37,885 of whom 12,463 were Europeans; these numbers are exclusive of European Commissioned officers and troops serving in China. The reduction of expenditure was about Rs. 7,27,911.

MARINE.—The Indian Navy was abolished and a Steam Transport establishment substituted.

EDUCATION.—Full details will be found at page 57 of Vol. IX.

Medical.—In the existing Eye Hospital at Bombay 2,200 cases were treated and 190 operations performed. A General Hospital was built and endowed at Surat by Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer. A new Lunatic Asylum was opened at Ahmedabad. A charitable dispensary was opened in Sind. The number of persons treated in hospitals and dispensaries was 193,501 against 163,355 in 1861-62. The principal statistics of the three classes of hospitals are shown in the following table :—

	Proportions of Treat- ed to Strength.	Of deaths to Treated.	Of deaths to Strength.	Cases.	Strength.
Police Hospitals	46.9	0.4	0.9	8,985	19,145
Civil Hospitals ... ..	.....	.....	9.3	17,008	.....
Jails	152.3	4.2	2.8	10,072	6,609

Among jails there was the highest total and greatest proportion of cases; the lowest proportion of deaths to strength was in Sind. The greatest proportion of deaths to strength was in the Northern Division. In the dispensaries including the eye infirmary 157,376 cases were treated. 238,760 persons were vaccinated, of whom 177,144 were Hindoos and 817 Parsees; 79,699 were less than a year old. 216,636 cases were successful.

Municipal Administration.—The receipts of the Bombay Municipality were Rs. 10,70,775-5-6; the expenditure was Rs. 10,34,280.

Revenue Survey.—The Revenue Survey was carried on in Tanna, Rutnagherry, Khandeish, Guzerat and the South Mah-ratha country. Its total cost during 1861-62 amounted to Rs. 5,79,213-11-7, being more than 4,111 Rs. less than the cost in 1860-61.

Forests.—In the Collectorates of Tanna, Poona, Sattara, Nuggur and Rutnagherry Rs. 97,068-5-10 was realized by the sale of teak rafters. In Sind the "forests" covered nearly 600 square miles, of which a third is salt or sterile land bearing no timber. The yield of the wooded part was about 3 annas an acre. The net profit of the Sind forests was Rs. 40,828-11-5 against Rs. 61,243-12-11 for 1861-62.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL.

1863-64.

THIS report is drawn up by Mr. W. S. Atkinson, the Director, in accordance with the Government of India's Resolution of 25th February 1864, which gave detailed directions so as to obtain, for submission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, complete information "relative to the system of education established under the orders of 1854, shewing the practical results attained, and the cost incurred by Government on their account."

General Statistics.—On 30th April 1864 the Colleges and Schools under Government inspection amounted to 2,241, and the number of pupils attending them to 97,937. For the preceding year the number of Institutions under inspection was 1,227 and the number of scholars 69,588. There were 325 private institutions not under instruction but included in the inspectors' returns, containing 11,595 pupils. The table for Government and Private schools under inspection includes 123 schools for females, containing 3,358 pupils. Deducting these from the totals we find the number of Institutions for males to be 2,118 and the number of male pupils 94,579, giving an average of 44·7 pupils to each school. Hence, neglecting all private uninspected Institutions, the returns of which are very imperfect, we find that in a total population of 40,000,000 we have but one school for boys to a population of 18,889, and one scholar to a population of 423 ; and again, if it be assumed that one-tenth of the population, or 4,000,000, are boys of a school-going age, it appears that less than 2·4 per cent. of the boys who ought to be at school are actually receiving school instruction. Many of these receive, however, a miserable education in indigenous schools.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure was Rs. 17,31,657. Of this the charge upon the Public Revenue was Rs. 11,23,764 for 1863-64 against Rs. 9,93,058 in 1862-63, giving an increase of Rs. 1,30,706. The expenditure from local sources was Rs. 6,07,893, viz. Rs. 2,72,219 in Government Institutions and Rs. 3,35,674 in private Institutions receiving aid. The average cost per head of each scholar was Rs. 17-10-11, of which Rs. 11-7-7 was paid by the State and Rs. 6-3-4 from private sources. The receipts from fees increased by the large sum of Rs. 54,045, the aggregate collections in Government and aided schools amounting to Rs. 3,48,576. There has been a steady increase in the receipt of fees from Rs. 2,31,072 in 1859-60 to Rs. 3,48,576 in 1863-64.

Controlling Agencies.—Bengal is divided into five great educational districts, under five Inspectors whose salaries vary from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,200:—

Name of Division.	Area.	Population.	Deputy Inspectors.	Schools.*	Scholars.
Central, ...	9,500	4,263,000	8	466	28,991
South East, ...	42,600	7,559,000	7	559	21,527
South West, ...	44,900	7,997,000	6	181	10,159
North West, ...	41,500	13,800,000	7†	284	8,637
North East, ...	41,800	6,620,000	7	280	11,636
Total, ...	1,80,300	40,239,000	35	1,770	80,950

Hence the average area of an Inspector's Division is 36,060 square miles with a population of 8,047,800.‡ The schools average 354 and the scholars 16,190. As in England, each school is separately visited and reported on by an Inspecting Officer—by a Deputy Inspector several times within the year, and by the Inspector at uncertain intervals as often as time and opportunity will permit. The report of the Committee of the Privy Council for 1863, shews that the number of School Inspectors for England and Wales in that year was 60, and that on the average each Inspector visited no more than 191 schools or departments of schools—probably equivalent to less than 150 separate institutions. Besides these five English Inspectors an Additional Inspector, Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, is placed in charge of the operations in progress for the improvement of village schools or patshalas in zillahs Burdwan, Nuddea, and Jessore. His salary is Rupees 400 a month. At the end of the year he was assisted by five Deputy Inspectors, and had under his supervision three Normal Training schools and 434 patshalas with an aggregate attendance of 12,005 scholars. The area of the three zillahs which form his district is 8,680 square miles and the population is estimated at 2,534,600. The salaries of the Deputy Inspectors arranged in three grades are Rs. 100, 150 and 200 a month.

University.—The results of the examinations will be found at page 22 of this Volume.

Character of the Education.—The report admits that the

* The Colleges and Collegiate Schools are not under the supervision of the Inspectors, and are therefore not included in this table.

† Together with 16 Sub-Deputies.

‡ The area of Ireland is 32,508 square miles, and its population in 1861 was

common belief is not without foundation, that the best College students of former years were on the whole better educated men, and in particular were more accomplished mathematicians and English scholars than the Bachelors of Arts produced under the University system. The cause of this inferiority, so far as it is a fact, must be looked for in the University Course of study, which if wider in its scope is certainly shallower than the College course which it replaced.

Government Colleges.—Within certain limits the cost per head in the several Colleges generally varies inversely to the number of students under instruction.

	Attendance.	Annual cost to Govt. of each student.
Presidency College, ...	313	Rs. 185
Dacca College, ...	110	186
Kishnaghur College, ...	43	198
Berhampore College, ...	35	273
Sanskrit College, ...	19	346
Patna College, ...	18	361

The only Mofussil College provided with a staff sufficient for educating up to the B. A. Degree is that of Dacca.

Expenditure in the Government Colleges for Special Education.

Government Colleges Special.	Number on the rolls (monthly average.)	Expenditure 1863-64.			Cost per annum of each student.		
		From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowment.	Total.	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees and Endowment.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Law Department, Presidency College, ...	142	12,285	8,810	21,095	86	62	148
Do. do. Dacca College, ...	27	1,769	231	2,000	65	9	74
Medical College, ...	167	84,026	4,860	88,886	503	29	532
Engineering College, ...	61*	44,028	4,646	48,674	722	76	798
	397	1,42,108	18,547	1,60,655	358	47	405

* Including twenty-three out-students.

There were on the average 374 undergraduate students preparing themselves for the University Degrees in Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, and the average cost per head was Rs. 405 per annum, of which no less than Rs. 358 was paid by the State. Averages are, however, in this case of little value, as the conditions of education for the three professions are altogether different. Law is by far the cheapest, as it ought to be from the character of the instruction it requires. Excluding the Law Department at Dacca, which is quite in its infancy, the total cost of a Law student was Rs. 148 per annum, of which not more than Rs. 86 or about 58 per cent., was paid by the State. On the other hand an Engineering student cost Rs. 798, of which the State paid as much as Rs. 722 or upwards of 90 per cent. This charge is, however, exceptionally high, in consequence of the reduced attendance in the Engineering classes occasioned by the uncertainty that has for some time prevailed regarding the future position, and even the existence of the Engineering College, and the prospects of the students who join it. Medical Education is ordinarily the most expensive, and the charges it entails upon the State are not likely to be materially diminished in future. An undergraduate student of the Medical College now costs Rs. 532 per annum, and of this amount Rs. 503 or more than 94 per cent. is paid by the State. There were 131 students on the Calcutta and Hooghly Mudressas each costing Rs. 179 per annum, of which Rs. 133 is from imperial funds.

Government Schools.—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Schools for Boys—		
Higher class,	45	8,477
Middle class,	108	6,775
Lower class,	68	3,747
Schools for Girls,	1	92
Normal Schools—		
for Masters,	10	646
for Mistresses,	1	17
School of Industrial Art,	1	21
Total,	234	19,775

On these the total expenditure was Rs. 4,82 678. Each pupil cost Rs. 24½ of which Rs. 14½ was from imperial funds. The Higher Class of Government schools consists of the Collegiate schools and their branches, and the Zillah or County schools. The Middle Class includes a single Anglo-Vernacular school (Darjeeling) and 107 Vernacular schools which are established as Model schools for the districts in which they are placed. Fifty-two new Model Vernacular schools, at a cost to the State of Rs. 25 a month, were sanctioned for such destitute districts as the Province of Behar; the northern part of Mymensing near the Garrow Hills; the South-Eastern part of Silhet near the Tipperah Hills; the Eastern and Southern portions of Chittagong near the Kookee Hills; the Islands in the Bay of Bengal which form a portion of the Noakhali Zillah; and the Southern parts of Burisal and Jessore which are portions of the Soonderbuns. The Lower Class of Government schools consists of the practising patshalas attached to the Normal schools for training village gurus and of some very cheap and elementary schools in Behar.

Bethune School.—The only Government School for girls is the Bethune School in Calcutta. This school was established in 1849 by the Hon'ble J. Drinkwater Bethune, and on his death in 1851 was taken up by Lord Dalhousie who for nearly five years paid Rs. 7,929 a year for its maintenance out of his private pocket. The charge was afterwards transferred to the State. After fifteen years of labour the results are scarcely such as to give encouragement. The girls marry about 10 years of age, and cease attendance just at the age when their progress is most apparent. Only 21 girls out of the 64 in attendance were accustomed to attach a meaning to what they read. Mr. Woodrow, who examined the school, complains that the wealthy Baboos of Calcutta give to the Bethune School a less sum than is given by the people of the Mofussil to their female schools.

Normal Schools.—There are ten. The four situated at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, and Patna, are designed for the educated of a superior class of teachers for the most advanced Vernacular schools. Omitting Patna the other three have turned out 491 teachers since their establishment in 1855-56-57. Each student cost Rs. 95 per annum. The schools at Mymensing and Gowhatty were inferior, that at Cuttack trains teachers for the elementary schools of Orissa. The three at Burdwan, Kishnaghur, and Jessore supply teachers for the village schools, in zillahs Burdwan, Nuddea, and Jessore, under the new scheme of primary

vernacular education. In each provision is made for 75 stipendiary students, who are expected to complete their course of instruction in one year. All the students are the nominees of particular villages, which undertake to employ them as their *guru mahashoys* as soon as they obtain the certificate of the Training school. In the course of the year 171 students passed their final examination and joined their patshalas as certificated *gurus*. Each guru cost the State Rs. 88 and local funds Rs. 9 during the year. An experiment was made in establishing a school for the training of native women as School Mistresses and Zenana Teachers at Dacca.

Private Institutions.—The following table shews the number and attendance of all Private Institutions receiving allowances from the State under the Grant-in-aid and other systems :—

Private Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of students on the rolls on the 30th April, 1864.
Colleges, ...	2	145
Schools for Boys—		
Higher class, ...	69	8,959
Middle class, ...	681	46,884
Lower class, ...	585	
Schools for Girls—		
for European and other		
Foreign races, ...	6	398
for Natives, ...	95	2,486
Normal Schools—		
for Masters, ...	1	30
for Mistresses, ...	1	10
School of Useful Arts, ...	1	240
Total, ...	1,441	59,152

Each pupil cost Rs. $9\frac{1}{2}$ per annum of which Rs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ was from Imperial funds. In the Girls' schools which teach English the average cost per annum of each girl is large, amounting to Rs. 95, but of this sum no more than Rs. 22 is defrayed by the State, whilst Rs. 71 is contributed from local sources. There were 95 native girls' schools attended by 2,486 pupils. In these schools the average cost per annum of each pupil was Rs. 11, of which Rs. 7 was defrayed from private sources and Rs. 4 from Government grants.

The Grant-in-Aid System.—The Grant-in-aid rules were revised, in consequence of a resolution of the Government of India directing that receipts from fees should in future be allowed to count as a part of the local income in aid of which the contributions of the State are sanctioned. The conditions of every grant are declared subject to revision periodically at intervals of five years. In Behar the Grant-in-aid system has as yet taken no root, and the same may be said of Orissa and other remote districts, but in all the more wealthy and populous zillahs of Bengal proper it has now become thoroughly naturalized. At the end of the year the number of Institutions receiving monthly allowances under the Grant-in-aid rules was 649. They were attended by 34,091 students, and their grants amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,04,340 per annum :—

Private Institutions receiving Aid.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Students.	Amount of Govt. grants per annum.	Cost to Govt. of each Student per annum.
			Rs.	Rs. As. P.
Under Missionary bodies, ...	67	4,745	36,684	7 11 8
Under other Christian bodies, ...	8	409	14,100	34 7 7
Under native managers, ...	574	28,937	1,53,556	5 4 10
Total, ...	649	34,091	2,04,340	5 15 10

Other grants under special rules are in some cases sanctioned. The Free school, and the Benevolent Institution, have received monthly grants of Rs. 894-6 and Rs. 209 respectively from a period long anterior to the commencement of the general system of Grants-in-aid. The Rev. Mr. Hesselmeyer, a Clergyman of the Church Missionary Society at Tezporc in Central Assam, receives a monthly grant of Rs. 150 for the maintenance of schools for the education of the Kacharis and other uncivilized tribes in zillah Durrung. He had at the end of the year 13 schools attended by 289 scholars. The Welsh Presbyterian Mission at Cherra Poonjee receives a grant for conducting educational operations among the Khasias. Besides a Central school in which English is taught they had 39 village schools spread over a considerable area in the Khasia and Jyntia hills. These were attended by 1,208 pupils. The monthly grant was increased

during the year from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. The Church Missionary Society maintains a number of schools for the education of the Santhals in the Daman-i-Koh and its neighbourhood, together with a small training school for teachers at Bhagulpore. Half the expense of these schools is borne by the Government. There are "twenty-four village schools, all in their infancy." A grant of Rs. 50 a month is sanctioned in aid of the German Mission schools for the Koles of Chota Nagpore. Mr. Woodrow's "Circle" system continued to be successful. Its object is the improvement of the indigenous village schools by giving rewards to the gurus and their pupils, and providing each "circle," which generally consisted of 3 schools, with a "circle teacher," whose duty was to give instruction in each school for two days a week in rotation. The entire grant for circle schools amounts to Rs. 27,000 per annum, of which Rs. 18,000 is assigned to the South-East Division, and Rs. 9,000 to the Central Division. In some of the districts in Assam every village teacher who keeps up a tolerably efficient school under the general control and supervision of the Inspector, receives a subsidy of Re. 1 a month for every ten boys under instruction. The assignment for this is Rs. 600 a month. A similar system is in force in Behar, and in it Rs. 3,240 a year is spent.

The English Language in Indian Education.—The report states that the general standard of even the humbler class of Anglo-Vernacular schools is higher, and higher as a direct consequence of the introduction of English, than that of the best schools in which the course of study is exclusively vernacular. English is, as a discipline, in India, what Latin is in England.

Book Department.—Government prepares and distributes educational books through the School Book and Vernacular Literature Society, an educational institution conducted by a committee of gentlemen. The Society receives a Grant-in-aid of Rs. 650 a month from Government. Books are sold by masters in Government schools and the Deputy School Inspectors, who receive a commission of 10 per cent. upon all sales. There were in 1863 sixty-three such agents, the net proceeds of whose sales were Rs. 16,178. Native booksellers and others purchased Rs. 25,775 worth. This gives a sum of Rs. 42,493 in all against Rs. 34,187 the previous year. The books sold were as follows, besides large quantities of educational apparatus—

Languages.				1862.	1863.
English,	...	...	...	46,926	57,981
Anglo-Asiatic,	...	...	...	5,010	5,204
Sanskrit,	...	...	...	332	384
Bengali,	...	...	...	57,578	59,850
Hindee,	...	...	...	3,973	4,974
Ooriya,	...	...	...	3,436	4,727
Arabic,	...	...	...	12	12
Persian,	...	...	...	223	261
Urdu,	...	...	...	2,234	5,300
Santhali,	...	...	...	190	5
Khasia,	...	...	...	0	672
Total,	...	...	...	1,19,914	1,39,370

Besides these the Vernacular Literature Department sold 2,575 books.

Employment of Students in the Public Service.—The statements of the Inspectors shew that the patronage in the hands of the civil officers of Government is not generally employed for the furtherance of education, among those classes who aspire to the subordinate posts in the public service where a knowledge of English is not essential. In the distribution of such offices the Omlah are still in fact as all-powerful as they have ever been; and they will continue to be so until the present pernicious system of “Umedwari,” or candidateship, is finally swept away by the strong hand of authority.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

• 1863-64.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—At the close of 1862, 443 original suits were pending, and during 1863-64, 6,478 were filed, very nearly double the number filed in 1862. Of these, 4,381 cases were decided on their merits; 1,199 were amicably adjusted, and 233 dismissed for default leaving 1,005 cases on the files. Of these cases 31 were disposed of in the Courts of Deputy Com-

missioners, 152 in those of Assistant Deputy Commissioners, 76 in those of Extra Assistant Deputy Commissioners, and 5,657 in those of Tehsildars. The average value of each suit was nearly doubled by the institution of one for more than 7 lakhs. The average duration of suits was 69 days. On the Commissioner's file there were 82 appeal cases, of which 11 were left over from 1862. The Deputy Commissioners' decisions were reversed in 18, and confirmed in 1,853 cases. One case was dismissed for default and 3 were struck off the files leaving 7 undisposed of. The value of property litigated was Rs. 88,166-3-10 and the cost Rs. 12,957-0-9. The average value of each suit was Rs. 1,175-8-10, and the average duration 113 days. In the district appeal courts the number of cases left over from 1862 was 36, the number instituted was 502. 325 were decided on their merits, 5 were amicably adjusted, 26 remanded, and 13 dismissed for default. The value of property litigated was Rs. 77,023-1-1, and the cost of litigation Rs. 8,709-13-7. The average value of each suit was Rs. 224-8-11, and the average duration 96½ days. Of 4,098 witnesses summoned 295 were detained more than one day. 490 persons were imprisoned for debt, of whom 38 remained in prison at the close of the year.

Criminal Justice.—There were 77 dacoities against 36 in 1862; but there were only 3 convictions. There were 96 robberies against 152 in 1862; in only 12 cases were convictions obtained. There were 16 murders against 14 in 1862, and 212 crimes attended with violence to the person against 244 in 1862. The total value of stolen property was Rs. 1,70,806-1-0, of which Rs. 11,510-5-2 were recovered. The number of crimes reported to the Police was 2,212, the number of persons supposed to be concerned 4,708, the number apprehended 2,256, convicted 961, acquitted 1,060, discharged on bail 133, died and escaped 3, remaining under trial 99. The Commissioner's Court disposed of 19 cases. The Deputy Commissioners' Courts, under Act XV. of 1862, of 60, in their Magisterial capacity of 287; the Assistant Commissioners' of 296; the Extra Assistant Commissioners' of 190, and the Tehsildars' of 1,386, making a total of 2,238. In the Commissioner's Court 26 criminal appeals were instituted, the decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 13, and reversed in 13 cases. 39 appeals were decided by the Deputy Commissioners. The average duration of trials was in the Commissioner's Court 10½ days; in the Deputy Commissioners' 9½; in the Assistant Commissioners' 11½; in the Extra Assistant Commissioners' 12½, and in the Tehsildars' 4. One person was hanged and

27 transported. Out of 4,417 witnesses summoned before the Criminal Courts 51 were detained for more than 1 month, 24 for more than 2, and 8 for more than 3 months; the remainder for periods not longer than 10 days.

Police.—The new system was introduced; the force was very inefficient in both its preventive and detective capacity. But it had great difficulties to contend with; it had been reduced in numbers from 2,110 to 1,463 and was numerically quite inadequate to its duties. It was found impossible to bring it up to its former strength. The pay of constables was fixed at Rs. 7, 6, and 5 according to the several classes, while a common labourer earned Rs. 7 or 8 a month. Recruits could not be obtained and numbers of men resigned. Those who remained, being badly paid, had no inducement to work hard. High prices caused the needy and idle population to take to plundering. A scheme for the formation of an efficient Police force had been submitted to Government.

Jails.—The Central Jail at Akolah was commenced. The average number of prisoners was 705, and the average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 60-13-2; Rs. 36-9-8 of this was for food and medicines, Rs. 2-5-9 for clothing, Rs. 18-3 for guards, and Rs. 3-10-9 for contingencies. In 1862 the average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 54-13-10, and the excess in 1863 was caused by the high price of grain. 19 deaths occurred, being a percentage of 2·7 on the average number in jail. 3 prisoners escaped. Jail manufactures were carried on to a very small extent, but no returns had been made. The high price of cotton stopped the manufacture of cloth. A number of prisoners were placed under the Executive Engineer to assist in building the Akolah jail.

Mortality.—There was comparatively little cholera; there were 1,162 deaths against 4,870 in 1862. This disease appears to spread over Berar every second year. 105 cases of suicide were reported. There were 584 accidental deaths of which 39 were caused by wild beasts.

REVENUE:—*Land Tax.*—Cultivation continued to increase. The number of beegahs under the plough was 45,88,034 against 4,027,959 in the preceding year. The land revenue demand, excluding Abkarry and Forest Revenue, was Rs. 35,54,976-4-4, against Rs. 34,03,723-7-3 in the previous year; the whole of the demand was realized, except Rs. 20,514-12-5 of which Rs. 3,504-3-7 were irrecoverable. The harvest was an average one. The cotton crop was good. The jowarree crop was fair in some parts, but failed in others. The area of the cultivated land was

estimated at 3,670,430 acres. Of this, on a rough calculation, 66 per cent. was occupied by grain, 31 per cent. by cotton, and 3 per cent. by oil seeds. Some cultivators were tempted by the high price of cotton to plant the same fields with it two years running; the result was crops of little value. In West Berar, the average yield of cleaned cotton per acre was said to be 31 lbs., and in East Berar 28 lbs. The Deputy Commissioners reported that 174,692 bojas, or 41,926,080 lbs. of cotton, were exported from the marts of their Districts. This was more than double last year's estimated return, there being probably an error somewhere. The average price of cotton was Rs. 145 per boja. The traffic was too great for the railway, which refused to carry unpressed cotton; there were no presses in Berar. High prices increased the prosperity of agriculturalists, but pressed hard on Government servants with fixed pay. Mr. Yule remarks—"the people of the country do not understand the revolution that has taken place; they say that in years of famine, when grain was not so dear as it is now, thousands of people used to die of hunger, while now every one has enough to eat." The average prices of grain from 1849 to 1861 were—of wheat 31 seers per rupee, of jowarree 55½, of gram 41; in 1864 the average prices were, of wheat 10 seers per rupee, of jowarree 12, and of gram 10. The average price of cotton from 1849 to 1861 was 11½ lbs. per rupee, in 1864 it was a little less than 2 lbs.

Sayer.—This term, as describing a particular source of Government Revenue, had been discontinued. A separate heading for Forest Revenue had been introduced. The income from forests was Rs. 4,487-14-6. The Conservator's report had not been submitted.

Abkarry.—There was a great decrease caused by over-speculation in East Berar in 1862-63. The total income was Rs. 3,78,685-15-4. The outstanding balances at the end of the year were Rs. 16,980-7-10, of which it was expected that Rs. 6,980-7-10 would be collected.

Salt.—The salt contracts sold for Rs. 38,736-8 against Rs. 41,111-2-3 in the previous year.

Local Funds.—The revenue from this source was Rs. 1,63,377-11-3 against Rs. 1,48,242 in the previous year. Two Extra Assistant Commissioners were employed in continuing the Enam investigations. During the year they reported upon 257 claims, and 5,145 claims, including petty cases, remained upon their files.

EDUCATION.—There were 2 English and 22 Maratha schools.

The Akolah English school and most of the Maratha schools were very satisfactory. Some of the Mahratta school-masters taught the rudiments of English. There were 1,262 scholars which was a decrease on the preceding year.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The only public works constructed under the supervision of the Officers of the Commission were those whose cost was defrayed from the Local Funds. Two officers were appointed Local Fund Engineers, but one of them, shortly after joining, was transferred to the Commission. Rs. 16,373 was spent in constructing the central jail at Akolah, intended for 500 prisoners. The expenses in the road department from funds provided by the Abkarry revenue of Secunderabad amounted to Rs. 96,126-15-4.

Railway.—The railway was opened to Mulkapore. The contractor's trains ran to Sheogaom. The only Electric Telegraph in Berar belonged to the Railway Company, and the last Telegraph Office was at Sheogaom.

FINANCE.—The following table contrasts the financial results of 1863-64 with those of 1862-63 :—

				1862-63.			1863-64.		
Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	34,43,709	6	9	35,50,734	14	7
Forest ...	...	...	...	4,475	11	2	8,141	3	9
Abkarry ...	...	...	...	4,95,790	7	2	3,84,632	10	5
			Total ...	39,43,975	9	1	39,43,508	12	9
Salt ...	...	...	...	50,788	9	7	35,494	8	0
Stamps ...	...	...	...	77,901	8	0	1,51,231	13	3
Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	24,401	6	1	18,128	3	1
Police ...	...	...	...	4,202	12	3	29,779	5	4
Public Works ...	...	...	...	311	5	4	1,513	9	8
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	30,957	3	9	21,189	1	11
Interest ...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1,334	10	4
			Total ...	1,88,562	13	0	2,58,671	3	7
			Grand Total ...	41,32,538	6	1	42,02,180	0	4

The Abkarry contracts for 1864-65 sold for Rs. 4,28,313. The decrease in the Salt revenue is partly accounted for by the fact that Rs. 9,513-3-4 of the collections in 1862-63 were on account

of the previous year. The stamp revenue was nearly doubled. A portion of the pay of the Police force was defrayed from Local Funds. The Local Fund contributions are credited and the whole cost of the force debited to Government. The disbursements on account of Civil Services were Rs. 10,45,995-15-3, on account of Civil Administration Rs. 5,74,709-1-6, and on account of refunds, charges against income, allowances and assignments, and miscellaneous payments Rs. 5,77,840-13-7. There remains a surplus of Rs. 36,27,470-14-10, for pay of the Hyderabad Contingent and other purposes for which the country was assigned to British management.

POLITICAL.—The Minister abolished the Transit Duties, which were very oppressive and injurious to trade, and in order to make up for the loss in some degree, and to conciliate the principal Jagheerdars, he extended the levy of the 5 per cent. duty on imports and exports to the internal trade of the Nizam's dominions. Taxes of every kind on grain were entirely removed, and the prohibition to export grain was withdrawn. On account of the high prices the Minister increased the pay of all Government servants drawing less than Rs. 50 a month, for a period of 12 months certain, and afterwards to be continued or not according to circumstances. The amount coined by the mint was Rs. 62,81,966. The total amount coined from 1855-56 to 1863-64 was Rs. 3,25,90,287. The coinage was the Hallee Sicca introduced by the Minister, of which 116 are equal to 100 Government Rs. ; the old Soo-goor rupee (125 equal to 100 Government Rs.) was rapidly disappearing from circulation. With improved machinery the outturn of the Mint would be greatly increased, and the Minister's attention was given to the point. There was a large importation of silver and gold, both in coin and bullion ; but no correct return of the quantities was obtainable. Considerable quantities of sovereigns were imported. The Nizam's territories, though prosperous, were not so much so as Berar. The Godavery valley was as highly cultivated as that of Berar. The people were well off and contented. In some Talooks in charge of Parsee officers, the Minister had introduced a system of judicial administration resembling our own. The work seemed to be fairly done ; but the people had not taken kindly to the new system. The Talookdars (Government officers in charge of the whole administration of the Talooks) and Jagheerdars were generally well spoken of. Crime, though not regularly reported, was believed to be much less prevalent than in Berar. The principles of Act VII. of 1854, regarding surrender of criminals, were made applicable to demands made upon the

Nizam's Government by British officers. 63 Bungalows for the use of travellers were up on the principal roads in His Highness' territories. The Resident succeeded in obtaining an expression from the Nizam, in public Durbar, of his approval of the abolition of Transit Duties.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Revenue Survey*.—The operations for the year closed on 31st October. During 1862-63, 381 villages comprising an area of 707·062 acres were measured, and the lands of 194 villages containing 331,662 acres were classed. The average cost was As. 2-0 $\frac{3}{4}$ an acre, and the whole expenditure amounted to Rs. 76,088. *Vaccination*.—Out of 729 children vaccinated in the Assigned Districts 574 cases were successful.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1863-64.

THIS is the third Administration Report submitted by Mr. Temple, the Chief Commissioner. From December 1863 to the middle of March 1864, he was relieved by Colonel E. K. Elliot.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.—There was a rapid rise in the price of all articles, whether of food, or other necessaries of life, or of luxuries; and an increase in the rates of wages for every sort of employment, whether of labor, or of skill, or of the more intellectual kinds. The struggle for subsistence, for position, for fortune, is becoming more and more vigorous with all classes, whether European or Native, whether the gentry or the middle classes, or the yeomen, or the husbandmen, or the poor. In the Nagpore country the area under cotton cultivation has in two years increased by 47,000 acres, and thus the culture of cereals has been to some extent displaced. This fact combined with an increase in the exportation of grain, raised the price of food. In Akbar's time the Nerbudda valley was the granary of the Deccan and Guzerat and in 1862-63 it exported only 22,623 tons of grain. The Nagpore country, which in that year kept all its grain, in 1863-64 exported 3,589 tons across the western frontier alone, and imported 31,848 tons from Chutteesgurh. There was much distress which was alleviated by the railway works and immigration into Chutteesgurh. Cholera broke out among the work-people. Much of the wealth caused by the high price of cotton accrued to

traders, middlemen, and the like. Still much of it was really enjoyed by the agricultural classes. Mr. Temple says this share again was practically well distributed between the landlord and the ryot. If there was any difference at all, it was in favour of the ryot. While on the one hand he received much more than he used to receive for his cotton, his grain and other produce, yet his rent, if raised at all, was not raised proportionately. Previously there was too much fixity in rent, and there was great difficulty in raising it. This is a defect which is now being remedied. But the fact remains, that while the ryot's income has increased, his rent has not generally been raised. It may be safely said that the benefit of the increased value of cotton, grain, and other produce has really reached the ryot. He is much more independent, and much less indebted to money-lenders than he was. The landlords too, though their rent-rolls have not been swollen as might have been expected, have still benefited, for most of them have homestead farms under their own culture, the produce of which has brought them enlarged income. Many unthrifty landlords have in this way been enabled to clear off their debts. As to prices a pair of bullocks, which two or three years ago would not have fetched Rs. 50, might now fetch Rs. 150 or even 200. Cloth, both indigenous and English, was much dearer than formerly. The money received in Nagpore Rupees did not give rise to a return trade but was generally hoarded. In the Nagpore and Wurda districts the country goldsmiths told the District officer that they could not, with all their labour and appliances, turn the cash into ornaments quick enough; so great was the demand. In general terms, it may be said that the population was wearing out its old clothes. Mr. Temple remarks that the people will only learn new wants and new luxuries by degrees, as education and intelligence spread; as rights in property are strengthened and developed; as facilities for intercourse and communication are augmented. To all this, roads and canals, and rivers (such as the Godavery and Mahanuddy) made navigable,—will duly conduce. But among the instruments for effecting such changes, none will be more potent than the Railway, to the opening of which all classes are looking forward with so much expectancy. Though suspicious and shortsighted the people were contented in disposition and respectful to the Law. The way in which the lower classes abstained from cutting the prohibited kinds of trees, from the illicit manufacture of spirits in the wilder tracts, affords proof of their general deference to authority. The upper classes, too, were

fairly imbued with public spirit, and not insensible to the duties of citizenship. They were generally willing to act as Honorary Magistrates; to form School Committees; to supervise municipal improvements. Many of them regarded the performance of such business as an honorable distinction.

Territorial Change.—The Northern and Central Districts were redistributed into Commissionerships. The Saugor Commissionership was abolished and incorporated with that of Jubulpore, and a new Commissionership was formed out of the districts of the Nerbudda valley. The district of Ninar, heretofore under the control of the Governor General's Agent at Indore, was transferred to the Administration of the Central Provinces from 1st May 1864.

JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.—During 1863, Mr. Strachey, the Judicial Commissioner, applied himself with strictness and vigour to the task of giving of due effect to the Laws, and issued a large number of Circular Orders. The peculiarity of the judicial agency is that the various Civil Judges have also magisterial and fiscal duties to perform, to meet the requirements of the Civil Procedure Code. The whole of the suits at the central station of each District (save those which come before the Deputy Commissioners) are ordinarily tried by one Officer whose Court will be called the Station Court. At these Station Courts, though the Officers may change, yet the practice will be unchanging; they will be known to the people as the Courts devoted to Civil Justice, and in them at least should be secured that exclusive attention to judicial business, which has given the Regulation Provinces an advantage over the non-regulation. The litigation before all the Courts increased:—

Years.					Original suits.
1861	...	...	...	...	19,288
1862	...	...	...	...	26,931
1863	...	...	...	...	28,655

Mr. Strachey and Mr. Temple regard this as a good sign. To a population, exclusive of semi-independent Chiefships, of under eight millions, there are 29,000 suits; while in the Punjab, to a population of fifteen millions, there are 93,000 suits; and in the North-West Provinces there are, to a population of thirty-two millions, 78,000 suits. During 1863 a complete classification of suits was prepared for the first time. The following abstract is of interest. Here, as elsewhere, the great majority of suits were for simple debt:—

	No. of Cases.
Inheritance under Mahomedan Law ...	5
" " Hindoo Law ...	20
" " any other Law ...	13
Claims in right of adoption ...	1
" " Dower ...	8
Suits for Partition ...	73
Religious suits connected with Shrines, Castes, &c.	32
Claims to customary Fees ...	86
Suits founded on right of pre-emption ...	17
" between Mortgager and Mortgagee ...	103
" " Master and Servants ...	399
" " Landlord and Tenant (of houses) ...	308
" for Trespass direct, e. g., wrongful innovation, personal injury, &c., &c. ...	341
Suits indirect, e. g., Libel, Nuisance, &c., &c. ...	87
" connected with Marriage and Betrothal ...	205
" for breach of Contract ...	255
" between Partners ...	163
<i>Suits for Debt.</i>	
1. Parole Debt ..	5,935
2. Debt on account ...	4,455
3. " on Bond Registered ...	721
4. " " Unregistered ...	11,302
Other claims for real property not included in the above. ...	1,057
Other claims for personal property ...	819
Suits for debt between Bankers or Traders and Agriculturists	5,599
" of Bankers or Traders against each other ...	2,926

The total value of the property litigated amounted to Rs. 22,71,206 in the year, giving an average of Rs. 73 per suit. The general average duration of suits for the whole of the Provinces was only 21 days. The number of appeals decreased. Those before the Deputy Commissioner fell from 1,468 in 1862 to 805 in 1863, and before the Commissioners from 603 in 1862 to 454 in 1863. Only four per cent. of the decisions were appealed against. Of the cases appealed to the Deputy Commissioner, the original orders were confirmed in sixty-four per cent., and in sixty-five per cent. in those appealed to the Commissioners. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court during 1863, there were heard 351 special appeals. Of these only six were pending at the close of the year. There are two Small Cause Courts in these Provinces, one at Nagpore, and one at Jubbulpore. In the former 1,435 cases were disposed of during the year, in the latter 1,330. In both, the despatch of business was speedy.

Criminal Justice.—The following table gives a comparative statement of crime in 1862, drawn up by the Inspector General of Police from the published Police Returns:—

	CENTRAL PROVINCES.	PUNJAB.	ODHII.	MADRAS	BRITISH BURMAH.	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.
	Assumed population, exclusive of Zemindarries 8,000,000.	Population, 15,000,000.	Population, 6,500,000.	Population, 24,000,000.	Population, 2,000,000.	Population, 30,000,000.
	1862.	1862.	1862.	1862.	1862.	1862.
Murder	78	210	88	202	32	259
Culpable Homicide	26	110	40	52	21	Unknown.
Rape	40	146	60	46	64	Ditto.
Dacoity with Murder	3	5	2	22	14	Ditto.
Dacoity	53	48	33	703	115	{
Robbery with hurt	21	19	31	11	3	289
Robbery	79	117	98	843	72	}
Theft by House Breaking and House Trespass	5,412	4,801	13,952	5,401		9,241
Theft of Cattle	1,287	4,467	2,084			18,805
Ordinary	7,454	19,958	5,883	11,962	4,817	Unknown.
Receiving Stolen Property	160	590	342	379	122	
Total	14,613	30,561	22,613	19,621	5,472	28,594

The result of the comparison is, that as regards the gravest crimes, such as murder and gang robbery, the Central Provinces contrast favourably with Madras, with Oudh and with British Burmah, but unfavorably with the Punjab and with the North-Western Provinces. In respect to burglary and house trespass, there is comparatively much more of this in the Central Provinces than in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, and much more than in Madras, but much less than in Oudh. Again there is much less theft in the Central Provinces than in the Punjab, while there is much more than in Madras, while the proportion is much the same in the Central Provinces, in the North-Western Provinces, and in Oudh. The following Statement shows the state of crime in the Central Provinces during 1863 as compared with 1862 :—

	1862.	1863.
I.—Heinous Offences (headings I. to XI.)	456	381
II.—Offences against property without aggravating circumstances ...	14,385	15,425
Total ...	14,841	15,806

Excluding the partially and temporarily disturbed District of Sumbulpore, the comparison for the Central Provinces generally, in respect of heinous crime, stands thus for the two years :—

	1862.	1863.
Murder by Dacoits ...	3	2
„ by Poison ...	6	3
„ for Robbery ...	17	22
„ Ordinary ...	45	54
Attempt at Murder ...	28	15
Culpable Homicide ...	25	26
Grievous hurt and aggravated Assault	110	95
Rioting with deadly weapons ...	3	1
„ Ordinary ...	1	9
Rape ...	39	19
Dacoity ...	47	38
Robbery with hurt ...	21	22
Robbery ...	79	38
Theft with preparation for hurt ...	10	7
Total ...	434	351

This shows a difference less of 83 cases in 1863, or a decrease of 20 per cent. in 1863 as compared with 1862. The business of the Criminal Courts increased from 13,372 cases and 22,556 persons tried in 1862 to 15,207 cases and 26,847 persons in

1863. But notwithstanding this increase of business, the number of cases pending at the close of the year fell from 78 in 1862 to 56 in 1863. The average duration of trials, which was moderate in 1862, being then 11 days, was further decreased during 1863 to 8 days. The Courts had probably reached the fair limit of despatch, and were quite as quick as they ought to be. Fewer witnesses were summoned in 1863 than in 1862, the number being 53,928 in 1862 to 42,914 in 1863. This shows that greater caution was exercised, so that witnesses might not be summoned unnecessarily. Of the witnesses summoned, 93 per cent. were detained for only one day. The number of appeals decreased from 310 in 1862 to 228 in 1863 in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners, and from 482 to 386 in the Courts of the Commissioners. In the former the percentage of reversals fell from 33 to 30 per cent., in the latter it remained stationary at 20 per cent. In short, less than one in a hundred of the decisions passed in all the Criminal Courts was disturbed by the Appellate Courts. It would seem that improvement is being made in the judicious award of punishment. Of 16,981 persons punished, about 60 per cent. were fined. The average amount of fine in 1862 was Rs. 6; in 1863 it rose to Rs. 9. Of the fines imposed, 70 per cent. were realized. Hence it is evident that resort is had more and more to fine, which is an excellent punishment. Again the sentences of imprisonment were moderate, as, out of the persons imprisoned, only 10 per cent. were sentenced to terms exceeding six months. It is to be observed that the law whereby compensation is ordered to be paid by the guilty to the aggrieved parties had begun to be worked. No less than Rs. 12,299 were thus awarded during the year. On the other hand, whereas only 28 per cent. of persons tried were acquitted in 1862, there were 35 per cent. acquitted in 1863. The total value of property reported to the Police as stolen amounted to Rs. 3,58,721 (£35,872) in 1862 against Rs. 3,34,369 (£33,437) in 1863. Of property valued at Rs. 2,38,361 (£23,836) reported stolen in cases investigated by the Police, some Rs. 80,081 (£8,008) worth, or 34 per cent., was recovered. This is a fair result. The average duration of trials by the Sessions Courts was 50 days in 1863. During 1863 some 40 Honorary Magistrates were at work, and decided some 2,069 cases. The distinction of serving as Honorary Magistrates was much prized by the majority of Native gentlemen.

Police.—The cost of the Police was reduced to £117,377 for 7,886 men. Of these 6,482 cost the imperial revenues £106,997

and 1,384 the local funds £10,380. The Police improved certainly in the detection of crime, and probably also in its suppression, but they were still deficient in detective skill and power. In this respect they did not make any appreciable advance. During 1863 they patrolled daily 3,900 miles of road; they guarded daily 4,000 prisoners in Jail; they escorted 36½ lakhs of treasure; they protected 55 lakhs of Rupees in the various treasuries. All this work they did with entire efficiency. Of the force 430 men and 240 boys were daily at school. Six chief constables, 36 head constables and 186 constables, or 288 in all, were punished during the year. There were also 2 Inspectors, 25 chief constables, 33 head constables, and 342 constables dismissed departmentally. The village watchmen were retained as village servants. The real Village Police are the petty village proprietors, who are bound by law to assist the regular Police, and are in a position, if they choose, to do so effectually. The Judicial Commissioner prepared a Manual for guidance of landholders, explaining the whole law in respect to their responsibilities in this matter. The Inspector General of Police and many of his Officers testify to the demeanour and conduct of the landholders having improved in consequence.

Jails.—An Inspector of Jails was appointed and progress was made in the erection of the new Central Jails at Nagpore and Raepore. The first is calculated to hold 1,000 prisoners, and the latter 750. The daily average of prisoners was 3,973 in 1862 and 4,131 in 1863. The total average cost per head amounted to Rs. 44-6-6½, or £4-10-9¼ in 1863, which shows an increase over the average of 1862, which stood at Rs. 41-10, or £4-3-3. The prices of grain, of wood, of oil, of cloths, which had previously ranged high, increased from 15 to 25 per cent. during 1863. The daily average percentage of sick in the Jails was 6·01 in 1863, showing an increase over the average of 1862, which was 5·07. This is not quite satisfactory. Again, the percentage of deaths in 1863 has been 10·14 against 4·12 in 1862. This indicates an unfortunate degree of mortality in 1863, which arose from outbreaks of epidemic disease (chiefly Cholera) in six of the Jails. The present overcrowded condition of the Jails impeded sanitary measures. The in-door labor system was well carried out in most of the Jails. The net cash profits from Jail manufactures rose from Rs. 6,615 (£661-10-3) in 1862 to 9,562 (£956-4) in 1863, and the value of the articles manufactured by the prisoners for prison use increased from Rs. 13,000 (£1,300) in 1862 to Rs. 17,000 (£1,700) in 1863. The number under instruction rose from 1,744 in

1862 to 2,844 in 1863, and the number who can both read and write from 1,205 in 1862 to 1,564 in 1863. 70 escaped during the year, out of whom 29 were recaptured. Nearly all the Jails were placed under the executive charge of the Civil Surgeons, in subordination to the Magistrates.

REVENUE.—*Land Tax*.—In 1862-63, the demand on account of the land tax stood at Rs. 75,38,832 (£573,883), inclusive of the realizable balances of previous years, while the actual collections amounted to Rs. 53,27,574, or £532,757. In 1863-64 the demand on account of that year, added to the realizable balances of previous years, amounted to Rs. 55,64,681 (£556,468); while the actual collections amounted to Rs. 52,76,513 (£527,661). In 1862-63, 92 per cent. of the realizable demand was collected; whereas in 1863-64, 95 per cent. was collected: and the balance at the close of 1863-64 was only Rs. 2,88,168 against Rs. 4,11,258 at the close of the previous year. The land-tax is light and coercive processes were rare. Mr. Morris was appointed Settlement Commissioner. In 1863-64 the sum of Rs. 21,35,164 was settled with 8,621 villages, or nearly half the land revenue. On the whole there was a net increase of Rs. 1,12,749. The rates vary from one anna to Rs. 1-4 or 2s. 6d. per cultivated acre per annum. The boundary work done comprised 5,575 villages. Mr. Temple says there is an extensive re-adjustment of rents going on all over the country, the effect being generally to enhance the income derivable by the proprietor for the land by about from 5 to 25 per cent. This important process is being conducted by landlord and tenant, with as little interference as possible from the settlement officers. 4,467 rent suits were heard by the revenue officials. A code of settlement rules was promulgated. Three parties of the professional Revenue Survey, surveyed 3,850 square miles. The Districts of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsingpore, Nagpore, Wurdah, Bhundara, and parts of Hoshungabad have now been completely surveyed. There still remained work enough for several years.

The *Salt-tax* amounted to Rs. 13,20,959, a slight increase. The *Sugar-duty* declined to Rs. 1,35,309, owing to the abolition of the duty in Nagpore. On the imperial customs line the amount rose to Rs. 1,11,238. The local duty on *Opium* rose from Rs. 6,934 (£693) to Rs. 8,041 (£804).

Excise.—The revenue from Excise on Spirits, exclusive of balances, decreased from Rs. 6,61,323 (£66,132) in 1862-63 to Rs. 5,73,050 (£57,305) in 1863-64. The minimum part of decline caused by the Sudder Distillery system had been reached.

Under that the difficulty is, to get persons to undertake the vend. Where the Sudder Distillery system prevailed, there were 540 shops in place of 2,070 which existed under the old system. The testimony adduced last year, to the general beneficial results of the new system, remains unshaken, and has been confirmed by further evidence of the same character. Very few cases of illicit distilling, or smuggling, were detected. The consumption had greatly decreased.

The *Income-tax* necessarily decreased. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,74,009 (£27,401), as compared with Rs. 4,00,055 (£40,005) in 1862-63. The abolition of the duties on incomes below Rs. 500 per annum exempted about 20,000 persons from assessment. For the year ending 31st July 1863, the total final assessments amounted, under—

Schedule I.	to Rs.	60,104	on 2,364	persons.
„ II.	„	1,39,975	„ 3,258	„
„ III.	„	678	„ 38	„
„ IV.	„	1,00,459	„ 1,165	„
Total	...	3,01,216	6,825	persons.

Some persons are assessed under more than one Schedule. Deducting for this, the tax falls upon about 5,000 persons; 1,165 of these persons are either Government officials or pensioners, or holders of Government scrip. Of the 5,066 persons assessed for the year ending 31st July 1863, 4,057 paid less than Rs. 50, 958 paid more than Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 400, 43 paid more than Rs. 400 and less than Rs. 1,000; only 8 persons paid more than Rs. 1,000. The average amount paid by each person assessed was Rs. 60. This appears to be the same as the average incidence of the Tax in the North-Western Provinces; and it is also remarkable that the proportion of persons exempted from assessment by the abolition of the tax on incomes less than Rs. 500 per annum, is also the same in these Provinces as in the North-Western Provinces, viz., about 80 per cent.

Stamps.—The Stamp Revenue, which rose from Rs. 2,62,469 (£26,246) in 1861-62 to Rs. 3,59,799 (£35,979) in 1862-63, still further increased to Rs. 3,77,878 (£37,787) in 1863-64. There were 658 non-official vendors, and only 57 official vendors. By the establishment of these non-official vendors, facilities for purchasing stamps are brought more home to the people; the more ignorant public become familiarized with the necessity of observing the law. Evasion, no doubt, was still practised.

Total Revenues.—

	1863-61.	1862-63.
Land Revenue	52,76,513	53,27,574
Abkaree	7,27,539	7,39,434
Customs, Salt, &c.	14,64,301	13,74,566
Stamps	3,77,878	3,60,730
Income Tax	2,74,009	4,00,055
Forest Revenue	79,582	60,843
Miscellaneous	1,95,359	2,36,402
Total	83,95,181	84,99,604

On the whole there was a decrease of a little above a lakh of Rupees; but there was a reduction of 1 per cent. in the Income tax, and the revenue under that head fell from 4 lakhs in 1862-63 to 2½ lakhs in 1863-64.

EDUCATION.—There were 8 classes of schools—Zillah, Normal, Grant-in-aid, Town, Village, Female, Indigenous and Zemindaree. In the 9 Zillah schools the pupils increased from 1,129 in 1862-63 to 1,478 in 1863-64. The cost per pupil amounted to Rs. 23 per annum, which is moderate. Among these the best was the Saugor High School, which increased from 272 to 356 pupils. The annual examinations showed improved proficiency, while the cost diminished by above one-half. In the 6 Normal Schools 328 village schoolmasters were trained at an average cost of Rs. 57 each. The Aided Schools increased from six in 1862-63 to eight in 1863-64. The additional schools consisted of one school belonging to the Church Missionary Society in the Station of Jubbulpore, (besides the one already belonging to the Society in the City of Jubbulpore), and one belonging to a Committee of Native Gentlemen at Dumoh. Among these Aided Institutions was the well-known School belonging to the Free Church Mission at Nagpore. By the assistance of the grant, the Mission was enabled to import a trained teacher from England; a further grant to obtain another teacher from home, and to build an additional school-house, was sanctioned. If this Institution shall prove as successful as its promoters hope, then Government may be spared the expense of establishing any College at Nagpore. The "Bishop's School" at Seetabuldee progressed well. The total of grants-in-aid during 1863-64 amounted to Rs. 8,760, or (£876). The Town schools maintained by Government in the principal places in the interior of districts rose from 74 schools with 3,831 pupils in 1862-63, to 102 schools with 7,078 pupils in 1863-64. There were seventy boys on the average in each. The Village schools, maintained by a cess levied from the

landholders, increased from 324 with 7,623 pupils in 1862-63, to 403 with 12,017 pupils in 1863-64. This increase is very satisfactory. These schools were attended chiefly by the agricultural class, who were excused the payment of fees, in consideration of the levy of the cess. The Female schools started into existence almost during the year under review. In 1862-63 there were only five with 57 pupils. There were in 1863-64 no less than 47 with 814 pupils. This may be the commencement of an important movement. These institutions are maintained by the cess. The general statistics are these—

	1862-63.	1863-64.	Increase in 1863-64.
Schools	427	575	148
Pupils	13,834	22,639	8,805

The increase in pupils was 63 per cent. There were 406 Indigenous private schools inspected, besides these, with 4,875 pupils. There were ten Zemindaree schools with 345 pupils. The total number of schools deriving more or less of support from the State, or supported by private resources, was in 1863-64:—

	Schools.	Scholars.
Maintained or aided by Government ...	577	22,733
Maintained by individuals but under inspection	416	5,220
Total	993	27,953

There are 40 cities and 17,991 villages. This gives not more than one school to every 18 villages. Again the population is nearly eight millions. How very small relatively to that is the total number of scholars—not more than one to every 286 of the people. The educational income of the year was Rs. 2,20,495 of which Rs. 1,11,000 was from the Government grant, Rs. 50,091 from the land cess, Rs. 8,404 from school fees, and Rs. 51,000 from private subscriptions. In 1862-63 there were 13,600 books sold to the people; in 1863-64 the numbers thus sold amounted to 57,408, and the price realized amounted to Rs. 11,699, or (£1,170). The building for the Central Museum at Nagpore was completed in handsome style. A native newspaper published in three vernaculars—Mahrattee, Oordoo, and Hindee—was issued monthly by the Educational Department. The languages taught are chiefly Mahrattee, Oordoo, and Hindee, with a little Telooogo and Oorya. The study of English slightly advanced, the numbers reading that language in Government schools having increased from 592 in 1862-63 to 745 in 1863-64.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The following shows the expenditure:—

	Military Works.	Civil Works.	Roads.	Navigation Works.	Establishments.	Advances for Stock.	Total Expenditure.	Local Works.	Grand Total Expenditure.
1862-63	{ Rs. 1,91,842-6 £ 19,184	{ Rs. 1,24,421 8,93,375 £ 12,442 89,375	{ Rs. 8,29,333 5,58,000 £ 82,933 55,800	{ Nil Nil	{ Rs. 3,54,157 £ 35,416	{ Rs. 2,06,910 £ 20,691	{ Rs. 17,71,083 £ 1,77,108	{ Rs. 4,97,309 £ 49,731	{ Rs. 22,68,392 £ 2,26,839
	{ From General Revenue (Rs. 9,73,701 £ 27,370	{ Rs. 1,25,578 8,29,333 £ 12,558 82,933	{ Rs. 5,58,000 4,73,229 £ 55,800 47,323	{ Nil Nil	{ Rs. 3,54,157 £ 35,416	{ Rs. 2,06,910 £ 20,691	{ Rs. 17,71,083 £ 1,77,108	{ Rs. 4,97,309 £ 49,731	{ Rs. 22,68,392 £ 2,26,839
1863-64	{ From one per cent. Income Tax Grant. Rs. Nil £ Nil	{ Rs. 7,500 £ 750	{ Rs. 1,67,500 £ 16,750	{ Rs. Nil Nil	{ Rs. Nil £ Nil	{ Rs. Nil £ Nil	{ Rs. 1,75,000 £ 17,500	{ Rs. Nil £ Nil	{ Rs. 1,75,000 £ 17,500
	{ Total Rs. 2,73,701 £ 27,370	{ Rs. 1,33,078 13,308 £ 99,883 99,883	{ Rs. 5,58,000 4,73,229 £ 55,800 47,323	{ Nil Nil	{ Rs. 3,54,157 £ 35,416	{ Rs. 2,06,910 £ 20,691	{ Rs. 17,71,083 £ 1,77,108	{ Rs. 4,97,309 £ 49,731	{ Rs. 22,68,392 £ 2,26,839

For the current year 1864-65, the Imperial Budget allotment amounts to Rs. 20,50,000, (£295,000), to this is to be added the budgetted amount of Local Fund expenditure, Rs. 2,80,216, or

(£38,021.) The aggregate will then amount to Rs. 33,30,216 (£333,021.) A sanitarium in the Mohtoor Hills was completed. New court-houses, caravanserais, jails and school-houses were erected. The number of completed miles on the 4 great roads rose from 112 to 168 and the number opened from 126 to 168. In May 1864 there were still 127 under construction, 134 surveyed and 164 not yet surveyed, making 741 in all. The principal road works of the Local Committees during the year are represented thus:—completed 10 miles; under construction 45 miles; surveyed 105 miles.

Railways and Tramways.—The main line from Bombay to Jubbulpore enters the Provinces at Boorhanpore in Nimar, from which point to Jubbulpore the distance is 303 miles. The earthwork throughout is nearly done. The masonry work is about half done. The line may, it is thought, be opened to Jubbulpore by 1867. But the attainment of this result appears to depend on some decided improvement being effected in the arrangements for the permanent way. The line from Jubbulpore to Allahabad is 225 miles in length. The progress, both in respect to earth work and masonry, is good, and the arrangements for the transport of material are satisfactory. The joint terminal station for the two lines and the two Railway Companies is at Jubbulpore. The Nagpore branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is 242½ miles in length. Of this only 70 miles (that from the Wurdah River to Nagpore) are within the Central Provinces. At present the line is open from Bhoosawul to Mulkapore, a distance of 29½ miles, leaving a distance of 212 miles to Nagpore. It is expected, however, that the line will shortly be open to Sheogaon, 33 miles further, which will reduce the distance to Nagpore down to 179 miles. In respect to earthwork and masonry in the section from the Wurdah to Nagpore, the progress made is satisfactory; nearly all the former and half the latter are done. The rail was open only to Mulkapore, distant 212 miles from Nagpore. To that point, then, the various streams of traffic converged for many months past. The terminal station of the Railway at Nagpore has been commenced, between the Sectabuldee Fort and the City of Nagpore, on a central and commanding site, and is close to Military protection. The first stone was laid on the 7th July 1864. Mr. Temple submitted a detailed Report to the Supreme Government, recommending that an extension of the Railway be carried on from Nagpore to Kamptee, a distance of about 8 miles. In another Report Mr. Temple showed that a

tramway or cheap railway connecting Nagpore with Chutteesgurh for 183 miles might be made without encountering any extraordinary engineering difficulties; that it should be worked by locomotive rather than by bullock power; and that the probable cost would be, on data shown, about Re. 32,542, or £3,254, per mile, or about Rs. 59,55,186, or £595,519, in all. The area which would supply traffic for such a road contains about 2¼ millions of population, and pays to Government revenues amounting to 14½ lakhs of Rupees, or £141,500, per annum. The Government of India declared that it was prepared to accord all reasonable support to capitalists desirous of executing it in a manner that shall meet their approval.

Canals and River Works.—A reservoir could be formed by damming up the waters of the Pench River at a point where it debouches from the hills north of Nagpore. From this, water could be conducted by a canal to the Wynegunga River, and thence by the channel of that river down to the Godavery. Thus water would be obtained for the navigation of the Godavery during the dry months, and also for the irrigation of the rich plains near Nagpore. But as the Wynegunga joins the Godavery below the junction of the Wurda, this water would not be available for the Wurda at all. The Pench Project, though large and important, would be more practicable and less expensive than that of the Kunhan reported on last year. On the *Godavery* operations were confined to the first and second barriers. At the first barrier the navigation is to be carried round the belt of rocks (which impede the natural channel of the river) by means of a canal 25 miles in length. Near the head of this canal, there is to be an "anicut" or dam across the river, with locks whereby the boats will be conducted into the canal. At the tail of the canal, there will again be locks by which the boats will re-enter the river. By these locks at the head and at the tail of the canal, a fall at the barrier of 70 feet will be overcome. The lowest cost at which difficulties of this barrier can be surmounted will amount to 16 lakhs of Rupees, or £160,000. During the year under review, considerable progress was made with these works; the anicut was far advanced, the canal partly excavated. The locks remained to be commenced. At the second barrier, the project has, at various times, undergone modification. But Captain Haig had himself finally examined the place, and sent in his plans and estimates. It is now proposed to construct an anicut across the stream to raise the level of the water above the anicut, so as to render the navigation thus far safe, to overcome the fall

at the barrier by one set of locks, and to conduct the navigation into the navigable channel below the anicut. These works will cost $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of Rupees. The operations may be commenced during the next working season. Rs. 4,29,617, or (£42,961-14,) have been expended on the works (exclusive of establishments.) Mr. Temple submitted a detailed Report on a canal near the Mahanuddy. The aggregate bulk of the traffic is shown to amount to 57,427 tons per annum. This Report had been referred to the Orissa Irrigation Company.

Post Office.—The despatch of the English Mail was transferred from the Nagpore to the Indore line, owing to the extended length of railway communication. Thereby a saving of 12 hours in the time occupied in transit was effected, the time between Calcutta and Bombay, being by the former route, 5 days and 22 hours, by the latter route, 5 days and 10 hours.

Electric Telegraph.—The Supreme Government sanctioned the construction of a line from Sironcha to Doomagoodium, a distance of 152 miles. The project of effecting communication with Saugor by running a line from Jubbulpore to Saugor had been approved, but the Electric Telegraph Department had not yet been able to give effect to it.

Marine.—The small flotilla of 6 steamers on the Godavery was kept up.

FINANCIAL.—The total receipts of imperial revenue during the year 1863-64 are set down at Rs. 85,29,478 (£852,948). In 1862-63, the amount stood at Rs. 84,42,274 (£844,227). The difference between the Financial and Revenue Returns of the year's income is due to the fact that the receipts under X. Law and Justice, and XI. Police, aggregating Rs. 1,31,276 in the Financial Statement, do not enter into the Revenue Returns. The land cess is to be raised to 2 per cent. The total disbursements were Rs. 47,52,970 (£475,297), but this does not include charges on account of (C) Army, (D) Navy, and (E) Works of Internal Improvement and public convenience. Rs. 36,26,265 represents the regular charge of the civil administration. A Circle of Paper Currency was formed for these Provinces, under orders from the Financial Department of the Supreme Government. In last Report, the cost of the Military Forces was stated at Rs. 43 lakhs (£430,000.) The Military Returns give an addition of two Batteries of Artillery to the strength of the Force then existing, thus raising the annual cost to 45 lakhs (£540,000.

The total imperial expenditure within the Central Provinces for 1863-64 is stated, in round numbers :—

	Lakhs.	£
As per Deputy Auditor and Accountant General's Statement...	47½	4,75,000
On account of the Army ...	45	4,50,000
" " Department of Public Works ...	25	2,50,484
Total ...	117½	11,75,484

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Churches were under construction at Raepore, Bhundara, Chindwarra, Hoshungabad, and a Chapel at Mohtoor, the sanitarium. There were 11 stations unprovided with churches. There is still a great want of pastoral supervision. There were only four Chaplains in all these Provinces.

POLITICAL.—*Ferudatory Chiefs.*—A complete enquiry was made into the past history and present statistics of the various semi-independent Chiefs who occupy many of the outlying parts of these Provinces. The catalogue comprises 115. Some belong to the country of the Mahanuddy, called the Gurjat States; some to the region near the Godavery; some to the valley of the Wynegunga; some to the country near Nagpore; some to the hill country of the Sautpoora Range; some are scattered over the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. The groups of Chiefs have been arranged thus :—

I.—The Nagpore zemindars—

1. The zemindars of the *Wynegunga* District.
2. The *Chutteesghur* zemindars, including—
 - (a.)—The *Khullotee* zemindars, formerly subject to the Lanjee District.
 - (b.)—The zemindars of *Chutteesghur Proper*.
 - (c.)—The *Kondwan* zemindars.
 - (d.)—*Kakeir*.
 - (e.)—*Kharônde*.
 - (f.)—*Bustar*.
3. The Chanda zemindars.
4. The Thakoors of Deoguh above the ghâts (Chindwarrah), now generally termed Jagheerdars.

II.—The Sumbulpore Gurjat Chiefs.

III.—The Rajahs and others of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.

All these tenures are, more or less, of ancient origin and date,

from the earlier times of Mahratta rule, or from the period of the Gond and Rajpoot dynasties, which preceded the Mahrattas. As most of the Chiefships are wild and remote, the surveys have not yet reached them, and their areas and population are not known with any accuracy. But the aggregate of these scattered areas must be very great, and may amount to perhaps 50,000 square miles; while the total population cannot be more than one million. Some few of the Chiefships are in rich champagne country; but the majority deep among the hills and forests. Some of the Chiefs are rich in their way, and maintain a petty dignity. But most of them are rude, poor, and wild, like the country they inhabit. In reviewing Mr. Temple's Report on these chiefs the Governor General in Council remarked—"the tenures of these possessions are various in their character. In some cases the occupant rises to the position and dignity of a Chief; in many other cases he is evidently no more than a mere village proprietor. In some instances he is the descendant of a long line of influential ancestors; in others he is the representative of some poor but enterprising hunter, who has cleared the ground and subdued the forest. In many cases the grant was held for military or police service, or the condition of killing wild beasts, or even as the head of a body of devotees."

Sumbulpore.—Soorunder Sah and his friends organized marauding bands in the hills and forests of the territories surrounding the Sumbulpore district. The most active among the robbers took up their quarters in the natural fastnesses of the Barah Puhar Hills, near Sumbulpore itself. Hence they would issue forth and plunder the villages of the Sumbulpore district, often committing murders and practising cruelty on the inhabitants. In this way no less than three robberies with murder and eighteen daring and cruel robberies were committed within a short time. The robbers of course were checked by the police, who had been largely reinforced. On more than one occasion they were pursued to their remote retreats. The arrival of the troops, which had been previously ordered from Cuttack, was expedited. Some of the robbers were captured; but the leaders remained at large in that almost impenetrable country. Meanwhile Soorunder Sah and his relations made no overt sign, and apparently were quite loyal. But proof was found of their complicity, Soorunder Sah was arrested in January 1864, and with his companions was convicted by the Sessions Court. Two other Chiefs were convicted of harbouring some of the criminals, and punished by imprisonment. Sumbulpore was then garrisoned by three Companies of Native Infantry from Cuttack.

MILITARY.—There were 9,373 men of all ranks, in two Native Cavalry, 3 European Infantry, and 6 Native Infantry regiments, and 7 Artillery Batteries. The Nagpore Volunteers continued at their former strength.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Agri-horticultural Society had 77 members of whom 18 were natives. Its income was £590 of which £120 was from Government. The Society imported a trained Gardener from Scotland. It distributed 689 trees and shrubs and had in hand 7,348 trees and shrubs. The trade and cotton statistics will be found in detail at page 65 of this volume. Many miles of avenue were planted with trees on the main roads. It is estimated that an avenue of young trees of six years' growth can be, with care and economy, obtained at Rs. 550 or £55 per mile. A grove of 5,000 young trees of the same growth could be obtained for Rs. 1,135 or (£113.) Tree nurseries were established by the Civil Officers at all their stations, whether at the head quarters of districts or in the interior, and large numbers of young trees have been planted out.

Waste Lands.—Progress was made in cultivating the Sonckân grant. Mr. Chapman purchased a lot of 4,640 acres as a cotton farm in the Dumoh district. In the Hoshungabad District Mr. Victor took in hand the deserted village of Suktetpoor. He is making it a model farm, having in 3 years expended Rs. 10,000 on 88 out of 1,657 acres. A lot of 296 acres was purchased near Sironcha, in the Godavery District. As the land settlement advances, those portions of the culturable waste which are private property are being formally separated from those portions which are really the property of Government, and are therefore available for purchase under the waste land rules. These lots had been marked off and surveyed. The surveys were done in the native fashion, with the help of the plane table.

FAIRS.—There were 55 great and small held in the Central Provinces. The attendance at some is from 50,000 to 100,000 persons; at others it is from only 5,000 to 10,000. The merchandise brought to a great fair may amount in value to Rs. 3,00,000, at a small one to only Rs. 4 or 5,000.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—At the close of 1863, there were in all 18 Dispensaries and 12 branch dispensaries at work. During the year, 58,506 patients were treated, being an increase of 39 per cent. over the numbers treated in 1862. The total cost amounted to Rs. 37,523, or £3,752. Seventy-two per cent. of the receipts during the year were granted by Government. A scheme of vaccination, on the Kumaon system, received the

sanction of the Supreme Government. It comprises a Superintendent of Vaccination and a strong staff of Vaccinators. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 10,756, or £1,075 per annum. The Nagpore Lunatic Asylum was opened. It is fitted for 40 lunatics and how many sane?

Forests.—By the settlement operations all forest land which is private property will be duly separated from land which is the property of the State. In forest lands which are private property, no authoritative interference for objects of conservancy will be necessary. In all other forest lands at the disposal of the State, the best will be marked off as reserved forest tracts, and entrusted to the Forest Department; and in the rest the conservancy of the forests will be entrusted to the Civil Authorities of the district. The reserved tracts will be brought under all the process of professional forestry—pruning, thinning, planting, and the like. In the rest, or unreserved forests, the Civil Officers will prevent the most valuable kinds, such as teak and sal, being cut without permission. As regards the common kinds of trees, the people will be allowed to cut them without restriction. By these means it is hoped that, on the one hand, the interests of the State will be guarded, and on the other the requirements of the people will be considered. The best of the reserved tracts are in the hill country of the Sautpoora Range. So far as is yet known they will be about 31 in number, comprising an aggregate area of 1,943 square miles. During the year 52,521 sleepers were furnished to the Railway Department, and 14,202 logs to the Railway and other public Departments. One palpable result of the forest conservancy was seen in the new growth of the teak tree all over the country.

The Administration.—After reviewing the services of the various officials the Officiating Chief Commissioner concludes;—“Generally our administrative agency has exerted itself to accomplish what is required. Both the officers and the people have had much to learn in a hundred ways at once. The variety and multiplicity of affairs simultaneously pressing for attention; the more than ordinary difficulty of improvising the means and resources for executing necessary measures, have constituted our principal drawbacks. Despite all our efforts, the result of the Administration continues to fall short of the requirements of the country. We may hope, however, that the foundation of progress and improvement in the future is being laid. At all events there has been a general awakening, and there is a determination to persevere.”

THE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDH.

1863-64.

JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.—In 1863 there were 13,182 original suits instituted, an increase of 1,983 over 1862, chiefly in suits on contracts and debts. In the city of Lucknow there was a falling off of 8 per cent. The aggregate value of suits was Rs. 60,32,820-3 against Rs. 33,39,546-0-9, and the average Rs. 551 against Rs. 337 of the previous year. But large suits in the city of Lucknow disturbed the averages. In one case, concerning the Hoosainabad endowment, property was involved to the value of Rs. 38,50,500—more than half the value of the whole litigation of the province. In cases for very small sums there was a falling off in number and value. Suits depending on personal status increased from 453 to 502. Suits on contracts and debts increased from 8,867 to 10,221. Suits on claims to property not included in the above were 1,375 showing an increase of 64 over 1862. Suits for injury had nearly doubled, being 698 against 384 in 1862. The number of suits tried by the Civil Judge, Lucknow, was 344; by Deputy Commissioners 282; by Assistant Commissioners 3,551; by the Assistant Civil Judge, Lucknow, 2,179; by Extra Assistant Commissioners 2,927; by Tehseeldars 2,574; and by Honorary Assistant Commissioners 938. The business of the Civil Courts of the Honorary Assistant Commissioners increased since 1861 from 253 cases to 938. Including the pending cases of previous years there were 13,818 on the file of which 1,851 were struck off without trial; 2,021 disposed of by razeenama; 2,797 decreed by confession; 653 decided *ex parte*; 5,473 decided on trial; and 104 transferred. The total disposed of was 12,899, and the number pending at the end of the year 919. A considerable proportion of those struck off without trial were said to be in point of fact confessions of judgment, i. e., the defendant, finding a suit had been instituted against him, paid the money, and the plaintiff took no more trouble in the matter. In 1861 the number of cases thus disposed of was 500, in 1862, 1,172, and in 1863, 1,851. This increase appears to have followed the introduction of the Procedure Code, and is, perhaps, attributable to too strict a working of the Cause List system. The general average cost of suits, including those for large values, was only Rs. 1-9-8 per cent. The average duration of cases varied very much; the lowest, in Baraitch, was 12-60, and the highest in the Court of Assistant Civil Judge of Lucknow was 57-53 days,

in the previous year it was 17-58. Excluding Lucknow, all divisions show a decrease in the average duration. Of 775 cases referred to arbitration the award was upheld unreservedly in 730, partially in 33 and set aside in 12. Twenty-one cases were tried in the Lucknow Civil Judge's Court with the assistance of Juries, in 20 of which their verdict was accepted, and in 1 set aside. In 1862 there were 125 such cases. Seven hundred and seventy-one appeals were preferred in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner, 236 before Commissioners, and 101 before the Judicial Commissioner. The results of these appeals, and also of cases called for without appeal, were as follows:—

Courts.	Appeals instituted.										Cases called for without appeal.			
	Pending at close of last year.	Appeals instituted.	Called for without appeal.	Total.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Remanded for re-investigation.	Total.	Pending at the close of the year.	Average duration from date of institution.	Average duration from date of receipt of proceedings.	Percentage of reversals to appeals tried.
Deputy Commissioner and Civil Judge, Lucknow	53	771	3	827	41	458	91	44	133	767	60	20	37	11.86
Commissioners	23	236	231	490	3	410	24	11	22	470	20	15	13	5.10
Judicial Commissioners	16	101	1	118	25	63	8	4	8	108	10	83	46	67.98
Total	92	1,108	235	1,485	69	931	123	59	163	1,345	90	.....	.....	...

