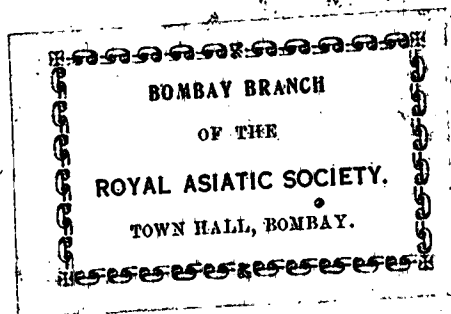


Administration Report
N. W. Provinces & Oudh
1869-70 & 1870-71



00134191



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

$$\frac{23}{1} \frac{1}{2}$$



00134191

CONTENTS. 134191

ae

PART I.—PHYSICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

SECTION A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
AREA,	2	1
Boundaries,	3	"
Levels,	8	"
Watersheds,	10	2
AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED,	11	"
Waste,	15	3
Communications, { Canals,	16	"
{ Rivers,	17	"
{ Roads,	18	"
{ Railways,	19	"
CHARACTER OF SURFACE.—		
Mountains,	21	"
Elevated tracts,	22	"
Plains,	23	4
U' sar,	26	"
Forests,	27	"
Rivers,	28	"
Lakes,	29	"
Marshes,	30	"
CLIMATE,		
Rain-fall,	33	5
Atmospheric pressure,	34	"
Seasonable rains,	35	"
Hygrometer,	36	"
Average Temperature in shade,	37	"
Wind,	41	6
Fruits,	46	"
Acclimatization,	47	"

SECTION B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS, *Nil.*

SECTION C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY, 49

Divisions and Districts.	50	"
Tahsils,	52	"
Parganahs,	54	"
Population,	55	8

SECTION D.—POPULATION.

Census of February 1869,	57	"
Inhabited houses,	62	"

	<i>Para.</i>
Townships, urban population, and villages,	64
Percentages,	65
Density,	67
Emigration,	70
Prevailing classes and castes &c.,	71
SECTION E.—FISCAL.	
SURVEY,...	77
Demarcation,	78
Revenue professional survey,	79
Field survey,	80
SETTLEMENT,	82
Conditions of,	83
SURVEYED AND ASSESSED AREA IN ACRES,	84
Revised assessment,	85
Increase of Revenue,	87
Cost of Assessment,	89
Completion of Settlement,	90
Rates of Assessment,	92
Preparation of records,	93
VARIETIES OF TENURES HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT.—	
Proprietary communities,	95
Great Zemindárs,	96
Revenue-free tenures,	99
VARIETIES OF TENURES NOT HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT.—	
Intermediate tenures,	101
Farming leases,	102
REGISTER OF TRANSFERS.—	
Transfers by compulsory sale of small Estates,	103
Shares,	104
Complete Estates,	105
Sub-Settlements, and Revenue-free tenures,	106
LAND REVENUE.—	
Balance,	109
Cost of Collection,	110
Sales,	111
Coercive processes,	112
Dastaks,	113
Estates held direct,	115
Pattis transferred,	116

PART II.—PROTECTION.

SECTION A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Bill to relieve from incumbrances the Estates of Talukdárs in Oudh,	118
„ for the manufacture of Sait in Oudh,	119

SECTION B.—JUDICIAL.

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Non-Regulation system,	120	15
Strain on,	121	"
TRIBUNALS.—		
Want of additional district judges,	123	16
Europeans,	124	"
Natives,	125	"
Powers,	126	16
Qualifications,	127	"
Annual Pay,	128	"
(Criminal) OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS TRIED &C.		
Offences, trials and convictions,	130	"
Increase and its cause,	132	"
Rioting,	133	17
Public servant taking gratification,	141	18
False evidence, Information,	142	"
Counterfeit coin,	143	"
Murder and attempts,	144	"
Thugs,	147	"
Exposure of infants,	148	"
Infanticide,	149	"
Hurt,	150	"
Grievous hurt,	151	"
Assault,	152	19
Kidnapping,	153	"
Theft,	154	"
Cattle Theft,	155	"
House trespass,	156	"
Dacoity,	161	20
Robbery by administering drugs,	162	"
Documents and trade and property marks,	163	"
Forgery,	164	"
Marriage,	165	"
Nuisances in Municipalities,	166	"
Classification of offences,	167	"
Opium,	168	21
Salt and Saltpetre,	169	"
Stamps,	171	22
RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS.—		
Unpaid Magistrates,	173	"
Duration and witnesses,	174	"
Improvement marked,	175	"
*Local and Sub-Paid Magistrates,	176	"
Duration and witnesses,	177	"
Full-powered Magistrates,	178	"
Duration and witnesses,	180	"
Chief Magistrates,	181	23
Duration and witnesses,	182	"
All Magistrates,	183	"
Sessions Court,	184	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Despatch,	186	23
Average duration,	187	"
Witnesses,	188	"
Judicial Commissioner's Court,	189	"
Grand total of convictions,	190	"
Percentage of convictions,	191	24
Cases remaining at year's end,	192	"
Commissioners Court of Sessions,	193	"
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.		
Fines and compensation paid,	196	24
Awarded by Magistrates and Commissioners,	198	"
Imprisonment,	200	25
Whipping,	201	"
Penal servitude,	203	"
Solitary confinement,	204	"
Forfeiture of property,	205	"
Persons convicted after previous convictions,	206	"
APPEALS AND REVISIONS.—		
Number of appellants and their decrease,	208	25
Rejections,	209	"
Disposed of,	210	26
Pending,	211	"
Duration,	212	"
General results, 1867-68-69,	213	"
Cases, appeals to Deputy Commissioners and reversals,	214	27
Appeals to Commissioners,	215	"
Do., to Judicial Commissioner,	216	"
General supervision,	217	"
Conclusion,	219	"
(Civil)—NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CIVIL SUITS.—		
Instituted and disposed of,	220	28
Original suits,	222	"
Classification of suits,	224	"
VALUE OF SUITS.—		
Disposed of,	228	29
Costs,	229	"
Classification of suits by value,	230	"
GENERAL RESULT.—		
Of the trial of suits in the Courts of original Jurisdiction,	231	"
Cases struck off,	233	30
Percentage of ditto,	235	"
Decrees passed without contest,	237	31
Arbitration,	239	"
Cases pending at the year's close,	241	32
" tried and decided in court,	242	"
Duration of cases,	244	"
Summons,	246	"
Witnesses examined,	247	33

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Theft,	317	45
Offences against public tranquility,	318	"
Rioting,	319	"
Districts prominent in crime,	320	"
Ratio of convictions to population,	322	"
Punishment,	324	"
Its object,	325	"
Hard labor,	330	47
Skilled „	337	48
Simple imprisonment,	340	49
Diet,	342	"
Solitary confinement,	344	"
Punishments for breach of jail discipline,	345	"
Releases for good conduct,	348	50
Convict officers,	349	"
Rewards,	350	"
Escapes,	351	"
SICKNESS, MORTALITY, &C., OF PRISONERS.—		
Officers in charge,	354	51
Average percentage of mortality, 1860-68,	355	"
„ „ 1869,	356	"
Death rates,	357	"
Improvement due to good management,	364	52
Specific diseases,	366	"
Dysentery and diarrhœa,	367	"
To what traceable and defective management,	368	"
Use of inferior grains,	369	"
Ovens,	370	53
Clothing,	371	"
Phthisis,	372	"
Remittent fevers, sun stroke,	374	"
Cholera,	375	"
Percentage of deaths to cases and of time spent in Hospital,	379	"
Effect of seasons on mortality,	381	54
Age,	382	"
Sickness, average number in hospital,	384	"
Prevalence of disease,	385	"
Specific diseases,	386	"
Character of jail buildings,	388	55
Superficial feet within walls,	391	"
Cubic feet in wards,	392	"
Conservancy,	394	56
Drainage and wells, cleanliness,	395	"
Regular quarantine,	396	"
Special „	397	"
Dietary,	398	"
Wheat, cheaper grains,	401	"
Weight of convicts,	402	57
EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.		
Fit for labor,	408	"
Employed,	409	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Percentage,	410	58
Jail service,	411	"
Gardens,	412	"
Jail buildings,	414	"
Outside labor,	415	"
Extramural labor,	417	"
Intramural "	418	"
Skilled labor,	424	59
Results,	425	60
Jail education,	427	"

ESTABLISHMENT AND COSTS OF THE PRISONS.—

Establishment, regular,	429	"
Cost of jail guards and establishment,	430	"
Feeding,	431	61
Fall of profits of manufacture,	432	"
Net cost,	433	"
Comparative cost, net cost per prisoner,	434	"
Causes of increase,	435	"
Cost of diet,	437	62

SEX, AGE, PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.—

Sex,	441	63
Women,	442	"
Age, Juveniles,	444	"
Boys,	445	"
Adults,	446	"
Convictions,	448	64
Education,	451	"
Of boys,	453	"

RELIGION, RACES AND CASTES OF PRISONERS.—

Religion,	455	65
Race,	456	"
Hindu castes,	457	"
Height, weight,	459	"

PREVIOUS TRADES, PROFESSIONS, &C., OF PRISONERS.—

Trades, &c.,	460	"
Social Relations, unmarried,	462	66
Widower or widow, married, one wife or husband		
two do., more than two do.,	463	"
Parents,	464	"

SECTION D.—POLICE.

POLICE FORCE.—

Regular, Municipal and Town,	467	67
Numbers,	468	"
Reductions,	469	"
Rural Police,	474	"
Numbers, cost,	475	"
Act III of 1869,	477	68

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR POLICE FORCE.—

Treasure and Jail Guards. Reserve, available, ...	478	68
Charge of European Inspector, ...	479	"
" Native " ...	480	"
Posts, ...	481	"
RELIGION, RACES, &C., OF REGULAR POLICE...	482	"
Education, ...	484	69

GENERAL RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS.—

Cognizable cases reported, ...	486	69
Enquired into by police and percentage on reports, ...	489	"
District percentage, ...	491	"
Small proportion not attributable only to police, ...	493	"
Arrests, ...	494	70
Percentage of apprehensions to enquiries for last five years, ...	495	"
District variation, ...	497	"
Released without trial, ...	498	"
Acquitted, ...	499	"
Ordered to find security, ...	500	"
Convictions, ...	501	"
Percentage of convictions to trials for five years, ...	502	71
District percentages, ...	504	"
Duration of Police cases, ...	505	"
Recovery of stolen property, five years percentage, ...	507	"
Its smallness partly explained, ...	509	71
District percentages, ...	510	"
General results, ...	512	"
Cases not cognizable by police, ...	515	"
Percentage of convictions to arrest, ...	516	"
Class propensity to crime, ...	517	73

SECTION E.—MILITARY.

STRENGTH, COST, &C., OF THE ARMY, ...	521	74
DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT, ...	523	"
Percentage of men on duty at head quarters, ...	524	"
Parades and Musketry instructions, ...	526	75
RELIGION, &C. OF NATIVE TROOPS, ...	527	"
Deaths and invaliding of European and Native Troops, ...	528	"
CONDUCT OF TROOPS, ...	530	"
Seetapoor Dacoiti, ...	531	"

SECTION F.—MARINE, *Nil*.

PART III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—FINANCE, (*See postscript.*)

SECTION B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE, ...	534	76
LUCKNOW.—		
Gymnasium, ...	535	"
Roof renewals, ...	536	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Out-offices to new barracks,	537	76
Railway crossing,	538	"
Quarter guard, R. A.,	539	"
Minor works,	540 and	546 77
Workshops, &c.,	541 and	543 "
New barracks,	542	"
Cook houses,	544	"
Ice house,	545	"
FYZABAD.—		
Stables, R. A.,	547	"
Marricd quarters,	548	"
New barracks,	549	79
Cantonments,	550	"
Cook houses,	551	"
Roof renewals,	552	"
Minor works,	553	"
SEETAPOOR.—		
New Barracks,	554	"
Cantonments,	555	"
Minor works,	456	"
ROY BAREILLY.—		
Her Majesty's 55th Depôt,	557	"
MILITARY PRISON,	558	"
MACHCHI BHAWAN,	559	"
CIVIL BUILDINGS, EXPENDITURE,	560	79
Lunatic Asylum,	561	"
Lock Hospital,	562	"
Educational,	563 & 583	"
Police Lines,	564 & 578	79-80
Jails,	565 & 575	"
Court houses,	570 & 574	"
Opium,	571	"
Excise,	572	"
Postal,	573	"
Government houses,	579	81
Charitable institutions,	580	"
Public Works Department,	581	"
Ecclesiastical,	582	"
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.—		
Drainage of Jelálabád Jhíl,	584	82
AGRICULTURAL ORDINARY,	585	"
AGRICULTURAL EXTRAORDINARY,	586	"
Works,	587	"
Expenditure,	588	"
CITY DRAINAGE,	589	"
COMMUNICATIONS,	590	"
Byramghát, Baraich road,	591	"
Seetapoor, Shajehanpcoor road,	593	83
River improvements,	594	"
Avenues,	595	"
Mehndighát road,	596	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Bridges,	597	83
Boat bridges and Ferries,	598	"
REPAIRS.—		
Military,	599	"
Civil buildings,	600	84
Communications,	601	"
TOOLS AND PLANTS,	602	"
Barrack Department,	603	"
IMPERIAL FUNDS DISBURSED BY CIVIL OFFICERS.—		
Avenues,	604	"
LOCAL FUNDS —		
Expenditure,	605	"
Civil buildings,	606	"
Police,	607	"
General,	608	85
Public necessities,	609	"
Educational,	610	"
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—		
Tanks, Dykes, &c.,	611	"
Station roads, pounds, &c.,	612	"
Arboriculture,	613	"
Drainage,	614	"
Public gardens,	615	"
Water supply,	616	"
COMMUNICATIONS,	617	"
Metalled roads,	618	"
Unmetalled roads,	619	86
Bridges,	620	"
Boat bridges and ferries,	621	"
REPAIRS.—		
Civil buildings,	622	"
Police, and Police Stations,	623	"
Charitable Institutions,	624	"
Monuments and antiquities,	625	"
Public necessities, schools,	626	87
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,		
Tanks Dykes &c.,	627	"
Station roads, pounds &c.,	628	"
Arboriculture,	629	"
Drainage of towns, water supply,	630	"
Communications,	631	"
Metalled roads,	632	"
Unmetalled roads,	633	"
Bridges,	634	"
Boat bridges and Ferries,	635	"
Staging Bungalows, &c.,	636	"
Tools and plant,	627	"
Establishment,	638	88
Works of public utility,	639 and 640	"
Printing,	640	"
Statistics of expenditure,	642	"
	643	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
FORESTS.—PART I.—SPECIAL.		
STATE FORESTS AND LEASED FORESTS.—		
Area,	644	89
Sál forests,	645	"
Rájghar Singha tracts,	646	"
Boundaries,	647	"
REQUIREMENTS OF SURROUNDING POPULATION, PRESCRIPTIVE RIGHTS,		
Conservancy, minor forest produce,	649	"
Prescriptive rights,	650	"
	651	90
PROTECTION OF THE FORESTS.—		
Fires, grazing,	652	90
Rangers,	643	"
MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT,		
Valuation Surveys,	654	"
Division Lines,	655	"
Barking,	656	"
Suhéli river,	657	"
Abandonment of the Sárda,	658	91
Jauráha Nálá,	660	"
Proposed cut,	661	"
Fuel Plantations,	662	"
Miscellaneous Forest produce,	663	"
Creepers,	664	"
	665	92
YIELD AND WORKING OF THE FOREST.—		
Felling,	666	"
Depôts,	667	"
PART II.—GENERAL.—		
FINANCIAL RESULTS,		
Timber,	668	"
Accounts,	669	"
	670	"
SECTION C.—RAILWAYS.		
Length of railway main line and branches,	671	93
System of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company,		
Oudh Railway Division, Rohilkund Railway Division,	672	"
Connection with Trunk Railway System,	673	94
Commercial value,	674	"
Military uses,	675	"
Proposed extensions,	676	95
Management and supervision,	677	97
Additions and changes, Government Railway Audit combined,	678	97
	679	"
Estimated cost, capital raised and spent, guaranteed interest and surplus revenue,	680	98
Oudh Railway Budget, actual expenditure, general progress,	681	"
Transfer of Railway land,	682	100
Gauge and Permanent Way,	683	101
Transport of Materials,	684	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Rolling Stock,	685	102
Workshops,	686	"
Telegraphs,	687	103
Mode of construction—staff—programme,	688	"
Expenditure,	689	"
Present state of construction,	691	105
ODDH RAILWAY DIVISION.—		
A.—Benares by Fyzabad to Nawábganj junction,	"	"
B.—Lucknow by Nawábganj junction to Byrámgát,	"	106
C.—Lucknow up to the Ganges at Cawnpore,	"	"
D.—Ganges Bridge, and Cawnpore junction,	"	107
ROHLKUND RAILWAY DIVISION.—		
E.—Lucknow to Shájehánpúr,	"	108
F.—Shájehánpúr by Bareilly Chandausi junction to Moradabad,	"	"
G.—Chandausi junction by Rájghát to Aligurrh,	"	109
Revenue and working expenses of the open line,	692	110
SECTION D.—AGRICULTURE,		
CROPS CULTIVATED IN ACRES &c,—		
CROPS,	695	111
Rice,	696	112
Wheat and other grains, Oilseed, Sugar-cane,	697	"
Cotton, Indigo, Opium, Tobacco, Fibers, Vegetables,	698	"
STOCK,	700	"
Buffaloes, Cattle, Horses, Ponies and Donkeys,	701	"
Sheep and Pigs,	702	"
Carts,	703	113
Ploughs,	704	"
Boats,	705	"
RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE.		
Rent,	708	113
Population and rent,	714	114
Rise of rents,	719	115
Act XIX of 1868,	720	"
Employment given on Public Works,	721	"
PRODUCE.—		
Average produce of land per acre,	726	117
Comparison with yield with great Britain,	730	"
Experimental cultivation in 1868-69,	748	121
SECTION E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.		
PRODUCE.—		
Prices of,	752	122
Provincial average,	753	"
Famine prices, Wheat	754	"
Gram,	755	"
Rice,	756	123
The real test of famine should be sought in price of inferior grains,	757	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Tendency of superior and inferior grains to a level during year of scarcity,	759	123
Bajra, Dál, Urd,	762	124
Exceptions.—Massúr, joár, Indian corn, arhar dál,	765	"
LABOUR.—		
Wages,	767	"
Wages generally paid wholly or in part in kind, ...	779	126
Cart hire,	783	128
Camels,	784	"
Donkeys,	785	"
Boats,	786	"
SECTION F.—MINES AND QUARRIES. }		
SECTION G.—MANUFACTURES. }		
EXPERIMENTAL SALT WORKS AT MALAON,	787	"
Plant,	789	129
Out-turn,	790	"
Sales,	791	"
Advances,	792	"
Expenditure,	793	"
SECTION I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.		
SPURIOUS COPPER COIN—PAPER CURRENCY,	795	130
SECTION K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.		
DISPENSARIES,	796	"
Defects,	806	131
King's hospital,	808	"
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—		
King Nasir-ud-dín Hydar's poor-house,	809	"
Charitable Funds,	810	132
DISTRIBUTIONS OF GRAIN.—		
King Nasir-ud-dín Hydar's Charity and Government Grant,	811	"
RELIEF OF CHRISTIANS.—		
King Nasir-ud-dín Hydar's Charity,—Baillie Fund and Subscriptions,	812	"
Charitable Committee,	813	"
Seetapoor Alms House,	814	"
Baraich poor-house,	815	"
Barabunkee poor-house,	816	"
Sultapoor Dharamsála,	817	"
General relief,	818	"
Lunatic Asylum, Lucknow,	819	"
Defects,	821	133
Garden,	822	"
Population,	823	"
LOCK HOSPITALS,	825	134

PART IV.—INSTRUCTION.

SECTION A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Religious Institutions,	835	136
--------------------------------	-----	-----

SECTION B.—EDUCATION.

RESULT OF THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF } CALCUTTA. }		
--	--	--

Entrance Examination, Canning College, Fyzabad School,	837	"
First Arts Examination,	839	"

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—

Numbers,	840	"
Expenditure,	841	"
Cost per pupil	843	137
Fees,	844	"
Relative increase in numbers and expenditure,	845	"

COLLEGES.—

Canning College,	846	"
College proper,	849	"
Attendance,	850	138
Income,	851	"
Law Department,	852	"
Oriental Department,	853	"
English School,	854	"
Preparatory Schools,	855	"
SCHOOLS.—GOVERNMENT BOYS.—	856	"
Increase in Schools,	857	"
" in numbers,	858	"
" in daily attendance,	859	"
Teachers,	860	"
Fees,	861	"
Income, number of persons in attendance,	862	139

CLASSIFICATION.—

Higher Schools,	863	"
Middle class,	864	"
Cost of Higher and Middle class,	865	"
Lower schools—Number, rolls, attendance, teachers,	869	140
Income,	871	"
Instruction,	873	"
Government Female Schools,	877	"
Numbers,	878	"
Normal Schools for Masters,	879	141
" " for Mistresses,	880	"
Government Institutions generally,	881	"

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.—

Aided and un-aided,	883	"
Boys schools, number, attendance, income,	884	"
Expenditure,	885	142
Teaching,	886	"
Classification,	888	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Average yearly cost per pupil,	889	142
Girls' schools, number, attendance, income,	890	"
Expenditure,	891	143
Proportion of attendance to population,	896	144
SECTION C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.		
Native reform clubs,	906	145
Press,	907	"
Newspapers,	908	"
Lucknow Museum, receipts,	911	146
Additions, Buildings,	912	"
Popularity, visitors,	913	"
Fyzabad Museum,	914	"
Balance sheet,	915	"
PART V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.		
SECTION A.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, ...		
Conservancy,	916	147
Latrines,	920	148
Drainage,	921	"
Rural sanitation,	922	"
Rural sanitation,	923	"
SECTION B.—DISEASES TREATED AND DEATHS IN } HOSPITALS.		
	924	"
SECTION C.—VACCINE OPERATIONS,		
	927	149
MUNICIPALITIES. . .		
Lucknow Division,	930	"
Roy Bareilly ,,	931	152
Seetapoor ,,	932	153
Fyzabad ,,	934	154
DISTRICT POST OFFICES,		
Cess receipts from Government,	939	156
Offices, staff, covers,	940	158
Deliveries,	941	"
Non deliveries,	942	"
Non deliveries,	943	"
LOCAL FUNDS.—Receipts and expenditure,		
Receipts,	946	"
Receipts,	947	159
Expenditure,	948	"
Excess,	949	"
Balance,	950	"
ASSESSED TAXES.		
Indian Income-tax Act IX of 1869,	951	160
EXCISE,		
Distilleries,	953	"
Wholesale shops,	956	161
Breaches of Abkari Law,	957	"
Breaches of Abkari Law,	958	"
DRUGS,		
Opium,	959	"
Opium,	960	162
Other drugs,	961	"
Balances,	962	"
STAMPS,		
Stamp venders,	963	"
Stamp venders,	964	"
Prosecutions,	965	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
CUSTOMS,	966	162
TRADE AND TRAFFIC,	967	"
Exports,	968	"
Agricultural produce,	969	163
Cotton,	970	"
Country cloth,	971	"
WARDS,	972	"
POLITICAL EVENTS.—		
Visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,	973	165
Public tranquillity,	974	"
ARMS,	975	"
WILD ANIMALS DESTROYED,	977	166
CONCLUSION, Notices of Officers,	978	167

POSTSCRIPT.

PART III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—FINANCE.

Gross and Net Revenues,	979	169
TERRITORIAL INCOME.—		
Gross receipts,	981	172
Refunds and drawbacks,	982	"
Charges against income,	983	"
" of collection, &c.,	984	"
Allowances under treaty, &c.,	985	"
Total net receipts,	986	"
IMPERIAL INCOME,	987	"
EXPENDITURE,	988	"
Judicial charges,	989	174
Civil contingencies, police charges, stationery and printing, miscellaneous charges,	990	"
Cash receipts and disbursements,	991	"

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE
OF OUDH FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

1. The sections of this report have been made to correspond in order, as far as possible, with the returns prescribed by the Statistical Committee.

Vide letter from Statistical Committee, dated 8th August 1866, paras. 13, 17.

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2. Oudh may be described as an irregular parallelogram, resting on the Ganges as its base, and lying between latitude $25^{\circ}34'$ and $29^{\circ}6'$ North, and longitude $79^{\circ}45'$ and $83^{\circ}11'$ East. Its length, from North-West to South-East, is about 270, its breadth about 160 miles.

AREA.

3. Its natural boundary towards the north would seem to be the lower range of the Nipál Hills; and, from Bhagora Tál eastwards to the Arrah Nuddí, the watershed of these hills divides it from Nipál.

BOUNDARIES.
North.

4. From Bhagora Tál westwards, so much of the old Nipál territory as was obtained from the Nipálese in 1815, and was in 1816 made over by the British Government to the Nawáb Vizír of Oudh, was in 1858 restored by Lord Canning to Nipál. The frontier line was in 1859 carefully demarcated by a special commission.

5. The eastern boundaries, from the Arrah Nuddí to the Gogra, are Bustí and Gorakpúr (by which a large slice is cut from the territories of Oudh); and from the Gogra to the Ganges, Azimgurh and Jaunpúr.

East.

West.

6. Its west, and shortest side, marches on Shahjehanpúr.

7. The general slope of the country is shown by the following levels, for which the Chief Commissioner is indebted to the Superintendent of Irrigation, Captain Forbes.

8. On the west, the heights above mean sea level are, Lukhimpúr, 484; Hurdui, 467; Seetapoor, 445. In the centre, Amolí, 388; the Alumbágh, 403; Ajaen, 405. On the east, Fyzabad, 331; Sultanpoo, 305; Pertabgurh 313.

Levels.

9. On the west, a line cut from Maroucha ghát, through Mohumdí to Futtehgurh, would give the following *river* levels:—Chowka, 504; Gúmtí, 473; Ganges, 396. In the centre, a similar line from Byramghát, through Lucknow to Cawnpore, would give Gogra, 336; Gúmtí, 338; Sye, 396; Ganges, 360. On the east, a line from Fyzabad through Sultanpoor to Allahabad would give, Gogra, 303; Gúmtí, 261; Sye, 263; Ganges, 258.

10. The watersheds of Oudh are these. Between the *Gogra and Gúmtí*, from near Gola Gokurnáth 502, by Lukhim-púr 485, to a point 5 miles west of Lahurpúr 453; Mahmúdabad 400; thence to Amolí, 388; Rudowlí, 340; Bhurtípúr, 325. The watershed between the *Gúmtí and the Sye* commences at Sissorí (on the road from Mahomdí to Shahjehanpúr 499); then to Pusgaon, 495; Tandiáwan, 454; 2 miles east of Bálamow, 433; Alum-bágh, 403; 9 miles west of Hydergurh, 384; 6 miles south of Jáis, 351; 4 miles south of Sultanpoor, 322; Dáudpúr, 300; and on to a point 3 miles west of Jaunpúr, 276.

The watershed between the *Sye and the Ganges* commences also at Sissorí, 499; runs to Patána midway between Hurdui and Sandí, 465; thence to Madhogunj, 446; *via* Jellálabád to Matkaria, 438; and from thence to a point on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway 2 miles east of Ajaen, 405; then to Kántha, 397; then 2 miles east of Moráwan, 382; 8 miles west of Roy Bareilly, 364; 4 miles west of Salon, 355; 7 miles north of Behár, 341; and from thence to Soraon in the Allahabad District, 319. From Gola Gokurnáth to Bhurtípúr, the slope is thus from 502 to 325. From Sissorí to Daudpúr 499 to 300. And from Sissorí to Soraon 499 to 319.

11. This return must be accepted with some reservations. It **AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED.** virtually represents results obtained as each district came under survey and settlement, during a period ranging from 1863 to 1869. Its details do not yet correspond with the internal redistribution of territory effected in July 1869; and, as pointed out by Mr. Williams in para. 190 of the Census Report, the exclusion of revenue free lands has left a considerable element of uncertainty as to the real extent of cultivated area.

12. The total area is approximately put down as* 23,730 square British statute miles. Of this, there were, exclusive of revenue free land, †12,985 square miles of cultivated land. Of the waste, 6,577 square miles are returned as culturable, 4,168 as unculturable.

* Census Table III, gives 23,992 square miles.

† Census Report para. 189, 12,453.

13. Mr. Williams assumes that seven tenths of the revenue free lands are under cultivation, and as the amount of these lands is said to be 6,87,526 acres, or 1,074 square miles, we should perhaps be not far wrong in adding to the cultivated area 750 square miles. In this case, the cultivated area would be about 13,735 square miles.

14. The following table, taken from para. 188 of the Census Report, may be of interest, as showing comparatively the percentages of cultivation to total area in Oudh, and other provinces.

	Percentages on total area of			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Revenue free.	Barren.
North-Western Provinces, (without Kamaon),	51.2	15.9	9.5	23.4
Central Provinces, (without feudatory chiefships.)	26.2	42.3	2.0	9.5
Oudh,	52.6	20.6	4.5	22.3
Berar,	43.1	...	...	37.8

15. One lot was sold during the year by auction for Rs. 8,510 in the Kheree District. It is anticipated that, under the relaxed rules, much waste land will be resumed.

Waste.

16. Canals there are as yet none. An elaborate system is under preparation.

COMMUNICATIONS.
Canals.

17. Uniting ultimately in one, the Ganges, the Gúmtí, and the Gogra are in Oudh parallel streams. Intermediate between the Ganges and the Gúmtí is the Sye, navigable in the rains; and, most northerly of all, the Raptí, navigable up to Bhinga. Besides these are the Gurra, the Gambiri, and the Tonse; so that from the N. W. to the S. E. the water communication is particularly good. Not a few districts have a river on both their northern and southern borders.

Rivers.

18. Roads of the 3 classes are returned as giving a mileage of 3,893½.

Roads.

19. Of Railways the only complete portion is that between Cawnpoor and Lucknow, 42 miles.

Railways.

20. Details in separate chapters will be given under Public Works and Railways.

21. Mountains there are none. But it is thought that part of the ridge of which the watershed forms the N. E. boundary between Oudh and Nipál, may be between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The matter will be set at rest during the current year.

CHARACTER OF SURFACE.
Mountains.

22. The elevated tracts would seem to be merely the higher portions of the plains which lie between, and have not been washed down to the streams and rivers: strictly speaking there are none. The exact measurements of the Irrigation

Elevated tracts.

Department have, however, shown that, whilst the general level above the sea is not so high, the variations of level are greater than they were once supposed to be.

23. The whole of Oudh is one great plain, slightly undulating in places, generally flat. It would seem to have once formed the bottom of a large inland sea.

Plains.

24. The proportion in which the alluvial deposit is mixed with sand and clay is the basis of the local classification of soils into *blúr*, *domatt*, and *mattyar*.

25. As a rule, the land runs in belts, parallel to the streams and rivers which intersect the Province, all running in the same general direction to the S. E. The immediate neighbourhood of the streams is generally uneven and raviny, the narrow strip of flat, "*humwár*" land in the middle being the most fertile.

26. The Province is, however, freely spread with large saline, and virtually unculturable plains, in the midst of which villages are sporadically found, in spots where some slight difference in elevation or in the constituents of the soil has rendered cultivation profitable. It will be long before these plains can be expected to afford any margin of cultivation.

Ooasar.

27. Full details will be found in the chapter devoted to this subject.

Forests.

28. The chief rivers have been already noticed.

Rivers.

29. Of lakes there are, perhaps, strictly speaking, none. But the country is studded with *jháls*, many of which are of great extent, considerable beauty, and retain water all the year round. A glance at the revenue surveyor's map will show how largely the province is provided with these *jháls* and tanks. It is said that they take up 6·33 per cent. of its total area, some 855,098 acres or 1320·4 square miles.

Lakes.

30. Swamps abound in the *Teraí*; and the borders of the *Gúmtí*, *Oel*, and *Sye*, are here and there fringed with marshes.

Marshes.

31. Observations were carried on throughout the year in the Lucknow Observatory, and in the Civil Dispensaries of the other 11 districts. They are under the general supervision of the Superintendent of the Department of Science.

CLIMATE.

32. This Officer's report is submitted for the official year ending the 31st of March. The return appended is for the calender year.

33. The total rain-fall was 38.03 inches, an increase of 9.99 on the 28.037 inches of 1868. For the official year 1869-70, the total fall as registered at the Lucknow Observatory is given at 41.93, against 27.08 in the official year 1868-69.

34. At the same Observatory, the barometer stood at its lowest, 28.964, on the 24th June. Its lowest in 1868 was 28.988. Its highest in 1869 was 29.879 on the 24th of November, against 30.010 the highest in 1868-69. The annual mean was 29.438.

35. The rains set in moderately early in June, and continued favourable for agricultural operations. From June to September, the fall was 29.71. In October and December the fall, 7.78 inches, proved most seasonable. In the corresponding period of 1868, no rain fell. It is on a fall in October that the native agriculturist chiefly builds his hopes of a large spring harvest. Should rain also fall in December, crops dependent on natural irrigation are saved from drought. These 7.78 inches therefore represent a considerable amount of successful speculation amongst those cultivators who have not artificial means of irrigation at command.

36. The Hygrometer showed that the atmosphere reached its highest point of saturation .992 on the 14th July 1869. It was at its driest .115 on the 17th-April 1869.