The proportion of appeals to original suits was nearly the same as in 1862. More cases were remanded by Deputy Commissioners for further investigation, but in other respects the results were favourable, the percentage of reversals in all classes of Appellate Courts being lower than in the previous year. Commissioners called for 231 cases without appeal. The appeals against the decrees of the Civil Judge, Lucknow, had dwindled away from 171 in 1861 to 96 in 1862, and 58 in 1863, and those from the decrees of the Assistant Civil Judge from 182 in 1862 to 125 in 1863. No cause is assigned for this falling off, nor for the reduction in the roll of jurors from 488 to 178; the Chief Commissioner could not recommend the extension of the Jury system.

The total number of deeds registered was 47,347, against 43,321 in 1862, and 29,049 in 1861; the amount of fees received was Rs. 25,079-10-6, against Rs. 17,507-2-9 in 1862, and Rs. 13,722-13-7 in 1861. There was an extraordinary falling off in agricultural leases, which proved that the Chief Commissioner's apprehension, that pressure had been put upon the people to induce them to register these documents, was well founded. The real progress in ordinary registration cannot be known till these documents are struck out; excluding them, the totals for the three years are, 45,938 in 1863, 31,179 in 1862, and 21,982 in 1861. The system worked well. The registries of obligations for the payment of money had increased from 8,160 in 1861 to 19,819 in 1863. Of 4,954 applications for execution of decrees, 3,460 were disposed of on their merits, 990 were struck off, and 504 remained pending. Of the cases disposed of, in 1,248 the amount was paid at once, and in 311 by instalments; in 999 cases the amount was realized by distraint and sale of property, and 352 persons were imprisoned in the Civil Jails. Owing to some misapprehension 550 cases were not accounted for. Out of 9,383 persons summoned as witnesses 8,525 were discharged after 1, and 675 after 2 days; 183 were detained more than 2 days. 14 cases in which Government was a party were instituted; none were of any importance except that brought by the new Trustees of Hoo-sainabad endowment against the old Trustees and Government, for improper appropriation of the funds during the mutiny.

Criminal Justice.—The number of cases and persons tried, and the results of trials in the District Courts during 1862 and

1863, are shown in the statement appended. The terms not bailable and bailable are substituted for heinous and minor:—

CLASS OF OFFENCES.	Cases tried.		Under trial at the	Received by trans-	Persons appre-	Total persons tri-	Acquitted.	Required to give	Convicted.	Committed.	Died, escaped,	Under trial.	Total.
	1862	1863	close of previ-	ferred.	hended during	ed.		security.			transferred.		
Not bailable ...	4,582	4,739	...	...	7,223	...	2,306	...	4,437	271	...	...	...
Bailable ...	6,536	6,509	...	...	7,313	...	2,166	...	4,780	324	...	...	...
Total ...	1862	1863	...	...	13,992	...	6,172	...	7,927	39	...	...	...
	1862	1863	208	13	14,156	...	6,155	Included in con-	8,013	36	...	...	...
	1862	1863	189	14	21,215	21,436	8,478	Victims.	12,364	310	86	198	21,436
	1862	1863	189	14	21,669	21,872	8,321		12,793	360	100	296	21,872

This shows, under not bailable offences, an increase of 157 cases, and 290 persons brought to trial; and under bailable, of 27 cases, and 164 persons. The pending file was heavier than in 1862. The number of persons under trial at the end of the previous year was 24, the number committed during the year 388, the total number of persons 412, the number of commitments cancelled 36, the number of persons referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court 25, the number convicted 212, acquitted 96, ordered to find security 5, under trial at the close of the year 36. Out of 26 cases referred to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation of capital sentences only 2 were commuted to transportation beyond seas for life; of the others the oldest was not 2 months pending. The number of punishments awarded by Criminal Courts was 12,294, of which 4,707 were rigorous imprisonment. There were 11,294 admissions into jail.

The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 1,65,125 against Rs. 1,67,599 in 1862, and the realizations to Rs. 88,777 against Rs. 88,883. Rs. 23,346 were ordered to be paid to prosecutors under Section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but of this only Rs. 9,566 could be realized. 75 persons were sentenced to transportation, for terms indicating that officers had not generally taken advantage of the provisions of section 59 of the Penal Code. The number of persons tried in 1863 was 12,872 against 21,436 in 1862, of persons convicted 12,793 against 12,091, of persons committed 360 against 310, and of persons acquitted 8,321 against 8,478. The acquittals were 38 per cent. Only 29 per cent. of the cases reported were brought to trial. In 20 robberies only 3 persons were brought to trial. Breaches of Salt and Saltpetre Laws increased from 470 to 507 and the convictions from 248 to 400. There was a reduction in the average duration of cases in the District Courts, where the Police were employed it was 7·01 in the latter 7·48 days. In the Sessions Courts too there was a trifling decrease. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court the average was only 2·78 days. There was a great decrease in appeals to Deputy Commissioners, which could only be very partially accounted for by the fact that appeals from full power Officers, which were formerly heard by Deputy Commissioners, now lay to Commissioners, for appeals to Commissioners had only increased by 77, while those to Deputy Commissioners had fallen off from 1,321 in 1862 to 565 in 1863, the rise however was as sudden as the fall. Of 569 appeals of the file, 19 were remanded for re-investigation, and in 75 the orders were modified or reversed. There was the same improvement in the results of appeals to Commissioners. The average duration of appeals was 9·83 in Deputy Commissioners' Courts, and 12·61 before Commissioners. The high average in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was owing to his having kept a few cases pending a long period in order to confer personally with the Commissioners regarding the severity of the sentences. The total number of appeals in all courts was 1,406 against 1,925 in 1862; of these 75 were rejected against 147 in 1862, and 897 against 1,339, confirmed; 332 against 341 had their orders modified or reversed, 64 against 52 were returned for re-investigation or revision, and 38 against 46 were pending at the end of the year. Three-fifths of the witnesses summoned were dismissed the first day, against three-fourths in 1862. One hundred and seventy-seven criminal trials were held with the aid of Assessors and Jurors :

289 persons were convicted, and 106 acquitted. Their verdict was accepted regarding 305 and set aside regarding 51 persons. The Session Judges spoke in high terms of the advantages of the association of Assessors with them. The system of the English record in the hand-writing of the Judge, and the Clerk of the Court system continued to work well.

Police.—The strength of the Regular Police was 6,526 of all ranks, of whom 264 were mounted, and the cost was Rs. 10,65,771-10-8. Full details will be found at page 443 of Volume VIII.

Jails.—The Nawabgunge and Oonao Jails were abolished, and arrangements were made for conveying the prisoners to Lucknow. There were, therefore, only 10 Jails with accommodation for about 6,000 prisoners. The following is a comparative abstract statement of the Jail population for 1862-63 :—

	1863.	1862.
Remaining on 1st January ...	4,825	3,498
Committed during the year ...	11,294	11,930
Total prison population...	16,119	15,428
Released during the year ...	10,072	10,192
Escaped	15	9
Died	659	233
Executed	25	12
Transported or sent out of Provinces	141	143
Sent to Lunatic Asylum ...	17	14
Remaining on 31st December	5,190	4,225
Total	16,119	15,428
Aggregate number during year	18,31,800	15,84,961
Daily average number ...	5,018·63	4,342·36

This shows that committals had decreased since 1862 by 636. The discharges from all causes were 10,929 against 11,294 admissions. The increase in the number remaining at the end of the year was 365 or 7·56 per cent. against 37·9 in 1862. During the first four months of 1864, the number of prisoners rose from 5,190 to 5,768, much more than during the whole of 1863. The cause of this extraordinary increase was under enquiry. The Whipping Act could not be introduced on account of the scanty Jail accommodation. The expenditure was Rs. 1,91,994-0-10 against 1,70,058-14-1 in 1862. The

total average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 38-4-1, a reduction of As. 14-6. Large gangs of prisoners were employed by the Public Works Department on jail buildings, the value of this labour was not credited. The daily average number employed in the manufactories was 820, and the profit Rs. 4,983-10-5, or a little over Rs. 6 per head. The saving effected by the employment of convicts in jail buildings, and the manufacture of articles for prison use, was Rs. 47,487-5. The daily proportion of sick to strength per cent. per annum was 3·67 against 3·89 in 1862, and the percentage of deaths was 13·13 against 5·22 of the previous year. The increase of mortality was owing to an outbreak of epidemic cholera, followed by choleraic diarrhœa in the jails at Lucknow, Fyzabad, Seetapore and Roy Bareilly. The other jails entirely escaped the disease. Excluding these cases the mortality was only 6·17 per cent. Out 16,119 prisoners only 283 were punished during the year. Of the 15 escaped prisoners 8 were re-captured. 2 warders were selected from the best conducted prisoners and appointed to each barrack; they wore a distinguishing badge and were held responsible for the cleanliness and conservancy of their respective wards. The number of juvenile offenders had increased from 245 to 563, all under 16 were sent to the reformatory attached to the Lucknow Central Prison. Their conduct was very unsatisfactory though they acquired great proficiency. The jails of Fyzabad, Seetapore and Sultauapore were placed under Civil Surgeons. The system of dry sewage was introduced and very favourably reported on.

REVENUE.—*Land-Tax*.—The khurreef crops were damaged by unusually heavy rains, and were considerably below the average. Several districts were visited by locusts, but no serious injury was done. The rubbee crop was generally excellent, and fully counterbalanced the shortcomings of the khurreef. A slight loss was caused by hail. The average fall of rain was 51 inches against 46½ in 1862. Out of a demand of Rs. 102,97,911 Rs. 101,57,730 were collected and Rs. 1,40,181 remained as balance, Rs. 1,884 of the balance were irrecoverable. The collections fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 99,696. 16,308 dustuks were issued by which Rs. 12,360 were realized at a cost of Rs. 6,918, leaving a surplus of Rs. 5,442 in favour of Government. There were no sales, farms, or transfers for arrears of revenue. Three more estates were brought under the Court of Wards, one chiefly situated in Oonao, one in Hurha, and one in Roy Bareilly. The amount of Government revenue produced by the first was Rs. 55,000, by the second Rs. 37,000, and by the third Rs. 30,000. These estates were successfully managed.

Some of the minors were at the Benares Wards' Institute, and most of the others at the Canning College, Lucknow. The refunds amounted to Rs. 30,045-6-5, of which Rs. 23,959-9-9 was on account of erroneous collections, and Rs. 1,085 on account of lands taken up for public purposes. The amount of remissions was Rs. 5,306-10-1 chiefly on lands taken up for public purposes, but Rs. 1,419-5 were on account of over-assessment in Oonao and smaller sums for diluvion and damage done by a hail storm. 18,598 summary suits were instituted for rents, pottahs, exaction, and ouster, against 14,257 in 1862. Of these suits 7,853 were with, and 10,361 without pottahs. The number brought by landlords against tenants was 9,008, by lessees against tenants 2,961, and by tenants against landlords 6,255. The value of suits had increased from Rs. 14,257 to Rs. 18,598. In Lucknow and Mahomdee, there was a nominal decrease, and in Seetapore a nominal increase in the number of suits, in all other districts the decrease was considerable. In Gonda suits for rents had risen from 668 to 1,789 and the total number of suits had more than doubled. The practice of allowing a landlord to include several cultivators in the same action was discontinued, so that it was impossible to estimate the real increase in the number of suits. The extended cultivation of improved staples had greatly augmented the value of land and by greater facilities for disposing of produce. The rise in ouster and exaction cases was not great, and appeared to be entirely attributable to the regular settlement operations. Landlords were tempted to oust parties who claimed subordinate rights, or to enhance their rents before the settlement investigation commenced; while, on the other hand, those parties often put forward unfounded claims in the hope of improving their position. In the Oonao District, where the settlement was nearly complete, suits for ouster were reduced from 480 to 384. The Chief Commissioner directed that in all doubtful cases the *status quo* should be maintained, and the question of right reserved for decision by the Settlement Officer. The number of pottahs issued in the Lucknow Division was 394,323; for the other Divisions no returns had been made, but the system was gaining ground. Regular settlement was in progress in three-fourths of the Province, and all the most important suits of this description were disposed of by that Department. There were 2,276 appeals to Deputy Commissioners making, with 133 pending from the previous year, 2,409. Of 2,126 decided the order of the Lower Courts was upheld in two-thirds, and modified, reversed, or cases remanded in one-third. In the Districts of Fyzabad, Sultanpore and Gonda the

appeal files were very heavy. Appeals to Commissioners declined from 1,852 to 1,310. The percentage of orders interfered with rose from 18 to 27. The number of appeals, excluding settlement appeals, decided by the Chief Commissioner in his Appellate Court as Financial Commissioner, was 268; in 211 the appeal was rejected or the original orders confirmed, 2 were amicably adjusted, 9 modified, 31 reversed, and 15 remanded for further investigation. The Chief Commissioner disposed of 941 miscellaneous petitions. The investigations into rent-free tenures were nearly brought to a close. 40 tenures with a revenue of Rs. 9,763 were ordered to be resumed at Regular Settlement, and 90 with a revenue of Rs. 9,509 released for life or in perpetuity, 90 grants lapsed during the year, of 53 of which the assessment had been completed and the Government demand fixed at Rs. 7,593.

Assessed Taxes.—The total assessment for the Income-tax was Rs. 2,30,459-14-5 against Rs. 3,43,108 in 1862. The falling off was principally caused by the reduction of the rate of duty from 4 to 3 per cent. The total collections were Rs. 1,20,121-7-3. In the city of Lucknow 707 appeals were preferred in 248 of which the assessments were lowered. The collections including arrears of past years amounted to Rs. 3,49,687, and the cost of collection to Rs. 2,938.

Excise.—The gross receipts from spirits were Rs. 5,78,379 against Rs. 5,56,150 in the previous year. The old rates of duty on liquor were reverted to from May 1st. The number of Sudder distilleries was reduced from 45 to 22 by the substitution of wholesale shops. Act XVIII. of 1853 for regulating the sale of spirituous liquor in cantonments was introduced. The gross receipts for drugs were Rs. 99,932 against 1,00,428 in 1862-63. The receipts from the sale of opium Rs. 89,722 against Rs. 1,07,022; the falling off was ascribed to the reduction of the duty on liquor.

Stamps and Salt.—1,551 documents were presented for remission of the penalty for neglect of the stamp law, and the amount of deficient duty was Rs. 10,482. The total amount of deficient duty paid was Rs. 15,720 against Rs. 4,617 in 1862-63. The value of stamps sold minus discount and commission was Rs. 3,91,002, against Rs. 3,18,792 in 1862-63, the cost of establishment was Rs. 13,136 against Rs. 13,957, and the net receipts were Rs. 3,77,886. The working of the Salt and Saltpetre Acts

was originally entrusted to the Superintendent of Stamps and Excise, but Government resolved on placing the Salt Department under the control of the Commissioner of Customs, North-Western Provinces, in subordination to the Chief Commissioner. The number of licences granted for manufacturing or refining reh, saltpetre and kharee was 3,500. The total expenditure on this account was Rs. 16,334-7-10 and the total receipts were Rs. 12,333-1-11.

EDUCATION.—There were 38 schools with an average daily attendance of 1,656. Their total receipts were Rs. 86,263-5-9, and their total expenditure was Rs. 60,116-5-6. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 36-4-10, and the cost to Government Rs. 11-8-1. The aid from Imperial Funds was Rs. 19,052-5-8. Zillah and Tehseel schools were placed under the charge of the Director of Public Instruction. The talookdars of Hurdui took great interest in their Tehseel schools. The regular settlement in progress provided a fund of Re. 1 per cent. on the land revenue. The Maharajahs of Kuppurthala and Bulrampore, Maharajah Maun Singh, and the Rajahs of Naupurah and Amethce liberally supported various schools. The talookdars of Oudh contributed more than Rs. 20,000 during the year, independently of their contributions to the Canning college which was nearly Rs. 25,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.—A separate Secretariat for the transaction of all business connected with Public Works, was organized by the Chief Engineer, who was appointed *ex-officio* Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department. The Roy Bareilly Division of Public Works was reduced and its stations were attached to Lucknow. Good progress was made in the building of the Central Jail at Lucknow. The Oudh portion of the road from Allahabad to Fyzabad was finished. The trunk line from Lucknow to Fyzabad was completed, with the exception of a bridge over the Kulliance. In the Fyzabad District 68 miles of road and 21 bridges were constructed. The examination of the upper portion of the Gogra and its tributary the Sardah was very satisfactory as far as the Gogra was concerned. The Gogra was pronounced capable of being rendered navigable for ordinary river steamers and their flats, as high up as Mutteera; the cost would not be comparatively great. This result had not, however, received the necessary corroborative opinion of a Marine Officer, as far as the portion above Byram Ghat was concerned. In Sultanpore 22 miles of road were made.

The arrangements between the Government and the Indian Branch Railway Company were brought to a settlement. It was contemplated to make a main line from the East Indian Railway at Buxar viâ Azimgurh, Seetapore, Shajehanpore, Bareilly, and Moradabad, to meet the East Indian Railway; a branch from the main line to Fyzabad, a distance of about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; a branch from the main line viâ Lucknow to the East Indian Railway at Cawnpore, a distance of about 68 miles; and a branch from the main line to Byram Ghat, a distance of about 12 miles. The route of the line was selected and for the most part set out along the main line from the eastern boundary of the Province to near Byram Ghat, together with the branch from thence to Lucknow. Along the remainder of this branch, from Lucknow to Cawnpore, the centre line was entirely set out, except for short distances, at either end. The arrangements for taking up the land were made, and the plan executed. The land plans were ready or nearly so, and it was anticipated that during the ensuing rains much of the earth-work would be thrown up, and that a near approach to the completion of all the works would be attained by the end of the year 1864-65. A consulting engineer was appointed for these railways. In Lucknow the Civil Hospital was brought into use. One Police station and 12 Police posts were completed in the city.

Post Office.—351 runners travelling over 1,590 miles were maintained at a cost of Rs. 18,127. The postage realized was Rs. 11,872. The number of letters returned undelivered by the Village Police employed was very large. A scheme, of which the cost was defrayable from the Zillah Dâk cess, providing for the delivery of letters in the interior and the appointment of separate Postmasters, and which would relieve the Police and Revenue subordinates from postal duties, was under trial in Oonao. The great difficulty was the vagueness and illegibility of addresses.

Marine.—Between April and September 1863, three Steamers came up the Gogra to Fyzabad. The Commanders found the river fairly navigable, more so indeed than the Ganges. Upward freight was said to be procurable, and the difficulty was with regard to cargo for the downward trip.

FINANCE.—The statement subjoined shows the receipts and charges of the province for 1862-63 and 1863-64 under the major Budget headings :—

RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
	1862-63.	1863-64.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, &c....	1,10,75,243	1,08,29,583	51,327
Assessed Taxes ...	3,54,568	3,49,687	14,87,529
Salt ...	1,912	15,978	2,938
Stamps ...	3,35,176	4,11,573	17,947
Law and Justice ...	1,72,554	97,916	27,971
Police ...	33,633	1,27,782	7,24,593
Public Works ...	42,186	9,053	1,306
Miscellaneous ...	67,759	33,984	4,064
			2,33,486
			7,16,288
			11,28,632
			13,356
			1,98,309
			27,123
			1,459
			750
Grand Total Receipts	1,20,83,031	1,18,75,556	44,05,507
			43,82,184
			10,118
			2,78,550
			6,53,830
			10,35,309
			18,656
			71,502
			19,980
			199
			3,750
			48,82,184
			44,05,507

The falling off under Land Revenue was owing to unusually heavy balances. Rs. 50,039 were collected after the close of the year, which reduced the outstanding balance to Rs. 86,554. The decrease in receipts under Law and Justice was owing to some exceptionally high fines having been imposed in 1862-63. The charge under the head of allowances and refunds was nearly doubled by several heavy refunds of the revenue of land erroneously brought under assessment. The amount entered as the charge for the Salt Department was only for a portion of the year. The estimated cost for the whole year was Rs. 60,420. The Chief Commissioner tried the experiment of abolishing tehseel treasuries in the Lucknow District. The money paid into tehseel treasuries was remitted direct to the Bank of Bengal, Lucknow. Under Law and Justice there was an increase in expenditure owing to the augmentation of the Civil Judge's salary and to the great increase in the number of prisoners. The decrease in the total charge was nominal as the figures for 1862-63 included Police charges. The increase in disbursements shown in the Deputy Auditor's statement was chiefly in settlement and survey charges which were of a temporary nature; exclusive of these the expenditure was nearly two lakhs under that of 1862-63. The cost to Government of the Opium produced in Oudh was estimated at Rs. 400 a chest, the profit at the low estimate of Rs. 1,000 per chest would be Rs. 600, which multiplied by the number of chests, 6,601, would amount to Rs. 39,60,600. The Government opium sold yielded Rs. 86,370. The import of North-Western Provinces' salt into Oudh was estimated at 4,60,000 maunds, besides which, eastern salt was imported in small quantities. The duty on salt imported into this Province could not, therefore, be less than 14 lakhs. The pay of the troops was about Rs. 38,50,000, and the Commissariat expenditure Rs. 6,75,000; other Military charges were estimated at Rs. 5,00,000, making a total of Rs. 50,25,000 for Military charges. It could not be calculated how much Oudh contributed to the Sea customs and no credit was taken on account of that branch of revenue. The ex-king's pension was Rs. 12,00,000, and the assignment for Public Works Rs. 20,00,000; so that if all these items be included the total receipts were Rs. 1,73,22,526 and the total charges Rs. 1,73,22,526.

POLITICAL.—Our relations with Nepal were friendly. One or two differences of opinion arose with regard to the new line of boundary laid down by the British and Nepaulese Commis-

sioners, but they were not of much importance, and a communication from the Resident justified the belief that the last would be settled immediately by the Nepaulese authorities admitting the fairness of the Chief Commissioner's proposals. Complaints had been made by the local authorities on various occasions regarding the restrictions placed upon trade by the Nepaulese. After visiting the neighbourhood and inquiring personally into the circumstances, the Chief Commissioner satisfied himself that the Nepaulese Government had prohibited its subjects from taking their goods into Oudh, with the view of compelling all British subjects to repair to Nepalgunj to purchase Nepaulese products and to sell their own. This object it had effected, and the bazaars within the British territory, which a very few years ago carried on a flourishing trade, were now almost ruined. The subject had been referred to the Supreme Government. There was a little seditious talk in Lucknow during the Sitana war; about the same time several bands of fakeers arrived from the Punjab; they were strictly watched but no political significance could be attached to their advent. A general meeting of the talookdars' Association was held to consider a letter of the Chief Commissioner's about the exorbitant sums spent on marriages. Resolutions were passed discouraging this practice; one of them was "that the marriage expenses should not exceed one-half of the annual income of the contracting parties." The practice of female infanticide was found by inquiries still to prevail especially among the higher caste Rajpoots in the East of Oudh. The Settlement Officer of Pertabgurh found only 2,081 girls to 6,012 boys in 611 Rajpoot villages. The crime had however diminished lately. The census Returns of between two and three hundred villages show the proportion of girls under *one* year of age in Rajpoot to those in non-Rajpoot villages to be as 63 to 91, while under *four* years of age the proportion was only 45 to 87. The Talookdars of Oudh presented an address of welcome to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General. A severe loss was sustained by the death of Rajah Roostum Sah of Derah.

MILITARY.—The strength of the force on the 1st May 1864 was 5,017 Europeans and 2,242 natives, making a total of 7,259. Gonda was finally abandoned as a military station. The Chief Engineer reported the barracks at Roy Bareilly to be unfit for European troops to occupy another season. The Chief Commissioner retained his opinion that only Lucknow and Fyzabad need be permanently maintained as military stations, and that the force located there was quite a sufficient garrison for the Province.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Agriculture, Horticulture, and Trade.*—Good crops of cotton from acclimatized seed were raised by Dr. Cannon, Inspector of Prisons in the Lucknow Jail Garden, and by Dr. Bonavia in the Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden. Cotton was also successfully grown in other gardens and by talookdars. Some experienced officers had, however, come to the conclusion that the soil was not adapted for exotic cotton. High prices had led to a sensible increase in the cultivation of indigenous cotton: Experiments were made with 5 varieties of silkworms; one variety flourished but the others were mostly failures from accidental circumstances. Three maunds of European flax seed were imported at the beginning of the cold season and planted, but not one germinated. A quantity of thickly set native seed produced a plant 3 feet long with a very fine fibre. The Chief Commissioner addressed the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on the flax-growing districts of Oudh. North of the Gogra, and more particularly north of the Raptee, the plant was grown entirely for the seed, the value of the fibre being unknown. The cultivation of sugar-cane was rapidly extending. A little Indigo was grown in the Eastern Districts and in Hurdai. The number of beeghas under opium cultivation was 60,365 against 44,420 in 1862-63 and 30,340 in 1861-62; the average yield per beegha was 7 seers $7\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks, against 6 seers $11\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks in 1862-63, and 6 seers $11\frac{1}{4}$ chittacks in 1861-62. The produce was 11,261 maunds 7,446 in the previous year. Only 12 maunds 18 seers 2 chittacks were confiscated for adulteration. The amount paid to opium cultivators was Rs. 22,48,600; the produce was estimated at 2,64,054 cakes, or 6,601 provision chests. The estimated value of imports was Rs. 7,71,700 and that of exports was Rs. 8,36,519. The exports to the eastward of Calcutta, consisted of opium, cereals of all kinds, rice, seeds, hides, horns, saltpetre, catechu, and lac. The imports are English supplies and goods of every description, metals and metal ware, salt in small quantities, oil, and chunar stone. The exports to the North-Western Provinces were cereals, rice, molasses, and timber. The imports were salt, cotton and cloth, iron, copper vessels, groceries and pepper. The rice was mostly produced in the Trans-Gogra districts. The trade with Nepal was not important; it exported to Oudh cattle, copper, honey wax, and spices, and received in exchange, sugar, cloth, salt, and saltpetre. All but 2 or 3 Districts were supplied with Hissar bulls. Inquiries into the subject showed that the falling off of the demand for Manchester cotton goods was not owing to an increase in native manufacture as apprehended by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

Forests.—The year commences on 1st October. The selection of the forest tracts to be reserved for the sake of their timber, and their demarcation and survey by the Revenue Survey Department, were completed throughout the area extending from the River Kowrecalee on the west, to Bugora Tâl, east of the Ruhla. The total area surveyed equalled 241 square miles; the actual number of forest miles demarcated was 611; the total number of tracts surveyed being 53; the total cost of this work was Rs. 2,991-14-9, which gives a general rate per tract of Rs. 56-7-2. During the year 2,322 logs of an average girth of 68" were felled and carted to the Depot on the Sardab; 6,917 railway sleepers were prepared. The cash balance in hand of contractors was Rs. 8,773-15 and the expenditure was Rs. 41,125-7 which leaves Rs. 32,351-8, for which amount timber to the value of Rs. 69,728-8 was delivered at the Sardah Ghat, showing a profit of Rs. 37,377. The general results of the year's operations showed an income of Rs. 13,871 against an expenditure of Rs. 58,812-2-8, leaving a deficit of Rs. 44,941-2-8; but against this must be placed the value of stock timber which leaves a balance of Rs. 33,561-4-4.

Waste lands.—No waste land was sold. The only Districts in which any lands were left at the disposal of Government were those of Mahomdee, Gonda and Baraitch. The demarcation operations in Mahomdee were entrusted to the Superintendent of Settlement Survey and in Gonda to an Assistant Commissioner deputed for the purpose. The maximum area was fixed at 5,000 acres. In Mahomdee, 14 lots were demarcated, at a cost of Rs. 2-1-2, for 100 acres; their total area is 45,938 acres, and the maximum area of any one lot 5,345. In Gonda, 46,678 acres were divided into 32 lots, the largest of which comprises 3,068 acres. A general map of the country, showing the situation of each allotment, and surrounding property, as also separate maps of each allotment on a scale of 4 inches to the mile, were prepared. The want of cultivators, and the known unhealthiness of these districts were great difficulties. Several Branch Dispensaries were established in the most malarious localities. Some of the European grantees were trying tea, mulberry and cotton cultivation. Assignments were made from the One Per Cent. Income Tax Fund and from Local Funds for the purpose of constructing roads to open out the grants of present and future settlers.

Survey.—3 professional Survey parties were employed during the year. The 1st division surveyed 1,119 villages with an approximate area of 704 square miles in the Sooltanpore District, and 882 villages measuring 806 square miles in the

Seetapore District, total 1,510 square miles. Captain Anderson also surveyed the whole of the forests north of the Raptee, from Bhugora Tal to the Ara Nulla on the Goruckpore frontier, containing, at a rough estimate, an area of about 200 square miles, as well as the southern boundary of the forests between the rivers Kouriallee and Sardak. The 2nd division surveyed the remaining portion of the Durriabad District, containing 900 villages, and measuring about 780 square miles, and 384 villages measuring 740 square miles in the District of Hurdui, total 1,520 square miles. The total area surveyed by the 3rd division was about 936 square miles, comprising 1,645 villages, besides a portion of the Gogra, measuring about 27 square miles. This was a young party, and the smallness of the villages, which average only 364 acres each, is said to have greatly increased the difficulty of the work.

Regular Settlement.—The demarcation and survey of village boundaries was carried on in the districts of Hurdui and Mahomdee; operations commenced early in December, and by the end of the season, the demarcation of the remainder of the Hurdui district (two Tehseels), except where the boundaries were contested, was completed, and also the whole of two Tehseels of Mahomdee and a portion of the third, leaving only 500 square miles unfinished. During the year, 2,311 villages, measuring 3,247 square miles, were surveyed and demarcated (except where the boundaries were disputed.) The expenditure was Rs. 35,099, of which Rs. 4,781-7-6 was incurred in the arrangements for the professional survey above referred to, and Rs. 30,317-8-6, in survey and demarcation, giving an average cost per square mile of Rs. 9-5-5. The only districts remaining for demarcation were Gonda, Baraitch and 400 square miles of Mahomdee, 1,135 boundary disputes were pending at the commencement of the year, and 763 were instituted, making a total of 1,898 cases on the file. Of these, 953, or one-half, were amicably adjusted, and 259 judicially disposed of, nearly all after local investigation. The Supreme Government sanctioned the appointment temporarily of a second Extra Assistant Commissioner. The Chief Commissioner approved of a suggestion of the Settlement Commissioner that appeals which could not be decided by the Assistant Superintendent without visiting the spot, might be made over to the Settlement Officer of the district for disposal. There were 58 appeals on the file in 6 of which the orders of the lower court were modified or reversed by the Settlement Commissioner. Twenty-four appeals were preferred to the Chief Commissioner against the Commissioner's decision, in twenty-one of which the

original order was upheld; none were modified or reversed; 3 cases remained pending. The Field Survey was finished in Roy Bareilly and Lucknow, progress was made in Fyzabad, Durriabad, and Sultanpore, and Seetapore and Hurdul were commenced upon. From the beginning up to the end of 1863-64, 58,02,624 acres, or 9,066 square miles, were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 4,30,894-14-9, being an average of Rs. 74-4-2 per 1,000 acres, and Rs. 47-8-5 per square mile. The outturn of work for the past season was 19,62,547 acres, or 3,066 square miles, and the average cost, Rs. 70-9-4 per 1,000 acres, or Rs. 45-2-8 per square mile. The average population was, in round numbers, 450 per square mile. This average, if applied to the area of 7 Districts, (10,453 square miles), would give a population of 47,03,850 and including the city of Lucknow it would not fall short of 5 millions; this, with the population of the 5 remaining districts would make a total of between 8 and 9 millions for the Province. The revision of assessment in all districts but Oonao and Lucknow was likely to lead to an increase of from 20 to 40 per cent. in the Government revenue. In Oonao there would probably be an increase of Rs. 10,000, when the Settlement of the few remaining Pergunnals was completed. 20,766 cases were instituted in the Settlement Courts in previous years, and 20,214 during the year under report, making a total of 40,980 cases; of which 24,569, or rather more than half, were claims to the proprietary right in a village in whole or in part, 7,555 claims to under-proprietary rights, including 3,474 claims to sub-settlement, 8,856 cases were of a miscellaneous nature chiefly relating to groves or claims based on mortgage deeds involving a right of possession of certain fields. Of the total of 40,980 instituted, 11,326 had been disposed of in previous years, and 29,654 were on the file during the year; of these 11,082 were disposed of, and 18,572 remained pending, 5,184 cases were disposed of by Settlement Officers, 4,286 by Assistants, and 1,612 by Extra Assistants, 936 cases were amicably adjusted, 221 withdrawn and 159 struck off in default—(all these are entered as decided in favour of defendant,) leaving 9,766 cases to be decided on trial. Of the 12,789 villages in the Pergunnals under settlement, 6,890 were settled in 1858-59 with Talookdars, and 5,899 with other parties. Of the latter, the proprietary rights were determined in 2,198 villages, and 1,790 were settled with the persons admitted to engage in 1858-59, and in 408 only was possession changed; in many of the rest no claims were preferred. Thirty-nine villages were restored to Talookdars, 257 to ordinary claimants, and 112 declared the property

of Government. Changes of possession were most common in the Lucknow District, where, under the late Government, the tenure of landed property was extremely precarious. Of 6,776 claims to under-proprietary rights, 3,589 were disposed of, 1,436 or two-fifths nearly were decided in favour of the claimants, and 2,153 or three-fifths in favour of the Talookdars, 3,474 claims were preferred to the sub-settlement of whole villages, and 555 to portions of villages, making a total of 4,029, of which 2,021 were decided, and 523 or 8 per cent. decreed in favour of the claimants to under-proprietary right. The claims to subordinate rights, not amounting to sub-settlement, numbered 2,747; of these 763 were claims to "Birt" and sunkulp, and 1,984 ordinary claims for seer and nunkur. Of the above total, 1,568 cases were decided, and under-proprietary rights awarded in 913 cases or 58 per cent. It was found that parties who were undoubtedly under-proprietors and in possession of rights were not always fully alive to the necessity of having them recorded. 1,777 appeals were preferred from the decisions of Settlement Officers and Assistant Settlement Officers, to the Commissioner, making with 103 pending a total of 1,273 on the file. The orders of the lower Courts were upheld in 893 cases, modified in 78, and reversed in 154, and 8 cases were struck off. The Commissioner called for and examined the files of 390 cases. 365 appeals, including 16 of previous year, were on the Chief Commissioner's file. In 188 of these, the original order was upheld, and in 19 modified or reversed, and 139 remained pending. The cost of the settlement operations up to the end of 1863-64 was Rs. 13,44,360-5-3.

Conservancy.—The receipts from Municipal Funds were Rs. 4,15,926 and the disbursements Rs. 4,23,906. An act to provide a Municipal Committee for the city of Lucknow received the assent of the Governor General in March 1864. The expenditure on conservancy establishments was Rs. 51,606. Some schools received grants-in-aid from local funds.

Dispensaries.—Dispensaries were kept up at the Head Quarters of every District, and branches were maintained in Mahomdee and Baraitch. During the year, 75,836 persons were treated in all the dispensaries of the Province, of whom 4,107 were in-door, and 71,729 out-door patients; of these 48,156 were cured, and 596 died. The receipts were Rs. 58,605 and the expenditure Rs. 36,521. Cholera broke out in the city in July, and continued almost without intermission throughout August, and the mortality was very considerable; and from the same cause, the deaths in the dispensaries were much more nu-

merous than in previous years. 422 persons were vaccinated, against 323 in the previous year.

THE CONNECTION OF BARSEE WITH THE BARSEE RAILWAY STATION BY TRAMWAYS.

Bombay Government Records, No. LXXI.

ON the 25th January 1862 the Government of India was informed that the line of road from Barsee to the Barsee road railway station had not been commenced, the plan and estimate not having been approved. On the 12th November 1862 the Government of Bombay again addressed the Government of India on the subject of constructing a tramway between these places, and submitted papers discussing the following projects:—

	Estimated Cost.
Road 20 feet moorumed without bridge at	
Scena	Rs. 1,55,000
Road metalled ditto	1,99,000
Road 24 feet moorumed ...	1,66,000
Road metalled ...	2,21,000
Bridge for 21 feet roadway	87,000
Tramway 12 feet wide including bridge 12 feet wide	5,17,000
But if the latter is made 20 feet wide an addition of Rs. 17,000	5,34,000

The Bombay Government preferred a light railway at an estimated cost of 10 lakhs of Rupees to the tramway. It could not decide on its own authority whether Government should undertake the railway, or a Company under terms similar to those proposed to be given in Bengal, or whether to offer it to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The existing traffic called for a good metalled road and would repay it; the exigencies of the cotton trade, too, and the necessity for finding work in a district where the early crops had entirely failed, had induced the Bombay Government to sanction the progress of the works, on the above scale, in anticipation of the approval of the Government of India. His Excellency in Council had therefore directed the commencement of the road 24 feet wide. It would be necessary to flatten the gradients to which could easily be affected to at least 1 in 100, and estimates had been called for as to the addi-

tional cost. Government were of opinion that the proposed bridge over the Seena river should be built to suit the 24 feet road, its height to suit the gradients of any future branch railway, and its formation strong enough for a railway. To enable Government to decide whether the superstructure of this bridge should be on iron girders, or masonry arches, information was awaited from the Chief Engineer at the Presidency, as to the cost and probable time of erection on both plans. The rest of the report consists of a correspondence on the subject of Permanent Way and Rolling Stock for tramways in India.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FOREST REVENUE OF THE PUNCH MAHALS.

Bombay Government Records, No. LXXVII.

BEFORE the demand for sleepers the tracts of forest in the Rewa Kanta yielded a very small return to the late Government. Timber, except, teak was held of no account and realized an average of only 14 annas export duty per cart load. A contractor could pay all expenses and deliver sleepers cut from these jungles at Annund or Baroda at a contract price of Rs. 2-10 per sleeper, and make a net profit of 14 annas per piece. The Government interest in the trade was less than 2 annas per piece in the northern districts, and 5 pies for sleepers produced at Tullouree and in the Niakra country. To prevent the Government property being thus diverted into private hands the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta would only guarantee to the contractor his stock in hand, as he believed that 7 or 8 annas per sleeper might be realized. In order to secure the sale of the Government wood at a fair price, it would be necessary to protect it by raising the duty upon Barreah and Oodeypoor sleeper timber in transit, both of which States produce the article in large quantities, and which are further removed from the Railway than the Punch Mahal forests and have no outlet except through the Rewa Kanta districts. The object of revising the tariff would be to preserve our own forests from destruction, not for the interests of the Railway Company, but for those of private speculators. The Political Agent was convinced that he could make an arrangement by which Government would realize half the profits from sleepers at the rate of Rs. 2-10 on delivery. He recommended also that

a Forest Officer should be deputed to report to Government on the advisability of introducing an establishment for teak conservancy.

The Governor in Council sanctioned the entertainment of an establishment for the conservancy of timber, but it was thought wise to put off direct measures till the real value of the forests should have been ascertained. The indirect measures adopted worked well. Permission to export sleepers at the existing rate, which produced only 2 annas per piece, was discontinued in January 1862. A monopoly of export of sleepers was given to the sayer contractors for $4\frac{1}{2}$ months at a profit of 8 annas per sleeper to Government; and a revision of export and transit rates was made. Under these arrangements the receipts from timber were expected to amount to Rs. 20,000 for the year ending 5th June 1865. An examination of the jungles in the Punch Mahals showed that the country north of the river, which runs east and west past Godra, was an open jungle with great variety of trees, many of them of very valuable kinds. The teak was second in the list; but the turbulent classes of bheels had claimed and exercised a prescriptive right of cutting timber so that the teak trees had never been allowed to grow into timber, but had been cut down as soon as they were as thick as one's wrist. In the Mehlole district the teak had everywhere been preserved. It is recommended that teak should be conserved if political considerations would allow it. The conservator of forests thought the trees should be left standing from 16 to 20 years, when he had no doubt they would be worth 20 lakhs of Rupees at a rough calculation. He also recommended that no tree under 4 feet in circumference should be allowed to be cut. Besides the jungle north of Godra there was an extensive jungle north and east of Champaneer consisting principally of khair trees. The medical stores, it is added, might be supplied with unlimited quantities of the Bel fruit. The Acting Political Agent found on investigation that it would be exceedingly unwise suddenly to resort to stringent measures of conservancy likely to surprise and alarm the rude tribes. He thought it would be sufficient to issue a notification that no wood cut from trees in the Punch Mahals of less circumference than four feet could be exported.

In the final resolution of Government further information is called for on most of the points touched on in the report. In the meantime the rule proposed by Mr. Dalzell that no tree of less circumference than four feet be allowed to cut for the purposes of trade, should at once be adopted. The Governor in Council desired to be informed whether the

forest of the Thakoor of Mehlale might not be leased, and if so, on what terms.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.

1863.

THE return of a healthy season caused a lull in the great epidemics. The death rate for the year, taking the Municipal Commissioners' returns of population to be correct, was little in excess of 26 per thousand. Of the total of 11,858 deaths registered, there were 1,684 casualties from cholera, against 3,635 in the preceding year; 112 against 1,033 from small-pox; 2,154 against 2,203 from diarrhœa and dysentery, and 2,117 against 2,235 from fevers. The mortality fluctuates very much as cholera, bowel complaints and small-pox may be prevailing or not. The deaths in the first 3 months of the year were excessive, especially from cholera; of the deaths from this disease three-fourths happened during these months. In the second quarter they were higher than the average, though the cholera epidemic was subsiding. In the third quarter, rain having fallen and purified the air and soil, the cholera pest had almost entirely disappeared, only 15 deaths having been recorded in the thirteen weeks. In the fourth quarter, after a copious N. E. monsoon, the public health continued to be generally satisfactory, and the death rate low. Cholera, however, had begun to increase slightly after the cessation of the rains. The deaths from January to 31st March were 3,783, of which 1,279 were from cholera; from April to 30th June there were 2,949, of which 257 were from cholera; from July to 30th September there were 2,497, of which 15 were from cholera; and from October to 31st December there were 2,629, of which 133 were from cholera. In the medical report for the first quarter of the year, it is stated that the seasons had not been unusual and it was thought that disease had *not* been influenced by the weather or temperature. The fact of the disease being confined almost exclusively to crowded and densely inhabited parts, especially in Black Town, seems to show that the causes of its persistence were to be looked for elsewhere than in the changes of weather or condition of the atmosphere. In the 2nd quarter the most marked decrease of mortality was among the European community and was partly accounted for, perhaps, by the migration of many families to the Hills; but the lessened death rate was due in a great mea-

sure to the better health, and absence of epidemics from the community during the hot dry months of the year. There were only three deaths (of Europeans) from cholera in the second quarter, against twenty-eight in the first. The months of July, August and September, which are often marked by great stillness of the air, were comparatively breezy and cool. The last quarter was favourable. The casualties amongst the European troops occupying the Fort were increased by the occurrence of an outbreak of cholera. It seems most probable that the disease in this instance was introduced by the men of a detachment of H. M.'s 69th Regiment, which had been attacked with cholera in marching from Metapollium to Coimbatore. The condition of the drains and conservancy of the Fort were carefully enquired into at the time, and the radical defects then brought to notice were still unremedied. A trial of the "earth sewage" was advocated for all urinals and latrines in the fortification. With regard to small-pox, the great mass of "unprotected" persons had been attacked in the previous year, so that there were but few left to take the infection. There were 9 deaths from hydrophobia and 55 from leprosy, a large number. The rain fall for the year was 54·61 inches, which was 3·86 in excess of the average of 20 years. Dr. Cornish considered the hot season the most healthy and the cold season of January and February the most unhealthy for both Europeans and natives.

Government in its order on this report stated that the question of the sanitary condition of the Fort would be referred, through the Military Department, to the President of the Sanitary Commission.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

1863-64.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice.*—In Singapore the number of cases filed was 533; the number determined 262, and the amount of fees received Rs. 32,187-11-1. In Penang the number of cases filed was 304; the number determined 150, and the amount of fees received Rs. 15,083-15-4. In Malacca the number of cases filed was 244; the number determined 200, and the amount of fees received Rs. 3,810-14-10. There was an increase of cases in the Court of Requests at Singapore and Malacca; in Penang and Province Wellesley there was a decrease.

Criminal Justice.—A member of the English as well as the Local Bar was appointed Crown Counsel. The office of Coroner was abolished and the Deputy Commissioners of Police at Singapore, Penang, and Province Wellesley were made Coroners *ex-officio*. Several members of Chinese Secret Societies were punished for riotous conduct. The remuneration of indigent witnesses subpoenaed to attend in criminal cases before the High Court was authorized. The transportation of convicts to Madras was temporarily sanctioned. In the Court of Judicature in Singapore there were 64 criminal cases, of which 4 were ignored; in Penang 100; and in Malacca 15 of which 6 were ignored.

Police.—In Singapore 6,864 males and 61 females were punished by the Magistrate, 243 males and 3 females were referred to the Higher Court and 4,557 males and 90 females were acquitted and discharged. In Penang 1,669 males and 50 females were punished by the Magistrate; 95 males and 5 females were referred to a higher court and 172 males and 70 females were acquitted and discharged. In Province Wellesley 587 males and 9 females were punished by the Magistrate and 716 males and 27 females were acquitted. In Malacca 789 males and 15 females were punished by the Magistrate; 21 males were referred to a higher court and 538 males and 36 females were acquitted and discharged. The conduct of the Police at all three Stations appears to have been generally satisfactory. At Singapore, it was necessary to discharge some of the members of the Force, who were known to belong to Secret Societies. The introduction of the provisions of Act III. of 1863 was attended with success at Singapore. The presence of the Frontier Police, added to the opening up of new lines of communication, had a most beneficial effect in checking the amount of crime along the boundary. The towns of Singapore and Penang were again, as usual, disgraced by the occurrence of riots, having their origin in feuds between the Chinese Secret Societies. In the existing state of the law, little or no supervision can be exercised over the proceedings of these Societies, and it is only after an outbreak has taken place that the Police are in a position to interfere. At Penang, both amongst the Chinese and Malays, gambling prevailed at one time to a very great extent by the means of lottery offices; these offices were established throughout the town, the stakes were unlimited, and the capital subscribed by some of the wealthiest Chinese in the place, the average daily gains of each office being estimated at from 400 to 600 dollars. Latterly, the influential Chinese merchants discountenanced the vice, and a fortu-

nate capture by the Police led, in a great measure, to its suppression.

REVENUE.—*Land*.—The amount received was :—

	1862-63.	1863-64.	Decrease.
Singapore ...	32,311	30,766	1,545
Penang ...	25,183	21,303	3,880
			Increase.
Malacca ...	10,872	12,699	1,827
Total ...	68,366	64,768	3,598

Much of the decrease is due to the fact that accounts for the last quarter were kept at the Singapore and Malacca Treasuries, at the rate of Rs. 220 instead of, as formerly, Rs. 224-8-6 and 40-100ths per 100 dollars. Although the peasantry still displayed a reluctance to decide upon the abandonment of the right of paying tithes in kind, the advantages of the lease system are gradually becoming appreciated, and 893 leases for 4,015 acres were issued. Forests yielded Rs. 2,288; "Miscellaneous," such as pawnbroker's fees, Rs. 60,254; Excise Rs. 13,14,961; Income-tax Rs. 1,330, being received on Government Promissory Notes only; Customs from the registration of shipping Rs. 3,703; Stamps Rs. 1,82,098; Law and Justice Rs. 99,570; Police Rs. 265; Marine Rs. 42,995; Public Works Rs. 42,216 and "Miscellaneous—Civil," including all sums realized from marriage and naturalization fees, Hospital charges recovered from patients or their employers, and sales of stories and Government presents Rs. 24,987. "Public Debt," or the amount received from the sale of Government lands directed to be appropriated towards the liquidation of the public debt, yielded Rs. 37,672. The total amount of payments made into the Treasuries of the Straits Settlement on account of the Local Government was :—

	1862-63.	1863-64.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ...	11,18,815	13,43,143	2,24,328
Penang ...	4,24,665	4,40,159	15,494
Malacca ...	1,69,295	1,73,456	4,161
Total ...	17,12,775	19,56,758	2,43,983

In addition to the above, the following sums were received and credited to the General Government of India and other Governments, on account of Post Office Stamps and collections,

and the proceeds from the sale of Transmarine Convict Jail Manufactures and the estates of deceased convicts :—

	1862-63.	1863-64.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ...	1,33,375	1,41,582	8,207
Penang ...	15,468	18,630	3,162
			Decrease.
Malacca ...	4,107	1,735	2,372
			Increase.
Total ...	1,52,950	1,61,947	8,997

The total amount of receipts, as detailed below, exhibit, in the Revenue of the three Stations, an excess of Rs. 2,52,980 over the collections of the previous official year :—

	1862-63.	1863-64.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ...	12,52,190	14,84,725	2,32,535
Penang ...	4,40,133	4,58,789	18,656
Malacca ...	1,73,402	1,75,191	1,789
Total ...	18,65,725	21,18,705	2,52,980

EDUCATION.—The sum of Rs. 22,391-11 was spent on schools. There were 11 in Singapore, 4 in Penang and 12 in Malacca. The pupils were taught in English, Tamil, Malay, French, Portuguese, and Chinese. The Singapore Institution contained 325 pupils, the Penang Free School 259 and the Malacca Free School 314. Boards of Education were established at the three stations to conduct the examination of candidates for the six Scholarships now annually presented by the State. There were 38 competitors, of whom 20 were educated at Singapore, 14 at Penang, and 4 at Malacca. The examination embraced the following subjects :—English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geometry and Algebra, Geography, History of England, Ancient History, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. To each subject a prescribed number of marks was attached, the total number of marks obtained being 1,170. The highest number of marks actually obtained was 935 and the lowest 5 ; of the six successful candidates, all of whom were élèves of the Raffles Institution, Singapore, the junior obtained 600 marks. Owing to the cordial co-operation of the several committees, the result of the experiment proved extremely satisfactory ; a healthy spirit of emulation was created amongst the schools.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The sum of Rs. 2,73,501 was spent on works of internal improvement and public convenience. At Singapore the drawbridge at the main entrance to Fort Canning was completed. A bomb-proof Guard-room, capable of affording accommodation to seven men, was constructed in the South Battery. Other improvements were made to the fort as well as to Fort Fullerton and the Batteries at Mounts Faber and Palmer. The Subalterns' Quarters at Pearl's Hill were improved. At Penang the out-works at Fort Cornwallis having been completely undermined by the action of the sea, with the view of lightening the superstructure and also of allowing the guns to be placed *en barbette* with a more extended range of fire, they were reduced in height, the masonry thus removed, with about 30,000 cubic feet of granite boulders, being thrown down in front so as to form a breakwater. The result was most satisfactory, the works having since resisted, without any damage, the shocks of several storms.

MARINE.—The buoys and beacons at both entrances into new harbour were all either renewed or repaired. A new harbour Light was attached to the signal staff at Fort Canning; it is very powerful and may be seen from a distance of 14 miles. Under the provisions of Act I. of 1859, no less than ten Courts of Inquiry were convened at Singapore during the year, to report upon the causes of wrecks, &c., that occurred within the neighbourhood. The report of the working of the Shipping Office at Singapore was satisfactory; 252 Officers, 746 European seamen, and 5,825 Natives were shipped, and 197 Officers, 391 European seamen and 4,258 Natives were discharged. Out of the former there were only 19 desertions, viz., 7 Europeans and 12 Natives. At Penang 103 Officers, 93 European and East Indian, and 2,949 native seamen were shipped, and 19 Officers, 54 European and East Indian, and 2,358 native seamen were discharged during the year. Out of the natives shipped there were only 24 deserters, whilst from the Europeans there was not a single desertion. At Malacca a beacon was erected off the mouth of the Linghie river on a rock which is washed at low tides; another was put up to mark a sunken rock in the inner passage opposite Purnoo, and three more at different places in the inner passage from the harbour leading towards Singapore. The *Tonze*, in addition to effecting the reliefs at the Torch Light Vessel and Cape Rachado Light-house, was employed in watching the several rivers along the Coast as a check upon petty piracy, of which not a single act occurred during the year.

FINANCIAL.—The following figures shew the total expenditure :—

		1862-63.	1863-64.
		Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	... ..	10,65,557	12,43,982
Penang	... ..	5,54,064	5,57,576
Malacca	... ..	3,86,722	2,95,859
Total	... ..	20,06,343	20,97,417

POLITICAL.—The Bandaharah of *Pahang* having, in the early part of the year, been compelled to retire from his capital, took up a position to command the entrance of the river ; his death occurring soon after, his adherents dispersed, many of them, with most of the members of his family, seeking shelter in Johore, and Inchi Wan Ahmad assumed the government of the country. He was recently joined by the ex-Sultan of Linga, who effected his escape from Bangkok, and, passing through Singapore in disguise, succeeded in reaching Pahang from the westward by the route of the Moar River, the prevalence of the northerly monsoon preventing his proceeding direct. The attention of the Government having been called to the violation, on the part of the Chief at *Laroot*, of the 2nd Article of the Treaty with Perak, of the 6th September 1825, the matter was brought to the notice of the Iang de per Tuan ; after some correspondence, the justice of our remonstrances was admitted, and the demand of any duty upon tin exported from His Highness' territories, in excess of the prescribed sum of 6 dollars per bhar, prohibited. Some complaints having been preferred by British subjects against the Officers of the Chief at Laroot, that Chief caused the matter to be duly investigated, and justice done to the complainants.

MILITARY.—On 1st May 1864 at Singapore, Penang, Malacca and Labuan the total military strength was 1,811. There were 48 European commissioned officers, 192 non-commissioned officers rank and file, 1,444 native troops and officers and 129 in different establishments.

MISCELLANEOUS.—At Singapore, the work of laying out the ornamental portion of the grounds of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society was almost completed. There was, apparently, no general progress as regards cultivation in the Island. At Penang, several of the small estates in the interior of the Island were abandoned. In Province Wellesley, the sugar plantations generally suffered severely from the long, and most

unusual, drought that set in towards the close of the year. At Malacca, the rice crops sustained some damage from the effects of the severe drought during the last three months of the year. The experiment of introducing 30 sheep from Bengal failed. The Revenue Survey made nearly 10,000 allotments at Malacca. The three Municipalities received Rs. 4,14,491 and disbursed Rs. 3,92,576. In the Singapore Jail the average number of prisoners was 90 and in the House of Correction 495; in Penang 51 and 126; and in Malacca 58 in the House of Correction. In Singapore Hospital the number of admissions during the year was 481 Europeans, (of whom 11 were paupers) and 615 Natives. Out of the former there were 27, and out of the latter 22 casualties. The number of patients in the Lunatic Asylum at the close of the year were 123, including two Europeans and one Eurasian female; there were 71 admissions, 62 were discharged as cured, and 6 died. The total admissions into Tan Tock Sing's Hospital during the year were 847; the total number treated was 1,116; 299 were discharged; 311 died, and 229 absconded. There were 1,047 admissions into the Convict Hospital. Amongst these there were 55 deaths, or about $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to strength; of these only 36 occurred amongst the Transmarine Convicts, the remaining 19 were House of Correction prisoners, principally vagrants, who had absconded from Tan Tock Sing's Hospital. The number of admissions into the Penang General Hospital were 330, out of which there were 26 deaths. There were 67 Lunatics treated in the Asylum during the year; there were 4 deaths, 2 refused to take any medicine, 1 died of old age, and the 4th of atrophy. The admissions into the Convict Hospital numbered 973, there were 31 deaths, giving a percentage of 3.18 to strength. In the House of Correction Hospital, there were 112 admissions and 13 deaths, the latter all occurred amongst debilitated, emaciated subjects, confined as vagrants. There were 196 admissions into the Malacca General Hospital, out of which 150 were discharged as cured, and 19 died. The number admitted into the Convict Hospital was 732, the number of deaths 21. The attempts to introduce vaccination amongst the Natives had hitherto met with but little encouragement.

The Convicts.—At Singapore the number of convicts was on the 30th April 1864 1,995, viz., 1,877 males and 118 females; 324 of the former and 110 of the latter belonged to the first class, and provided for their own subsistence. Their conduct was good. There were 187 pun-

ished for breaches of Jail discipline. Of the members of the first class, or ticket-of-leave men, only 5 were brought before the Jail Authorities, 2 charged with drunkenness, 2 with stealing, and 1 with assault; none were brought before the Police; many of them are employed in positions of trust and responsibility, and all are apparently earning an honest livelihood. Every prisoner's place of residence is duly registered, and occasionally visited by the Jailors, and all are required to attend the monthly muster. Three tigers were destroyed during the year by the party placed upon this duty. Calculated at the revised rates of 20 cents. per diem for artificers, 9 cents. for able bodied labourers, 6 cents. for feeble men, and 3 cents. for invalids, the value of the labour of the convicts may be estimated at Rs. 1,26,990, whilst the cost of their maintenance was Rs. 1,13,648. The manufacture account exhibits a balance in favour of the Government of Rs. 14,421. The convicts at Penang mustered on the 30th April 1864 935,854 males, and 81 females; 71 of the former, and 68 of the latter, belonging to the first class. The desertions were again extremely numerous, 25 men having effected their escape, of whom only 8 were re-captured. The labour of the convicts was valued at Rs. 50,141; the disbursements on their account amounted to Rs. 60,293. The convicts at Malacca on the 30th April 1864 numbered 581, amongst whom there was only 1 female; there were 31 males of the first class, to which she also belonged. The value of the labour of the convicts may be taken at Rs. 26,020; the amount of the expenditure incurred in their support was Rs. 40,714.

Commerce.—That of Singapore was nearly twelve millions sterling. The value of the imports, calculated at the rate of Rs. 220 per 100 dollars, was estimated at Rs. 6,34,70,054, and of the exports at Rs. 5,39,77,438, showing, with reference to the return of 1862-63, an advance, as regards the former, of Rs. 157,482, and a falling off, as respects the latter, of Rs. 4,50,782. The occupation of Saigon and other places in Cochin-China by the French naturally accounts for the great falling off in the trade with that country. The trade at Penang appears to be steadily increasing, the value of the imports at that Station having been returned at Rs. 1,71,92,650, and of the exports at Rs. 2,56,80,270, showing, as regards the former, an increase of Rs. 3,46,661, and, as regards the latter, of Rs. 17,68,174 over the Returns of last year. The great increase has taken place in the trade with Sumatra, and this may be mainly attributed to the continuance of the war in America; instead of, as formerly, fifteen or twenty large American vessels visiting the Sumatra

Coast for the purpose of taking in pepper and other produce, this year there were not three, and a large proportion of the trade was consequently directed to Penang. At Malacca there was a slight advancement of trade, the imports were valued at Rs. 45,42,849, and the exports at Rs. 35,96,011, showing, in the one case, an increase of Rs. 16,305 against a decrease on the other of Rs. 2,395.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Government of India Records, Public Works Department, No. XLVII.

THE report is the third drawn up by Captain Pearson, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces.

Saugor.—The only timber tract of importance in this district was the Garrakottah Rumnah. This was partially cleared out, and a nursery for a teak plantation was commenced in the garden of the Rumnah Bungalow. This was doing satisfactorily; but the Rumnah was not yet a well ordered teak plantation. The felling of timber was entirely stopped here. The teak in the forfeited district of Shagurh and Dulputpore was for the most part very young, and it is recommended that this should be specially reserved. The rest of the District might be thrown open to the people to cut teak and other timber, under certain restrictions. During the year, Rs. 2,150 was expended by the Forest Department on the road from Shagurh to Saugor, and Rs. 1,500 on the road to Garrakottah.

Dumoh.—This district contained very little timber of size or value. No forest operations were carried on in it. There was a small Rumnah at Meriadho containing 400 to 500 young teak trees, which should be strictly preserved.

Baitool and Hoshungabad.—The forests in these two districts everywhere run into each other. The Forest Establishment was employed during the year in collecting the old timber 9,878 scattered logs of teak and 1,686 logs of other wood were brought together at an expense of Rs. 1,967-10. A large percentage of the logs recovered were of the poorest kind, exhibiting a sad example of the reckless style in which felling was carried on. The attempt to dispose of this timber by public auction was a failure. It is thought that the system

auctions does not suit the railway contractors, and that the native dealers had made a combination not to bid against each other, and also that the people of the country had got an idea that the Forest rules were about to be greatly relaxed, and therefore that they should get what teak they required for building at much easier rates. Two thousand one hundred and eighty-nine trees of Sal, Dowrah, Unjun, Rohnee, Teak, Beejah, and Kowah, were felled for Railway sleepers. The objection of the Railway Engineers to jungle timber for sleepers was very strong, and there is no doubt that it has failed to a very great extent. But this is partly attributed to the fact that the sleepers are generally cut from trees of very immature growth, and it might not be so with sleepers prepared from old and mature trees. It was thought that, with good management, the Baitool teak forests might be perfectly restored and in process of time yield a good revenue. Rs. 3,620-3 were laid out on roads in Baitool. At Hoshungabad little was done except overlooking the contractors, which afforded full occupation to the establishment.

Jubbulpore and Mundlah.—A vast amount of underhand dealing in timber went on, which it was very difficult to check. There was not, however, much loss to Government, as the only mart for timber was Jubbulpore, and to get there it must come to Goaree Ghat. A reliable man had been obtained for this post. It was in part owing to the fact that there were so many old timber dealers along the Nerbudda, who all played into each others hands, and who held most of the Ghonds and Jungle tribes in their power in various ways. As a rule the felling of timber had been stopped. The duty realized on wood brought from the jungles and floated down the Nerbudda to Jubbulpore was Rs. 15,523-4 against Rs. 14,126-15 in the previous year. Duty to the amount of Rs. 39,000, calculated at 1 anna per cubic foot, had been taken since the establishment of the Custom House at Goaree Ghat in 1860. Most of the wood was very small, 1,000 Sal logs were felled in the Sal Forests near Toplate. 1,500 teak trees were cut for railway contractors.

Chindwara and Seonee.—The Chindwarra Forests may be divided into two portions, viz., those on the southern face of the Satpooras, and those situated between that range of Hills and the Puchmurries. The Seonee Forests are a continuation of those in Chindwarra on the south face of the Satpooras, and extend to the east of the Pench river as far as the valley of the Wync Gunga, or in all about 150 miles in length, varying from 10 to 30 miles depth. These forests furnished 30,000

sleepers for the Nagpore Branch of the G. I. P. Railway, and about as much more timber lay cut in them at the end of the year. The reserved tracts were to be made along this range, one north-west of Deogurh, one along the hills from Kumharpanee to Korye in Seonee, and one in the block of hills known as Sonaway in the east corner of the Seonee District. An arrangement was made with the Thakoor of the Puchmurries that the forests of that district should be worked by the department for his benefit. There was some fair teak left in the Bhaboot Singh's Talooka which was confiscated after the rebellion. In the Pissoon valley there were 533 trees above 4 feet in girth, mostly 2nd class trees, and about 4,200 between 18 inches and 4 feet, or 3rd class trees. In the Boree and Errapilla Forests there were 845 2nd class trees, and 2,550 3rd class trees; and in the Jalee Forest 1,456 2nd class trees, and 3,650 3rd class trees. In the Asser Pergunnah, there were 1,135 2nd class, and 4,200 3rd class trees, or in all 3,969 2nd class, and 14,600 3rd class trees. Of the whole of the above, perhaps 100 trees might be 6 feet in girth, and sufficiently tall to furnish a log of 20 feet in length. A Bungalow built on the Puchmurries was lived in during the whole of the monsoon by an officer and was not found very healthy especially towards the end of the season. In the Beejoragogurh Forests 33,200 trees were felled, 30,238 were branched, 38,976 were cut up into sleeper lengths, and 2,877 logs were recovered from river beds.

Contractors and Railway Requirements.—The contractors felling timber in Baitool were cutting all descriptions, except Teak and Sheshum, for sleepers and fencing for the Railway. The contractors for the Nagpore Branch, were felling sleepers in Seonee and Chindwarra; and a contractor on behalf of the Railway Company, was felling sleepers for the same portion of the line in Chindwarra. A contractor for the Railway Company had permission to fell jungle timber for sleepers provisionally for six months, and had just commenced operations in the south of Hoshungabad. The conservator was of opinion that as far as the quality of sleepers was concerned, the Railway was not satisfactorily supplied, and the paucity of trees and the immense area over which they were spread rendered proper supervision so difficult that it was not anticipated that the result would be any more satisfactory if either the Railway Company or the Government were to undertake the work directly through their own Agents. The conservator remarks—
 'the renewal of the sleepers will be a most anxious and expen-

sive work on all the Railway Lines. I have no hesitation in saying that to renew the Central Indian Lines, or lay a double line of rails, would be an operation involving far greater difficulties and cost than most persons have any idea of. The timber would come from a great distance; indeed, I do not know any resources except the distant Sal Forests of Mundla and Rewah, which would stand the drain." There was a good deal of Kowah along the river banks in the Nerbudda valley which had not yet been tried for sleepers. It is a strong heavy wood, but very difficult to cut up. The Forests of the Satpooras from Mundla to Hurdah, a distance of 300 miles, had not yet at the outside supplied more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of sleepers to the Railway; and yet, over a large portion of this distance, almost all trees, favourably situated for working, had been completely cleared away. The contractors had been obliged to resort to Bombay for all teak beams of large scantling.

The Revenue in 1862-63 was Rs. 59,189-11 and the disbursements Rs. 60,341-3. Captain Pearson reports that, if "Forest Conservancy" in its true sense is to be kept up, we cannot ever expect a large revenue from the Forests of the Central Provinces, for they have been already so denuded of all good timber, that but little remains to be felled.

MEMORANDUM BY DR. BRANDIS.—Dr. Brandis, Conservator of Forests on special duty, considers that it will be expedient, for a number of years to come, not to remove any trees, except in localities where thinning may be expected to be beneficial. On the important subject of the supply of sleepers to the Nagpore and Jubbulpore railways he says—"limiting our remarks to the next 25 years, and assuming five years as the average life of the sleepers now being laid down, we shall require for renewal on the two branches sixty lakhs of sleepers, and at the rate of five sleepers per tree, as we may assume that after this time the timber will be worked up more economically, fifteen lakhs of trees of the second class in girth above 4' 6." This demand the Central Provinces will not supply." Captain Pearson suggests the appointment of some competent persons to consider what is to be done. Dr. Brandis says immediate steps should be taken to make the necessary preparations for work in the Deinwah and Mundla Sal Forests, and to obtain possession by lease or purchase of the Sal Forests of the tributaries of the Zonk river and the Aheree Teak Forests. He considers the protection of the young teak as the principal result of the work of conservancy in the Central Provinces. Captain Pearson considers the cutting of Dhyas the main cause of

ruin to the timber in the Central Provinces, and it is evident, he is not confident of being able, under all circumstances, to exclude Dhyas from the Reserved Government Forests. Dr. Brandis believes it will be necessary to insist on the strict maintenance of the Government Forests free from all interference whatever. If there are tracts over which villages are admitted to have certain rights, and if it is possible to effect an exchange, then it will be preferable to exclude such tracts from the Reserved Government Forests. Forests under nominal conservancy management, and at the same time exposed to destruction by Dhya cultivation, are of no permanent value to the Forest Department.

THE FORESTS IN THE BUSTAR AND KALAHUNDY DEPENDENCIES.

Captain F. G. Stewart, 9th B. N. I., explorer and examiner of forests, reports to the Chief Commissioner on the forest tracts of the Bustar and Kalahundy dependencies, the Sironcha Talooka, and that portion of the Chanda District which includes the Ayheree Teak Forest and the Beejasar Forest near Dhaha. A considerable portion of the country had never been visited by any Europeans except Captain Glasfurd and himself.

Route.—From Nagpore to Chanda is 103 miles, thence to Sironcha, by the short road through the Nizam's territory, 112 miles, and thence to Bustar about 162 miles, for the first 33 of which, or as far as Rameshgoora (where the Indrawutty, the chief river of the Bustar dependency, is crossed), the road runs considerably towards the north through a wild, almost uninhabited forest, in portions of which there is a little large teak still remaining. From Rameshgoora to Bopalputnum there is a good deal of small teak. Thence to Veejapoor south-east is 34 miles. There is a good deal of Beeja, Teak, Saj, Tendoo, and other valuable timber in the forests of this Talooka, but the places in which the timber grows are very inaccessible. Between Gungaloor and Dunteewarra, which is about 46 miles from Jugdulpore or new Bustar, a lofty granite range, called the Bhyla Deela, intervenes, running almost due north and south, and completely dividing the eastern or more distant portion of Bustar from the western and nearer. This is the loftiest mountain chain in the dependency, and its highest point is probably not far short of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. Iron ore of a good quality is to be found towards the summit of the range. There is a good deal of fine Teak and Beeja in these hills. After surmounting the Bhyla Deela Ghauts, the road up and down,

which is very bad, the first place of any note is Duntewarra, remarkable principally on account of the temple of the goddess Dunteshurree, the tutelary deity of the rulers and people of Bustar. The teak does not grow very continuously, but is dotted over the forest in clusters of 5 to 7 trees. Between Duntewarra and Bustar, a distance of $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the country is hilly, wild, and but thinly peopled. In this Report and in the Journal which follows it, Captain Stewart describes the people, customs and physical aspect of Bustar and Kalahundy, which were reported on by Colonel Elliot as will be found in volume VI. page 330 of the "Annals of Indian Administration." He proposes that in the Chindwarra District the following tracts be conserved:—The Boree, Herapullee, and neighbouring Teak Forests existing in the Zemindaree of Bhuboot Sing, known as the Boree Illaka; the Saj Forest about Bhorgaon, in the Gurguzghur Pergunnah; the mixed forest about Goomturra, on the Pench; the tract of jungle containing young teak, lying all along the crest of the Kummharpanee range of Ghauts commencing about Purruspanee and running as far as Mokheir. Herecommends that the Saul Forest existing in the Dinewah Valley about Dellakharee be leased from the Zemindars and worked by Government; that in the Nagpoor District, the tract of forest lying along the Pench river, and extending to a considerable distance to the westward, from Pendree to Nurhur, be conserved; that in the Godavery Districts, the whole of the forest tract in the Sironcha Talooka, be conserved; that in Chanda, the Dhaba, and neighbouring Beejasar jungle, and a tract of forest lying between the Yeraee and Andharee rivers, between Chanda and Chimmoor, be conserved; and that the forests lying in the Raepoor, Bhuudara, and that portion of Chanda remaining to be explored be examined and reported on.

THE FORESTS IN THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

On 26th February 1863, Captain J. E. Burton and Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Assistant Superintendents of Forests, report to the Chief Commissioner on the forests in the *Talooka of Sonekan* and its neighbourhood. The Talooka consists of two distinct valleys or plateaux, running parallel to each other in a north and south direction, and separated by a belt of hilly country. The breadth of this hilly belt averages 4 or 5 miles, and its highest point, Junglapabar, attains an elevation of about 1,500 feet above the valley of the Jonk, and 2,300 feet above the sea. The eastern valley is traversed by the Jonk river from end to

end, and is watered by tributary nullahs rising in the hills on either side. Its average height above the sea is about 800 feet. Its area is about 10 miles north and south by 6 or 7 east and west, of which about 1-5th or $\frac{1}{5}$ has been cleared for cultivation and the rest is covered with jungle, for the most part, of no value for timber. The other valley to the west of the central belt of hills is also about 10 miles in length, its breadth being about 4 miles. Its elevation is from 300 to 400 feet higher than the valley of the Jonk. Near to Sonkan is Hathibari hill in Belaspoor District. Its position is on the east side of the Jonk, immediately north of the village of Gogra. On this hill a Mr. Meik had permission to fell 500 Teak trees, of which he had cut 300 and girdled 200 more. These are in girth about $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 feet, and of good proportionate length. The next and only other Teak-producing locality in these parts is Junglapahar, in the Doree Zemindaree. The Saul Forest along the Kuntura Nullah may one day be of the greatest value. Should a tramway or railway ever be constructed through Chutteesgurh to the navigable head of the Mahanuddy, a large section of it will draw its timber supply from this forest. The Assistant Superintendents recommend that the teak remaining on Hathibari and Gadadongri hills in Belaspoor District be strictly preserved from injury and also the Saul Forests lying along the Kuntura, Kurmail, and Surrye Nullahs.