37. The average temperature in the shade was in

		MAY.		1868.	1869.
Sunrise,	81.6	88.3
2 P. M.,	94.0	104.0
Sunset,	91.0	100.3
JULY.					
Sunrise,	85.8	83.7
2 P. M.,	93.6	91.5
Sunset,	90.3	87.7
DECEMBER.					
Sunrise,	55.5	54.6
2 P. M.,	70.4	72.6
Sunset,	66.5	65.4

38. It will thus be seen that 1869 was, on the whole, a more seasonable year than its predecessor. The dry heat was more intense, indeed 10 degrees higher than in the corresponding period of 1868, but the

damp heat, which had been aggravated in 1868 by dearth of rain, was mitigated.

39. At the Lucknow Observatory, the maximum in the sun's rays was 167·5, on the 29th May 1869; the minimum 80·5, on the 3rd January 1870. The annual mean was 137·9.

40. The thermometer was at its lowest in the shade on the 9th January 1870, when it stood at 40° 3"; it was at its highest on the 20th May 1869, when it rose to 118° 1". The annual mean was 75° 3", or 5° 0 less than in 1868-69.

41. From May till October, easterly; from November to March, westerly winds prevailed. The year was free from storms.

42. From observations taken at the Lucknow Observatory with Osler's Anemometer, it would appear that the wind reached its maximum velocity 14·796 on the 9th October 1869. The annual mean pressure per hour was 156.

43. It is unnecessary to dwell on the extreme variations to which the Oudh climate is liable. From November to February it is cold, healthy, and delightful. From the end of March to June, the heat is often intense, and is aggravated to the feelings by the prevalence of easterly winds. The rains are due in June, and should terminate in September.

44. The eastern and the trans-Gogra districts are the most humid. In March, September, and in the early part of October, the variation between day and night is particularly trying, and fevers are then prevalent.

45. It was shown by jail statistics that the prison death rate, 1·62, was lowest in the period of dry heat. The next lowest, 1·81, in the period of dry cold; whilst it was at its highest, 2·76, in the period of damp cold.

46. The strawberry, the peach, the mulberry, the líchí, and the vine will flourish with ordinary care. Mangoes, oranges, and sweet limes, are abundant; and almost every variety of English seed can be raised.

47. The attempt to acclimatize foreign seeds has, however, to a great extent, proved unsuccessful. The failure in turnips, knole cole, and cabbages is particularly marked, and it is usually found expedient to import fresh seeds from America, France, and England.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

48. Oudh has no feudatories.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

49. Correct in its main features, the accompanying statement is only approximate in some of its details.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

50. The four Commissionerships comprise the following twelve districts, each under its Deputy Commissioner:—

<i>Division.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Area in sq. miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
I. LUCKNOW,...	Lucknow, ...	988	789,460
	Oonao, ...	1,766	1,070,337
	Barabunkee, ...	1,735	1,101,954
	Total, ...	4,489	2,961,751
II. SEETAPOOR,	Seetapoor, ...	2,206	930,224
	Hurdui, ...	2,292	931,377
	Kheree, ...	2,907	747,550
	Total, ...	7,405	2,609,151
III. FYZABAD, ..	Fyzabad, ...	1,644	965,285
	Baraich, ...	2,710	774,640
	Gondah, ...	2,683	1,166,515
	Total, ...	7,037	2,906,440
IV. ROY BAREILLY.	Roy Bareilly, ...	1,741	874,433
	Sultanpoor, ...	1,702	1,071,483
	Pertabgurh, ...	1,423	784,154
	Total, ...	4,866	2,730,070
Grand Total, ...		23,797	11,207,412

51. Taking the census population at 11,220,232, and the area at 23,992 square miles, the *average* charge of each Commissioner is 2,805,058 souls, spread over an area of 5,998 square miles; of each Deputy Commissioner, 935,019 souls, and an area of 1,999 square miles.

52. The twelve districts are divided into 'Tahsils,' each under its own tahsildár, in whom judicial and revenue functions are united. Of these there are 42, an average of one tahsildár to 267,148 souls, and 571 square miles.

53. Financial pressure has hitherto prevented the opening of a third tahsil in Gondah, where it is much required.

54. The oldest existing sub-division is the Pargunah, of which there are now 171. Each was once marked by a history, sentiments, and customs of its own. Each had its leading town, and its own officials, the Qází and Muftí, the Choudhri and the Kánúngo. The old boundaries have been in many cases broken up. The Settlement Officer still assesses by Pargunahs, and the Qází or

Kánúngoe is still the registrar. But the distinctive marks between each of these old and convenient sub-divisions are beginning to be worn away.

Population. 55. Details as to population; chief towns, and villages are given elsewhere.

56. Judicial, police and revenue statistics are also separately detailed.

D.—POPULATION.

57. The Census was made on the night of the 1st of February 1369. Its results, due to the extraordinary and combined exertions of the officers of all departments, have been embodied by Mr. J. C. Williams, in a thoughtful and exhaustive report.

58. From this report it may be sufficient here to note that, of a total of 11,198,095 * souls, the Hindús numbered 10,002,278, the Mahomedans, 1,195,817.

* Exclusive of Military,	7,689
(native),	8,017
Prisoners,	5,446
Europeans,	985
Eurasians,	22,137
	1,11,98,095

59. To the whole population the Hindús bore a percentage of 89·3; the Mahomedans and non-Hindús of 10·3.

60. Of agriculturists there were 6,543,296; of whom 6,112,291 were Hindús, 430,579 Musulmans. Of non-agriculturists there were 4,655,225; of whom 3,889,985 were Hindús, and 765,238 Mussulmans.

61. The percentage on total population was as follows:—

Agricultural,	58·4.
Non-agricultural,	41·6.

Of the total Hindú population 61·1 per cent, and of the total Mahomedan population 36·1 are agriculturists.

62. The total number of inhabited houses was 1,774,355; giving 4·5 persons to each house. Of these but 21,902 were returned as masonry buildings.

63. These figures point to a sense of insecurity which long prevailed. The solid, small bricked walls of the old Mussulman “Kasbehs” have long since begun to decay; mud walls and sun dried bricks mark the anarchy of later years. The village population has for generations wanted little else, and among many Rájputés it is impious to build of masonry; but the small thatched hovels of to day contrast with the brick ruins of the old * “díhi” and † “bhíts” with which the country is studded.

* Sites.
† Mounds.

Townships. 64. The Province contains 24,784 villages or townships, averaging ·968, or not quite one square mile apiece.

POPULATION.

The total urban population of towns (58 in number) with more than 5,000 inhabitants is 789,272. There are :—

Urban population.	8,243	villages with a population under,...	...	200
	8,519	" " " "	from ...	200—500
Villages.	4,756	" " " "	from ...	500—1000
	1,611	" " " "	from ...	1000—2000
	403	" " " "	from ...	2000—5000

The population of the city of Lucknow is, ... 284,779.

Percentages. 65. To the whole population, the percentage—

Of adults was, ..	...	...	...	...	64.0
Of children under 12, ...	...	...	...	...	36.0—100
Of adult males, ...	...	...	...	...	62.4
Of boys, ...	...	...	...	...	37.6—100
Of women, ..	...	...	...	...	65.8
Of girls, ...	...	...	...	...	34.2—100

The proportion of females to males :—

All ages, ...	{	Males, ..	...	...	51.8
		Females, ..	...	...	48.2—100
Adults, ...	{	Men, ..	...	...	50.5
		Women, ..	...	...	49.5—100
Children, ...	{	Boys, ..	...	...	54.3
		Girls, ..	...	...	45.7—100

66. That the difference between adult males and females should be only 1.0, whilst between boys and girls the difference is 8.6, points to a result on which more than one theory may be based.

Density. 67. In density of population, Oudh exceeds all Indian Provinces; and is not even equalled by Belgium.

68. Its total average to the square mile is 474. In three districts, Lucknow, Barabunkee, and Fyzabad, it is more than 600. In 58 pargunahs more than 500; and, three tahsils deducted, or on 84 per cent of its area, 514.

69. As regards districts in detail, the census represents the population as it stood in February 1869. An internal re-distribution of territory was made in the following July, and until the statistics of the census can be made to accord with this re-distribution, detailed comparison is out of place.

Emigration. 70. As regards emigration and immigration there seems reason to question the correctness of the return.

Prevailing classes and castes of the people and their physical and moral characteristics. 71. The results of Census Table No. IV are discussed in paras 227,—381 of Mr. Williams's report.

80. The field survey of the Settlement Department completed during the year :—

In the Kheree district, 49,521 acres, at a cost of Rs. 2,791
 „ Gondah „ 388,361 „ „ „ 19,305

The cost per 1,000 acres was Rs. 56-6 and Rs. 49-11-4 respectively.

Besides this, 7,851 acres in the City of Lucknow, and 4,447 acres in Fyzabad, were surveyed.

81. In all, 13,350,691 acres or 20,860.05 square miles had been surveyed, at a total cost of Rs. 8,14,888-6-2½. The total average cost was for 1,000 acres, Rs. 61-6-7½, or Rs. 39-6-1 for the square mile.

82. The return would show that up to the end of September 1869 :—

SETTLEMENT.	400 square miles assessed at Rs.	1,02,260 per annum had been settled in perpetuity.
16,146.25	„ „	„ 1,11,03,350 „ „ „ for 30 yrs. & upwards.
32.35	„ „	„ 4,238 „ „ „ 10-30 „
31.90	„ „	„ 26,383 „ „ „ under 10 years.
1,400.50	„ „	„ 4,62,721 „ „ „ are under progress.
4,371	„ „	„ 35,02,067 had been settled with full record of rights.
12,979	„ „	„ 76,88,988 „ „ „ without.
671	„ „	„ 5,97,932 were settled in detail during the year.

83. Forts have been long since levelled, and arms given up. Besides the punctual payment of revenue, the usual conditions of settlement are loyalty; the rendering of assistance to the police in the preservation of order, and in preventing and reporting crime; and the maintenance of village watchmen and accountants, on the express understanding that if this be not done, the Government will take their maintenance under its own control. In the “Sanads” of t’alukdárs, an express stipulation is added, to the effect that the t’alukdár shall, so far as in his power, promote the agricultural prosperity of his estate.

84. The return shows that of a total area of 7,781, 110 acres, 2,513,131 or 32.29 per cent are irrigated by private individuals. 3,091,888 or 39.73 per cent are unirrigated. 2,176,091 or 27.96 per cent are grazing or culturable. 2,477,535 are unculturable waste.

In the latter, however, revenue free lands have been included, as being unassessed.

85. The following brief details as to the progress of the revised assessment may prove of interest.

86. Up to the 30th September 1868, 16,888 villages had been reassessed. During the year, 1493 were added, making a total of 18,381 out of 22,690.

87. The *summary jama of these 18,381 villages was Rs. 84,36,768. The revised demand was Rs 1,12,00,072. The increase was therefore Rs 27,63,304, or at the rate of 24.67 per cent.

*Exclusive of cesses. Increase.

88. At this rate, the original summary demand, Rs. 1,03,06,842, should at the completion of the assessment be raised to not less than Rs. 1,28,81,552, (£ 1,288,155,) exclusive of cesses.

89. The total cost up to the end of September 1869, had been Rs. 40,24,530. This outlay is thus repaying itself at the rate of 68·66 per annum.

90. The expediency of pushing to completion an undertaking so remunerative is self evident.

91. That the end is approaching will be seen from the fact that in six* out of twelve districts the assessments have already been concluded. In Sultanpoor only 28 villages remained at the end of September 1869. In Fyzabad, Baraich, and Seetapoor, 5,614 out of 7,930 villages had been assessed; and in Kheree considerable progress had been made. The only district in which assessments had not begun was Gondah; and in this the preliminaries were advancing steadily.

92. The Financial Commissioner reports that "as a rule the assessments have been borne without a murmur."

Rates. The rates at which they fell were as follows:—

	Per acre of cultivation.	On total area.
Lucknow,	2 6 0	1 12 0
Oonao,	2 5 10	1 9 6
Barabunkee,	2 4 7	1 5 1
Seetapoor,	1 8 3	1 2 2
Hurdui,	1 11 3	1 3 3
Kheree,	1 6 11	0 13 10
Fyzabad,	2 0 9	1 9 5
Baraich,	1 5 4	0 12 6
Gondah,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Roy Bareilly,	2 6 7	1 10 2
Sultanpoor,	2 2 8	1 9 7
Pertabgurh	2 2 3	1 11 0

Provincial average, 1 15 9 1 6 11½

93. In the preparation of records steady progress is being made. Preparation of records. The following papers are thoroughly complete:—

Division.	Number of villages.	Khasra and Sajra.	Khateoni	Wājit-ul-arz.	Other papers.
Lucknow,	4,204	3,316	1,900	2,583	15,249
Sultanpoor,	6,015	5,577	526	1,017	10,163
Fyzabad,	6,514	6,723	1,141	1,160	12,076
Roy Bareilly,	5,957	5,814	1,903	1,572	2,481
Total,	22,690	21,430	5,470	6,332	39,969

VARIETIES OF TENURES
HELD DIRECT FROM
GOVERNMENT.

94. This return is at present only approximately correct.

95. Leaving details to the tabular statement, it may be noted that, whilst the largest area *under any one head* is that of proprietary cultivating communities paying in common, and of these there are 2,970 estates, spread over 5,615 villages, and occupying 2,689,737 acres; no less than 3,818,969 acres, spread over 7,221 villages, and 320 estates, are held by large zamindárs, or, as they are in Oudh called, Talukdárs, each paying a revenue of from 5,000 to Rs. 50,000.

96. At the same time there are 2,609,671 acres, spread over 5,929 villages, and 51 estates, held by great zamindárs or talukdárs, each of whom pay a revenue of more than Rs. 50,000.

97. It would thus seem that, classing on the one side all paying a revenue above Rs. 5,000 as talukdárs, and on the other side small zamindárs and proprietary communities, we have, of the former, 371 estates, 13,150 villages, and 6,428,640 acres or 10,044.7 square miles; and of the latter, 4,546 estates, 8,520 villages, and 4,131,699 acres or 6455.7 square miles.

98. If to the latter class be added proprietary cultivators paying separately, (including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100.) its total will be 4,896 estates, 8,894 villages, and an acreage of 4,280,375.

99. The revenue free tenures are recorded as containing 832 estates, 1,179 villages and 315,746 acres.

VARIETIES OF TENURE
NOT HELD DIRECT
FROM GOVERNMENT.

100. This return is necessarily very incomplete. It is interesting, as showing the result of the struggle which culminated in Act XXVI of 1866.

101. 28,223 holdings have been decreed as intermediate tenures between talukdár and ryot. The average area of each holding is 212 acres, its average rent Rupees 398-7-2.

102. Farming leases, hereditary but not transferable, have been granted to the extent of 155, each averaging 216 acres in area, and Rs. 427-9-1 in rent.

REGISTER OF TRANSFERS.
Transfers by compulsory sale of small estates.

103. The main feature to be noticed in this return is that only 35 small estates, covering an area of 1,148 acres, and averaging less than 33 acres each, were transferred by compulsory sale.

Shares.

104. In the larger zamindarias but 13, and in the smaller but 17 shares fell under the same process.

- Complete estates. 105. The complete estates, alike of talukdárs and proprietary communities, escaped compulsory sale altogether.
- Sub-settlements. Revenue-free tenures. 106. Of transferable sub-settlements, and of revenue-free tenures there was but one compulsory sale under each head.

107. The Oudh policy has always been to prevent actual transfer by sale as long as possible. As regards the larger estates, the true cause of this immunity from compulsory sale is to be sought in the fact that the Oudh Encumbered Estates Act is still under consideration.

Further, this return is silent as to the transfers daily brought about by the decrees of the Settlement Courts.

108. All these are disturbing elements in the natural transfer of estates. Whatever be the causes, the results, at least from one point of view, are satisfactory.

109. During the year, the land revenue rose from Rs. 1,24,32,564 to Rs. 1,27,96,836; the increase being Rs. 3,64,272. Of this Rs. 29,514-11-2 were remitted; Rs. 5,546-4-10 were refunded; and Rs. 1,24,01,686 were realised. The unrealised balance amounted to Rs. 3,54,202 or 2.79 per cent of the demand, an improvement on the previous year, when the percentage was 4.75.

110. The total cost of collection, including a moiety of district officers' salaries, and the whole cost of the revenue establishments, was Rs. 6,58,977-14-0. The net collections were Rs. 1,17,42,708-3-5.

111. Not a single estate was sold for arrears of revenue, and the Financial Commissioner expressed a confident hope that nearly all the real balance shown this year will prove recoverable.

112. The coercive processes necessary for the realisation of revenue consisted of the issue of "dustuks"; of holding estates "khám" for arrears; and of transfers of defaulting estates or pattís.

113. Of "dustuks" there were issued 28,422, as against 29,613 in 1868-69.

114. They realised a "talabána" of Rs. 21,264, as against Rs. 22,514, and after deducting the cost of process-serving realised to Government Rs. 7,471, as against Rs. 9,712. The whole system of process-serving is under revision with reference to the Court Fees' Act.

115. Only three estates were held under "khám" management. One of these was released during the year. On the other two only Rs. 939-13-3 remained unrealised.

116. Two pattis only were transferred to solvent pattidárs or strangers, the out-standing balance being Rs. 645-4-6.

PART II.

PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statements 1 and 2 blank.

117. The Province has no legislature of its own, and Statements 1 and 2 are therefore blank.

Statement 3.—Draft bills submitted during the year.

118. No. 11 of 1870. "A Bill to relieve from "incumbrances the Estates of t'alukdárs in Oudh," was originally proposed by the Financial Commissioner.

Encumbered Estates Act.

On the 21st June 1870, it was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and was referred to a select committee.

Its object is to empower the Chief Commissioner to vest the management of the estate of any embarrassed t'alukdár in a Government officer. It is hoped that by it embarrassments will be prevented from becoming so heavy as to interfere with the proper performance by t'alukdárs of their functions as landholders; whilst many debt-ridden estates now owned by the influential heads of large clans, will be prevented from falling, sooner or later, into the hands of money-lenders.

119. A Bill for the manufacture of salt in Oudh was proposed by the Commissioner of Customs, with a view to the requirements of the experimental, and recently established Salt Works at Muláon in the Oonao district.

Bill for the manufacture of salt in Oudh.

B.—JUDICIAL.

120. The aim of the non-regulation system of Oudh has been to ensure simplicity and unity of control. Judicial, executive, and fiscal functions are united in one person; and duties, which in the North-Western Provinces are performed by múnissifs, are in Oudh allotted to the tahsildár, in addition to his own.

Non-regulation system Paras. 21,47 of Financial Department letter No. 12, dated 4th February 1856.

121. From the first, the system has worked well; but the strain to which it has been latterly subjected, is very great.

Strain on.

122. Enhanced revenue has been collected with increasing regularity; communications, conservancy, and the general well-being of the Province have been maintained. But a glance at the accompanying returns is enough to show that the judicial work of the Province is in itself sufficient to take up the larger portion of the time of its present staff,

and that neither Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, nor Tahsildárs can devote as much attention to their multifarious executive duties as is desirable. The settlement department has drawn largely on the resources at command, and the time would seem to be approaching when relief might be advantageously sought in an addition to the strength of the district courts.

STATEMENT No. 1
 TRIBUNALS.
 Want of additional
 District Judges.
 Numbers.
 Paid 101
 Unpaid 61—162

123. This somewhat perplexing statement shows that, for a population of 11,220,232, scattered over 23,992 square miles, there are in Oudh but 162 paid and unpaid Judges, exclusive of its settlement staff.

There is, therefore, but an average of one Judge to 69,273 persons, and to 148 square miles.

124. Of the European Judges, nine are covenanted civilians, twenty-eight are commissioned military officers, fifteen are uncovenanted.

Europeans.

125. Of Native Judges there are 110. To increase their emoluments and to better their position generally, would be one result of an addition to the number of District Judges.

Natives.

126. From the Honorary Assistant Commissioner, and the Tahsildár, with only the Criminal powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, which represents the High Court of the Province, the gradation in the scale of powers is complete.

Powers.

127. Promotion and the acquisition of these powers depend, with a few limited exemptions, on success in passing two local examinations, "the Lower, and the Higher standard."

Qualifications.

128. The average annual pay ranges from the Rs. 1,800 of the Tahsildár to the Rs. 42,000 of the Judicial Commissioner. That of European Magistrates exercising full powers, civil, criminal and revenue, is Rs. 6,100; of Natives exercising the same powers, Rs. 4,266.

Annual pay.

129. The following paragraphs will show the amount of work performed :—

STATEMENT No. 2.
 CRIMINAL.
 Comparative results
 of offences, trials and
 convictions, &c.

130. These statements are for the calendar year. The comparative results for 1868 and 1869, are as follows :—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
Offences reported,	86,755	95,666	8,911
Persons under trial,	38,170	43,575	5,405
Do. acquitted, or discharged;	12,486	13,048	202
Do. convicted,	25,375	30,272	4,897

131. After deducting petty miscellaneous cases, consisting chiefly of a breach of municipal bye-laws, and amounting in 1868 to Rs. 22,428, and in 1869 to Rs. 23,276, the total number of offences stand as in

1868,	..	..	..	..	..	64,327
1869,	..	..	..	..	..	72,390
Increase,	...	...	..	..	...	8,063

132. As remarked by the Judicial Commissioner, "the opinion is unanimous that the increase is in petty thefts, and caused by the great scarcity which prevailed during the year, owing to the deficient harvest and the large export of grain to other provinces".

133. Of offences in detail, rioting is still on the increase. It has in fact run up from 78 cases in 1861 to 344 in 1869. The fact remains, whatever be the antecedents to which it may be traced.

134. A large number of these cases were, however, only cases of "unlawful assembly." Grievous hurt was inflicted in 47; deadly weapons were used in only 5. The percentage of convictions on arrests made by the police, 70 per cent, was satisfactory.

135. The increase for the year was 79, but at the same time 1,803 individuals, against 1,288 of the previous year, had been called on to enter into recognizances to keep the peace.

136. As might be expected, the chief offenders were Rájputés and Bráhmans. The Chhattrís are less than one sixteenth of the whole population of Oudh, but they furnished nearly three eighths of all convictions for rioting in 1869.

Report of Inspector General, Police, para. 453.

137. Of 227 cases recorded by the Inspector General of Police, 40 were due to disputes about land; 20 to tanks and irrigation; 34 to crops; 15 to groves; 33 to grazing; 4 to rent; 4 to debt; 2 to religious fees; and 75 to other causes.

138. The greater portion of the province is now settled; but of the 227 cases, 75 occurred in unsettled villages, and in the three districts Barabunkee, Fyzabad and Gondah; unsettled villages in the remaining districts being clear.

139. One hundred and fifty-two cases occurred in settled villages, of which Sultanpoor contributed 28. The greatest number of cases in any one district, 47, occurred in Gondah, all in unsettled villages.

140. The increase, though marked, may to a certain extent be accounted for. The population, naturally warlike, and once the nursery of our native army, has not long since been disarmed. The effect of the

settlement has been to call in question rights of every kind. In a jhil-studded country such as Oudh, a year of drought will presumably be a year of riots about water, and disputes as to grazing will abound as the natural pasturage dries up. It is, however, unsatisfactory that a corresponding diminution is not visible in rainy years, and 1821 convictions is a heavy list.

Public servants taking a gratification.

141. Twenty-five public servants were convicted of taking a gratification.

False evidence.
Information.

142. There were 68 convictions under the charge of giving or fabricating false evidence; 114 under intentional omission to give information or giving false information.

Counterfeit coin.

143. Under trading in counterfeit coin, out of 80 persons under trial, 37 only were convicted.

Offences relating to the human body.
Murder and attempts.

144. Of offences relating to the human body, 117 persons were convicted of murder or attempt.

145. Of actual murders, the Inspector General of Police points out a curious coincidence in the numbers for the last five years.

Year.					Number.
1865,	...	...	...	...	106
1866,	...	...	...	...	108
1867,	...	...	...	...	85
1868,	...	...	...	...	112
1869,	...	...	...	...	107

146. There is during the same period a similar coincidence in the numbers of culpable homicide, and attempts at suicide.

Thugs.

147. Of thugs there was not one.

Exposure of infants.

148. Of 51 persons under trial for exposure of infant or concealment of birth, 40 were convicted. Of convictions under causing miscarriage there were only 5.

Infanticide.

149. As regards infanticide, however, independent inquiries and statistical returns lead to a different conclusion. To a certain extent it has without doubt been repressed. There is however reason to believe that it has been checked, but not eradicated. The measures contemplated under Act VIII of 1870 are under anxious consideration.

Hurt.

150. Under hurt 3,539 persons were under trial; 1,204 were convicted; numbers which again correspond curiously with those of 1868 *viz.*, 1,213 convictions, out of 3,844 under trial.

Grievous hurt.

151. Of grievous hurt, the convictions were 325 as against 312 of 1868

152. Of criminal force and assault, 564 convictions out of 1,457 under trial contrast somewhat favourably with 617 convictions out of 1,765 under trial in 1868.

Assault.

153. Kidnapping and abduction give 152 convictions to 133 of the previous year. Since this crime "was included in the list of special crimes to be reported to the Inspector General of Police, it has been more vigorously followed up and prosecuted, and with good success."

Kidnapping.

Inspector General's report, para. 383.

154. Of offences against property, thefts, as already noticed, take a large share. 18,007 cases were reported, 7,129 persons were under trial, and 5,659 were convicted.

Offences against property.
Theft.

Cattle theft.

155. Cattle thefts gave 639 convictions.

House-trespass, &c.

156. There were 3,416 convictions under sections 451, 454, 457.

157. The convictions, in 1868 and 1869 were as follows:—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
Theft ordinary,	3,820	5,659	1,839
„ cattle,	469	639	170
House-breaking, &c., in order to commit theft,	2,238	3,416	1,178
Total,	<u>6,527</u>	<u>9,714</u>	<u>3,187</u>

158. The crime was higher than it has been in any former year, and the excess is abnormal. But by far the greatest increase was in thefts of grain which stood at 115 per cent. and of thefts under the value of Rs. 5, which stood at 63 per cent. The increase in thefts under Rs. 10 was 53 per cent, and over Rs. 10, 42 per cent. A similar abnormal rise occurred in 1865. In each, the real cause was starvation.

159. This is from the magisterial point of view. A much larger number of thefts were of course committed, which never reached the courts. The results however bear out the general conclusion that these thefts were mainly due to want.

Inspector General of Police report, para. 391.

160. The numbers given by the Inspector General of Police are as follows:—

"The crime of theft includes theft by house-breaking or house-trespass, theft of cattle, theft ordinary; the result is as follows for the last 5 years:—

					Reports.	Police enquiries.
" 1865,	...	...	...	...	48,611	17,722
" 1866,	...	...	...	...	42,773	14,672
" 1867,	...	...	...	...	38,325	12,127
" 1868,	...	...	...	...	49,011	14,598
" 1869,	...	...	...	...	59,971	19,898

Para 392. " The increase is undoubtedly a real one, and is universally admitted to have been produced by the exceptional distress of a great part of the population during the year.

Para. 397. " Out of 59,971 cases of theft reported, no less than—

- " 15,259 were of grain only.
- " 4,609 cases were attempt only.
- " 37,609 " under Rs. 5 value.
- " 8,221 " between Rs. 5 and 10.
- " 9,532 " over Rs. 10.

161. Gangs of dacoits there were none. Under the head " dacoity," &c., there were 97 convictions against 70 in 1868. The old crime of dacoity is now extinct. " Of the 27 cases, the great majority were robberies in the open air by five or more persons; in only four cases was a house entered. Several of the cases were committed in seizing grain. In two cases boats were robbed by half starved people. In others hackeries were stopped and pillaged."

Dacoity.

Report of Inspector General of Police, paras. 388, 389.

162. The crime of robbery by administering drugs has been vigorously dealt with. The Inspector General of Police expresses a hope that out of 17 cases reported in 1869, only 3 will have remained undetected.

Robbery by administering drugs.

163. Of offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks, the list is very low.

Documents, and trade and property marks.

164. Twelve persons only were convicted of forgery, to 24 in 1868.

Forgery.

165. Of offences relating to marriage there were 158 convictions to 202 of the previous year.

Marriage.

166. The increased vigor of municipalities is shown by 3,261 convictions against 1,917; and to the same cause seems due the rise of nuisances from 1,453 to 1,882.

Municipalities.
Nuisances.

167. The following abstract classification of offences recorded in statement 2 is taken from the Judicial Commissioner's report:—

Para. 17.

Number.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons under trial during the year.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted or Committed.	
		1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
1	Offences against the State,	1	...	14	2	...	...	...	...
2	Offences relating to the Army or Navy, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Unlawful assembly and rioting, ...	355	434	2,254	2,954	794	1,126	1,437	1,821
4	Offences relating to coin and stamps, ...	66	98	96	115	40	66	53	47
5	Culpable homicide and attempt, ...	65	63	212	155	47	49	161	89
6	Murder and attempt, ...	145	133	255	191	68	50	172	117
7	Grievous hurt, ...	296	311	443	466	129	136	312	328
8	Rape, ...	52	58	53	69	21	45	31	23
9	Theft, { Cattle, ...	1,457	1,416	628	827	154	184	469	639
	{ Ordinary, ...	15,385	18,007	4,971	7,129	1,107	1,423	3,820	5,659
10	Robbery and attempt, ...	87	120	127	176	39	65	82	105
11	Dacoity, attempt and making preparation for, ...	37	23	140	143	45	43	70	97
12	House breaking or house trespass single or lurking in order to commit theft, ...	31,945	36,741	2,988	4,435	713	983	2,238	3,416
13	Receiving and assisting in the concealment of stolen property, ...	620	852	1,317	1,645	435	505	875	1,125
14	Serious mischief by fire, ...	80	75	73	63	33	29	37	33
15	Vagrancy and bad character, ...	344	370	641	637	215	207	422	417
		50,936	58,701	14,212	19,007	3,840	4,911	10,179	13,916

168. The 168 convictions out of 169 cases and 207 persons under trial, may be set against the 201 convictions, out of 170 cases and 240 persons under trial, in 1868.

169. The number of offences under this head during the years 1868 and 1869 are thus given:—

	1868.	1869.	Decrease.
Offences reported,	429	400	29
Persons under trial,	581	496	85
Convictions,	492	446	46

Administration Report 1868-69, para. 6. In 1867 the offences reported were 1,134; and the decrease noticed last year has continued.

170. The fact seems to be that, not only is the Customs Department supported by the Magistrate, but large numbers of the native salt manufacturers have left the province. Whether the efforts now making to attract them to the experimental manufacture opened at Muláon will succeed, remains to be seen. Many, there is no doubt, have taken to agriculture and to daily labor.

Stamps.	171. In stamps, the offences for the two years stand thus :—		
		1868.	1869.
Reported, ...		267	256
Persons under trial,		628	571
Convictions, ...		475	360
			Decrease.
			11
			117
			115

Administration Report 1868-69, para. 6. The decrease since 1867, when the number of offences was 1,009, has continued.

STATEMENT No. 3, CRIMINAL. 172. The general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of the Province, during the calendar year 1869, was as follows :—

173. By unpaid Magistrates, out of 2,279 persons dealt with, 1,205 were convicted, and 48 referred to Deputy Commissioners for enhanced punishment.

Unpaid Magistrates. Numbers.

The corresponding numbers in 1868, were 1,623 dealt with, 800 convicted, 15 referred for enhanced punishment.

Duration. Witnesses. 174. The average number of days which each case lasted was reduced from 5 to 3; and 2,904 witnesses were summoned as against 2,331.

Improvement marked. 175. In the unpaid magistracy, the improvement is thus marked.

176. By local and subordinate paid Magistrates 15,852 persons were dealt with, an increase of 932 on the previous year. Of these, 1,701 were discharged without trial; 3,424 were acquitted; 9,772 were convicted; 1 was committed or referred to the Commissioner; 883 to Deputy Commissioners, 857 merely for enhancement of punishment.

177. The decrease in the discharges without trial 342, and in acquittals, 182, contrast favourably with the increase, 974, in convictions, on the previous year.

178. The average number of days for each trial, 3, remained the same. 22,797 witnesses were examined, being an increase of no less than 2,698 on the numbers examined in 1868.

179. Full-powered Magistrates, exercising jurisdiction throughout the district, dealt with 23,213 persons against 19,447 in 1868. The discharges without trial fell from 1,393 to 1,213; acquittals rose from 4,033 to 4,849; convictions from 12,584 to 15,817; 268 against 472 were committed or referred to Commissioners; 943 against 820 to Deputy Commissioners.

180. The average duration of each case was still only 3 days. The witnesses who attended rose from 32,640 to 33,387.

Duration. Witnesses.

Chief Magistrates. Numbers. 181. Chief Magistrates of districts dealt with 2,201 persons as against 2,066; convicted 1,385 against 1,376; and committed 68 against 114.

Witnesses. Duration. 182. The witnesses attending were 2,706 against 2,624. The average duration of cases rose from 5 days to 7.

All Magistrates. 183. By the total Magistracy in:—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arrests were made, ...	22,645	29,866	7,221	...
Summons, ...	15,143	13,462	...	1,681
Number of persons dealt with,	38,056	43,545	5,489	...
Discharges without trial, ...	3,983	3,709	...	274
Acquittals, ...	8,437	9,244	807	...
Convictions, ...	23,558	28,179	4,621	...
Committed or referred to } Commissioners, }	601	337	...	264
To Deputy Commissioners, ...	1,244	1,874	630	...
Died, escaped or transferred, ...	66	86	20	...
Remaining at year's end, ...	167	136	...	31
Average duration of case, ...	4	4	...	...
Number of witnesses who } attended, }	57,694	61,796	...	4,100

Higher Courts. 184. By the Higher Sessions Courts, the following results are shown:—

Numbers. 185. Of 426 persons dealt with by Commissioners 254; of 1,057 dealt with by Deputy Commissioners, 759 were convicted. The corresponding numbers in 1869 being, by Commissioners 368 convictions to 686 persons dealt with; by Deputy Commissioners 518 convictions out of 852 dealt with.