The Gurjat State of Khurriar.—Khurriar is an oblong valley, some 70 miles in length north and south by 20 to 30 in breadth. This area is a level plain intersected here and there by an isolated hilly range. This valley is bounded on the east by the savage hills of Patna, and on the west by those of Bindra Nowagurh and the Jonk river. On the south it marches with Kalahundy, the boundary line being the Tel river, and on the north it is separated by a low broken ridge of hills from Borasamur and Phuljir. Chourapahar, the highest point of the Khurriar hills, appears to attain a height of at least 3,000 feet above the sea. The principal village in the State is Khurriar, and is of good size. It contains the Rajah's palace, (a substantial building of masonry of no great age, furnished with a curiously carved teak-wood gate); but he does not now live there, having removed to Kombah, 19 miles further north, on the outbreak of cholera a few years ago. At the village of Murssa, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the village of Khurriar, there are a few fair-sized trees in a nullah. On and about Chourapahar, a large hill about 10 miles south of the village of Khurriar, the teak is still untouched, and some of it is of the most magnificent size and quality

also along the Oojit Nullah, from the village of Jankagoora, (1 mile south of Chourapahar) westwards to Bujulpoor, a distance of about 20 miles. Here, as elsewhere, the finest Teak Forests have been deliberately selected by the jungle tribes for the formation of their detestable "Dhya" clearings; and in all this large tract of country, there are now but a few trees here and there left standing, charred and mutilated monuments of destruction. A few small patches of fine teak were found in the valley of the Oojit Nullah, west of Bujulpoor. These are as yet untouched by the axe, which has devastated the rest of this noble forest in all Khurriar, there are available at present—

Trees of 8 feet and upwards	...	...	1,300
„ from 4 to 8 feet	...	...	6,500
„ under 4 feet	...	...	4,000
			11,800

The North-East Portion of the Central Provinces.—The Assistant Superintendents visited the tract of country comprising the Zemindaries of Koorbah and Ooporah on the east, and Chooree, Mahtin, Laffa, and Pandra on the west bank of the Husdoo river; it is bounded on the north by Saliagpoo and Singoojah; on the south by Chutteesghur; on the east by Odeipoor and Khygurh (Gurjat State); and on the west by Pandra, which is flanked by the Mikael range of hills culminating in the Ummerkuntuck plateaux. It is a wild and hilly country, affording a variety of charming scenery in many places, full of ravines and deep gorges, almost entirely covered with forests, watered by many streams and rivers, tributaries of the Husdoo and Maud rivers. There are a few wretchedly poor and uncivilized people who are quiet and simple, having few wants, subsisting on kootkee and other coarse jungle grains which they sow in the ashes of trees cut down and burnt during the hot season, as well as on various jungle fruits. The Zemindars are Kunwar Rajpoots, and are all related by blood or marriage. There is a Saul Forest in Laffa. The hill of Laffagurb, formerly a mountain fastness of the Ruttonpoo Rajah, whose rule, according to tradition, extended over the whole of Chutteesghur as far as the Bag river, is in height 3,210 feet, surmounted by a small plateau of about 2½ miles by half a mile, with abrupt scarped sides rising 1,000 feet above the valley beneath. A narrow winding pathway cut out of the rock is the only means of access to the Fort, the entrance to which is defended by two strong massive gateways of stone. Lac dye and

coarse silk are produced here. South-east of Chooree is the Zemindaree of Koorbah, extending some thirty miles north and south, and sixty east and west. The village is situated on the left bank of the Husdoo, which is here a river of considerable size, and meets the Mahanuddy some forty-five miles to the south near Seonarrain. Twenty miles below Koorbah at Chicholee, the Husdoo falls over high rocks, thus effectually preventing boats and rafts from going to the Mahanuddy. There is a good deal of coal in the Husdoo river close to Koorbah. When a Railroad traverses the plains of Chutteesghur, and steam boats ply on the Mahanuddy, these coal-fields will be invaluable, that is, if the coal proves to be of as good quality as it looks. It burns well and brightly and gives great heat. From within two miles of the left bank of the Husdoo at Koorbah, and following the line of hills in an easterly and north-easterly direction, is a vast Saul Forest extending some thirty-five miles with an average breadth of ten. At a rough calculation, one-fourth part only of this can be considered tree jungle, the remainder may be divided between scrub "Dhya" cultivation, and large open glades which afford good pasturage to herds of cattle from Belaspoor. At the lowest calculation, there must be a lakh and a half of trees over four feet in girth, many of them eight or nine feet and double the number of trees under four feet; the largest trees are found within a few miles of the village of Koorbah, to which place they might easily be carted. Ooprorah and Mahtin are the two most northerly of these Zemindaries (except the adjoining district of Pamdra.) The greater part of this tract of country is covered with Saul Forest, and here and there is some fine timber, especially on the banks of the Chornai river. The highest mountain measured was the Bimulta Pahar, in the north-east corner of Ooprorah, which the Aneroid showed to be 3,600 feet above the sea, the same height exactly as Ummerkuntuck, it has eight or nine square miles of tableland at its summit, and a spring of water that makes a good grazing ground for Bison. Elephants roam through the whole of this country; for twenty miles on each side of the Husdoo, one finds their tracks. Herds of elephants have taken possession of a tract of country forty miles by thirty, or in round terms 1,200 square miles; their number is estimated by the Natives at 300, but this is possibly exaggerated. The country affords great facilities for establishing a Khedda. Between Mahtin and the Mikael range of hills (to the west) is the Pamdra plateau; this is by far the richest of these northern Zemindaries. There are no made roads through these districts, but very fair tracks exist

which connect Chutteesghur with the country to the north. Along these Bunjarials from Mirzapoor and elsewhere, with large droves of cattle find their way annually, laden with sugar, cloth, spices, &c., which they exchange for rice, gram, mussoor, lac-dye, resin, and wax.

GENERAL REPORT ON THE CHUTTEESGHUR FORESTS.

Captain Burton and Lieutenant Forsyth on 1st July 1864 report to Captain Pearson that, although they had been marching with little intermission from the beginning of February to the middle of June, they had only traversed a very small part of the enormous extent of forest-covered country in the Chutteesghur Division. The object kept in view was more to obtain a general comprehensive idea of the nature and extent of the resources of the Division in timber, than to define the limits of particular tracts. The glowing accounts received of boundless teak forests were not realized on examination, in fact the supply of teak is extremely small and unimportant. Leaving out of account the Lohara forests of Raepoor, which they could not visit, and which are reported to be nearly exhausted, the whole existing supply of teak in this Division consists of—1st.—The remnants of a small forest in the Jonk valley, chiefly on the Hathibari and Jangli Hills; 2nd.—The remains of a magnificent forest lying along the Oodit Nala, in the Gurjat State of Khurriar, and 3rd.—A few hundred small trees here and there, as at Pamgurh in Belaspoor, Sagon Dongri in Baleighur, &c., and of no importance. Mr. Meik has already obtained permission to cut as many trees as may be found in the Jonk valley, and is in treaty for a similar permission with regard to Khurriar, there will not be one single stick of teak left in the Division. Fortunately the *Sal* Forests of the Division are as extensive as those of teak are scanty. The great belt of *Sal* which beginning in the Rewah State runs across to Mundlah and covers the Meikul range of hills, stretches in an almost unbroken expanse over the whole of the country lying to the north of the ghat line that bounds the fertile plain of Ruttonpoor on the north, comprising the Zemindaries of Pandra, Kainda, Laafa, and Matin, west of the Husdoo river, and Koorba and Uprodah east of it. Thence it appears to continue eastward, covering the hilly country north of the Mahanuddy valley in the Raighur State, and the British territory of Sumbulpoor, and sweeping round to the south by Bamra and Redacole, it re-appears south of the Mahanuddy and covers the greater part of the Gurjat States of Patna, Khurriar, and Bindra Nowa-ghur. Following northwards again the line of the Jonk river,

it forms the principal feature of the forests of Phooljir, Sarungghur, and the Racpoor district in the neighbourhood of that river. Over the greater part of the country thus covered by the Sal, however, it is of a scrubby and inferior description, and it is only here and there, and chiefly along the course of the tributaries of the Mahanuddy, that it assumes the dimensions of timber. The Taindoo or Ebony is found in great abundance and of large size on most of the hilly ranges, particularly those of Borasamur and Sonekan. The Sheshun or Blackwood and Tinsa were met with only in one place of any size, namely on the hills bounding the Jonk valley on the west. The *jungle wood* has in common with the Sal and Teak suffered in many places from the axe of the cultivator. Sufficient, however, remains to meet all probable demands on it for a long course of years. Hitherto there has been little or no demand made on the resources of these forests. With the exception of Mr. Meik's unfortunate speculations in teak, no attempt has, we believe, as yet been made to deal commercially with the vast quantity of valuable timber in Chutteesghur and Sumbulpoor. The Assistant Superintendent's strict conservation of the teak, but not of Sal and jungle wood which exist in profusion, until a demand springs up. Dhya cultivation and the destruction of large Sal trees for the extraction of the dammer resin are the two causes of waste.

DETERIORATION OF LANDS FROM A DESTRUCTIVE SALINE EFFLORESCENCE CALLED REH.

Government of India Records, Public Works Departement, No. XLII.

THIS report consists of a correspondence on the subject of the deterioration of lands from the presence in the soil of a destructive saline efflorescence called *Reh*. In the first letter, dated 4th August 1858, Mr. Temple, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, calls attention to the fact that many villages on the banks of the Jumna Canal, in the Paneeput, Delhi, and Rohtuk Districts, were suffering from a destructive saline efflorescence. In some villages the poverty was very great. The Chief Commissioner immediately ordered the revenue to be reduced in the distressed villages. About 60 villages (one-tenth of the whole number of canal villages) were affected, but the mischief was increasing yearly. Lieutenant

Colonel Baird Smith, the Superintendent General of Irrigation, explains that the cause is the percolation of the canal water through the soil. When the bed of the canal is on a level with, or below the surface of, the surrounding country the water does not rise nearly up to the surface, and in this case it produces no saline efflorescence. But when, as in the Western Jumna Canal, the bed of the canal is high above the surrounding country, then the water has a tendency to rise up to its own level and consequently comes towards the surface and carries with it the soluble salts which exist in the soil, thus causing the above mentioned efflorescence. For this Colonel Smith considered there was no remedy except to lower the canal bed throughout; and the Supreme Government was urged to depute an experienced engineer to examine the canal with a view to this.

The next letter is from the Financial Commissioner to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, dated June 17th 1858, and forwarding an extract from the proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue, connected with a report supplied by Mr. Sherer on the deterioration which was in progress in villages lying along the Western Jumna Canal. A letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, dated 20th August 1858, announced the appointment of Captain Turnbull to be Superintendent General in succession to Colonel Baird Smith, with the aid of Captain W. E. Morton as Deputy Superintendent General of Irrigation. A report on Western Jumna Canals by Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull for the year 1860-61 states that the chemical name for the efflorescence called by the natives *reh* is sulphate of soda. Mr. Brandreth, Commissioner of the Delhi District, said that there were parts that had been injured by "Shor" where the springs were so deep, especially in the neighbourhood of Delhi where the canal was very shallow, that the origin of the saline efflorescence cannot be accounted for in this way. In these cases it is to be attributed, he thought, to excessive irrigation; the soil was damp for several feet below the surface, and its mere dampness was sufficient to cause the salt to rise to the surface. Colonel Turnbull, however, thought that the causes of the appearance of this destructive salt were the great height of canal supply above the level of the country, and defective drainage due to obstructions formed by the ill-constructed water-courses which covered this tract, and that the best remedy would be to lower the bed of the canal so as to place the water surface below the level of the

country, and to re-align the water courses, and have good arrangements for passing off the surface drainage under them. The Keekur or *Mimosa Arabica* being a most hardy tree, common in that part of the country, and capable of growing in land infected to a certain extent with *Reh*, Captain Glover recommended that plots of waste land should be taken up, enclosed, and sown with the seeds of this tree, and the Government accorded sanction to the experiment being made on a small scale. This, if successful, would greatly facilitate the completion of the Railway between Delhi and Lahore, in which there is a great difficulty from the scarcity of fuel.

A letter from the Secretary to the Punjab Government, Public Works Department, dated 30th September 1862 says the deterioration of lands is of three kinds. 1st.—Saline efflorescence (*Reh*.) 2nd.—Swamp, due to percolation of water from the canal, rising through the soil to the surface. 3rd.—Inundation—water escaping externally over the surface. An occurrence was reported “that the unusually heavy floods of the past season have washed the surface soil of some villages in the Delhi Division clear in part at least of the *Reh* deposits upon them. Colonel Baird Smith’s plan was to reduce by drainage the level of the percolating water which brought the *Reh* to the surface, and having thus first removed the immediate cause of the efflorescence on the surface, to apply freely surface irrigation to carry off the old *Reh*, and restore the lands to cultivation, but the question of the influence of the canal water itself has since been taken up, with reference to the Baree Doab Canal, on some of the lands watered by which also this *Reh* had made its appearance. The waters of the Ravee (and subsequently of the Ganges) had been analysed, and found to contain the principal constituents of the deleterious *Reh*. The result is given in a letter from Mr. Medlicott dated 21st May 1861, and a demi-official letter of 30th May 1861. The Lieutenant Governor had since directed the water of all the other Punjab rivers to be analysed by the Chemical Examiner at Lahore. Mr. Medlicott found the composition of the water of the Ganges and of that of the Ravee were practically the same, and he believed it would be found to be the composition of the other rivers also. The circumstance reported to have occurred on certain village lands in the Delhi Division affected with *Reh*, would still be consistent with the failure of the argument for the remedial measures proposed by Colonel Baird Smith and Mr. Sherer. For the water which is said in that instance to have removed the *Reh* for the time being was rain-water. It was not, however, hence to be con-

cluded that *Relh* was simply due to the water. The Husleo canal carrying Ravee water had been irrigating for upwards of a hundred years, and *Relh* is not known to have been produced on the lands irrigated from it. *Relh* appeared in parts of the Lahore Division and other parts of Punjab, on lands watered from deep wells, not from the rivers or canals. And there were dry lands which after copious rain exhibited *Relh* on the surface. Colonel Maclagan says "the conclusion appears to be, that the constituents of the *Relh* do exist both in water and in soil; that its appearance is not to be ascribed generally either to one or the other alone; that in different instances it may be due to the one or to the other; and that in other instances, water of certain composition meeting soil containing certain constituents, occasions in time the efflorescence of *Relh*." In the Lahore district, where *Relh* prevails, nitre when thrown on to the fields affected neutralises its injurious effects. In the same district tobacco and certain vegetables were grown with success on lands afflicted with *Relh*, which would not support cereals and other cultivation. Colonel Turnbull sowed a certain extent of *Relh* land with the Keekur (*Mimosa Arabica*); both these treatments however were very partially successful. But though the theory of Colonel Baird Smith's proposed measures was at fault, it may be, nevertheless, that practically the proposed preventive arrangements would be, if not completely, yet in a very large measure, successful. For it was certain that it had been most extensive and most destructive on lands in the neighbourhood of the Western Junna Canals suffering from percolation and excess of water below the surface. Minor water courses and rajbhas, or distributing channels, might be carried more or less above the soil without the evil effects, caused by a similar position of the main line of canal. The third of the causes of deterioration above named, by which land in the vicinity of the canals may be injured, namely, inundation, is of an accidental and temporary nature, but the chief remedy of the other evils reduces the risk of this accidental injury.

Lieutenant Colonel Strachey, Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, in a memo. dated 24th October 1862, agrees with Colonel Baird Smith that the elements of the *Relh*, are in the soil, but developed by the water. He says, "the salts known as *Relh* which are easily soluble in water, are contained in the soil. If canal percolation takes place, it may at length proceed to such an extent as to saturate the sub-soil with water. The surface at the same time being exposed to sun and air becomes heated, and continual evaporation goes on. The water lost by

the surface evaporation is replaced by moisture drawn up from below by capillary action. The water coming from below contains a certain quantity of the soluble salts of the soil, which it has taken up on its way ; as the water evaporates at the surface, of course the salts must be left behind, and a constant accumulation of the salt takes place on the evaporating surface." In a letter dated 14th January 1863 the Government of India, Public Works Department called for a sketch map of the Western Jumna Canals, showing the whole area covered with swamp or rendered useless for cultivation, or injured by any of the causes adverted to in this correspondence. Colonel Turnbull was requested to furnish the map. A memo. by Lieutenant Colonel Maclagan states that while Colonel Strachey's physical theory fully accounted for the phenomena of the *Reh* efflorescence in general, as it appears in Punjab and arid tracts generally, it would not account for its appearance and persistence under certain other circumstances, as for instance in Oudh, where there was no defect of rain, and the *Reh* had been found very injurious and unmanageable. With the view of obtaining the fullest information on the subject which might lead to any practical conclusions, the Commissioner of Sultanpore in Oudh, the division in which the *Reh* had been particularly mentioned was addressed ; also the Commissioner of Lahore, in which division it had been found that certain crops, particularly some kinds of vegetables, could be successfully grown on *Reh* lands. The Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore stated that where it was in great quantities no practical means of reclaiming the land appeared to be known. Where, in smaller quantity, land had been rendered fit for cultivation by surrounding it with a bank to retain water falling on the surface, which being repeated for three or four seasons, the land after ploughing and manuring yielded second class crops. This was an application of water different from that referred to by Colonel Baird Smith and Colonel Strachey, which effected a remedy by washing the salt off. The Deputy Commissioner remarks " it is not clear how the mere presence of water which has no flow can remove the destructive salt ; but I presume that the salt is carried down to some depth below the surface." And it is quite possible that this may be the case, this partial remedy being effected by a process just the reverse of that by which on the Western Jumna Canals the ascent of water from below by percolation brings the *Reh* to the surface. The actual removal of the surface soil on which the *Reh* has effloresced in quantity, is the second remedy mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioner of Purtabgurh says it is the reply of all whom he has consulted and the result of his own experience that no soil is completely hopeless except that which produces *Reh* plentifully ; grounds slightly affected by it might be cured by flooding for two or more seasons. The Deputy Commissioner of Roy Bareilly says nothing can be done with *Reh* land. The *Reh* itself, he continues, is said to be applied to three uses. It is used by *Dhobees* for washing. It is mixed with tobacco to add to its flavour. And by a certain treatment, not mentioned, it forms a material from which a common description of brittle bracelet is manufactured. Dr. Brown recommended the use of nitrate of lime, which he believed would be of the greatest benefit in fertilizing *Reh* land. The map of the swamp and *Reh* lands called for by Government of India, and the report on the experiment of sowing *Reh* lands with *keekur*, had not been received.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1862.

THIS Report consists of Tables.

The *Village Police* tried 30,974 cases against 34,335 the previous year, of which 5,739 were discharged without trial, 8,516 were acquitted after investigation, 14,388 were convicted and punished, 1,958 were referred to higher authorities, 115 were otherwise disposed of and 78 were under trial on 31st December.

Subordinate Magistrates of the Second Class tried 182,209 against 228,681 the previous year, of which 55,152 were discharged without trial, 66,813 were acquitted after investigation, 41,251 were convicted and punished, 14,431 were referred to higher courts, 2,033 died, escaped, or were otherwise disposed of and 2,529 were under trial on 31st December.

The Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens tried 3,358 cases against 10,129 the previous year, of which 11 were discharged without trial, 1,105 were acquitted, 1,636 were convicted, 521 were referred to Sessions Judges, 62 were otherwise disposed of and 23 were under trial on 31st December.

The Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates tried 18,968 cases against 15,735 the

previous year, of which 2,700 were discharged without trial, 6,634 were acquitted, 7,698 were convicted, 769 were committed to Subordinate Criminal Courts, 757 were otherwise disposed of, and 40 were under trial on 31st December.

The Session Judges tried 3,864 cases against 4,921 the previous year, of which 121 were discharged without trial, 3,008 were acquitted, 2,229 were convicted, 61 were referred to the late Foujdaree and the present High Courts, 50 were remanded to lower Courts, 115 were otherwise disposed of, and 280 were under trial on 31st December. The following shews the work of the late Foujdaree and present High Courts:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	
			From 1st January to 15th Aug. 1862.	From 15th August to 31st Dec. 1862.
Under trial on 1st January	13	4	...	...
Committed or referred during the year	275	374	109	26
Proceedings called for ...	59	60	13	45
Total ...	347	438	122	71
Released unconditionally ...	161	232	63	45
Do. on security	7	6	...	...
Convicted	170	198	59	17
Remanded	5	2	...	...
Otherwise disposed of ...	...	...	...	...
Depending on 31st December	4	...	...	9

Sentences Passed.—36,524 were fined, 21,745 were imprisoned for a period not exceeding one month, 2,989 were above one month and not exceeding six months, 867 were above six months and exceeding one year, 764 were above one year and not exceeding two years, 264 were above two years and not exceeding three years, 101 were above three years and not exceeding four years, 169 were above four years and not exceeding five years, 32 were above five years and not exceeding six years, 240 were above six years and not exceeding seven years, 64 were above seven years and not exceeding eight years, 4

were above eight years and not exceeding nine years, 171 were above nine years and not exceeding ten years, 2 were above ten years and not exceeding eleven years, 107 were above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years, and 2 were imprisoned for life. Seventy were transported for life, 109 for seven years and upwards and 37 were sentenced to death.

The following shows the average duration of cases referred to the late Sudder and present High Courts :—

Years.	From apprehension to commitment.	From commitment to reference.	From reference to receipt.	From receipt of reference to sentence.	Total from apprehension.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1858	16	43	7	6	72
1859	17	43	7	6	73
1860	21	47	7	8	83
1861	17	45	6	6	74
From 1st January to 15th August 1862... ..	20	57	9	11	97
From 16th August to 31st December	9	48	7	8	72

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1863.

THE Report consists of tabular statements submitted by the Inspector General of Police.

The Village Police.—There were 40,026 cases against 30,794 the previous year. Of these 8,513 were discharged without trial, 11,251 were acquitted after investigation, 18,954 were punished, 1,206 were referred to the higher authorities and 4 were otherwise disposed of and 38 were under trial on 31st December 1863.

The *Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class* dealt with 181,427 cases against 182,209 the previous year. Of these 55,662 were discharged without trial, 60,348 were acquitted, 48,940 were punished, 13,140 were referred to higher courts, 663 died or escaped or were otherwise disposed of, and 2,674 were under trial.

Subordinate Judges, P. S. Ameens and S. Ameens.—There were 2,020 cases against 3,358 the previous year. Of these 41 were discharged without trial, 677 were acquitted, 1,088 were convicted, 176 were referred to Sessions Judges, 13 were otherwise disposed of and 25 were under trial.

Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates tried 19,283 cases against 18,968 the previous year. Of these 2,554 were discharged without trial, 6,157 were acquitted, 8,460 were convicted, 565 were committed to subordinate courts, 1,161 were otherwise disposed of and 386 remained under trial.

The *Sessions Judges* had 5,740 cases against 5,864 the previous year. Of these 250 were discharged, 2,500 were acquitted, 2,318 were convicted, 45 were referred to the High Court, 19 were remanded to the lower courts, 59 were otherwise disposed of and 279 remained under trial.

The *High Court's* work on the criminal side during the last three years is seen in detail below :—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Under trial on 1st January ...	4	.....	9
Committed or referred during the year	374	135	95
Proceedings called for ...	60	58	79
Total ...	438	193	183
Released unconditionally ...	232	108	51
Do. on security ...	6	.....	.....
Convicted ...	198	76	112
Remanded ...	2	.....	2
Otherwise disposed of ...	.....	.....	.....
Pending on 31st December ...	.....	9	18

Sentences Passed.—Four were discharged on security, 2,027 were dismissed from office, 44,258 were fined, 28,886 were imprisoned not exceeding one month, 2,725 were above one month and not exceeding six months, 1,010 were above six months and not exceeding one year, 765 were above one year and not exceeding two years, 312 were above two years and not exceeding three years, 98 above three years and not exceeding four years, 166 above four years and not exceeding five years,

32 were above five years and not exceeding six years, 90 were above six years and not exceeding seven years, 10 were above seven years and not exceeding eight years, 3 were above eight years and not exceeding nine years, 62 were above nine years not exceeding ten years, 1 above ten years and not exceeding eleven years, 1 above eleven years and not exceeding twelve years, and 5 were above thirteen years and not exceeding fourteen years : 80 were transported for life, 372 for 7 years and upwards, and 65 were sentenced to death.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1863.

THIS report consists of tables. Punchayets disposed of 133 cases and had 47 pending, Village Moonsiffs of 43,748 cases and had 14,503 pending, District Moonsiffs of 130,757 cases and had 73,173 pending, Sudder Ameens of 5,288 cases in 1862, and Principal Sudder Ameens of 2,135 Original Suits and 3,158 Appeals, and had 1,203 and 1,329 pending respectively. The Small Cause Court Judges did the following work :—

	1862.	1863.
Pending 1st January ... ..	.....	1,439
Instituted during the year	7,084	10,033
Received by transfer ... ..	.....	.....
Total	7,084	11,472
Decreed for Plaintiff	2,598	6,103
Do. for Defendant	418	849
Dismissed on default	401	1,005
Adjusted or withdrawn	2,228	2,764
Otherwise disposed of ... ..	.....	.....
Total	5,645	10,766
Pending 31st December	1,439	706

In 1863 the Subordinate Judges disposed of 702 original and 158 appellate cases and had one of the former pending, the Civil Judges disposed of 8,528 original and 1,247 appeal cases and had 503 and 3,755 pending respectively. On its appellate side the High Court had the following :—

	1862.		1863.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Pending 1st January ...	63	770	76	552
Admitted during the year ...	58	642	76	526
Total ...	121	1412	152	1078
Dismissed on default ...	6	104	6	57
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	1	5	2	4
Confirmed ...	27	626	55	690
Amended ...	4	9	6	11
Reversed ...	6	108	11	49
Remanded ...	1	8	9	15
Otherwise disposed of ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	45	860	89	826
Pending 31st December ...	76	552	63	252

The aggregate of original jurisdiction was—

	1862.	1863.
Pending 1st January ...	1,66,180	1,29,125
Instituted during the year ...	2,02,813	1,57,780
Total ...	3,68,993	2,86,905
Decided on merits ...	91,413	87,155
Dismissed on default ...	26,962	23,212
Adjusted or withdrawn ...	76,390	52,608
Otherwise disposed of ...	45,103	33,794
Pending 31st December ...	1,29,125	90,136
Decided by European Judges ...	15,563	19,679
Do. by Native Judges ...	2,24,199	1,76,957
Do. by Panchayets ...	106	133
Total decided ...	2,39,868	1,96,769

Of the original suits 69,039 were decided in favour of plaintiffs and 18,116 in favour of defendants. The total value of suits depending was Rs. 1,59,56,321 against Rs. 1,91,33,548 the previous year. The description of original suits instituted was—

	1862.	1863.
Connected with land, rent and revenue ...	3,549	2,852
Otherwise connected with land ...	11,560	10,442
For houses or other fixed property ...	3,813	3,845
Connected with debts, wages, &c. ...	1,51,780	1,11,837
Do. caste, religion, &c. ...	380	421
Do. Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. ...	2,143	1,357
Total	1,73,225	1,30,754

The average duration of suits was—

	1862.			1863.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
The late Sudder Court and the High Court ... ..	...	9	2	...	8	1
Civil Judges	1	4	2	1	3	5
Subordinate Judges	1	3	1	...	9	13
Judges of the Court of Small Causes ... ..	...	...	17½	...	...	19
Principal Sudder Amcens ... ..	...	10	24	...	9	25
Sudder Amcens ... ..	...	8	21	...	...	...
District Moonsiffs ... ..	...	9	29	...	10	28

Before the High Court in its ordinary original jurisdiction there were 387 suits. Of these 132 were disposed of at settlement of issues and 53 on final disposal ; 8 were dismissed for default, and 8 were withdrawn with leave to bring fresh suit and 110 absolutely, 76 were depending on 31st December and 56 cases remaining from the late Supreme Court disposed of. There was one appeal from the decision of a single Judge which, on hearing, was confirmed.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE PUNJAB.

1863.

THIS report is submitted to the Government of the Punjab by Major J. W. Younghusband, Officiating Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

Statement of Crime.—The total number of offences was 42,107 against 44,664 in 1862, of these 18,667 against 21,834 were non-bailable, and 42,107 against 44,664 were bailable; showing a decrease per cent. of 14 in non-bailable offences and of 2·6 in the total. There was a decrease in almost all notable offences with the exception of murder with dacoitee. Serious dacoitee increased from 5 to 7. In 6 of these cases the perpetrators were traced to foreign territory, though aided by men of our own territory. All but one of these cases occurred before the breaking up of the thuggee and dacoity agency. Major Younghusband believed that the intersection of our Cis-Sutlej States by native states whose subjects are all armed, and the little assistance the officials of these states gave in the detection of criminals, was a great inducement to dacoitee. There was an apparent increase in simple dacoitee caused by raids in the frontier districts. There was a corresponding decrease in highway robberies, which seemed to show an error in the returns. Simple dacoitee had lost a good deal of its old meaning by the change of the law defining it; it now meant almost the same as highway robbery. The number of cases of simple dacoitee and highway robbery, excluding the Delhi and Hissar divisions, was 90 in 1856, 129 in 1860, and 40 in 1863. House-breaking had decreased 16 per cent. There was an increase of 22 per cent. in prosecuting cases of receiving stolen property.

Prevention and Detection of Crime.—Honorary police officers continued to work in the same divisions as in the preceding year. Major Younghusband agreed with Mr. Forsyth's remark in the previous year's report, that this system ought not to be introduced into the more civilized tracts, nor into the majority of districts. In Lahore and Goojranwalla, where the system was carefully supervised by the district and police officers, it answered well.

Reformatories.—In Sealkote there were 5 reformatories under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner; those longest established were the most flourishing. The inhabitants of these, who had always been a wandering, thieving race, were becom-

ing in appearance contented well-to-do cultivators. In the Umritsur district one reformatory had been made.

Surveillance over bad Characters.—A carefully prepared register of the bad characters was kept and the patrols, on their rounds, had to ascertain that they were at home. Opinion varied greatly among the district officers as to the treatment of bad characters; but, wherever the magistrate kept a repressive hand on habitual offenders, a marked improvement was the result.

Village Responsibility.—Major Younghusband thought that the advantage of this system is greatly counterbalanced by evils inseparable from it; and that the knowledge the police have that the law exists often damps their energies, so that they exert themselves more to prove "village responsibility" than to work out offences under investigation. A greater evil is the direct tendency to place the landholders and police in antagonism. District Superintendents were coming to a conviction that, to gain the good will and confidence of the lumberdars by free intercourse with them, was the best means of obtaining their object, the detection and prevention of crime.

Detective Agency.—Major Younghusband did not think that the force was ripe for the formation of a detective agency, and was not sure of its advisability. It would tend to weaken preventive measures, for, with a detective agency, there is a proneness to trust to it for the purpose of keeping down crime. A detective agency might also become an engine of fearful oppression, especially in India where superiors cannot know with any certainty what their inferiors do. It is often abused on the Continent, and even in England a feeling seems to have risen against it lately. The percentage of acquittals for the year, of all offences, was 23. In England the percentage of acquittals for 1862 was 24, and in Ireland 43.

Property Stolen and Recovered.—The value of property stolen and recovered in the entire Punjab was Rs. 7,11,272 against Rs. 7,53,350 in 1862, and the percentage recovered was Rs. 27 against Rs. 25. The amount stolen and percentage recovered has been almost the same every year since 1856.

Detection and Prosecution of Crime.—The want of success in detecting and prosecuting crime was doubtless due in a great measure to the ignorance of police duties of so large a portion of the force, to the old military police element, and to the want of care in investigating and preparing cases; but there was another reason why the new police should compare badly with the old force, viz., the change in the law by the in-

roduction of the Criminal Procedure Code, which made prosecuting cases very different from what it was under the former law.

Miscellaneous.—During the year under review the organized police first had an opportunity of being useful in obtaining political information. Early in the year a Seikh named Ram Singh made himself conspicuous in forming a new sect. He was closely watched and finally arrested by order of the Lieutenant Governor, as it became evident that his movements might become a matter of political importance. He was kept at his village under close surveillance. In the autumn Sergeant Ghuzzun Khan of the Kurnaul Police pointed out that there was a depôt at Thanesur, used for sending up men and money to the Sittana fanatics. Ghuzzun Khan had some months before detected that a movement was going on against the state, and had sent his son, living on the Peshawur border, to go into the hills and obtain information. He had discovered this depôt which was under the control of Mahomed Jaffir, a lumberdar. Investigation discovered a widely spread system for aiding the fanatics. Captain Bamfield, Deputy Inspector General, and Captain Parsons, District Superintendent, promptly took up the case, aided by Captain Tighe, the Deputy Commissioner, with such marked success that they soon found out the chief agents and proof of their guilt was obtained. It was soon discovered that the head quarters were at Patna. Captain Parsons was deputed by the Lieutenant Governor to that place, and with great ability found out that Mahomed Shuffee, who held the commissariat contract from Agra to Nowshera, was at the head of the conspiracy. Mahomed Shuffee, the contractor, Mahomed Jaffir, Lumberdar of Thanesur, Moulvie Yeah Allee, from Patna, and seven others were afterwards brought to trial on a charge of treason. The prosecution was conducted with great ability by Captain Bamfield,—the prisoners were defended by two English lawyers,—and after a trial occupying twenty days, ended in the conviction of the prisoners, and the sentence of death being passed on Mahomed Shuffee, Mahomed Jaffir, and Yeah Allee. This trial brought to light a grave defect, viz. the power gained by one man holding so large a number of contracts, extending over so great a tract of country. The Deputy Commissary General expressed his opinion, strongly, that the sudden arrest of Mahomed Shuffee might paralyze the whole Commissariat arrangements for the supply of meat to the European force.

Reductions in the Force.—The force in the Cis-Indus districts was reduced by 668 men without any ill effects.

Treasure Escorts.—The force furnished escorts for 220 lakhs of treasure, going on an average about 10 marches with it. Had this duty been taken by the regular army, as was formerly the case, it would have employed about 303 soldiers, for a period of twenty days during every month of the year; there was an average of 200 police on this duty every day throughout the year. During the time our troops were engaged in the hills 270 men of the police were furnished to keep open communications with them. Their efficiency and good conduct elicited the approval of the Major General Commanding the Field Force. During the year police officers worked quite in harmony with the judicial.

Thuggee and Dacoitee Department.—The Thuggee agency was abolished; the approvers and school of industry were put under the officer in charge of the Central Jail. Lists of all known dacoits, thugs, &c. were carefully prepared by the late Thuggee Agent. These were sent to District Superintendents, with instructions to endeavour to obtain all the information possible of those resident in their respective districts, and to keep a narrow watch on such as could be found.

Defects in the Police System — Colonel Hamilton, Commissioner of the Delhi Division, called attention to what he considered a grave defect in the present police system. He says “in all the cases in which the police have made the arrest, and which have come before me, whether in the Sessions Court, or in appeal, or on reference, the effect of the improper influence of the police is apparent. The witnesses have evidently been tutored, and merely repeat what they have been told to say, and, in some instances, this has ended in their trial and conviction for perjury; but this has had little effect in putting a stop to the practice.” He thinks the only true remedy is to enable the court to act without the aid of police, “and for this purpose they must have an entirely separate establishment of adequate strength. The Court Inspector should be abolished and a Government Prosecutor appointed.” Major Younghusband could not see how the present system could be changed with any advantage, but he concurred with Colonel Hamilton in thinking it very advisable to appoint Government prosecutors.

Punishments inflicted on the Force.—Out of 15,802 men of all grades 226 were punished by the Judicial department; while in 1862 there were 151 men punished, but in 1862 the punishments for the districts of the Derajat division were not shewn.

The number of persons dismissed was 392 against 637 in 1862, and the number fined was 881 against 887. The total amount of fines was 2,054-8 against 2,944-15-1. The number of Deputy Inspectors dismissed was still very heavy. The Inspector General called the attention of Deputy Inspectors General to the necessity of discriminating in their punishments. There was an increase in the cases of negligent escape.

The Opinion of Government on this report is that the police as an armed body is perfectly efficient. Care should be taken to prevent hasty dismissals and unnecessary penalties. The sons of the higher and middle classes of natives should obtain admission into the force. The behaviour of the force throughout the year had been excellent.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN OUDE.

1863.

THIS report is submitted by Sir George Couper, Bart., C. B., Judicial Commissioner, Oude.

Criminal Justice.—The number of offences reported was 38,615. The number of non-bailable cases was 31,911 being an increase of 10,149 ; this increase was almost entirely caused by theft by housebreaking or house-trespass or attempts at the same, and it was general throughout the whole province. The number of bailable offences was 6,704 against 8,075 in 1862. The increase in the number of non-bailable offences brought to trial was only 157, the numbers being 4,739 in 1863 and 4,582 in 1862. The number of persons apprehended for such offences was 7,513 against 7,223 in 1862; the convictions were 4,780 against 4,437 in 1862. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 146, against 121 at the close of 1862, which may account for the slight increase of 436 in the total number of persons brought to trial, which was 21,872 against 21,436 in 1862. Of these cases only one was pending more than 2 months. The number of persons committed to the Sessions Courts in 1863 was 412, or 55 more than in 1862. Of these only 23 per cent. were acquitted, which speaks well for the judgment of the committing officers. In the Fyzabad District there were only 5 acquittals out of 41 commitments, and in Baraitch there were 3 out of 20. 26 cases of capital sentences were referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court for con-

firmation, and in only 2 cases was the sentence commuted to transportation beyond seas for life. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,65,125 against Rs. 1,67,599 in 1862. The amount realized was Rs. 88,777 or Rs. 105 less than in the previous year. This proves that more discrimination had been used in imposing fines. Of the total amount realized the sum of Rs. 9,566 was actually paid to prosecutors under Section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. No less than Rs. 23,346 were ordered to be so paid. The amount of fines imposed by the Sessions Judges was Rs. 12,149 against Rs. 52,456 in 1862, but of the last sum Rs. 40,000 were imposed and paid in a single case; if this be put aside the amount of fines imposed had decreased by Rs. 307, and of this Rs. 6,660-8-6 was realized. The number of cases cognizable by the Police reported was 33,830, the number of persons brought to trial was 11,743, of whom 5,574 were convicted, 326 committed and 3,496 acquitted. The crime of murder had on the whole decreased. The crime of culpable homicide by rioters is normal in Oude, and the results of the year were not unsatisfactory. The number of dacoitees decreased from 36 to 28, but the number of highway robberies with hurt just doubled, and in 20 cases reported only 3 persons were brought to trial, of whom 1 was acquitted. The number of ordinary highway robberies was 2 less than in the previous year. The Judicial Commissioner was inclined to think that the distinction drawn in this return between robberies on the highway, and robberies elsewhere, was not contemplated by the Penal Code, which apparently made no distinction between highway and other robberies, unless indeed the former were committed between sun-rise and sun-set. He was convinced that a large number of the offences entered as highway robberies were so entered merely because they happened to have occurred on a public way. There was a large increase in the number of cases of receiving stolen property, which were 476 against 338 in 1862. The cases of arson had increased from 45 to 72, cases of insult or interruption to Court had diminished from 77 to 28. There was a great falling off in the number of appeals to Deputy Commissioners, which were 565 against 1,321 in 1862. There was no explanation of this circumstance. The orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 419 cases, that is in 74 per cent. 22 cases were pending at the close of the year. No appeal of more than 2 months' standing was on the files at the end of the year. The appeals to Commissioners had increased from 467 to 561, of these 377 were confirmed. Only 10 cases were pending at the

close of the year and the oldest of these had not been standing 2 months. Commissioners called for and examined, without appeal, 1,066 cases, of which only 105 were forwarded to the Judicial Commissioner for revision. 93 appeals were preferred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court against 90 in 1862. 27 of these appeals were rejected, in 44 the order of the Lower Court was confirmed, in 17 it was modified, in 5 reversed and in 1 returned for re-investigation. 6 cases were pending at the close of the year, of which the oldest had been instituted on 11th December.

Of the cases reported only 29 per cent. were brought to trial. The average of acquittals to persons brought to trial was 38·57 per cent. against 39·91 per cent. in the previous year. 27 per cent. of the persons tried were acquitted in the Courts of Session. The average duration of original trials in the District Courts was 7 days; in the Session Courts 20·03; and the Judicial Commissioners Court, 2·78 days. The average duration of appeals was 12·61 days in the Sessions Courts against 18·01 in 1862. The average duration of appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was increased to 27·52 days from 10·73 days in the previous year. But this was owing to his having kept a few cases pending in order to confer personally with the Commissioners with regard to the severity of the sentences. No ill result accrued to the appellants. Out of 32,000 witnesses summoned, 22,173 or 69·02 per cent. were dismissed on the first day; in 1862 the percentage thus dismissed was 74·16. Witnesses in heinous cases were allowed diet money during their attendance. Out of the number of cases tried with the aid of Assessors, in 340 instances their verdict was accepted, and in 55 set aside. All the Sessions Judges spoke in high terms of the benefits of the association of Assessors with them.

Police.—The Police had been fairly successful in dealing with all sorts of crime, except offences against property, the number of which preponderated over the very large number in the previous year by no less than 6,959. In the majority of cases reported the sufferer did not require any regular investigation to be made, so that the regular Police were unable to act. The amount of property said to have been stolen was Rs. 5,20,260, but this was at the estimation of the injured parties, who of course exaggerated the amount of their losses. The amount of property recovered was Rs. 48,409 or 9·30 per cent.—a not unsatisfactory average. The Police complained that offences

against property were too mildly punished ; the Judicial Commissioner was not prepared to advise that very severe punishments should, as a rule, be inflicted for first offences merely because they *are* of this nature. He thought this course would be unjust and that it would not have the anticipated effect. All the Judicial Officers, with the exception of the Commissioner of Khyrabad, spoke highly of the system of English record. The Commissioner of Khyrabad condemned it, first because it took up too much time of the presiding officers, and secondly because the record is hasty and imperfect and the Appellate Court had some difficulty in arriving at an opinion with regard to the facts of a case. The four young civilians recently transferred from the North Western Provinces to Oude considered that the English record system *saved* time. The Judicial Commissioner had very seldom found the record to be hasty and imperfect.

Civil Justice.—There was an increase in the number of Original Civil Suits from 11,199 to 13,182. The total number of cases on the files was 13,818, of these 1,851, or 679 more than in the previous year, were struck off without trial. The returns in this respect were particularly bad in the Districts of Lucknow, Oonao, Hurdul, Baraitch and Fyzabad. The Judicial Commissioner believed that many of these cases were in fact confessions of judgment. That is to say, the defendant on finding a suit instituted against him, pays his debt, and the plaintiff takes no more trouble in the matter ; consequently the Court enters the case as “struck off without trial.” There was no material increase in the number of cases “finally adjusted by Razeenamah,” and “decreed by confession of judgment” when the increase in the number of suits instituted is borne in mind. Those “finally adjusted by Razeenamah” were 2,021 against 1,662 in 1862, and those “decreed by confession of judgment were 2,797 against 2,611. The number of suits regularly brought to trial was 5,473 against 4,949. The proportion of cases which were fairly fought out to the number of cases on the files deducting 919, which were still pending at the close of the year, was 42 per cent., which was not an unsatisfactory average. These pending cases were rather numerous. More than half of them, however, or 479, belonged to the Court of the Civil Judge of Lucknow. If these were deducted only 440 remained against the other Courts in the Province ; in most of these there had been an improvement in this respect. The average duration of cases, 25 days against 21 in 1862, was

not unsatisfactory considering the increased number of cases disposed of. Moreover the whole average is spoiled by a few cases, which were kept all the year on the files awaiting the adjustment of some suit, on which they depended, in the Settlement Department. One case in Sultanpore had been thus pending for 647 days, and another in Pertabgurh had been lying over for 415 days. The number of cases referred to arbitration was 775 against 714 in 1862. 730 cases were unreservedly confirmed, 38 partially confirmed, and 12 set aside. In 1862 the number set aside was 31. There was only a very slight increase the number of civil appeals instituted in the Deputy Commissioner's Courts, viz. 78 in all. Of the 827 appeals on the file 458 were confirmed, 176 rejected, reversed, or modified, and 133 returned for re-investigation. The average duration of these appeals was 20 days. The number of appeals instituted in the Commissioners' Courts was 236 against 180 in 1862. How these appeals were disposed of does not quite appear, for, in addition to them, 231 more cases were called for without appeal by the Commissioners and swelled the number which passed under their review to 467. Of these 410, or 87 per cent. were confirmed. The average duration of these appeals was 15 days, and the oldest case pending was dated 10th July 1863. These results were highly creditable to the Commissioners especially to the Commissioner of Fyzabad. The number of appeals instituted in the Judicial Commissioner's Court was 101 against 131 in 1862. This decrease was owing to a decrease of 38 in the number preferred from the Civil Judge's Court; from which Court the number of appeals had decreased from 171 in 1861 to 58 in 1863. The taste for appeals was declining in the city of Lucknow. Of the 118 appeals tried in the Judicial Commissioner's Court 63 were confirmed, and 45 rejected, reversed, or modified, or returned for re-investigation; and at the close of the year there were ten cases pending, the oldest having been instituted on 29th June. The average duration of these appeals was 67 days, which contrasted very unfavourably with the average obtained in the previous year, 16 days. The result was owing to the delay which took place in the re-investigation of cases returned to the Lower Court for further enquiry, during the whole of which time the cases were considered to be pending in the Judicial Commissioner's Court. The average Statement of Civil Cases decided in the Province is shown in the following table:—

VALUE OF CASES.	No. of Cases.	Average value of Suits.		Average No. of days taken in the disposal of each Case.	Total costs of Suits.	Aggregate value of Suits.	Percentage of costs to value.
		Average value	Average No. of days taken in the disposal of each Case.				
Rupees 1 to 12, ...	3,018	7 11	9	26-34	4,252	23,386	10 11 18 10 4
" 12 to 100, ...	6,300	34 14	10	26-86	22,733	2,20,067	1 4 10 5 3
" 100 to 500, ...	1,159	199	6 11	40-03	17,303	2,31,147	15 6 7 7 9
" 500 to 5,000, ...	417	1,606	11 4	49-96	27,089	6,69,997	15 6 4 0 8
above 5,000, ...	50	97,765	6 6	138-18	25,686	48,88,270	7 9 0 8 4
Total, ...	10,944	551	3 10	29-50	97,065	60,32,820	3 0 1 9 8

The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 60,32,820 against Rs. 33,69,545 in 1862. Of these 3,625 were on bonds or other written instruments, and 2,408 were simple debts. The total number of deeds registered was 47,347 or 4,025 more than in the previous year. This was highly satisfactory because in 1862 the number of agricultural leases registered, under the notion that registration was compulsory, was 12,142. In 1863 only 1,412 such leases were registered. There was an increase under all headings with the exception of "wills," "authority to adopt" and "betrothals." The decrease under this is owing, it may be supposed, to the fact that all such transactions extending over previous years were registered in 1862. Officers were unanimous in reporting the system to be working well. 4,427 applications for "executions of decree" were instituted of which 3,640 were disposed of on their merits, 990 struck off, and 504 were pending. These results did not vary considerably from those exhibited in 1862. Of the 3,460 cases, 2,910 were disposed of on their merits. The statement, however, left 550 cases unaccount-

ed for. Owing to some misapprehension of instructions the requisite information was not forwarded from some districts. There were only 20 cases of contempt of court against 47 in 1862. The fact of there having been no claims to administer to the estates of deceased or incapable persons, in all the Courts of the Khyrabad Division, would seem to show that the people in that part of the country have little or no knowledge of our rules of procedure. But there was less litigation of all kinds in the Khyrabad Courts than in those of either of the other Divisions in this Province. Out of 9,383 witnesses examined, 8,525 were dismissed on the day of their arrival, and 675 more on the second day, so that only 183 were detained beyond the second day. The satisfactoriness of this return was owing to the system of cause lists under which every case came up on its allotted day, and, if not determined, at least the witnesses in the suit were examined in presence of the parties and discharged. 21 cases were tried with the assistance of Jurors in the Court of the Civil Judge of Lucknow. In 1862 there were 125 such cases. No cause was assigned by the Civil Judge for this decrease, nor for the reduction in the roll of Jurors from 483 to 178, which, considering the extremely favourable account which he gave in the previous year of the success which had attended the introduction of the system, appeared somewhat extraordinary. There was on the whole an increase in the process collections amounting to Rs. 3,421, of which Rs. 1,888 was credited to Government. The amount disbursed to the process servers, viz : Rs. 10,529, was little more than in the previous year when it was Rs. 10,328. The Honorary Magistrates were highly spoken of by the Commissioners. The Commissioner of Khyrabad obtained the services of some of them as Assessors in his Court. As observed by that officer, assisting in trying Sessions cases is the best judicial education for Talookdars. They did not, however, take kindly to Civil work, and it was rather hard upon suitors to be dependent on a Court, the presiding officer of which could betake himself whither he pleased, for as long a time as he pleased, without any heed to their interests. The Rajah of Tiloe was deprived of his powers, and fined Rs. 2,000 for abetment of torture. This dereliction of duty was declared not to have proceeded from corrupt motives, but from a want of independence of character which induced him weakly to become the tool of an unscrupulous Police Officer.

Orders of the Government of India.—The Governor General in Council remarked that the increase in the more heinous class of crime was very serious, and the small proportion of cases

brought to trial was very unsatisfactory. The small number of criminal cases in which the prisoners were acquitted was creditable to the judgment of the committing officers. It was important that fines should as far as possible, supersede imprisonment; and that fines should be in some degree in proportion to the means of offenders. The Governor General in Council believed the new system of guarding roads by patrolling to be not so good as the old plan of small road-posts at dangerous points. The return of cases of appeal from the Judicial Commissioner's Court for re-investigation ought to be encouraged, as they often constitute the only security for justice. The Administration of Civil Justice appeared to be highly creditable to the Officers of the Oude Commission but the average number of days taken in the disposal of Civil cases was not considered satisfactory.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1863.

THIS report is submitted by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut to the Government of the N. W. Provinces.

General Statistics.—The aggregate number of persons for disposal during the year was 81,601, as compared with 74,100 in the previous year, being an increase of 7,501. This increase is confined to the number of persons charged with *petty* offences. There was a trifling decrease of 376 in that of persons brought to trial for heinous crimes. But there was a very large and disproportionate increase in the number of *crimes and offences ascertained to have been committed* in 1863, as contrasted with the returns of 1862. Only 61,212 offences of every description were reported in 1862, against 78,595 in the year under report, being a difference of 17,383. The increase in 1863 was most considerable in respect to *heinous* offences, which numbered 41,802 in 1863, compared with only 29,102 in 1862. This circumstance, taken in connection with an actual *decrease* of persons brought to trial for *heinous* offences, would seem to indicate a want of success in the application of detective measures respecting cases of serious crime on the part of the Police Constabulary. After making every allowance, however, for the improve-

ment exhibited in the *report* of crime, there can be no doubt that the increase in the number of ascertained offences must be in part ascribed to a real increase of heinous crime throughout the country. Out of a total increase of 17,383 in the number of offences reported, the increase alone in four of the principal offences against property amounted to 13,359. These offences are those with which the police, as a detective body, evince a lamentable want of ability to cope. There were in 1863 of theft 26,577 cases, 996 of receiving stolen property dishonestly, 238 of robbery and 12,224 of housebreaking. No cases of thuggee were reported. The number of offences affecting the human body was:—

	1862.	1863.
Murder,	266	253
Culpable homicide,	208	177
Grievous hurt,	112	66
Rape,	137	158
Administering stupifying drugs,	33	74
Dacoity, aggravated,	7	6
Ditto simple,	42	43

The Magistrates' Courts.—Out of 81,601 persons for disposal during the year, the cases of 79,951 were disposed of by the Magisterial agency, leaving 1,171 undisposed of at the close of the year—as compared with 72,410 disposed of in 1862, and 1,197 pending at its close, and 62,882 decided in 1861, with 1,364 similarly pending at the end of the year. The Court consider this to be very satisfactory. The cases of only 91 persons had been pending more than three months at the close of the year, as contrasted with 137 at the end of 1862, and 145 at the close of 1861. This result is likewise favourable. In three districts only, viz., those of Agra, Futtehpoore, and Shahjehanpoore, was the number of persons whose cases had been pending more than ninety days excessive. Of 79,951 persons disposed of on trial, 45,471, or 57 per cent., were convicted or committed to the Sessions, 34,480, or 43 per cent., being discharged or acquitted. These proportions are identical with those of last year's returns. Only fifty-five per cent. of the persons accused of non-bailable or *heinous* offences were prosecuted successfully to conviction. This result is an improvement on the corresponding percentage of convictions in 1862, viz., fifty-three per cent. In Chundeyree, the highest, there were 76 per cent. of convictions; in Mozuffernuggur, the lowest, there were 37. In 1862 the total number of Criminal

trials, including commitments, disposed of was 40,679, as compared with 43,970 trials and 3,792 commitments, or a total of 47,762 in 1863. In addition to the above, 3,242 cases were "prepared for superior" in 1862, as contrasted with 2,275 in 1863. But, on the other hand, 3,792 enquiries were made by Subordinate Magistrates under Sections 135 and 180, and Chapter XVI. Act XXV. of 1861, in 1863. This description of cases was included under the head of cases "prepared for superior" in 1862, so that, on the whole, the amount of regular Criminal business disposed of by the Magisterial Courts in the year under report greatly exceeded that of the previous one. In the miscellaneous department the results were similar: 1,62,276 miscellaneous cases being disposed of in 1863, against 1,27,959 in 1862. In Banda the largest number of cases was decided, or 3,010; in Gurhwal the fewest, or 137. 18,079 persons were sentenced to imprisonment compared with 17,082 in 1862, *v. c.*,

			<i>Persons.</i>
Rigorous,	...	...	... 10,586
Simple,	...	...	... 817
With fine,	...	...	.. 6,676

Of the 10,586 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 1,560 were imprisoned from one to two years; 1,698 from six months to one year; and 7,328 for periods not exceeding six months. Of those sentenced to simple imprisonment, only 25 were imprisoned for more than six months. 24,302 persons were fined Rs. 3,17,531, of which Rs. 1,63,582 were realized. Only 5 persons were fined more than Rs. 500 each, and 50 persons from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. The vast majority of the fines were imposed in petty cases, and did not exceed Rs. 50 in amount. Of Rs. 3,17,531 imposed in fines, Rs. 2,00,842 were inflicted as *sole* punishment in 106 offences of a petty description, and Rs. 1,26,735 realized. The largest aggregate amount of fines imposed as *sole* punishment was inflicted for the offences of "Breach of Customs Laws;" "Causing Hurt;" "Assault and Criminal Force;" "Breach of Abkaree Laws;" "Mischief;" and "Criminal Trespass." Security for good conduct was required from 1,344 persons, and to keep the peace, from 258; recognizances to keep the peace were taken from 2,560.

The Sessions Judges.—There were 2,234 Appeals preferred from the orders of the Magistrates to the Sessions Judges. Of these 648 were rejected, 964 orders confirmed, and 469 modified or reversed, being a percentage of 23 per cent., as contrasted with 22 per cent. reversed and modified in the

previous year, and 29 per cent. in 1861. The number of cases committed to the Sessions, including cases pending at the close of the previous year, amounted to 1,419, as contrasted with 1,616 in 1862, and the number of commitments disposed of during the year was 1,227, as compared with 1,447 in the previous year. The cases of 2,320 persons were disposed of on trial at the Sessions. Of these, 1,712, or 74 per cent., were convicted, and 608, or 26 per cent., acquitted. In Seharunpore there were 95 per cent. of convictions at the Sessions—the highest; and in Jhansie 41,—the lowest. There were 539 cases relating to disputed position of lands, under Chapter 22, Act XXV. of 1861, of which 7 were pending at the close of the year. The number of witnesses who attended to give evidence amounted to 2,21,528, as contrasted with 2,12,639 in the previous year. Of these, 2,09,706 were detained only 1 day; 9,359, 2 days; 1,779, 3 days; and 684, for longer periods, being an average percentage of 95 per cent.; 4 per cent.; 1 per cent.; and 0 per cent. respectively dismissed after 1, 2, 3, and more than 3 days' attendance, as compared with 93 per cent.; 5 per cent.; 1 per cent.; and 1 per cent., in 1862. The Court consider these results to be eminently satisfactory, and to be as favourable as can be safely attained. The greatest number of witnesses were present in the Ghazeepoor District, where 15,565 were examined. The general average duration of each case was reduced from 14 to 13 days. There were 1,209 Appeals from the Assistants preferred to the Magistrates. Of these 1,156 were disposed of, 693 being confirmed, 131 orders rejected, and 332 modified or reversed, or 29 per cent., as contrasted with 28 per cent. in 1862. In the Courts of the Magistrates Rs. 23,620 were imposed as compensation-fines under the Section, as compared with Rs. 19,307 in the previous year. Of this amount Rs. 9,724 were realized and paid as compensation to sufferers, being 41 per cent. against 36 per cent. in 1862 and 16 per cent. under the provisions of Act XVI. of 1850 in 1861. In the Courts of the Sessions Judges less effect was given to the provisions of this Section than in 1862, and only Rs. 4,536 were imposed as compensation-fines, of which no more than Rs. 676 (or 15 per cent.) were paid to the injured parties, as compared with 21 per cent. in 1862. 1,178 Sessions trials and 1,948 Appeals were disposed of by the Sessions Judges in 1863, as compared with 1,358 trials and 2,309 appeals during the previous year. One day's work is taken to be represented by the trial of one Sessions case, or of five Appeals. Sentence of death, subject to confirmation, was

passed on 78 persons, as compared with 128 in the previous year. 286 persons were sentenced to various periods of transportation, *i. e.*, 128 for life, 31 for 14 years and upwards, and 127 for 7 years and upwards. Out of 1,114 persons sentenced to *rigorous* imprisonment, the sentences of 209 varied from 7 to 14 years, and of 465 from 3 to 6 years, the remaining 440 being sentenced to lesser terms of imprisonment. *Simple* imprisonment was inflicted on 70 persons, only 4 of whose sentences exceeded 3 years in duration. In addition to the above, 188 persons received the double punishment of imprisonment and fine, 5 persons were required to find security for good behaviour, and 8 to enter into recognizances to keep the peace. Altogether, 180 persons were fined Rs. 29,965 by the Sessions Judges, Rs. 2,778 of which amount were realized.

Assessors.—In 1,194 cases reported to have been tried with the assistance of 2,982 Assessors, the Sessions Judges concurred in opinion with the Assessors in all but 182 cases, a circumstance which appears to shew that the system of trial by Assessors is, on the whole, found to work well in practice, and that the judgment formed by the Assessors employed is generally correct. Of those Assessors 1,083 belonged to the agricultural community, 808 were Mahajuns, 469 Pleaders, 182 employed in service, and 21 of the sacerdotal order, the remaining being unclassified. Sixty Assessors were fined Rs. 780 for non-attendance. The average duration of each Sessions' trial was 23 days, and of each Criminal appeal 20 days, as contrasted with 20 and 26 days respectively in the previous year. These averages are subject to disturbing causes (such as the periodical circuits of the Judges to outlying Magistracies) which it is frequently out of the power of the Sessions Judges to control.

The following statement shows the number of persons brought to trial, convicted, and acquitted, in the Magisterial and Sessions Courts in the North-Western Provinces, the average duration of cases, and the proportion of persons brought to trial, convicted, and released, in each district, to population, during the year 1863 :—

DISTRICT.	Population.	No. of persons brought to trial inclusive of cases pending at close of past year.	Number convicted.	Committed to Sessions.	Acquitted.
<i>Agra Division.</i>					
Dohra Dhoon, ...	32,083	775	463	15	287
Selahrnpore, ...	8,01,325	2,043	803	71	1,109
Moozuffernuggur, ...	6,72,861	1,502	486	60	927
Meerut, ...	11,35,072	3,621	2,078	58	1,415
Boolundshuhur, ...	7,78,342	1,333	910	57	314
Allygurh, ...	11,34,575	2,694	1,532	60	1,045
<i>Rohilkund Division.</i>					
Bijnour, ...	6,95,521	1,063	603	35	405
Moradabad, ...	11,38,461	2,380	1,243	118	945
Barailly, ...	13,78,268	3,172	1,704	77	1,318
Budaou, ...	10,19,161	2,511	1,461	69	959
Shahjehanpore, ...	9,86,096	3,530	1,604	76	1,780
<i>Meerut Division.</i>					
Muttra, ...	8,62,909	2,039	1,008	49	957
Agra, ...	10,01,961	4,220	2,752	108	1,229
Furruckabad, ...	10,64,607	3,797	2,231	99	1,419
Mynpoory, ...	8,32,717	2,783	1,399	61	1,265
Etawah, ...	6,10,965	1,726	884	69	731
Etah, ...	.....	1,849	1,031	119	632
<i>Allahabad Division.</i>					
Cawnpore, ...	11,74,556	3,673	1,657	87	1,855
Humeerpore, ...	5,48,604	1,253	501	50	693
Futtchpore, ...	5,79,787	2,283	1,187	60	1,010
Banda, ...	7,43,872	4,001	1,409	153	2,369
Allahabad, ...	13,79,788	7,284	3,036	83	4,117
<i>Benares Division.</i>					
Goruckpore, ...	30,87,874	3,626	1,812	102	1,581
Azingurh, ...	66,53,251	2,001	1,307	74	565
Jounpore, ...	11,43,749	2,107	1,119	77	827
Mirzapore, ...	11,04,315	2,686	1,673	126	801
Benares, ...	8,51,757	3,395	2,084	140	1,109
Ghazeepore, ...	15,96,324	4,010	2,533	180	1,246
Total, ...	3,31,08,801	77,357	40,540	2,333	32,910
<i>Kumaon Division.</i>					
Kumaon, ...	3,69,223	746	499	18	221
Gurhwal, ...	2,36,687	242	133	18	82
<i>Jhansie Division.</i>					
Jhansie, ...	.....	1,332	669	10	637
Jaloun, ...	.....	1,212	713	5	465
Chundeyree, ...	87,260	712	530	3	165
Humeerpore, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, ...	6,93,170	4,214	2,544	54	1,570
Grand Total, ..	3,38,01,971	81,601	43,084	2,387	34,480

The Court of Nizamut Adawlut.—Of 9 appeals preferred from the orders of the Sessions Judges to the Nizamut Adawlut under the old law, eight were confirmed and 1 acquitted. Of 84 under the new law 57 were confirmed, 16 were modified and 11 acquitted. The cases of 557 were appealed or called for by the Court on perusal of the monthly statement. Of these 306 were confirmed, 90 modified or remanded, and 161 acquitted. There were 159 persons whose cases were submitted under Section 434, and called for under Section 404, Act XXV. of 1861. In 95 of these the order was confirmed, in 9 modified or remanded, and 55 were acquitted. 70 per cent. of appeals were upheld. Altogether, 440 Criminal trials were decided by the Court in 1863, as contrasted with 495 in 1862. But 222 miscellaneous cases were disposed of in the former year, as compared with 166 in the latter, so that the aggregate number of cases of all kinds disposed of was almost identical in each year, being 662 in the one and 661 in the other. The number of Criminal trials pending on the Court's file at the end of the year 1863 was 22, as compared with 47 which were pending at the close of 1862. The cases of 1,049 persons were disposed of by the Court during the past year, 563 of whom were convicted, and 229, or 21 per cent., acquitted, the remainder being disposed of by remand, mitigation, or otherwise. The penalties imposed by the Nizamut Adawlut during the past two years were the following :—

	1863.	1862.
Death,	60	65
Transportation for life, ...	17	17
Transportation from 7 to 14 years, ...	12	4
Inprisonment for life, ...	0	1
Ditto above 12, and not exceeding 21 years, ...	0	11
Ditto above 5, not exceeding 1 year, ...	13	12
Ditto not exceeding 5 years, ...	60	31
Total,	162	141

There was a slight increase in the total number of sentences passed by the Court. The increase occurred in cases of transportation from 7 to 14 years, and in sentences of minor terms of imprisonment, there being a small decrease in the number of capital sentences confirmed.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary to the N. W. Government communicates the remarks and orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The large increase in heinous of-

fences, as observed by the Court, is much to be regretted, and demands serious consideration. This subject had already received attention in connection with the Report upon the Police Administration, and the increase of gambling was regarded as one of the most fertile causes of increase of crime. It is observed with satisfaction that the number of murders had decreased from 266 to 253, and that no case of *thuggee* had occurred for the previous two years. Out of 81,601 persons under trial during the year, only 1,171 remained undisposed of at its close, and of these the cases of only 91 persons had been pending for more than three months. These results are pronounced very satisfactory. The thanks of Government are conveyed to the Court for the care and attention bestowed by them on the superintendence of the Criminal Administration. "So far as can be gathered from the general character of the Returns, the Judicial and Magisterial Officers merit commendation for the manner in which their heavy and responsible duties have been fulfilled." The date for the submission of the Report is changed from 1st March to 1st April, but strict punctuality in the submission of future Reports will be expected.

THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA.

1863-64.

THE report is submitted by A. M. Monteath, Esq., in charge of the Office of Director General of the Post Office of India.

Eighty new post-offices and 71 new letter-boxes were opened, against 69 and 89 respectively in 1862-63. Of the whole number of 80 new post-offices 50 belonged to the Bombay circle; the reason of this was the inferior provision for postal wants made by the district post, and the unusually great development of trade.

Postal Lines.—Mails were conveyed for a distance of 2,473 miles by railway, 5,156 by mail-cart and horse-dâk, 33,853 by runners and river transit, and 5,137 by sea transit, making a total of 46,619 miles of postal lines against 47,084 in 1862-63. There was increase of 91 miles in the distance of railway transit, a similar decrease in that of mail-cart and horse-dâk, and a decrease of 465 miles in that of runners and river transit, making a decrease in the total extent of miles in the various postal lines of 465. The commencement of uninterrupted railway communication between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the impossibility of having the mails sorted, as before, at an intermediate office, necessitated the introduction of railway sorting on the line between Allahabad and Cawnpore. The portion of the mail-cart line between Raneegunge and Benares above Burhee was abolished, and the direct management made over to a contractor. A contract horse-dâk

line was established between Lucknow and Fyzabad (80 miles) in place of the runner line previously existing. In Bombay the mail-cart and horse-dâk mileage was reduced by 69 miles owing to the extension of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, in consequence of which the former route between Malligaum and Indore was exchanged for the shorter route between Nargaum and Indore. A separate branch line was provided to the military station of Mhow, which was situated on the old route. In Madras the contract mail-cart line from Madras to Trichinopoly was superseded by a line from the Salem Railway Station to Trichinopoly. A mail-cart communication was established between Poothanoor Railway Station and Ootacamund. The speed and regularity of the mail-cart and horse-dâks still suffered greatly from the incomplete state of the roads, in respect of metalling and bridging, even on the important main lines between Nargaum and Agra, and between Poona and Bangalore. The reduction in the length of runner and boat lines was caused by the extension of railways, construction of new roads, and substitution of horse-dâks for runners.

Correspondence.—The accompanying table shows the number of articles received for delivery at the different post-offices in 1863-64, compared with 1862-63 :—

Years.	Letters.	News-papers.	Parcels.	Books.	TOTAL.
1862-63	44,246,073	4,558,581	556,276	341,454	49,702,384
1863-64	46,907,654	4,648,850	556,254	349,335	52,462,093
Increase	2,661,581	90,269	.....	7,881	2,759,709
Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	22	.....	.....
Percent- } Increase... tage of } Decrease...	6·01	1·98	.....	2·30	5·55

There was an increase in the number of paid letters of 6·71, in the number of unpaid of 8·21, in the number of registered of 17·80, and in the total of 6·01 per cent. There was decrease in the number of service letters of 0·13 per cent. due to all the circles except those of Bombay and British Burmah. There was, nevertheless, a considerable increase in the official postage. The rate at which unpaid letters increased was greater than the rate at which the paid correspondence increased. A similar result was observable the previous year. The fact was partly due to the gradual supersession of the District

Post (in which pre-payment is compulsory) by the General Post, and partly to the development of Native correspondence being more rapid than that of the correspondence carried on by the European population. The number of letters directly delivered was 39,999,149. The number retained for re-issue was 6,908,505, of these 1,286,392 were sent to the Dead Letter Office, and the number disposed of by re-direction, or in deposit at the end of the year, was 1,916,270. The number of letters, papers and parcels mis-sent was 45,602 or '07 per cent. against 49,189 or '08 per cent. in 1862-63. The number of letters returned to the senders was 402,453 against 408,904, and the number undisposible was 883,939 against 658,920 in 1862-63, making a total number of 1,286,392 disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra and Lahore. The proportion of letters sent to the Dead Letter Office was 2 per cent.; the same as in the previous year. The sale of postage stamps showed an increase of 10·20 per cent. over that of the previous year. The gross value of the stamps sold was Rs. 18,93,088-10.

District Post.—It was decided that steps should be taken for placing the District Post on a more satisfactory footing by the Local Governments, with the understanding that as soon as the general correspondence of any station was found to fulfil the prescribed conditions of self-support, the postal service should be taken over by the General Post. The General Post sent 3,919,415 letters to the District Post for delivery, of which 413,198 were received back, and it received from the District Post 2,169,209 for delivery. The correspondence undelivered by the District Post was 10·54 per cent.

Miscellaneous.—There were in all 1,641 complaints made by the public against 1,443 in 1862-63. Of these 516 against 401 were well founded, 530 against 434 groundless, 523 against 539 were unsuccessfully enquired into, and 72 against 69 remained under enquiry at the end of the year. The number of offences committed by Post Office officials was 100 against 122 in 1862-63. Of these there were 84 judicial convictions and 16 departmental punishments. The greater portion of the offences for which criminal convictions were obtained, consisted of tampering in transit with parcels and letters containing, or supposed to contain, valuables. The large extent to which the Indian Post Office is made use of by native merchants for the conveyance of parcels containing gold, and the facility with which these parcels can sometimes be recognized, present a serious temptation to postal subordinates. The more general in-

roduction of the Currency Note system gave rise to the transmission by Post of a great number of letters containing such Notes. The accompanying table shows the number of highway robberies as compared with the previous year :—

NUMBER OF HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.			
Presidency.	1862-63.	1863-64.	REMARKS.
Bengal	9	9	
Madras	10	19	9 Increase.
Bombay	21	14	7 Decrease.
N. W. Provinces	35	18	17 Decrease.
Punjab	1	1	
British Burmah	Nil	Nil.	
Total	76	61	15 Decrease.

Of the 19 cases in the Madras Circle 11 occurred in our own and 8 in the Nizam's territory. A whole gang of robbers were taken, tried and convicted in the North Arcot District. These robberies annually occur in the same districts, viz., North Arcot, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and in the Hyderabad territory, and always on the same lines of road. The police did all in their power and obtained considerable success. The Hyderabad country was without a regular police. There was, however, a special police called the "Buddeaca Jowans" maintained for the protection of the mails, but they are so indifferent a set of men and so badly trained and equipped as to be utterly useless. The Resident at Hyderabad, though frequently urged to do so, had taken no steps to induce the Nizam's Government to remedy the evil. Of the 14 robberies in the Bombay Circle, 6 occurred in British districts, and the remaining 8 in the Malwa territory. Respecting the Malwa territory, the Post Master General reported that better Police arrangements had now been introduced, and that regular posts of patrols had been placed from Indore to Nusserabad. Out of the 14 cases of robbery 6 were brought home to the offenders, who were convicted and sentenced. In the North-Western Provinces 6 of the 18 robberies were committed in British territory; the robbers were apprehended in only one instance. The remaining cases occurred in foreign territories; a portion of the property was recovered and restored to the owners in

2 cases; the other 10 cases were still under enquiry in the Native Courts.

The Establishment consisted of 1 Director General of the Post Office of India, 1 Compiler of Post Office Accounts, 6 Post Masters General, 49 Inspecting Postmasters, 902 Post Masters and Deputy Post Masters, 12,212 English and vernacular clerks, 2,372 postmen and other servants, 18,313 servants on the Road Establishment. The total Establishment was 22,856 against 24,633 in the previous year. Extensive revisions of both Office and Road Establishments were made in the Bombay and Madras Circles, owing to the extraordinary rise in the price of food and the demand for labour. In the Bombay Presidency a general batta allowance, regulated by the price of grain, was introduced, in respect of the lower-paid classes of the Postal establishment drawing Rs. 8 per mensem and under; but this did not fully meet the requirements, and separate revisions of the rate of pay for various localities had to be made from time to time. In many cases reductions in numbers were carried out so as to lessen considerably the increase of cost which would otherwise have been entailed by the general rise in the price of labour.

Non-Postal Branches of the Department.—The Travellers' Dāk almost ceased to exist in relation to the Post Office. In Bengal the duty of laying Palanquin Dāks for travellers was taken over by the Civil Officers of the several Districts. Steps were taken, with the concurrence of the Local Governments, for the gradual withdrawal of the Post Office from all connection with the laying of Travellers' Palanquin Dāks in the other parts of India, (North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Central Provinces, Punjab) where the service had previously been performed. The management and control of Staging Bungalows were transferred to the several Local Governments at the close of the year. The Government Bullock Train was abolished, arrangements being made for the conveyance of Government goods under contract with the Indian Carrying Company. The passenger service carried on by the post office is decreasing year by year with the extension of the Railway, and the institution of horse dāk arrangements by private individuals or companies.