Despatch. 186. There was a great improvement in despatch at the year's close. Commissioners showed but 10, and Deputy Commissioners 27 cases remaining, as against 75 and 93 of the previous year.

Average duration. 187. The average duration of cases, however rose from 27 to 40, and from 12 to 15 days.

Witnesses. 188. The number of witnesses who attended, were in 1868, 2,252, and 2,463; in 1869, 2,069, and 3,734, in the Courts of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, respectively.

Judicial Commissioner. 189. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court, the results for the two years are very similar, 28 convictions out of 32 under trial in 1869, to 30 convictions out of 33 dealt with in 1868.

Grand total. 190. The grand total shows that of 45,060 dealt with in 1869, 29,220 were convicted, to 24,474 convictions out of 39,627 dealt with in 1868.

Percentage of convictions.

191. The percentage of convictions to persons dealt with was in 1868, 61·76 ; in 1869, 65·00.

192. The cases remaining at the year's end fell from 335 to 173. The number of witnesses rose from 62,409 to 67,597.

The courts worked hard and well.

193. The fall in the number of persons under trial before the Commissioners' Courts of Session in 1869, 260 less than in 1868, is significant.

“ Although petty crime has been largely on the increase, there has been a considerable diminution in the graver classes of offence.”
Judicial Commissioner's report, Criminal, para. 8.

194. The test of duration of cases in the Higher Courts seems hardly fair. It is calculated from the date of *committal*, to the date of final disposal by the Judge.

STATEMENT No. 4,
CRIMINAL.

195. Of the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals little need be said.

Fines imposed and realised, and compensation paid under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

196. In *finis* imposed by Magistrates generally, the increase was 5,685 ; in fines realised by them, 11,013.

197. Of the amount realised Rs. 5,182 or 6 per cent was awarded as compensation. In 1868 this percentage was 5 ; in 1867 only 4. Larger than in past years, the actual percentage of compensation is still small. Good results are anticipated from the addition of a column to show the amounts awarded as well as those paid.

198. The following returns are taken from the Judicial Commissioner's report :—

	Year.	Fines imposed.	Fines realised.	Percentage.
By Magistrates generally.	1868,	105,510	63,348	65·0
	1869,	111,195	74,361	66·0
	Difference,...	+ 5,685	+ 11,013	+ 1·0
By Commissioners.	1868,	4,195	1,321	31·48
	1869,	56,041	6,627	11·82
	Difference,...	+ 51,846	+ 5,306	- 19·66

199. To the Sultanpoor treasury frauds is due the main item of the exceptionally large amount, Rs. 49,005, imposed in the Roy Bareilly Division.

Imprisonment. 200. The total number of imprisonments in the two years seems to have been

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
Rigorous, ...	7,820	10,375	2,555
Simple, ...	654	734	80

19 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment exceeding 7 years.

Whipping. 201. 3,654 persons were flogged in 1869, against 2,388 in 1868. The rise, 1,266, is attributed to the increase in the number of offences punishable by whipping.

202. The small number of persons sentenced to imprisonment as well as whipping, is attributed by the Judicial Commissioner to the requirements of Act VI of 1864, that the offence should be *the same*.

Penal servitude. 203. Sixty-two persons were transported for life. The number of transportations in 1868 was for terms 107 Ditto for life, 78.

Total, 185

Solitary confinement. 204. There was a large rise, from 84 to 360, in sentences to solitary confinement.

Forfeiture of property. 205. There was no forfeiture of property.

Persons convicted, after previous conviction of an offence punishable with 3 years' imprisonment. 206. From whatever cause, the sentences under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, fell from 424 to 296.

STATEMENT No. 5,
CRIMINAL.

Appeals and revisions.

207. The following are the chief results of appeals and revisions in criminal cases.

Appellants.

208. The person is of more interest than the case. There were 1,606 appellants against 3,939 in 1868.

Decrease.

The decrease, 2,333, of which 119 was the share of unpaid, and 2,301 of paid Magistrates, is very marked. The large increase of persons sentenced, and the corresponding decrease in those who appealed are high testimony in favour of our criminal courts.

Rejections. 209. That the smaller number of appellants should be proportionately more successful was to be expected. Figures show that, although appeals of 253 persons were rejected in 1869, to 289 in 1868, the percentage of rejections was in 1869, 15.75 to 7.33 in 1868.

Disposed of,

210. On the other hand the percentage of the appeals disposed of were as follows:—

	1868.	Per cent.	1869.	Per cent.
Persons on whom sentences of lower courts were confirmed,	2,764	75.72	860	63.53
„ modified,	383	10.49	225	16.66
„ reversed,	342	9.36	215	15.89
„ returned,	43	1.17	15	1.10

Pending.

211. That the appeals of only 38 persons or 20 cases should be pending at the year's end is most satisfactory. At the end of 1868, the number was 118.

212. The average duration of cases was in appeals from unpaid Magistrates, 4, and from paid Magistrates, 11 days.

General results in 1867, 1868-1869.

213. The result of appeals preferred to the various tribunals since 1867, is given in the following statement:—

Description of appellate court.	Year.	Number of persons.													
		Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for.		Appeals rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Sentences modified.		Sentences reversed.		Returned for trial or further investigation.		Pending.	
		Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.
Deputy Commissioner, ...	1867	455	69	45	4	282	27	68	4	54	34	2	...	4	...
	1868	483	61	61	6	196	24	102	6	95	23	15	...	14	2
	1869	438	85	44	6	249	34	64	13	66	32	13	...	2	...
Commissioner, ...	1867	1510	83	167	...	1076	78	84	...	113	...	4	...	66	5
	1868	1939	46	161	...	1421	44	91	1	190	1	27	...	49	...
	1869	840	2	138	1	455	...	123	...	93	1	1	...	30	...
Judicial Commissioner, ...	1867	395	45	90	...	262	45	29	...	7	...	...	...	7	...
	1868	1398	12	61	...	1068	11	183	...	33	...	1	...	52	1
	1869	241	...	64	...	122	...	25	...	23	...	1	...	6	...

Cases.
Appeals to Deputy Commissioners.

214. As regards cases, the following comparative statement is taken from the Judicial Commissioner's report :—

Appeals to Deputy Commissioners.

Year.	Number of cases on the file.	Confirmed.	Rejected.	Modified.	Reversed.	Average duration.
1868,	323	132	47	62	75	7
1869,	281	152	29	30	61	7
Difference,	-42	+ 20	-18	-32	-14	...

Reversals.
Paras. 23-25 of report on the administration of criminal justice for 1869.

" In 1868" observes Sir G. Couper, " the proportion of cases (reversed or modified) was only 34 per cent, and " this year the result is even better, only 33 per cent of the appeals having been reversed or modified."

Appeals to Commissioners.

215. " In the Commissioners' Courts 25 per cent only of the appeals were reversed or modified as compared with " 26 per cent in the previous year."

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner.

216. " This result is satisfactory. 149 cases were carried in appeal " to this Court, and the proportion reversed or modified was 17 per cent."

General supervision.

217. The work of general supervision was actively carried on. Out of 100 cases referred under Section 434 of Code of Criminal Procedure, the judgment of the referring court was affirmed in 74.

218. Besides this, an abstract of the work of every judicial officer in the province passed before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. 730 cases were called for and examined, and 19 per cent reversed or modified. 52 cases or 7 per cent were referred to the Chief Commissioner for mitigation or remission of sentence.

Conclusion.

219. The conclusion is warranted that, without extra staff, the Criminal Courts got through the large increase of work thrown on them by general causes, satisfactorily and well.

STATEMENT No. 6. 220. For the two years the total numbers
CIVIL. of Civil Suits and Miscellaneous Cases were as
 Number and description follows :—
 of Civil Suits insti-
 tuted and disposed of
 in the Civil Courts.

		1868.	1869.
	Pending,	1,395	1,771
	Instituted,	43,137	46,276
	Disposed of,	42,758	45,608*
	Pending,	1,774	2,439
	1869.		
*For Pltff.,	28,256		
Otherwise,	17,352	45,608	

221. Of these there were disposed of by :—

		1868.	1869.
*For Pltff.,	4,368	Small Cause Court, ...	6,840
Otherwise,	2,407	Tahsildárs and Honorary	6,775*
†For Pltff.,	11,336	Assistant Commissioners. }	14,642
Otherwise,	5,781	District and Civil Judges,	17,117†
‡For Pltff.,	12,552		21,276
Otherwise,	9,164		21,716‡

Original Suits, 222. Of original suits instituted the numbers
 were :—

1868,	...	...	...	...	...	24,459
1869,	...	...	...	...	...	26,867

Increase 2308 or nearly 11 per cent.

223. Since 1860, when the number of suits instituted was 6,944, there has been a steady, and with the exception of 1867, (an unusually abundant year,) a progressively increasing rise. The institutions have in fact quadrupled in 10 years; a sure sign of the confidence of the people in the courts, and apparently of an increase of wealth; nor, with the exception of the Small Cause Courts, has the Judicial agency been increased.

Classification of suits. 224. The most numerous suits were filed under the following headings :—

		1868.	1869.
	Bond debt,	7,230	8,260
	Simple,	3,647	3,859
Judicial Commissioner's re- port, para. 16.	Goods sold,	3,304	3,531
	Personal property,	2,388	3,219
	On account stated,	1,680	2,354

225. Suits for defamation of character were much the same, 199 to 206. Actions relating to marriage fell from 344 to 264.

226. Suits for rights in land are not included, being instituted in the Settlement Courts.

227. The work of the various Courts remained much the same; the percentage of suits being as follows:—

	1868.	1869.
Small Cause Courts,	15 per cent.	14 per cent.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners, 5	"	5
Tahsildárs,	38	41
Extra Assistant Commissioners, and } 36	"	34
Assistant Commissioners, Deputy Commrs. and Civil Judge, ...	3	3
Pending,	2	4

The exigencies of the Province have during the progress of settlement necessitated a larger employment of Tahsildárs upon civil case work than is in itself desirable.

STATEMENT No. 7. CIVIL. 228. The total value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts is given at Rs. 23,81,135 as against Rs. 27,08,617 in 1868.

229. The total costs were 2,49,871; the percentage of cost to value being Rs. 10-7-10. This percentage varied from 1-12-4 in suits of highest, to 38-7-0 in suits of lowest value. It pressed heavily on those of the latter class, and is materially augmented by charges on account of pleaders' fees.

230. Classifying suits by value, we have:—

	1868.	1869.
Not exceeding 5 Rupees,	2,666	2,875
" 20 "	10,762	11,811
" 100 "	8,473	9,593
" 500 "	2,140	2,179
" 5,000 "	360	422
" 1,00,000 "	40	36
Exceeding 1,00,000 "	2	2

The coincidence between the two years is striking.

STATEMENT No. 8, CIVIL. 231. The number of cases on the file were in:—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
General result of the trial of civil suits in the courts of original jurisdiction.	25,018	28,091	3,073

232. Of these there were in:—

	1868.	1869.	Increase
Struck off without trial,	6,682	8,283	1,601
Withdrawn under Section 97, Act VIII 1859, }	406	617	211
Transferred, &c.,	181	699	518
Adjusted without decree at or before first hearing, }	2,532	3,188	656
Struck off without trial - under Section 110, ... }	3,563	3,779	216

233. The Judicial Commissioner attributes the large number of cases struck off under Section 110, *i. e.*, on failure to prosecute, to the fact that there are not many vakils in the out-lying districts. "In this Province, a vast number of cases are instituted by the plaintiff in person, and the fact of his having done so must be often sufficient to make the defendant come to an arrangement of some sort, after which the plaintiff has no object in proceeding further with his suit, which is consequently struck off."

234. To a great extent this is undoubtedly the case. Time was when the system devised for Oudh was "marked principally by its simplicity, by its freedom from all the forms and technicalities which encumber the proceedings of the Civil Courts in the Regulation Provinces, by the *exclusion of vakeels and agents*, whose practice it is to mystify and distort the real facts in dispute, by the compulsory attendance, instead, of the litigants themselves confronted, and their personal examination on the points at issue. Now, with a few honourable exceptions, native pleaders are a hindrance rather than an assistance to the presiding officer, and do their best to frustrate rather than to promote the ends of justice. But since the introduction of Act XX of 1865, their number is surely increasing, and with them the sums to be paid for their services by their deluded employers."

235. Figures seem to show that other causes are at work also. The percentage of cases struck off under Section 110, to cases on the file is as follows:—

	1868	1869.
Lucknow City Court,	4.61	5.40
Do. Small Cause Court,	5.57	5.74
Pertabgurh,	11.74	7.94
Hurdui,	11.05	8.22
Gondah,	5.59	8.72
Roy Bareilly,	16.83	11.75
Lucknow Cantonment Small Cause Court,	9.23	12.77
Fyzabad,	21.77	13.14
Barabunkee,	8.77	14.24
Baraich,	14.25	15.00
Sultanpoor,	16.66	15.91
Oonao,	18.98	17.39
Lucknow,	19.49	17.66
Kheree,	25.56	21.37
Seetapoor Cantonment Small Cause Court,	70.00	21.81
Fyzabad Do.	29.20	23.85
Seetapoor,	26.50	24.05

Pertabgurh, Hurdui, and Gondah are not the most accessible districts; whilst Oonao, Lucknow, and Seetapoor are all peculiarly accessible.

236. A rule issued during the year to the effect that, on the day fixed for hearing, the parties shall invariably be called before the court, whether their case be heard or adjourned, is likely to do much towards checking at least one evil.

Judicial Commissioner's
Book Circular No.
XIX of 1869.

"It is therefore necessary to satisfy ourselves that the number of cases struck off without trial is not owing to the inaction of our courts. If the above instructions be scrupulously observed, I think we shall be able to rest so satisfied; and that I shall not have the mortification of informing the Chief Commissioner in my next annual report, as I had in the one for this year (1868), that the number of original suits struck off without trial in this province, was 20 per cent., while in the North Western Provinces the proportion was only 10 per cent."

237. Of cases in which decree was passed without contest in court, the numbers were :—

	1868	1869	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Exparte</i> and in default, Secs. 111 and 114, } 1,300 1,634 334	1,300	1,634	334	
By confession, Sec. 144, } 5,247 5,808 561	5,247	5,808	561	
By compromise and consent; decreed under Sect. 98, } 2,940 1,009 1,931	2,940	1,009		1,931
By arbitration, Cap. VI. of Civil Code, } 669 857 188	669	857	188	
Total,	10,156	9,308 ... ..	...	848

238. Although there is an increase under every head but that of cases decreed by compromise or consent under Sec. 98, the decrease under it is so large, (no less than 1,931 cases), that the total shows a decrease of 848.

239. "Arbitration", the Judicial Commissioner remarks "is resorted to principally, I believe, in the Courts of Arbitration. Para. 6. "Honorary Assistant Commissioners, before whom this matter of settling a case may be all very well; but I doubt whether the application to be allowed to refer to arbitration is always, or often, *bond fide*, when the case has once come before one of the regular tribunals".

240. Arbitration has not answered the expectations once formed of it. A marked feature in the early Oudh system was the "general use of the popular institution of punchayets, and the imperative employment of it in all matters of disputes relating to caste, family inheritance, betrothal and accounts".

Financial Department
letter No. 12, dated 4th
Feby. 1856, para. 49.

241. At the year's close, the number of civil suits pending was 1,007, against 575 in 1868. The courts were in many cases over-worked and a large proportion of the arrears accrued through sickness.

Cases pending at the year's close.

242. As regards contested cases, tried and decided in court, the returns show :—

	1868.	1869.
In favour of plaintiff, { In whole, 4,170 4,055		
{ In part, 2,806 2,831		
Defendants, objectors or insolvents, 2,312 2,602		
Total, 9,288 9,488		

243. The Judicial Commissioner remarks :—“ only 35 per cent. of the number of suits disposed of were tried and decided in court. In 1868 it was 38 per cent. and in 1867 it was 52 per cent., so that there has been progressive deterioration instead of improvement in this respect. In Baraich only 20 per cent were disposed of, and in Seetapoor only 24 per cent. of the cases were fairly tried out”.

Duration of cases.

244. The average duration of cases was :—

	1868.	1869.
Contested, 19 22		
Uncontested, 15 17 days.		

245. In 1869 the average period, from date of institution of suit to date fixed for appearance of defendant, was, in both contested and uncontested cases, 11 days.

The same in contested cases, from date fixed for appearance of defendant to date of decision. In uncontested cases, the latter period was six days.

The average was run up by sickness and paucity of officers. In some districts, there was a marked improvement.

Summons.

246. The results of summons are given thus :—

	1868.	1869.
Number of summons to parties } 28,770 34,096		
to appear in person, } 30,090 34,324		
of parties who appeared, } 24,403 22,363		
of summons to witnesses } 20,037 20,468		
other than parties, } 1,466		
of witnesses who appeared, } 1,466		
of witnesses produced by } 1,466		
the parties, } 1,466		

247. “It appears that 20,725 witnesses were examined on the civil side of the court. In 1868, the number was 21,503. Of these 20,725 persons, 19,162, or 92 per cent., were dismissed on the first day, but in 1868 the percentage of persons so dismissed was 96.0. Five per cent. of the number were dismissed on the second day against 3 per cent. in 1868; and 539 witnesses, or 395 more than during the previous year, were detained over the second day. Although the result is not so exceptionally good as it was during the previous year, I submit that generally it cannot be held to have been unsatisfactory”.

STATEMENT NO. 9. CIVIL. Business of Civil Appellate Courts. 248. The business of the Civil Appellate Courts was as follows:—

	1868.	1869.
Cases on the file,	1,594	1,485
Struck off without trial,	244	273
Decided on trial.		
In favour of appellant, { In whole,	238	252
{ In part,	81	86
In favour of respondent,	758	709
Remanded,	163	68
Total,	<u>1,240</u>	<u>1,115</u>
Pending at year's end,	110	97

Duration of appeals. 249. The average duration of each appeal was in—

1868,	26 days.
1869,	17 „

Appeals to Deputy Commissioners. 250. “Appeals to this class of court are steadily on the decrease”.

In 1867, the number was	1,188
“ 1868, “ “ “	1,014
“ 1869, “ “ “	822

251. Six per cent. in 1869, as against four per cent. in 1868, were struck off without trial.

252. Of 672 appeals decided on their merits 69 per cent. were given in favour of respondents as against 71 per cent. in 1868. Want of officers has thrown a great deal of civil work into the hands of tahsildars, and the number of reversals is thus large.

253. Remands for further investigation fell from 130 to 56.

“The decrease is satisfactory, in that it indicates that Appellate Courts are less prone to get an appeal off their files by remanding it, without due reason assigned, for further enquiry”.

Judicial Commissioner's report para. 9.

254. "There were only 45 appeals pending at the close of the Judicial Commissioner's report, para. 10. " year. The average duration was 20 days, the same " as in 1868. In no district was the duration above " 30 days, and in Lucknow the duration was only 12 and 13 days " respectively."

255. "The Commissioners of divisions disposed of 368 appeals, or 65 Appeals to Commis- " more than in 1868. Of these only 5 were struck off sioners. " without trial under Section 346 of Act VIII of 1859, Judicial Commission- " by reason of non-appearance of appellants. Two er's report, para. 11. " hundred and eighty-six or 87 per cent of these " appeals were contested. In 1868, the proportion was 74 per " cent. And of these 286 contested cases only 82 were decided either " wholly or in part in favor of the appellant, a result which speaks favor- " ably, I submit, for the judgment of the higher courts of first instance. " The average duration of each contested appeal was 49 days against 51 " in 1868." There were only 41 cases pending at the close of the year.

256. In the Judicial Commissioner's Court there were 213 appeals, or 11 more than in 1868. The percentage of reversals was 14; the average duration 22 days against 29 in 1868; and there were 11 cases pending at the close of the year, against 22 at the close of 1868.

STATEMENT No. 10. 257. 14,836 Civil decrees of Rs. 13,64,507, Civil. value were passed in 1869, Execution of decrees in Civil Courts. against 14,347 in 1868, Rs. 12,20,820.

There were 13,551 applications for execution against 12,628.

	4,797	valued at Rs. 5,50,393	were completely executed;
against	4,927	" 5,12,438.	
	2,003	" 4,06,362,	partially executed;
against	1,632	" 8,19,946.	
	4,683	" 12,72,310,	cases in which there was no execution;
against	4,410	" 8,42,610.	
	894	" 9,03,682,	cases transferred;
against	607	" 2,73,511.	
	1,174	" 8,03,165,	cases pending at year's end;
against	1,052	" 6,36,137.	

258. In only 64 cases was specific performance enforced, against 152 cases of the previous year.

259. Of coercive processes in execution the numbers were—

	1868.	1869.
Sale of real property,	611	688
Sequestration,	1,333	1,110
Sale of personal property,	1,496	1,649
Distrain,	3,048	5,122
Imprisonment,.. .. .	1,015	1,000

260. The percentage of decrees completely executed was 35 per cent. In 1868, this percentage was 39.

STATEMENT No. 11.
Juries and assessors in
the Civil and Criminal
Courts.

261. 8 cases were tried by jury against 1 in 1868;
811 assessors ... 713

In both years the jury's verdicts were in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.

262. Of assessors' trials the numbers were :—

	1868.	1869.
Cases in which Judges agreed with assessors, ..	663	764
„ „ differed from ..	50	47

263. On the whole the administration of justice, Criminal and Civil, seems to have been carefully, conscientiously, and successfully performed. The great want is a sufficient staff; a want which, until the conclusion of settlement, it will be difficult to remedy.

STATEMENT No. 12.
Registration offices.

264. The number of offices increased from 210 to 220.

Deeds registered.

265. Of obligations for payments of money not secured on real property there were registered :—

Not exceeding Rs. • 20,	1868.	1869.
„ 200,	5,076	4,745
„ 5,000,	18,051	18,996
Exceeding	2,331	2,033
	184	557
Total, ...	<u>25,642</u>	<u>25,831</u>
Other personal contracts,	17,127	18,310
Receipts and other acquittances, {		
Not affecting real property,	1,473	1,880
Affecting real property,	521	271
Leases for terms not exceeding 1 year, ...	684	1,757
Ditto exceeding 1 year,	710	933
Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100,	11,109	14,940
Deeds of gift of real property,	846	538
Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100,	5,162	5,975
Deeds affecting real property not included in above,	7,825	6,524
Wills,	77	73
Authorities to adopt,	153	30
Total, ...	<u>71,329</u>	<u>77,062</u>

1868.

1869.

Fees. 266. Fees received were, Rs. 41,944-5-2 Rs. 47,145-6-10.

5,733 more deeds were registered than in 1868. The most marked increase, 3,798, was in alienations of real property. Fees correspondingly increased by Rs. 5,097.

267. The main points in which the Oudh system of registration differs from that of the North Western Provinces, under Act XX of 1860, are as follows :—

Points in which the Oudh system of registration differs from that of the North Western Provinces.

There is no Registrar General; the control of the department lying with the Judicial Commissioner.

The system is less elaborate; and is not compulsory. The matériel is less exclusively official, and is drawn chiefly from among the families of kánúngoos, kázís, and pandits. The remuneration is solely by fees and not by salaries. The rules as to places of registration are somewhat less stringent. Registered deeds affecting real property take precedence in Oudh, according to date of registration, in the North Western Provinces, to date of execution.

268. This system was introduced in 1859, and was intended to pave the way for a more general and compulsory scheme, by means of notary offices, distributed through the Province, and aimed chiefly at the registration of agreements of a simple kind. It has answered its purpose and worked well. Its weakness lies in want of sufficient supervision. This, and the expediency of introducing Act XX of 1866, are under separate consideration.

269. Besides the work performed by the Civil Courts under the direction of Judicial Commissioner, the Revenue—Judicial Courts, under the control of the Financial Commissioner, got through a mass of judicial cases which do not appear in the prescribed returns.

270. The following is an abstract of the statement showing the Courts of original jurisdiction. judicial work of the revenue courts of original jurisdiction. It is for the Financial year ending 30th September 1869.

Description of suit.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Assistant Collector 2nd Class.			Assistant Collector 1st Class.			Deputy Collector.			Collector.			Total.			Pending at the end of the year.
		Instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	
Under Act XVI of 1865, ...	80	...	...	...	13	5	4	1,066	517	495	193	32	158	1,272	554	657	141
Under the Rent Act, ...	1,106	9,408	6,628	2,751	3,211	2,259	923	15,497	8,343	7,026	596	175	489	28,712	17,405	11,189	1,224
Total, ...	1,186	9,408	6,628	2,751	3,224	2,264	927	16,563	8,860	7,521	789	207	647	29,984	17,959	11,846	1,365

271. There was an increase in the number of suits of all classes from 28,842 to 29,984.

1,365 were pending at the year's end, and the average duration (of rent cases) was 19.41 as compared with 21.10 of 1867-78.

272. Orders were from time to time issued with regard to the construction to be put on certain sections of the new Rent Act.

273. Amicable arrangements between parties were encouraged, especially in the Fyzabad Division.

274. The Rent Act was found to work well.

275. An abstract of statement of appeals to Revenue Judicial appeals to Deputy Deputy Commissioner's, is given below :—
Commissioners.

Division.	Deputy Commissioner and Collector.										
	Cases on the file.			Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average duration of appeal.
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favour of Appellant.						
					In whole.	In part.	In favour of respondents.				
Lucknow, ...	24	578	602	45	122	51	268	61	547	55	17.60
Seetapoor, ...	5	246	251	36	31	13	119	39	238	13	19.79
Fyzabad, ...	108	646	754	108	67	67	463	40	745	9	23.33
Roy Bareilly, ...	16	726	742	73	164	61	373	42	713	29	23.83
Total, ...	153	2,196	2,349	262	334	192	1,223	182	2,243	106	21.14

276. Of 2,349 cases, 2,243 were disposed of, leaving only 106 pending at the close of the year.

277. Of the cases disposed of 11.63 per cent were withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.

Ditto	do.	17.12	decided in favour of appellant in whole.
Ditto	do.	8.56	” ” in part.
Ditto	do.	54.52	” in favour of respondents.
Ditto	do.	8.12	” remanded for further investigation.

Revenue Judicial appeals to Commissioners.

278. Appeals disposed of by Commissioners were as follows:—

Cases on the file.			Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	Decided on trial.			Remanded for further investigation.	Total.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average duration of appeals.
Remained from last year.	Instituted.	Total.		In favour of appellants.		In favour of respondents.				
				In whole.	In part.					
166	889	1,055	54	179	32	573	110	958	97	46·94

279. Of 958 cases decided, the percentage was as follows:—

Disposed of without trial,	6·68
Orders of Lower Court upheld,	59·81
In favour of appellant for the whole,	18·68
Orders of Court of 1st instance modified,	3·34
Remanded,	11·49

Miscellaneous appeals to Commissioners.

280. Miscellaneous appeals preferred to Commissioners were as follows:—

Pending on the file at the close of the year.	Instituted during the present year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Returned to district for final disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Total.	Pending at the end of the year.
15	266	281	200	18	9	16	2	245	36

Special appeals to the Financial Commissioner.

281. Special appeals to the Financial Commissioner were as below:—

Description.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Transferred.	Returned for final disposal.	Total.	Pending on 30th September 1869.
Regular revenue, ... ..	...	132	132	84	...	4	...	6	...	94	38
Rent Act,	5	130	135	105	...	2	...	1	2	110	25
Miscellaneous, ... ..	...	37	37	27	1	4	2	1	...	35	2
Total,	5	299	304	216	1	10	2	8	2	239	65

Settlement—Judicial. 282. There remains the judicial work disposed of by the Settlement Courts.

283. That these Courts were not idle is shown by the following results.

They are for the financial year 1868-69.		For plaintiff.	For defendant.
Case work disposed of.	For proprietary rights in entire villages,	1,503	2,494
	Shares in proprietary rights,	2,010	3,177
	Under proprietary right in entire village,	416	2,469
	Under proprietary right in less than whole village, ...	2,914	2,353
	Miscellaneous, sír and nankár,	8,975	5,665
	Total for plaintiff, ...	15,818 = × 49·46 pc.	
	„ for defendant, ...	16,158 = × 50·53 „	
	Grand total, ..	31,976	

284. Progress made up to the end of September 1869, is shown in the following abstract:—

Description of suits.	Preferred.	Decided.	Pending.
Proprietary right in whole villages,	33,706	32,577	1,129
Shares,	46,735	40,164	6,571
Sub-settlements,	17,311	16,294	1,017
Sír, &c.,	29,991	23,386	6,605
Miscellaneous,	78,623	69,414	9,209
Total, ...	206,366	181,885	24,531

Vide supra, para. 101.

285. The fate of claims to under-proprietary rights in talukás is of peculiar interest in Oudh..

Claims to under-proprietary rights.

To the end of September 1869, of 31,263 claims preferred, 12,720, or 40·68 per cent, had been successful; 18,543, or 59·31 per cent, had failed.

286. Of the successful claims we have—

	By consent.	On trial.	Total.
Sub-settlement,	1,902	2,065	3,967
Birts and Shankalaps,	541	1,280	1,821
Other claims,	1,812	5,120	6,932
Total,	4,255	8,465	12,720
Of the failures,			
Sub-settlement,	1,398	9,860	11,258
Birts and Shankalaps,	102	1,165	1,267
Other claims,	527	5,491	6,018
Total,	2,027	16,516	18,543

Division of profits between t'aluqdárs, and under-proprietors in sub-settlement decrees.

287. The only data as yet given as to the share of profits, which fall respectively to the t'aluqdárs and to the under-proprietors, are those of the Fyzabad district.

These would show that in the case of 1,440 decreed sub-settlements, covering 220,286 acres or 344.19 square miles, of which the estimated rental is Rs. 5,05,624, the Government demand Rs. 2,58,152, and the profits to be divided Rs. 2,47,474, the share of profits decreed to t'aluqdárs was Rs. 85,332 or 35 per cent., to under-proprietors Rs. 1,62,139, or 65 per cent. In 91 more cases there seemed reason for anticipating a similar result.

288. By Section 9 of Act XXVI of 1866 the share of the sub-proprietor is not to be less than 25 per cent of the gross rental. The percentages on the gross rental in the above case are as follows:—

Revenue,	51.05 per cent.
T'aluqdár's profits,	16.87 "
Sub-proprietor's,	32.08 "
	<hr/>
	100.00

Hereditary farming leases. Vide supra para. 102.

289. A large number of hereditary, but non-transferable, farming leases have been also decreed.

They have proved an acceptable form of relief to many "who with strong equitable claims for consideration have none in law," and are said to be preferred by sub-proprietors to s'ir lands; and to be granted not unreadyly by t'aluqdárs, whose susceptibilities they do not wound, and whose position they do not impair.

290. A return which shall show the actual area and profits of land awarded to sub-proprietors has been promised by the Financial Commissioner, and will be awaited with interest, in the next annual report.

Conciliatory spirit of some t'aluqdárs.

291. Not a few t'aluqdárs have continued to evince a conciliatory spirit, and a readiness to accept a compromise.

Appeals to Settlement Officers. 292. Of 3,435 appeals, 2,793 were disposed of.

Of these, 1826, or 65·38 per cent., confirmed the orders of the lower Courts. The number pending was 642.

Appeals to Commissioners. 293. Commissioners disposed of 2,696 appeals, against 2,783 in 1867-68. 453 were left pending against 741.

294. In detail ;

2047	decisions were confirmed.
148	" " modified.
317	" " reversed.
163	" " returned for final disposal.
3	" " settled by consent.

Special appeals to Court of Financial Commissioner. 295. Of 1,665 special appeals to the Financial Commissioner :

In 1131 the orders of lower court were confirmed.

47	" "	modified.
69	" "	reversed.
14	" "	remanded.
40	" "	settled by consent.
4	" "	transferred to Judicial Commissioner.
Total, 1305	" "	disposed of.
360	" "	pending.

296. Of 434 claims to maintenance by relatives of t'alukdárs, 143 proved valid. The relief afforded under Section 33 of Act I of 1869, amounted to 76½ villages ; Rs. 38,447 per annum in cash ; 11,972 bigáhs or 7,482½ acres ; besides a few gardens and allowances in grain.

297. The thanks of Government were conveyed to those of the t'alukdars who had rendered assistance in adjudicating these claims.

C.--PRISONS.

298. One Central Prison, five first class, six third, and one fourth, class jails suffice but inadequately for the prison population of the province.

STATEMENT No. 1.
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS.
Distribution.

Numbers. 299. The total number in jail during the year was 20,767, being an increase of 2,663, on the 18,104 of 1868.

From this total, the number received by transfer should, however, be deducted. The numbers will then be 18,750, against 16,088 in 1868, increase 2,662.

300. The average number during the two years was 7,477.48 in 1869, to 6,523.07 in 1868, the increase being 954.41. These numbers are exclusive of prisoners under trial, civil, and revenue.

301. Judicial releases were 10,914, against 8,882; releases for good conduct 3, against 6; on account of sickness 11, against 50; 7 were transferred to the lunatic asylum, against 3; escapes, 7 against 9; deaths, 157 against 162; and 24 executions against 23.

302. The frequency of transfers is due to scant accommodation. They stand in 1869 at 2,017 against 2,016 in 1868.

303. Prisoners under sentence of transportation were nearly the same, 391 instead of 381.

304. At the close of the year there were under sentence of rigorous imprisonment in—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
For life, ...	35	24	...	11
More than 7 years,	120	106	...	14
Ditto 2 do.,	1,795	1,915	120	...
Ditto 6 months,	3,136	2,806	...	330
Not 6 months,	1,145	1,990	845	...
Total, ...	6,231	6,841	965	355

Total, increase 610.