Finance.—The total amount received by the purely postal service was Rs. 73,07,694-11-10 against 66,22,332-12-4 in 1862-63; deducting the amount due to the London post office the net receipts were Rs. 67,65,592-15-2 against Rupees 62,13,666-11-4. The total expenditure of the purely postal

service was Rs. 38,76,162-15-6 against Rs. 37,37,535-12-7. The total receipts of separate departments were Rs. 15,16,117-2-3 against Rs. 15,02,630-4-3; the total expenses were Rs. 11,17,364-9-9 against Rs. 11,69,507-3-7; and the expenditure upon pensions was Rs. 28,399-7-4 against Rs. 27,795-0-1 in 1862-63. The Indian Post Office makes only a *pro forma* charge for official covers. In England they are treated exactly like private covers, except only in respect of the large London Offices with which the Post Office keeps an account of postage chargeable on all covers despatched or received: the former being charged at pre-paid rates, and the latter at bearing rates. The total sum so chargeable is paid to the Post Office and is credited as Post Office revenue. In India the Post Office merely keeps an account of the postage chargeable, at pre-paid rates, on all official covers sent under frank, showing the total sum as *pro forma* revenue. If it is desired to know how far the Indian Post Office is remunerative, in the same sense as the English Post Office is said to be remunerative, we must include official postage in the revenue. Thus the Indian Post Office yielded, during the year, a surplus revenue of Rs. 28,89,428, being Rs. 4,13,297 more than the corresponding surplus of the previous year. Omitting the returns of official postage there was a deficit of Rs. 6,66,919 or 17 per cent. on the total expenditure. In other words, for every 100 rupees which the Government expended in 1863-64 on the conveyance of correspondence, Official and private, it recovered 83 rupees from the postage levied on the latter class. There was a clear profit of Rs. 3,98,752-8-6 from the working of the non-Postal Branches of the Department.

General Review of Progress.—The Indian Post Office has to look back upon the year 1854 in the same way in which the English Post Office looks back upon the year 1840 when the ‘penny postage’ was introduced. Since the year 1854-55 the number of Post-offices and Receiving Houses had increased

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS.		
	Number.	Per cent.
1854-55 ...	28,797,600 ...	100
1855-56 ...	32,301,960 ...	112
1856-57 ...	37,260,420 ...	129
1857-58 ...	42,307,980 ...	146
1858-59 ...	50,978,085 ...	177
1859-60 ...	47,788,105 ...	165
1860-61 ...	46,977,410 ...	163
1861-62 ...	46,576,474 ...	161
1862-63 ...	48,804,654 ...	169
1863-64 ...	51,556,504 ...	179

from 700 to 981. The accompanying is a comparative view of the several years; the correspondence of 1854-55 being represented by 100, and that of the other years proportionately. The large increase in 1858-59 was due to the influx of European Troops, and the subsequent tendency of the correspondence to diminish up to 1861-62 was due

to the gradual withdrawal of a large portion of the European Army. The figures given below show the Revenue (excluding Official Postage) of the year preceding the introduction of the new system and of the several subsequent years ; the revenue of 1855-56 being represented by 100, and that of each other year proportionately :—

YEARS.		Purely Postal Revenue, not including Official Postage.	REMARKS.
Last complete year of old system ...	1853-54	128	} Decrease owing to Disturbances.
First complete year of new system ...	1855-56	100	
2nd ditto ...	1856-57	116	
3rd ditto ...	1857-58	110	
4th ditto ...	1858-59	151	
5th ditto ...	1859-60	162	
6th ditto ...	1860-61	171	
7th ditto ...	1861-62	176	
8th ditto ...	1862-63	189	
9th ditto ...	1863-64	201	

The following Table gives the corresponding results for the English Post Office so far as they are available :—

YEARS.	Revenue of the English Post Office taken from the English Report for 1862, the revenue of 1840 being represented by 100, and that of the other years proportionately.
Last complete year of the old system...	1838 172
First complete year of the new system	1840 100
2nd to 6th year, average of 5 years ...	1841-45 120
7th to 11th year do. ...	1846-50 156
12th to 16th year do. ...	1851-55 188
17th to 21st year do. ...	1856-60 229
22nd year	... 1861 258
23rd year	... 1862 267

The development of the Revenue of the Indian Post Office has been very much more rapid than that of the English Post Office. The Indian Revenue was already, in the ninth year after the introduction of the new system, more than double the revenue received in the first year, a result which was not attained by the English Post-office till the period shown as the "17th to 21st year."

THE STRENGTH OF THE ENGLISH AND NATIVE ARMY AND THE POLICE IN INDIA.

1865.

THE following returns were made to an address of the House of Commons, dated 13th February 1865 :—

NUMBERS, AT THE PRESENT TIME, OF THE EUROPEAN TROOPS.
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men ... 68,336

NATIVE TROOPS OF EACH ARM.

All Ranks :				
Cavalry	...	...	...	17,490
Artillery	...	...	...	2,052
Infantry	...	...	...	95,291
Total	...	...	...	114,833

NATIVE POLICE.

Total strength 154,435

OTHER NATIVE ORGANISED LEVIES.

All Ranks :				
Cavalry	...	...	...	1,469
Infantry	...	...	...	3,976
Total	...	...	...	5,445

CONTINGENTS OF NATIVE PRINCES.

All Ranks :				
Artillery	...	...	...	506
Cavalry	...	...	...	4,693
Infantry	...	...	...	9,148
Total	...	...	...	14,347

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

1865.

Number of Candidates at University Examinations and the number passed in each year since 1857.

Entrance.	First Examination in Arts.		Bachelor of Arts.		Master of Arts.		Licence in Law.		Licence in Medicine and Surgery.		Bachelor in Law.		Licence in Medicine and Surgery.		Doctor of Medicine. Civil Engineering.			
	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.	No. of Candidates.	No. Passed.
1857,	244	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1858,	464	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*1859,	1,411	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860,	808	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861,	1,058	477	163	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862,	1,114	477	220	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863,	1,307	690	272	149	35	25	7	6	19	9	15	9	16	19	14	2	2	0
1864,	1,396	702	321	151	66	30	8	3	1	1	22	19	42	22	25	11	2	0
1865,	...	...	82	45	15	11	7	5	7	5	17	17	36	...	20	...	...	...

* Two Entrance Examinations in this year.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ON THE COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay Records, No. LXXXVII.

THE Committee consisted of Captain W. C. Barker, I. N., *President*; A. H. Leith, Esq., M. D.; Lieut.-Colonel H. Rivers, R. E.; H. Giraud, Esq., M. D.; Captain D. J. Nasmyth, R. E.; C. Chambers, Esq., and James Burgess, Esq., *Secretary*. The points on which the Bombay Government desired to be informed were 1st—The purposes intended by the present operations of the Observatory; 2nd—The degree of accuracy with which the present purposes were fulfilled, including a particular report on the state of the instruments; and 3rd—The improvements which were needed, and the extension of the Observatory operations which was desirable.

The Astronomical Department.—The East India Company determined to establish an Observatory in Bombay in 1823 and the Observatory Building was erected in 1826. In 1832 the Geographical Society of Bombay obtained the use of one of the empty rooms, and in 1835 it was assigned as a dwelling house to the Elphinstone Professor of Astronomy. The transit instrument was of an old pattern and dated 1826, with small circles and mounted on stone pillars. It might do pretty well for the purposes for which it was required, but it should be in better working condition. The time-ball was dropped by electricity every day at 1 P. M., but its position was not good for being seen from the shipping, and the drop of the ball was too short. It is recommended that the time-ball should be removed to a more convenient place. The electric battery was not in an efficient state; the mode of working the whole apparatus should be assimilated to the practice followed in England. There were 75 chronometers belonging to Government in store, which were rated daily. Such a large number was unnecessary, and they were not well stored. From 20 to 30 private chronometers were rated monthly at a fee of Rs. 5 each. The Committee thought that the maintenance of correct time, dropping the time-ball, and rating chronometers, should be under the constant and direct superintendence of a skilled European. There were, besides the above-mentioned instruments, 2 good six-foot telescopes, an altitude and azimuth instrument and some others. Their object was to take observations of comets, and the position of the zodiacal light, and for noting special phenomena interest-

ing to science. The altitude and azimuth instrument was out of order. The telescopes were not well kept. In the compound there was a small moveable dome ready. The extra observations had been few and worthless.

Tidal Observations.—The Geographical Society of Bombay recommended the establishment of a system of tidal and meteorological observations in 1845. The scheme was sanctioned in 1847 but no observations were forwarded to the Society. The Geographical Society took upon itself to provide instruments and instructions. The tide-gauge at Colaba was in a very bad and useless state, and the locality in which it was placed was not good. A reduction of the observations was indispensable. Another tide-gauge might be employed in a better situation in order to make the Colaba observations available for the harbour.

Meteorological Department.—The observations were commenced in 1841. In the astronomical room there were an Osler's self-registering anemometer and pluviometer, a pair of thermometers, wet and dry bulb, by Newman, a Newman's standard barometer, and a Regnault's hygrometer. In the magnetic observatory were two Newman's standard barometers, and in an adjoining room the electroscopic apparatus. Outside was a thermometer-stand shaded from the sun, with three pairs of thermometers, dry and moist bulbs. On the tide-gauge house was a self-registering anemometer. In a shed was the standard thermometer by Newman, graduated to tenths of a degree, five thermometers for under-ground temperature, one of which was broken, and a moist-bulb thermometer; and in the compound there were two rain-gauges. The Osler's had never been well suited for registering sudden changes of wind, which threw the direction-vane out of gear and the force was also unsatisfactorily registered. The wind-gauge on the tide-gauge-house was useless. There was a Lind's anemometer in store, and a small gauge by Elliot for measuring the velocity of the wind, in good repair, but not mounted for observation. There should be only one wind-gauge, but that should be of the most approved construction and in thoroughly effective condition. The rain-gauge on the roof of the astronomical office was in an unfavourable situation, the others were in serviceable condition. The electroscopic apparatus consisted of a Volta's electrometer with Henly's electroscope, Ronald's spark measurer, and Bennet's gold leaf electroscope—the latter unserviceable and for some time disused. The electrometer was in working order, but showed no effect of electricity during the mon-

soon. There was a want of additional and more newly invented instruments of this kind. The indications of the barometers were rendered untrustworthy by the abundant oxidation of mercury contained in the cisterns. The surface of the mercury ought always to be kept so clean as to reflect the image of the ivory point by which the adjustment of the scale is made. In the two standards, Nos. 48 and 58, the mercury is oxidized to such an extent that, for years past their indications will scarcely have possessed any scientific value. The dry bulb thermometers seemed serviceable, but no system of comparison and verification was practised and the zero point had a tendency to shift. The observations made by the moist bulb thermometers were of no value owing to the position of the thermometers. The Regnault's hygrometer was in good order. A scientifically educated European ought to have immediate supervision over the meteorological department.

Magnetical Department.—The Magnetical Observatory was opened in 1841. The observations made before 1842 were never published. The instruments originally consisted of 1 Unifilar Magnetometer, 1 Bifilar Magnetometer, 1 Induction Magnetometer, 1 Portable Unifilar Magnetometer, and 1 Declination Magnetometer. In 1844 three small Declination magnetometers, one small Horizontal Force, and one Induction magnetometer were added, for the reception of which a small Observatory was erected at the north-east corner of the large one. There were no windows in it, however, and this, together with the indistinct condition of the scales, render it very difficult to read the instruments. In 1849 a new Vertical Force Magnetometer and a new dip-circle were supplied. But the indications of the new instruments were little better than those of the old ones. The dip-circle was out of repair and old-fashioned. The other instruments were good. A new dip-circle and an absolute declination instrument were wanted.

Operations and Results.—Both in meteorology and magnetism, the condition of the instruments required constant attention and perpetual revision under skilful superintendence in order to preserve them *absolutely* as well as *relatively* correct. Verification there seemed to have been none, nor could anyone be trusted to verify even a thermometer, which requires some special scientific knowledge. The observations ought to be corrected and reduced in order to elicit from them the laws of the results. In the publication of observations too much had been trusted to routine. Even in the simplest of the researches the Observatory is expected to carry on, the intelligence of the observer

should be applied to vary the observations according to the character of the phenomena. The attempt at original research had been singularly unscientific. The observations had been corrected for a supposed effect of the atmosphere upon the magnetic tendency of the earth never observed anywhere else. The observations had been published with unsurpassed rapidity and regularity. Some condensations might, however, have been made with advantage. There were, however, many errors in the arithmetical operations. The Göttingen *day* had been adopted in the magnetic and the local day for meteorological observations. The local day ought to be adopted in all departments. The observations already made, if trustworthy should be sufficient for all laws of short period. What was most urgently required was scientific analysis. Nothing had been attempted in the way of furnishing the *secular constants* of the local meteorology; so that after collecting observations for nearly a quarter of a century we do not yet know the normal data of the climatology of Bombay. No attempt had been made to find out whether the co-efficients for the magnetical instruments had been correctly determined. This ought to be done before any of the instruments were rejected. It was also possible that the adjustment of some of the instruments was not such as to ensure the correctness of their indications. No advance with the requirements of science had been made by the observatory since 1848.

Site of the Observatory.—There were sufficient reasons for removing the Observatory to a better locality if Government would bear the expense. One objection to the present site was that the firing of the guns in the neighbouring battery was detrimental to the instruments. Another objection was its isolation from the body of the Island of Bombay and its proximity to the sea. It was not adapted for registering the general meteorological phenomena of the island and it is known that the tension of vapour varies considerably from its value even three miles from it. A more central position, such as Colangee Hill, was desirable.

Improvement and Extension of Operations desirable.—An efficient Observatory was much wanted. The object, was a national one and deserved the attention of the local Government. The importance of a good Observatory at Bombay was much enhanced by the fact of its being intended to give up the one at Trevandrum. The observations already accumulated should be discussed without delay so as to make them available for local and scientific purposes. Improved provision for rating chrono-

meters was necessary. The Observatory at Bombay ought to have a general supervision and check over the other observatories in the Presidency. It might also be of great use in giving warning of storms if telegraphic communication were established with ports on the Katch and Koromandel coast. The Observatory should verify instruments and afford directions for observations at out-stations, it should also be able to verify instruments for private observers, hospitals, and ships' captains, at a small fee. The subject of radiation should be attended to. Ozonometric observations ought to be instituted and collected with great care, as being of importance to sanitary science. The Dip Circle observations should be made regularly with at least two needles the agreement of whose results would be to some extent a test of their value. The present operations might be continued until the reduction of the accumulated observations. The magnetic department should have some self-registering instruments. The Committee recommended that the management of the Observatory should be transferred to the Marine Department and that a Committee of Visitors should be appointed to inspect the Observatory annually and receive a report from the Superintendent on the state of the Observatory and the work done during the year, with such suggestions as he might consider necessary,—the Committee to forward the same to Government with such remarks as they might think advisable. This Committee of Visitors might consist of the principal Sanitary Officer and the Master Attendant of the Port *ex-officio*, with four other members—two appointed by Government and two to be recommended by the Geographical Society of Bombay.

THE MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

1864.

THE fourteenth Annual Report of the business of this Small Cause Court is submitted by the Judges, Messrs. L. U. Steele, G. E. Cower and C. Runganada Sastry. There was a deficiency of Rs. 650-13-5, the receipts being Rs. 78,275-14-6 and the expenses Rs. 78,926-11-11. The number of Causes instituted during the year exceeded, by 841, the number instituted during the preceding year, being 20,781 against 19,940. Since the augmentation of the jurisdiction of the Court in May, there were instituted 62 Causes over Rs. 500. During the same period, the Court was more than self-supporting. The Court sat for 27½ days in the year :—

				Total.	
				1863.	1864.
Judgment for Plaintiff...	...	...	...	10,315	10,212
Judgment for Defendant	...	...	...	551	602
Non-suited and struck off	...	...	...	919	915
Compromised	...	...	...	7,140	7,836
Undecided ...	...	...	...	182	233
Total	...	...	...	19,107	19,798

Of these 11,283 were not above Rs. 10 ; 3,683 between Rs. 10 and 20 ; 3,209 between Rs. 20 and 50 ; 1,358 between Rs. 50 and 100 ; 658 between Rs. 100 and 200 ; 250 between Rs. 200 and 300, and 111 between Rs. 300 and 400 and 77 not above Rs. 500. The following table shews the result of the cases :—

Months.	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	Non-suited.	Struck off.	Compromised.	Undecided.	Total.	Commission and Fees.	
1864.									
January	715	156	91	52	716	.....	1,730	5,302	5 6
February	820	39	61	9	630	.....	1,559	6,379	3 0
March	749	39	55	18	555	.....	1,416	5,520	9 0
April	926	45	74	14	681	.....	1,740	6,288	0 6
May	767	31	44	8	560	.....	1,410	6,045	5 0
June	831	51	56	17	634	.....	1,589	5,681	2 6
July	1017	40	56	8	778	.....	1,899	7,776	3 6
August	962	50	43	11	713	.....	1,779	7,590	12 0
September	856	53	57	8	626	.....	1,600	7,183	15 0
October	882	28	60	15	657	.....	1,642	7,283	11 0
November	918	42	61	29	701	.....	1,754	6,934	15 0
December	769	28	55	10	585	233	1,680	6,259	12 6
Total	10,212	602	716	199	7,836	233	19,798	78,245	14 6

The work of the Court since 1851 is thus seen :—

Year.	Number of Causes instituted.	Fees realised.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1851	23,668	37,417	7	0
1852	24,392	43,849	2	3
1853	25,192	46,479	10	0
1854	26,483	49,281	10	0
1855	26,199	51,754	12	0
1856	22,869	43,682	14	6
1857	17,674	36,909	10	6
1858	18,020	43,564	13	6
1859	18,374	54,600	2	0
1860	19,778	63,294	8	3
1861	23,054	91,048	1	6
1862	22,345	76,122	0	10
1863	19,940	69,364	6	10
1864	20,781	78,275	14	6

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

1863-64.

THE Report is submitted to the Government of Bengal by Mr. R. B. Chapman, Secretary to the Board of Revenue. It shows a net increase of Rs. 3,86,024 over the net excise revenue of 1862-63. The increase in the gross revenue is Rs. 5,47,925. The percentage of the total charges on the total collections of the whole Lower Provinces was reduced from Rs. 4-15-1 in 1862-63 to Rs. 4-2-9 in 1863-64. The charges, however, are lightened by debiting nearly half the cost to the Income-tax Department. The increase during the year was most striking in Patna, being Rs. 2,65,309. The net annual revenue from excisable articles has in the last ten years increased by Rs. 30,13,874. The increase from Opium included in this amount is Rs. 10,08,749, towards which Assam contributes Rs. 5,46,243. The comparative results are seen in the following table :—

	GROSS COLLECTIONS.			Net Revenue.	Net proceeds of Opium.
	Spirits and Drugs.	Opium.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63	39,76,935	21,03,936	60,80,871	50,58,259	13,44,583
1863-64	42,81,674	23,22,969	66,07,643	51,23,130	13,75,463
Increase in 1863-64.	3,07,739	2,19,033	5,26,772	3,64,871	30,880

There were 100 public Central Distilleries established, 37 sanctioned and 139 remaining to be established. The net increase in the total collections in 1863-64 on country spirits was Rs. 1,73,074. The total collections amounted to Rs. 19,36,531. The Commissioner of the Nuddea Division reports that "two stills for the distillation of Rum had been set up by natives, during the year, in the Manicktolla public Central Distillery. These are the first instances in which the manufacture of Rum has been attempted, except on a large scale in private Distilleries." He quotes from the Calcutta Abkaree Superintendent's Report the statement that "the number of shops to sell *by the glass* are, and no doubt very properly, limited in Calcutta; but considering the area of this city, and its mixed inhabitants, they are by no means too many; for, although the population has largely increased within the last twenty years, the shops are still confined to the *original places they occupied in 1844*. It is the adulterations which take place *within* those places, *after* the supplies leave the Distilleries, that are so injurious to consumers, and require to be checked with a strong hand." Polish manufacturers and cabinet-makers cleared 3,213 gallons of methylated spirits under the new Act XVI. of 1863. There were 13 licenses granted.

The Customs returns show an importation of 2,19,137 gallons of imported wines, &c., in 1863-64, against 1,69,227 gallons in 1862-63, being an increase of about 50,000 gallons. This sum yielded Rs. 46,588 against Rs. 43,390 of the previous year. The Pachwai and Tari revenue increased at the expense of that from country spirits. The former yielded Rs. 1,21,343 or nearly double the average of the five preceding

years, and the latter Rs. 4,64,389. The retail sale only of these liquors was assessed, the licenses being given, on the monthly tax system, to the highest bidders. Ganja yielded Rs. 9,55,554 against Rs. 8,90,226 the previous year. The doubling of the duty increased the Ganja revenue by Rs. 3,35,913, and the consumption of the drug decreased by 4,971 maunds. Siddhi, Sabzi, and Bhang are the names given to the larger leaves and capsules of the Ganja plant, from which an intoxicating drink is prepared. The collections on them yielded Rs. 6,119. Nearly all the Charas revenue is collected in Calcutta and its suburbs. The wholesale or import trade from Nepal remains untaxed, the drug being brought under pass from Nepal to Calcutta. It yielded Rs. 5,991. Majum, also chiefly used in Calcutta, yielded Rs. 520. The large increase in the *gross* collections on Opium in Assam, is due to the rapidly increasing prosperity of the province. It is sold at Rs. 20 a seer in Assam; it was raised uniformly to Rs. 22 a seer in the Dacca, Rajshahye, Chittagong and Chota Nagpore Divisions. It yielded in all Rs. 13,75,464 after deducting the actual cost. The revenue from the confections of Muddat and Chandu fell off, owing to its being generally known that parties may prepare them for private consumption from duty-paid opium, without the taking out of licenses for retail vend. Both yielded Rs. 80,757. There were 918 cases prosecuted during the year, under the excise laws; and in 518 of these the parties were convicted, the fines imposed aggregating Rs. 15,191. The portion of the fines realized in 1863-64 was Rs. 7,488, out of which Rs. 4,697 were disbursed as rewards. The police officers throughout Bengal were vested with excise preventive powers, and the Board of Revenue expect a great improvement in the revenue from their exertions. The success of the *Central Distillery* system, in particular, which is now being generally introduced all over the country, depends very greatly on the constant vigilance of the police to check illicit dealings.

Orders of the Bengal Government.—The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal states that, in regard to the Central Distillery system, the discussion of the question has been re-opened in consequence of an expression of the views of the Government of India unfavourable to the scheme. The question of removing the difficulties experienced at Balasore in extending the Central Distillery system, by procuring the transfer of the small parcel of land in that town belonging to the French Government, awaited the orders of the Secretary of State. The results in the Nuddea Division, shewing an increase in the con-

sumption of Rum and a corresponding decrease in the consumption of the more noxious country spirits, appeared to the Lieutenant Governor to be satisfactory.

THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

1863-64.

THIS report is submitted to the Government of Bengal by R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Revenue.

Land Revenue.—The current demand amounted to Rs. 3,73,20,329, and of this sum there was realised Rs. 3,41,21,248, or 91-6-10 per cent. Of the arrear demand, amounting to Rs. 32,97,594, the collections were Rs. 31,11,904, or 94-5-11 per cent. The aggregate collections amounted to Rs. 3,72,33,152, or 91-10-8 per cent. on a total demand of Rs. 4,06,17,923. Of this demand, Rs. 2,22,586, or about half per cent., was remitted, leaving outstanding at the close of the year a net balance of Rs. 31,62,185, or about 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Estates Redeemed.—A statement shows that 2,083 estates (all but 90 being in the District of Chittagong,) bearing an aggregate demand of Rs. 927-8-5 $\frac{1}{2}$, were redeemed in the course of the year by a present payment of Rs. 9,499-5-7 $\frac{1}{2}$, at 15 years' purchase in Calcutta, and 10 years' purchase in the other four Districts. Since the permission to redeem was first given in 1852, 13,982 estates (13,348 belonging to Chittagong), bearing an aggregate revenue demand of Rs. 6,610-7-8 $\frac{3}{4}$, were made rent-free by the payment of Rs. 72,465-0-6 $\frac{1}{2}$. This is only one-third of the number open to redemption. The number not yet redeemed in all Districts is 28,891, bearing an assessment to Government of Rs 28,249-10-8. In Calcutta, the progress made is very tardy and discouraging, only 459 holdings having been made rent-free out of 11,249 comprised within the town limits. The privilege of redeeming has by recent orders been extended to the suburbs, called Punnungram, at the same price as in Calcutta.

The Forest and Miscellaneous Revenue was Rs. 26,400-12-2 and Rs. 67,036 respectively.

Government Estates.—641 new estates were acquired during the year, of which 55 were obtained by purchase at sales for

arrears of revenue. Of the remainder, 92 are settlements of new jotes in Darjeeling, 137 are *clam* Estates in Sylhet, brought under cultivation since the permanent settlement, and 287 in Midnapore are estates no longer required by the Salt Department. On the other hand, 1,347 estates were removed, 771 by sale of the proprietary right of Government, and 530 by doubling up with other estates in settlement; the present number of estates belonging to Government is 7,905, or 706 less than in the previous year. The demand on account of these 7,905 estates was Rs. 22,50,105, of which Rs. 17,31,421, or nearly 77 per cent., was realized, and $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,63,737, or a little more than 20 per cent., outstanding at its close. The revenue lost by diluvion was Rs. 3,991-15. The sum of Rs. 39,992 was set aside from Government Estates for roads.

Estates of Disqualified Landlords.—202 estates were brought under Wardship in the course of the year, 145 in the District of Chittagong alone; 34 were released from the Court's jurisdiction, leaving 763 under the management of the Court. These belong to 97 proprietors, 2 being females, 77 minors, and 8 disqualified from other causes than sex or minority. Of the revenue demand, amounting to Rs. 11,06,173-14- $3\frac{1}{4}$, there was realized Rs. 9,86,749-7-9, or 89-3 5 per cent. More than one-half of the entire balance outstanding belongs to the Chittagong District, where only 61 per cent of the demand was collected, and where there is apparently much room for improvement. The rental due from tenants amounted to Rs. 69,07,310, of which Rs. 30,13,373 was realized in the course of the year, being at the rate of 44 per cent., and 13 per cent. was remitted, chiefly on account of the Durbungah Rajah's estates in the Purneah District. The balance outstanding was about 43 per cent. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 44,49,292. This includes Rs. 11,00,508 paid as Government revenue, Rs. 6,11,875 expended on legal proceedings, Rs. 12,40,917 paid in liquidation of debts, and Rs. 2,38,351 invested during the year in Government Securities. The surplus at credit at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 6,59,573, when also the total amount invested in Government securities stood at Rs. 8,65,775. There were 12 boys in the Wards' Institution where each boy cost Rs. 1,375-10.

Attached Estates.—130 of the 296 estates under attachment during the year, were brought under direct management by order of the Civil Court, and 166 by order of the Criminal Court. The revenue demand was Rs. 2,43,912 11- $3\frac{1}{2}$, inclusive of an arrear

demand of Rs. 75,114-13-3½. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,41,700-13-3½, or a little more than 58 per cent. This demand cannot be legally enforced till after the close of the year. Of the Mofussil rental demand, as far as could be ascertained, of Rs. 4,75,190-12-1, inclusive of an arrear demand of Rs. 1,18,520-4-10¾, there was collected, during the year, Rs. 2,87,092-10-11, or not quite 60½ per cent. The disbursements of the year aggregated Rs. 2,89,324-1-2, including Rs. 1,44,053-0-9 paid in as Government revenue; Rs. 89,302-15-2 was disbursed by order of Court, Rs. 22,884-15-3 as expenses of management, and Rs. 33,083-1-11 as contingent expenses, leaving a surplus at credit of the proprietors of Rs. 88,851-3-5.

Rent Suits.—During the year, 1,21,128 suits under the rent-laws were instituted, which, with 11,045 remaining from the previous year, made up an aggregate file of 1,32,173 suits; of these, 1,13,612 were disposed of, leaving 18,561 pending. There were, besides, 20,341 notices of enhancement of rent disposed of, 7,065 notices of relinquishment of tenure, and 20,503 applications to make deposit under Section 5, Bengal Act VI. of 1862. The number of suits instituted by ryots against zemindars, comprising, for the most part, cases under Sections 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, was 1,722 more than in the previous year, (14,885 against 13,163.) This increase is mainly under the head of suits for delivery of pottahs and kubulyats (Section 1). The number instituted by zemindars against ryots, under Sections 4 and 5, (1,12,037 against 1,03,301,) was less by 8,736 than in the previous year; but notices of enhancement of rent on the part of landholders were more numerous, as were also notices of relinquishment of tenure, and applications to make deposit on the part of ryots. The increase in the number of suits of all kinds pending at the termination of the year (18,561 against 10,867) is due to the very large number of suits instituted in the month of April—18,777 against an average monthly institution of about 10,000. The increase over the average was general in all parts of the country, and was due, probably to the working of the law of limitation. In Backergunge alone, the institutions rose from an average of 750 to 2,828. There were 64,190 cases of execution of rent decrees on the files, inclusive of 8,946 brought forward from the previous year. The number disposed of was 54,619, leaving 9,571 pending at the close of the year. The number of applications for sale of distrained property, including 414 remaining from the previous year, was 3,801. In 2,211, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number, a settlement was effected between the par-

tics without resort to extreme measures, and only 921, or less than one-fourth, terminated in actual sale. In 354 cases, security was given. The provisions of the Bengal Act VI. of 1862 continued to be largely resorted to.

Estates sold for arrears of Revenue.—724 were thus sold. Of these, 53, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,210-1-2½, were purchased on behalf of Government for Rs. 28-10-0, the bids not amounting to the arrear due; and 671, paying a revenue of Rs. 91,942-9 6¼, were purchased by individuals for Rs. 9,44,515-0-8, being about 10 years' purchase of the Government revenue demand. The actual arrear which led to the estates being put up to sale is Rs. 41,941-11-3, or about Rs. 58 each. The number of estates exempted from sale, under the discretion which the Law confers on Collectors, was 16,945, bearing a demand of Rs. 15,63,946-6-7¼, and being liable to sale for a balance of Rs. 2,03,431-1-10½. Of these, 7,121 were exempted from sale in Sylhet alone, under Section 4 of the Sale Law. 105 estates were exempted as being the property of disqualified wards of Court, and 9,719 on general grounds, under Section 18 of the Law, 8,112 of these being in Sylhet. The number of persons in confinement for Government demands was 77, including 18 from the previous year; 74 were released during the year, and two remained in imprisonment at its close.

Settlements.—In Cachar, 1,472 acres of jungle-lands in the plains were disposed of on leases for 16 years, and the rent was to increase progressively till it reached the full assessment of Rs. 918-0-1. Forty new estates were thus added to the rent-roll. 708 estates were settled in Assam with a revenue of Rs. 5,14,320-12. In Chota Nagpore, the thirty years' settlement of Pergunnah Palamow has been commenced. In Darjeeling, Rs. 1,716-1 was obtained by settlement of jotes in the Morung, and Rs. 206-6 from various other sources. There were 422 estates in charge of the Soonderbuns Commissioner consisting of 178 lots granted, of which the rent-free periods have not expired; 82 lots not yet granted; 66 resumed estates, and 96 Henckell's and Donelly's estates. Eight estates were under the direct management of the Soonderbuns Commissioner, with a revenue demand of Rs. 33,878-13-1. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 31,084-8-8. The settlement work consisted of 36 estates settled, including nine summary settlements, and eight settlements under the Soonderbuns Grant Rules of September 1853. The area settled is beegahs 2,66,293, and the revenue assessed thereon, most of which is

doubtless prospective, Rs. 1,13,368-1-11. There were besides 60 estates inspected, and 51 surveyed, their area being beegahs 2,09,375, of which beegahs 1,97,329 was under cultivation. The following shows the total grants of waste lands made under the old Rules to the end of 1863-64:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Grants made.	Area in Acres.	Present Revenue.			Eventual Maximum Revenue.		
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Cachar	57	1,13,214	...	...	...	31,842	1	9
Sylhet	9	17,179	...	...	...	4,777	8	0
Sunderbans	216	10,45,117	25,127	6	0	3,05,953	6	11
Durrung	19	6,937	...	...	...	1,959	4	6
Kamroop	29	9,433	...	...	...	2,655	14	3
Lukhimpore	19	15,612	...	...	...	4,390	14	0
Nowgong	38	40,993	...	...	...	11,529	3	4
Seebsaugor	61	36,898	...	...	...	10,377	10	6
Total	448	12,85,383	25,127	6	0	3,73,485	15	3

And waste lands sold under the new Rules:—

DISTRICTS.	TOTAL TO END OF 1863-64.							
	Number of lots sold.	Area in Acres.	Amount price.			Amount realized.		
			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Durrung	86	43,278	1,08,245	0	0	5,104	8	0
Kamroop	7	2,235	11,699	15	6	1,589	9	9
Lukhimpore	29	40,569	1,31,045	0	0	4,493	4	0
Nowgong	21	17,582	60,180	6	0	5,985	0	8
Seebsaugor	73	62,529	4,63,588	6	0	46,220	11	5
<i>Darjeeling.</i>								
Under old rules	16	13,517	1,27,718	12	11	38,102	7	9
Under new rules	41	37,962	6,19,270	4	3	98,843	1	0
Total	273	2,17,672	15,21,747	12	8	2,00,338	10	7

Thirty-four applications for waste lands in the District of Chittagong, covering 60,000 acres, and twenty-four for lands in the Hill Tract, covering 48,000 acres, were filed. The planters in Cachar prefer taking land on leases, in consequence of which the rules are nearly inoperative. No less than 63 applications for large tracts were made on the common land tenure of the district for a short lease and greatly higher rent. The desire to avoid the risk of losing the lands selected, at the auction sale which the rules prescribe, is the cause of this preference. Commutations of grants under the old Rules to rent-free were effected to a very limited extent:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Grants.	Area in Acres.	TOTAL TO END OF 1863-64.		
			Revenue prior to Commutation.	Price of Commutation.	Amount paid.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Kamroop ...	4	10,602	...	27,125 10 0	2,892 13 10
Lukhimpore ...	2	1,916	...	7,948 14 5	791 14 3
Soehsaugor ...	2	1,481	...	3,702 9 6	3,702 9 6
Daijeeling ...	79	18,248	9,124 15 3	1,82,380 10 6	82,832 5 :
Total	87	32,247	9,124 15 3	2,21,257 12 5	90,222 10 10

Resumption Suits.—The number of resumption suits on the file was 392, including 113 suits instituted during the year. The number disposed of in favour of Government, involving an estimated accession to the revenue roll of Rs. 4,985-2 8, was 117, and there were 75 adverse decisions involving a revenue of Rs. 6,051-4-4. The total number disposed of, inclusive of 41 cases struck off, was 233, leaving 159 awaiting investigation at the close of the year. These proceedings are confined to 13 of the 32 Regulation Districts.

Tea Cultivation.—In Assam about 1,70,000 acres were taken up, of which 27,000 acres are cleared and planted, affording employment to nearly 28,000 labourers. The value of the tea produced last year and exported to England is estimated at about 25 lakhs, and the value of the estimated outturn for this year

is considerably greater. In the Chota Nagpore Division, the Ramgurh Tea Company very considerably extended its operations. The land under tea is more than double the quantity planted in 1862-63. The Jhoomrah Tea Company has taken on lease from the Maharajah of Ramgurh a part of the Jellingah range of hills to the south-east of Hazareebaugh. The manager of the tea plantation formed on the Barkagurh Estate, leased from Government, also extended his operations, but the leaf-producing capabilities of tea plants in these plantations has not yet been fully tested. Labor, however, is still cheap and abundant. In Chittagong, the soil in many parts is well adapted for tea and coffee cultivation. Several tea planters visited the district and applied for grants. In the neighbourhood of the station, a small plantation of 30 acres has been in cultivation for several years, and it was the produce of this plantation which won a medal in the late Agricultural Exhibition at Alipore. Besides this, there are at present about 215 acres under tea cultivation in the hill tracts. The extent of land under cultivation in Sylhet in 1862 was 1,370 acres, which was increased in 1863 to 2,321 acres. Of 7 factories established, the cultivation in 6 is stated to be sufficiently advanced to yield a return. In 1862, the yield was 22,026lbs. of tea, and 380 maunds of seed, and, in 1863, 31,168lbs. of tea, and 526 maunds of seed. The outturn of the current year is estimated at 31,200lbs. and 1,226 maunds of seed. The number of laborers employed in 1862 was 810, of whom 348 were imported, and, in 1863, the number so engaged rose to 1,429, of whom 467 were imported. In Cachar, of the whole number of grants applied for and settled, on 110, aggregating 2,53,372 acres, cultivation has been commenced. The area cleared and cultivated is 28,276 acres, of which 12,745 acres is the work of the year. The age of the cultivation over the whole area is from 1 to 7 years. The estimated capital expended up to the end of 1863 is 37 lakhs, on which a return of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs has been obtained this year. There are now about 300 European planters in the district, and 18,853 coolies, at work, of whom 14,435 are imported. The produce of 41 plantations in 1863-64 was 4,18,243lbs. with 1,019 maunds of seed, and the estimated produce of 1864-65 is 8,23,380lbs. with 2,573 maunds of seed. There are 32 factories in Darjeeling. The extent of land under cultivation in 1863 was 10,436 acres, and the outturn was 90,108lbs. Small pox continues to prevail in the cold weather, but the measures taken to discourage inoculation, and introduce vaccination, are reported to have had a good effect.

Emigration of Labourers.—In regard to the operation of Bengal Act III. of 1863, Colonel Dalton, from whose province coolies for the tea plantations emigrate, states that, in the Lohardugga District, licenses were taken out by nine persons employed as recruiters, who registered 346 emigrants for Assam and Cachar. In Maunbhoom 37 were registered, but only five recruiters appeared with 257 emigrants for those countries. These are but a tithe of the number that have actually left the province to labor in other countries, and there is little prospect of a cessation in the tide of emigration.

Cotton Cultivation.—In Chota Nagpore a considerable impetus was given to the cultivation by the high prices obtained last season in the cotton-growing tracts of a part of Chota Nagpore and Palamow. If the season be favourable, next year's outturn will double that of last season, which was more than double that of preceding seasons.

Sale of Government Estates.—The proprietary rights of Government in 893 whole estates, and 3 fractional shares of estates, were sold. The demand subject to which the sales took place was Rs. 2,84,453-9-6, the Mofussil rental being, as far as could be ascertained, Rs. 3,59,327-9-5. The price realized was Rs. 28,67,190, or about ten years' purchase of the Government revenue. To the end of the year, the proprietary rights in 4,412 estates and 131 shares, subject to an aggregate revenue demand of Rs. 10,21,775-3-9, have been sold for a money payment of Rs. 93,13,299-12-11. From this amount, however, must be deducted Rs. 3,81,000 realized by the sale of the Tooskhalee Estate in Backergunge, the sale of which was subsequently cancelled by Government. There remains to be similarly disposed of the Zemindaree title of Government in 2,617 estates and 7 shares, bearing an aggregate revenue demand of Rs. 10,01,363-11-2, with a Mofussil rental of Rs. 12,34,604-13-5, the proceeds of which are estimated at Rs. 67,17,801-2-7, or about 6½ years' purchase of the revenue demand. It will be 3 or 4 years before all these are disposed of.

Collectorate Business.—The number of cases disposed of by Collectors was 3,18,651 out of an aggregate file of 3,73,640 cases, leaving 54,989 cases undisposed of at the end of the year, or 11,010 cases more than at the end of the preceding year. The miscellaneous business not properly forming cases constitutes an aggregate of 11,35,400 items.

Commissioners' Business.—The business was heavier in the Patna Commissioner's Office than elsewhere, and lightest in Cuttack and Chota Nagpore. Of 5143 cases on the file 4358

were disposed of. The miscellaneous business consisted of 48,158 items.

JEYPORE.

Madras Records No. LXXXI.

THIS volume contains a Collection and Précis of Papers about Jeypore, beginning with Mr. Oram's Report dated 1784.

History of Jeypore.—In 1784 Mr. Oram reports on Nandapuram, or Jeypore, in the hills between Vizagapatam and the Central Provinces. The then Rajah Chandra Deo was the descendant of a Rajah formerly a servant and favourite of an ancient King of Jagannath and sovereign of these Northern Sirkars, who gave him a daughter in marriage, and bestowed this tributary principality upon them. These Rajahs succeed by hereditary right, but Vikrama Deo, the late one, usurped the Government, and by assistance of the Pusapati or Rajahs of Vizianagram, obliged his elder brother, Lala Krishna Deo, to fly to the Mahrattas. The original place of residence was Nandapuram, about three days' journey south-west of Jeypore, which went to ruin upon their removal to Narayanapatnam, as being more central, and better situated, to oppose the attempts of the Nawabs of Chicacole. Latterly Vikrama Deo, after driving out his brother, made Jeypore, on the road to the Mahratta country and where he built a fort, his place of residence, at which the family still continue. The Rajah was in 1784 about twenty-five years of age. The Government, which was very extensive, formerly paid a peshkash of only 24,000 Rs. to Chicacole. Its reduced condition was occasioned by its connection with Vizianagram, to which it is said to have been granted in jaghire by the Court of Hyderabad. The articles of produce were then paddy, dry grain, and sugar-cane, the former selling only at 3 and 4 Rs. a garce from want of exports and consumption, also lac, honey, wax, iron and some timber. A fixed rent was the almost general mode of collection amongst these free people, who would probably revolt upon the smallest innovation. Mr. Oram thought that the revenue did not greatly exceed one lakh of rupees. Nandapuram formed a very strong and defensible frontier to the Company's possessions; having on the west and north the countries of

Bustar, Godavanum, Cashpore, Kalahunda, and Daudpuram, under Hindu Rajahs, independent in fact, but admitting the supremacy of the Mahratta administration. It extended once to Bhadrachalam, but the southern parts were lost or had gone into a state of wildness and anarchy. A report of a lengthy and general character, transmitted to Lord Macartney's Government by the Chief in Council, under date "11th October 1784, Chicacole," to which Mr. Oram's name is attached as Junior Councillor, describes this zemindary. Nandapuram was claimed by the Zemindar of Vizianagram, as part of a jaghire granted to him by the Durbar of Hyderabad, to support his dignity of "Manne Sultan," or Lord of the Highlands, and confirmed by a Sunnud of one of the last and weakest of the Nawabs, Jaffir Ali Khan. A *kaul* of the East India Company's did not assign him the whole District in possession, but only admits the payment of 24,000 Rs. therefrom, as an inheritance during the Zemindar's good conduct. The tribute of Ram Chandra Deo is settled at 40,000 Rs., which we may suppose was the utmost the country would bear, when Sitaram Raz, unable to manage the wild inhabitants, restored it to Vikrama Deo the late Rajah; but it has seldom paid more than 30,000 Rs. The peshkash paid to the Muhammadans was only 25,000 Rs., although it had many inferior Rajahships, since annexed to Vizianagram. Mr. Alexander in his Report on the Permanent Settlement, dated 20th April, 1803, states that the whole of the Zemindaree consisted of 31 Pergannahs or Muttas, the average revenue from which was Rs. 58,397. The Board of Revenue recommended that the permanent jumma of Jeypore be fixed at Rs. 16,000. This was sanctioned by the Government.

Mr. Russell's Report in 1834.—Although by the Sunnud granted to the Jeypore Zemindar by the Government in 1803, the latter undertook the duty of establishing an efficient police, nothing whatever was done to that end. Mr. Reade visited the capital in 1859, but he was the first Governor's Agent who did so. In the disturbances in this district, of 1830 and the following years, Jeypore, like other hill estates, took the opportunity of withholding its peshkash for a time. Ultimately the Rajah made arrangements for paying up his peshkash to the Commissioner. In the course of his tour in this district, Mr. Russell, accompanied by General Taylor, and Mr. Arbuthnot the Sub-Collector, took an opportunity of going into the lower part of the Jeypore country: that is, a portion of the Gunapuram talook.

Discovery of Meriah.—In the year 1836, the existence of 'Meriah,' or the rite of human sacrifices among the Khonds, was discovered by Mr. Russell. Jeypore was from the first, one of the suspected localities. Besides the Khond districts of Cuttack, and those under the Madras Presidency, commencing southward with Jeypore and extending beyond the Mahanadi, the practice embraces also many parts of the Nagpore provinces, and a large belt of territory hitherto independent." In 1837, Mr. Arbuthnot, the acting Collector thus described the rite. On the morning set apart for the sacrifice, the Meriah is carried before the idol in a state of intoxication. One of the villagers officiates as a priest, who cuts a small hole in the stomach of his victim, and with the blood that flows from the wound the idol is besmeared; then the crowds from the neighbouring villages rush forward, and he is literally cut into pieces; each person who is so fortunate as to procure it, carries away a morsel of the flesh, and presents it to the idol in his own village. A sacrifice is never offered in any village oftener than once in twelve years, nor is there ever more than one victim; this, however, is not the case in Bustar, where twenty persons have frequently been sacrificed at a time. The only means that he could suggest of suppressing this revolting practice, was by urging the Zemindars to use their influence within their own territories to prevent it. If roads were made through the hills, from the Company's into the Hyderabad and Nagpore territories, as might be done, though not without much expense, the inhabitants of those hills might be brought within the influence of civilization. In his elaborate Report of 24th April 1842, page 40 to 53, Captain Macpherson informs the Madras Government that "human sacrifices are still performed, according to universal belief, in Bustar and Jeypore, and in the adjoining Zemindaries to the west and south of the Godavari, and they are certainly performed by the Brinjarries who trade between the Nagpore countries and the coast." By Act XXI. of 1845, the Governor General of India in Council was empowered to place in the hands of one officer (to be called 'the Agent for the suppression of Meriah Sacrifices') aided by a sufficient number of competent Assistants, the entire control of the tracts inhabited by the Khond tribes, whether situated within Bengal or Madras. The first Agent was Captain Macpherson. He continued in office up to the spring of 1847, when he was removed on certain charges of mismanagement preferred by General Dyce, the Officer who was sent up to quell an

insurrection which had supervened. Subsequently, after a full enquiry by a Special Commissioner, Mr. J. P. Grant, B. C. S., Captain Macpherson was declared "to have, with a very little exception, cleared himself and his administration from all General Dyce's accusations." He, however, did not re-assume charge of the Agency, wherein he was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, also of the Madras Army. The first visit of the Meriah Agency to Jeypore, appears to have been in 1851. On the 18th November 1851, Colonel Campbell ascended the ghats into the Khond country, passed through the heart of the Goomsur and Chinna Kimedya Maliahs, and from thence, through an unexplored country, in a south-west direction, to Bissumcuttack of Jeypore. At Ryabejee 69 Meriahs were rescued. In the open country of Godairy, the Khonds, after some little evasion and procrastination, delivered up their Meriahs to the number of 46, and readily entered into the usual agreement to abandon the rite for ever.

Colonel Campbell describes the Junna sacrifice peculiar to the Khonds of Jeypore. It is always succeeded by the sacrifice of three human beings, two to the sun, to the east and west of the village, and one in the centre, with the usual barbarities of the Meriah. A stout wooden post about six feet long is firmly fixed in the ground; at the foot of it a narrow grave is dug, and to the top of the post the victim is firmly fastened by the long hair of his head; four assistants hold his outstretched arms and legs, the body being suspended horizontally over the grave, with the face towards the earth. The officiating 'Junna' or priest, standing on the right side, repeats the following invocation, at intervals hacking with his sacrificing knife the back part of the shrieking victim's neck, "O mighty Manicksoro, this is your festal day!" To the Khonds the offering is Meriah, to kings, 'Junna,' on account of his sacrifice, you have given to kings, kingdoms, guns and swords. The sacrifice we now offer, you must eat; and we pray that our battle-axes may be converted into swords, our bows and arrows into gunpowder and ball; and if we have any quarrels with other tribes, give us the victory. Preserve us from the tyranny of kings and their officers. Then, addressing the victim:—"That we may enjoy prosperity, we offer you a sacrifice to our god 'Manicksoro,' who will immediately eat you, so be not grieved at our slaying you! Your parents were aware when we purchased you from them for 60 Rs., that we did so with intent to sacrifice you; there is, therefore, no sin on our heads, but on your parents. After

you are dead, we shall perform your obsequies." The victim is then decapitated, the body thrown into the grave, and the head left suspended from the post till devoured by wild beasts. The knife remains fastened to the post, till the three sacrifices are performed, when it is removed with much ceremony.

The number of real Meriahs rescued this season amounted to 158, and the number of Poossias registered distinct from the Meriahs, was sixteen. To be efficacious, the flesh must be deposited before the sun sets on the day of the sacrifice, and to ensure this, instances are related of a piece of human flesh having been conveyed an incredible distance by relays of men in a few hours. The extreme limits of the tracts within which the Meriah sacrifice is known, are from $19^{\circ} 20'$ to $20^{\circ} 30'$ North, and from $83^{\circ} 15'$ to $84^{\circ} 30'$ East; but within these limits are several extensive districts where human sacrifice has never been practised, at least within the memory of man, such as the infanticidal tribes of Souradah and Chinna Kimedy, the non-sacrificing tribes of Surrungudadah, Koorboolee, Nowgaum and Dejee, and the numerous Ooriya communities found in almost all the most fertile parts of the Khond country. In Jeypore and Kalahundy, the principal Hindu Chiefs, on great occasions, such as going out to fight, building a fort, or rebuilding an important village, were in the habit of propitiating the goddess (?) Manicksoro by the immolation of three human victims called 'Junna.' In his last published report dated 9th February 1854 Colonel Campbell concludes. It affords me heartfelt satisfaction to be able to report thus satisfactorily of the suppression, I will not presume to say of the complete suppression, for that will depend on our future supervision and watchfulness of the Meriah rite in Goomsur, Boad, Chinna Kimedy, Jeypore, Kalahundy, and Patna. It appears that the total number of Meriahs rescued in Jeypore in 1851-52, and 1852-53, was:—77 males and 115 females; and of Poossias, 14 males and 8 females, grand total 214 souls. The précis goes in to quote from the unpublished letters of Captain A. C. McNeill, the Governor General's Agent. On 21st May 1855 he says I cannot adequately express my sense of the fidelity of the hill tribes of Jeypore in so nobly adhering to their word. They were most warmly applauded and encouraged to persist; they said the harvest had been bountiful and the monsoon abundant, blessings which were denied the Ooriyas on the plains, who had suffered from drought, and from the many evils necessarily arising from want of water. For three years now these Khonds have ceased to shed blood,

and no calamity has befallen them, no ruin overtakes them. Thus have they had convincing proof that their prosperity is not dependant upon the Meriah sacrifice. In the low country of Jeypore human sacrifices prevailed almost in every district. Here, as in Bustar, we have to deal with relatively civilized and educated men and not with semi-barbarous tribes as in the hill tracts of Ooriya. The Rajah of Jeypore is described as an old, imbecile creature, quite unable to take any part in the government of his country. He vowed he had long ago ordered the discontinuance of human sacrifice, but not of Suttee, which he did not know had been prohibited by the Sirkar. The people that surround the Rajah care for nothing, but the attainment of their own selfish ends; and under such a system of anarchy and misrule it can create no surprise that the Junna poojah is almost universally celebrated. On the site of the old fort at Ramgherry facing the east, and at Letchmapore facing the west, two victims are sacrificed every third year. The residence of the goddess, Goorboneshanfy, is supposed to be at the bottom of a hole eighteen inches square by three feet deep. On the day of sacrifice the victim is made over in irons to the officiating priest, who presents him with a pair of new cloths, and plies him freely with liquor until he is almost, if not wholly, insensible; his irons are then removed, he is forced into the hole, his arms are seized by two assistants and held out in a horizontal position, while the priest deliberately makes an incision in the back of the neck and then cuts the throat of the poor victim from ear to ear; the blood is allowed to flow to the bottom of the hole where the goddess dwells. After a little time the head of the wretched Junna is severed from his body, placed in his lap, earth is thrown over the mutilated carcass, and a heap of stones marks the spot of this appalling tragedy. When the hole is again wanted, the bones of the last victim are thrown away.

On 12th June 1856 Captain McNeill reports that he could not gain any information to lead to the belief that human sacrifice, under any denomination, obtains in Nowhorungpoor, the practice of Suttee has ceased since the instructions issued prohibiting it. Nowhorungpoor, well ruled and governed, affords a happy contrast to the misrule and anarchy which unhappily prevails in nearly every other portion of Jeypore. In Jeypore there were four cases. Two women had been drowned for sorcery. Organized gangs of Khongars (thieves) form a portion of the establishment of every man of any influence or standing in Jeypore. These bands of

Dacoits, for they deserve no better name, pay a yearly tax of one Rupee per head to the Rajah, or rather to the person who may be temporarily in charge of affairs in Jeypore, for the Rajah is a mere cypher, completely in the hands of a few cunning, intriguing individuals; the assessment has gradually declined from four lakhs to the present amount during the reign of the present Rajah. The country every where shews the remains of a district at one time highly cultivated, but now whole talooks are deserted, and the ryots are every where reduced to the lowest degree of abject poverty. The Agent to the Government at Vizagapatam attached the five talooks of Jeypore below the ghauts, including Goonipoorum, and these are now under management for the Rajah, but this arrangement, intended for his benefit and that of his family, created much discontent in Jeypore, instead of being accepted in the spirit in which it was intended. On 11th June 1861 Captain McNeill reports—"after completing the work in the southern districts of Chinna Kimeddy, I passed on to the Khond tracts of Jeypore, where I was waited on by all the Ooriya Chiefs and Majees. The Khonds of these extensive districts have remained true to their pledges, but an uneasy feeling prevailed throughout the country. From this part of the country seventeen new Meriahs were rescued, and after being registered were restored in adoption. Several rescued Meriahs, established as ryots in the low country, on a visit to their old friends in the Ryabajee Mootah, informed me on my return to the low country, that the Khonds of Ryabajee openly acknowledged that the only reason which kept them from sacrificing was the nearly repeated visits of the Agency, and that its discontinuance would be the signal for a return to the old state of affairs." On 1st March 1861 Captain McNeill reported to G. S. Forbes, Esq., Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, that he could not recommend places as posts for Police stations nor the establishment of two or more Magisterial Officers in the hill tracts. He supplies a list of all the Hindoo Chiefs of the Chinna Kimeddy tracts, formed into seven districts, viz., Mahasinghy, Shuburnaghery, Guddapore, Chendragherry, Kotogodo, Berecote, and Panigoondah. These districts are sub-divided into numerous Khond Mootahs, each presided over by a Khond Chief, called in some places Mullickos, in others Majees. He is opposed to investing some of the Hill Chiefs with magisterial authority. In a Resolution dated 18th December 1861, the Governor General in Council recorded his opinion, that the abolition, as a distinct office, of the Agency for the suppression of Meriah sacrifice was expedient ;

“ and he resolved that the necessary steps be taken for carrying the abolition into effect, the duties hitherto performed by the Agent being transferred to the several authorities within whose jurisdiction respectively the several portions of the hill tracts are situated.” This was shortly afterwards arranged accordingly. By a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 23rd November 1861, No. 31, received by the Government of Fort Saint George, previous to the receipt of the foregoing Resolution, it appears that the abolition of a distinct Agency for Meriah was the natural consequence of the organization of the constabulary for the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agencies. The Governor General in Council records in high terms his sense of the “ energy and good judgment” displayed by the last Agent, Captain McNeill. In his last letter, dated 7th March 1862, Captain McNeill forwards letters embodying his views as to the measures which should hereafter be adopted with the view of repressing sacrifice and infanticide in the Districts of Chinna Kimedya and Nagpoor, hitherto traversed by this Agency; these remarks equally apply to the greater portion of the Khond tracts of Jeypore. The Agency had been able to constantly maintain but one post in the Khond tracts of the Vizagapatam district, which has been at Polembotto of Ryabejee, during the fine weather months, and has hitherto moved to Godairy during the rains. From this central position constant surveillance had been kept up over the Khonds of the Mootahs addicted to human sacrifice.

Jeypore Disturbances in 1848.—In the year 1848, great complaints reached Vizagapatam of the imbecility of the late Rajah of Jeypore, Maharaz Sri Vikrama Deo, and of the tyranny and misrule of his managers. The faction opposed to the old chief was headed by his eldest son, the present Rajah, and his mother, the Patta Mahadevi; and their followers comprised the most influential Sirdars of the country. Their avowed object was to set aside the Rajah’s administration. Both parties solicited the Agent’s advice, and promised to conform to his orders, and Mr. Smollett set out for Parvatipur, a town on the frontier, towards the end of April 1859. As neither party would agree to a compromise the Agent put under Government management the four taluqs on the eastern side of the ghauts, viz., Gunapuram, Rayagadda, Narayanapatnam, and Alamanda, producing a rent of some 50,000 Rs. a year. Afterwards a reconciliation was effected on two occasions. The demands of the creditors, chiefly Mogul merchants, who had supplied the Rajah with shawls, horses, and elephants, amounted to between sixty

and seventy thousand Rs.; but they agreed to a settlement for 23,000 Rs., provided the Agent would see them paid, by instalments, from the revenues of Gunapur. Thus ended the Jeypore disturbances of 1849-50.

General Anarchy in 1855.—Jeypore matters now slept for five years. On the 6th February 1855, Captain McVicar, officiating Agent in the Hill Tracts of Orissa, brought to the notice of the Supreme Government, the existence of the practice of *Suttee* in the Jeypore district. The Rajah freely admitted the existence of *Suttee*; pleading ignorance of its prohibition, but stating that, to meet the Agent's views, he had directed its discontinuance 'by beat of tom tom'; but as this "is a hilly country and the people are rather savages the rules will not take effect but slowly." Ultimately, on the 10th July 1855, the Government authorized the Agent to assume "the control, both Police and Revenue, of the tracts above the ghauts, the taluqs below being managed by the Agency direct." It was however immediately objected by Lord Dalhousie, who was then at Ootacamund, that "to do so, may involve the British Government in a protracted jungle and hill war, such as that of Goomsur." But as the attachment of Gunapur had been already made, "it need not be withdrawn."

Mr. Reade's Visit in 1857.—Mr. Smollett was succeeded as Agent by Mr. Reade, who, on the 17th December 1857, informed the Government that he was about to proceed to Jeypore "to lay the foundations of a radical reform;" but he was strictly cautioned by them "that his visit was to be one of enquiry only and conference with the Rajah, and that he was to take no active steps without their previous knowledge and approval." The old zemindar, Sri Vikrama Deo died on 10th August 1860 and the present Rajah, his son, succeeded.

Gunapur and the Taluqs below the Ghauts.—Government assumed the management of these in 1855. In the four years from 1855-56 to 1858-59 the collections amounted to Rs. 2,56,763-13; the annual receipts having increased from Rs. 59,000 in the first year, to 68,000 in the last. There remained on hand in the Collectorate treasury, a balance of Rs. 95,850-6-8 after payment of all charges, including the annual peshkash, the allowances paid to the second son, travelling charges of the eldest son, and many other miscellaneous charges. The five Pergunnahs consisted of 740 villages, 64 under ryotwar, and 527 under annual and joint village rents. In 1859-60 the receipts were Rs. 73,086 and next year Rs. 78,092 while Rs. 1,09,450 had accumulated for the Rajah. In 1861-62 the receipts were Rs. 76,239 and the surplus Rs. 1,23,140.

Police Plans for Jeypore.—When Mr. Robinson, the Inspector General, and the Agent met, they agreed that there was no reason why Jeypore should not be included in the general Police arrangements of the district, “it remaining only to introduce the Police cautiously but finally, as the organization becomes thoroughly consolidated in the district, in that part of the Zemindary which is above the ghauts.” Government on 17th April 1862, sanctioned an increase to the Armed Reserve of 37 men, in view to the proper observation of the *Meriah* sacrificing tribes, the Khonds and Saur, as of the highland tracts of Jeypore, which run up behind the Chinna Kimediy Malayahs. An additional Assistant Superintendent of Police was also appointed for Jeypore. An Assistant Agent had been found in Lieutenant J. M. Smith. A small medical establishment was also sanctioned.

Mr. D. F. Carmichael's Tour.—On 31st March 1863 Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Acting Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, reports his tour to the Hill zemindaries and Jeypore. He states that the former were all in a highly prosperous condition. The export trade at Bimlipatam and Calingapatam has probably doubled the land under cultivation in the course of the last thirty years. The whole country to the foot of the ghauts is one sheet of cultivation; not only paddy fields, but considerable gardens of sugarcane and tobacco. He met with no complaints; the ryots seemed on the best terms with the ancient Zemindars. The only notable exception to the good condition of the Zemindaries is the Panchipenta estate. There was an excellent road, with a maintenance allowance of Rs. 100 a mile, from Parvatipur, through Palconda, to Chicacole and Calingapatam. What is wanted is a road to connect Parvatipur with Vizianagram. Mr. Carmichael remarks that away from the central places this arrival caused the village to be instantly deserted. Not a human being nor a single head of cattle remained. “For the consternation we created, we might have been the advancing column of a hostile force. The same if we came across a party of Khonds in the jungle; they ran off into the forest, like startled deer. This is incidental perhaps to the disposition of savages; but after years of friendly intercourse, it does wear a somewhat disheartening appearance.” All the Khonds he met declared, with great apparent sincerity, that they had utterly abjured and renounced the rite; offering animal sacrifices in its place; and that not a single human being had been immolated for upwards of ten years. He enjoined them to continue true to their pledges, and then distributing a little cloth, tobacco, some strings of beads, and a few Rs., dismissed them to their villages.

He recommends the opening of roads, the clearing of the jungle and the establishment of weekly fairs. A Khond village consists of two streets, each with a double row of huts. One is occupied by the Khonds, and the other by a class of people equivalent to our southern "Pariahs," called "Paidi," who are weavers by profession; supplying the Khonds for payments in grain with the coarse cloths worn by them. The huts are well built, the walls consisting of posts of timber placed close together and daubed with mud; and the roofs well thatched. In some cases the villages are stockaded, in others surrounded with a slighter protection of wattled bamboos. Within these enclosures, on one side the cattle are folded at night, and on the other, the women and children raise vegetables, chillies, tobacco, and other garden produce. Outside, wherever a jungle stream is available rice is grown; otherwise a level piece of forest is burnt, a fire being kindled at the root of every considerable tree and the brushwood cleared by the axe. After the lapse of a few years, when the soil shews symptoms of exhaustion, a fresh site is selected for clearing, and jungle once more covers the first. Every Zemindar in the country, following the example of the Jeypore Rajah, sells licenses permitting the holders to assume the sacred thread common to the upper classes; to use the sectarial marks smeared by Hindus on their foreheads; to wear bracelets of the precious metals; and even to use an umbrella, provided always that it is of calico; for I must do them the justice to say that there is no extra charge where the article is of palmyra leaf only. If it were only that parties think themselves honored by being a Rajah's umbrella-man and the like, this, however absurd and irrational, would be no ground of complaint; the gist of which of course is that no person declining to pay down his fee is allowed to avail himself of any of these privileges.

Mr. Carmichael sent a circular letter to each potentate, explaining the privileges of the subject in these matters. Singapore is the favorite route of Brinjaries from Nagpore, owing to the open level character of the country. A cart road might be made at very little expense, connecting Singapore, through Rayagadda, with Parvatipur the great mart at the foot of the ghauts. Mr. Carmichael recommends that the attached Taluqs be restored to the Rajah, that the Bissemtack and Rayagadda routes could be made into decent roads for cart traffic, so as to connect the first with Buttelee of Ganjam, and the other with Parvatipur in our own District, from both of which places there are excellent roads to the coast, and that a second Sub-Magistrate be appointed.

Mr. Carmichael stayed a week at Jeypore and had frequent interviews with the Rajah. He is about 30 years old. He found him by no means the boor he had been represented to be; on the contrary, he is superior both in manners and intellect to what might be expected of one with his limited opportunities to cultivate the one or the other. His Dewan is a very sensible man; but his efforts at reform are very generally frustrated by the machinations of a crowd of parasites hanging about the Chief. These men he advised the Rajah to discharge, and to attend to his own affairs, with the assistance of the Dewan alone. Jeypore proper contains 1,300 villages.

Orders of Government.—On 4th May 1863 the Madras Government say that into Jeypore the police has now been introduced, and one of the Agent's European Assistants with two Sub-Magistrates have been stationed in it. The roads recommended are sanctioned, and the Taluqs are restored to the Rajah, with an organized Police, improved communications, and frequent supervision from the European officers, both of the Police and of the Agency, the Governor in Council sees every reason to hope that order and civilization will gradually replace the anarchy and barbarism which have hitherto been the prevailing characteristics of these wild tracts.

The New Police in Jeypore.—On 26th January 1864 Mr. Robinson says—The result of the year's working is that the Police has been fully established; and the administration of justice both in the Court of the Local Magistrates and of the Session Judge, has been thoroughly effective. Before the close of the official year the Police will be as completely established, and justice as regularly administered in this hitherto ungoverned and unknown land, as it is in our oldest taluqs. The Police did not during the year discover any trace of continued prevalence of human sacrifice. With regard to the health of the Police, out of 74 men three died, and thirty returned to the coast on sick leave; nearly all were cases of fever. The fall of rain during the monsoon months, June to September, both inclusive, amounted to 70 inches; the greatest fall took place in August, during which month 20 inches fell. The greatest fall in any week took place in June, from 15th to 21st, during which time 9 inches, 30 cents. fell. During these months the temperature rarely varied more than three or four degrees in the 24 hours, whereas during the dry season, the variation ranges from 40 to 50 degrees. Captain S. Galbraith, the Superintendent, reports that on the first arrival of the police, the people kept aloof; now they come in from the most remote parts of the district, and state their grievances. The

Rajah's officials also have begun to see that it is of no use to strive against the new state of things, and within the last few months a marked change can be seen in their conduct. The taluqdars have begun to associate with the heads of Police who are posted in their respective charges. Heinous crime is being put down, and in nearly every case, which has come to light since our arrival, the offenders have been brought to justice. Taxes and vexatious local imports have been abolished. Several of the taluqdars who persisted in the commission of illegal acts, principally wrongful confinement and extortion, have been punished. A number of prisoners convicted of house-breaking and theft, of cattle especially, have been convicted. Criminals who absconded have been re-captured in the neighbouring districts of Bustar and Nowaghur. That curse of the country, known as the "Cungar Gootah," or thieves' contract, has been done away with, and as the criminal administration of the District is now in the hands of the Magistracy and police, any return to the system is impossible. The Magistrate's processes are executed all over the District. Men are coming forward in numbers for enlistment in the force. The village Police is being inaugurated. A careful watch is kept to prevent a recurrence to Meriah sacrifices, female infanticide, and Suttee, which are known to have existed here formerly. Security exists as regards life and property. The traders with whom we have conversed, and the people generally feel and know that there is a power to which they can fearlessly appeal, and from which they can obtain justice.

Mr. Carmichael's Second Report of his Tour.—On 26th March 1864 Mr. Carmichael reports the results of his two months tour in Jeypore. He enlarges on the arduous and responsible nature of the duty which falls on the only European Magistrate, resident in the district, a district which contains 8,000 square miles, at present very feebly occupied by the Police, and full of elements of disorder and anxiety. Truth to say, we are working out in Jeypore an experiment which has never been tried before. Eighty years of independent native misrule have been succeeded at once, without compromise and without any exhibition of Military or semi-Military force, by an administration which aims at the same completeness as prevails in our oldest Provinces. Not a shadow of their ancient authority remains to the Rajah of Jeypore and his Chiefs. In the tributary Mehals of Cuttack, in the wilder districts on the south-west frontier of Bengal, and nearer to us still, in the Zemindaries of the Central Provinces which march into Jeypore,

a far different policy has always been pursued; and it cannot be doubted, whatever the result in efficiency of administration in the end, that the officers who have to work our system have incomparably the harder task to perform. That we have met in Jeypore with no open menace, and with no higher degree of passive resistance than was reasonably to be expected, is due first to the fact that we commenced our reforms by restoring to the Rajah the five taluqs of Gunapur, of which we assumed the management during the Jeypore disturbances of 1855-56. This at once assured him and his followers that our object was not annexation. It is due, secondly, perhaps, to the success of last year's tour, in the course of which every chieftain of note was visited, and a knowledge of the nature and difficulties of the country acquired; but it is due, principally, to the fortitude and temper with which the Junior Assistant (Lieutenant Smitli), and the Assistant Superintendent of Police (Captain Galbraith) met all the difficulties of a new and isolated position in the midst of much sickness, discomfort, and privation. Jeypore he describes a wild rugged inhospitable Hill Zemindari, separated from the coast by stupendous chains of ghaut, and surrounded on the other side by neighbours still more uncivilized than itself, a country inhabited by numerous and distinct tribes of Koles, Gonds, Khonds, Macries and others; a country where nobody but a few Uriya Brahmins can read or write; where the entire traffic is carried on by barter at the weekly fairs and through large tracts in which coin is entirely unknown; a country intersected by belts of heavy jungle, the lair of savage beasts and of scarce less savage men; a country where every man carries a sword, a battle-axe or a spear, is this a country which we can hope to assimilate in a day to the other portions of the Vizagapatam district, and import into it a train of Vakeels, the Procedure Code, and the Stamp Law? On 6th July 1864 the police establishment consisted of 320 men, to a country comprising at least 9,000 square miles, inhabited by a sparse yet stalwart and powerful population. One policeman to 300 square miles does not adequately provide for the maintenance of law and order in such a country. Captain Tennant tells how cruel are the devastations of tigers in the hill tracts: and Major Shaw Stewart, R. E., while on duty in Jeypore, reckoned that 200 persons had been destroyed within a circle of 10 miles around his camp by these savage brutes. Captain Tennant reports that he made particular enquiries from various sources as to Meriah sacrifices. The people frankly acknowledge that the practice did exist in former years; but they declared that since Colonel Campbell's

time no human sacrifice has taken place. Infanticide is probably still very prevalent, poverty may be one cause, but the principal reason for making away with a new born infant is the fear of its bringing evil on the parents, relations, and village community, when the astrologers have pronounced the horoscope to forebode evil. He says—slowly, but surely, and step by step, has law and order been introduced into this wild and lawless country. The Rajah's officials are beginning to see the advantages of having a responsible Police, instead of a host of *Paiks* and hangers on to plunder the country. The Rajah is now raising his rents; and since the vexatious imposts have been abolished, the people are thriving. Markets are attended, cash transactions have superseded barter. Much has been done, and much remains to be done. But in spite of fever and the many obstacles which might reasonably have been expected in the early administration, the Police have taken such a strong hold of the country that no fears need be entertained for the future, and Jeypore may be fairly claimed as a success. Thanks are due to the officers to whom the delicate task of the executive administration has been assigned. Exposed to hardships and sickness, and cut off from all communication with Europeans for upwards of 12 months, these officers have stood gallantly to their posts.

Orders of Government.—On 13th September 1864 the Madras Government directs the transfer to the jurisdiction of the Civil and Session Court of the whole of the tracts now under the Agency which are below the ghauts. The Governor in Council defers to the arguments of Mr. Carmichael's report, against the establishment at present of Courts of Civil Justice in the Jeypore country. For the present, the district and village headmen should be incited to settle small disputes of a civil nature. In such a community the disputes regarding the title to property cannot be important or numerous, and the mediation of neighbours (or *Punchayets*) under the supervision of the headmen is, in the opinion of the Government, the best mode of adjusting them.

Physical Geography of Jeypore.—The appendix to this Collection of Papers contains several reports by Lieutenant Vertue on the country of Jeypore. The plateau or elevated region between the district of Vizagapatam and the plain country of Jeypore is enclosed on the east by a chain of hills stretching north-west, attaining their greatest elevation in the vicinity of Madugole, and gradually becoming lower as they approach the northern extremity of the district. From this chain branches run north and north-east, containing some hills said to be

even higher than any in the main chain, but the general run of the latter is as before mentioned. There are several passes over this chain into Jeypore. The plateau is extremely undulating and broken up by numerous longitudinal and transverse valleys, the several directions of which are respectively at right angles and parallel to the bounding chain of hills. The hills generally recede in height to the westward, and are either comparatively bare of jungle, or covered with low jungle. The climate of the plateau, which averages 2,300 feet above the sea, is away from the immediate vicinity of the high hills, very dry and agreeable; the average range of the thermometer in the beginning of the year being about 28°, the minimum being 50°, and the maximum 78°. In the narrow valleys, bounded by high hills, the thermometer sinks much lower than that, and immediately under the ghauts the cold is very severe. The best season for visiting the country seems to be from the middle of January to the middle of April, and the worst of all the period between the monsoons and cold weather. The soil commonly met with on the plateau is red, containing generally, a large admixture of gravel, and admirably adapted for road-making. In the bottoms of the valleys the soil is in a great measure black cotton, the most fertile and best suited for wet cultivation. The red soil seems to be more favorable to the growth of trees; the mango and jack grow most luxuriantly and without any artificial irrigation. This red soil will, however, when irrigated produce abundant crops of almost every description, and it is well suited to potatoes and European vegetables. There is throughout the year abundance of water, and tanks of very large size and great depth could be very easily made. The soil of the plain country about Jeypore is to the south black, and this is more or less its nature as far as the Godavery; but little of it is at present cultivated although yielding fine crops of paddy and native vegetables; the whole country southwards presents to the eye a perfect sea of jungle. It is scarcely possible to conceive a country more highly favored by nature and which presents greater facilities for cultivation and irrigation, and yet, thanks to the primitive habits, supineness, and ignorance of the inhabitants and to their having come so little in contact with Europeans, no more is cultivated than will suffice for their own consumption; while with the single exception of iron, scarcely an attempt is made to develop the numerous resources of the country. The hills in the neighbourhood of the ghauts seem to possess all that is required for the successful growth of coffee; they have a red gravelly rocky soil with the proper elevation and an eastern exposure.

The People.—The inhabitants are a muscular healthy looking race. Their customs are primitive, and their wants few and easily satisfied; and they seem much more docile, uncomplaining and free from cunning and vice, than the inhabitants of the low country. Many of them have strongly Mongolian physiognomy, protruding cheek bones with small deeply sunken eyes, narrow foreheads, and elongated faces. They are generally above the average height, well made with muscular limbs, and appear capable of supporting great fatigue. They speak Oorea.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE DINAGEPORE DISTRICT.

1863.

THIS report, with a map, is submitted by Major T. L. Sherwill, Bengal Staff Corps.

The District of Dinagepore is situated between 24° 50' and 26° 25' north latitude, and 88° 10' and 89° 24' east longitude. The country is very flat and very little elevated above the surface of the sea; it abounds in rivers, water-courses, swamps and rice-lands. It has an area of 4,586 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Rungpore and Purneah, on the east by Rungpore and Bograh, on the south by Bograh and Rajshahye, and on the west by Maldah and Purnea. The Kurrootea River forms a natural eastern boundary for about 100 miles, dividing Dinagepore from Rungpore and Bograh; the Nagur and Mahanuddy Rivers form the natural boundary to the westward. The whole of this large area, however, does not belong to Dinagepore proper, for some entire pergunnahs and portions of others, having an area of 518½ square miles, containing about 1,576 villages, and yielding an annual revenue of more than 50,000 Rupees, were transferred to Bograh in 1851. Another tract of country bordering on Maldah, and included in the survey of that district, containing an area of 175 square miles, belongs to Dinagepore. There are 9,425 villages, containing an average area of 311½ acres, but those to the North of the district are much larger than those to the South, which average only 210 acres.

Geographical Features.—The principal Rivers are the Kurrootea, Juboona, Attrai, Poornababa, Nagur, Coolik, Mahanuddy,

and Tangun. The Attrai being the more direct course of the old Teesta, whose waters were diverted into the Burmapootra in the year 1787-88, has suffered considerably in consequence, and the large grain marts to the North have declined in proportion. The rivers are so connected with one another as to form a net-work over the entire district. In the course of several years the number of perennial streams will probably have considerably decreased, owing to the tendency of the rivers to silt up. Half filled-up beds of former rivers are seen all over the country; those that are entirely filled up produce good paddy crops and those that are partially filled are good for raising early crops of a rice called *bora dhan*, and of the water-plant called *sola*, the pith of which is used for making sola-hats. The whole country, (even the forest land), is intersected by ditches which the ryots have dug in the course of ages for the sake of raising the land for the crops of sugar-cane above the inundation, to protect their crops from stray cattle, and for the black soil which accumulates in them during the rains and forms the principal manure for the next sugar-cane crop. The ditches often retain the water all the year and add to the unhealthiness of the south part of the district. Tanks, too, which are seldom met with in the north, are very numerous in the southern portion of the district; they are the work of ages and must have been dug at enormous cost. The country abounds with pestiferous marshes, and in the rainy season it becomes one vast Bheel owing to the over-flowing of the rivers; these Bheels dry up in the dry season and the evaporation from them is very unhealthy in March and April. The dry Bheels afford shelter to all sorts of wild animals. The roads are not good; the principal is that to Darjeeling which traverses the entire district from south to north. This route has now been deserted by travellers from Calcutta to Darjeeling for the more direct route via Carragolah Ghat and Purneah high road, owing to the opening of the railway to Monghyr. There are three branch roads from Dinagepore to Maldah, Rungpore and Bograh. The northern division has plenty of moderately good bye-roads, but some of the southern pergunnahs are totally without anything resembling a road or even a foot-path. The only means of travelling from one village to another is along the ridges of earth raised between the rice fields, and the only way of transporting baggage is on elephants, and even this it is difficult to do. In the rains there is little inconvenience from this source where there is abundant water communication.

Land Tenures.—Lord Cornwallis' perpetual settlement ob-

tains in the district. The assessment in Dinagepore is high, but all pergunnahs are not equally assessed. Many estates are rack-rented and yield no profit, but being owned by men of small capital engaged in trade, are retained by them in consideration of the position obtained in society by being landholders. The northern pergunnahs are less heavily taxed. Zemindars often oppress tenants by demanding exorbitant rents, and making other petty and vexatious demands; but the most liberal are the greatest gainers in the end, as the oppressed ryots, having got into debt and being unable to meet their obligations, run away and settle down on neighbouring estates on more liberal terms. Reclaimed land is valued at the rate of 4 annas per beegah; Jungle, 1 to 3 years free, after that at the rate of 8 to 12 annas per beegah; ordinary Paddy land is valued at the rate of 8 to 12 annas per beegah, Bora Rice land at the rate of 6 to 12 annas per beegah, and best Rice land at 1 Rupee to 1-8 per beegah. Defalcations of rent are not numerous and sales of estates in default of payment of revenue are few. There were 4 sales in 1860 and the average of the 2 preceding years was 5½. The Sudder Jummah or Imperial revenue of the district, exclusive of that portion transferred to Bograh in 1851, was 19,03,467-4-6 of which Rs. 17,71,976-3-6 were land revenue, Rs. 48,555-4-6 abkaree, Rs. 82,703 13 stamps and Rs. 232 were from the fisheries. The whole of this country is kept in order by a few thannah police so that it is one of the best paying districts in Bengal. The duties of the Collector are less heavy than in other districts paying a less jummah, which is attributable to the permanent settlement. Government possesses several *khas mehals*, or escheated estates, in this district and that portion of Bograh included in this report. When an estate is put up to public sale and no purchasers are found, Government buys it in on its own account and it is called a *khas mehal*. The population in the *khas mehals* is so scanty, probably in consequence of the extreme unhealthiness of that part of the country in which they are situated, that a large portion of their area is uncultivated, and consists in a great measure of heavy forest and grass jungles, and swamps too low for cultivation. The inhabitants are unhealthy, especially at the cessation of the rainy season; and strangers are sure to suffer from the climate. Cultivation is carried on under many difficulties and disadvantages. Jungle grows up with surpassing rapidity in the Pool-lee soil, pigs and other animals commit great depredation, and necessitate nocturnal watching by some members of the family to frighten them off the crops. Sugarcane is particularly liable

to destruction by wild pigs, if not watched at night by the owner or his servant perched upon a platform of bamboos made for the purpose. Labour is so scarce that the labourers often desert from a village for two or three years to avoid their debts. Cultivation, under these circumstances, could only be carried on to great disadvantage, and hence the inability of former native landholders to meet their engagements, and the unwillingness of others to attempt the hazardous undertaking to farm estates presenting so many difficulties, but these have been overcome by European management and enterprise. The late Mr. Payter, who farmed many of these *khas mehals*, converted much unhealthy jungle and unproductive land into valuable property and the rent more than doubled. The ryots on these estates are now well to do, contented and happy.

Towns.—The civil station of Dinagepore is small and the house accommodation is insufficient for the European residents. The station is situated on the left bank of the Poor-nababa River on high flat ground, and is surrounded on three sides by this river and the Gograh Nullah, but is never totally inundated during the rains. The principal native town *Dinagepore*, is contiguous to the Civil Sudder Station. The site of the modern town is the village of Paharpore, and covers 1,320 acres of ground, or a little more than two square miles, and possesses a population of about 40,000 souls. The Mahomedan bears a proportion to the whole population of about two-thirds, one-third being Hindoos; that is 25,000 are Mahomedans, and 15,000 Hindoos. There are about 266 houses of burnt brick and mortar, and 8,000 others. It has a squalid, dirty appearance, and is wanting in animation and good roads. It suffers annually from periodical fires. The income from landed property of the Rajah of Dinagepore may be a lakh and a half. The trade carried on in the town is very limited. The exports consist of rice, rice-bags, sugar, tobacco, ginger, and turmeric; and the principal imports are salt, cotton wool, English cotton piece goods, metal utensils, spices, saltpetre, sulphur, foreign metals, tar, carpenter's tools, implements of husbandry, shells, hardware and paper.

The People.—No census of the District has been taken but the population of the district included in the Dinagepore Survey, or an area of about 4,586 square miles, is roughly estimated at 1,042,832 souls, which gives about 227 to the square mile. The inhabitants are nearly all engaged in the cultivation of the soil. They are weak and timid which is attributable to the climate, to abstinence from

animal food, and to great laziness, insufficient bodily exercise and early marriages. None quit their country for service elsewhere. They are very much averse to improvements and novelties, and when a new road is made past a village they remove to some distance off to avoid the importunities of strangers. The social condition of the agricultural classes had greatly improved of late years by the enhanced value of rice and all other agricultural produce. The ryots were the principal gainers by this unprecedented rise in the price of grain, by which, in many instances, their profits were more than doubled. The zemindars, the only prosperous section of the community, were also great gainers on account of waste lands and jungles, to a great extent, being brought under cultivation, and the ryots, being in more prosperous circumstances, have increased facility in paying up their rents. The prospects of all have improved, but still the ryots have no pretension to wealth or affluence. Although not rich, the ryots are more independent, and in easier circumstances than the peasantry of most other nations; and, although often oppressed by the zemindars, who enrich themselves at the expense of the ryots, they still have sufficient to support themselves and families. Few experience the pangs of hunger, as our own countrymen do in times of distress, or during a severe winter. The natives are from their earliest youth habitual liars; but the ryot of Dinagepore is not destitute of all good qualities, he is humble, contented, enduring, temperate, uniformly polite, liberal amongst relatives, possesses attachment to kindred, and love of children, whether his own, or belonging to others. Social and domestic morality amongst them is very low, the men are indifferent husbands, and a large number of the women are unfaithful wives. The Zemindars often run themselves into irretrievable debt by the expenses of their daughter's marriages. Owing to the early age at which the youth of this district are given in marriage, the lads at 17 and the maidens at 14, much social evil is, no doubt, prevented, and the propagation of the district is kept within bounds; but the offspring of such precocious marriages attains a pigmy growth. The huts are built of bamboo and grass and there are generally 4 or 5 to a *basa* or family. The country is well populated but the inhabitants are so lazy that much valuable land is allowed to remain waste. Even in the Civil Station, except with the assistance of the Civil Authorities, it is scarcely possible to procure any kind of workman, a cooly, or a cart.

Prices.—The report compares the present prices of the principal necessities of life with the prices of 20 years ago. Rice is 35 to

40 seers per rupee against 70 seers to 2 maunds in 1840; paddy is 2 maunds 30 seers against $6\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per rupee, dal is 16 seers against $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, salt is 8 seers against 12 or 13 seers, oil and mustard are $5\frac{1}{2}$ against 8 or 10 seers, sugar is 14 rupees per maund against 6 rupees per maund; fowls are 3 or 4 against 8 or 10 per rupee; eggs are 64 against 120; bundles of grass are 600 against 1,600 per rupee. The wages of the laborer are Rs. 4-8 to 5 against Rs. 2-8 to 3 per month in 1840; those of a ploughman, with food and clothing, are Rs. 18 to 20 against Rs. 10 to 12 per annum. The price of a small serviceable bullock is Rs. 16 to 20 against Rs. 7 to 8; a cow giving milk is not procurable, the price in 1840 was Rs. 7 or 8. A small male goat is with difficulty procurable and the price is Rs. 2 to 2-8 against 12 annas in 1840.

General Statistics.—The average number of cases of murder during the five years preceding 1860 was 9, of homicide 6, of assault with wounding 5, of rape 2, of false imprisonment 6, of abduction 9, of resistance of process 3, of oppression 30 and of petty assault 454. The average number of prisoners during the preceding 3 years was 457 of whom 163 were from other districts. Large quantities of European piece goods pass through the district into Rungpore, which find their way into Bhootan, or are sold in that District. Rice is the principal export and large quantities of it are sold in the Calcutta and Chandernagore markets. It is calculated that at the lowest estimate the whole crop of rice is 13,219,200 maunds of which half is retained for consumption; so that assuming the value of the 6,609,600 maunds exported to be one rupee per maund the value of the quantity exported is upwards of $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees annually. The principal purchasers are Mahajuns of Lower Bengal, who have their agents in all the principal grain marts and who make money advances to the cultivators. Next in importance to rice is the export of sugar, and *ghoor*, or unrefined sugar in cakes. In former years the cultivation of the sugarcane in the southern portion of the District was carried on to a much greater extent than it is at present, and was more largely exported. Dum-dumma, on the Juboona River, was the principal mart for it, and is so still. One reason for the falling off in this article of trade; amongst the foremost is the deterioration in the quality of the cane, supposed to have been caused by the impoverishment of the land since the waters of the Teesta left this part of the country. The sugar is never exported by the growers, but is bought up by the agents of Calcutta merchants. Pât, or

sackcloth, is another important export. The jute or pát cultivation is nearly confined to the northern pergunnahs and those bordering on Rungpore; it is manufactured into paper, gunny, rice bags, bed coverings for the poor, ropes, cordage, string, and "mekley," a cloth used as wearing apparel. Rice bags are largely exported from Rungpore, and pass through this District *en route* to Calcutta, where large numbers are used, and whence others are exported to England and America. The cultivation of jute in Rungpore and Dinagepore might be largely extended. Indigo was formerly manufactured to some extent, but now not a single beegah is sown with indigo. Articles are manufactured in bamboo, brass, cotton, gold and silver, iron, jute, lac, leather, pottery, shells, sola and wood.

Agriculture.—The soil is alluvial and sandy; in colour it is of a light grey, and when broken and exposed to the sun, becomes almost white; it is divided into three kinds, the Kheer, Poollee, and red clay; the latter exists in small quantities only. The Kheer comprises the flat rice lands, and is the most valuable; it produces but one crop annually, and that always the Amun rice, and realizes the highest rent, which is from Rs. 1 to 1-8 per beegah. The Poollee comprises the low and less valuable land. It is usually covered with more forest and jungle than the Kheer land; it produces two or more crops annually, and is worth from eight to twelve annas a beegah. The Poollee, containing a great deal of sand, retains moisture more easily than the other soils, and is brought earlier under cultivation than the Kheer, which cannot be ploughed until saturated with rain, and is generally covered with a foot or more of water before the ploughing takes place. The edges of the wet and the beds of the dried-up bheels, also the beds of half silted up rivers, are used for an early rice called "Bora Dhan;" the low lands let at a low rate, from six to eight annas per beegah, on account of the uncertainty of the crop, which is often destroyed by early inundations. This rice is sown in beds in February, afterwards transplanted and irrigated, and is reaped in August and September. A kind of rice, called "Bhora Dhan," is sown in March and April in the low lands, on the edges of jheels, and is less liable to destruction from inundation, as it attains to a taller growth. It is cut in December, simultaneously with the "Amun," which is the great staple of the District. Zemindars generally allow jungle land to be held rent-free for three years, and afterwards obtain from four annas to twelve annas per beegah for it. Newly cleared lands of this kind yield excellent crops of oil seeds, pulses, &c., for the first

three years, but after that become exhausted. Newly reclaimed lands, formerly under cultivation, fetch from four annas to a rupee per beegah. The cultivation of cotton has almost ceased since the withdrawal of the Government Agency at Dum-Dumma. The nature of the soil will prevent its ever becoming a cotton-producing country, though the cultivation might be extended.

Animals.—There are very few horses, donkeys or ponies, as the climate is not suitable to them. All kinds of horned cattle, except buffaloes, are very plentiful but small and feeble. Tigers, leopards and pigs are found all over the District. Buffaloes are common in the dense jungles and marshes of the south. The tigers commit great ravages among the inhabitants; they mostly infest the jungle and grass patches in the Poollee land; leopards are found everywhere, vast numbers of cows and goats are annually destroyed by them; buffaloes and pigs commit great havoc amongst the cultivation. Some zemindars keep shikarees to drive away the wild pigs which would overrun the crops and drive away the ryots. Game is moderately abundant and is little sought after except by Europeans. Pigs and hog-deer are hunted by low-caste Hindoos.

The Climate of Dinagore is much cooler than that of Calcutta and the hot weather does not set in so early. The climate is, however, very unhealthy. Annual *fairs* are held throughout the District, generally in April. The principal one is held at Nekh Murd, about 40 miles N. W. from Dinagore. In 1861 there were brought to this fair 30,000 oxen, 3,000 ponies, 500 horses, 200 elephants, 12 camels and a rhinoceros. The oxen come principally from Purneah, the ponies are Bhootan hill ponies. The horses are all Cabulees and county-bred animals from Arrah and that neighbourhood. Elephants are brought from the Moung and Assam. The camels come laden from the North-West. People from all parts of Northern India frequent this fair. The next fair in importance is that of Gopeenath, just beyond the boundary of Dinagore in that District of Bograh. It is held in march during the "Dhole Jatra" and lasts a fortnight. It is an extensive cloth and cattle fair; brass-ware, spices, drugs and metals are largely dealt in, and resident dealers lay in their annual supplies here. Considerable quantities of European cloth pieces and Calcutta-made umbrellas are sold. The village *hats* or periodical markets are held all over Dinagore, they are very useful and entirely take the place of shops. They are held weekly or fortnightly in some open spot apart from the village. No uni-

formity of weights and measures prevails in the country. In the town of Dinagepore the seer weighs from 90 to 96 tolahs, in the south of the District 58 to 60, and in the north 96.

The Revenue Survey.—The Survey was begun in the season 1857-58, and at the end of the season 1862-63 a total of 4,604½ square miles had been surveyed. The cost of surveying was Rs. 45-13-11 per square mile,—greater than in any other District of Bengal, but the cost per village, Rs. 22-5-1, was not above the average. The average size of villages for the whole District is 311½ acres, or 0·487 square miles, but those to the North are very much larger; whereas the average size of those in the southern Pergunnahs is only 210 acres, or nearly ½ of a square mile. The difficult nature of the country and very great sickness during the field operations of the three first years also much retarded the work. In 1857-58 and 1858-59 sickness prevailed to such an extent as almost to disorganize the establishment. The demarcations of this District were mainly conducted by the Civil Superintendent, Mr. W. Waterfield, aided by Mr. J. Browne, Assistant Superintendent, and assisted by two Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors, N. Garstin, Esq., and W. Davey, Esq. The “Takbust,” or preliminary village maps, prepared under their superintendence, stand the test of the professional survey remarkably well, and reflect great credit upon all parties concerned in their compilation. The total cost of the professional survey including contingencies was Rs. 2,10,362-15-6, which is equal to 11 per cent. of the annual revenue of the District for one year.

The rest of the Report is taken up with the details of each pergunnah of the District.

THE HEALTH OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Bombay 1864.

THIS is a collection of papers by Mr. H. Webb, Apothecary, Invalid Establishment, Bombay Army, which originally appeared in “Chesson and Woodhall’s Miscellany,” and is republished by order of the Bombay Government.

The Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India, published in 1863, states that the annual death rate for India had hitherto been about 69 per 1,000 against 9 per 1,000 for England; “whence it follows

that 60 in every 1,000 men are annually killed in India by local causes. The proposed European establishment is 73,000 men, and will, at the present rate of mortality, require 5,037 recruits per annum to fill up the vacancies caused by death alone. This excess of mortality will be equivalent in cost to a tax of £1,000 per diem." It is clear,—the known progressively diminishing rate of mortality being considered,—that the further back the calculation goes, the higher will the result be above the truth. Mr. Webb took the years from 1847 to 1860 and followed, except where later information was obtainable, the rates given by the Commissioners' Report. A calculation from a table showing the mortality of Europeans at 56 military stations, of every variety of climate and including invalid depôts, gives the annual mortality for the last 14 or 15 years at 35·05 per 1,000. The rate in Bengal was 42·45, in Madras 28 and in Bombay 26·05 per thousand. The Commissioners' Report shows that from 1814 to 1833 the mortality was 83 per 1,000, from 1825 to 1844 it was 54 per thousand, from 1847 to 1856 it was about 42 per 1,000; and the Report together with a paper in Vol. VII. of the "Bombay Medical and Physical Society's Transactions," which carries the information to 1860, shows the mortality to be 35·05 per 1,000; in 1863 it was only 22 per 1,000. The rate of mortality in the Bombay Army was 45·2 per 1,000 from 1830 to 1846, between 1850 and 1860 it sank to about 27 per 1,000, and in 1863 it was only 12 per 1,000.

It is possible to reduce the death-rate of the European Army so that the excess of mortality over that of the Native Army shall only be such as is caused by the men continuing the use of animal food and stimulants as in a cold country, and this they are not likely to leave off with the system of quicker reliefs. The Commissioners say,—“The mortality of men of the soldiers' age in the healthy parts of England and Wales is such, that on an average 8 die annually to 1,000 living.” The healthy parts of India are the districts of the Bombay Presidency; from 1856 to 1860 inclusive, the sepoys of the Bombay Army died at the rate of 11 per 1,000. This shows a difference in the two countries of only 3 per 1,000. The mortality in the Bombay Native Army from 1856 to 1860 was 11 per 1,000 against 27 per 1,000 in the European Army in the Presidency, showing an excess against the Europeans of 16. There is no doubt that the present rate of sickness in India is much greater than necessary. Two-thirds of the deaths in India are from zymotic diseases which are said to

be caused by malaria, defective sanitation, imperfect ventilation, crowding, bad water, inattention to personal cleanliness, atmospheric vicissitudes, errors of diet, intemperance, &c. Mr. Webb considers that malaria as a cause of death to the soldier in India is almost inoperative, but that man has the causes of death within himself or receives it from his fellows. He is of opinion that perfect health is dependant upon an unobstructed elimination of the decaying matters of the body. The neglect of sanitation is almost exclusively confined to the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Webb thinks that crowding is the great cause of death, and that space governs the death-rate to the extent of overwhelming all other disturbing influences. This is proved by the medical history of Secundrabad. With every degree of increased mean temperature, there should be a corresponding increase of space for each man, or there will be increased mortality. The mortality from the three diseases (dysentery, diarrhoea and cholera) characterized by profuse discharges from the bowels, ranges from 36 to 41 per cent. of the whole; in the Madras Presidency between 1842 and 1849 above half of the total deaths were from these diseases. The high rate of mortality among soldiers in India is due to bowel affections and these diseases are peculiarly,—almost exclusively—the diseases of a crowd suffering and dying from the poison of its own impurities.

Dysentery, which kills more soldiers in India than any other disease, is not malarious, for its ravages are almost exclusively confined to armies, to barrack-rooms, the crowded dwellings of the poor, gaols and ships,—utterly irrespective of the existence of a marsh-miasma, typhoid in character, often the *sequela* of a remittent fever that had been typhoid in character too. In Indian military cantonments it is almost exclusively a barrack-room disease. The highest rates of death are from fever among the sepoy and from dysentery among soldiers; and this is because the sepoy are huddled separately and the soldiers are crowded in barracks. The number of cases of dysentery among British soldiers is eleven against one among sepoy. Amongst men on railway works who came under Mr. Webb's charge for three years, there were no deaths from dysentery or fever. The existence of dysentery, as the chief fatal disease amongst soldiers in Indian cantonments, may always be taken as *proof positive* that there is not sufficient pure air in their barracks. The Royal Commissioners recommend that the cubic space per man in future barracks be from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, and the superficial area from 80 to 100 square feet, varying accord-

ing to the airiness of the position—the same space and area to be allotted in existing barracks. It can hardly be said that they have increased the cubic space at all, and but barely the superficial area. 200 feet above the minimum space recommended by the Royal Commissioners has been the regulated amount in the Bombay Presidency for many years, and of this space Dr. McLennan says there are ventilations in the roof, but the *air is close at night*. Mr. Webb recommends that in the hot months every door and window in barracks should be taken off its hinges. There is no proof that night air is dangerous from malaria in a military cantonment. The only danger of sleeping with open doors and windows is that of catching cold which can be guarded against. It is impossible, consistently with health, to fix the amount of space at an uniform standard.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

1863-64.

DR. OLDHAM, the Superintendent, reports that, in addition to the usual systematic and continuous examination, Mr. W. T. Blandford, Deputy Superintendent of the Survey for Bombay, was for a time engaged on detached duty, having proceeded to Sinde to visit the reported coal-field at Lynah, near Kotree, and to determine its value. He also paid a rapid visit to Cutch when returning from Sinde, and was able there to determine a very important geological question. Dr. Oldham was also engaged for some months in the Punjab, in investigating the mode of occurrence and probable economical value of the deposits of lignite in the Salt-range and adjoining districts.

Bengal.—Mr. Hughes completed the examination of the Jherria coal-field, fixed its boundaries, and determined its area of about 200 square miles. Mr. W. L. Willson extended his examination of the country lying north of the Grand Trunk Road roughly up to a line passing north-north-east from the town of Burkutta, and joining to the east with his work of previous years. The field of Kurhuralie was re-surveyed. In Rewah and Central India the several boundaries of the sub-divisions of the great Vindhyan formation were carefully traced out, as well as the relations of the trap rocks to the west. Mr. F. R. Mallet worked out the former from Rewah to near Saugor in the west. To the west

and north of Saugor Mr. Hackett worked out the limits of the trappean and intertrappean rocks, so as to extend the geological mapping of the country, in some detail, to the west. The importance economically of the limestones in this district generally led to their being mapped with some care, although they represent in reality merely a lithological distinction in a well defined geological group, which, from other points of view, might better have been mapped as a whole. The investigations of the Survey near the upper parts of the Sone valley, led to some slight modifications of previous views regarding the structure of the country just north of Jubbulpoor, which was carefully and successfully re-mapped by Mr. Mallet. Mr. H. B. Medlicott, the Deputy Superintendent for Bengal, specially devoted himself to closing up the gap which still remained between the maps of the Survey for Central India and the Sone valley with those of Bengal. The new ground thus examined comprises the irregular band of hills forming the northern face of the Hazareebagh plateau, between the rivers Sukree and Koel, a direct distance of 130 miles, and the numerous outlying hills scattered over the plains to the north, in all about 2,500 square miles. In order still further to trace out the connection of the various rocks, a more rapid inspection of the Rajgheer, Sheikhpooa, Kurruckpur, Ghidhour, and Bettiah hills was carried out. The idea long since adopted on general grounds, that the slate rocks of Bengal (or Behar) and of the Sone valley were identical, has been confirmed. Of this series the quartzites, typically seen in the Rajgheer hills, appear to be an upper member. The relations of the other rocks to the great groups are not so apparent, and this district offers many points of the highest interest which still require further investigation. Large outliers of fine sand-stones and shales were observed along the north of the table-land, as well as low down in the glens or valleys through which the drainage passes towards the north. These probably belong to one of the many groups connected with the coal-bearing rocks of India. Masses of overflowing trap were also found to occur at several places on the ridges bounding the table land in the north, and as far west as beyond Shergotty. The Survey has thus closed up the large gaps which previously existed in the general section stretching from Calcutta to Bombay.

Bombay.—The Survey was able to connect the work in Bombay with the previous work in the Nerbudda valley. To accomplish this, a tract of country was mapped in, stretching from the sea at the Gulf of Cambay to the boundary of the dis-

tricts previously visited in the Nerbudda valley. Thus a line of country stretching from east to west, from sea to sea across India, has been completed. Of this, so far as Western India is concerned, the portion next the sea had been examined previously to the present season, which has been devoted to connecting this portion with the country surveyed near to Hoshungabad several years since. This line of country contains some of the most important formations in India, and has yielded results of high value, as bearing on the history of the relation and age of the various groups. The completion of this line has been an object steadily pursued for some years past; and when the extent of this line, stretching over nearly eighteen degrees of longitude, is considered, the value of having fixed such a section will be obvious. It will be the object of successive years to build up on this the examination of the adjoining area, and also to complete another section across a different line of country towards the south (in the parallel of Kurnool, Bellary, Belgaum, and on to Goa), in order to work out the relations of the stratified rocks which occur in this parallel almost right across the peninsula. In the Concan, the districts of Rutnagherry and Sawuntwarree were mapped from their southern boundary to the neighbourhood of Malwan. The island of Bombay was examined in detail, and with very interesting geological results, showing how erroneous previous conclusions regarding its structure had been. In addition to the above, which may be considered the regular, partial explorations were carried out in the neighbourhood of Mahableswar, with the special view of tracing out the relations of the laterite and trap-rocks, and in Lower Sinde, where, at the special request of the Government of Bombay, the existence or non-existence of coal, or lignite, in any workable quantity, where formerly extracted at Lynah, near Kotree, was carefully investigated. Mr. Blandford visited that tract in Cutch, where fossiliferous rocks of an oolitic age had long been known to exist, and which had been described by Captain Grant. A point of the very highest interest and importance in Indian Geology had long waited for some definite solution. This was the physical or stratigraphical relations of certain beds of fresh-water origin, containing imperfect layers of coal, and also plant remains of a peculiar character (*Palæozamia*, &c.), with others which yielded abundantly marine molluscous fossils, undoubtedly of Jurassic age. Mr. Blandford was able to come to the definite conclusion that these two groups of beds were truly intercalated, not superimposed, as had been stated; and thus to fix the age of these plant beds at least approximately.

The labours of the Bombay party also threw much light on the extension into Cutch of the trap rocks of the Deccan, which cover such an immense area, with their wonderfully regular and massive flows; the relations, again, of the same traps with the metamorphic rocks beneath them, (in Rutnagherry, &c.) the distribution and mode of occurrence of the laterite on and near the Western Ghats, the limits of the Great Vindhyan formation to the westward in the valley of the Nerbudda, and several other points of high geological interest. The Survey overtook an area of more than 9,000 square miles.

Madras.—The boundaries of the several groups of rocks in the northern portion of the Cuddapah district, and extending up towards Kurnool, were traced out by Mr. William King, Junior. This work extends through a portion of the Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool districts. The entire boundaries of the quartzites and associated rocks, so far as they are included in the country represented on Sheet 77 of the Indian Atlas, were carefully completed. These boundaries were in part carried up to Kurnool. Three quarter sheets of No. 77 were completed, and these might now be published geologically coloured. These are the N. E., N. W., and S. E., quarters. The remaining portion (the S. W. quarter) was not examined. In geological structure and feature, it is essentially connected with, and is a part of, the gneissose area, which stretches far away to the south and west, by Bangalore and Mysore, and the examination of this will therefore naturally be taken up in connexion with that area. In the districts lying in the neighbourhood of Madras during the early portion of the present official year, the investigations of the Geological Survey were rewarded by the discovery of a very interesting series of fossiliferous beds, in which marine fossils were found in beds intercalated with others holding abundance of vegetable remains. The plants were easily recognizable, as, in part at least, of the same species as those which occurred in abundance in the Rajmehal hills, in Cutch, in Western India, and also in a series of beds lying under all the cretaceous beds of the Trichinopoly district; but there in positions where their relations were, at best, obscure. This discovery then promised to be of very high interest, as tending to establish at last the true geological age of some of these deposits which had long been unsettled. Unfortunately none of the marine fossils as yet found with these plant-beds in Madras, have proved of sufficiently distinctive character to fix decidedly the true age of the deposits. The survey steadily progressed with the detailed examination

of all the country stretching up from the cretaceous area of Sheet 79 of the Indian Atlas, to the foot of the quartzite series at the north edge of Sheet 78. Towards the close of last year, Mr. King and Mr. Foote almost simultaneously discovered numerous specimens of chiselled stone-implements of a rude kind, but undoubtedly chipped artificially, and in general form and character closely resembling the chipped flint implements which have lately attracted so much attention in Europe. These were found spread rather widely over a large extent of area in the country to the west and north of Madras city. Subsequent research has shown that they occur over a very much wider area; and they have now been traced over many thousand square miles, varying, however, greatly in the abundance and number in which they occur. These have been found both in some of the more superficial, but still regular, deposits covering the flat country lying to the west of Madras, and also on the surface, chiefly, as it would appear, washed out of those beds. Hundreds of them were procured of various shapes and sizes, and their history and mode of occurrence is being worked out with care. Not a single instance of any of those more finished and polished forms, commonly known as celts, has been noticed. All are of the ruder type of the simply chipped flint implements of North Europe, and all are made of the best substitute which this portion of the country could afford for these flints, namely, the very hard and semi-vitreous quartzites of the Cuddapah rocks.

British Burmah.—Mr. W. Theobald, Junior, completed the mapping of all the country, included on Sheet No. 1, a portion of which lying to the west his colleague Mr. Fedden had commenced in previous years. Mr. Fedden was engaged in examining the western portion of the district or division of Prome, extending from the latitude of Prome up to the British frontier. The portion lying to the west of the River Irrawaddee has been nearly completed. A fair collection of fossils has been made. Sheet No. 1, including Rangoon itself, extends from the parallel of Donabew (Da-noo-bhyoo) to beyond that of Sittoung, east and west, and from the latitude of $17^{\circ} 30'$ in the north to the sea board, below 16° in the south.

Publications.—The periodical issue of the *Palæontologia Indica* was punctually maintained. The entire series of the Cephalopoda from the cretaceous beds of Southern India has now been examined, the descriptions carefully drawn up, and the plates far advanced. Dr. Oldham received from the Geologists of Great Britain and Europe, and from Scientific

Societies, many expressions of high approbation of this publication of Indian fossils. Of the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey*, a valuable and detailed report on the structure of the Sub-Himalayan ranges between the Ganges at Hurdwar and the Ravee, by Mr. H. Medlicott, was issued, illustrated by a carefully executed map, geologically coloured, and by views and diagrams; also a report descriptive of the country included in Sheet 79 of the Indian Atlas, by Messrs. King and Foote.

Museum.—Some very valuable additions were made to the fine series of mineralogical specimens from the railway cuttings near Bombay. The collection of minerals was still very incomplete, but the pressing and urgent necessity of a good series of fossils for reference and comparison in this Museum, and for the regular progress of the Geological Survey, entirely prevented any great attention being given to the mineral series at the present. During the year the Museum received a valuable series of European and other Cephalopoda, representing altogether about five hundred and eighty species of this group of Mollusca alone. From the Jurassic beds of Cutch Mr. W. T. Blandford obtained an excellent series of fossils, including many species not previously known to exist there, also some good plant remains. In the Madras Presidency Mr. Foote procured a good number of fossils from the beds near Streepermatoor, not, however, so well preserved as could have been wished, while a few plant remains were found by Messrs. Oldham and King in detached localities stretching northwards into Nellore. To the collections of plants from the coalfields Mr. Hughes added some from the Jherria field. From the rocks in British Burmah also the Museum received a series of fossils collected by Mr. Theobald and Mr. Fedden. The collections of fossils increases so rapidly that there is not room for the proper exhibition of a large portion of them. A series of the beautiful specimens of Zeolites from the railway cuttings near Bombay was sent to the Imperial Mineral Cabinet, Vienna. A second series was also sent to the Royal School of Mines, London, in return for valuable donations received from that Institution. A small series of fossils and minerals was placed at the disposal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, to illustrate lectures on Geology and Mineralogy.

General.—There is no proper room for the Library: 520 volumes or parts, were added during the year. Frequent applications continued to be made for information regarding minerals, soils, rocks, &c. From Public Departments and Office

ers frequent references were received, requesting analyses or examinations of various materials. The number of visitors to the Museum was fully up to the general average. Dr. Oldham thinks the progress of the Survey and of the Museum was, on the whole, very satisfactory during the year. The maximum rates of pay of Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 per month after 8 and 10 years' service, are not sufficient to induce gentlemen who have received an education qualifying them for such investigation, to remain attached to a service which inevitably carries with it such an amount of inconvenience and risk of health and life. The experience of seventeen years proved that the average duration of life in the service of the Geological Survey was only a fraction more than nine years. The Geological Survey staff is now tolerably efficient, but if there is to be any continuance of this efficiency, the prospects of the assistants in this department must be improved. A small Index Map of India is annexed, showing the present progress and state of the Geological Survey.

PRISONS IN OUDH.

1863.

THE report is submitted to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, by Dr. H. M. Cannon, Inspector of Prisons.

General Statistics.—The deaths to strength per cent. throughout the jails were 13·13 against 5·22 in 1862. It was an unusually sickly season and the inhabitants of the districts suffered as severely as the inmates of the jails. Epidemic cholera of a formidable kind, followed by Dysentery and Diarrhoea, visited most of the large jails. The following Statement shows the number and disposal of the prisoners throughout the Jails in Oudh for 1863 and 1862 :—

		1863.	1862.
Remaining on 1st January,	...	4,825	3,498
Committed during year,	...	11,294	11,930
Total Prison Population,	...	<u>16,119</u>	<u>15,428</u>

Released during year,	..	10,072	10,192
Escaped,	...	15	9
Died,	...	659	233
Executed,	...	25	12
Transported or sent out of Province,		141	143
Sent to Lunatic Asylum,	...	17	14
Remaining on 31st December,	...	5,190	4,825
Total	...	16,119	15,428

Aggregate number during year,	...	18,31,800	15,84,961
Daily average number,	...	5,018 63	4,342 36

The increase in the daily average number of prisoners, may be accounted for by the number of prisoners left in the several Jails of the Province on the last day of the year having risen from 3,498 on the 31st December 1862 to 4,825 on the 31st December 1863, amongst whom were a large number of long-term men; the releases were not only relatively but actually less in number by 120. In the face of the high rates of raw material which raised the cost of Jail necessaries, the slight increase in the average price of diet, and the excessive charge in some instances for contingent guards, the average cost per head, per prisoner, was reduced from Rs. 39-2-7 in 1862 to Rs. 38-4-1 in 1863 or a decrease of 0-14-6 on the previous year. Deducting the *bonâ fide* profits on manufactures which amount to Rs. 4,983-10-5, the net cost per head is Rs. 37-4-2 which is satisfactory. The total cost of jails including all charges was Rs. 1,91,994 against 1,70,059 in 1862, the average cost of diet was Rs. 11-11-7 against Rs. 11-11-3, of clothing Rs. 2-15-6 against Rs. 2-9-3, and of prisoners including police guards Rs. 38-4-1 against Rs. 39-2-7. The jails of Sultanpore, Seetapore and Lucknow show the highest average cost per prisoner per annum and that of Durriabad the lowest. The two jails of Durriabad and Oonao were abolished and Howalats were substituted. The average cost of permanent establishments in the Oudh jails, Rs. 13-4-9 per head, is exceedingly moderate compared with other Provinces. The cost per head of the Contingent Guard was 7-11-8, the same as in 1862.

Mortality.—The high death-rate in the jails was owing to an unusually sickly season. Dr. Cannon thinks that, when it can be proved beyond doubt that the sickness and mortality in a jail is in no way owing to *Jail influences*, but has been caused by sickness introduced from without or then prevalent in the districts, the percentage of deaths should

distinguishing stripe and are held responsible for the cleanliness and repair of their respective wards, walls and iron-work, they are also answerable for the state of conservancy of the yards and drains connected with their barracks, and are expected to point out any disorderly characters or bring to notice any acts of violence that may come within their observation. The total cost of contingencies from April 1863 to March 1864 was Rs. 1,37,542 and of permanent establishment Rs. 34,074, showing a total expenditure of Rs. 1,71,616 which was a saving on the budget estimate of Rs. 30,582.

Special Report by Dr. Cannon on the Epidemic Cholera in Oudh during 1863.—In the early part of the year cholera made its appearance amongst a large body of pilgrims on their way to Ujoodhia while on the high road between Allahabad and Fyzabad. Numbers died, leaving their sick and dying at Portabgurh, Sultanpore and Fyzabad, which places for some time afterwards became respectively the nucleus of the disease. At Pertabgurh 300 pilgrims' corpses were found in one day on the banks of the Saie Nuddee and the Police were sent to bury them. It appeared in the City and hovered about the Cantonment of Fyzabad for several months. Numerous fatal cases occurred amongst the Opium Assamees and prisoners in the jail—but no case amongst the troops in Cantonments. It next reached the Station of Gondah, and in the early part of June it gradually made its way along the new imperial road between Fyzabad and Lucknow. On the 19th June it made its appearance in the Dilkoosha Cantonments and 3 Officers and a Madras servant were attacked; two Officers and the servant died. It made its appearance in the city on the 2nd July in a decidedly epidemic form, and from thence it became general spreading to the Fort and Civil lines, but did not reach the Central Jail until the 15th July. Every possible arrangement was made to meet and treat the disease in the city. The last case that occurred in the jail was on the 3rd August and in the city on the 24th of the same month. In the Civil Lines there was not a single fatal case among the Europeans. There were only 19 deaths among the European troops of all branches. At the Central Jail there were 100 fatal cases out of 257 treated, amongst a daily average of 2,163 prisoners. The Lunatic Asylum lost 5 cases out of 100 inmates; there were 12 deaths in Huzrutunge Civil Dispensary. The Police returns gave the deaths in the Mobullas of the city at 1,874 making a total of 2,015 deaths. Cholera made its appearance again at the Lucknow Jail on the 25th September, amongst a very large and sickly gang of 150

prisoners that had arrived the day previous from Seetapore, and although every precaution was taken to prevent communication with the new prisoners, the disease soon extended throughout the jail causing 85 admissions and 48 deaths during the months of September, October and November. The number of admissions was 786—deaths 349—cures 430, which gives the total number of deaths per cent., from this epidemic in the daily average number of prisoners at 6·96. Each prisoner in the Oudh Jails is allowed 500 cubic and 26 superficial feet in the sleeping wards. In the Hospitals 600 cubic feet is the proportion. Dr. Cannon concludes by saying—"the introduction of cholera into this Province appears to me of annual occurrence and from precisely the same causes, viz. the pilgrims' progress from Allahabad to Ujoodhia which has again carried it into the Districts of Pertabgurh, Sultanpore, and Fyzabad."

Orders on the Report by the Judicial Commissioner.—The Judicial Commissioner thought it would be well to prohibit the transfer of prisoners from one jail to another from the 20th June to 20th October, unless the jails became dangerously crowded. The circumstance of the average cost of prisoners varying greatly in different jails, was ascribed to the enhanced cost of raw material, and to the fact that although the number of prisoners has been fewer, there had been no reduction in the establishments or in the guards. The explanation was hardly satisfactory. The Judicial Commissioner suggested that the Director of Public Instruction might be able to give Dr. Cannon some useful hints for the educational management of the Reformatory in the Central Jail. The average earnings of each prisoner were little enough. The total amount of saving was Rs. 50,403, but from this must be deducted Rs. 2,916, the preposterous sum which the Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad had set down as the value of the vegetables raised in his jail garden. The small number of prisoners punished was very satisfactory. The Brahmins were pre-eminent among the criminal population; there were 858 of that caste in the Jails at the close of the year, the total number of convicts being 4,896. In fact the number of Brahmin offenders far exceeded that of any other caste, except the Pasees who furnished 956 inmates to the Jails. The Judicial Commissioner could not agree with Dr. Cannon that there were few instances in which the prison burkundauzes would not be found ready and willing to act in cases of need and difficulty. "My own experience leads me to believe that, as a body, they are as great, if not greater, scoundrels than the men whom they ostensibly guard. Neither can I regard the conduct of a burkun-

dauze in assisting prisoners to communicate with the outer world as a 'little irregularity.'” At the same time he was not prepared to record his opinion that the length to which Dr. Cannon carried the monitor system was insufficient. The Commissioner of Lucknow, ex-officio, exercised no control over the Lucknow Central Prison, but the oftener that officers visited the Jail the better. Any suggestions which he might offer should be received with the respect due to his high position, and either acted on, or reasons shown for his advice having been disregarded.

RAIN-FALL AND CLIMATIC DISTURBANCE IN THE DEKHAN.

1861-1862.

Bombay Government Records, No. LXXVIII.

IN Khandeish the rain-fall in 1861 was 23·15 inches of which $10\frac{1}{2}$ fell in June, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in July, $5\frac{3}{4}$ in August and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in September, as seasonable distribution. This was the heaviest rain-fall since 1854 when it was 25·12 inches. In 1862 the total fall was 19·11 inches, which slightly exceeded the average of the preceding 11 years, but the distribution was unseasonable; in June and August 4·44 inches fell, and in October and November 14. At Ahmednuggur the fall in 1861 was 36·76, being the greatest since 1857, when 36·23 inches fell. In 1862 the fall was 27·02 inches, of which only 8 inches fell in June, July and August. In September nearly 9 inches fell, and in October $8\frac{1}{2}$. The total fall in 1862 was equal to that of ordinary seasons, but it fell unseasonably. The Civil Surgeon at Ahmednuggur remarks that in Sind, where he was stationed in 1861 and 1862, he observed the same irregularity in the rain fall. At Poona the fall in 1861 was 46·56, being the greatest recorded since 1855, and even then the fall was only 31·05 inches. In 1862 the fall was 27·18 which, though small compared to the previous year, was really in excess of the average fall during the previous six or seven years, which, comprising the extraordinary season of 1861, was 24·85 inches. The average of six years excluding 1861, was only 21·48 inches. In 1862, though the fall was in excess of the average, there was but little rain during the regular monsoon months. In June, July and

August only about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches fell. During the same period of the previous year there were nearly $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches. At Sholapoor the fall in 1861 was 26·47. This was less than the average of the preceding eight years which was 29·20, but the fall was seasonable; nearly 19 inches fell in June, July and August. In 1862 the fall was 23·74. This was very far short of the average fall and was unseasonable. In June, July and August only about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches fell; this was the most deficient fall recorded since 1855 when only 13·65 inches fell. At Sattara the fall in 1861 was 53·60 inches, being the greatest fall since 1853 when 56·88 inches fell. In 1862 the fall was only 34·41 inches, but the rain fell more seasonably than in any of the Northern Collectorates. In 1861 the fall exceeded the average by 10·43 inches. In 1862 the fall was 8·76 inches less than the average. These differences are not so great as those of the seasons of 1853 when the fall was 56·88, and 1855 when it was as low as 33·03 inches. The intervening year of 1854 was an average year, the fall having been 43·31 and this diminishes the apparent climatic disturbance for that period. In 1861 the fall at Belgaum was 53·76 inches. This very greatly exceeded the fall in 1859 and 1860, which show respectively 31·51 and 27·39 only. In 1862 the fall was 47·02. This is also greatly in excess of the fall in 1859 and 1860. The difference between 1861 and 1862 was not great as regards the total fall for each year, but the periods during which the greater part of the rain fell vary in the same way as in the Northern Collectorates, though not to the same degree. In June, July and August of 1861 the fall was nearly $47\frac{3}{4}$ inches, while in 1862, during the same period, it was $30\frac{3}{4}$ inches. In 1861 the fall at Dharwar was 33·58 inches, which exceeded the average fall. In 1862 it was 35·39 which was still more in excess of the average. In 1861 in June, July and August the fall was $25\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In the corresponding months of 1862 it was only $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Both seasons were therefore marked at Dharwar by the same phenomena as in other places. At Dharwar it should be remarked that the rain-fall is steadier than at any of the other places which have been alluded to, and this increases the value of the observations there and the deductions drawn from them. Captain Fife apprehended that this climatic disturbance would be followed by a famine. The average rain-fall for the nine years preceding 1861, *i. e.* from 1852 to 1860 inclusive, amounted to 43 inches 17 cents. The Return for the year 1861 shows so small an amount (26 inches 27 cents) that Dr. Cook,

the Civil Surgeon of Sattara, considers it untrustworthy. The fall for 1861 exceeded the average thus deduced by 10 inches 43 cents, and that for 1862 was less by 8 inches 76 cents. The difference between the two years was 9 inches 19 cents. Irregularities equal to these had occurred in the preceding nine years without going on to produce the climax of a famine. Thus the rain-fall for the year 1863 exceeded the average by 13 inches 71 cents, and that for 1852 by 8 inches, while the fall recorded for the year 1855 fell 10 inches 14 cents below the average. The two years preceding 1861 were remarkably equal and presented little or no deviation from the average. Colonel Baird Smith would seem to point out in his famine Report that the climatic disturbances could be traced back for four or more years before they resulted in the dreaded climax. Dr. Cook, on consideration of the data before him, did not consider the conclusion that these disturbances preceded a famine was quite warrantable.

SANSKRIT AND BENGALI PUBLICATIONS.

Bengal Records, No. XLI.

THIS catalogue was compiled by J. Wenger, Officiating Bengalee Translator to the Government of Bengal, in consequence of an application in 1863, on the part of the Royal Asiatic Society, to the Secretary of State for India for assistance in rendering available to scholars in Europe a knowledge of the current literature of the people of this country. To carry this into effect it was suggested that a catalogue of past publications might be prepared, so far as the means at command would allow; and the Local Governments were requested to furnish the information desired by the Royal Asiatic Society in the form of an annual return, as well as to follow out systematically the long standing instructions of the late Court of Directors, for transmitting to England copies of all Works of interest and importance issuing from the Press in India. In 1855, a volume (No. XXII.) of Selections from the Records of the Bengal Government was published, which contained "a Return of the names and writings of 515 persons connected with Bengalee Literature, either as authors or translators of printed works, chiefly during the last fifty years"; and "a catalogue of Bengalee Newspapers and Periodicals which have issued from the

Press from the year 1813 to 1855," both by the Reverend J. Long. This catalogue is now accordingly continued. The information has been collected by personal visits to native printing establishments in Dacca and Calcutta, and by consulting catalogues of Bengalee publications on sale at the native book-shops. Mr. Wengér also tried to obtain information in a private way, and gleaned some items of statistics that could not have otherwise been accessible. He inspected the advertising columns of native newspapers, and also the published reports of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, and the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society. The catalogue contains the titles of Sanscrit and Bengalee books and pamphlets for the most part written within the last ten or fifteen years. The time when each publication was printed, as well as the number of copies comprised in each edition, and the price, whenever ascertained, have likewise been added. As part of the same scheme, the project of a Bengalee Library has received attention. It is to contain all the most important and interesting books published in the Vernacular, and is for the present to be collected in the Bengal Secretariat Office ; but it is the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to propose hereafter that it should be deposited, and form a special department in the new Museum.

There are 163 entries under the head of Sanskrit publications, of which 42 are issued by the Bengal Asiatic Society. The numbers from 164 to 267 are Bengalee Translations or Imitations of Sanskrit originals. From 268 to 593 the list contains the names of Bengalee works of general literature ; from 594 to 610 those referring to popular religious observances or classes ; from 611 to 682 those relating to law ; from 682 to 723 educational works published by the Calcutta School Book Society ; from 724 to 750 Bengalee Publications of the Calcutta School Book Society's Vernacular Literature Department ; from 751 to 755 educational works—Anglo-Bengalee ; from 756 to 775 Vocabularies and Dictionaries ; from 776 to 787 Keys or "meaning books," explanatory of works used as class-books or standards of examination ; from 788 to 816 Bengali educational works—Grammars, mostly elementary ; from 817 to 922 Bengalee educational works—spelling books, readers, &c. ; from 923 to 956 Bengalee educational works—Geography, Astronomy, &c. ; from 957 to 1019 Bengalee educational works—History and Biography (non-mythological ;) from 1020 to 1047 poetical selections or readers, and songs ; from 1048 to 1070 Medical books ; from 1071 to 1085 Bengalee works referring to widow marriage and other social questions ; from 1087 to 1095 Philosophical works ; from 1096

to 1138 Bengalee works referring to popular religious observances or classes ; from 1139 to 1174 Publications of the Tattwabodhini Sabha and the Brahma Samaj ; from 1175 to 1190 Publications of the Tattwabodhini Sabha and the Brahma Samaj or Kindred Parties ; from 1191 to 1200 English Publications of the above. From 1201 to 1424 are Bengalee and a few Sanskrit Christian Books, Bibles and parts of the Bible and Tracts published chiefly by Missionary Societies. The list of Newspapers and Periodicals appearing in 1863-64 contains 39 entries. Only 3 are daily, 2 bi-weekly, 1 bi-monthly, 9 monthly and the rest weekly. There are 43 printing establishments entered. All belong to Calcutta and its suburbs except one at Azimungge, Moorshedabad ; one at Rungpore ; three at Dacca ; two at Serampore ; and one at Hooghly.

LANDED TENURES OF BOMBAY ISLAND.

1814.

Bombay Government Records, No. LXIV. New Series.

THIS report was submitted to the Government of Bombay by F. Warden, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, on 20th August 1814 and is republished in 1861.

The State of Landed Property from the Cession of the Island up to 1707-8. This report is confined principally to landed tenures within the Fort. On the 25th June 1661 the Island and Harbour of Bombay were ceded to the Crown of England by the Crown of Portugal by an article in the treaty of marriage between Charles II. and the Infanta Catherine of Portugal. A fleet, with 500 troops under the command of Sir Abraham Shipman, arrived at Bombay in 1662, but the Portuguese Governor refusing to cede the islands of Karanja and Salsette, which the English Admiral demanded as well as that of Bombay, the latter returned to England and Sir A. Shipman landed the troops on the Island of Angedivah, 12 leagues from Goa. Here he and the greater part of the troops died, and Mr. Cooke, Sir Abraham Shipman's secretary, was obliged to accede to a treaty with the viceroy of Goa, in November 1664, on such terms as he would grant. This convention renounced, on the part of England, all pretensions to the dependencies, and accepted the cession of Bombay only, on the same terms which its governor

had proposed on the arrival of the admiral the Earl of Marlborough, with the additional article that the Portuguese residents in Bombay should be exempted from the payment of customs, and have liberty of trade from Bandora and the other creeks of Salsette. The King disavowed the convention as contrary to the terms of the treaty, and appointed Sir Gervase Lucas to be Governor of Bombay. When he arrived there on 5th November 1666 he found that Mr. Cooke had extorted the sum of 12,000 xeraphins from the inhabitants and converted it to his own use, and had done other improper things. Cooke had received the island from the viceroy of Goa without ascertaining the king's rights or obtaining a statement of the extent of them as transferred to the Crown of England. From the indefinite conditions on which Cooke had received it, it was impracticable to ascertain which of the inhabitants were legally possessed of sufficient titles to their estates, no stipulation having been made relative to the King's sovereignty of the soil, as some of the best estates in the island refused to pay rent, and produced titles which could not be disputed, though believed to be fictitious.

The Crown of England transferred the possession of the Port and Island of Bombay to the East India Company in 1668, with all the rights as possessed by the King on payment of an annual rent of £10 in gold. The Company might neither sell nor part with the Island. Upon this the Court of Directors instructed Sir G. Lucas to deliver the island to Sir G. Oxinden and the Council at Surat, one of the members of which was to be invested with the civil and military administration of it. An estimate of the revenues amounting to £2,833 per annum was also transmitted to Sir G. Oxinden, and encouragement was given to European soldiers to become settlers on the Island and to natives to resort to and settle on it. When Sir G. Oxinden assumed the Government he appointed Captain Gary Deputy Governor. On the death of Sir G. Lucas in May 1667, Cooke claimed a right to succeed to the Government, which Captain Gary and his council rejected; this brought Mr. Cooke to Bandora on the Island of Salsette, where he endeavoured to assemble a force, assisted by the Jesuits, to re-establish himself in Bombay. Cooke was proclaimed a rebel and a traitor, and refused any countenance or protection from Sir George Oxinden. The Jesuit College had claimed a considerable extent of rights and lands in the Island which Sir Gervase refused to admit, on which they had recourse to force. This was an act of treason and their lands and rights were forfeited to the King, which ex-

plains their encouragement of Cooke. A statement of the revenues of the island at this time gives them at 75,000 xeraphins which, at 13 xeraphins for 22s. 6d. sterling amounts to £6,490 17s. 9d. In 1669-70 the Court of Directors ordered that it should be ascertained whether the lands belonged to the Crown of Portugal or to individuals in 1661, the date of cession, and that all acquisitions posterior to that date should be held to have proceeded from an imperfect right, but Government was to purchase the lands in the immediate vicinity of the Fort, provided the expense did not exceed £1,500; the claims of the Jesuits were not to be held valid. Sir G. Oxinden died in July 1669 and was succeeded by Mr. Gerald Aungier, who on surveying the state of the revenues of the island found that those from the lands had been over-rated, on account of the large proportion of lands claimed and retained by the Jesuits. As claims for rights to land near the town were numerous he removed the fishermen and built houses on the ground where their huts stood. In 1670-71 the Surveyor General in Bombay was ordered to make a survey of the works and also to ascertain the rights to property. This survey is not forthcoming. In 1674 Governor Aungier summoned an assembly consisting of the inhabitants interested in the question, the members of council and those of the Portuguese inhabitants who had been chosen representatives of the people, and an agreement was made between the Government and the people. It was to be perpetual and a confirmation of it was to be obtained from the Court of Directors; it was, however, never either ratified or annulled. It is evident, nevertheless, that it was always considered valid. The inhabitants were secured in their possessions unless the land were required for building cities, towns, and fortifications, when reasonable satisfaction was to be made to the proprietors. In 1679-80 the Court ordered that houses should be valued and proportionately taxed, and that the uncultivated land should be surveyed and let out on rent, and the marshy ground drained and rendered fit for cultivation. In 1688-89 a progressive duty from 1 shilling to 2 shillings and six-pence was imposed on every house in Bombay. At the beginning of the year, the Siddee's fleet and army invaded Bombay, and got possession of Mahim, Mazagon, and Sion, and the Governor and his garrison were besieged in the town and castle. It was not till the 6th May 1690 that orders were sent by the Governor of Surat to the Siddee to evacuate Bombay, or till the 22nd June that he quitted the island. The lands of the Jesuits, who assisted the Siddee, were seized and

the act was confirmed, but orders were given to restore their lands to such as might be found innocent. This order was obeyed and the lands were restored to the proprietors who had not actually assisted the Siddee in his invasion, on condition of paying one-fourth part of the produce for the first year as a fine.

The Portuguese inhabitants of Bombay, during the Dutch war and that with the Mogul, refused to assist in the defence of the island, and claimed exemption from military service. They were supported by the Portuguese Envoy in London, who presented a memorial in their favour to the King, founded on rights under the former Portuguese dominion at Bombay. In answer to this memorial, the Governor and Committees of the London East India Company stated that the inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, while they were subject to the King of Portugal, paid one-fourth part of the profits of their lands as a quit-rent, which President Aungier commuted for a quit-rent of twenty thousand xeraphins per annum, reserving to the Company, as representing the King, the right to the military services under which the lands were held by the Crown of Portugal; that during the late war with the Mogul, not only the payment of this quit-rent had been refused, but the right to the military services denied, and during hostilities the Portuguese inhabitants had, by refusing military aid, forfeited the rights to their lands, though it was admitted that they, by the cession of the island to England, had become subjects of the King, to whom by their tenures they were bound to afford military services, either personally or by substitute, more particularly in cases of invasion; and that the lands held by ecclesiastics were equally bound to furnish military service either by the possessors or by their substitutes. If therefore it was considered that the island, since being granted to the Company, had required for its defence, by fortifications and by garrison, so large a sum as £400,000, this claim of exemption from such service was unreasonable, more particularly when the practice was general in every colony in India. From the above facts it is concluded that discontents and disputes having arisen as to which property belonged of right to the Crown and what to the people, Governor Aungier entered into the convention of 1674, which appears to have allayed those apprehensions by recognising the whole of the lands in a state of cultivation to be private property,—reserving, however, to the Company the right to the military services under which the lands were held of the Crown of Portugal.

It does not appear that, from the date of Aungier's convention to the year 1707-8, the lands were allotted to the new settlers under any specific leases. Within that period of thirty-three years the population must have increased, and crown lands been proportionally assigned for their accommodation; but we are ignorant of their extent and the terms on which they were leased out, or whether they paid any rent. Mr. Warden, however, thinks that until 1718 the new tenants held their lands as feus at the will of the lord under an implied engagement to afford military service when required, and that in that year a money rent was substituted. It was impracticable correctly to define the extent of property belonging to individuals at the date of Aungier's agreement. To judge from the small amount of the compromise, including the quit-rent, one would conclude that a very small part of the island was in a state of cultivation at the date of Aungier's convention, even admitting that the estates were considerably undervalued, of which there is not a doubt. From Dr. Fryer's account of Bombay in 1672, it was evident that the principal part of the present limits of the Fort were private property. In regard to the crown lands we are left entirely in the dark, with the exception of the 40,000 acres of good land covered by the sea, Malabar Hill, and Old Woman's Island; but even supposing that more than a moiety of the island was in a barren state, and consequently public property at the period of the cession, a considerable portion must have been alienated under the operation of the orders of the Court to invite strangers to settle on the island; to let the uncultivated land out on rent; and to assign portions of land to Gentoo soldiers for their maintenance, the Company receiving half the produce. The lands, however, belonging to the Jesuits, to a considerable extent situated at Parell and its vicinity, including Sion, became the Company's by forfeit, with the estates belonging to those who aided the Siddee in the invasion of the island. The result of the proclamation issued on the 5th July 1720, in consequence of the Portuguese obstructing the communication between Mahim and Bandora, and stopping our pattimars, requiring all persons who lived in other parts and had estates in the island to repair hither with their arms in the term of twenty-one days, on pain of having their estates confiscated, must have thrown some property into the possession of the Company; for on the expiration of the limited time, none of the absentees appearing, the Veriadores were, on the 30th of July, ordered to enter upon and receive the produce of their estates, and those who had

demands on such estates were referred to the Chief Justice of the Court of Judicature; but we have no particular account of these forfeitures, nor whether any of them were within the walls of the Fort. It is likely that, in the process of constructing the fortifications, property became the Company's by purchase and exchange. This attempt to define what was private and public property preponderates in favour of the former as far as respects the limits under consideration. The inhabitants and merchants would not have voluntarily agreed, as they did in the year 1716, to pay an additional duty of two per cent. towards fortifying the town of Bombay, nor would the landholders have agreed to pay a tax sufficient to complete one bastion, to be raised in a term of years, if their property had not been at that period situated within the space intended to be thus secured. But, admitting for the sake of argument that the whole of the lands appertained of right to the crown, the mode in which Government has permitted individuals to occupy ground has converted the public into private property.

The Policy of Government in leasing ground; the way in which it has been carried out and the intentions of Government as to the tenures.—Though Aungier's agreement fixed the amount of the quit-rent payable to the sovereign, still the right to the personal services of the tenant was not commuted by that convention, but expressly recognised and reserved. Those services must, however, have been subsequently redeemed; for it appears, by a letter from the Court of Directors of the 5th of April 1715, that the Veriadores entered into an agreement to excuse themselves from finding trained bands or militia in consideration of fifteen thousand xeraphins a year. But no traces of any payment under this agreement are found. The ancient constitution of the island was feudal, and the lord could claim the military services of the tenants, until the year 1718, when the rent services may be considered to have been substituted by a tax having been imposed all the inhabitants residing within the town walls, in order to reimburse the Company some part of the great expense they had been at in fortifying and securing the town. In December 1731 a "mensuration of the ground within the town walls occupied by the English as well as black inhabitants was made, with a calculate of quit-rent and ground-rent which was and has been hitherto paid in a manner entirely unascertained, whereby some people have been prejudiced and others favoured, to prevent which abuse in future it is resolved that all persons that have a mind to build apply to the Land Paymaster," from whom they were to

obtain licenses to build and from the Secretary they would obtain leases to prove their title to the house to be built. As little attention was paid to this direction, a publication was made enforcing the order under penalty of dispossessing all such as should not produce an authentic lease signed by the Secretary within 6 months from the date of publication. No applications were made and no forfeitures declared. Since the conclusion of Aungier's convention the lands had not been allotted upon any established system. Up to the year 1731, not a single square yard of the crown lands had been leased on conditions clearly descriptive of the nature of the tenure or of the intentions of the parties. The resolution of the 3rd of November of the year 1731 will "show the intention of Government to have been to invite settlers on the principle of granting them land on a low fixed quit-rent in perpetuity." If the intention of the Government was to fix the quit-rent in perpetuity, their acts were at variance with that intention. The proprietors of land disregarded the orders of the Government in every instance, the penalties threatened against any act of contumacy were not exacted, and they still remained in possession. All this would be evidence against the Company, as also the acts of Government officials. There is no instance in the Registry of Sales of a lease granted conformably to the Resolution of 1733; but there are many instances where assessed ground, supposed to be held at the will of the lord, was sold by the permission of the Governor. As an order of 1733 could not justly have a retrospective effect, property acquired prior to that date may at least be considered of a permanent character. The Town Committee appointed after the great fire in 1803, was directed to ascertain the right of possession or property in the tract laid waste by the conflagration. The collector's registry of the private property so affected shows that it amounted to 29,880½ square yards, which, at the rate of 6 reas the square yard, paid Rs. 448-0-28 to the Company besides the pension. Of the public property 45,867½ square yards were laid waste, of which the rent, at 11 reas the square yard, amounted to Rs. 1,234-2-59. Mr. De Souza thought that the Company's ground had been granted to individuals in perpetuity at the rate of 11 reas the square yard. Mr. Hall, the Company's Solicitor, did not concur in this opinion, but thought that pensioned proprietors might claim reasonable compensation for their ground which was to be regulated by the pension; but the assessed proprietors he considered as merely tenants at will unless they could produce leases conferring a superior claim.

Mr. Thriepland was of opinion that the Company resume the assessed property, and the law of considers a grant or title of some sort *indispensable to a foundation* for a prescriptive right in all cases of land, supports this conclusion. Mr. Thriepland thought, however, that an equivalent should be paid for the site ; and this is recommended by every principle of humanity and sound policy. When the plan for building the town had been determined upon and partially carried out, a number of rich natives formed combination to resist, by legal process, any measure that should deprive them of their old foundations.

The Committee considered that the division of the new allotment should be made among the pensioned proprietors, agreeably to the extent of their former possessions, as near as circumstances would admit, and those who desired more could purchase from others who were inclined to relinquish their dwellings within the walls ; as this might be reckoned an indulgence, they should be satisfied even with a deficiency of a few feet, and their apparent title to compensation could only be for such deficit. But if, on the other hand, this class of proprietors insisted on a high value for their ground, it might be objected—1. That under the deed they are only entitled to abatement of pension. 2. If an equitable principle is adopted, the value may be referred to a sworn committee,—two to be Europeans and two Natives. When the pensioned proprietors were thus satisfied, the Company might put up the remaining space to be built upon to public sale, in such lots as might be best adapted for the convenience of every description of purchasers, and divide the proceeds among the assessed proprietors, allowing them to withdraw the materials remaining of their houses.

The Committee advised that the pensioned proprietors should have the full extent of their former ground allotted to them, and the deficiency should fall upon the assessed property. Notwithstanding these opinions, Government purchased a spot of ground belonging to the Company, on which the improvements had been destroyed—a proceeding calculated to confirm the expectations of the inhabitants of a full compensation for their ground. The Court of Directors were of opinion that assessed proprietors were liable to be removed when the lands were wanted for public purposes, on compensation being made for improvements. The Court of Directors had no objection to the natives occupying their former ground within the Fort, provided they consented to the regulations for the safety of the garrison and the interests of the community. The

assessed ground had been mortgaged in many instances, and was therefore a species of property as valuable in the market as the pension. The compensation due to the proprietors of the assessed ground was estimated at five lacs of Rupees. The principal part of the Company's property within the Fort has been purchased from tenants-at-will. The Advocate General considered that the term *quit-rent* in its legal import was confined to the certain established rents of the freeholders and ancient copy-holders of a manor, which cannot be departed from or varied. Mr. Macklin was not aware that it was viewed in any other sense, and it could not be legally used in that sense in Bombay, in which no such tenure could possibly exist. Mr. Warden thinks it exists under Aungier's agreement. The measures of Government throughout were calculated to create an impression that the right in the soil was intended to be granted in perpetuity, although an abstract view of the case may be favourable to the Company's right. But the custom of the manor does not do so. Government having, in every instance, shrunk from investigation, and purchased assessed ground on which the ostensible improvements had been destroyed, and otherwise, for its just value, the impression of the natives must be that their rights are indisputable. Sir James Mackintosh held a strong opinion in favour of the right derived by the inhabitants from the conduct of Government. There was no instance of a tenant-at-will ejected within the walls of the Fort, but many of their retaining possession in defiance of the Government, and the proprietors of ground sold and transferred their property even to the Government itself, showing that they considered themselves to possess a right in perpetuity. The Recorder's Court took cognizance of all claims to lands and no regulations had been framed for the guidance of revenue officers. The natives had been at liberty to dispose of their property at pleasure. Little evil had resulted from the non-enforcement of the regulation of 1733. Even conceding that the whole of the estates were, by the letter of the law, forfeitable to the Company, the effect of acting on this theory would be felt by the natives as a grievous hardship, if not an open injury, although it would be fair enough in England and where leases of lands are well understood. The natives consider a primitive right superior to any grants. A system of leases for a number of years, renewable on the payment of a small fine, obtained in Madras. Bombay was held of the Crown by a similar tenure; and by the same tenure, as far as respects their permanency, were crown lands leased to individuals, or, in other words, the

custom of the manor converted them into private property or copy-hold tenures. Government had leased the crown lands on no established system. Mr. Warden contended, that, by the custom of the manor, the crown lands leased since 1674 had become the property of individuals. The ancient constitution of the island was feudal, and this view is supported by the history of the ancient and modern tenures in England.

Did the Company possess or exercise the right to increase the land-tax up to 1814?—In 1718 the Government laid a certain tax or ground rent on all the inhabitants residing within the town walls. This tax may be considered as a commutation of the military services reserved under Aungier's convention, and to have changed the ancient constitution of the island in respect to all lands in a productive state or yielding rent. In 1720 the quit-rent was reduced to half its former amount, but extended to all houses within cannon-shot of the town walls. In 1731 it was again modified and a ground rent was imposed on the native inhabitants which created the 11 reas per square yard—6 for the quit and 5 for the ground rent. In 1758 a tax of 2 shillings in the pound was imposed on the produce of all landed estates belonging to the inhabitants of the island; this tax yielded an annual amount of Rs. 47,480-3-93; the charges *pension*, &c. were taken at Rs. 5,567 leaving the net rent at Rs. 41,913-3-72½, which, at 10 per cent., gave in round numbers Rs. 4,191 per annum. In 1755 the inhabitants complained of the tax but the Court of Directors ordered its continuance. No other proceedings elucidatory of the taxes derivable from the landed estates within the walls, which bear upon the question, are traceable. The legitimate taxes on landed property were of 3 descriptions—the quit rent, the ground and quit-rent of 11 reas, and the tax of 10 per cent. By the 33rd, George the Third, an assessment was directed to be levied at the rate of one-twentieth part of the gross annual values on the owners or occupiers of houses, buildings, and grounds situated within the limits of the town, for cleansing, watching, and repairing the streets. By these proceedings it appears that the Company or the Government exercised the privilege of increasing the land-tax, and of assessing even the pension property. The privilege was exercised in 1718, in 1733, and in 1758, and could be so again, at least Mr. Warden is not aware of the ground on which the right can be disputed. The tenor of Aungier's convention proves that the term *pension* does not mean the quit-rent. The Portuguese word "*pencão*" means, when applied to estates, a payment for the enjoyment of land,—the bonus or the premium

paid for the fee-simple on the compromise of a doubtful tenure. It also implies the allowance made for the maintenance of curates and vicars, and the emoluments of benefices, granted in virtue of a pontifical order. It is to be taken in the former sense only when applied to the estates in Bombay. In some recent grant of lands the Government had sanctioned the pension to be levied, and thus surrendered the fee-simple as fully as under Aungier's convention. The estates under Aungier's agreement were subject to the payment of the pension (the rate unknown;) of the quit-rent, which ought to be equal to 25 per cent. on the net produce of the tax established in 1718; of the ground rent which was ordered to be imposed upon all the inhabitants, and of the 10 per cent. tax imposed in 1758. The property created since Aungier's convention ought also to have paid the whole of those taxes, with the exception of the pension. If these taxes had been *bonâ fide* levied, they would have been pretty nearly equal to a moiety of the net proceeds of each man's estates. The 13th article of the instructions under which Bombay was surrendered to Great Britain, specifies that the inhabitants of Bombay and the landholders of that island shall not be obliged to pay more than the *foras* (quit-rent) they used to pay to His Majesty, this condition being expressly mentioned in the capitulations. This article would seem to bar the right contended for. These instructions, though heretofore considered as authentic, proved to be invalid as they were those which Cooke entered into, and which were from the first disowned by the King and the Company.