305. Under sentence of simple imprisonment, there were at the close of—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
More than 7 years, ...	0	0	0
" " 6 months, ...	158	186	28
Not 6 months, ...	68	120	52
Total, ...	226	306	80

306. The similarity rather than the difference in numbers is perhaps noticeable. As previously remarked, the increase is mainly in the smaller kinds of crime, and was due to the severity of want.

Breaches of jail discipline.

307. Breaches of jail discipline show a large increase. The numbers were—

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
Flogging,	272	409	137
Other punishments,	405	624	219
Total, ...	677	1033	356

The percentage of breaches of discipline to the total number of prisoners was for 1868, 10·50 ; for 1869, 13·81.

308. The above statistics justify the following brief remarks, based on the report of the Inspector of Prisons, Dr. Sutherland.

309. Compared with the averages of the four previous years 1865-68, the year 1869 showed an increase of 2,218 in total numbers; deaths, 157, showed a decrease of no less than 201. The decrease in liberations to save life was 76 ; in transportations 34.

310. As compared with the average of the four preceding years, the average criminal strength increased from 6,165 to 7,477, or by 21·28 per cent.

311. The numbers who completed their term of imprisonment rose from 10,310 to 11,539, showing an increase of 11·92 per cent.

312. The average duration of imprisonment rose from 220 to 236 days; an increase of 7·27 per cent.

313. Detailed analysis showed that in the second and third quarters of the year convictions are more frequent and sentences lighter; a result which tallies with police statistics and excise returns. All these tend to show that thefts increase, and the consumption of spirituous liquors fall during the time, from April to September, between the reaping and sowing of the spring or "rabi" crop. This is just the period in which the grains of the autumn (kharif) harvest, on which the poorer classes depend, have been exhausted, wages are at their worst, and poverty tempts to crime.

314. The distribution of prisoners is based, not on the exigencies of each district, but on the amount of accommodation (in many instances much too limited) at command.

In four jails the average was above 1,000,

Central Prison,	...	...	...	1,714·75
Fyzabad, ...	...	...	...	1,121·80
Lucknow,	...	...	...	1,009·24
Seetapoor,	...	...	...	1,004·64

315. Nominally with one, the province has in fact four central prisons. Three have to perform the extra duty without increase in fixed establishment. The requirements of sanitation and penal discipline alike demand an increase in the size of district jails. These have been sanctioned in Roy Bareilly, Sultanpore, and Pertabgurh. They are wanted, as urgently, in Barabunkee, Kheree, Oonao, and Hurduj.

General remarks. 316. The general conclusions based on the returns of criminal justice are amply corroborated by those of the jails.

Theft. 317. The Inspector of Prisons remarks:—

“ It may be safely said that more than half of the jail population consists at all times of thieves, many of them professionals.” For the latter, severity of seasons will not account. They are said to be drawn chiefly from the Lucknow and Barabunkee districts.

Offences against public tranquility. 318. Offences against public tranquillity contributed 10 per cent of the convictions.

Rioting. 319. Rioting alone gave nearly 8 per cent. This offence must be repressed; the offenders demand sympathy. “ Men imprisoned for rioting” says Doctor Sutherland, “ are the most respectable portion of the jail community, the most honest, truthful, and influential with their fellows. In many instances they are more worthy of being entrusted with jail offices of responsibility than the majority of the lower grades of the paid jail servants. From this class therefore convict warders and overseers are, as a rule, selected.”

Districts. 320. Of districts, the Inspector of Prisons found that Hurdui enjoyed an unenviable prominence in crime. Of convictions under offences against property the ratio per 10,000 of population was 13·65. In Baraich it was only 2·07. These two districts have been least affected by territorial re-distributions, and the calculations may be accepted as correct.

321. It must however be remembered that the jails deal only with convicted criminals, and that the success of the police is one element in the result.

Ratio of convictions to population. 322. For the whole province the ratio of total convictions to estimated population is given at 10·63 per 10,000 or 1 in 940. “ This is only about one-sixth of the

Inspector of Prisons' report para. 11. " rate of crime in England and Wales in 1865, which " was 66·22 per 10,000, or 1 in 151 of estimated " population."

323. After making every allowance for unconvicted crime, the conclusion is encouraging, and not the less so as being based on the returns of an exceptionally criminal year.

324. A weary interval must pass before " the diffusion * of know-
Punishment. ledge through the great masses of the people has " gone to the root of crime."

How to deal with our convicted criminals is the problem with which we at present have to deal.

325. In Oudh this problem is as yet unsolved. The contest between reformation and deterrence, between punishment and profit, is of long standing.
Its object.

326. The old Oudh rule was that, unless there are some medical reasons in the way, every prisoner " sentenced to " hard labor should be put to it, and kept at it, until " he has earned his removal to lighter labor.... " The Chief Commissioner will seriously notice any " deviation from this course, for the purpose of " turning out what is showy or profitable."
Vide. Note on jails and jail discipline in India for 1867-68 by A. P. Howell Esqr., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Para 97.

327. And this view has the weight of authority on its side. The Committee of 1836 ; the Committee of 1864 ; and the Lords' report of 1865 unite in declaring that the object of punishment is, *first* to deter others from the commission of crime, and, secondly, to reform the criminal.

Memorandum annexed to the report of the Commission of 1863, and quoted at page 87 of Blue Book—Prison Discipline in the Colonies, 1867.
" It is on the assumption that punishment " will have the effect of deterring from crime that " its infliction can alone be justified" is the dictum of the Lord Chief Justice of England.

328. Financial pressure, and the success of the remunerative system in other provinces would seem to have subsequently had a tendency to mitigate the rigor of the old Oudh rule ; and more attention has been paid to profits.

329. It must, however, be confessed that to some extent punishments have hitherto been neither deterrent nor profitable. They cannot well be *both*.

* "Those who have inquired into the causes of crimes and into the means of lessening their number, have commonly expected magnificent results from an improved system of punishment But nothing but diffusion of knowledge among the great masses of the " people will go to the root of the evil." AUSTIN ON JURISPRUDENCE, page 64.

Hard labor. 330. As yet hard labor is the reverse of being "dull, wearisome and disgusting."

331. It may be questioned whether, at least when outside the walls, it be not, as in Grenada, "rather looked upon Blue Book 1867, page 69, Note VI. "by the prisoners as a pleasant alleviation of their "incarceration."

It is, too, more than probable that in a year of scarcity "the sight of well-fed prisoners at easy work," has encouraged starving wretches to steal.

332. The fact seems to be that in many of the smaller jails there are no facilities for intramural labor, and the prisoners are thus compelled to work outside.

333. It is much to be regretted that the shaft of the tread wheel in the Central Prison, (the only one in the Province) was broken by an accident, and has not yet been repaired. Of other forms of labor which fulfil the essential conditions of punishment, the choice is very small. Every effort to make the most of them is being made.

334. Of prisoners sentenced to hard labor, 40 per cent, as against 35 per cent. in 1868, were daily employed upon work of a laborious nature.

"The highest ratio (84 per cent.) was attained in Baraich, but Inspector of Prisons' report para. 14 "almost entirely by means of extramural work, which "is comparatively little penal, on which 53 per cent. "were employed. The same may be said with regard to the next highest "ratios, at Roy Bareilly (68 per cent.), Oonaó (61 per cent.), and Kheree " (58 per cent). A great part of this extramural labor was moreover not "directly profitable. The lowest ratios were at Seetapoor (17 per cent.), "where two-thirds of the convicts were employed intramurally, most of "them on manufactures involving no hard labor; and at Barabunkee " (29 per cent.), where three-fourths were employed in a similar manner."

"It thus appears that unfortunately the conditions of being both "hard and intramural are not often combined in the work available "for convicts in the smaller jails."

335. It must be admitted that from no one point of view does hard labor, either inside the jails or out, come up to the standard fixed in England. Possibly, the exigencies of the climate forbid that it should do so.

336. Here, as was the case in England, a more precise definition of hard labor is wanted, and the point will be fully considered in connexion with the new Prisons Bill. Only, the *object* of punishment should be clearly understood. Between two conflicting theories there must be a failure of success.

337. The results of skilled labor will be detailed in their proper place. It is sufficient here to note that, whatever may be the differences between the advocates of the remunerative and the deterrent theories, the Committees of 1836 and 1864 alike agree that the use of *previously skilled* labor is admissible. "We are however," wrote the Committee of 1836, "far from agreeing with those who think, on grounds that at first sight may appear similar, that it is unfair and impolitic to employ for the profit of the public the physical power, or the previously acquired skill of a convict." The Committee of 1864 observe:—"So long however as the object of making labor punitive is steadily kept in view as the primary object, it is perfectly legitimate that secondary purposes should be allowed due weight. If labor can be made remunerative, if a prisoner's previous knowledge of some handicraft can be brought out and put to use, or if teaching a useless man a trade kindles in his mind some hope of a better life when he is released; no one would surely wish that these things should not be so."

The Committee of 1865 speak with greater reservation. "They are inclined to doubt whether under the usual circumstances of any gaol, the return from such labor can be said to be very remunerative, but at all events they are of opinion that a profitable return from industrial employment ought not to be made the test of prison efficiency."

"The Committee are however of opinion that industrial occupation is wholly unfit for those offenders who are undergoing a short sentence or are working out the earlier stages of their imprisonment. On all grounds it ought to follow upon the hard labor of the tread wheel or crank, and ought not to be accepted as an equivalent for them."

The corresponding note lays down the following rule.

"Since industrial labor may properly follow the more penal labor, and in some countries it may be financially impossible for a time to introduce the best system, it is of great importance to determine the form of industrial labor which is best. It will be that kind which is most severe, requires least instruction, and with these qualifications, is most profitable."

338. How far industrial labor in Oudh fulfils these conditions will be considered in connexion with Statement 3.

339. It may be here observed that in 1869 the percentage of intramural labor of a paying kind was almost exactly the same as that of 1868, 32 per cent. It was highest in the jails of Seetapoor (57), Lucknow (44), and Barabunkee (41). It was lowest in Baráich (7), Kheree (8), and Roy Bareilly (8); *i. e.* as already noticed, in those jails in which the convicts were necessarily employed on labor chiefly outside the walls.

Simple imprisonment.
Section 301 of Criminal Procedure Code.

340. In Oudh, imprisonment without hard labor would seem to be inflicted chiefly in default of finding security for good behaviour. On this point expediency and legal rulings appear to be in conflict.

Inspector of Prisons' report, para 13.

341. The daily average number of prisoners undergoing simple imprisonment during the year was 4 per cent on the total daily population; the same ratio as in 1868.

Diet.

342. As a means of punishment diet has its place. As such it will be noticed under punishment for breaches of jail discipline.

Inspector of Prisons' report, para. 13.

343. Its general effect is curious. Working prisoners are kept on as low a scale of diet as is consistent with efficiency. But in some jails of the province, "the exaction of truly penal labor is a matter of extreme difficulty, and imprisonment without labor has in consequence come to be regarded as the more severe punishment; because the scale of diet allows one-fifth part of flour less to non-laboring prisoners than to those on hard labour."

Solitary confinement.

344. Solitary confinement has been only partially employed. The only jails in which the cells hitherto allotted have been fully used are those of the Lucknow District and the Central Prison.

Punishments for breach of jail discipline.

345. As already shown, the increase in punishments for the breach of jail discipline has been large.

	1868.	1869.	Increase.
Flogging, ..	272	409	137
Other punishments, ..	405	624	219
Total, ..	677	1,033	356

346. Tabular statements, without personal knowledge, are apt to mislead. The great disproportion of punishments between jails of which the circumstances are apparently similar has led to a call for explanation. The difference is presumably due to the character of individual officers, rather than to that of the convicts.

347. Whipping and solitary confinement have been the most frequent means of punishment. Reduction of diet, for some time discontinued, has also been revived, and with excellent effect. The precautions adopted in this province against its abuse are :—

Inspector of Prisons' report, para. 18.

"(1.) That the penal diet, which consisted of a pound of flour and 100 grains of salt made into gruel, is not to be prolonged beyond four-days, or repeated oftener than once in fifteen days.

"(2.) That labour is not to be exacted at the same time.

"(3.) That the punishment is to be undergone in a separate cell. "This ensures the convict being seen by the medical officer daily, and "prevents facilities for getting food from other prisoners.

"(4.) That the prisoner's weight is to be recorded before, and after the period of low diet."

348. Releases for good conduct have fallen from 6 to 3; *i. e.*, in a ratio of 0.09 in 1868 to 0.04 in 1869. Not that the convicts have been less well behaved, but that extra diligence in work, rather than ordinary good conduct, has been made the criterion of indulgence under a system of good conduct marks.

Convict Officers. 349. Convict Officers, employed under due precautions have worked well.

Inspector of Prisons' report, para. 21. "The reports on the conduct of these men compared with that of the paid servants are uniformly "favourable."

350. To what are now the rewards of industry rather than of mere good conduct have been added interviews with friends, and education for adults. With boys education is the rule. Transfer from hard to lighter labor, removal of fetters before the regular time, and extra food, such as parched gram, may be also mentioned.

351. On an average of four years, 1865-68, the average criminal strength was 6,165; the average number of escapes 8; of re-captures 7; the percentage of escapes to strength 0.12.

In 1869 the average strength was 7,477.48; escapes 7; re-captures 4; percentage 0.9.

352. The Inspector of Prisons describes the latter ratio as being "less than one escape in a thousand years of convict life, or among a "thousand convicts throughout one year."

Bearing in mind the imperfect construction, and temporary nature of many of the district jails, and the shifts necessitated in all by over-crowding, "the small ratio of escapes is very satisfactory, and reflects credit not only upon the Jail establishment, but also on the police, because it is more the certainty of re-capture than the difficulty of escape that deters from attempting it." True as this is, it shows that "irksomeness and disgust" are not the characteristics of prison life. The love of liberty, the chances of escape, and the uncertainties of re-capture, are more than balanced by the certainties of appetising labor, and of wholesome food.

353. Besides the four re-captures noticed, one has since been made. Only two convicts therefore remain at large. The Central Prison in

which are massed all the most desperate offenders of the province, under sentence from 3 years to transportation for life, and the large Jail at Fyzabad deserve special mention, as having been entirely free from escapes.

354. The charge of the Lucknow Central and District Jail is a special appointment. All other jails are under the immediate charge of the civil surgeon, provided he be qualified, *i. e.*, "be pronounced fit and has passed an examination in the vernacular and the jail manual." Otherwise, an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner is placed in executive charge. The Inspector of Prisons is *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner.

355. During the last nine years, 1860-68, the average percentage of mortality was 8.46. It ranged from 1.95, 1.96, in Hurdui and Oonao, to 12.13 in the Central Prison. This jail excepted, the highest average percentage was Fyzabad 6.80, and Seetapoor 6.43.

In 1869. 356. In the year under review the marked improvement previously attained to was more than maintained.

357. In no case was the percentage of actual deaths to average strength more than 3.83 (Fyzabad). In Hurdui it was only 1.04, and the average percentage, formerly 8.46, fell to 2.09.

358. Counting releases to save life with deaths, the average was still only 2.25; the highest percentage being 4.17.

359. Baraich and Barabunkee had not a single death:

Baraich, ...	0.00
Barabunkee, ...	0.00
Hurdui, ...	1.04
Seetapoor, ...	1.69
Lucknow district jail, ...	1.71

360. In five jails the death rates were below 2 per cent per annum. In two of these, Seetapoor and Lucknow district jail, the average convict population was above 1,000.

361. In three jails only were the death rates above 3 per cent. Of them, the death rate in Pertabgurh (the only percentage above 4) was swelled by two cases of sun-stroke. In Fyzabad, dysentery and cholera, and in Roy Bareilly three cases of cholera occurred.

362. The five remaining jails showed a satisfactory percentage, ranging from 2.04 to 2.43. Among them was the Central Prison with its average daily population of 1,714, most of them long-termed convicts.

363. Nor should it be forgotten that this favourable ratio was maintained during a year, in which the courts and prisons were alike crowded with the victims of hunger. It might have

been fairly presumed that a season of exceptional scarcity outside the jails would prove a season of exceptional mortality within.

In this respect 1869 contrasts in a marked manner with the year 1868.

364. Compared with former years it is satisfactory to find that the improved ratio, so far from being abnormal, has been so regular as to be fairly attributable to improved management.

365. For the last 3 years the death rate to average strength has been 2·72, 2·48, and 2·09, respectively. If releases to save life be added, the rates have been 3·07, 2·76, and 2·25.

366. The percentage which specific diseases bore to the total number of deaths is given by the Inspector of Prisons as follows:—

Dysentery,	...	...	25·0
Diarrhoea,	...	..	17·0
Phthisis,	...	...	10·0
Remittent fever,...	...	...	6·0
Sun-stroke,	...	...	6·0
Cholera,	...	...	5·0
All others,	...	...	31·0
Total,			100·0

367. To dysentery and diarrhoea fell a large share; no less than 42·0 per cent of all the deaths. At Fyzabad they caused 77·0; at Oonao 50·0; at Pertabgurh 40·0 per cent.