Effects of the policy pursued.—To judge from the increase of population, the wisdom by which the Island has been governed will readily be admitted. At the date of the transfer from the king to the Company the population was estimated at 2,000 souls. Fryer computed it at 60,000 in his time. The Rev. Mr. Cobbe reckoned it at only 16,000, including the English, in 1715. The permanent population in 1814 might be reckoned at 180,000 souls. The small space within the Fort alone contained at this period as many inhabitants as were in the whole island in the time of the Portuguese. The floating population was calculated at 60,000, making a total of 240,000 souls. The extent of the island is about 16 square miles, so that taking the population at 180,000 there were 11,250 inhabitants to every square mile. The population of Salsette in 1796 averaged 212 to the square mile. The decrease of population in 1715 was due to the lamentable state of the island a few years previously owing to the opposition of the Portuguese. The popul-

ation of England and Wales had somewhat more than doubled in one hundred years. In 1710 it was about 524,000, and had been decreasing. In 1811 it was about 10,488,000, and rapidly increasing. The population of Bombay had increased more than tenfold in a century. In 1716 it was estimated at 16,000 souls; in 1814 it was reckoned at 180,000, and increasing. The revenues of the island at the date of the cession to the Crown of England amounted to £2,833. In 1667-68 they were estimated at £6,490. In 1694-95 they were reduced to 17,000 xeraphins. In the year 1812-13 they amounted to £130,268-10s. In 1703 Government was directed to encourage speculators to stop the breaches where the sea overflowed the island, by allowing them to hold the land they recover for a term of years free of rent, reserving only a small quit-rent to the Honourable Company, and that they would grudge no tolerable expense to render the island healthful. In tracing the improvement in the town or the increase in private buildings, the greatest portion of the property will be found to have been created since the year 1758. This spirit of vesting capital in land had arisen as much from the mode in which individuals were permitted to occupy lands, and the lowness of the ground rent, as from the decrease in the rate of interest, or from the difficulties which had of late years been experienced in the more advantageous employment of money.

Conclusion.—Mr. F. Warden, after summing up the facts disclosed by this investigation, recommends that, with the view of removing all doubts respecting the tenures of the estates created since Aungier's convention, the right of property should be declared to vest in perpetuity in the present possessors; and that the rents should be permanently fixed on principles just and equitable to the Company and to individuals, except in respect to such grounds as are held under special leases or conditions.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH BURMAH.

1864.

THE Report is submitted to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah by Captain H. T. Duncan, Inspector General of Police.

Towns.—In *Rangoon* there were 286 non-bailable offen-

ces against 639 in 1863 and 1,920 bailable cases against 2,260. This shows a large decrease in every description of crime. In Rangoon cantonment there were 26 non-bailable offences against 56 in 1863, and 211 against 370 bailable. Out of 29 persons brought to trial for non-bailable offences 20 were convicted. In the town of *Maulmain* the cost of the police was, as usual, entirely defrayed by the Municipal Funds. There were 465 non-bailable offences against 422 in 1863 and 1,133 against 1,476 bailable, showing a diminution in the total of 895. The proportion of non-bailable offences brought to trial to those reported was 42 per cent. against 54 in 1863, and the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial 77 against 64 per cent. In 1863, 89 per cent. of all cases reported were brought to trial; in 1864, 86 per cent. but the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial improved from 68 to 72 per cent. In the town of *Akyab* the number of non-bailable offences was 202 against the same number in 1863. The number of bailable offences was 834 against 1,026. There were 2 cases of murder against 3 in 1863. Of all offences reported 72 per cent. were brought to trial against 60 per cent. in 1863, and the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial was 69 against 65 per cent.

General Remarks on the whole Province.—The area of British Burmah is 90,070 square miles and its population, which was 2,092,041 on the 31st December 1863, had risen to 2,196,180 souls on the 31st December 1864; *i. e.* it increased 4.97 or say 5 per cent. during 1864. This must be borne in mind in judging of the comparative statement of crime. The total number of offences was 21,007 against 21,400 in 1863; of these 6,658 against 6,449 were non-bailable and 14,349 against 14,951 bailable. Of the non-bailable offences reported 48 per cent. were brought to trial against 56 per cent. in 1863. The proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial was 55 against 47 per cent., and it is in non-bailable offences that the action of the police is best tested. As regards offences of all kinds, non-bailable and bailable, 80 per cent. of all reported cases were brought before the Magistrate, against 83 per cent. the previous year; and of all persons brought to trial, 60 per cent. were convicted, against 62 per cent. the previous year. These results, however, were no criterion of the working of the Police, as the great bulk of the minor offences were brought up on summons. The value of property stolen decreased from Rs. 3,91,863 to Rs. 3,75,582. The proportion recovered fell off from 20 to 17 per cent. Of

crimes of magnitude, murders decreased from 47 to 39 cases; dacoity with murder increased from 11 to 14 cases, and culpable homicide from 10 to 15. The total of crimes attended with taking of life was therefore the same in both years, viz. 60. Dacoities of all kinds decreased from 152 to 146 cases, and this notwithstanding a very heavy increase in the Amherst district. In the inlying districts the crime was being steadily put down, and on the frontier it was being more and more restricted to the borders of our territories; but at different points of the frontier we must expect bursts of crime. Any disturbing influences in foreign territory react on ours, and the cause of these is almost always beyond our immediate reach. During the year the police were successful in their work against this crime. The death of *Nga Tso Kappile* in the Prome district; of *Zealoon* in Martaban, and the capture and execution of *Shwe Dyke Gyee*, the Myanong Dacoit chief, were marked events. 350 persons were brought to trial for Dacoity, and 150 convicted. Robberies increased from 121 to 136 cases; in 1863 there was a great want of success in bringing thieves to justice; this year there was a marked improvement; 130 persons were brought to trial and 61 convicted. Housebreaking showed 460 cases against 320 the previous year. The crime is one of the most easy of perpetration in Burmah, where the walls are made of wood sometimes, but mostly of bamboo-matting; and in the Returns of previous years, this crime in many districts had been incorporated with theft. Theft increased from 5,123 to 5,176 cases—about 1 per cent.; and of 3,411 persons brought to trial for this offence, 57 per cent. were convicted, 366 cases of receiving stolen property were brought up during 1864 against 308 the previous year; and of 650 persons brought to trial, 58 per cent. were convicted. Rape is returned as 38 cases against 51 the previous year. But these are mostly *alleged* rapes. Out of the 38 cases brought to trial, convictions were obtained in 7 only. In the other cases the complainants failed to establish that the crime had been committed.

Non-bailable offences constitute the *crime* of the Province, and although increased numerically to a small extent, they were, relatively to population, lighter than in the previous year. The proportion of convictions, also, in this class of crime, was much higher than before. The department during 1864 continued to receive the support and guidance of the Magisterial Officers; and in the Myanong and Martaban districts the marked success against dacoity was largely due to them. The duties of the District officers had everywhere been performed with right good will and perseverance.

Strength and Cost of the Force.—There were in the three Divisions of Pegu, Tenasserim and Arracan, 5031 of all grades. Of these 271 were boatmen, 4365 Constables, 284 Serjeants, 88 head Constables and 33 Inspectors. The cost was Rs. 11,56,588 of which Rs. 91,960 was paid by Municipalities.

JAILS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1864.

THIS Report is submitted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces by Mr. Stewart Clark, Inspector-General of Prisons.

Prisoners.—The following comparative table shows the number and disposal of prisoners throughout the year.

	1863.		1864.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remaining in confinement on 1st January, ...	15,449	503	15,472	544
Received during the year, ...	40,790	1,604	42,212	1,927
TOTAL POPULATION, ...	56,239	2,107	57,684	2,471
Transported beyond Seas, ...	654	26	401	45
Transferred to other Jails, ...	1,518	42	1,231	38
Removed to Central Prisons,	2,569	67	2,714	87
Released, ...	34,794	1,391	36,899	1,675
Escaped, ...	54	3	46	3
Died, ...	1,119	33	998	20
Executed, ...	59	1	56	3
Remaining on 31st December,	15,472	544	15,339	600
Aggregate number of Prisoners during the year, ...	56,67,086		57,26,182	
Daily average number of Prisoners, ...	15,526		15,644	

This shows an increase on the total number of prisoners admitted to jail of 1,745 and of 118 on daily average strength. A large proportion of these numbers were females, whose crimes were principally illicit transactions in common salt in the Benares Division.

Expenditure.—The aggregate expenditure in the 34 jails was Rs. 6,94,536-7-1 being an increase of Rs. 90,798-1-2 on that of 1863 equivalent to Rs. 5-8-2 per prisoner. This was due chiefly to the rise of prices, to keeping the European establishment at Central Prisons at the full complement, to an increase in contingent expenses owing to the manufacture of new tents at the Agra Central Prison for the accommodation of prisoners in camp, and to the increase in the charge for *sick diet* caused by unusual sickness at 2 of the jails. The price of cotton wool for blankets and bedding was Rs. 37 to 40 per maund against Rs. 5 to 8 or 10 the previous year. There was a saving of Rs. 13,083 on account of the Permanent Guard, caused by a reduction in its numbers; there were no other savings of any importance. The aggregate proceeds of convict labour were Rs. 3,77,407-15-1 against Rs. 3,35,558-5-11 in 1863 and the amount of this due to industrial labour was Rs. 1,44,256-4-11 against Rs. 1,08,143-1-4, although the number of convicts employed on this kind of labour was nearly the same as in the previous year. The net cash profits realized by the sale of manufactured goods amounted to Rs. 80,084-5-10, which, deducted from the total expenditure, leaves a balance of Rs. 6,14,452-1-3, thereby reducing the average cost per prisoner from Rs. 44-6-4 to Rs. 39-4-5. The difference in cost per prisoner at the several jails, ranging from Rs. 33-8-4½ at Azimgurh to Rs. 63-13-2½ at Dehra, was due in some measure to management, but the chief cause was the establishment. A certain fixed establishment and strength of guard are necessary for every jail, whatever the number of prisoners in confinement may be; consequently where the number of prisoners is small, the rate per head on account of establishment will be proportionately high, and *vice versa*.

Mortality.—There were 1,018 deaths, or 6·42 per cent. on strength; excluding the deaths from cholera, the ratio was 5·57 per cent. The number of deaths from fever was 489 and from dysentery 138; 77 died of cholera, 73 of diarrhœa, 49 of diseases of the lungs and 192 of other diseases. The mortality in the Goruckpore jail from bowel complaints, particularly in the ratio of deaths to treated, had often been the subject of special remark, and various means had been suggested with the view of remedying the evil, but without effect. Mr. Clark attributes it

chiefly to the unhealthy position of the jail which is surrounded on the three sides by swampy ground and on the other by the city of Goruckpore. All authorities on the subject of typhoid fever in jails agree that it is of a highly contagious nature and that it is always brought from outside and not generated within, since the free population has always suffered quite as severely as that of the jails. Mr. Clark therefore ordered that every prisoner, showing the least symptom of fever at the time of admission, should be placed in quarantine until the state of his health was properly ascertained; and that all cases of fever of a suspicious nature should be kept entirely separate from the other sick. A supply of McDougall's disinfectant was distributed to the jails in which this disease had prevailed in its most severe form. Of the deaths from cholera 28 occurred at Allahabad, 2 at Mirzapore, 25 at Benares, and 3 at Ghazee-pore; although this is only half the number of deaths from cholera that happened in 1863, still it is in the same jails that the disease broke out in its severest form. The health of the great body of the prisoners was, on the whole, good. The total number of admissions into hospital to total population was 26 per cent., and deducting the deaths from typhoid fever and cholera, which visited only a few of the jails, the ratio of deaths to strength is reduced from 6·42 to 3· per cent. The Meerut, Bareilly and Allygurh jails, where typhoid fever prevailed in a very malignant form during several previous years, were, comparatively speaking, free from it; and if the opinion that on each occasion it was introduced, not generated, within the jail, be correct, deaths from typhoid fever may be excluded from the general mortality, depending upon incarceration just as those from cholera, or any other epidemic or contagious disease prevailing amongst the free population. At the same time Mr. Clark considers that the system of excluding deaths from particular causes answers no purpose except showing a given number of deaths from causes in a great measure preventible, for when cholera or typhoid fever are once fairly established amongst the inmates of a crowded jail, many are attacked who would have escaped had they been at large, or less crowded, and so arranged as to insure each individual being supplied with a sufficient amount of pure air. The jail is not always accountable for the bad state of health of many of its inmates for out of 24,137 prisoners admitted, 8·94 per cent. were received in indifferent, and 2·92 per cent. in bad health. Of 17,527 prisoners released 33·74 per cent. were the same weight as when admitted, 34·84 per cent. had gained and 33·06 per cent. had

lost weight during their imprisonment. The system of weighing prisoners on admission and release is too recent to afford any reliable data, but this result goes to prove that the present dietary is sufficient, except for prisoners employed on very heavy work, to whom a slight extra allowance of ghee should be made.

General Statistics.—In the number of escapes there had been a steady decrease since 1861, which is attributed to the intramural employment of almost all the prisoners and the greatly improved supervision of District Jails under the management of Civil Surgeons. In 1861 the percentage of escapes to average strength was 0·71; in 1862, when the District Jails were placed under the superintendence of Civil Surgeons, 0·51; in 1863 0·36; and in 1864 0·31. 49 men and 2 women escaped. Of these, 12 men escaped from inside the Jail, and 27 from out-gangs and parties employed in necessary works outside the Jail walls. Two women effected their escape from the Górukhpore Jail Hospital, an insecure place, situated a long distance from the Jail. Of the total number of escaped prisoners at large, namely, 431 men and 6 women, exclusive of those who escaped in 1857, 51 men and 1 woman were re-captured, at a cost of Rs. 2,020, leaving 380 men and 5 women of those who escaped since the mutiny still unaccounted for. The proportions of re-commitments for a series of years to the total numbers sentenced had been much the same for the last 5 years, the ratio of prisoners never before convicted to total sentenced was nearly the same in each year. Of the total number sentenced 94 per cent. were new convictions, 3·45 had been once, 1·04 twice, and only 0·71 frequently convicted. Although there is not very satisfactory information regarding the conduct of time-expired convicts the returns, such as they are, showed that, out of 40,321 time-expired convicts reported on during the last five years, 22,208, or 55 per cent. had betaken themselves to useful employment. 930 had been re-imprisoned, and 1,347 had died or emigrated. 311 boys, 90 of whom were under 12, were sentenced and imprisoned for periods varying from 15 days and upwards, and the very large number of 1,325 boys, of the age of 15 years and under, and 6,497 from 16 to 20 years of age, were imprisoned in the Jails. 1 youth was executed and 1 was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Immediately sentence was passed upon a boy, he was forwarded to the nearest Central Prison, where suitable accommodation is provided for juveniles, separate from the adult prisoners. Every possible care was taken of the boys' general conduct and education, but there was

no doubt that properly arranged Reformatories, conducted on the same principles as the English Reformatories for juvenile prisoners, were very much wanted. The reformatory at Barcilly, it was feared, was only a very indifferent boy-prison. All the Central Prisons were in a clean, orderly and efficient state.

There was considerable difficulty in getting good steady Europeans to enter the department, but, although the scheme of mixed establishments had only been in force 2 years, there was a number of very good intelligent men in the service and there was a decided improvement in the appearance and character of men coming forward for employment. One very great drawback had been the want of proper quarters at the prisons for European officials. The prisoner Burkundauzes continued to give satisfaction and there were very few relapses. The system of good conduct marks, which had been in force 3 years, was likewise satisfactory. The duties of managing district jails had been performed with great zeal and efficiency, and the Inspector General considered that the jails throughout the provinces had never before been in such a state of efficiency. Mr. Clark suggested that it was time for the scheme of Civil Surgeons being put in administrative charge of district jails to be put on a permanent footing with some increase to the allowances of the Civil Surgeons, which they were led to expect, should the scheme prove successful. Out of 19,742 prisoners reported on, 1,961 could read and write on admission, and 3,406 could read only. During confinement 3,225 learnt to read, and 1,372 learnt to read and write. The boys in confinement at the Central Prisons were taught English; and those whose terms of imprisonment were long, generally made very fair progress. Every encouragement was given to the prisoners, such as good conduct marks, and certain minor indulgences, as inducements to application and attention to their studies; but among adults the progress was, as a rule, nominal. With a few exceptions the offences committed by prisoners were not of a very serious character and the mass of the prisoners behaved well. The buildings generally were in good repair. The prison dietary was approved of by 24 out of 34 Medical officers in charge of jails.

Remarks by Government.—The reduction in permanent guards was satisfactory, as were the financial results of the manufactory department. It was very satisfactory to find that, while the fatal typhoid fever had been very prevalent during the current year in Gwalior and in the neighbourhood of Agra itself, it had hitherto been entirely excluded from the Jail. The unusual freedom of the

latter from disease of all kind shows the highly successful result of the precautions taken. From the fact that less than one-third of the prisoners lose weight during their incarceration, it might be safely concluded that the present dietary scale was amply sufficient in ordinary circumstances to maintain them in health. If the statement of prisoners previously convicted could be accepted as trustworthy, it would be very satisfactory. Much reliance could not, however, be placed upon this return, as it was the interest of every re-committed prisoner to conceal the fact of his former conviction, and it was only when he happened to be imprisoned for the second time in the same Jail that his denial could be proved to be false. The number of boys under 15 years of age who were sentenced to imprisonment was very large, but it was less than that of 1863 by 133. The Whipping Act had probably caused the diminution; but it is observed that 15 boys were imprisoned for 15 days or less, and 78 for one month or less. The Lieutenant-Governor believed that, in the great majority of these cases, a flogging would have been a much more appropriate punishment. His Honor entirely approved of the establishment of reformatories for juvenile offenders; the provision of funds was a great difficulty. The amount of net profit to Government from jail manufactures was very creditable to jail superintendents. The proposal to place Civil Surgeons permanently in administrative charge of District Jails on increased allowances had already been recommended to the Supreme Government. The progress of education among the prisoners was fairly satisfactory. In the statement of Jail offences the large number of cases, 876, in which the punishment of reduced rations had been resorted to is worthy of notice, especially with reference to the Meerut Jail, where there were no less than 323 cases of this description. His Honor thought, that, except when grain or other food has been stolen by a prisoner, a punishment of this nature should never be inflicted. The large number of cases of punishment in the Meerut Jail, 1,004, nearly one-fourth of the whole number 4,223, was also remarkable, and an explanation was called for on this head. With regard to a suggestion contained in a letter from Mr. Clark His Honor thought that the objections to large convict farms in this country outweighed the advantages which could reasonably be expected from them. Everything would depend upon the qualifications of the Superintendent, and when the right man was found there would be no certainty of retaining him for a long period, and the consequence of sudden removal might be serious loss. Most of the advantages resulting from the present intra-

mural system of confinement would also be lost by the adoption of the present proposal, and there were many other difficulties to contend with ; but the great difficulty there would be in obtaining an efficient and permanent Superintendent seemed a fatal objection. The Lieutenant-Governor fully recognized the beneficial character of agricultural labour, but if anything was attempted in this direction he would rather incline to favor it in connection with a juvenile reformatory.

CRIME IN THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY. 1863.

General Statistics.—14,999 offences were brought to the notice of the 3 Magistrates of Police, implicating 24,094 persons, which exceeded the corresponding numbers for 1862 by 356 and 424 respectively. 15,040 cases, involving 24,152 offenders for trial, remained for disposal at the close of the year. This was an increase in one year of 391 cases and 476 prisoners and was in excess of the result for 1861 by 1,481 cases and 2,505 prisoners. 163 prisoners were convicted and 81 persons were acquitted by the High Court. 15,821 were convicted, fined, imprisoned, flogged, or bound over to be of good behaviour, and 7,884 were acquitted and discharged by the Magistrates. Seven persons were convicted and 9 acquitted by the Court of Petty Sessions, and 187 were remanded. There had been a very large increase in the work of the Magistrates since the appointment of a third Magistrate in 1848. In that year there were only 6,701 cases, in which 10,289 persons were concerned. During the past seven years, the number of cases and prisoners during each of those years had more than doubled in consequence of so many more offences being brought within the grasp of the law, and also perhaps owing to the increase in the population. In 1842 there were 4,862 cases involving 7,596 persons; in 1863 there were 14,999 cases involving 24,094 persons; this shows an increase of 10,137 cases and 16,498 offenders. Mr. Oliver, the acting Senior Magistrate of Police, considered the appointment of 2 more Magistrates a matter of urgent necessity. The number of offences of voluntarily causing hurt in 1863 was 19 against 7 in 1862 and the number of offenders was 37 against 10, being an increase of 12 and 27 respectively; but the number of offenders was very small for so large a city as Bombay. There was an increase of eleven cases and 38 prisoners brought before the Magistrates for perjury and

conspiracy. For these offences three persons were transported for seven years each. Two others were sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and three other persons were sentenced respectively to three years' and two years' rigorous imprisonment. Three cases and seven prisoners were discharged by the High Court, and 8 cases and 31 prisoners by the Magistrates. The other cases were remanded by the Magistrates at the close of the year. 763 cases of being in possession of property supposed to be stolen, involving 913 persons, were reported against 445 involving 601 persons in 1862. There were 47 cases of forgery involving 94 persons against 20 cases and 23 offenders in 1862, 3,080 cases of drunkenness involving 4,706 persons against 2,513 and 3,706 respectively in the previous year, showing an increase of 567 in the number of cases and 996 (or 30 per cent.) in that of offenders. There were 179 cases of breach of the conservancy Act involving 229 persons against 54 and 90 respectively in 1862. The number of cases of ill-treating animals was 649 against 552, and the number of offenders 670 against 583. There was a marked decrease in the number of offences against the person. Of those brought before the Magistrates 1243 were Europeans of whom 6 were females; 1,037 were Indo-Britons and Native Christians of whom 57 were females; 12,974 were male and 1197 female Hindoos; 6,592 were male and 320 were female Mahomedans; 637 were male and 8 were female Parsees. In the number of Europeans brought up, there was an increase of about 10 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and a decrease of more than 10 per cent. in the number of Indo-Britons and Native Christians. There was an increase in 1863 of 42 cases and 47 prisoners, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854. There was an increase of 67 in the number of juvenile offenders. Of 614 of this class of offenders, 3 were committed to the High Court, 5 apprenticed to the David Sassoon Industrial Reformatory Institution, 12 imprisoned, 46 flogged, 265 fined and 283 acquitted. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 2,43,269-13 8, showing a decrease of Rs. 49,695-6-1 as compared with 1862. Rs. 77,344-12-0 was recovered by the Police, showing an increase of Rs. 18,502-15-8 in the property recovered as compared with 1862. The number of deaths from all causes was 19,185 showing an increase of 3,084 over the previous year. 29 fires occurred, destroying property to the amount of Rs. 80,067-8 against 21 fires destroying Rs. 8,621 worth of property in 1862. This shows an increase of 8 in the number of fires and of Rs.

71,446·8 in the amount of property destroyed. In February two houses in the Native Town were destroyed by fire, on which occasion property of the value of Rs. 23,000 is said to have been destroyed, and in April a range of buildings and property of the value of Rs. 12,766 were also destroyed by fire. In December a house containing cocoa-nut and oil of the value of Rs. 20,000, was destroyed from the same cause. The other fires in different parts of the Town and Island were of a comparatively trifling character, and all the fires were said to be accidental.

Resolution of Government.—The increase of forgery was attributable to the fact of the Government currency notes being very easy to alter. The great prevalence of drunkenness is very disgraceful to Bombay. The only cause which could be controlled by Government was that connected with the supply of liquor, and the Governor would consider in the Revenue Department what measures for a proper regulation of the sale of liquor, could be legitimately adopted by Government. The Report was, on the whole, satisfactory. The marked decrease in the number of Parsees and Indo-Briton and Native Christians brought before the Police Courts was very gratifying. The Governor in Council was convinced that during the year 1863 the Police Magistrates were overworked. Each Magistrate had to try on an average nearly 4,900 cases and 7,900 prisoners. The appointment of additional Magistrates was urgently required. The recommendation that two additional Magistrates be appointed seemed to His Excellency in Council to be an extremely moderate one; for even if five Magistrates were appointed, each Magistrate will probably have to dispose of about 3,000 cases a year. The proposal had already been submitted to the Government of India.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN MADRAS.

1864.

THIS Report is submitted by P. P. Hutchins, Esq., Registrar of the High Court. The Whipping Act—VI. of 1864—applicable to theft, extortion, receiving stolen property, and house-breaking, to which may be added, if the offender has been before convicted of the same offence, perjury, forgery, indecent assault, rape, unnatural offences, or false accusation of such offences, and robbery, was introduced during the year. The Madras Government selected in the case of adults the cat-o-nine

tails, and for juvenile offenders a light rattan. An important measure was the abolition, by Act XI. of 1864, of the Hindu and Mahomedan Law officers attached to the High Court. The jurisdiction of the new Civil and Session Court at Vizagapatam was extended, so as to embrace the whole of the district below the Ghauts. The Court formerly at Chicacole was removed to Berhampore. In Negapatam the Courts of the Civil and Session Judge and Principal Sudder Ameen were permanently stationed at Tranquebar, and the Zillah was designated the Zillah of Tranquebar. By the passing of (Madras) Act IV. of 1863, jurisdiction over suits of the nature of Small Causes for sums not exceeding 50 Rupees was vested in District Moonsiffs, and several changes in the jurisdiction territorially of the Small Cause Courts followed. Owing to the same Act the Courts of five District Moonsiffs were abolished during the year, from the great reduction of the work on their files. The immense accumulation of old judicial records, attracted attention. Under the orders previously in force, almost all records, Criminal and Civil, including exhibits and depositions, had to be preserved for 20 years; a few only were allowed to be destroyed after 10 years. With the exception of the Calendars of Criminal trials, the judgments and decrees in civil suits, and any papers which the Judge may think proper specially to preserve, all records will henceforth be destroyed on the expiration of three years from the final decision. Under Section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Governor in Council gave the full powers of a Magistrate to Joint Magistrates, Head Assistant Magistrates, Acting Head Assistant Magistrates while in charge of the office and Assistant Magistrates, who have passed the Assistants Examination by the 2nd Standard; the powers of a 1st class Subordinate Magistrate to Assistant Magistrates, who have passed the Assistants Examination by the 1st Standard and Deputy Magistrates; and the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class to Assistant Magistrates, who have not passed the Assistants Examination by the 1st Standard and Taluq Magistrates (*i. e.* Tahsildars,) Sub-Magistrates.

Statistics.—At the close of the year 1863, 90,136 original suits remained undecided, and 1,59,401 were instituted in 1864, making a total of 2,49,537 or 37,368 less than the number before the Courts in the previous year, although in the number of suits instituted there was an increase of 1621, as compared with 1863. These 2,49,537 suits came before the different Courts in this proportion :—

Punchayets	...	...	...	395
Village Moonsiffs	...	...	...	52,684
District Moonsiffs in their ordinary jurisdiction	...	...	...	1,05,882
District Moonsiffs under Madras Act IV. of 1863	...	...	...	74,245
Principal Sudder Ameens in their ordinary jurisdiction	...	...	...	2,354
Principal Sudder Ameens under Act IV. of 1863	...	...	...	1,479
Assistant Agents	...	...	...	35
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	8,957
Civil Judges and Agents in their ordinary jurisdiction	...	...	...	3,176
Civil Judges and Agents under Act IV. of 1863	...	...	...	330

Of the total number, 1,87,896, or 75 per cent., were disposed of, leaving 61,641 undecided at the close of the year. The judicatories by whom the above 1,87,896 suits were disposed of are shown in the following table:—

	Ordinary Suits.	Small Causes.	Total.
Punchayets	324	.....	324
Village Moonsiffs	40,799	.....	40,799
District Moonsiffs	64,156	68,900	1,33,065
Principal Sudder Ameens	1,160	1,308	2,468
Assistant Agents	30	.....	30
Civil Judges and Agents	2,608	316	2,924
Judges of the Small Cause Courts...	.....	8,286	8,286
Total	1,09,077	78,819	1,87,896

Of the ordinary suits disposed of by the several Courts, 36,791, or 34 per cent., were decided on the merits in favour of plaintiffs, and 11,309 or 10 per cent. in favour of defendants; 14,901 were dismissed for default; 31,380 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 14,696 were disposed of in other ways. Of the Small Causes disposed of by District Moonsiffs, &c., under Act IV. of 1863, 33,206 or 47 per cent. were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and 9,249, or 13 per cent. for defendants; 6,041 were dismissed for default, 19,324 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 2,713 were otherwise disposed of. Of those disposed of by Courts of Small Causes, under Act XLII. of 1860, 4,967 or 60 per cent. were decreed on the merits for plaintiffs, and 573 or 7 per cent. for defendants; 539 were dismissed for default, and

2,207 were adjusted or withdrawn. The average duration on the files of the suits disposed of by the lower Courts was:—

	Ordinary Suits.			Small Causes.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
District Moonsiffs	0	8	9	0	2	8
Principal Sudder Ameens	0	9	9	0	0	23
Assistant Agents	0	0	23	0	0	0
Civil Judges	1	1	17	0	1	6
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	0	0	0	0	0	23

The suits newly instituted during the year are thus classified:—

For rent and revenue derivable from land	3,420
Lands	12,111
Real property, such as houses, &c.	4,484
Debts and wages	1,27,579
Caste, religion, &c.	420
Indigo, sugar, &c.	1,757

The aggregate value of the property at stake in the original suits pending at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,27,77,335.

Appeals.—In the course of the year 14,786 appeals came before the Courts subordinate to the High Court, inclusive of those pending at the close of 1863. Of these, 9,163 were disposed of, leaving 3,912, of the value of Rs. 13,61,234, undetermined at the close of the year. 1,711 or 18 per cent. were decreed on the merits in favor of Appellants, and 3,214 or 35 per cent. for respondents; 192 were remanded to the Lower Courts, 243 were dismissed for default, 247 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 3,556 were disposed of in other ways. The average duration of appeals was 1 year 1 month and 6 days before the Civil Judges, and 10 months and 7 days before the Principal Sudder Ameens. In addition to the original and appeal suits shewn above, 78,604 applications for execution of decrees, and 1,57,480 petitions of a miscellaneous character were disposed of by the Lower Courts, leaving a balance of 19,049 of the former, and 4,053 of the latter.

High Court, Original Side.—Besides 76 suits that were pending in the original side of the High Court on the 31st December 1863, 368 were instituted. Of these, 161 were disposed of on merits at the settlement of issues, and 57 on final disposal; 23

were dismissed for default, and 10 were withdrawn, with leave to bring fresh suits, and 95 absolutely. There were also during the year 16 cases disposed of out of those remaining on the file of the late Supreme Court, besides interlocutory proceedings; thus leaving 98 suits pending under the Procedure Code on the 31st December 1864, in addition to suits and plea side actions remaining from the late Supreme Court, not yet ripe for hearing on trial.

Appellate Side.—Before the High Court in its Appellate jurisdiction, there were pending at the close of 1863, 63 regular and 252 special appeals, to which 83 regular and 487 special appeals were added in 1864, making a total of 146 regular and 739 special appeals pending and instituted. In the number newly filed, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 7 regular, and a decrease of 39 special appeals. 98 regular and 583 special appeals were disposed of, and at the close of the year, there remained on the file only 48 regular and 156 special appeals. The number in which the decided appeals were disposed of is shewn below:—

	Regular.	Special.
Decrees confirmed... ..	68	498
„ amended	7	9
„ reversed	10	31
Suits remanded	4	8
Appeals dismissed for default	5	30
„ adjusted or withdrawn	2	5
„ otherwise disposed of	2	2

The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 6 months and 10 days, and the total value of those depending at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 15,19,437. Of 336 civil petitions brought before the Court, 291 were disposed of. In 223 of these the orders were confirmed, in 29 reversed, and in 2 modified, 1 was remanded and 36 were otherwise disposed of. 26 references were made for the judgment of the High Court on disputed points of law (Section 13, Act XLII. of 1860, and Section 28, Act XXIII. of 1861,) and 23 of these were disposed of within the year. The High Court also disposed of 159 of the 168 criminal petitions brought before them. Of these 123 were dismissed after hearing without perusal of record, in 9 the orders or sentences of Lower Courts were confirmed after perusal of record, in 4 the orders were amended, in 4 they were mitigated without perusal of record, and in 19 they were reversed after perusal of record.

THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

CANAL CLEARANCES IN THE HYDRABAD
COLLECTORATE OF SINDH.

1857-58.

Bombay Records, No. L.—New Series.

THIS report is drawn up by Mr. J. Beatty, C. E., B. A., Executive Engineer Canal Department. On 31st December 1858, H. B. E. Frere, Esq., Commissioner in Sindh, forwarded it to Lord Elphinstone, with the remark that it is of great interest and value, and with the map will be of much permanent utility as a record.

The sanctioned permanent establishment consisted of 1 assistant collector, 5 canal surveyors, 4 apprentices, 5 suzawalkars, 1 writer, 4 moonshees and 6 tindals. An extra temporary establishment was entertained in the cold weather. The canal surveyors proceeded to their respective districts about 1st November, and those who were competent were employed in levelling and surveying during the first 3 or 4 months of each season. There was, however, a great want of experienced men. The suzawalkars, during the early portion of the season, are employed in fixing the takee pegs along the beds of the canals. As soon as the clearances commence, the canal surveyors and suzawalkars are obliged to superintend the laying out of a proper uniform breadth along the bed of each canal, and also to mark out the upper lines on the banks of those canals which require to be sloped. It is the duty of each surveyor to measure

as many of the main canals himself as he can, the suzawalkars measuring the minor ones, and each is responsible for the whole of the measurements in his district. At the end of every week each surveyor forwarded a digest and progress report to Mr. Beatty who forwarded it to the collector and finally recorded it in his office. The canal surveyors are also bound to superintend all works connected with canal clearances; to attend to all directions of Deputy Collectors, as are the members of the native establishment. All irrigational works under this department were performed by contracts issued by the Deputy Collectors, to whom the contractors were responsible. The kardars were not permitted to measure or check measurements; nor were they allowed to appoint any of the native establishment, though they were often called on to recommend men. They assisted the Deputy Collectors in procuring contractors, and drawing up the requisite documents. They were required to see that each contractor kept a sufficient number of men employed to ensure the work he might be engaged on being completed before the rise of the inundation, and report any deficiency in this respect. They made all payments on the measurements made or checked by the canal surveyors. At the commencement of the season Mr. Beatty had 4 canal surveyors. Mr. Barrey surveyed the latter portion of the Gaja and a longitudinal section of the Shahwah Muggrubi, a length of 19·41 miles. Mr. Dowman resigned his appointment in May, from illness. Mr. Barrett surveyed the Gullowah and 2 of its branches, and also made a longitudinal section of a portion of the Gulloo. The amount of work done was highly satisfactory and greatly exceeded that of 1856-57. The canal diggers had much improved as workmen. There had been a great rise in the price of labour during the previous four years but it was still very low, the highest rate being Rs. 1·9 per thousand cubic feet. The charge for superintendence was very moderate—only 14·09 against 16·79 the previous year on the entire outlay. The total number of canals which had been cleared was 342 out of 419 on the Government list, and the number of miles cleared, 1,220 out of 2,913.

The principal works executed in connection with canal clearances were, the new mouth (nearly two miles in length), which was cut to the Dadwah; the improvements at the mouth of the Phoolalee; and the thorough clearance of the Meerwah and Gharree which was commenced, but not half completed. This work extended over a distance of about forty miles; and, although it was found impossible to complete the work in one season, considerable success resulted from what was done. The whole of the cul-

tivation on the Meerwah itself, which is most valuable rice, was saved from total destruction ; for had the escape into the Gharree not been opened, not a blade would have escaped being swamped. The water in the Gharree reached land that had been dry for a century. An extensive work was completed on the Surfrag wāh, with a view to the restoration of this canal. Mr. Beatty prepared a new map of the canals showing each one with its respective branches in regular order, which no previous map had done. Canal clearances are the most immediately remunerative public works we have. The revenue of lands watered by canals was Rs. 9,96,926-7, the total canal expenditure, exclusive of the charges for superintendence was Rs. 2,68,941-13-10 and the cost for superintendence was Rs. 37,896-6-1. The department began to work in 1854-55. The third season from the existence of the department, the revenue was marked by an increase of Rs. 1,75,000 and although the canal expenditure had also increased, while, during the first season, the revenue exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 8,30,000, in the third season it exceeded it by Rs. 8,70,000 giving a clear increase of very nearly Rs. 44,000.

THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

1864-65.

THIS Report is submitted to the Bengal Government by the four Judges, Messrs. C. Boulnois, N. H. Thomson, Huruchunder Ghose, and E. DaCosta.

The aggregate number of cases instituted in the Court during the year was 35,948 shewing an increase of 1,068 cases over that of the previous year. The average number of cases for each day was 137. The receipts were Rs. 2,17,475-13-5, while the cost of the establishment, including house rent, was Rs. 1,36,549-6, leaving a balance to the credit of Government of Rs. 80,926-7-5. Of the suits instituted 35,879 were set down for hearing, 6,189 were tried *ex parte*, 9,137 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, 4,941 dismissed or nonsuited, 15,612 compromised or struck off for non-attendance of the parties, and 153 remained undecided. The number of cases instituted under Act XXVI. of 1864 for amounts exceeding Rs. 500 from the 14th of April 1864, on which day that Act came into operation, was 562. The fees received on such cases were Rs.

44,756-1-9. The Lieutenant Governor considers the Report to be highly satisfactory. A portion of the saving is to be applied in liquidation of the sum still standing at the debit of the Court on account of excess expenditure over income from the year 1850-51 to the year 1856-57. The balance will be formed into a General Fund under Section 19 of Act IX. of 1850.

	1st Year 1850-51.	14th Year 1863-64.	15th Year. 1864-65.
Number of Cases instituted ...			
{ English ...	4407	6408	6820
{ Native ...	16916	28472	29128
{ Total ...	21323	34880	35948
Amount litigated	4,47,391 0 0	12,10,923 6 11	17,68,551 4 7
Commission and Fees paid into Court on institution of Suits	59,531 14 6	1,64,503 15 9	2,17,400 0 6
{ Net Amount of Commission and Fees credited to Government on Suits ...	57,452 13 6	1,63,728 2 0	2,12,255 13 9
{ Ditto on Distresses for Rent	1,510 7 0	1,274 12 0	1,269 8 0
{ Amount credited to Government on account of Fines	651 6 6	102 7 0	345 12 6
{ Ditto on account of unclaimed monies belonging to Suitors and Landlords	0 0 0	3,106 1 6	3,517 1 2
{ Ditto on account of savings from Salaries, sale of old Furniture, Records, &c.	207 6 0	192 5 3	87 10 0
{ Net total amount credited to Government in the Cash Accounts	59,822 1 0	1,68,463 11 9	2,17,475 10 5
Amount paid into Court under Decrees	2,16,313 0 0	2,57,248 7 6	3,48,294 2 5
Amount paid out of Court on account of Decrees	2,43,604 0 0	2,56,034 7 5	3,43,264 14 0
Number of days on which the Court was open	258	267	261
Average number of Cases instituted daily	82.6	130.6	137.7
Cases under Rupees 10 ...	12791	19834	10501
Ditto ditto 20 ...	3363	6199	5724
Ditto ditto 50 ...	2122	3304	3578
Ditto ditto 100 ...	792	2630	2882
Ditto ditto 200 ...	480	1205	1471
Ditto ditto 300 ...	186	765	807
Ditto ditto 400 ...	86	465	414
Ditto ditto 500 ...	67	368	256
Ditto ditto 600 ...	0	6	161
Ditto ditto 700 ...	0	2	121
Ditto ditto 800 ...	0	2	90
Ditto ditto 900 ...	0	3	70
Ditto ditto 1,000 ...	0	3	104
Number of Summonses issued	51859	44789	46597
Ditto Second Summonses	0	1425	1217
Ditto Subpoenas	18952	21857	31812
Ditto Attachments	0	153	74
Ditto Writs of Execution	3918	9178	9403
Ditto Bench Warrants	0	17	25
Ditto Copies of Judgments	167	370	368
Ditto Commitments	448	520	573
Warrants to sue and defend filed	2170	5950	6109
Judgments for Plaintiffs	8339	14,88	15326
Judgments for Defendants	688	2182	2023
Non-suits	4172	2863	2918
Struck out and compromised	6655	15129	15612
Undecided	333	169	153
Amount of half costs returned in Cases compromised	10,533 5 6	24,071 3 9	30,194 10 0

THE PESHAWUR DISTRICT.

1862.

THIS Report on the Peshawur district was written by the late Major James, the Commissioner, in four parts. The three first parts, historical, descriptive and settlement, were published in 1865, being complete in themselves. Part IV. on military and political affairs, with a detailed narrative of the Border, is to be submitted separately to the Punjab Government.

Physical Description.—The Peshawur district, the most northerly of British Trans-Indus territory, is bounded to the North and North-East by the hills which separate it from Swat and Bonair, two of the numerous vallies formed by the lower ridges and spurs running parallel to the higher range of the Hindoo Koosh. To the North-West it reaches the hilly tract which extends on either side of the Cabool river, and seems to connect the ranges of the Hindoo Koosh and Soliman by a network of mountains of inferior height. A spur from the Soliman range, which runs from Soofaid Koh to the Indus, the western portion of which is commonly denominated the Khyber, and the eastern the Khuttuk mountains, forms its boundary to the South-West and South : the latter portion separating it from the Kohat district. The plain is thus encircled by mountains with the exception of a small portion to the South-East, where it is open to the Indus, which forms its boundary there, and divides it from the opposite plain of Chuch in the Rawul Pindee district. The upper portion of this boundary, from the Indus in the East to Jumrood in the West, forms a semi-circle ; but from that point the lower portion, taking a curve in the South-West, runs up in a straight line to the Indus at Attock. The district contains an area of 2,400 square miles, and is divided through its whole extent by the Cabool river, which enters the plain at Michni, and falls into the Indus immediately above Attock : it is joined midway at Nisuttah by the Swat river from the North-West, which enters the plain at Abozai ; and at nearly the same point by the Bara river from the South-West, which enters the plain near Shekhan. The Cabool river divides itself into three branches near Michni. The most northerly or Adezai branch falls into the Swat river near Charsudda ; the central or Nagooman branch is the main stream ; and the southern, or Shah Alum, re-unites with the Cabool river a little above its junction with the Swat at Nisuttah. The Bara is at most

seasons of the year a diminutive stream fed by the drainage of the Tecrah hills, and by springs in the neighbourhood of the fort of that name. Many of the Sikh Sirdars caused supplies of this water to be brought to them daily to Peshawur in sealed vessels. This stream gives its name to the celebrated Bara rice, which is grown in some of the villages on its banks. The Sikhs required the whole crop to be brought to Peshawur, where the best portion was reserved for seed, the next best was sent to Runjeet Singh at Lahore, and the remainder left to the Zemindars. No such care being now taken to preserve a good supply of seed, the quality of the rice has deteriorated, though still held in high estimation. The Bara is probably the river alluded to by Baber in his Memoirs. Since his time the physical features of the country have undergone great changes. All the ferries are crossed by flat-bottomed boats. The boatmen form a kind of guild, and possess hereditary rights at their several ferries. Not only the boatmen, but most of the residents in villages adjacent to any of the rivers, are skilled in crossing the streams at any season upon a "Shinaz," or inflated skin. The practice is useful both to individuals and the public, but as many robbers adopt the same, it has been found necessary to check the custom by requiring licenses to be taken out for the purpose.

Disastrous effects sometimes result from the stoppage of the Indus, many hundred miles from Attock, by the fall of glaciers or landslips; the accumulated waters finally burst the barrier, and, rushing down with terrific violence, spread themselves over the plains of Eusufzai and Chuch. In 1841 a stoppage of this kind occurred; the flood took place at night, and it is estimated that between 5 and 6,000 lives were lost. In both the Indus (above Attock) and the Cabool rivers, auriferous deposits are found, though not extensively. Some of the boatmen, during the cold weather, work as gold washers in parties of from 5 to 7, and collect on an average from 2 to 2½ tolas each in the season, the gold selling at Peshawur at 15 per tola: this would yield them about 2 annas per diem whilst actually employed. Between the Indus and the Swat rivers the frontier is irregular, the spurs forming numerous smaller vallies, with others running up on both sides, and hemmed in by high precipices, in which secure nooks are located many of the villages of the occupying clans. The Tarturra peak, over the entrance to the Khyber Pass, rises to a height of 6,000 feet, and from its summit may be obtained a view of that defile, and a large portion of the Ningrehar valley. The country between Peshawur and Jumrood is stony, whilst to the

South of those places it is undulating, the spaces between the ridges being cut up by drains from the hills, forming in parts deep ravines. The cantonment of Peshawur is built upon one of the ridges, and was consequently surrounded by such broken ground, until filled in with much labour. The view, from any of the rising grounds about Peshawur, of the cultivated plain around, rich with fields of corn and studded with villages and groves, with the clear, bold outline of the mountains, surmounted by the snowy peaks of the Hindoo Koosh and Sofaid Koh, cannot fail to charm, whilst the glens of Eusufzai, the slopes of the Khuttuck range, and the banks of the Swat and Bara rivers, abound with spots of rich and varied beauty.

History.—The name of Peshawur is a comparatively modern corruption; all authorities down to the end of the 16th century call it "Purshawur," translated by a local historian as "full of turbulence." Major James thinks the name is simply "the seat of Purrus," or Porus, the name of a king or family of kings: and that similarly "Lahawur" was the seat of Leh or Lah. We may infer that Purshawur was the most ancient name of the district of which the chief place was Begram, upon, or near the ruins of which, at a subsequent period, the new city was erected and called by its present name. The first authentic record of the tribes is in the time of Mahmood. Six centuries before Christ they repulsed a Persian Army sent to demand the tribute formerly conceded by the Princes of Hindoostan, but withheld by Sinkol, then Emperor of the country. In the 5th century B. C. they prevented a Rajpoot sovereign of Hindostan from establishing himself on the Indus, whose name was Keda Rajah, contemporary with Hystaspes, father of Darius. Again they opposed Alexander the Great in his advance against Porus. Buddhism was introduced into the district by Asoka. One of his rock edicts is still standing in the vicinity of Sher Gurh in Eusufzai, though its characters are now scarcely to be traced after a lapse of more than 2,000 years. Now the Englishman and the Afghan gaze together on this strange vestige of bye-gone times, upon which, in mystic characters, the names of Alexander's successors were inscribed as his contemporaries by an Indian king! Shortly afterwards, in 241 B. C., a great propagandist of that faith, Majjhautiko, was deputed to Peshawur, where he ordained many priests. About B. C. 165, when Pushpamitra was induced by the Brahmins to persecute the Buddhists, the Greeks re-appeared on the Indus under Menander, king of Bactria, whose successor Eucratidas, B. C. 148, annexed to his kingdom the vallies of Cabool and Peshawur.

wur, with a part of the Punjab and Sindh. Half a century later (B. C. 80) Khorasan, Afghanistan, Sindh and the Punjab were united under a king of the Sakas, or Sacæ Scythians. Other tribes of this nation followed, but Indian princes of Lahore and Delhi re-conquered their Trans-Indus possessions of Cabool, Peshawur, &c., which they retained till about the end of the 7th century of our era. Fa Hian visited the countries of Swat, Hazara, Peshawur and the Punjab in A. D. 600, when Budhism was still the dominant religion.

During the early conquests of the Mussulmans Peshawur was quiet and was occupied by tribes connected with India. We read of them as the tribe of "Sehat" going to the assistance of Khoman of Chittore in the beginning of the 9th century, on which occasion Peshawur is noticed with Lahore and Kangra as forming a principedom under Anunga, Chief of Delhi. The Affghans first appear in the southern hills of Peshawur at the time of the Arab invasion of Khorasan. From the time of Sebaktagin, Peshawur became the scene of fierce contests; the plain of the district, and the hilly country to the North was still Indian, whilst the Pathans about the Khyber were on friendly terms with the princes of Lahore. In 978 the Rajah of that place, Jaipal, son of Hispal, of the Brahmin race, advanced from Peshawur with a large force to assail Sebaktagin, who opposed and routed him at Looghman, pursuing his army to the Indus, and inflicting great loss. The conqueror took possession of the country up to the river, and left Aboo Alee, with 10,000 horse, as Governor of Peshawur. The Pathans at this time made an alliance with him, and furnished soldiers to his army. Sebaktagin dying in 997 was succeeded as Governor of Khorasan by his son Mahood, who, throwing off all dependence on the Samani princes, assumed the title of Sooltan in 999. His first great battle with Jaipal was fought on the Mehra between Naoshera and the Indus in the year 1001. On this occasion Mahmood punished the Pathans who had sided with the enemy, and as they were now converted entirely to the Mahomedan faith, we find them ever afterwards true to their new allegiance, and joining the Sooltan in all his wars against the infidels. In his invasions of 1017 and 1023 Mahmood made Peshawur the place of assembly for his armies, of which the Pathans then formed the main portion, and whose Chiefs he invariably treated with honor, encouraging the tribe to settle in the Khyber hills to serve as a barrier between his country and that of a powerful enemy. The Afreedees were the tribe to whom the Indians had made the cession

of these hills at the close of the 7th century, and at the period at which we have now arrived they were being occupied by the ancestors of the Bungushes, Orukzais, Khyberries, and Shinwaries now possessing them. During the following century Peshawur continued a province of Ghuzni under the numerous successors of Mahmood, and, under the latter princes of that line, acquired greater importance, becoming as it were the centre of their dominions, which then extended to Lahore. Timoor's invasion of India, in December 1398, did not disturb Peshawur or the tribes about it, as he marched from Cabool to Bunnoo where he crossed the Indus. During the greater part of the 15th century, the Pathans North of the Cabool river remained unmolested in their new possessions, to which they had added Bonair and Chumlah. They did not offer even a nominal allegiance to any foreign power.

In 1519, fifteen years after his conquest of Cabul, Baber subdued the Affghans of Peshawur. When Humayun fled to Sindh he left the territories of India and the Punjab in the hands of the Affghans under Shir Shah. The house of Timoor would not probably have succeeded in again wresting the empire from Shir Shah's successors, but for the jealousy with which the Affghans regarded the advancement of any individual of their nation, and the strong notions they cherished of independence and equality. They were chastised in 1552 by Humayun for assisting his brother Kamran. By 1553 the last immigration of Affghans into the district ceased. In 1587 they submitted to Akbar, after troubles caused by the Roshunea sect. Up to 1675, when Aurungzebe was compelled to agree to terms which left the Pathans almost independent, and to withdraw his forces to India, they rose from time to time against the Mogul Governors. This period is distinguished in Pathan annals by the verses and deeds of the renowned Khooshal Khan, the Khuttuk Chief, at once a warrior, poet and patriot: himself the most polished member of the most polished tribe of his nation. He has left a history and some poems of considerable merit, which he indited during the wars with the Moguls to excite the patriotism of his countrymen. In 1738 Nadir Shah extorted from Mahomed Shah a treaty by which all the Trans-Indus countries were ceded to him. The road through the Khyber had been closed against Nadir Shah by the Afreedies and Shinwarees, but an Orukzai Mullik led his army by Teerah to Peshawur. Peshawur was thus again transferred from the Eastern to the Western empire. The death of Nadir, in 1747, was followed by the establishment, at Kandahar, of the

Dooranee dynasty in the person of Ahmed Shah in whose reign the plains of Peshawur were brought under more complete control than before Timoor Shah succeeded his father in 1773, but proved himself a voluptuous and indolent prince. He resided a great deal in Peshawur, where he kept up his court with much pomp and ceremony, attracting to it a large concourse of nobles and adventurers from the surrounding countries. His death in 1793 introduces us to the varying fortunes of his sons and those of Dost Mahomed. In 1809 Shah Soojah received Mr. Elphinstone at Peshawur. In the contests between the Suddozye and Barukzye families, and among the members of the latter, the tribes of Peshawur gave their aid to the highest bidder. In 1823 the Sikhs defeated Azeem Khan and the Barukzyes at Naoshera. In 1824 Saiud Ahmud Shah of Bareilly, travelling by Shikarpore and Cabool, arrived amongst the Eusufzai, giving out that he was divinely commissioned to wage a war of extirpation against the infidel Sikhs and Chinese. Defeated by Runjeet Singh he took up his residence with Futteh Khan of Panjar, and commenced a series of exploits, which eventually placed in his hands the whole power of Eusufzai and the neighbouring hills. After four years' ascendancy he had to flee to Pukli where he was slain in battle in 1830 by Sher Singh. Several adventurers, who followed in his steps, were Wahabis. The district of Peshawur continued to be ravaged by both Sikhs and Dooranees till in 1835 Runjeet Singh defeated Dost Mahomed. Hurree Singh, Tej Singh and General Avitabile successively administered the district for the Sikhs. During the last years of their rule the demand on account of land revenue was Rs. 9,96,944, subject to a deduction of 2,89,767, leaving a balance paid to Government of Rs. 7,07,177. When our army was at Cabool, Colonel Mackeson was occupied in endeavouring to maintain friendly relations with the hill tribes, whom it was thought prudent to conciliate. These negotiations were conducted with lavish expenditure on the one side, and invariable faithlessness on the other. Upon the return of the army from Cabool, our immediate connection with Peshawur ceased, and General Avitabile shortly afterwards was relieved. Tej Singh retained the Government for nearly 4 years; he was succeeded by Sher Singh, and after the Sutlej campaign, by Golab Singh on the part of the Durbar, accompanied by Colonel G. Lawrence as Assistant to the Resident at Lahore. Major James does not dwell upon the eventful period of 1848-49, or trace the spread to Peshawur of that rebellion which followed close upon the murders at Mooltan, or the temporary re-appearance upon

the scene of the Amir of Cabool, who awaited on the Indus the fate of the Sikh army at Goqjerat. His broken ranks flying from that field, announced to him the fallacy of his hopes, and he hastily retreated: the defiles of the Khyber closing upon the Dorianee host firmer than ever. The district of Peshawur then became an integral portion of British India.

The Pathans of Peshawur.—The whole Pathan nation derives its descent in three direct lines from Kees, which are called after his three sons, "Surbunnai," "Buttunnai" and "Ghoor-ghooshtai;" from the first of which sprung a fourth principal division, named "Kurbanai," or "Kurrarai," the descendants of a foundling adopted by a man of the Oormur clan of Surbunnai. The Dilazaks, Orukzai, Khuttuks and Afreedies are of the Kurrarai branch, and the Khuleels, Daodzai, Momunds, Mahomedzai and Kukhai (from which latter have sprung all the Eusufzai and Mundun tribes of Swat, Bonair and the Peshawur plain) are of the Surbunnai branch. Beginning from the South-East corner of the district there are the *Khuttuks* who occupy the eastern extremity of the mountain range, extending from the Soofaid Koh to the Indus, for 25 miles. They are a most favourable specimen of Pathans, and alone can lay claim to faithfulness. They are active traders. They form the principal carriers of salt to the countries North of Peshawur and all Affghanistan. They are divided into the Khan Khail, which includes all the relatives of the Chiefs; the Fakeer Khail; and the Kaka Khail. From the termination of the Khuttuk country to the West we come to the *Afreedies*, a name which is commonly assigned to all the tribes between the Khuttuk hills and the Cabool river. They are the wildest and most uncontrollable tribes of eastern Affghanistan, a character which applies to all the descendants of "Kurlanee," or "Kurrarai," with the solitary exception of the Khuttuks. Located in a wild and rugged mass of mountains, not capable of cultivation, and commanding all the passes leading from the East, they have been driven, from their earliest settlement, to seek a subsistence by plunder. They acknowledge a head in the person of their hereditary chiefs, they cling, more closely than other portions of the Pathan nation, to the democratic institutions they have received from their forefathers. The men of a "kundee," or section of a village, send their representatives to a council of the whole village, and these again to that of the "khail," or division, whose appointed chiefs finally assemble as the representative council of the "Ooloos," or tribe. These representatives are indifferently styled the "Mishranoo," or "Elders," and

“Speenzyreeoo,” or “Grey-beards.” Major James found it useful to detach agents into the hills, when any matter of importance was under debate, so as to know more certainly the feeling of the tribe, and the arguments employed amongst themselves in bringing forward conflicting interests, which rendered the final conference with him more intelligible, and the result more likely to be permanent. When once a jeerga has finally determined upon the course to be pursued, implicit compliance is incumbent upon the “Ooloos” under heavy penalties, and the power then devolves upon the Mulliks of enforcing those penalties upon any recusant. Dear to the Afreedies is their code of honour, or Pukhtoonwalce, the rules prescribed by which are their sole guide in all matters connected with the rude government which keeps their wild society together; a code which teaches that an unavenged injury is their deepest shame, a blade well steeped in blood their proudest badge. Most of the tribes set apart one of their families as the hereditary preservers of their local customs, styled the “Serishtah,” which is distinct from the family in which the “Mullikee” or Chiefship is vested. More blood is shed by the Afreedies in the pursuit of hereditary revenge, than in the open affrays of villages and tribes. Many of their customs are those described in the Old Testament.

To the West in the country of Teerah are the *Orukzai*, a large tribe numbering 30,000 men. They have little to do with Peshawur, and have in later years lost much of the influence they once possessed over all the neighbouring tribes. Some of the Orukzai clans are popularly denominated “Sheeahs”—the solitary instance of the adoption of those tenets amongst Pathans. The hills North of the Bara river form a district called Kajooree, the occupation of which is shared by the Mullik Deen Khail, the Kumbar Khail, the Sipahs, and the Kummurai. These also are all migratory, descending to Kajooree only in the winter, and living like the Aka Khail in caves. They own a kind of allegiance to the Amir of Cabul, from whom they receive an annual allowance. In no instance are the wild and lawless habits of the Afreedie race so fully illustrated as in the “Zakha Khail.” Every male child is consecrated, as it were, at his birth to crime: a hole is dug in the wall similar to those made by burglars, and the infant is passed backwards and forwards through it with the words “Ghal shah, ghal shah, ghal shah”—“Be a thief, be a thief, be a thief!” They are the principal enactors of the daring crimes formerly perpetrated in the Peshawur cantonments. The Kookee Khail is a large tribe

numbering 5,900 men. A blockade was enforced against them on the occasion of the murder of Lieutenant Hand in January 1857 by men of this tribe near Jumrood; and, notwithstanding the troublous times which followed, they submitted to the payment of a fine of Rs. 3,000, a sum nearly equal to the amount of their annual Cabool allowance. The allowances received from Cabool by the tribes in the vicinity of the Khyber amount to Rs. 22,900 a year. In the time of the Emperors the allowance was Rs. 1,25,000; it was afterwards discontinued, and the present grants were adopted by Dost Mahomed Khan. The Chiefs usually attend at Jelalabad to receive the allowances, but it is not all paid in cash, villages being assigned in lieu of a portion of it. But besides these allowances, certain authorized tolls are levied in the Khyber Pass by the tribes, and in times of peace they generally suffice to ensure a safe conduct. The Khyber Pass properly so called extends from Kuddum, a cave village four miles South-West of Jumrood to near Dakka, a place on the Cabool river opposite Lalpoora, being a distance of 2½ miles. The road is chiefly the bed of a torrent, at times dry, but filled after rain: at first it is flat and covered with loose stones and gravel; but further on it becomes narrower, steep, and very winding. There is another mouth to the Pass called the Shadee Begyaree, lying West of Jumrood: it is eight miles in length and joins the other road at Alee Musjid. It is not so good as the one to the South-West (called the Jubbageir road), but it is practicable for laden animals and guns. Every Afreedie tribe, sub-division and family has its factions locally styled "Goondees," which form a perfect system of partizanship throughout the nation. The state of parties is a necessary study for all officers on the frontier. The most general of these factions is that of "Samil" and "Garai." Tradition assigns its origin to two leaders of the Hindoo race, who, in a contest for power, enlisted the services of the Afghan tribes between them: the division then effected continuing to the present day.

The *Momunds* have the hills which border upon our territory from the Cabool to the Swat river. They number about 17,000 men, and are divided into six clans, of these the "Turukzai" is the chief, as containing the hereditary Khanship: the Michni and Pindialee divisions are also of this clan, which is, therefore, the most frequently brought into contact with us. The *Momunds* are more civilized than the Afreedies, and not so addicted to plunder as a rule, but difficult to deal with on account of their excessive haughtiness and pride. Adjoining the country of the *Momunds* to the North West is situated the dis-

trict of Koonur once important as the seat of some Saiud Kings, who were independent at the close of the last century. North East of the Momunds, lying between their territories and Swat, is the district of *Bajour*, the southern portion of which approaches, but does not border on, the Peshawur district. It is inhabited by the Turkanee tribe of Pathans. These are all the tribes in the vicinity of the Peshawur district to the West of the Swat river. The low range of hills bordering the district eastward of that stream, as far as the Ranezai valley, is occupied by a portion of the *Othman Khail*. This tribe is divided into two chief clans, the "Oomur Khail," and the "Assoo Khail." From the Othman Khail to the Indus our border, is a series of irregular valleys, formed by spurs from the higher mountains: these are all within our territories, except the most northerly one of *Ranezai*, to the North East of the district, which is independent. The Ranezai are a branch of the Eusufzai tribe which settled in Swat and Bonair, and in common with their brethren, own a self-imposed allegiance to the Saiud King they have set up. Separated from our territories by the Ranezai valley, and the rugged range of the Aylum mountains, the valley of *Swat* stretches far up to the North East, parallel with that of *Bajour* to the West. It is watered throughout by the river of that name, and it possesses a rich and fertile soil. Abdool Ghufoor, an Akhoond of high repute, led the Pathans to accept Saiud Akbar Shah, of Sitanah, as King of Swat, and to pay tithes for the maintenance of his power and dignity. On the death of the Wahabee Saiud Ahmed, Moulvees Inayut Alee and Walayut Alee headed the party, and on the pretext of going to Mecca, went to Attock, whence they suddenly moved up the right bank of the river, and took up their residence at Sitanah, which thenceforward became the head-quarters of the Hinduostanee fanatics. Akbar Shah died in 1857 and has had no successor. To the South the next district, which adjoins our territory, is that of *Bonair*, a valley stretching from the Aghun mountains to the Indus. South-East of Bonair is the small valley of *Chumla* occupied by a mixture of all the Mundun clans, of whom three-fourths are of the Amazai. In the hills South of Chumla are the *Khodo Khail* of *Punjtär* a branch of the Dorozai clan of Mundun, settled in our districts upon the Indus. Their Chief is Mokurrah Khan of Punjtär, whose father, Futteh Khan, was the main supporter and ally of the notorious Saiud Ahmed. In 1858 the valley of Punjtär was visited by a British force, and the clan punished for their acts of hostility in 1857. The corner, between Punjtär and the

Indus, is occupied by the *Jadoons* who live on the slopes and spurs of the Mahabun range: they are a quiet, orderly race; independent, but living on friendly terms with their neighbours. The chief portion, perhaps, of this tribe is settled in the Hazara district, where they have long been amenable to Government. The tribes whom we found in occupation of the valley at annexation were the residents of Eusufzai and Hushtnuggur; and those of the Doaba and districts South of the Cabool river. In the former we have a fair specimen of civilized Pathans. Major James compares them to the Canaanites in patriarchal times. The hospitality for which Afghans are notorious is carried to such extremes as to cripple their means of paying the revenue; an unlimited supply of beds, blankets and food is the mark of a true Afghan Mullik. The villages have for the most part an air of great comfort. The knowledge of the tribes in the plain is little more than that possessed by their brethren in the hills; their bigotry and superstition as great. The Afghans are a joyous people, and the wealthier classes much addicted to field sports, chiefly hawking. The most attractive fairs at the city of Peshawur are those of the Eed and the Jhunda Mela.

Peshawur itself (population 54,000) is the only city in the district, and possesses no architectural effect. The buildings are poor, chiefly built with a framework of timber filled in with small burnt bricks: this style is adopted on account of the frequent earthquakes there experienced. The main street leading through squares, octagons and markets, and generally crowded with men and women of every race and costume, is picturesque; but the remainder of the city is closely packed and badly drained. The houses of the wealthier classes, though unpretending in appearance, are well adapted for comfort; being generally in the form of a quadrangle, with from three to five stories, and subterranean rooms for the hot weather. Public "hamams" afford a popular luxury to the inhabitants. On an eminence to the East of the city is the building known as the Gorb Kuthri. It was originally a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and Baber records a visit which he paid to it in 1519. In the time of the Sikhs it was the residence of the local governor and some of his troops. It is now converted into a serai, with new buildings over the two gateways—one of which forms the Tahsil. To the South the city is hid from view by dense orchards of apple, quince, peach and plum trees; they form a favorite resort for the citizens of all classes, especially in the early spring; but until roads were cut through them in all directions, they were also the hiding places of rob-

bers, where they formed their plans and first removed their plunder.

The Land Tenures.—The tribes acknowledge an hereditary Chief, but the influence he possesses is due to personal character, not to his position as head of the clan, the members of which pay allegiance to the tribe, rather than to the Khan; hence the latter has, by right, no larger share in the inheritance than any other individual, nor can he assume, in the management of affairs, any independence of action. At the original Settlement of the Pathans the “duftur,” or family inheritance of each tribe, was assigned to them by the Shekhs. These formed the Tuppahs of the present day, the further sub-division of which was conducted by the elders of the tribe. This was usually effected by lot, much in the way which, according to Josephus, obtained amongst the Israelites in Canaan. The “duftur” was first divided into the required number of shares or “bukhras,” not according to any fixed standard or measurement, but with reference to the nature of the soil, facilities of irrigation, &c. The names of shares were written on white stones, or pieces of wood, and these being taken at random, were placed in the several portions, which became the property of the individuals whose names appeared on the stones. But, however equitably the original share may have been assigned, in the course of time great differences would become apparent, and with a view to their adjustment, the expedient of periodical transfers was adopted. Whole villages or portions of them thus changed hands every 3, 5, 7, or 15 years, when the internal distribution of shares had to be again effected with reference to the number of shares. The Pathan families at first located themselves in one spot, or in villages adjacent to each other, for the sake of mutual protection, the remainder of the Tuppahs being held in common, and used chiefly as pasturage. Each man cultivated his bukhra, or any portion of it, at pleasure, paying no tribute or share of the produce to any one, his duty to the tribe requiring only that he should join in all offensive or defensive operations, undertaken in accordance with the resolutions arrived at by their “Jeergahs” or Councils. Very little land, in the immediate vicinity of the villages, was at first brought under cultivation, but this was increased with their numbers, and when cultivators from other parts settled amongst them. These were styled “fukeers,” and the system usually adopted with them was to require service only in lieu of the land which they were allowed to cultivate on their own account. This service consisted chiefly of attendance on the

“dufturee,” or proprietor, in his raids and fights with his neighbours, in furnishing grain and grass for his guests, and providing beds and blankets for their use in the “hoojras,” or houses set apart in each quarter of a village for the reception of guests, keeping in turn watch and ward, with occasional demands for labour in building and at harvest time. The priesthood had no share allotted to them under these distributions, but it was incumbent on the communities to set aside a provision for them, as “seree” or free-gift. This primitive order of things continued for many years, but by degrees several of the Khans assumed rights and privileges which did not of right belong to them. Now that joint responsibility has been enforced, beyond a few local usages and peculiarities there is little to distinguish them from those which exist in the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, except with regard to Eusufzai. No assessment could be equitably distributed, and trustworthy record of rights framed, until the lauds were brought under measurement especially in the pergunnahs about Peshawur, where land is not so plentiful as in Eusufzai and Hushtnuggur, and where consequently the first rude division of the soil has been lost in the confusion of subsequent changes. When it has been determined what share of an estate is to be made over to an individual, the decree is carried out by the people themselves on the principles of valuation to which they have been accustomed. Before the expiration of the present Settlement, therefore, the measurements will be accurately recorded, and excellent data available for a Permanent Settlement. The record of individual rights, and the security to individuals of the profits arising out of those rights, will do more perhaps than any thing else to introduce settled and peaceful habits amongst a people to whom they have been hitherto unknown.

The present Settlement is proposed for a period of five years from Sumbut 1912 to 1916. Major James then deals in detail with each Pergunnah—Daudzai, Doaba, Khalsa, Khuttuk, Khulil, Kusbah Begram, Momund and Hushtnuggur, exclusive of Eusufzai. The revenue at annexation, that is in Sumbut 1906, was nominally Rs. 7,81,955-7. In the following year the extra fees levied under the Sikh rule were abolished, and the sum of Rs. 6,72,946-11-1 was demanded, which was, therefore, the Sikh revenue exclusive of those fees. In 1908 a summary settlement was made in a portion of the district, when a further reduction was sanctioned, and the jumma fixed at 6,29,484-8. In 1909 the assessment of the remaining portion of the district, except Khulil, was

brought under revision, and a settlement made for three years at a gradually increasing jumma of 5,96,397-10-6; 6,03,017-2; and 6,09,787-6 for those years respectively. This proved too high. The jumma now proposed is Rs. 5,21,715 exclusive of jagirs, or Rs. 1,51,231-11-1 less than the Sikh revenue of 1907. But the latter included the nominal valuation of jagirs, and the assessment of lands occupied for public purposes, and if these items are included, the actual reduction is Rs. 1,00,000, or about 15 per cent. According to the proximate calculation of area, the average revenue rate of the whole district is Rs. 2-7-4 per jarib, or 4-14-8 per acre. The Report concludes with an account of the settlement of the Tuppah of Loondkhur in Eusufzae. Major James assessed each village separately, and endeavoured to record the rights of individuals as nearly as this can be done in a state of society organized like that of Loondkhur. The total revenue is Rs. 6,747.

Orders of Government.—On 23rd April 1864 the Lieutenant Governor remarks that the pergunnahs reported on, exclusive of Eusufzae, contain an area of 1,410 square miles. The population is stated at 273,169, exclusive of 54,000 resident in the city of Peshawur. In common with other parts of the Punjab the fall in the price of agricultural produce, occurring in the Peshawur district soon after British occupation, rendered the revenue demand, which had been calculated by the prices of dear years unsuitable and oppressive. The reductions granted by Major James, though apparently large, are not in excess of those necessitated by the fluctuation of prices, and His Honour entirely approves of their having been made. Indeed it is with some surprise and doubt that His Honour observes it stated that the average rate on cultivation is still Rupees 4-14-8 per acre. The term of the Settlement was proposed for five years, and expired in A. D. 1859-60. It is understood that no material modifications have since been made, and that the jummas have worked well. The sanction of the Lieutenant Governor is now conveyed to the Settlement retrospectively.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1864.

EXCLUDING the three Small Cause Courts of Benares, Allahabad, and Agra, 66,732 original suits and appeals were instituted against 57,925 in 1863, being an increase

of 8,807. Of these 56,383 were original suits, and 10,349 appeals, against 49,912 of the former, and 8,013 of the latter. Inclusive of the three Small Cause Courts, but exclusive of Kumaon, the income of regular litigation amounted to Rs. 73,063, as compared with Rs. 63,606 in 1863. The increase in litigation was attributable partly to the operation of Acts XIV. of 1859 and XIV. of 1862, of which the former necessitated the institution of many suits before 1st January 1865, and the latter extended the limitation of actions for recovery of bills for articles sold by retail to the same date. The increase was also due to the advancement of commerce, and to the contemplated introduction of the permanent settlement. Of 79,361 cases for disposal, 54,845 were decided on trial, and 65,337 finally disposed of, 4,912 being transferred to other Courts, and 9,112 left pending at close of year against 7,691 at the end of 1863. There was an increase of 5,388 in the number of cases decided on trial, and of 6,924 in that of suits finally disposed of. The time necessary to clear off the arrears in Judges' Courts was 2 months and 23 days, against 3 months and 26 days in 1863; in Principal Sudder Ameens' Courts it was 2 months and 24 days against two months and 21 days; in Sudder Ameens' 1 month and 13 days against 1 month and 23 days, and in Moonsiffs' 1 month and 1 day against 1 month and 5 days.

Of the cases of regular litigation 5,997 were decided *ex-parte*, 14,327 on confession, 2,054 by arbitration, 2,737 were dismissed on default, 7,655 adjusted or withdrawn, 32,567 decided on their merits. This shews a proportion of 9 per cent. disposed of *ex-parte*, 22 on confession, 3 by arbitration, 4 by dismissal on default, 12 by adjustment, and 50 on their merits. The percentage of *ex-parte* decisions was 2 less than in 1863, but no material diminution was to be looked for as parties having indifferent cases to defend do not care to incur expenses of litigation with the prospect of being cast in the suit, especially in extensive jurisdiction where means of communication are indifferent. There was a decrease of 1 per cent. in "confessions of judgment;" many of these cases were the means *bonâ fide* resorted to for obtaining security for payment of just claims and the Court hailed with satisfaction the enactment of the Law of Registration (Act XVI. of 1864.) The percentage of cases decided on their merits was very satisfactory. The number of miscellaneous cases instituted was 1,47,978 against 1,17,235 in 1863, the number decided on their merits 82,606 against 68,434, and finally disposed of 1,30,951

against 1,21,692. The number pending on 1st January was 38,443 against 18,739, of which 31 against 27 were of more than 1 year's standing. The increase of 30,743 in the number of cases instituted was due to the great influx of applications for the executions of decrees filed in the latter part of the year, to save the period of limitation prescribed by Acts XIV. of 1859 and XI. of 1861, as the latter was applicable to all judgments or decrees in force on 1st January 1862 from which date the period was calculable. The number of cases on the pending files was much increased by the large number of cases instituted in December which could not have been disposed of by the end of the year.

With regard to the cases of applications for execution of decrees, the Court considered that the present procedure, whereby decrees could be kept hanging *in terrorem* over the heads of judgment-debtors for an indefinite number of years, with merely nominal attempts to execute them (for the sole purpose of saving the period of limitation), was a great evil, which demanded the attention of the Legislature. In the present condition of the law the machinery of the Civil Courts was powerless to remedy it. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 96,446 against 71,112 in 1863. The number of decrees completely executed was 22,105; partially executed 16,081, struck off 38,242; the total number disposed of in every way was 76,428. This shows that 22,105, or 29 per cent. were fully executed, being the same proportion as in 1863; and 16,081, or 21 per cent. partially executed, against 23 per cent.;—one-half, or 50 per cent. having been struck off in default. These results were not unsatisfactory. 17,135 cases appealable to the Civil Courts were decided by the Revenue authorities; there were 2,304 appeals to the Judge by whom 1,885 cases were decided, and 826 reversed, modified or remanded. The percentage of appeals to cases decided by Revenue officers was 13, and of appeals reversed, modified or remanded to total number decided 43. The percentage of appeals, to the Judge to cases decided by Revenue officers was the same as in 1863. Out of 1,885 cases of appeal disposed of by the Zillah Judges in this department, 922 decisions were confirmed, and 816, or 43 per cent. reversed or modified, against 39 per cent. in the previous year. This result was not satisfactory. Great carelessness and neglect of Rules of Procedure was evinced by the Tehseeldars in the disposal of these cases. One or two severe examples were made by the Government of the officials of the Jounpore district. The Court anticipated

much good from the operation of a rule adopted by Mr. Spankie, whereby he recorded a memorandum in each case of appeal, of instances of neglect of Rule or Procedure on the part of the Revenue Authorities.

There were 31 cases involving false verification of written documents and 50 persons were committed for trial of whom 15 were convicted and 27 acquitted. In the previous year there were 26 cases, 31 commitments, 14 convictions, and 9 acquittals. 39 cases of false evidence were prosecuted criminally, and 58 commitments made. In these, 21 persons were convicted and 38 acquitted; as compared with 24 cases, 43 commitments, 15 convictions, and 22 acquittals in 1863. Under Section 170, Act XXV. of 1861, action was taken in 26 cases, and 79 persons were committed for trial, against 16 cases, and 38 persons in the previous year. In these, there were 26 convictions and 38 acquittals, against 6 of the former, and 19 of the latter in 1863. There are great obstacles to the successful prosecution of cases of this kind. They occur almost daily and, though there is no doubt in the judge's mind that one of the offences has been committed, there is absolutely no evidence for commitment. There is generally more or less of truth in actions relating to conveyance, mortgage, possession of land, and personal property, and utterly false or groundless claims, are seldom brought, as in cases of book, bond, or other debt.

The average duration of suits was 3 months and 26 days in Zillah Judges', 2 months and 4 days in Principal Sudder Ameens', 27 days in Sudder Ameens', and 27 days in Moonsiffs' Courts. In 1863 the average duration of suits was 6 months and 28 days in Zillah Judges' Courts, 2 months and 8 days in Principal Sudder Ameens', 1 month and 19 days in Sudder Ameens', and 29 days in Moonsiffs' Courts. The improvement was very satisfactory. Out of 64,798 cases decided in all the Courts, both the parties were present in 33,178 cases, or in nearly half of the whole; in 11,118 the defendants alone were present; in 8,791, the plaintiffs only appeared, while in the remaining 11,711, neither of the parties appeared in Court. This shows 64 per cent. of attendance in the superior and 83 per cent. in the inferior Courts. In the former there are many cases of appeal in which the parties prefer to be represented by their pleaders. The non-attendance in the inferior Courts is the result of decisions passed *ex-parte* and in default. This statement showed that in original cases personal attendance was the rule and not the exception. The mitigatory provisions of Section 243, Act VIII. of 1859, in respect to the lease or

mortgage of the share of the judgment debtor, at the instance of the Civil Courts, were put in force in the cases of 31 villages, and 360 shares of villages, which were thus preserved from the extreme measure of sale, as compared with 6 villages and 226 shares similarly mortgaged or leased in 1863. Temporary alienation was similarly effected under Section 244, Act VIII. of 1859, in the cases of three villages and 291 shares, against 287 shares in 1863. Altogether, 25 entire villages and 1,804 shares were sold in execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts against 36 villages and 1,975 shares in 1863. Of these, 21 Mouzahs and 1,601 shares of Mouzahs were hereditary, 473 persons were imprisoned in execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts, as compared with 671 in 1863. The total amount of the decrees on account of which they were imprisoned amounted to Rs. 1,48,111. The number of persons imprisoned for debt was 703 in 1860, 607 in 1861, 823 in 1862, 671 in 1863 and 473 in 1864. This decrease was attributed to the operation of the Sections 273, Act VIII. of 1859, and 8, Act XXIII. of 1861, whereby persons arrested under a warrant in execution of a decree for money were authorized to apply for their discharge, on the ground that they had no present means of paying the debt, either wholly or in part; or, if possessed of any property, that they were willing to place whatever property they possessed at the disposal of the Court. By these provisions illegal and unauthorized imprisonment for the purpose of serving private hatred was now seldom or never carried into effect; and large resort was to the protection thus afforded.

One hundred and sixty-four original suits were decided by Zillah Judges against 314 in 1863; 8,313 appeals were disposed of against 9,467. The value of the work performed in days was 2,926 against 3,279; the number of days on which the Judges actually sat on the civil side was 2,631 against 2,706. The value of criminal work calculated in days, was 1,995 against 1,568; the number of days on which the Judges actually sat on the criminal side was 1,644 against 1,570. The total value in days of civil and criminal work performed was 4,881 against 4,847. The large decrease in the number of original suits disposed of was satisfactory. The number of original suits and appeals finally decided by the Judges during the 12 months beginning the last quarter of 1863 and ending the third quarter of 1864 was 5,807. The number of appeals from decisions to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, regular and special, during the 12 months of 1864, was 2,548; the percentage of appeals to cases and appeals decided was 44, the number of cases

decided by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut was 2,295, in 1,428 of which the judgments were affirmed, in 759 modified or reversed ; in 108 dismissed on default, adjusted or withdrawn, and otherwise disposed of. The percentage of cases modified or reversed to the total number decided by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut was 33. The ratio per cent. of appeals, from Principal Sudder Ameens, to the number of appealable cases decided was 37, of decisions modified or reversed to appeals tried 29 and to appealable cases decided 10. The number of appealable cases decided by Moonsiffs was 2,745. 1,079 cases were appealed, of which 280 were modified or reversed, and 595 confirmed. The percentage appealed to appealable cases was 40, the percentage of cases reversed and modified to appeals decided was 30, to appealable cases decided 10. The Moonsiffs decided 20,066 appealable cases of which 5,362 were appealed. Of these 1,279 were modified or reversed, and 2,749 confirmed. The percentage of cases appealed to appealable cases decided was 27 ; of cases modified and reversed to appeals decided 23, to appealable cases decided 6.

The number of civil suits instituted, in all Courts, for real property was 5,817 ; for debts on bond 35,289 ; the number of other suits was 14,393, making a total of 55,499. The proportion of suits for real property to the total number of suits was 10 per cent. and of suits for bond debts to the total number 64 per cent. The percentage of suits for bond debts was 65 in 1863, and of suits for real property 10,—the same as in 1863. Rs. 2,25,255-14-8 were realized as Tulubanahs, as compared with Rs. 2,28,883-1 in the year 1863. Out of this amount, Rs. 1,47,037-15-11 were paid as the salaries of 2,310 peons, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 78,227-14-9 in the ordinary Civil Courts at the close of the year. The new Tulubanah system under Act XI. of 1863 was in full operation, what was formerly payable to the Nazirs as Meeran, was now available for the general purposes of the fund. Had the Meeran not been available, the surplus would have been reduced to Rs. 21,913-15-1 (by deducting the Meeran, or Rs. 56,313-15-8, from the surplus,) an amount slightly in excess of the surplus of the former year.

Inclusive of penalties, the value of Stamps filed in the Courts of the Judges and their subordinates amounted to Rs. 8,88,202-13, from which Rs. 22,478-8 were refunded on Razeenamahs, leaving a net total of Rs. 8,65,724-5 realized. The net total amount realized from the sale of Stamps in the Courts of the subordinate Judges, was Rs. 7,01,452-2, as com-

pared with Rs. 6,20,283-15 in the previous year, when an account of the Stamps filed in the Zillah Judges' Courts was not given. This increase was very satisfactory. The cost of the salaries and establishments of the Zillah and subordinate Judges amounted to Rs. 9,79,092-11-11, so that, on the whole, the net cost of the Civil judiciary, exclusive of the Sudder Court, amounted only to Rs. 1,13,368-6-11. The value of the Stamps filed in the Sudder Court was Rs. 99,725-1, of which Rs. 7,018 were refunded, leaving a net total of Rs. 92,826-1. The total cost of the Court, including salaries of Judges, establishment, and contingencies of all kinds, amounted to Rs. 3,20,017-5-10, showing that the actual cost of the Court to Government was Rs. 2,27,191-4-10. The cost of the Court was increased by the temporary addition of extra Judges, involving extra establishments and contingencies for seven months of the year. 65,337 original suits and appeals, involving an aggregate value of Rs. 17,908,027, and of costs Rs. 19,78,630, were disposed of. The average value of each suit amounted to Rs. 274, and the average cost to Rs. 30; 89 per cent. of which latter proportion is proscribed by law, and is not subject to variation. The percentage of costs to value of each suit was Rs. 11. In 1863, the value of suits disposed of was Rs. 30,721,313, and the average value of each suit was 526, the number of suits being 58,413. The average value of these suits was, however, affected by the exceptional returns of the Meerut district in that year, where the value of two cases alone aggregated Rs. 13,600,000. In 1864, there were no such extraordinary returns; hence the diminution in the average value of each suit, and the increase in the percentage of costs to value.

Three hundred and sixty regular appeals were pending on the Civil file of the Sudder Court on 1st January 1864 against 296 on the same date in 1863. 141 regular appeals were admitted against 223; 452 were disposed of against 159 and 49 were pending on 31st December against 360. 2,069 special appeals were pending on 1st January 1864 against 1,420 on the same date in 1863; 154 were admitted against 1,740; 3,186 were disposed of against 1,091, and 474 were pending on 31st December 1864 against 2,069 on 31st December 1863. With the assistance of the four extra Judges, sanctioned in orders of the Government of India dated 14th March, 1864, the arrears which had for the last two years encumbered the Civil file of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut have been cleared away. Three of the extra Judges did not join the Court till 1st May, on which date the arrears had been already reduced to 320 regular and

1,525 special appeals. The Court considered that the more rapid rate of disposal of Civil business then acquired was mainly owing to an increase in the staff of Translators. Of the regular appeals decided by the Court 6 were dismissed on default against 3 in 1863, 7 cases were adjusted or withdrawn against 2, in 247 cases the judgments were confirmed against 83, in 60 against 13 they were amended and in 10 against 123 reversed. Of the special appeals 173 against 42 were dismissed on default, 16 against 9 were adjusted or withdrawn; in 2,059 against 666 cases the judgments were upheld, in 64 against 25 amended, and in 208 against 355 reversed. The proportion of cases reversed, modified, or remanded in appeal was 42 per cent., as compared with 45 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of special appeals reversed, modified, and remanded was only 28 per cent. against 34 per cent. in 1863. There was a considerable diminution in the proportion of special appeals, although the absolute number of appeals remanded was considerable. The result was attributable to greater care on the part of Zillah Judges and Principal Sudder Amceens in fixing suitable issues for trial, and in deciding on all material issues. There was room, however, for further improvement in this respect. The Court considered the returns to be generally favourable.

Orders of Government.—With regard to the great evil of the present procedure under Section 20, Act XIV. of 1859, whereby decrees of the Civil Court could be kept hanging *in terrorem* over the heads of judgment-debtors for an indefinite number of years, with only nominal attempts to execute them, it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that the proper remedy would be to define the nature of the “proceedings” to be taken by the decree-holder under that Section so as to ensure their not being merely nominal. The results generally of appeals under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 were not favourable and the attention of the Board of Revenue would be called to the subject. The state of the files of the Sudder Court reflected the highest credit on the Judges. The diminution in the proportion of remands of special appeals to the Lower Courts was satisfactory. The returns of the working of the Small Cause Courts were on the whole favourable and the Judges had performed their work in a very satisfactory manner.

GOVERNMENT CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1864.

THIS report is submitted to the Chief Commissioner by Mr. R. T. Abbott, *ex-officio* Inspector of Dispensaries, Central Provinces.

Since the last report 3 branch dispensaries had been opened at Putherea, Eitwarrec and Garrawarra in the Dumob, Nagpore and Nursingpore districts respectively. The dispensaries at Belaspore, Sumbulpore, Seroncha, and Garrawarra, which were commenced in 1863, were completed. The main buildings of the Eitwarree and Seetabuldee Dispensaries in Nagpore, and the Hingunghat Dispensary in the Wurdah district, were finished. Dispensaries were also commenced at Shahghur in the Saugor district, and Mooltye in the Baitool district. A female ward was commenced for the Raepore Dispensary; considerable additions and improvements were effected in the Chauda Dispensary. Money was set apart for constructing a new dispensary at Raepore, and for giving additional accommodation at Nursingpore.

81,934 patients were treated against 57,506 in 1863. Of these 3,189 were male in-patients, 751 female in-patients, 60,762 male out-patients and 17,232 female out-patients. 462 in-patients and 758 out-patients died. The daily average number of sick was 1504.34 against 1516.29 in 1863. In 1863 there were 742 deaths. 3,151 male and 703 female patients treated in the Nimar dispensaries are excluded from the above statement as there were no means of comparing the results with those of 1863. 92 capital operations were performed, of which number 85 were successful, compared to 88 performed in the previous year; and 2,301 minor operations, to 1,944 in 1863. The Civil Surgeons performed 142 judicial *post mortem* examinations, against 230 in the previous year, which showed that crime of a serious nature was on the decrease. On the 1st of October 1864 the Vaccinators were withdrawn from the Dispensaries, and placed under the orders of Dr. Brake, Superintendent of Vaccination, for employment in the Nagpore and Chindwarra districts. Of 6,085 vaccinations performed during the year, 4,962 are reported to have been successful. This showed the fallacy of the "Dispensary System" of vaccination, when the word of the Native Vaccinator alone must, in many instances, be taken, and no other means exists of testing the results. Cholera appeared in an

epidemic form in Bhundara, Seonee, Saugor, Sumbulpore, Nagpore, Wurdah, Raepore, Chanda, Nimar, Chindwarra and Dumoh. It commenced, as a rule, in the months of February or March, and subsided in May and June. In the Raepore district it however continued, as it generally does, till July or August. The disease, as a rule, appears to break out at large Fairs and to follow the thoroughfares of communication, taking an easterly course. It generally breaks out every year among the pilgrims at the Mahadeo Jutra, held in the month of February at the Puchmuree Hills, and numbers die there and on the roads to their homes. As soon, however, as the cholera broke out this year the pilgrims dispersed. Mr. Abbott heard that in 1861 out of 70,000 pilgrims at this fair 20,000 died. The loss to the state thus occasioned must be very great as labour is very scarce. In England the death of a labourer at the age of 25 or 30 is considered a loss of £200. In Sumbulpore, Seroncha, Nursingpore and Dumoh, small-pox was prevalent in an epidemic form; but the type of disease was not as severe as in 1863. The severe forms of fever and bowel complaints of a highly malarious character, which prevailed in 1863 in the Raepore, Belaspore, and Seonee districts, passed away by the end of January 1864, and were not prevalent in any district in a severe form owing no doubt to the smallness of the fall of rain during the monsoon.

The total cost of the maintenance of all the Dispensaries (Nimar included) was Rs. 41,957-14-2 in 1864, to Rs. 37,536-1-3 in 1863, showing an increase of Rs. 4,421-12-11. The average cost per patient treated was less than in the two preceding years, viz. 8 As. 4 pie, against 10 As. 3 pic in 1863 and 9 As. 8 pie in 1862. Of the receipts Rs. 29,508-0-5 against Rs. 27,437-10-1 were from Government; Rs. 2,727-11-3 against Rs. 1,616-12-6 from local funds; Rs. 4,624-3-7 from subscriptions by Europeans; and Rs. 6,338-13-8 against Rs. 4,402-15-10 from subscriptions by Natives. The cost of establishments was Rs. 27,457-7-6 against Rs. 22,614-4-4, and the cost of the diet of in-patients was Rs. 4,388-4 against Rs. 3,140-12-3. The percentage of subscriptions to expenditure was Rs. 26 against Rs. 22 in 1863. No subscriptions were collected in the Nimar district. The funds of the Dispensaries were in a very good condition, as at the close of the year Rs. 13,547-2-6 were invested in Government securities and Rs. 9,353-15-4 were in floating deposit. At the end of the year there were 18 dispensaries and 17 branch dispensaries; branch dispensaries were being built in the city of Raepore, and at the town of Mooltye in the Baitool district, and it was proposed to es-

establish in 1865 7 new branch dispensaries at the outlying towns of Dumoh, Nagpore, Saugor, Jubulpore, and Hoshungabad districts.

Orders by the Chief Commissioner.—The Dispensary administration appeared to have been on the whole economically conducted, and the result was satisfactory. Much of the cholera, which attacked the Chindwarra and Nagpore districts, was due to the pilgrims and visitors who frequented the Mahadeo Fair in February and March. Steps would be taken either to prevent the occurrence of epidemic among the pilgrims, or to arrest its progress if it occurred; or else the local authorities would discountenance the holding of the Mahadeo Fair at all during the dangerous season of the year.

THE POLICE OF CALCUTTA.

1864-65.

THIS Report is submitted to the Bengal Government by V. H. Schalh, Esq., Commissioner of Police.

General Statistics.—The number of cases reported was 3,687 of which 18,038 were brought to trial. 36,972 persons were apprehended, of whom 649 were released by the Commissioner without trial; 310 were committed to the sessions, of whom 209 were convicted, 100 acquitted, and 1 left pending. This shows a percentage of convictions to apprehensions of 77·33. 28,389 were convicted by the Magistrates and 7,624 were acquitted by them, 1 man was in jail under examination at the close of the year. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 2,05,266-6 11, and the property recovered at Rs. 78,395-5-7 or 38·1 per cent. There were 4 cases of murder reported, of which 3, involving 6 persons, were brought to trial. 2 of these cases were committed to the Sessions; one prisoner was convicted of culpable homicide and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment, and one case was pending at the close of the year. 2 cases of culpable homicide were brought to trial, involving 2 persons who were both acquitted. In the suburbs 5,504 persons were arrested by the Police. Of these 5 were convicted, 3 acquitted at the Sessions, and 7 were pending on the 30th April; 4,755 were convicted and 436 acquitted by the Magistrates, and 291 were released without trial, showing a percentage of convictions to apprehensions

of 86·5. Out of Rs. 49,134 robbed or stolen, Rs. 24,418 or 49·4 per cent. was recovered. Property to the amount of Rs. 1,554 was brought to the police by various persons who had found notes and cash in the streets. Nearly the whole amount was restored to the owners and the finders were rewarded. The number of accidents by carriages and horses was 269 from which 23 deaths occurred. The number of fires was 9—the same as in the previous year, and the number of houses destroyed was 83 against 129; of these, 1 was pucca and 82 tiled against 52 tiled and 77 straw. The decrease was chiefly attributable to the strict enforcement of the Municipal regulations requiring all huts to be tiled, and their walls, when made of inflammable material, to be covered with mud. The number of fires in the suburbs was 21 against 40 in 1863-64, and the number of houses destroyed 499 against 5,270. Of these 15 against 16 were pucca, 16 against 19 tiled, and 468 against 5,241 straw. One ship, the *City of Benares*, was burnt off town.

Remarks on the Police.—The pay was inadequate and there was a great want of proper barrack accommodation. In consequence chowkedars were only obtainable from what may be called the scum of the Calcutta population. The service was most unpopular; of the men enlisted nearly one-fourth deserted before serving a month, and defaulters often received with satisfaction a sentence of dismissal from the service, though it entailed loss of all arrears of pay. It was utterly impossible to get a body of trustworthy men, trained in their duties, and the class of recruits was daily becoming lower and lower. The number of changes was 1,093, or nearly 50 per cent. of the entire force. Of these 253 absconded and 289 resigned. 6,858 men were punished. The chief offences were sleeping on and leaving beats, of which there were 4,654 instances; in nearly every case fines were inflicted as dismissal was no punishment, and extra duty was out of the question for the men were already over-worked. The tone of the force *must* be raised and this can only be done by increasing the pay and diminishing the amount of work. Rs. 1,554 were paid as rewards to officers and men.

In July the appointment of Commissioner of the Police was combined with that of Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, in order to obtain the effectual co-operation of the Conservancy and the Police officers. The Government did not wish the Chairman, as Commissioner of Police to occupy himself with the details of police administration, but that he should hold a position analogous to that of a Magistrate, and that

the real administration should be vested in a Deputy Commissioner under the control of the Commissioner. This plan was adopted, and the improvement in the morals of the European force was attributed to the constant supervision. The exertions of the Superintendents of the Town and the conduct of the Inspectors were satisfactory. Cases of drunkenness on duty, once very frequent among the European constables, were now nearly unknown. Their conduct at fires was invariably good.

Resolution of Government.—The paucity of convictions in cases of murder and culpable homicide was to be regretted. The amount of stolen property recovered was very creditable to the Police especially in the suburbs. The proportion of convictions to arrests showed a very careful supervision in the conduct of cases. The Lieutenant Governor deeply regretted the state of the chowkeedars of the Force. The Government of India had already been addressed on the subject.

THE STAMP DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1864-65.

THIS report is submitted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces by W. Johnston, Esq., Commissioner of Stamps.

The number of prosecutions for infringement of the Stamp Law was 320 against 28 in 1863-64; the number of convictions was 289 against 19, and of acquittals 21 against 9. This was an improvement, but the Commissioner was far from satisfied with the number of persons prosecuted. Bonds for small amounts, and receipts for sums above Rs. 20, were still written by the mass of the people on plain paper, except when it was probable that such instruments might have to be exhibited in a Court of Justice. The number of non-official vendors was 928 against 839. The Commissioner thought that the discount allowed to non-official vendors on hoondees impressed, and all kinds of adhesive stamps ought to be raised to 8 per cent. and that for Judicial stamps reduced to 4 per cent. for all values up to Rs. 25. The gross receipts were Rs. 23,75,750-13-8 against Rs. 22,66,776-10-1 in 1863-64, and the net receipts were Rs. 22,18,767-5-1 against Rs. 21,19,833-7-3. The Budget Estim-

ate for 1864-65 was Rs. 23,000,000 and the actual receipts were Rs. 23,75,750. The total charges amounted to Rs. 1,40,792-8-7. The gross value of stamps sold was Rs. 23,54,800-14-6 against Rs. 22,31,625-10-6 in 1863-64 and the net value was Rs. 22,57,065-9-9 against Rs. 21,13,513-13-5.

The establishment of a stamping press at Allahabad was a great boon to the commercial community. 88,618 papers were impressed, and Rs 15,895 realized, at a cost to Government of Rs. 240. The press commenced operation only on the 1st of August, 1863, so that it was impossible to give the comparative results for the two years. From 1st August, 1863, to 30th April, 1864, a period of nine months, 36,326 papers were impressed; whereas the average for nine months of 1864-65 was 66,463, exhibiting an increase of nearly 100 per cent.

Order of Government.—The increase in receipts was very satisfactory; the increase in the number of prosecutions for infringement of the Stamp law showed that the local authorities were paying more attention to the matter. The increase in the number of non official vendors was also satisfactory. His Honour concurred with the Commissioner and the Board in thinking that the discount on Hoondees impressed and adhesive stamps might with advantage be raised to 8 per cent., while on judicial stamps of low values it might be fixed at 4 per cent. The measure would accordingly be recommended to the Government of India as an experimental one.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB.

1864.

THIS Report is submitted to the Punjab Government by A. A. Roberts, Esq., C. B., the Judicial Commissioner.

Statistics.—The number of regular suits instituted in the District and Small Cause Courts during the year, amounted to 1,03,713 of which the District Courts dealt with 75,137, 8 Small Cause Courts with 22,976 and 9 Cantonment Magistrates' Courts with 5,600, being an increase of 9,800 over 1863. In 1861 the total number was 93,342, in 1862 it was 96,456, and in 1863 it was 93,313. Including cases pending from the previous year, there was a total of 1,06,450 cases on the file, of which 1,03,230, or 97 per cent., were disposed of during the

year, leaving 3,220 cases pending at its close. The increase is attributed to the increased investment of capital in the purchase of agricultural produce ; the growing value of proprietary rights, and the provision of increased facilities for the disposal of civil suits. The general average duration was 16 days, the same as last year. Of the suits disposed of, 43,810, or 42 per cent., were decided on their merits,—30,618, or 30 per cent., by confession, 18,924, or 19 per cent., were adjusted in court, and 9,878, or 9 per cent., non-suited, struck off on default. Of the contested suits, 30 per cent. were decided against plaintiff in favour of defendant, to 31 per cent. in 1863 ; but of the whole number disposed of, the proportion in favour of defendant falls to 18 per cent., while it was 29 per cent. in 1863. The proportion of decrees in whole only 47 per cent. of the cases tried, further evinces care and discrimination on the part of the courts in general. Very similar results are apparent in the statistics of the 8 Small Cause Courts, in which, on an average, 53 per cent. of the suits of the districts in which they are located were disposed of. The total number of suits instituted was 22,976, or above 1,000 more than in 1863. Of the total disposed of, 23,112, or 99 per cent., 9,535 or 41 per cent. were decided on their merits. The proportion decided in favour of defendant by trial, was 21 per cent. to 24 in 1863. The general proportion of cases decided in favour of defendant, out of the whole disposed of, was 11 per cent. to 10 in 1863. Of the suits disposed of by Cantonment Joint Magistrates, under Act III. of 1859, which amounted to 5,603, 2,199 or 39 per cent. only were decided on their merits, and of these 12 per cent. only in favour of defendant. The cases referred to arbitration amounted to 8,173, or 8 per cent., to 7 per cent. in 1863. The total value of original suits disposed of was Rs. 62,15,309, or an apparent decrease of 16 lakhs upon the returns of 1863 ; but these latter included appeals, whereas the statement for 1864 is of regular suits only. More than one-half of the suits were for sums not exceeding Rs. 16.

Appeals.—Appeals to Deputy Commissioners were less in number than in 1863, 3,302 to 3,805 in the previous year were disposed of. Of these, 18 per cent. were rejected without being gone into, and the rest tried. Of these, 1,384, or 42 per cent., were confirmed. The percentage of cases returned for re-investigation was 21, to 20 in 1863. The general average duration was 15 days. The appeals to Commissioners numbered 3,971, to 3,167 in 1863. 3,142 were regular appeals, and 829 special. The number pending amounted to 554, to

265 in 1863. Of those tried, 1,734, or 63 per cent., were confirmed; and 19 per cent. were returned for re-investigation. The general average duration was 43 days, which was lower than in 1863. The total appeals to the Judicial Commissioner's Court were 490, to 353 in 1863, 387 were rejected. Of the 103 tried, 32, or 31 per cent. were confirmed and 26 returned; 14 were reversed and modified; 31 remained pending. The average duration was 12 days.

Miscellaneous Cases and Deeds.—There were 55,971 miscellaneous cases before the District Courts, whereof 51,773 were disposed of. 31,162 decrees were executed during the year, being an increase of more than 3,000 on the previous year. 9,131 cases of execution were struck off on default; and 3,772 cases were pending at the close of the year. Ten sales of hereditary and joint-acquired property were sanctioned during the year. Nearly 10,000 more deeds were registered than in 1863. The total number was 39,343.

General.—Mr. Roberts believes that the state of the department of Justice in the Punjab will bear favourable comparison with that of any other part of India. Year by year upwards of 97 per cent. of the cases instituted are disposed of, at an average duration of only 16 days for each suit. There are no arrears. If all the *remanet* cases had been ready for trial, they could have been disposed of in 9 days. He ascribes thus to Mr. Cust's unwearied and able supervision for nearly three years. In place of Small Cause Courts with single judges, Mr. Roberts would attain finality of judgment, and an improved administration of justice, by associating present judges of all grades in benches of three-subordinate judges. A superior officer from the head quarters of the district should visit two, three, or four of the subordinate judges in succession, according to the amount of work and the distance of the out-stations, for a certain number of days, every month or every other month, and should be met in each jurisdiction by the nearest subordinate judge. The three sitting together, should dispose of all contested cases ready for hearing, and their decisions in all cases of the nature cognizable by Small Cause Courts, up to an amount of 1,000 rupees, or even higher, should be final. At least 85 per cent. of the litigation of the country would thus once for all be disposed of on the spot where it originated. The few large suits for personality and all the suits regarding real property, which do not exceed 10 to 15 per cent. of the entire litigation, should be heard by a bench of three judges presided over by the Deputy Com-

missioner. There should be appeal only in cases of real property, except on points of law or custom or usage having the force of law.

Orders of Government.—The Lieutenant Governor concurs with the Judicial Commissioner in the belief that an increase in the scale of costs in the larger suits would be beneficial; while the increase of income would be of the greatest benefit in providing funds for the more efficient administration of justice; but, looking at the statistics of litigation, and the fact that already complaints are made that the Civil Courts are unnecessarily resorted to for the enforcement of petty claims, as a means of annoyance and vexation, he is not desirous of seeing a reduction in the costs of smaller cases. The annually increasing number of petty suits shews that the existing scale of costs is not preventive of free resort to Courts of Justice. The fact that 12 per cent. of the cases decided are decided entirely in favour of defendant, and of the remainder, 47 per cent. partially in favour of defendant, shews that false and exaggerated claims are even now too numerous. His Honour is not prepared to accede to all the Judicial Commissioners' views against the introduction of the amended Code of Civil Procedure into the Punjab. The popularity of the Small Cause Courts is an argument against his scheme of benches of native judges presided over by a European officer for finally disposing of suits up to Rs. 1,000. These Courts have now been established in the Punjab for nearly four years. Up to the close of 1864 they were eight in number, and during the year under report 22,712 suits, or upwards of one-fifth of the litigation of the province, was disposed of by the judges. Notwithstanding a considerable reduction in the territorial jurisdiction of these Courts, effected during the year, the number of suits instituted increased from 21,949 to 22,976. Considering the absence of complaint against the Courts, the testimony of local officers in their favour, the increased resort to them, the indication given in the statistics that their popularity is not the result of hasty or undue acquiescence in the claims of plaintiffs, and the admitted promptitude and despatch of their procedure,—the Lieutenant Governor thinks the working of the Small Cause Courts, has proved to be generally successful. Nevertheless, His Honour believes that, eventually, some more effective substitute for the law of appeal than at present exists, will have to be provided; and that it will be necessary to be most careful, at all times, in the selection of the presiding officer, to guard against the introduction of abuses. The Lieutenant Governor trusts that it may

be borne in mind, that while on the one hand dispatch in the disposal of suits, especially those of the class relating to mercantile and agricultural operations, is of the greatest importance; on the other hand, no restless anxiety for clear files, or for a short "average duration," should be allowed to interfere with that full and thorough investigation of cases, for which, in the present state of our judicial system, the judge must be considered responsible.

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1864-65.

THIS Report consists of a review of the progress of the land settlement in the Central Provinces during 1864-65 by the Officiating Chief Commissioner.

Statistics.—In that year the demarcation of village boundaries was done in 2,081 villages. The field measurement was made in 2,891 villages. Assessment statistics were compiled and classified in 5,948 villages. Revised assessments of the land revenue were announced in 6,340 villages. The adjustment of rents was completed in 7,721 villages. The final record of rights, and the administration paper, were compiled in about 8,000 villages, 1,143 boundary disputes were decided and 13,430 revenue-free tenures were investigated. Enquiries into the proprietary right to 10,571 villages were made, 2,142 appeals were decided by Settlement Officers, and 980 by the Settlement Commissioner. About 2½ million acres were adjudged to be excess waste, available for sale under the Waste Land Sale Rules; and the demarcation of these wastes was effected in eight districts. Duplicates of the field map and of the record of rights were made in more than 8,000 villages. All Settlement operations were completed, and the Settlement records made over to the District office in more than 3,000 villages, and final Settlement Reports for two districts were prepared and submitted. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,32,420. More than a quarter of the land revenue of the Central Provinces has been assessed within the year; less than one-fifth of the revenue remains for assessment. The financial result of the year's assessments was an increase of Rs. 1,02,835 in the land revenue, of 7 per cent. on the whole amount of revenue which came under revision. The total land revenue of

the Central Provinces subject to assessment was Rs. 51,75,719, and up to the close of the year more than 42 lakhs had come under settlement. The revenue now amounts to Rs. 53,95,684, or 4 per cent. in excess of the demand previous to re-assessment; nearly ten more lakhs of revenue have still to come under revision, and the net increase on the whole revenue of the Central Provinces will be about 5 per cent. The districts where assessments have been completed, and have resulted in an increased revenue, are Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad, Baitool, and Seonee.

Rents and Prices.—The land revenue of the Central Provinces, as it now stands, falls at 8 annas 8 pies per acre of cultivated area. These rates are certainly low, compared with the rates which obtain in North-Western India; but there is much in scarcity of labour, the comparative sparseness of the population, the landed tenures, and in the past fiscal history of some districts, to account for the lightness of the land revenue. The two districts in which the land revenue seems lightest, are Hoshungabad and Wurdah. In Hoshungabad there is such an ample supply of waste land that rents cannot rise in proportion to the rise in the value of produce. If landlords were to raise their rents suddenly, and largely, their tenants would quickly betake themselves to the wastes of Hoshungabad, or of the neighbouring district of Nimar. As in Hoshungabad, so in Wurdah, a Railway runs through the district; the money value of the produce of Wurdah has increased cent. per cent. during the last four years. On the other hand, the Wurdah district had, for a century previous to re-assessment, groaned under triennial Mahratta Settlements, at which the State professedly took from the cultivator the highest sum he could possibly pay. Landholders and tenants, until within the last three years, were poor,—almost to a man; rents either stagnated or fell; and many thousand rupees of the Government demand used to be uncollected at the end of each year. Three years ago, indeed, a new era dawned for the agriculturists of Wurdah, when the price of cotton rose till it reached 90 per cent. on the prices of 1858, and when the price of grain of all kinds went up at least forty per cent. But rents did not rise in proportion to the rise in the price of produce, and the settlement officer considered that, if he were to enhance the Government demand in anticipation of the rise in rents, which must sooner or later occur, there would be considerable risk that the landholders, being without capital, would be unable to pay, and would be ruined during the first

few years of the Settlement. After the adjustment of rents in Wurdah, the Government demand is still quite 80 per cent. of the rental of the district. In no district are the revised assessments of the land revenue too high; for out of the nine districts where the revised assessments have been completed, the demand for 1864-65 was collected in full for seven, while in none of the others did the collectable balance at the end of the year amount to $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the demand.

Record of Rights.—Up to the end of 1864-65 there had been tested the holdings of 36,949 village proprietors; of 10,928 individual proprietors, of 122,536 tenants with right of occupancy; and of 210,755 tenants-at-will. To proprietors of holdings are secured full proprietary rights in the fields, to the ownership of which they have a prescriptive title; while they have no voice in the administration of the village, and they pay their land revenue through the chief landholder of their village. Owing to the probability of Sect. VI. of Act X. of 1859 being modified, in accordance with the orders of the Supreme Government, the record of rights was so prepared as to distinguish those tenants, who are recorded as occupancy ryots in virtue of their bare occupancy of 12 years, from such tenants as may be declared to have a real right of occupancy on account of such specific circumstances as prescription, custom, or consent of their landlords. The former were declared to have only conditional rights—the latter, absolute. If a change in the law should be made, there will be no difficulty, and there will be no hardship, in relegating to the category of tenants-at-will all those tenants whose occupancy rights are now *conditionally* recorded. Certainty of tenure is even more appreciated by the people of these Provinces than fixity of demand.

Final Completion and Cost of the Settlement.—The sum of 23½ lakhs had already been spent upon the Settlement of the Central Provinces; and before the Settlement is everywhere concluded, it will have cost nearly 12 lakhs more. The land revenue of the Provinces, 51 lakhs of rupees, will thus be settled at a cost of 70 per cent. on one year's revenue. The occurrence of the mutiny, the destruction of Settlement records, the suspension of Settlement business during 1857 and 1858, added greatly to the cost of settling the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. The area surveyed by three parties in the year was 3,467 square miles, in the Saugor, Nagpore and Nerbudda districts. The Revenue Survey of five districts has been completed; that of three more districts is near completion; and in two more districts a good beginning has been

made. The fourth or Chanda Survey party reached the Central Provinces late in the season, and was unable to do much more than make a beginning in the Chanda district.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF THE PORTS OF RANGOON, BASSEIN, MOULMEIN, TAVOY, MERGUI, KYOUK PHYOO, AND AKYAB.

1863-64.

THIS Report consists of detailed tables which may be thus summarized:—

RANGOON.

	Rs.
Duty <i>Exports</i> to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports ...	79,09,475
Duty	5,75,309
Duty <i>Imports</i> from do.	87,10,146
Duty	2,72,736
Free Imports from do.	14,94,413
Do. from Bengal Ports	1,16,96,475
Free Exports to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports ...	26,16,760
Do. to Bengal Ports	27,88,650
Free Imports re-exported to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports	1,74,121
Do. to Bengal Ports	42,54,369

Shipping.—There arrived from Foreign and non-Bengal Ports 426 vessels with 186,750½ tons, and there departed to the same 440 vessels with 1,173,484½ tons. There arrived from Bengal Ports 222 vessels with 66,062½ tons and there departed 179 with 52,708½ tons.

BASSEIN.

	Rs.
Duty <i>Exports</i> to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports ...	10,94,924
Duty	1,28,740
Duty <i>Imports</i> from do.	18,941
Duty	937
Free Imports from do.	22,085
Do. from Bengal Ports	2,48,737
Free Exports to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports ...	31,427
Do. to Bengal Ports	85,530

From Foreign and non-Bengal Ports there arrived at Bassein 63 vessels with 36,350 tons and there departed to the same 62 vessels with 33,803½ tons. From Bengal Ports there arrived

24 with 8,356 tons and to the same there departed 36 with 1,323 tons.

MOULMEIN.

	Rs.
Duty Exports to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports ...	5,14,719
Duty	45,613
Duty Imports from do.	5,83,866
Duty	49,185
Free Imports from do.	4,80,345
Do. from Bengal Ports	39,20,321
Free Exports to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports ...	33,50,404
Do. to Bengal Ports	6,79,849
Imports re-exported to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports ...	1,02,755
Do. to Bengal Ports... ..	7,71,493

Shipping.—

	1862-63.				1863-64.			
	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.		ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	Nos.	Tonnage.	Nos.	Tonnage.	Nos.	Tonnage.	Nos.	Tonnage.
Ports subject to the Bengal Presidency	231	62,068	219	44,924	220	59,251½	260	61,893½
Not subject to the Bengal Presidency	209	69,720	224	81,647	213	87,557	210	82,603½
	441	1,31,788	443	1,26,571	433	1,46,808½	470	1,44,497½

TAVOY.

	Rs.
Duty Exports to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports ...	97,454
Duty	11,228
Duty Imports from do.	1,87,225
Duty	8,068
Free Imports from do.	84,534
Do. from Bengal Ports	1,59,289
Free Exports to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports ...	1,44,084
Do. to Bengal Ports	66,368

Shipping.—From Bengal Ports there arrived 203 craft with 3,607 tons and to the same there departed 407 craft with 4,714 tons. From Foreign and non-Bengal Ports there arrived 66 vessels with 3,788 tons and to the same there departed 73 with 3,738½ tons.

MERGUI.

	Rs.
Duty Imports from Foreign and non-Bengal Ports	14,289
Duty	1,122
Duty Exports to do.	21,804
Duty	1,978

KYOUK PHYOU.

	Rs.
Free Imports from Foreign and non-Bengal Ports	191-8
Free Exports to Bengal Ports	780
Do. to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports	27,560
Free Imports from Bengal Ports	1,635

Shipping.—There departed 8 vessels with 1348 tons to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports and from Bengal Ports there arrived 8 vessels with 362 tons while to the same there departed 8 with 362 tons.

AKYAB.

	Rs.
Duty Imports from Foreign and non-Bengal Ports	1,05,214
Duty	12,635
Duty Exports (chiefly rice) to do.	45,72,223
Duty	4,79,916
Free Imports from do.	3,19,145
Free Exports to do.	3,02,471
Free Imports from Bengal Ports (Rs. 25,53,941 of this was treasure)	53,47,786
Free Exports to do.	15,20,081
Imports re-exported to Foreign and non-Bengal Ports	18,534

Shipping.—There arrived from Foreign and non-Bengal Ports 258 ships with 126,674 tons and there departed to the same 228 with 108,335 tons. There arrived from Bengal Ports 110 ships with 44,788 tons to there departed to the same 115 ships with 47,638 tons.

PEARL FISHERIES.

Bombay Records, No. LXXXVI., New Series.

ON 10th August 1863 the Bombay Government asked information from the Ceylon Government as to the measures taken in Ceylon for the protection and extension of the Pearl Fishery beds, and the Rules under which the Fisheries are let. The information, which constitutes the bulk of this Report,

was furnished on 29th December 1863, and on 25th February 1865 the Government of Bombay recorded the following Resolution. "It is only in respect of the Pearl Oyster that it seems desirable that Government should undertake any experiments. With the view of introducing this variety on the coasts of the Presidency, the Commissioner in Sind, and the Collectors of Ahmedabad, Surat, Tanna, Rutnagherry, and Canara, should be furnished with copies of these papers, and should be requested to select suitable localities for the formation of the Oyster Banks; and the Government of Ceylon and the Resident in the Persian Gulf should be applied to to procure supplies of Oysters for distribution to the Collectors by sinking faggots on the Pearl Banks to which the young Oysters would attach themselves, or by some of the other plans described in the treatises on the subject. The Oysters might then be forwarded in casks full of salt water, or by other suitable means. In this way it is probable that a commencement in culture of the Pearl Oyster in this Presidency may be made, and that it might be gradually extended. The faggots for the Oysters to attach themselves to should be sunk in about six fathoms water, with weights attached to them, and drawn up at the proper season by means of the cable with which they would be attached to buoys to indicate their position. By this means the expense of large Diving Establishments would be obviated."

Ceylon Pearl Fisheries from 1855 to 1860.—Mr. G. Vane, Acting Treasurer in Ceylon, submitted a Report on the Ceylon Fisheries, on 28th February 1863, to the Ceylon Government. Pearl banks are believed to extend all along the N. W. coast from Negombo to Manaar, and the charts and records contain the names and positions of 19 banks, but the larger portion of them have never yielded fisheries either to the Dutch or English governments. The Arippe banks have yielded very large revenues to the Dutch and English governments; they were fished by the Dutch so far back as 1667, and with intervals gave fisheries up to 1768. This was the last under the Dutch, as a period of twenty-eight years then passed without a fishery. In 1796, the first year of English government, a series of fisheries commenced, and, continuing with intervals of one to two years to 1809, yielded the large sum of £517,481 4s. 1d. The second series, from 1814 to 1816 and 1820, yielded £89,908 16s. 7d. The third series, from 1828, continued with only one year's (1834) interval to 1837, and yielded £227,131 13s. 3d., and after a lapse of eighteen years the present series commenced, giving in 1855, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860 re-

ceipts to the amount of £117,453 10s. 10d.; Ceylon has during the last sixty years derived from her pearl fisheries nearly a million of money, or £951,975-4-9. The majority of the banks are distant from eight to twelve miles from the shore, and cannot be easily robbed. Mr. Vane condemns the former system of renting the right of fishery with from 100 to 300 boats daily, which is the much desired object of the rich Chetties, who would make a large pecuniary sacrifice for its reintroduction. The proceedings of 1835, 1836, and 1837 and 1855 to 1860, have established that fisheries can be successfully conducted without having recourse to renting, and that by the sale of the oyster the fair value of a fishery is realised in a straightforward manner, devoid of all mystery, deception and concealment, as purchasers have to a great extent the means of ascertaining the real value.

Description of the Fishery.—Inspections of the beds by a steamer should take place during the N. E. monsoon. The English diving system enables the inspector to lay down the exact position of the bed by the bearings of the landmarks. According to the number of oysters a diver is able to bring up at a time the calculation is made of how many five divers with relief, constantly at work for six hours a day, could bring up; and the probable quantity of oysters on the bed and its out-turn, is thus assumed. Of course this estimate is always very much below the actual out-turn at a fishery. When a bed of oysters is of an age to be fished a sample of 10,000 or 12,000 is taken up, landed at once, and, being most carefully counted, they are placed in a large boat. After ten or twelve days, when the oyster flesh has become a mass of putrid matter, the washing takes place. By naked coolies, carefully watched, the shells are well rubbed together; those having pearls adhering thereto are set apart for the pearl to be cut away, and the other shells are placed in heaps alongside each man. After all the shells are removed the water is baled out and passed through sieves and cloth to arrest any pearls that might be so taken up, and then a disgusting mass of filthy putrid matter and mud remains, amongst which the pearl is seen glistening, and the excitement of looking for and collecting the large ones begins. The superintendent's eyes must be everywhere to prevent any hands but his own picking them out. The mass of mud, sand, shells, and putrid flesh is then collected in a heap, and after being cleansed by repeated washings is laid upon cloths exposed to the sun to dry. When thoroughly dry the large pearls are picked out by hand and the smaller ones are

sifted by women. During this process every precaution is taken that no pearls are lost: every article used is washed, and the water passed through sieves of the smallest size, and a vigilant watch kept over all the people employed, as they are adepts at seeing and concealing pearls. When all the pearls are collected, three or four intelligent, respectable pearl dealers, who are mostly of the Moorman class, are called in to estimate their value, which is done by sizing, classing, weighing; and according to these results the valuation is assigned to each class of pearls by the market rates then ruling. Sizing or arranging the pearls into ten different sizes, from the largest to the smallest, is done by passing them successively through what are called small brass sieves, said to be of 20, 30, 50, 80, 100, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000 holes each, though there is no certainty that all baskets really contain these exact numbers except the larger ones. Each of the ten sizes may include those of nearly every class; the twenty to eight basket may each have *Anie*, *Anatharie*, *Kallipoo*, *Krowel*; and this necessitates the second operation of classing—one that requires the greatest skill and judgment, and which hardly any two persons will do alike. The perfections in pearls are shape and lustre, viz. sphericity, and a silvery brightness free from any discoloration whatever; and as the pearl has these two essentials, so do the valuers assign them to their appropriate class, viz.:—*Anie*—perfect in sphericity and lustre. *Anatharie*—follower or companion, but failing somewhat in one point—either sphericity or lustre. *Masengoe*—confused, imperfect, failing in both points, especially in brilliancy of colour. *Kallipo*—rejected or outcast, as failing still more in both points. *Korowell*—nearer or shorter a double pearl. *Peesal*—mis-shapen, and clustered more than two to each other. *Oadwoe*—beauty. *Mandungoe*—folded or bent pearls. *Kural*—very mis-shapen, small. *Thool*—small gains.

The pearls having been sized and classed, each class is then weighed and recorded in *kalanjie* and *manjadie*. The former is a brass weight, equal, it is said, to 67 grains; the manjadie is a small red berry, having the property, when full sized, of being all exactly of the same weight, and are reckoned as 20 to the *kalanjie*. The weights being ascertained, the valuation is then fixed to each pearl or set of pearls according to their respective sizes and classes, the inferior classes solely according to weight at market value of such pearls at so many star pagodas, i. e. Rs. 3½ each per *kalanjie*; but the superior classes, i. e. *Anie*, *Anatharie* and the *Vadivoe*, if good, are not valued only by weight, but at so much per chew of their weight—the native

pearl dealers' method of assigning the proper value by weight to a valuable article of small weight, and is akin to the practice of dealers in precious stones who multiply the value per carat by the square of the weight of the article.

When a fishery is to take place, notice is issued in the *Government Gazette*, and about the middle of February the bank to be fished is buoyed off, and a sample taken up and valued, so that its out-turn may be compared with that of November, and the latest condition and prospects exhibited; it is this sample, always very much superior in weight and quality, by which the speculators are, until they have washed the purchases, guided. By the end of February the barren sandy beach of Sillawatorre is filled with some 5,000 or 6,000 persons, who have housed themselves in temporary buildings. As the boats arrive they are registered, some are rejected as too small or badly found, but as the residue is always double the number needed, the fortunate privilege of being engaged in a fishery is determined by lottery. The agitation, anxiety, and eagerness of all are depicted in the countenance; most utter an apparent prayer or invocation, the Catholics cross themselves, and many are almost too nervous to pick up the paper; when done it is handed to the superintendent, who opens and declares blank or prize. An effort is made to find employment for all before the fishery closes; but those successful at the lottery have of course the first claim, and the good fortune of longer employ. The crew of a boat consists of 23 persons, and is required and allowed only to have 5 Diving stones, 1 Tindil or steersman, 1 Saman Oattee, who has charge of the boat, 1 Thody, who bales out water and cleans the boat, 10 Divers, two for each stone, 10 Munducks or Divers' attendants to pull up the stone and oysters and aid the diver. Their remuneration for fishing up the oysters is one-fourth of the quantity daily fished. The speculative character of each day's work gives to all concerned the personal interest so necessary to carry on the hard and anxious work of a pearl fishery. Each boat's share is divided amongst themselves, according to old established customs.

The Diving.—At midnight on the first night of the Fishery, a gun is fired and all the boats leave for the banks amid great excitement. Each boat is furnished with five diving stones about 14 lbs. weight—three are worked on one side, two on the other—suspended by a thick rope over sticks projecting from the boat's sides in such a convenient position as to allow the diver, whilst at the surface of the water, to adjust the stone by lowering or raising it, when he rests his foot within a loop affixed to

it; stones are used to accelerate the descent. He then places the loop of his diving net around his neck, and gives notice to the two attendants in charge of the rope and line of stone and net, draws in his breath, closes his nostrils with one hand, raises his body to give force to the descent, slips his hold of the bight of the diving cord, and is rapidly carried to the bottom. Reaching the bottom he leaves the stone (which the attendants instantly haul up and make fast), throws himself on the ground, along which he creeps, filling his net as quickly as possible; when obliged to ascend he jerks the *net* cord, which is instantly hauled up by the attendants, by which time the diver is also at the surface, and again holding on by the diving stone. The diving is then repeated by the first set until their number of turns is over, when they take rest, and the second do the work; thus, under the excitement of expected gain, these men continue for six hours without flagging at this most trying and laborious exertion. When regularly at work they remain under water from 60 to 70 seconds. One man, but one only, has been known to remain for 95 seconds. The number of oysters brought up at each dive depends upon the quantities on the ground—40 to 50 is a good average, and this would give from 20,000 to 30,000 as a boat load. At 12 or 1 o'clock, according as the sea-breeze sets in and to the work done, the inspector fires the gun to leave off diving and set sail for Sillawatorre. The boats discharge their load into the Government *kootto*—a large enclosed place within which are marked spaces bearing each boat's number. Each boat's fish is arranged into six separate lots, and each lot divided into four smaller lots, the Government officers giving over to the boatmen one of each four divisions, in all six parcels; and as the people do not know which of the four is likely to be assigned to them, they very carefully and fairly divide them; the other three of each of the six lots are then thrown together, counted, and removed to the sale and delivering portion of the *kootto*, and the boat's number affixed to each heap. By the next morning a return is furnished to the superintendent of the separate outturn of each boat and the total of the preceding day's fishing. A sale is held at the cutcherry about 12 o'clock, when the oysters are put up in lots of 1,000, with the right of taking at the price knocked down from 1,000 to 20,000 or 30,000. According to the total quantity for sale (which is always declared at the commencement), and when there is no combination, purchases are eagerly made at the larger quantities; but when there is either a combination to lower prices, or opposition between the Chetties and Moormen, the sales are

prolonged by lots of 1,000 to 2,000, and all the ingenuity of each party exercised to effect the object in view. As soon as the purchasers pay for their lots, delivery orders are issued to the officers in charge of the kootto, and until the fishery boats arrive the oysters are delivered. This goes on daily, and from the first day of fishery until the conclusion the work is incessant. A break occasionally occurs from a southerly gale or combination practices.

In the fishery of 1855 twenty days were occupied, and the yield was for Government five millions, and including divers' shares $6\frac{3}{4}$ millions. The outturn of pearls was limited in quantity and variety; there were but few of the Vadivoe quality, but there were many large pearls of the Anie and Anatharie class. Mr. Vane saw several that realised at Sillawatorre from £15 to over £20 each, and were said to be worth in India considerably larger sums. The average paid was at first Rs. 25 per 1,000 and then Rs. 17. In 1857 a fishing of 23 days yielded to Government over $24\frac{1}{4}$ millions, and including divers' shares $32\frac{1}{2}$ millions of oysters, and a revenue of £20,363. Combination kept down the price. The representatives of several Indian temples attended to claim the right of fishing on behalf thereof with a certain number of privilege boats, but having obtained the authority of Government to resist the claim, Mr. Vane did so, despite incessant solicitation and assertion of rights. Such claims had not really been admitted by the Dutch Government, and were not recognised by the English Government. In 1858 there were 18 days' fishing giving over $12\frac{1}{4}$ millions for Government, and with divers' shares nearly $16\frac{1}{2}$ millions of oysters, and a revenue of £24,000. In 1859 part of the Cheval Paar bank was fished. The work occupied eleven days; the yield of oysters was over 3 millions for Government, and including divers' share nearly $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions; the revenue for this small quantity being £9,448, the lowest rate of sale being £5 4s., the highest £8 8s., and the average £6 3s. 9d. per 1000. The Modrigam had not been fished for above twenty years. It yielded £48,215. In the fishery of 1860 there was no combination, the supply being only $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions of oysters for Government, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions including divers' shares, and the number of purchasers being unusually large. Consequently the oysters sold as high as £18, and averaged £14-10 per 1000, realising a total receipt of £36,681. The Cheval and Modrigam paars yielded in five years a total of 72 millions of oysters, for 54 of which Government received aggregate receipts of £140,302 and a net revenue of £117,453, so the divers and boat people

received as their one-fourth share 28 millions of oysters, and therefore earned at least £46,700. The native divers are in reality the bone and sinews of the fisheries. The European system of diving, with all the needed appliances of assistants, separate boats for the pumps and oysters, possible delays by accidents, &c., would not only be attended with very heavy expenditure, but the work daily done could not be half that the present system. Under the evil system of renting, the Modrigam would have been scraped up, young and old, at one fishery; the Cheval in two at most, and the £140,000, as well as the lion's share of the divers' £53,700, together with all the profits made by the numerous speculators, would have gone into the pockets of two or three Chetty firms. Ceylon would not have derived any of the benefits which by the present division amongst speculators belonging to the island she must have. There would have been no encouragement for an increase of the diver class, and the present prospective series of fisheries, the first of which was expected to yield in 1863 £55,000, and in the next four or five years some £200,000 to £300,000, would not have existed.

Natural History of the Oyster.—The Report contains several papers by E. F. Kelaart, M. D., on the Natural History of the Pearl Oyster of Ceylon and on the Pearl Banks. He proposes a plan to girdle or barricade the oyster banks with coir-matting supported on iron frames, to and place round each bank about ten yards beyond the edge of oyster bed, fascines, dead oyster shells, corals, &c. being deposited between the barricade and edge of the bank. The interspace will allow of sufficient room for the roaming disposition of the oysters, and the impediments thrown in their way will give new surfaces for their attachment, while at the same time they will form a sufficient barrier to prevent the oyster escaping to distant parts of the sea where they would not readily, if ever, be found again. This barricade of coir and iron, with the fascines, will also attract and fix any spawn that may be floating about. The present market value of a bed of pearl oysters two miles in circumference is say from £30,000 to £40,000, and the expense of fencing a bed of this size cannot be more than £300. It is time, now that the Emperor of France has acted upon the suggestion of a French naturalist, and thereby increased the production of the edible oysters of France, that the Ceylon Government should treat the pearl oyster with more care and consideration than it has hitherto done, so that the profits derived from this source may become a permanent or less fluctuating revenue. Monsieur Humbert, a

Swiss zoologist, has, by microscopic observations at the last pearl fishery, corroborated all Dr. Kelaart's opinions about the ovaria or genital glands and their contents, and he has discovered in addition to the filaria and cercaria, three other parasitical worms infesting the viscera and other parts of the pearl oysters. Dr. Kelaart agrees that these worms play an important part in the formation of pearls; and it may yet be found possible to infect oysters in other beds with these worms, and thus increase the quantity of these gems.

Pearl Oysters in the Bombay Presidency.—In 1863 the Tanna Collector reported that pearl oysters are fished at Bellapoor in the Salsette talooka. The fishermen catch the oysters, examine them, take out the pearls, and eat the oyster. The pearls they sell to Banians who come over from Bombay to purchase them, paying Rs. 2-8 per tola for them. On 27th October 1863 Government directed that divers should be sent to the spot.

In *Sindh* in 1844-45 the pearl banks were placed under Mr. Macleod's charge, and the fishery from that year to 1848 realised Rs. 3,838; in 1849 it was sold by public auction for Rs. 6,265 and in the following year for Rs. 5,275. In order to prevent the beds from being exhausted, fishing was suspended for a period of four years, when the fishery was again put up to auction and sold for Rs. 4,900, but in the following year it realised Rs. 1,500 only. Fishing was then interdicted until the year 1862, when Mr. Coates secured the right for Rs. 5,000 at a public auction; subsequently Mr. Coates offered to pay Rs. 10,000 for the use of the pearl banks for a further period of four years, and this offer was accepted by Government. Mr. Coates' will in all probability be a considerable loser by the transaction. The specimens of pearls are said to be very small, the larger ones being the size of No. 4 shot. Since 1844-45 the pearl fishery has realised Rs. 54,719-5-10, averaging Rs. 2,487 per annum. The two best known banks, are situated to the eastward of the entrance to Gharra creek. They are Kingur, and an extensive mud flat, dry in great part at low water and Kameesa, a deep creek beyond the Pilleeanee mouth of the river, in which the pearl oyster was formerly found in great quantities, and where it would still appear to be plentiful. Mr. McLeod, the Superintendent, received information of an extensive oyster bank, which had never been disturbed, near the Hujamree mouth of the river. The next banks for examination are those in the neighbourhood of Kurrachee, which had the character under the Government of the Meers

of being the most productive known on the Sind coast. The annual returns varied from Rs. 39,000 to Rs. 500. Mr. McLeod blames the renting system for the failure of the fisheries. He wrote in 1845.

Dr. Birdwood, Secretary to the Bombay Agri-Horticultural Society, summarizes the recommendations in a work entitled "Voyage d'exploration sur le littoral de la France et de L'Italie par M. Coste." This Government Record contains the drawings from that work, and an article on the subject from "Good Words."

REVENUE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1864-65.

THE *Land Revenue* yielded Rs. 3,83,29,580 with a balance of Rs. 6,44,037 against Rs. 3,84,41,703 the previous year with a balance of Rs. 4,91,201. The total outstanding balances at the close of the year were Rs. 15,11,602. The *Abkaree* yielded Rs. 17,91,534 against Rs. 15,35,718 the previous year, with a balance of Rs. 60,750. The net collections of the *Income-tax* were Rs. 14,59,178 against Rs. 17,61,872 the previous year. There was a general decrease in the amount assessed and collected; but this is explained by the fact that, for three months of 1863-64, viz., May, June, and July, the tax was levied at three and one per cent., whereas in 1864-65 the lower rates of two and one per cent. have been in force throughout. The *Stamp Revenue* yielded a return of Rs. 22,87,367 against Rs. 20,72,778 the previous year.

Customs.—The following satisfactory results are shewn :—

DEPARTMENT.	N.-W. P.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt, ...	40,00,597	33,83,924	11,83,379	85,67,900
Sugar, ...	4,69,328	8,02,798	76,854	13,48,980
Miscellaneous.	13,465	9,398	10,198	33,061
Total,	44,83,390	41,96,120	12,70,431	99,49,941

The gross income of the preceding year was Rs. 92,21,852,—the difference in favour of the year under report being no less than Rs. 7,28,089. The Nagpore division was included this year. The following table shows the quantity of salt that has crossed

the line in the several collectorships during the last four years:—

COLLECTORSHIPS.			1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.
Sirsa,	...	Maunds	5,042	5,943	5,419	6,327
Hansie,	...	...	4,69,229	3,97,510	4,42,117	4,53,620
Delhi,	...	...	6,91,495	5,39,061	6,26,277	6,68,039
Muttra,	...	...	6,17,052	3,72,284	4,31,722	4,23,622
Agra,	...	...	10,45,493	9,67,621	7,69,812	7,89,400
Jhansie,	...	...	1,03,440	84,102	99,670	1,20,510
Saugor,	...	...	2,00,364	2,45,635	2,27,085	2,38,993
Hoshungabad,	...	...	18,501	13,934	20,254	99,369
Nagpore,	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,575
Total,			31,50,616	26,26,090	26,22,426	29,71,455

The various kinds were:—

Balumbha,	...	...	...	Maunds	64,412	Rupces	1,93,237
Sooltanpooree,	...	...	...	"	80,058	"	2,40,175
Kussia,	...	...	...	"	64,441	"	1,93,323
Bhooskee,	...	...	...	"	59,474	"	89,090
Kokun,	...	...	...	"	168,673	"	2,53,662

The revenue had continued to increase steadily till the month of February, when the salt trade was suddenly checked by the wide-spread ruin caused by the fall in the price of cotton. Another deteriorating cause was the scarcity of carriage. The seizures of contraband salt amounted to maunds 4,913, and of sugar to maunds 3,956. Of 3,030 cases reported to Revenue Commissioners, the Collector's orders were upheld in 3,018, reversed in three, and modified in nine.

INSANE ASYLUMS IN BENGAL.

1864.

Calcutta.—Dr. A. Payne, Superintendent of Asylums at the Presidency, reports on the Dullunda Native Asylum. There were 297 patients of whom 59 were females. Of these 27 were cured, 15 were sent to friends in an improved state and 43 died. The average daily number of sick through the year was 187. The causes of madness were known in 87 cases and only 1 was

due to a moral cause—grief. In 73 cases Gunjah was the cause, in 8 epilepsy, in 2 liquor drinking, in 1 masterbation, in 1 opium and in 1 organic cerebral disease. Of 187 lunatics daily in confinement, 149 were employed in labour valued at Rs. 2,534. The average yearly cost of each lunatic was Rs 69-12-5.

Berhampore.—Dr. Fleming reports that there were 69 patients, of whom 13 were females. There were 14 cures, 1 was sent out improved and 6 died. In 20 cases the causes of the madness were known. They were grief in 2, intoxicating drugs in 9, hereditary in 7, debauchery in 1 and congenital in 1. Of the 45 lunatics daily in confinement, 40 were employed on labour which is valued at Rs. 497. Each cost Rs. 128-7.

Patna.—Dr. Sutherland reports that there were 172 patients of whom 48 were cured and made over to their friends and 10 died. The cause of insanity in the 48 cured was as follows:—Gunjah and Bhang 26, Ardent Spirits 13, loss of relatives 2, loss of property 3, hereditary 1 and unknown 3. The greatest number of admissions took place in the hot months, a fact in accordance with an observation of Esquirol. There was only one re admission during the year; showing that the cures are in a large proportion of the cases complete. The cures on admission were 50·69 per cent., an extremely favourable result; in Europe a percentage of cures above 40 is considered high. With regard to the sexes, the percentage of cures on admissions is much less among women than among men. Similar results are found to exist in former years, the proportion of cures to treated being always less among females than among males, and there is also a larger ratio of deaths among women than in the male sex. These results differ greatly from those that obtain in European Asylums, where the proportion of admissions, cures, and deaths among the two sexes differ in a trifling degree only. The admissions into this Asylum for eight years were in the proportion of seven males to one female; the cures on cases treated to a conclusion were 38·68 per cent. for males, and only 28·1 per cent. for females. Each of the 114 lunatics daily in the Asylum cost Rs. 87-5-9. The profit of their labour was Rs. 660.

Dacca.—Dr. W. B. Beatson reports that there were 351 treated during the year; of these 99 were fresh admissions and 22 re-admissions,—being 16 in excess of 1863. The daily average number under treatment was 229, slightly in excess of that of 1863. There were 50 discharged cured, 41 transferred to friends improved, 22 died. Of the 351 treated, 212 were traced to physical causes, 17 to moral causes, and in 122 the causes

are unknown. The chief physical cause was indulgence in Gunjah; 173 or 49 per cent. of the total number treated were distinctly traced to that cause, 17 were traced to hereditary tendency, 5 to opium, 7 to epilepsy, and 3 to ardent spirits. Of the 21 admissions, the greatest number, 44, were between 30 and 40 years of age; next, 32 between 20 and 30 years, then 19 between 50 and 60 years, then 17 between 40 and 50 years, then 5 between 10 and 20 years, and 4 between 60 and 70 years; so that the adult age has yielded the vast majority. 70 males and 21 females were discharged cured, or transferred improved to friends, being 25·92 per cent. on actual strength. There were daily in hospital 15, there laboured under delusions 40 and there worked 174 at labour which yielded Rs. 1,585. The average yearly expense for 229 lunatics was Rs. 77-5-10 each.

Cuttack.—Dr. Coates reports that this Asylum was opened in February 1864. There were thirty patients of whom 8 were cured, 1 improved and 2 died. The average daily number of sick was 13·07. Each of the 30 cost Rs. 116-4-9. Of the 13·07 daily average number of lunatics 3·28 worked and their labour is estimated at Rs. 17·2. Dr. Coates remarks that gardening work tending as it does to keep the patients physically healthy and morally happy, was the great and only means of recovering so many as 30 per cent. from their insanity. Musical instruments proved too exciting. Many of the men enjoyed pachisi. The women are less under control than the men; they are longer in settling down into the quiet regular routine of the Asylum, and they are liable to much fiercer excitements and more frequent and sudden paroxysms. Besides, one woman giving way to her impulses, acts more injuriously on her fellows in similarly exciting them, than occurs among the male lunatics. All this tends to make successful recoveries among the women much less frequent than among the males; only an eighth of the females recovered during the year, while above a third of the males were discharged cured. Gunjah and dissipation were by far the most fertile causes of insanity; no less than 40 per cent. occurring from them alone. These two causes almost invariably accompany each other. As to the occupations of the insane, as a rule, those of irregular or of no employment, except begging, produced the most, as fukírs, payádas, farm labourers, tikka fishermen, &c.

Orders of Government.—The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the low rate of mortality in the Asylums generally during the year under review, especially in the Institution

at Patna, where it was 5·80 per cent. of the admissions. The Government Lunatic Asylums are obviously not adapted to rescue the entire insane population of Bengal, but only such inmates as are not looked after at home by their own friends, or are, from whatever reason, sent in by the Judicial authorities.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE PUNJAB.

1864.

THIS Report is submitted to the Punjab Government by Major G. Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

General Statistics.—The total number of offences was 50,601 against 41,132 in 1863; of these, 22,977 against 18,119 were non-bailable and 27,624 against 23,013 bailable. This increase in crime was generally attributed to greater efficiency in the police in searching out crime, to greater confidence in the people in reporting freely to the police and to a more correct system of registry. The two first reasons may be accepted in a small degree and the third in a great degree, but the fact must be accepted that crime had increased over the whole province though not to a very great extent. As a totally different system of police was maintained in the Cis and Trans-Indus districts it is important to examine them separately. In the Cis-Indus districts there were 19,078 non-bailable offences against 15,437 in 1863 and 22,850 bailable against 18,718 showing an increase of 23 and 22 per cent. respectively. In the Trans-Indus districts there were 3,899 non bailable and 4,774 bailable offences against 2,682 of the former and 4,295 of the latter showing an increase of 45 and 11 per cent. respectively. Ten per cent. of this increase was due to an improved system of registering offences. Formerly in many districts and still in some the officer in charge of stations did not enter offences reported unless he believed they had really occurred; *now* he was bound to enter every cognizable charge and not to strike it off unless after a judicial enquiry the magistrate declared the offence reported not to have occurred. In all districts Cis-Indus the strictest supervision was kept up on this point. Officers constantly moving about ascertained from villagers and lumberdars what offences they had reported lately; and if the station records did not show those offences, the police were severely punished. In one district, Trans-Indus, Bunnoo, this was really carried out and the result was an increase of 242 per cent. in non-bailable cases. The following table shows the working of the force in non-bailable offences cognizable by the police.

Division.	Year.	Cases.			Persons.				Value of property.		Per cent. recovered.						
		Number of offences.	Brought to trial.		Number apprehended.	Discharg- ed.		Acquit- ted.		Total discharged and acquitted.		Stolen.	Recovered.				
			Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.								
Cis-Indus , , , ,	1863	15,435	7,599	49	12,812	1,321	10	3,300	26	36	5,58,617	1	0	1,59,832	1	3	28
	1864	18,774	9,292	49	15,742	2,358	15	2,724	17	32	7,01,704	1	5	2,01,811	0	3	28
Trans-Indus,	1863	2,545	1,754	68	2,910	381	13	954	32	45	1,52,667	12	2	33,067	1	4	22
	1864	3,391	1,927	57	3,897	525	13	1,289	33	46	2,13,024	9	4	45,939	5	3	21

From this it appears that there was an improvement in the Cis-Indus and a slight falling off in the Trans-Indus districts. The number of murders was 253 (of which 144 occurred Cis-Indus and 109 Trans-Indus) against 170 in 1863; 55 murders occurred in Peshawar alone. There were 9 cases of murder with dacoitee against 7, only 1 case occurred Cis-Indus. There were 73 cases of culpable hom-

icide Cis Indus and 33 Trans-Indus against 94 in the whole province in 1863. The number of dacoitees was 42 against 25; of these cases 25 (of which 23 were in the district of Dera Ishmail Khan) occurred Trans-Indus. It was surprizing that the other districts of the Derajat and Peshawur Divisions were so free from this offence. There were 18 attempts at dacoitee of which 14 were in Dera Ishmail Khan against 11 in the preceding year; 111 against 72 cases of kidnapping, 59 against 53 of forgery, 141 against 154 offences against currency, 28 against 24 attempts to murder, 84 against 78 unnatural offences and 6 against 11 cases of exposing children.

Prevention and Detection of Crime.—Jaildars, or Honorary Police Officers, were chiefly employed in the districts of Mooltan, Jhung, Googaira, Lahore and Goojranwallah. Only in the two last districts were they reported well on. In the other districts the desire was to remedy the defects gradually rather than to sweep away the system. The Jaildars, even if they did not succeed in suppressing theft, enlisted the feelings of the people on the side of the police and removed the impression that Government is the common enemy.

The Sealkote and Goojranwalla reformatories had suffered considerably from the epidemic prevalent at the beginning and end of the year. Major Hutchinson considered it proved that criminal tribes could be induced to settle down to agriculture.

All the police measures for the surveillance of bad characters were in full force throughout the year. The bad character registers for nearly every village Cis-Indus were tested by the District Superintendents or their Assistants. The number of persons in jail on 31st December was in the Cis-Indus districts 6,172 against 5,695 on the same date in 1863, of whom 5,288 against 4,802 had never been convicted before. In the Trans-Indus districts the number was 554 against 707 of whom 501 against 647 had never been previously convicted. 32,388 against 26,547 persons were under police surveillance in the Cis-Indus and 322 against 289 in the Trans-Indus districts. The number of persons under surveillance who had never been convicted of any offence but who were known bad characters or belonged to well known criminal tribes, was 14,285 in Cis-Indus and 314 in Trans-Indus districts against 11,596 and 296 respectively in 1863. The Judicial Returns of England and Wales for 1863 show the proportion of the criminal classes to 1,000 people to be 7·7, of criminals at large 6·2, of criminals in prison 1·4. The corresponding returns for the Punjab show the proportion of the criminal classes to the population to be 3·6, of criminals at large 3·1, and of criminals in prisons 0·45 per 1,000.

There were 15 small punitive posts employing 63 men. They worked satisfactorily. With regard to Chowkeedars Major Hutchinson says "the same varying and unsatisfactory position seems to exist regarding this peculiar functionary." In some districts he was very useful by promptly reporting all offences, in others he was useless and the Department had no power to make him useful.

The accompanying table shows the working of the police in the cities of Lahore, Umritsur and Delhi.

City.	Year.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred.			Cases cognizable by police brought to trial per cent.		Persons discharged and acquitted per cent. on apprehensions.		Value of property stolen and recovered.		
		Non-Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Non-Bailable.	Bailable.	Non-Bailable.	Bailable.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.
Lahore,	1863...	243	711	954	63	95	5	4	16,452	2,073	12
	1864...	270	1,111	1,381	66	99	13	50	17,398	3,597	20
Umritsur,	1863...	295	1,073	1,368	63	100	45	6	14,480	3,080	21
	1864...	485	854	1,339	67	99	43	7	23,563	4,887	20
Delhi, ...	1863...	556	300	856	43	63	13	12	33,727	1,820	5
	1864...	953	289	1,242	41	100	14	7	56,379	5,414	9

In Lahore with a population of 94,143, there was one policeman to 242 persons, in Umritsur with a population of 180,000, one to 261, and in Delhi with a population of 141,708, one to 309. The amount of property stolen in Delhi included Rs. 14,564 reported by Nawab Mohamed Ali Khan; but he would allow neither search nor investigation. Delhi is a much more difficult city to manage than Lahore or Umritsur; its suburbs are a second city, it abounds in deserted houses, and has a large number of utterly worthless people who were formerly the hangers on of ancient and well to do, but now poverty-stricken families; and it had no board of intelligent native magistrates like the other two cities. The value of property stolen in the entire Punjab was 9,14,728 of which Rs. 2,47,748 or 27 per cent. was recovered. In 1863 the value of property stolen was Rs. 7,11,284 of which Rs. 1,93,738 or 27 per cent. was recovered.

Miscellaneous.—The Police escorted Rs. 8,79,89,171 and 5,158 prisoners. The regular army was not called on for a single treasure party during the year. Trans-Indus, the Frontier Force very considerably aided in this duty. The work was very harassing and incessant, chiefly owing to the transmission of clipped coin down country. The Account Department appeared to be quite unable to tell a month beforehand where they should need treasure or to what amount; the consequence was that very little previous arrangement could be made with a view to economizing the services of the force. A system of regular supply to the Treasuries up-country whose average demands must be pretty well known, had been suggested on previous occasions.

The strength of the force, including Municipal Police, was 17,497 of all grades. 1.9 per cent. were punished by the Judicial Department against 1.3 per cent. in 1863. 565 men were dismissed by officers of the Department against 392, and 925 against 881 were fined. The amount of fines inflicted was 3,202-13-9 against 2,054-8. The percentage of men dismissed was 4.3 against 2.4 and of men fined 5.3 against 5.5. 1 man was dismissed for using violence to induce confession, 11 for taking gratifications and 60 for negligently allowing prisoners to escape. There were 98 escapes from Police custody, and 45 re-captures. Many escapes were owing to there not being a Lock-up at each small out-post, and to the therefore unavoidable necessity of the guard escorting the prisoner having often (the men of the post being away on duty) to guard their prisoners all night, after having made a long march of, in some districts, over 20 miles. The number of resignations was 1,231, or 7 per cent. on

the strength of the force. Generally the force was very well reported on; it had not been oppressive and cheerfully performed the very hard work imposed on it. In drill it decidedly fell off; the discipline was still vigorous, but it would require the constant vigilance of the officers, with the very small powers of punishing the men now possessed by District Superintendents; to keep up anything like real discipline and save the force from becoming an army of burkundazes. So far from the tendency being, as some Civil Officers consider, to an excessive military organization and discipline, the tendency was to a falling off in all such matters; and from the very nature of a policeman's duties it was self-evident such must be the case, detached as they constantly were in small and numerous bodies all over the country.

Order by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.—His Honour, while generally agreeing with Major Hutchinson as to the increase of crime, remarks that the returns afford, at best, but a near approximation to the real state of the case. This is proved by the discrepancy of the returns furnished by the Inspector General of Police and those by the Judicial Commissioner. The former reports 50,601 offences and the latter 53,053. The former shows an increase in offences in 1864 of 9,469 and the latter of 9,365; from which it would seem that the discrepancy arose in a great measure from different modes of assigning cases to the various headings prescribed by the code. The Lieutenant Governor quite concurred in the opinion concerning Jailدارs expressed in the report. Lock-ups were being supplied as funds could be made available. His Honour thinks that the services of Deputy Inspectors General are necessary and might be utilized more than they have hitherto been. As regards the Trans-Indus Divisions, the Inspector General holds a somewhat anomalous position, having to include them in his reports, and in other ways having a partial connection with them, without having any real authority over their Police; and His Honour thinks it much to be regretted that no means have yet been devised of extending to that tract a similar organization to that which exists Cis-Indus. The escort duties should be restricted within the narrowest possible limits.

JHELUM.

THE settlement of the district of Jhelum, in the Rawul Pindie Division, was effected by Mr. A. Brandreth. The total area of

the district is stated at 24,32,225 acres, of which only 6,15,333 are under cultivation, and only 64,002 artificially irrigated. The average assessment for five years preceding the revision was Rs. 6,38,099. Mr. Brandreth found it at Rs. 6,33,302. The result of his operations leaves it at Rs. 5,78,050, being a reduction of 9 per cent. The district is divided into four Tahsils. The revised assessment falls at the following rates on cultivation :—Jhelum, 1-3-4 ; Pind Dadun Khan, 1-6-8 ; Chukkowal, 0-13-3, and Tullagung, 0-8-6. The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to confirm the settlement as recommended by the Commissioner for 10 years, viz. : from A. D. 1864-65 to 1873-74. When the question of the perpetual settlement comes under consideration, it may be decided whether this district ought to come under it or not. Owing to Mr. A. Brandreth's having been withdrawn from the superintendence, by illness, the period over which the operations extended was lengthened, and the cost increased to 25 per cent.

MR. A. BRANDRETH'S REPORT.

The former history of this district if it were written would commence with an account of the Pandoos, who were driven from their kingdom and are said to have passed the years of their exile at Kutas, a secluded spot in the Salt Range ; and with an account of the deeds of Alexander the Great in this district, of his victory over Porus and of the fleet which he built, and would pass on through many other interesting events to the devastation and ruin occasioned by the invasions of Nadur Shah and Ahmed Shah.

Physical Description.—The shape of the district is compared to that of a pear with the station of Jhelum at the stalk end, where it is only 2 miles in width ; this width gradually increases to 20 miles at Derapore and 40 miles at Pind Dadun Khan. The length of the district is 120 miles. The main physical features are the long ranges of hills, the table land between the ranges ; the low, and between the hills and the river Jhelum, the elevated plain to the north of the hills and the numerous nullahs and ravines with which this plain in particular is intersected. As regards the hills, a spur from the lower Himalayas enters the district at the Jhelum or east end, and running for about 40 miles nearly parallel to the river Jhelum meets the salt range in the hill of Chail. With this conspicuous hill, the centre point of the system, the Salt Range commences which soon after is divided into two parallel ranges from about 8 to 10 miles apart and thus runs to the end

of the district. Between these two ranges, supported by them, and topped by the higher peaks is the table land which consists of a heavy back loam fertilized by the drainage of the peaks above it, which being limestone affords enough salts of lime, to make the water act as manure. The low land is that between the Salt Range and the river Jhelum—it contains the most fertile soil in the district—there is a good deal of well irrigation, and near the river itself there is a considerable extent of land irrigated by the river floods. The country however between the branch of the lower Himalayas called the Neelee range and the river, is of a very different character. It is intersected for about half its length by a spur of the Salt Range which starts from Chail and runs about midway between the Neelee range and the Jhelum. The highest part of this spur Mount Tilla is 3277 feet. The land between Neelee and the Tilla range is intersected by countless ravines—between the Tilla range and the Jhelum the land is not all low like that between the Salt Range and the Jhelum, in fact a great part of it slopes backwards from the river to the hills. To the north of the Salt Range is the elevated Plain furrowed by countless ravines, the great part of which slopes towards the Sohan river which for a considerable part of its course forms the boundary between this and Rawul Pindee district. The numerous Nullahs are minutely described. One called the Puchnund whose course is into the Sohan is a vast bed of sand 3 miles across—but the principal tributary of the Sohan and the great nullah of the district is said to be the Gubheer which in one part consists of a sandy bed 2 miles wide though in other parts its bed is deep and narrow.

Scenery and Ruins.—The prettiest spot in the Salt Range is the lake of Kullur Kular. Entering by one route, it might serve for a picture of the Dead Sea;—not a tree or shrub or sign of life; the land is all encrusted with thick salt, and the hills equally bare and stony. Even the wild fowl keep to the other end, and avoid this barren portion. Coming the other way, you descend from slightly wooded hills, into a rich and fertile plain watered by numerous hill springs, and finely wooded. In the Range are the grey ruined stones of the great city of Gurjak, above Jelalpore—the old capital of the Darapore Junjoahs, now hardly distinguishable from the hill side; the strange ancient temple and the fort of Baghamwala the residence of another chief of this ancient race; the extensive ruins of Mukhiala—the royal fort or residence of the chief or Sooltan of the Western Junjoahs; the strangely precipitous rock, crown-

ed by the fort of Koosuk, where Runjeet Singh besieged the last chief of the Junjooahs for nearly six months in vain, till he had to surrender from want of water—to gradually descend in position year by year, till the present Sooltan is a mere pensioner of Government, whose pension expires on his death. There is the remarkable valley of Kuhoon; still retained by a family of the Junjooahs, in whose village of Dulwal still resides the old Mir Roop Lall, the celebrated manager of the Jullundher Doab who remembers Maharajah Runjeet Singh's despatch of a trusty agent to see Lord Lake's Army, and to advise him whether he should assist Holkar or eject him. He is now very old, but delights to sit and tell his tales of early days, how Holkar came, with such pomp as even Runjeet Singh never equalled, saying there was a roaring fire behind him, from which he had no escape—how Runjeet Singh at first despised them, but on the report of his agent, determined that as far as in him lay he would never encounter the British. Kutas is one of the holy spots of India, and is mentioned in the Mahabharat as the eye of the World. It is the Hurdwar or Pruyâg, of the Punjab, and annually draws a vast number of pilgrims, from all parts of the province. The great Mussulmen Mela at the tomb of Sydem Shah occurs the next day only a mile off, so that the concourse is often estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000. This place which attracts so much veneration is a small square tank hollowed out and built up in the limestone rock. The water, said to be unfathomable in the centre, has been found to be 26 feet deep. Here is a very holy temple said to have been built by the Pandoos, and a subterranean passage, now in ruins, is shown as leading to the place where they hid. Another holy spot on the opposite side is a deep cave, where a peculiar shaped piece of rock is said to be part of the cow which supports the world. No pilgrim leaves Kutas without an offering to this cow. Mulot is quite a different place. The temple there is older and finer, having some very remarkable fluted Ionic or Bactrian columns on each front. It has been carefully drawn and described in the "Asiatic Researches," and is probably at least 2,000 years old. Its site is most remarkable. Placed almost on the edge of one of the most stupendous precipices of the range, and projecting somewhat from the general line it commands one of the most extensive views to be found in the Salt Range over the Jhelum, the Chenab and possibly the Ravee—with the mountain of the Koh Kerana in the Shahpore district, in the centre of the view. This village of Mulot is the ancestral village of all the Junjooahs and the Chief, now a simple Lumberdar, never gave a daughter

to any other Junjooah even, till very lately when poverty had humbled his pride of ancestry. The hill is crowned by a fort, built by Maha Singh, Runjeet Singh's father.

The Salt Mines.—Each was formerly the property of one of these Junjooah Chiefs, who were compensated by the Sikhs with various grants, as royalties. These Maharaja Goolab Singh almost extinguished. They have now ceased entirely. The revenue we derive from the salt is much over $\frac{1}{4}$ of a million sterling annually, and if we allowed 1 or 2 per cent. to be spent on improving the roads, we could easily add 10 per cent. to the revenue. The salt is found in a thick stratum under the red or pink earth in the gorges and with a good deal of gypsum about it. It is hollowed out on vast arches some 30 and 40 feet span. The lumps are now generally detached by blasting, which has reduced the cost of production to a minimum. A capital road has been made up to the Khewra mine, and the great entrance and air shafts are works of our rule. Formerly the miners crept in by a hole into a stifling cavern and laboriously cut out pieces of salt with a pick axe. The work was thus entirely confined to one caste, who could dictate their own terms; now any ordinary labourer can work there.

The Tribes.—The most ancient tribe as regards their possessions in this district, of which they at one time possessed nearly the whole, appear to have been the Junjooahs—but they were gradually driven out of most of their illaquis by the Gukkhurs, and the Awans, and from having had many Rajahs and Chiefs among them possessing forts, and ruling the land, they are subsiding into the poorest classes of the country. The important tribe of the Gukkhurs belong chiefly to the Rawul Pindee district, but they hold several villages in this district also—and the chiefs of Lehree and Bukrala and the Rajah of Doomelee belong to this tribe. Both the Junjooahs and the Gukkhurs appear to have formerly laid claim to and held possessions in that part of the plain north of the salt range called the Dhunnee country so celebrated in Runjeet Singh's time for its breed of horses. The Emperor Buhadur Shah however dispossessed them both, of this country, in consequence of their having refused to assist him when he was fighting against his brother for the throne of Delhi, and settled the country with certain Chowdhrees or leading men among the Mairs and Kussurs who were the principal cultivating tribes. These Chowdhrees were in their turn dispossessed of many of their holdings by Runjeet Singh, in consequence of the difficulty he experienced in collecting any revenue from them. He made the settlements with

the old proprietary or cultivating body of each village. Some villages however including Jagheer holdings, the Chowdhrees were allowed to retain until 1848, when every description of right which they had previously held was confiscated in consequence of their having taken part with the Sikhs against the British Government. As however they behaved very well and rendered some useful services during the late mutiny, their former errors were forgiven, and they were allowed to retain such proprietary rights as they had held up to our rule. Two tribes said to have been Rajpoots but now Mahomedans like all the other old Hindoo tribes of these parts, the Khokurs and Jalubs, took the country round Pind Dadun Khan from the Junjooahs—but were in their turn dispossessed by the Sikhs of the greater part of their holdings with the exception of the lands which they actually cultivated. The entire western portion of the district is possessed by an important tribe called the Awans, who are said to have come from Herat about 250 years ago, to have driven out the Junjooahs and taken the country for themselves. They have certain Chiefs among them called Mullicks through whom the country was managed under the government of the Sikhs, and who were conciliated by the bestowal of large inams and other privileges. But under our system which recognized no such distinctions, these inams were all resumed—a portion of them however was restored in consequence of good service rendered by the Mullicks during the mutiny. Mr. Brandreth quotes from Dr. Leyden's Translation of Baber's account of the district of Jhelum and his proceedings there, written in 1526. The Emperor says—"as I always had the conquest of Hindostan at heart, and as the countries of Bhera, Khooshab, Chunab, and Chuniot, among which I now was, had long been in the possession of the Turks, I regarded them as my own domains, and was resolved to acquire the possession of them either by war or peace." He made a garden and named it the Bagh-e-Sufa. The stone cut for Baber's seat is still a conspicuous object and the garden is well marked by an abundance of trees of rare sorts, though it is now only used as a corn-field.

Trade and Products.—The salt trade of $\frac{1}{3}$ of a million sterling is the main traffic of the district, and many villages in the range tide over bad seasons, and pay heavy assessments by carrying salt on their plough cattle. In the same manner many villages to the North have saved themselves in difficult years, by working on the Lahore and Peshawur road; so that a good deal of the money spent there, has returned to Government in the shape

of revenue. The cotton of the Thul and the higher uplands is considered superior ; and Bajra, instead of being a despised product, is considered one of great importance, and is the staple commodity of many a village. Some very good Kussoombha dye is grown, chiefly along the edge of the fields, and a little rice is grown in 3 or 4 villages. Sugarcane is little grown except near Pind Dadun Khan along the river, and indeed few good crops are grown any where ; but the wheat both on the Pubbee and the Salt Range is unusually fine and heavy, and an equal measure of it weighs much more than the light grains of the plains. Wells, except just near the river, have so little water, (being only small pits in the low land by the sides of the ravines) that they seldom have more than 2 to 4 acres attached to each ; but this is all tilled as a garden. Little wheat is grown except to sell the green corn to travellers as fodder for their horses ; but the ground is kept highly manured and under a constant succession of every sort of vegetable—which the muliars sell to the shop-keepers and money-lenders of the larger villages. It is this which makes those wells let easily for 8 to 12 Rupees an acre, and which consequently enables them to bear such high rates, and pay so large a portion of the assessment. Tara Meera is largely cultivated on the high earthen banks between the fields ; a great deal of excellent oil is thus obtained from what would otherwise be useless and barren spaces. The western portion of the district, (viz. : the country of Dhunnee and Tallagung) is celebrated for gram which possibly is the reason why it has also always been celebrated for its horses. The greater part of the Sikh Cavalry were horsed from these tracts, and we obtain a number of our Irregular cavalry horses here ; but the breed is said to be rapidly deteriorating. Several causes are assigned for this, and as formerly much of the wealth of the agriculturists arose from the sale of these horses, it is worth while to enumerate them. The one generally assigned is the difficulty of breeding Dhunnee Mares with Arab stallions ; the difference in the two breeds is so great, that the bones always seem to fit on badly. The Seikhs always procured their stallions from Cabool and Persia, and all the really good colts are from stallions of those countries. The people breed from the Arabs, because Arab colts receive all the prizes at the annual fair : but the foals do not turn out successful animals, either for work or sale. The second reason given is that the breeders do not like paying for the stallions and resort to inferior horses ; but the chief reason in reality is the great difference in market value of the breed. Large powerful horses

of great endurance, but slow, pace are not now bought, as they used to be by the Sikh Chiefs and Princes. It was the endeavour to breed these, in hopes of the high price (1,000 or 2,000 Rupees) which they fetched, that tended to keep up the general breeding, and by giving a larger field for selection, produced a better class of horses. We now more approve of the light, quick, showy horse; good for a rapid charge or a parade, but with none of the power or endurance which was so marked in the old Sikh Cavalry chargers, and which enabled them to perform such extraordinary journeys. Moreover the general confiscation of Jagheers has left few men of wealth in the country, except the money-lenders; and they will hardly give 10 Rupees for a pony. Our system of cash rents and hereditary cultivators further tends to destroy the wealth of the landed aristocracy, so that there are now few purchasers of these horses left.

What is a Settlement?—Its original object was merely to determine the value of the share of the rent of land which was to be paid to government. In the North Western Provinces, the additional duty was added of compiling an accurate register of all landed property, and all rights and interest in land as then existing. In the Punjab the third duty has been superadded of deciding finally all disputes and claims to rights in land of any sort. The second addition doubled the work of the settlement; the third, if really carried out, increased it tenfold; especially, in a country where new and old rights were in such a state of confusion. The first duty is to mark off the boundaries of estates or villages, deciding all disputed boundaries; these are generally hotly contested. 2nd. To measure and map the land of each estate—recording the name of the owner and of the tenant of each field; its length, breadth and area,—the sort of soil, and crops. The map is on a scale of 16 inches to the mile and shews the minutest details; even the number of trees is recorded. 3rd. To total these entries, and, by fixing rates on the different sorts of soils, to decide what each estate is to pay to Government, after personally inspecting it and making allowance for its condition and other circumstances; and to obtain the consent of the owners of the estates to the assessment fixed. 4th. To decide all disputes as to the ownership or possession of the land; this includes the decision of the relative position and rights of the superior and inferior landed proprietors and of the cultivators: it is in fact settling what share of the portion of rent given up by Government is to go to each claimant. The prosperity of a Settlement may depend on the points first detail-

ed : the prosperity of the country depends entirely on the latter. If the assessment is too high, it can be reduced easily ; if the landed register is erroneous, it can be corrected ; but it is difficult to re-arrange rights and to re-open claims erroneously decided on wrong general principles, and, after a few years, it is impossible. The 5th point is to settle the shares on which the various joint owners of the estate are to pay the Government demand ; and to fix who amongst them is to be "Lumberdar;"—*i. e.*, their representative and the agent of Government. The 6th or last is to settle how they will arrange for all matters of village polity in future. These results are embodied in the papers called. (1). The Thakbust, or map of the boundaries. (2). The Snujra and Khusra or map of the estate and register of fields. (3). The Durkhast, or agreement to the assessment. (4). The Khuteonce, or register of rights. (5). The Khewut, or register of liabilities, and (6). The Wajiboolurz, or as it is now called the village administration paper. The Statements known as the No. II. Statements include 3 returns, Nos. II., III. and IV.,—which are the abstract of the Khusra, the reasons for the assessment, and the abstract of the Khewut respectively. In certain villages, it is further necessary to decide on claims to portions, of the Government share of rent, which had been assigned by former rulers to certain persons : and, where there are wells, it is usual to record the shares in the right to use the water. These facts are recorded, the first in the Jagheer Rolls or Nuksha Maafee—and the second in what is called the Nuksha Châhât in our barbarous office language. The village site is always measured separately, on a larger scale, (64 inches to the mile) ; and a record of the rights of ownership in it drawn up in a separate register ; but this is, in reality, only a part of the general Khusra, kept distinct for the sake of convenience. It is true also that, theoretically, the ownership should be decided before any engagement can be taken from the owner ; but this is seldom done in practice.

The Workmen.—Formerly it was the custom to conduct all the measurements, and compile all the papers, by means of a class of men called Ameens, who generally came up from Hindostan, and wandered from District to District, as settlements were going on, like Irish reapers in harvest times ; like them they reaped a rich harvest from the ignorant villagers. The old village accountants were taught by these Ameens, and did the work roughly, with a few Ameens in the higher grades. Over all these there were two Native Assistants, on

200 Rupees each, called Superintendents. The Jhelum records are rough affairs, but of much more convenient size than the former large, handsome and expensive volumes, forty fields filling a leaf instead of eight. As some of the villages had nearly 50,000 acres, this made an enormous difference; they can now easily be copied of any size or in any manner that is thought preferable.

The Work.—The settlement was commenced in September 1855, by a native assistant being sent to lay down the boundaries. All disputes are decided on the spot. They were sometimes settled with difficulty, especially where they were mixed up with claims to islands in the river or to hill streams. The extensive grazing grounds along the Salt Range would have proved a still more fruitful source of contention, but all occasion for dispute was taken away and other advantages secured by marking off these grounds as a Government preserve, in which the villagers are allowed to graze their cattle on payment of small grazing fees. These fees constitute a fund for keeping up a small establishment for the conservancy of the wood, which has been wasted and destroyed to a grievous extent under our rule, to the injury both of the grass which will not flourish without shade and also so as to interfere, Mr. Brandreth thinks, with the supply of grain. A curious feature in the village system of this district is the number of small hamlets or "Dhoks" as they are called, by which each parent village is surrounded. The superior tribe always resides in the principal village while the small hamlets, scattered all over the estate, containing from 1 to 20 houses are occupied by subordinate Jut cultivators. These cultivators generally set up claims to a separate boundary, which were sometimes erroneously admitted, Mr. Brandreth thinks, as the superior tribe had almost always retained possession of some rights over the inferior castes. Generally however these "Dhoks" were included in the same boundary with the parent village. After the boundaries had been settled the *field measurements* were commenced; cumulative errors were guarded against by dividing the village into separate portions or chuks as they were called, whenever convenient sub-divisions could be formed by roads or ravines, and then surveying each sub-division separately. All disputes regarding ownership were settled as soon as possible after the survey. The area under the Putwaree system is obtained by taking the mean of two sides for the breadth, and of the other two for the length, and multiplying them together for the result. If the field is broader or narrower in the middle, a 3rd or 4th measure-

shews the actual amount collected by the Seikhs during Sumbut 1901 to Sumbut 1904, and the next column, shews the average. As they collected all they possibly could, the entries are most valuable. When the owners of an estate object to pay Rupees 1,000, they often agree when you shew them you know they paid amounts varying from 1,500 to 2,000 during the Sikh period: and when a village never paid more than 500 Rupees during these years, it needs very strong reasons to support a calculated assessment of 600 or 700. The next ten columns are the demands year by year under our rule: a brief note shows for each year the reason of any difference. The entry R. a—(Reduction of assessment) shews that the higher rate has been tried and failed. M. conf. (Maafee confiscated) shews the increase is a real and valid one, owing to more land coming on the rent roll, and so on. Three small entries just below shew the Tulbana, Kumeana and Chowkedarec. Then comes a column to show the pressure of the present assessment on the total area, and on the culturable area; and in another column, on the cultivated area.

The next two columns show the assessment of the present settlement, with its rate per acre on the cultivated area. Then come a number of columns showing distribution of the area, and the different sorts of soil included under the general term "cultivated." Nothing in the whole Settlement was so much fought about, as this question of soils. It was the main point which came home to every one. The universal custom is to pay twice as much on one sort and four times as much on another; so that each field was of importance, and in very many cases the sorts had had to be settled by arbitration. Not that they could not have been known by honest measurement; but honest work was the exception. Mr. Brandreth had to sentence a village headman and a Putwarie to a long term of imprisonment for conspiracy and fraud, before he could at all check fraudulent entries. Before a settlement the people's plan is to stop cultivation of as much land as possible for a year or two. The amount of fraud that is attempted is wonderful. The wood work of wells is destroyed or hidden; the mouth of the wells injured and the well filled with old leaves like a deserted well. Banks are broken down and the fields allowed to degenerate from Luss to Rukr:—poor crops are sown for this year only. Mr. Brandreth knew a well planked over, covered with earth, and a crop sown over it; so practised are these villagers now becoming, owing to the ease of deceiving strangers to their ways and customs, such as we are. In

one. Tehseel the owners refused to allow the cultivators to cultivate that year, for fear they should be entered as Customary or Hereditary tenants, and claim a right to pay a cash rent, instead of paying a share of the produce; and as owing to the turbulent nature of that part of the country the tenants there had been less protected by the Kardars, they submitted to the ejection, and their fields were entered as deserted. The next columns show the amount of culturable waste which has not been cultivated within the last 4 or 5 years, and of new waste. The peculiar feature of this district and of Rawul Pindee is total want of culturable waste land. The population is overflowing and has not means of sustenance. This explains why the better castes readily work as road coolies. Large bodies of Gukkhur coolies may be seen at work all along the road, though further south a man of the Jut caste even would consider himself permanently degraded by such labour. The next columns show the vast amount of unculturable ravines, hills and jungle. This is most valuable for its pasturage. It enables the cultivators to use much more manure; both by supporting more cattle, and also by affording firewood. Having this wood, they do not use the dried cowdung for cooking, like the rest of Punjab. The grass is however very scanty, and owing to the destruction of the trees now going on, is rapidly deteriorating: so that the cattle die by hundreds, whenever the rain is not fairly abundant. All uncultivated land above three times the amount of cultivation is Government property. The amount of rent free land is also shown here, as there is so little that it was not worth a special column. It is a great misfortune of this district, that the amount of rent-free land is so very small. These little plots are very popular, and their confiscations when carried out so very stringently, causes a great deal of heart-burning for a very small result in money. Besides all countries require a class of men who have not to work for their living and who have not to cringe to and curry favour with each official. The column for the total area, shows some villages which are small counties. As they are bonâ fide single estates held by one joint and undivided proprietary body, their size is really very grand. Lawa contains over 90,000 acres exclusive of the great Lawa Rukh and extends for 14 miles by 16. There are 34 villages each with above 10,000 acres, and 152 villages pay over Rs. 1,000 yearly assessment: one Illaqua of 12 villages pays Rs. 20,000 annually. The remaining columns show the comparative number of houses, residents, cultivators and ploughs at the time of the summary Settlement and at the present time. The next four

columns of comparative averages estimate the whole cattle of the village, as equal to so many oxen for purpose of manure, 5 goats being reckoned as one ox, and a buffalo and camel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 oxen. This was of real importance in the Jhelum Tehseel, where the manure was everything.

The next column showing the proportion of acres per man is the most important in the statement, and is the one prominent fact to which any native of the country alludes, when questioned as to the prosperity or poverty of any village. The third column shows the amount of land per well. Where there were above 2 or 3 acres to a well, it was never tilled like the little gardens of the other villages, and consequently had to be assessed much lower, often at half rates even. The fourth column shews the proportion of milch cattle to the total number of animals. This, if it was at all correct, would be the most infallible index to the condition of the village; a villager always invests his surplus in the purchase of one or two cows, and then adds a buffalo or two, if he can afford it; he sells the ghee and drinks the butter-milk in the hot weather. But the villagers are now far too experienced to allow this to be correctly recorded. Underneath is shown the number of camels, horses, &c.; many of the villages pay a good deal of their revenue by keeping camels for hire, and some make a very large profit by selling the celebrated Dhunnee horses, sometimes obtaining more for a horse than whole land tax they have to pay to Government. The remaining columns showed the proportion of land held by the owners and by tenants. The amount of land held by residents of one estate in another village often cleared up some unexplained prosperity; as they were really enjoying the profits of a much larger village. The column for miscellaneous receipts showed the villages that regularly worked on the road, and consequently had a reserve for bad seasons; those that produced ghee, and in one or two curious cases very large receipts of Peers and Syuds, as fees from their disciples. Some Syud villages pay a very fair assessment by the aid of this item. The Tehseel report of the sort of land, the condition of the village, its collections, pressure of assessment and sort of soil, were valuable only where the Tehseeldar had been long in his Tehseel. The columns from this to the end are various comparative assessments, calculated in various ways. The last column, showing the assessment by the settlement officers, is calculated on rates he obtained by personal enquiry and observation, and as the assessment of each Pergunnah was ready he had to get the Commissioner's sanction before announcing the rates. The ten-

dency of all our assessments is to an average so that the rich village gets off easily and the poor are sufferers. When the Commissioner had approved of the settlement officer's proposals, all the headmen of the country were collected and the assessments announced to them in person. He had then to obtain an agreement from the headmen, as the agents of the village, to pay this assessment; failing which, one has the power either to make over the collections to a stranger, allowing the owners 20 per cent. on the collections, or else to hold the village under direct management.

The *Result* was :—

	<i>Former Assessment.</i>	<i>Present Assessment.</i>
Jhelum, ...	1,82,450	1,62,127
Pind Dadum Khan, ...	1,95,376	1,64,015
Chuckowal, ...	1,74,929	1,70,941
Tulleguang, ...	80,547	80,967
Total, ...	6,33,302	5,78,050

High or Low Assessments.—In early times in the North West Provinces the assessments were no doubt often too high, and it was evident that many Settlement Officers sought credit with the Government for raising the present revenue and promising still further increases by progressive jummas in future. Now reductions to any extent are admitted and approved, and Mr. Brandreth seems to think we have gone as far to the other extreme. Each new Settlement Officer thinks himself then only safe when he is well below the rates of his predecessor in the adjoining district or pergunnah, and Mr. Brandreth states that he has been compelled still further to reduce many of his assessments in consequence of the low rates prevailing in the adjoining districts. No doubt reductions occasion great delight among the people for the time, but the advantage of them is soon lost and forgotten in the increase of population.

Ownership and Tenant Right.—This—the “*Khutteonee*”—is the important part of the Settlement. All disputes may be classed under 3 heads. *1st.*—Disputes between two parties, both admitted by owners and sharers in the village, or between two customary tenants for actual ownership or possession. *2nd.*—Disputes between parties, one claiming a superior ownership, while admitting the other's customary occupancy; the other claiming equal rights and position. *3rd.*—Disputes between admitted owners and admitted tenants as to the position of the latter, and the fair rent which they should pay to the owners. This last will

seem a strange class of disputes to those who do not understand our present system of excessive tenant right. Under the present rules, all tenants who have held continuously above 12 years are considered to have a right of occupancy of that land, paying a fair rent to the owners. This was not adhered to in the settlement of Jhelum, as it would have caused a great and needless destruction of rights of property ; but in each case fairly considered the special circumstances on which the tenant claimed to have a customary right of occupancy. Either he had held really a very long time, 25 or 30 years,—or if a Zemindar by caste, 20 years was considered enough, as tenants of the Zemindaree caste are always held to have better rights of occupancy ; or he had married one of the owner's family ; or he had come in a time of difficulty and perhaps shared their losses ; or he had been put in by the Kardar, and allowed to remain after his departure, &c. Perhaps he alleged that the owners themselves were only new comers, and this was always a very strong point. All these points were considered and recorded for the whole village in a tabular return called the " Nuksha Mudakhilut," with separate entry for each family, and they were decided either to have a right of occupancy, or to be ordinary tenants. At first, Mr. Brandreth revised every one of these Court rolls of the Manor as they may be called. When he considered he had fairly established safe principles, he took up only those villages which seemed more important, or more contested, leaving the native assistant to decide the minor ones ; as either party, if dissatisfied, could at once apply to him for revision. There still remained the question of the fair rent ; this was far more difficult, for there was absolutely nothing to go by. Mr. Brandreth divided all the customary tenants into only 3 great classes, the tenants of *ancient times*, the old tenants, and the new. The tenants who had no right of occupancy formed a fourth class ; but as the owner could eject these, he was left to make his own terms with them. The ancient tenants, called Assamee Kudeemee, were those who had come into the village before the great famine, and yet had acquired no rights of ownership ; they were chiefly the village servants, and other subordinate classes who had never been admitted to be owners, but from whom the owners only claimed nominal rent, viz. : one that would just pay the Government demand with a small surplus for village expenses. The limit between the other two classes was fixed at about 50 years possession. Having fixed these three classes, the rates at which the Government demand fell on the various sorts of soil were duly calculated, and ten per cent. added to each for the

extra cesses. One to five per cent. was also added for village expenses; if a large village or one on a highway, the village expenses are higher; if a small village, 1 or 2 per cent. is often enough. If the Government demand was paid by a general rate, special soil rates were worked out for this purpose. The nearest anna in each calculation, if above the Government demand, with the addition of the 10 per cent. cesses, was then declared to be the rent payable by the Asamee Kudeemee. The same rate was also fixed for the Malik Kubza, A. but with this difference that his rent could not be altered for improvements of cultivation. This was increased according to the capabilities of the village by 2 to 10 annas per Rupee for the other two classes—generally from 2 to 4 annas was added for the first or old customary tenants, and 4 to 8 annas for the later arrivals; these rent rates were then given out and a proviso was made that this rent represented the value of a certain amount of corn at the average prices of the last 10 years, and that every 5 years, either party could claim a revision, if the average then struck of ten years' prices showed an increase or decrease of ten per cent. Thus the rent was made a fixed charge independent of the revenue, and either party can either claim increase or remission according to the state of cultivation—as the rent was in all cases *separately fixed for each class of soils*. Provision was however made that where the tenant had improved the land without the aid of the owner, the increased rates should not be claimable for ten years; and where he had wilfully suffered the land to deteriorate, he should have no claim to remission; and it has also been laid down that where the owner is willing to help him to improve the land, the tenant must either allow it to be improved or pay the rent of the higher quality. But the owner must give due notice of this claim by suit in the court of the native Collector.

The Khewut, or division of the revenue, was in Jhelum very simple. There are hardly any Putteedaree villages: all pay simply on the land they hold, by varying rates on good soil, moderate, and bad.

The Wajiboolurz, or paper declaring the customs and containing the code of rules for the future management of the Manor, (called now the administration paper) is always considered a most important document. The rules are of two sorts, one the rules laid down by Government or points on which the whole pergunnah have the same custom; and second by the special customs of the particular Manor; these together take up a great

number of pages, and the villagers are confused by the long code of rules. To obviate this Mr. Brandreth drew up a separate code, a copy of which is furnished to each village, and a second containing the special customs recorded as series of answers to a set of simple printed questions. These answers must be recorded in the simplest language by the village accountant, or steward of the Manor. The whole document now instead of being an alarming record of 20 pages, only covers three sides of a sheet of paper—and this has been considered a great improvement by superior authority. To prevent the hardship of paying the revenue in two instalments within a month of each other. Mr. Brandreth recommends the plan of collecting this cash at fortnightly intervals instead of four times, or rather twice, a year, as the two instalments come close upon each other. The villages should be divided into six lists, A. B. C. D., &c., and the B. villages pay a fortnight after the A. and so on, each paying $\frac{1}{4}$ of its yearly demand. This would enable the silver to return and to be used again, and by paying independently of the date of the harvest, the villagers would learn to become provident.

The enormous amount of labour involved in a Settlement.—Mr. Brandreth concludes—"It is easy to say that so many thousand square miles have been measured, and so many lakhs of revenue settled, but this gives no idea of the work. The entries in the English return alone are much over 1,00,000; each the result of a separate enquiry or calculation. We have measured more than a million fields, and decided on the conflicting rights of nearly 3,00,000 persons to them. The records of the results alone fill 1,000 heavy quarto volumes, containing 1,64,000 pages. We have decided 50,000 litigated cases; enquired into and determined the position of some 60,000 cultivators, each enquiry often a regular litigation; and the depositions of above 50,000 persons have been recorded either as principals or witnesses." In forwarding this Report to the Financial Commissioner, Mr. E. L. Brandreth, the Commissioner and Superintendent, reviews its contents in a spirit generally favourable. The thanks of Government are conveyed to Mr. A. B. Brandreth for his ability, zeal and care.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

1864-65.

THE first section of this Report, submitted to the Government of India by Mr. Bowering, the Chief Commissioner, on judicial administration, is not published.

Revenue.—The land revenue, including the excise duty on coffee of 4 annas a maund which gave Rs. 92,792, yielded in all Rs. 73,01,456 or Rs. 90,436 over the previous year. The Abkari yielded Rs. 8,68,823 or Rs. 27,811 less owing to the Sudder Distillery system. The assessed taxes on Houses, Shops, Looms and Oil-mills gave Rs. 3,70,539, an increase of Rs. 2,459. The Customs yielded Rs. 10,76,703 or Rs. 56,762 less than the previous year; the abolition of the duty on exports and imports, from 1st January 1865, sufficiently account for this decrease. Earth-salt gave Rs. 18,841; Opium Rs. 500; Stamps Rs. 2,38,991; the sale of native copper coin Rs. 15,077, the Anché or provincial post, Rs. 34,611. The above and other items yielded in all a revenue of Rs. 1,04,97,444-5-8 leaving a balance of Rs. 26,596 and shewing a net increase over the previous year of Rs. 37,214-2. This is the greatest settlement on record, notwithstanding an unpropitious season.

Land Tenures.—The tenures peculiar to the province are *Surva Manium* or lands held free of all demands; *Manium* the same, but subject to miscellaneous taxes; *Ardha Manium*, land assessed at half the usual rate; *Jodi*, land held on a light assessment, and *Jodi Agrahar* or villages held by Brahmins only, on a favourable tenure. There are lands in Mysore which were given on Jodi tenure in ancient times, and are still enjoyed on this tenure. Other Jodi lands were formerly *surva manium*, but were sequestered by Tippoo, and were afterwards continued to the original holders by Poorniah, though on a less-favorable Jodi tenure. The Jodi grants of later date have been for the most part given to encourage the erection of *chutrooms* for travellers, and the planting of topes and avenue trees. Much Jodi land is in the possession of village servants, and was given as remuneration for their services. *Jodi Ootar* resembles Jodi tenure, but is applied chiefly to grants for the support of religious institutions. *Kaim Gotta* in its strict sense describes a permanent village settlement, and it probably owes its origin to a time when many villages were depopulated, and when the Sirkar found it advantageous to rent out such on a fixed but very moderate lease, the renter undertaking to restore them to their former prosperous condition. In several cases however grants of flourishing villages were given on this tenure to favorites at court. *Kodagi Enam* denotes lands said to have been formerly rent-free. They were usually given on condition of repairing old tanks which had become useless. They are now however found with a fixed but light assessment attached to them.

Bhatt Manium, *Brahma daya* and *Deva daya* are three of the many terms used to designate grants and endowments of land to Brahmins and temples. *Oomli Ootar*, *Oomli Gramma* are terms used chiefly in the Nugur Division to signify land or a village granted rent-free, as a reward for, or on condition of public service. *Shrayem* or waste lands, chiefly in jungly districts, are granted free of assessment or at $\frac{1}{4}$ rates the first year, and afterwards at rates increasing yearly till the fourth or fifth year, when the full assessment is attained. By means of this tenure large tracts of land have been brought under cultivation, and many villages established. Lands held on the tenures above described are hereditary, and their possessors have the right of disposing of them by sale, mortgage or otherwise. Service enam lands although hereditary are inalienable. *Cundayem* is a Canarese term used only in Mysore, and signifies the full rate of money assessment leviable on land, in contradistinction to every kind of enam or partly enam tenure, such as those enumerated. *Buttai* is the division of produce between the ryot and Government. In Mysore the proportion claimed by Government is one-half, but it is probable that in reality only $\frac{1}{3}$ is received, the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ being shared between the ryots and the village servants. This tenure is being gradually converted into a money assessment at the full rates. The Revenue Survey will extinguish it. There is a hereditary right of cultivation attached to both *Cundayem* and *Buttai* lands, and this is not interfered with so long as the Government dues are punctually paid or the land is not left barren; but in either of these cases, Government exercises the right of proprietor of the soil, and disposes of the land in such a way as shall best secure the State from loss.

The non-recognition by Government of a saleable value in *Cundayem* and *Buttai* lands, is consistent with the annual ryot-war settlement, and with the free permission enjoyed by every ryot to resign his holding when he pleases; but as now the settlement is for 5 years, and as land has greatly risen in value in all parts of the Province, it becomes necessary to consider the expediency of establishing in theory as well as in practice, the right of the cultivator to deal with his holding in any way he may think best for his own interests. This right has already been conceded as far as improvements are concerned, and a man may sink wells and raise superior crops without the fear of an enhanced assessment to check his enterprise. In the Nugur Division, and in the Mulnaad or hilly Talooks of Ashtagram, there exists among the people a distinct proprietary right, which

has descended from ancient times, landed property being transmitted from father to son by regular succession. This institution of hereditary property is said to have been in existence in the Mulnaad Talooks since A. D. 1300, in the time of the Vigia Nugur Dynasty ; and in Nugur since the middle of the seventeenth century, when it was introduced by Shivappah Naik, one of the Ikkery line of Princes, who established a land assessment, and was celebrated for his skill in finance. In the hilly tracts of Nugur the holdings of the ryots resemble those of the Coorgs, and are likewise called *Wurgs* or farms. Attached to each *Wurg* are large tracts of forests called *Kans*, for which a trifling cess called the *Kan* shist is paid. The apparent purpose for which these jungles are held, is to secure a sufficient supply of foliage for manuring the fields, and to enable the *Wurgdars* to obtain wood for agricultural and domestic purposes. But the extent of the *Kans* is in almost every case beyond all proportion to the requirements of the *Wurgdars*, and as they will neither make use of them themselves for coffee, nor allow others to do so, the extension of this cultivation is much obstructed. The sale of Caverry rice and garden lands is recognized by Government because of the value they have acquired from the time, labour, and money which have been expended in their cultivation. By granting a *puttah* unrecalable for 5 years, the minute interference apprehended from the ryotwar system has been greatly diminished ; and it will be so still further when the progress of the survey makes it possible to introduce with confidence a 20 years' settlement. A comparison of the several District reports, shews that only about 1-10th of the *puttahs* have been renewed, in which estimate are included all *puttahs* for new land occupied, the number of which is very great. As regards the improvements which may be effected in the various tenures nothing on a great scale can be attempted, until the Revenue Survey shall have placed Government in possession of accurate information.

The Revenue Survey and Tenant Right.—In the Appendix to the Report, there is a correspondence between the Chief Commissioner and the Foreign Secretary, in which the former describes the advantages of the Bombay system of survey, introduced by Major Anderson into Mysore, and states that the *puttah* is not a title deed but a running account with the Government, in which the amount due and the instalments liquidated are entered. "This arrangement proceeds apparently upon the principle that all land belongs to the Government, and is leased out on certain terms to the ryot,

who has no hereditary title to it. Such was no doubt the nature of the holdings in Mysore, as in most parts of India, the doctrine of hereditary right being, I conceive, of modern introduction. There is great uncertainty in Mysore as to the relative rights of proprietors and sub-proprietors, who are known as Shikmeedars, and whose precise position has never been accurately defined. Proprietary right in Southern India is evidently much less clear than it is in the North, and consequently the minor right is even more vague." Mr. Bowring has recently ruled that twelve years possession as a sub-tenant, provided that the stipulated rent is duly paid, constitutes an occupancy which debars the Puttahdar from dispossessing a cultivator; but, though convenient as a basis of adjudication, it may be questioned whether this is not an innovation, and whether it may not possibly act injuriously as regards the improvement of land. "It is however undoubtedly a protection against oppression, and may therefore hold good until we can see our way more clearly." To this the Governor General in Council replies that, "as regards the landed tenures in Mysore, it is possible, indeed probable, that the rulers of the country in many instances had usurped them to a greater or less extent; but the Governor General in Council believes that in ancient times such rights did exist, and were respected: the very terms "warris" "warrisent," and the like, show that this must have been the case. The description of the tenures in the Mulnaad, a strong country, supports this view. The common law of India from former times was that the right in the land originally pertained to him who cleared it. The almost universal feeling was that the land belongs to the people, *i. e.*, the occupier or his representative, but the revenue to the State. In Northern India the right to the soil, the inheritance in the land, though often set aside by an oppressive ruler, was thoroughly understood and claimed by the parties in possession wherever British rule has been extended, and the same system exists in such States as those of Rajpootana. It has been the policy of the British Government by repeated Acts of the Legislature to recognise such rights. A similar course should be pursued in Mysore. Where there is no conflicting claim the right in the land should be recorded as belonging to the occupier; where that right is contested, it should be awarded to the party, who, all things considered, has the best claim. Cases may often occur where the right belongs partly to one individual and partly to another." As regards the term of Settlement a thirty years' assessment, especially after so detailed and careful a scrutiny as that enforced by the Bombay system, is declared to be not too long.

Coffee Halut or Excise.—The Mysore Coffee Planters' Association asked for such a reduction in the Halut as would place them on a footing with planters in other Provinces. The Europeans held 26,011 acres in 1863-64 on which they paid only Rs. 14,781. Government is asked to reduce the *halut* from 4 to 3 annas a maund.

Education.—The department consists of a Director, an Inspector, a Deputy Inspector and two sub-deputies. The High School of Bangalore is affiliated to the University. There are there also a Normal School and an Engineering School. There are besides five district schools, educating up to the University entrance standard; nine Talook or inferior anglo-vernacular schools; eighteen Canarese schools; thirty schools assisted by grants-in-aid, and one thousand six hundred and two indigenous schools, which have been supplied by government with 5,000 educational books. In the majority of these schools Canarese only is taught, but there are several small Hindoostanee schools where Mussulmans muster largely, and in a few instances Sanskrit is taught. Nine new schools were established during the year, supplied with trained teachers from the Normal School at Bangalore. There were 4,333 pupils in the schools established by or receiving aid from Government, being an increase of 1,169 over the number reported last year. The number of scholars in the Indigenous schools was 22,648. There were thus 26,981 students in all the schools of the Province, an insignificant number in proportion to the entire population, which is estimated to be 4 millions. The number of the Grant-in-aid schools has increased since 1863-64, from 17 to 30, and the Government grant from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 13,296½. The majority of the schools are at Bangalore and Mysore, but as it is now more generally known that all deserving schools willing to submit to inspection, may obtain aid, applications are received from remote quarters, especially from Hindoostanee schools: comparatively few having been made by Hindoos. The sales of books, at the depots under the Amildars, amounted to Rs. 3,975. The demand was so great that henceforth the wants of the various Talooks will be supplied from the District schools.

Public Works.—The sum of Rs. 13,94,301 was expended of which Rs. 6,57,205 was on original works, Rs. 4,11,365 on repairs and Rs. 2,63,709 on establishment. Of the whole expenditure Rs. 1,98,441 was on civil buildings, and Rs. 3,41,927 on communications. The rates of labour did not increase during the year, but its scarcity was severely felt, and the difficulty of en-

forcing contracts threw a heavy responsibility on Executive Officers. There were 273 works in hand in the province in April 1865 and the average outlay on each was Rs. 484. The important irrigation channels for 698 miles, which are led from the Cauvery and other rivers, had long been in so unsatisfactory a condition, as to cause apprehensions of a loss of much of the revenue derived from the lands which are watered by them, and it was therefore resolved to substitute for their conservancy, a new agency. The channels were divided into 3 Circles, each under a Darogah and containing a certain number of ranges under an Overseer; the ranges being again divided into Sub-divisions under Mouigars, who have under them a band of workmen in the proportion of one to every three miles. The whole is under a Channel Superintendent. The land irrigated by the channels measures 54,626 acres, and yields a revenue of Rs. 3,46,816. The charge for conservancy is Rs. 29,076, the percentage on revenue being 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. To meet the cost of conservancy, a water cess was imposed. The local funds amounted to Rs. 1,62,612 and the receipts of the Bangalore Municipality to Rs. 35,000.

Anchè or Provincial Post.—The distance traversed by runners was 2321 miles, and in the previous year 2281, and the cost per mile of conveying the mails was respectively Rs. 2-4-5 and Rs. 2-4-7. There were received and despatched 724,870 paid and 27,624 unpaid letters, 13,380 chargeable newspapers, 11,803 parcels, 991,538 official letters, 31,758 official parcels, 1790 letters and 522 parcels on the business of the Rajah, 15,598 franked private letters and 981 parcels, 232,413 letters sent to Her Majesty's territory on which no postage is levied, and 1384 undelivered and refused letters. The sum of Rs. 26,985 was collected on letters, Rs. 186 on newspapers and Rs. 4,441 on parcels. The cost of the department was Rs. 1,20,743. If official postage had been charged there would have been a surplus of Rs. 59,440.

Political.—In the month of February 1864, the final orders of the Home Government refusing to restore the administration of the Province to the Maharajah were received and made known to His Highness. The immediate object of the Maharajah's claims was thereby virtually disposed of, and the year presented no remarkable event except the adjustment of His Highness' debts, the liquidation of which was for the second time authorized by the Supreme Government. The claims amounted to the large sum of 55 lakhs, but owing to the strenuous and successful exertions of the officers appointed to scrutinize the demands,

the whole were settled for the sum of 27 lakhs, and His Highness was thus, owing to the liberal instructions of Government, again freed from all pecuniary obligations. The enquiry lasted little more than two months, and the basis of adjustment adopted was allowed by all, but one or two dissentients, to be just and liberal. The sums awarded were paid in full from the deposit surplus. The income of the Maharajah, including his fixed stipend and a fifth share of the net revenues of the Province, amounted to Rs. 12,88,000 for the year, exclusive of a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 specially made on His Highness' attaining his 70th year.

Military.—There were 7 regiments of Mysore Silladar Horse and 4 of Infantry. The former consisted of 56 officers and 2,406 men, the latter of 92 officers and 2,457 men. The strength of Her Majesty's forces in Mysore was 92 native commissioned officers, 401 sergeants and havildars, 108 trumpeters and drummers, 4,954 rank and file, 1138 horses and 1,996 natives attached, and 260 sick, besides English departmental and regimental officers.

Finance.—The most important financial measure of the year was the investment in Government securities of 30 lakhs of Rupees as a Trust Fund, and the payment of the debts of the Maharajah which amounted to about 5½ lakhs including one special claim of a private nature aggregating Rs. 3,30,000. The 30 lakhs of coins were remitted in May 1864 for investment to the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras, who, to avoid any disturbance of the money market, was instructed to purchase the required amount in 4 per cent. paper, not only at Madras but also at Bombay and Calcutta. This was done in due course. It remained to discharge the sums awarded to His Highness' creditors, and the gross cash balance of the Province having been reduced to 64½ lakhs when the settlement commenced in October 1864, it became important to collect for this purpose all the surplus cash of the districts at the Commissioner's Treasury Bangalore. To this end arrangements had been previously organised, and the awards, which eventually amounted to about 30 lakhs of Rupees, were paid on presentation to the extent of Rs. 22,29,000, in the latter months of the year. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 1,04,97,444 or Rs. 3,21,816 better than the estimate for the year, and Rs. 3,18,623 more than the realizations of the preceding year 1863-64. While the receipts were Rs. 3,18,623 better, the administrative charges were Rs. 3,23,918 greater than in 1863-64. They were also more than the original Budget of the year by Rs. 9,488, in consequence of the Maharajah's actual share of the Revenue being Rs. 1,10,138 more than was estimated.

Population and Agriculture.—The annual returns give the following figures :—

DIVISIONS.			1863-64.	1864-65.
Nundidroog	...	...	15,14,283	15,65,384
Ashtagram	...	...	12,51,244	13,09,072
Nugur	...	...	11,30,160	11,39,145
			38,95,687	40,13,601

showing an increase in the past over the previous year of 1,17,914. These figures may be taken as approximately correct. Very few of the agricultural classes were induced to emigrate, which may be regarded as a sign of their prosperity and contentment at home. 136 emigrants left by Madras and Pondichery. The year was healthy. The rainfall was

			Inches.	Cents.
Bangalore	...	...	37	62
Toomkoor	...	..	43	10
Mysore...	...	...	26	63
Hassan...	...	...	30	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shemogah	...	...	40	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

There was a very large increase in the extent of dry land brought under cultivation :—

			1863-64.	1864-65.
Dry	...	...	Acres 23,89,958	26,49,543
Wet	...	...	4,07,956	3,95,304
Garden	...	...	95,687	98,260

The price of agricultural produce of all kinds was high. Every year sees an increase in the wealth and contentment of the ryots. The number of acres under cultivation last year was 48,702, against 72,804 in the previous year. The seed used is chiefly indigenous, the ryots not appreciating the endeavours made to introduce a better kind. The price of cotton fell in Mysore as in other parts of the country. A considerable portion is said to have been held therefore in reserve, in hopes of a rise. No Indigo is cultivated in Mysore. The poppy is grown chiefly in the Colar district, but not to any great extent; 990 maunds of opium (equal to 24,750 lbs.) and valued at 75,000 Rs., were exported from that district. Opium is leased out with other drugs to a contractor. Last year was an

unfavourable one for coffee in consequence of unseasonable rains, but its cultivation is notwithstanding rapidly extending, even in localities where it was formerly supposed that it would not thrive. Planters are said to be beginning to entertain the opinion that the tree flourishes best in shade, especially in the more open parts of the country, and some are planting forest trees where before they cut them down. The culture of the *Cinchona* was attempted with partial success in the Ashtagram and Nugur division; the mulberry is cultivated to a considerable extent in parts of the Nundidroog and Ashtagram divisions. The rate per acre varies from Rs. 2-10-4 to Rs. 29-9-1; and it is calculated that 1,21,000 silkworms can be supported by the produce of one acre, the amount of silk obtained from which is 15 seers (of 24 Rs. weight) for each crop, of which there are two in the year. The worms are reared chiefly by Mussulmans, the occupation being popular among them. The greater portion of the raw silk is exported, but a part is retained for home consumption, and is worked up into shawls and other articles of dress at Bangalore and other places. There is no doubt that the mulberry plant, and consequently the worm, has deteriorated since the time it was introduced in the year 1841. The loss of cattle was considerable.

Forests.—The Forest Conservancy of the Province was formed in January 1864 under the supervision of Major Hunter. The forest ranges are three, viz., Ashtagram, Nugur, and Nundidroog. The agents of native merchants from Bombay are the principal purchasers of sandalwood at auction. First class sandalwood is used chiefly in making carved boxes, fans and other fancy articles. Inferior sorts and chips are used in burning the dead bodies of certain castes, and in keeping up holy fire in the temples and houses of Parsees. A valuable oil is distilled from the roots, and from the powder or sawdust ointment and aromatic compositions are made. The Mysore forests abound with sandalwood. The sandalwood tree is felled all the year round. If grown in hard and barren soil, it reaches a diameter of 9 inches, if in soft and fertile land it measures as much as 18 inches. The forests producing teak and other valuable timber trees are worked partly by departmental agency, and partly on the license system. The question of imposing a tax on wood used for iron furnaces was under consideration. The consumption in such furnaces is enormous. In the Toomkoor district alone, there were 123 Iron furnaces, and each furnace consumed one cartload of charcoal a day, for the preparation of which three cartloads of firewood were necessary. The annual consumption of wood amounts thereby to 1,34,685 cartloads, which at 4 annas

a load (a moderate tax) would yield to Government a sum of Rs. 31,167, after deducting the revenue, Rs. 2,503, at present derived from furnaces. The receipts of the department were Rs. 3,84,182 and the disbursements Rs. 60,997. Mining operations in Mysore are not of great magnitude; but iron of sufficiently good quality for agricultural and building implements is manufactured for home consumption, chiefly in the districts of Chituldroog, Toomkoo and Bangalore.

The Survey.—In the first year ending 31st October 1864, 291,595 acres were surveyed on the Bombay system at an average cost of As. 2-3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per acre, and of classification 11 pie per acre, or for the whole operation As. 3-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per acre. This includes superintendence and settlement, and all other expenses. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 53,679.

Medical.—In the Pettah Civil Hospital 887 in-patients and 12,248 out patients were attended to. Of the former 76, or one in every 11.6 died, amongst the latter class 5 died. In the Lunatic Asylum in the beginning of 1864-65, the number of inmates was 58; but at the close of the year, with 49 admissions, 28 discharges and 121 deaths, 67 remained. The numbers have been every year on the increase. In the Leper Asylum there were 36 persons at the close of 1863-64; 12 were admitted and 6 died. These afflicted persons employ themselves in little gardens; they are rationed partly by food and partly by money, and are allowed to make purchases in the market once or twice weekly. There were 900 inmates in the Bangalore Central Jail of whom 30 were daily sick, 29 died and 875 were treated. In the Cantonment Civil Hospital there were 24 in-patients remaining, 781 have been admitted, total 805, of whom 117 or 1 in every 6.8 died. The out-patients treated were 5,302 in number, amongst whom 5 deaths are recorded. The 80 staff vaccinators vaccinated 93,559 persons, in 89,196 cases successfully.

Ecclesiastical.—The Roman Catholic Mission, which is the oldest, numbered throughout its congregations 20,096 Christians, a great portion of whom are said to be of the cultivating classes. The London Missionary Society employed two European Missionaries, one native Minister, nine native Evangelists, Catechists and Colporteurs, and twenty-eight native school teachers. The number of Christians in connection with the Mission was 291, and the number of schools, including those at outstations, was seventeen, English and native, in which 890 students were under tuition. The Wesleyan Mission's printing press issued, chiefly in Canarese, Scriptures, Tracts and school books, 66,49,761 pages.

Railway.—Since 1st August 1864, Bangalore has enjoyed the

advantage of direct communication with Madras by Railway. The earnings per mile open to and from Bangalore were Rs. 1096-8 9.

Museum.—Major Dixon, of the Madras army, was employed by the Mysore Government during a portion of the year under report, in taking photographs of ancient inscriptions on stone slabs and grants on copper, which abound especially in the Nugur Division of Mysore. A set of these interesting photographs, comprising 113 from stone, and 10 from copper Shasanas, was sent to the Government of India, and efforts are being made to decipher the writings, which are found to be chiefly title deeds conferring grants of land for the support of temples and religious establishments.

Commissioner's Tour.—Mr. Bowring confidently affirms, as the result of his tour of inspection, that the agricultural population in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, as well as in the rest of the Province, has materially advanced in prosperity. Cultivation has greatly increased, and each year shows a marked improvement in the land revenue. At the same time, there is little apparent tendency to cultivate new staple productions, and the attempts made to stimulate the growth of cotton have only been partially successful. Cereals are more profitable. The great development of coffee cultivation, without any particular stimulus on the part of Government, shows that the natives of the Province are not slow to avail themselves of the means of enriching themselves. Had cotton been with certainty equally profitable, it would also have attracted as much attention. The progress of the Revenue Survey has been watched with interest and anxiety by the ryots, and the first assessments made in the Hurrihur Talook have been accepted as just and reasonable. The trade of the province has greatly increased owing to the numerous remissions of duty which fettered industry, and the opening of the Railway to Madras has had the effect of throwing far into the interior, articles which were formerly rarely met with beyond Bangalore, while the facility presented for exporting and importing grains, has been of service in equalizing prices. The subordinate officials find great difficulty in subsisting on their scanty pay, although the general enhancement of allowances made in 1862 preserved them from absolute want. The Talook officials in Mysore are inferior to those in a similar position in other parts of India. When it is considered that out of a population of 4 millions, only 1 person out of 150 receives education of any kind, it will be seen that official posts and emoluments must be confined to a limited number of influential castes or families.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

1864-65.

MR. BOWRING, the Commissioner, prefaces the Report of Captain Cole, the Acting Superintendent, with introductory remarks.

The Coorgs, their Tenures and Customs.—The province of Coorg continues to attract the attention of European planters on account of its rich Coffee-producing jungles, and the supposed congenial climate, and the past year has consequently witnessed a considerable influx of settlers. Coorg comprises 6 Talooks, Mercara, Nalknad, Yedenalknad, Kigutnad, Nunjerajputtun, and Yeloosavira Sheeme, or 7,000 (pagoda) country. Each Talook under a Soobadar is divided into *nads* under a Parputtigar. There are no villages, the revenue being paid separately by each individual farm. The pure Coorgs are chiefly in the first four Talooks, there being an admixture of races in Nunjerajputtun, and the sixth Talook Yeloosavira Sheeme resembling Mysore in its natural features and the class of its inhabitants. The central talooks are the richest, and contain the most influential families of the Coorg officials, who keep studiously aloof from any foreign races, and are justly proud of their independent position and descent. They have always evinced a prompt and undeviating attachment to the British Government, but it is probable that their local influence has much deteriorated since the District has been opened to the enterprise of European settlers. But holding, as they frequently do, extensive tracts of jungle fitted for the production of coffee, and paying a land tax of only Rs. 5 on 3 acres of irrigated land, it might be assumed that their condition is enviable. At the same time the national custom of all the members of a family, from the grandsire down to his youngest descendants, residing under the same roof, greatly curtails the resources of any individual farm, and their prosperity is perhaps more apparent than real. The inclement climate during the sowing months, and the aversion of the Coorgs themselves to manual labour, render the cultivation of their rice fields a matter of difficulty, while the hinds attached to the farms who were formerly slaves and are now freemen, are too apt to seek service with European planters who, if they do not care more for their comfort than their old masters, at any rate give them nearly double pay. Hence the hereditary fields of the Coorgs frequently lie waste, or the crops remain

unreaped, while labour from Mysore or Canara is difficult to secure in the face of the competition of the European planter. It is the wish at present of the Coorgs to subrent their lands on a division of crops, a practice forbidden by the ancient law of the country, probably because the several holdings would be affected by it, and because the more influential men would secure all the available labor, while the smaller farmers would be unable to hold their own. The value of property would be enhanced by sanctioning the innovation, and the petty proprietors would cease to retain farms which would be no longer profitable. There is not, however, a large extent of waste land to break up, except in some unhealthy localities, while the Coorg is not disposed to leave his mountain home to seek his fortunes elsewhere. The impoverished and ousted proprietor would therefore be likely to become a disaffected subject. The holdings of the true Coorgs are known by the name of "Jumma," a word conveying the meaning of an hereditary (junum) tenure, and the light assessment above adverted to was made originally on conditions of military and general service to the State. Each Wurg or holding comprises, in addition to rice land, portions of forest and pasture ground, and the Jumma Ryot, on payment of a Nuzur of Rs. 10 per 100 Buttees or 3 acres, can demand as much additional available land as he wishes to cultivate, provided that an entire farm is taken. The whole of the *Wurgs* are registered in a kind of Domesday Book compiled in the time of the former Rajas, in which they are entered with great detail and accuracy. The next holding is called the *Sagoo* tenure, from "sagoo" to cultivate. The proprietors pay Rs. 10 per 100 Buttees, land tax, the total Government demand being estimated at 14 per cent., and the profits after deducting all expenses, 7 per cent. Such ryots are not bound by their tenure to render service to the State, and they may claim remission of assessment for fields which they are unable to cultivate. *Oomlee* land is held on account of services formerly performed, and is lightly taxed at three rates, viz., one, two and a half, and three Rs. per 100 Buttees, a sunnud for the tenure being given by the Commissioner. *Jodee* land pays the same rate as Jumma land, but remissions are allowed for any uncultivated portions of an estate. Such lands are endowments for the support of religious establishments. Coffee lands are free of taxation for four years, pay one Rupee an acre from the fifth to the ninth, and afterwards two Rs. an acre. A deduction is made for waste and unculturable land, if amounting to over one quarter of the whole area. The Coorgs are keen sportsmen, excel in athletic exercises and are most loyal. They dislike the Brahmins, though they employ

them as priests owing to their own sacerdotal tribe having lost its purity. Their principal object of worship is a sylvan god, Ayappa Devaroo. Mr. Bowring thinks that a few years will shew a considerable change in the position of the Coorgs. The great influx of European settlers, and the strong desire exhibited to learn English, must necessarily have the effect of dissipating many preconceived notions, and of breaking down the barrier of seclusion which has so long isolated the nation. It would be difficult to say whether the result will be entirely for good, but the enterprising larger proprietors who possess influence and money, will rise considerably above the level of the mass of the ryots, and those who have been slow to perceive the profits derived from cultivating coffee, and who tenaciously hold to the ways of their forefathers, will proportionally descend in the scale. Some of the leading officials are wealthy men, though as yet retaining the national simplicity of character, but the tendency of these individuals is to acquire more lands and make themselves extensive proprietors.

Revenue.—The land revenue amounted to Rs. 2,70,022; against Rs. 2,46,405 of the year previous, shewing an increase of Rs. 23,616. The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 4,68,824 inclusive of a balance of Rs. 3,517 of the year previous, and the actual realizations to Rs. 4,05,872. When in 1834 we assumed the sovereignty of the province the land revenue was only Rs. 89,915. Captain Cole repeats a previous recommendation that Government should withdraw, as much as possible, from the direct manufacture and supply of liquor to the people committed to its care; but at the same time, due precautions must be adopted to ensure that the spirit which is permitted to be sold, shall be wholesome. The total rainfall of the year amounted to 143 inches 59 cents., against 135.19 of the year previous. If the fall of the two years has been accurately gauged, this result would tend to shew that the denudation of the forests in Coorg has not affected the rainfall. This may however be accounted for by the fact that the mountains of Coorg are so little removed from the Western coast, that they must receive the full force of the monsoons dashing up against them.

Education steadily progressed under the zealous supervision of the Rev. G. Richter, in whom the Government have an efficient servant, and the Coorgs a devoted friend. There were 130 pupils in the Central school at Mercara, of whom 81 were Coorgs. There were 20 Vernacular schools with 780 boys and 35 girls, of whom 648 attended daily. The average annual cost to Government of educating each pupil in the

district schools, was Rs. 2-2-6; whilst in the Central school it amounted to Rs. 40 9. The total of school fees, inclusive of a balance of the year previous, amounted to Rs. 185-5 6. There were 21 private schools in Coorg, with an attendance of 292 pupils; which raises the total number of children under education in Coorg to 1237. This would give, assuming the population at 1,19,118, 10 children at school to every 1,000 souls, and one to every 19 families. Besides these the German (Basel) Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission had a small school, each, for boys and girls. No Grants-in-aid had been made in Coorg. The total expenditure under the head of education was Rs. 7,160-8 against Rs. 5,289 of the year previous. A number of the leading Coorgs subscribed towards the formation of a coffee plantation, as an endowment for the school, and the Commissioner has made a free grant of jungle for this purpose.

Public Works—The sum of Rs. 45,420 was spent on original works, and Rs. 29,675 on repairs. The main Ghaut roads that traverse Coorg, and lead from Mysore to the Western Coast, aggregate 100 miles; and were maintained in a tolerably efficient state. The establishments cost Rs. 12,130, or 12·016 per cent. of the total amount of funds, which amounted to Rs. 1,00,944.

Railway.—The day is far distant when any railway will approach Coorg much nearer than the existing lines. Mr. Shaw, an enterprising planter, has already projected a tramway from Hoonsoor, which is 28 miles from the frontier of Coorg, to Bangalore, where Messrs. Binny and Co. of Madras have erected steam machines for cleaning coffee.

Finance.—The income was Rs. 4,68,824, or Rs. 6,190 less than the previous year. The civil expenditure was Rs. 2,08,847. Adding military charges and public works, there was a surplus of Rs. 17,382.

Political.—Chenna Bussapah, whose precipitate flight with his wife Devamajee, the daughter of Linga Rajindra, to escape the atrocities of the last Rajah of Coorg, led to those enquiries on the part of our Government which terminated in the final advance into Coorg and deposition of its Rajah, still survived and continued to lead a peaceful life devoted to agricultural pursuits. The Coorgs had continued to enjoy the confidence of the local Government to such an extent, as to lead to the Proclamation of Sir Mark Cubbon, the late Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, permitting the Coorgs to retain the use of their arms, after that eventful period of Indian history, when British supremacy had trembled in the balance. That Proclamation is looked upon by

them with no small satisfaction and pride to this day. The copy in the Superintendent's office is believed to be the only one in existence, and bears at its head a medallion representing a Coorg in full costume and with all his arms.

Population and Agriculture.—The population amounted to 1,19,118 souls, against 1,17,346 of the year previous. The births were 4,088, and the deaths 3,774 leaving an increase of 1,772. The percentage of births to population is 3·431. The total of the deaths for the whole Province was 3,774 or 3·216 percentage of the population. In 1839 the number of Coorgs was estimated at 17,096 and the other races at 64,341, making an aggregate of 81,437 souls. The Coorgs have increased by 49·34 per cent., and other castes by 45·45. Rice culture is the principal agricultural pursuit in Coorg, and is carried on in the valleys of its mountainous regions. In consequence of the predial serfs taking employment with Europeans on coffee plantations, and of the great scarcity to labour, large tracts of rice fields are lying waste in Coorg; but the European planters are beginning to take up such lands and expressly import labour, with the view of securing a supply of food for the coolies employed on their coffee plantations. Coffee cultivation has extended as rapidly as it was anticipated, and the primeval forests of Coorg are rapidly disappearing before the axe of the planter. The newly formed Conservancy Department will however cause some to be spared. The Cinchona plants in the Government experimental garden have thriven. The organization of the Forest Conservancy Department was completed. The sandal and teak trees were entirely reserved for working by the Forest Department. The hospital and dispensary is self-supporting. It received 3218, of whom 177 were patients and cured 3191; 27 died. The number of cases vaccinated was 627, out of which 484 proved successful, against 1231 cases, of which 1109 were successful and 122 failures, of the year previous. The heavy monsoons render vaccination impracticable during the months of June, July, August and September. During the year, 73 coffee estates measuring 14,323 acres, were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 15,475, or Rs. 691 per square mile, or Rs. 1-1-3 per acre. The maps of 197 estates were lithographed.

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TO THE

ANNALS OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

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