368. "I attribute them," adds Dr. Sutherland, "in order of greatest effect to the following causes; (a) the use of inferior grains; (b) insufficient clothing at the setting in of the cold season; (c) feeding old men with worn out teeth and weak digestion on a single meal of coarse bread; (d) bad condition of body from defective management. Of these, *the two first are entirely preventable, the third partially so, and the fourth alone is beyond control.*"

369. The enormous rise in the price of wheat, concurring with a stringent reduction in the budget, gave rise to the employment of cheaper grains. Rising from one rupee a month in July 1868, the cost of food per convict advanced steadily to two rupees in July 1869, and was then still increasing. The budget was cut down by Rs 40,000, and rigid economy enjoined.

370. In some prisons, especially in Fyzabad and Kheree, the ill effects too soon became apparent, and dysentery and diarrhoea set in. The egg-shaped ovens, intended for cooking wheat, were found unsuited for the preparation of the inferior and less glutinous grains; and it took time to remedy the evil.

Ovens.

371. This, and a deficiency of clothing to meet the exigencies of the cold season, appear to be the only defects in the otherwise excellent management of 1869.

Clothing.

372. The increase of deaths by phthisis from 4 per cent. in 1868 to 10 per cent. in 1869 is in part attributed "to a more careful diagnosis of the disease in a few prisons". In 9 of the 13 jails it is not recorded as a cause of death at all. To it were due in the Fyzabad jail 5; in Lucknow district jail 6; in Gondah 14; and in the Central Prison no less than 30 per cent. of the total deaths.

Phthisis.

373. Confinement but too often developes seeds previously sown. This is specially the case with the lengthened periods which the inmates of the Central Prison have to undergo. It is not clear *how* much a large swamp in the immediate neighbourhood of the Central Prison has to answer for. Vested interests at present threaten to retard its drainage, which the well-being of the prisoners seems imperatively to demand. The earth-work of the cuttings has however been begun by convict labor, under the superintendence of the Public Works Department.

374. The percentage of mortality caused by remittent fever rose from 1 to 6 per cent, and the rise in the ratio of deaths by sunstroke was the same. The heat this year was excessive; and in many prisons out-door labour had to be suspended for some hours before and after mid-day.

Remittent fever.
Sunstroke.

375. The deaths caused by cholera, were 5 per cent. In 1868 there were none.

Cholera.

376. Though fatal in seven out of thirteen cases, more than two deaths occurred in no one jail.

377. Special rules were issued during the year by the Inspector of Prisons. They enjoined quarantine of infected bazárs; observation of cases of diarrhoea; evacuation of infected buildings; daily marches so long as fresh cases occurred; and the establishment of a cholera hospital.

Inspector of Prisons'
Cir. No. 11 of 1869.

378. In checking the spread of this virulent disease, these precautions may fairly claim a share.

379. Estimated by the ratio of deaths to cases (5 per cent.), or by time spent in hospital (123); the fatality of disease was greater than in 1868, when the percentages were 4 and 106 respectively. "This, coincidentally

Percentage of deaths to
cases and of time
spent in hospital.

“with less general mortality, must be due to a more exclusive selection
Inspector of Prisons’ “of cases for admission into hospital, but it is safer
report, para. 51. “as a rule to have the sick list if anything, too
“large than too small.”

380. The most fatal diseases in ratio of deaths to cases were,
(omitting those of which less than 10 cases occurred),

Sunstroke,.....	77 per cent.	Cholera,.....	36 per cent.
Phthisis,	40 per cent.	General ratio,	4 per cent.

Effect of seasons on mortality. 381. It was found that the death rate varied with the season.

In the first quarter, “dry cold,” it was only,	...	...	1·81
In the second, “dry heat,” still less,	...	..	1·62
In the third, “damp heat,” it rose to	...	...	2·17
And in the fourth, “damp cold,” it culminated in	...	...	2·76

Age. 382 The mean age at death was 42. In 1868, it had been 31. In 1869 the old succumbed to dysentery and diarrhoea. In 1868 the young were swept off by relapsing fever.

383. The total number of deaths and releases without cure was 168, out of an average number of 7,477·48. In 1868, out of an average number of 6,523·07, the total numbers were 180.

Sickness.	384. As regards sickness, the average
Average number in hos- pital.	number in hospital during the year was, ... 127·65 In 1868, it had been, 152·21

3,292 were discharged, cured or transferred, as against 3,820 in 1868.

Prevalence of disease. 385. The admissions were 3,500 against 3,930. Compared with 1868, disease was thus less prevalent.

The ratio to strength was, of cases 47, of average daily sick 1 per cent. In 1868, this percentage had been 61 and 2 respectively.

386. The share taken by each disease in causing incapacity for work is given as follows :—

Specific diseases.	Ague, ...	...	...	18 per cent.
	Dysentery,	...	...	14 ”
	Diarrhoea,	...	...	8 ”
	Phthisis,	...	...	10 ”
	Abscess,	...	...	6 ”
	Ulcer, ...	...	...	3 ”
	All others,	...	...	44 ”
	Total,	...	...	100

387. It thus appears that, although less generally prevalent, disease was, relatively, more fatal in its results than it had been in 1868. Low as the death rate was, it should become still lower.

Character of Jail buildings, Central Prison. 388. The Central Prison is represented as permanent, and not crowded. Of the 5 first class jails, one only, Gondah, is permanent and not over-crowded.
First class jails. Gondah.

Sultanpoor. Another, Sultanpoor, though not over-crowded, is not permanent.

Fyzabad. The remaining three, Fyzabad, Seetapoor, and the
Seetapoor. Lucknow District Jail, are permanent but over-crowded.
Lucknow District Jail.

Third class jails. 389. Of six third class jails, Baraich alone is
Baraich, Hurdul, Kheree, Pertabgurh, Roy permanent and not over-crowded.
Bareilly, Oonao.

The remaining five can only be represented as both temporary and over-crowded.

Barabunkee. 390. So also is Barabunkee, the only fourth class jail.

391. Within the walls, each prisoner is allotted a space of superficial feet within walls, ranging from only 18 in Kheree to 60 in Baraich. In Gondah there are to each convict, 47; in Sultanpoor, 39. In 7 jails there are the authorised 36. In one 28; in another 25.

392. In wards, the allowance in *cubic* feet to each prisoner should be,

Cubic feet in wards.	each prisoner should be,	648
In Baraich it is	960
In Gondah,	744
In Barabunkee,	650
In Hurdul and Fyzabad,	648
In Seetapoor,	643
In the Central Prison,	578
In Lucknow District Jail,	576
In Roy Bareilly,	415
In Oonao,	415
In Kheree,	328
And in Pertabgurh only	216

In Sultanpoor it is not given.

393. As a remedy to risks of contagion, the old dormitories, in which from 80 to 120 convicts were formerly congregated in one atmosphere, have been segregated. Each large barrack has been divided into two or more wards by means of partition walls right up to the roof. Each convict has now about 36 feet of floor space and 5 feet of lateral ventilation.

394. The "agricultural system of dry conservancy" has been steadily and successfully pursued. "It has been much improved in several of the District Jails, but in none has it yet obtained the perfection arrived at in the Central Prison and Lucknow Jail." The great obstacle to improvement elsewhere is said to be the difficulty of manufacturing properly glazed pottery.

395. Attention has been paid to drainage, and to wells for drinking water; and has been drawn to the necessity of strictly enforcing ablution and personal cleanliness.

396. All new arrivals are put, as far as possible, under regular quarantine.

397. Special quarantine was promptly effected in four jails on the appearance of cholera, and in Seetapoor on the appearance of relapsing fever. In all cases the measure seemed to be attended with success.

398. No change has been made in the scale of diet during the year.

"It is so barely sufficient for men on really hard labour that great care is necessary to see that the articles supplied are of the best quality, and in particular that the vegetables from the garden are good, and, if used in a green state, that they are given in excess of the quantity stated in the scale. Even with these precautions it may be insufficient in the case of large men, if unusually hard labour is exacted."

399. Four days in the week are "dall days," and the general complaint of the convicts is said to be that on "vegetable days" their hunger is less satisfied than on "dall days." These complaints coincide with certain scientific data furnished by the Inspector of Prisons.

400. Should it prove necessary, a revision of the dietary will be taken into consideration.

401. To the general remarks already made on the effect of cheap grains on the health of prisoners, the following extract from the report of the Inspector of Prisons is added:—

"In consequence of the very high price of wheat it has as a matter of economy been much less used than in former years, and the cheap grains of the autumn harvest have been substituted. Of these 'bájrâh' (*penicillaria spicata*) 'joâr' (*sorghum vulgare*) and 'móth' (*phaseolus aconitifolius*) are preferred by the people. Maize (*zea mays*) has been complained of, and said to have caused bowel complaints. It requires more care than the others in grinding, sifting, and baking, but with these precautions it is a whole-some and nutritive grain, and in some districts is very cheap. 'Makrá' (*eleusine coracana*) is much inferior to those above mentioned, and has not been much used. 'Kodon' (*paspalum scrobiculatum*) occasionally,

“from some cause not ascertained, acquires poisonous properties. It produces a kind of intoxication, accompanied by irritation of stomach and bowels and followed by severe muscular tremors. The convicts in the Kheree jail were almost all affected in this way for two consecutive days from eating ‘kodon,’ and the use of this grain has since been prohibited, as there is no means of distinguishing the bad from the good samples of it. I have been unable to ascertain the cause of these effects, but I suspect that they depend upon the presence of a fungus invisible to the naked eye, arising from the grain getting blighted or damaged by damp.”

402. Few conclusions can be drawn from the weight of the convicts, as the machines obtained from Roorkee are said to have been in many instances not properly set up, and the weights obtained from them were of no value.

403. That the Central Prison, in which the average duration of imprisonment was nearly three years, should only reduce a man’s weight by 11 chittaks, (22 oz.,) is less surprising than that the general average gain during shorter terms of imprisonment should vary between 1 chittak, 2 oz., and 1 sir, 5 chittaks, (2 lb. 10 oz.)

404. The approximate conclusion seems to be that with an average duration of 6 months 21 days imprisonment, the average weight of convicts rose from 1 maund 12 sirs 10 chittaks to 1 maund 13 sirs 1 chittak, *i. e.*, increased by 7 chittaks, 14 oz.: or to express the same intelligibly, rose from 7 stone, 7¼ lbs. to 7 stone, 7½ lbs.

405. “To ensure greater accuracy, women and boys were omitted from the weighing during the last half of the year, and only men sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms of three months and upwards were weighed.”

406. Boys and women must have reduced the average, or we must conclude that the average weight of one convict is but little more than a growing boy’s weight in England.

407. The average weight of the Police (picked men) ranges from 8 stone to 9 stone 6¼ lbs., Christians, who averaged 10 stone 2 lbs, being excluded.

408. The employment and earnings of prisoners show the following results:—

STATEMENT No. 3.
EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.

	1868.	1869.
Average number liable to labor,	6,197.72	7,163
Solitary cells,	47.39	78.39
Sick and infirm,	302.73	294.43
Total average fit for labor, ..	5,847.60	6,790.21
409. Of these the number employed were:—		
	1868.	1869.
Jail service,	1,305.10	1,386.10
„ gardens,	418.81	425.20
„ buildings,	1,221.55	1,618.35
Outside,	736.07	950.48
On intramural manufacturcs, ..	2,166.07	2,408.68

Percentage. 410. The total percentage of prisoners on hard labor was 40·05, against 34·94 in 1868.

411. The excessive numbers employed on jail service, the ratio of which has risen from 41 to 43 per cent, or more than two-fifths of the prisoners, has called for a report with a view to authoritative reduction.

412. "The gardens have afforded a field for the wholesome employment of such convicts, as work of this kind was considered best suited for. They have been kept in admirable cultivation, and have afforded an ample supply of vegetables throughout the year."

413. The numbers so employed were 6 per cent against 7 per cent in 1868. In Barabunkee and Roy Bareilly, however, the ratio (13 and 12 per cent) was excessive, and in Barabunkee it failed to secure a proper supply of vegetables.

414. The numbers necessarily vary with the wants of the Department Public Works. 7 per cent were employed in 1869, against 9 per cent in 1868. Under recent orders as much jail building as possible will be done by convicts.

415. Station work paid for stood in 1869 at 1·29, against 2·86 per cent in 1868. Station work *not* paid for was 6·33 per cent in 1869, against 3·22 per cent in 1868.

In some jails the labour thus granted was excessive, and ranged from 22 to 36 per cent.

416. Were this labour *bond fide hard*, there would be less room for objection. There is however no reason why it should be less hard if paid for, or why, except through defect of supervision, it should not practically fulfil the conditions of punishment.

417. The total percentage of extramural labour is given at 20·44 per cent, against 21·50 in 1868.

418. Of intramural manufactures, the average numbers were:—

	1868.	1869.
Grass,	717·85	1,409·50
Cotton,	611·74	444·53
Hemp,	269·01	105·25
Wool,	152·49	127·19

* The order of the return is followed.	* Extramural labour	} 132·28	43·07		
Extramural and intramural labor are in some cases mixed up together.	paid for, ...				
	Bricks and tile clay,			52·62	44·90
	Paper material, ...			47·45	28·57

	1868.	1869.
Wood.	42·99	34·92
Potter's clay,	35·84	24·83
Oil seeds,	27·07	17·95
Iron,	20·18	11·77
Typography and Lithography,	17·12	10·60
Grain,	13·56	2·68
Leather,	8·71	3·92
Miscellaneous,	8·13	96·21
Cloth, tailoring,	4·67	1·96
Precious metals and stones,	2·35	0·00
Basket material,	2·01	0·13

419. That 1,409 convicts, many of whom must be professional thieves, should be employed on 'grass' seems, at first sight, scarcely a fulfilment of the conditions of punishment. The fact, however, seems to be that there is no better form of labor, at once hard and remunerative, available. The twisting of múnj grass into string is the oakum picking of Indian jails. It is at least monotonous and distasteful, and, if exacted in sufficient quantity, is really hard.

420. Of the daily number of those sentenced to hard labour, the ratio employed intramurally rose from 78 to 79 per cent.

This includes :—

	1868.	1869.
Occasional jail work,	19·70	22·53
Menial and other constant jail service,	21·83	20·39
Manufactures and all other kinds of } work paid for,	32·08	32·25
In hospital and convalescent,	4·89	4·07
Total intramural,	78·50	79·24

421. Of directly remunerative intramural labour, the proportion in the two years was almost the same, 32 per cent or nearly one-third.

422. Some of this labor is undoubtedly *penal* in the truest sense. It may be questioned, however, whether there be not now and then a tendency to forget the true end of punishment.

423. In the Seetapoor jail the percentage employed on remunerative intramural labor was 57; in Lucknow 44; in Barabunkee 41. The profits in the last two jails were, with one exception, the lowest in the year. Jail labour, that is neither penal nor profitable, must be self condemned.

424. It is open to question whether skilled labor should be *taught* to any but those who have undergone their Skilled labor. full share of hard labor and have earned some mitigation of punishment. In the smaller jails, where the average term

of imprisonment is only six months, a time quite insufficient to learn profitably any skilled work, the employment of skilled labor would seem out of place.

Results. 425. The balance sheets of the two years are returned thus:—

	1868.		1869.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Expended on raw materials, tools &c.,	37,657	3 6	37,405	10 0
Received by sales,	58,608	13 0	53,226	13 6
Net amount credited to Government,	22,080	1 9	16,874	11 2
Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner liable to labor.	3	9 0	2	5 8
Do. of each prisoner actually employed on manufacture &c.	10	3 1	7	0 1

426. Remuneration is not a test of jail discipline. On the other hand, for labor which is not penal, the main excuse is that it should be remunerative. While there will always be risk in trying to satisfy two incompatible conditions, in the present absence in Oudh of the means of putting all the convicts to really penal labor, the next best thing is to employ them on remunerative work.

427. The number of prisoners under education in jail rose from 136.13 in 1868 to 244.95 in 1869, in other words Jail education. from 2 to 3 per cent.

The rise in the Fyzabad jail was 9 per cent. In six jails no education was attempted.

428. The Inspector of Prisons recommends that of the 12 hours of the 24, now spent in the dormitories, two hours after dark should be devoted to education. This would not interfere with labor, and prisoners entitled to indulgence by marks gained by industry might be allowed to attend. Lights would be required for the barrack or workshop set apart for the purpose.

STATEMENT No. 4.
ESTABLISHMENTS AND COSTS.

429. The following points may be noticed with regard to establishments and costs of prisons.

Establishment, Regular.

N. B.—In the return submitted with the Inspector of Prisons' report, column 8, has in 1869 been made to include column 2.

The number of jail guards, &c., fell from 606.0 in 1868 to 524.40 in 1869. Officers other than regular guards from 636.28 to 631.78.

Cost of jail guards.

430. The cost of regular jail guards was Rupees 56,587-4-9 against 63,664-12-0 in 1868.

Establishment.

Of establishment other than guards Rupees 68,549-11-3 against 63,220-1-10.

The united cost under these heads was—

1868.	1869.	Decrease.
1,26,884-13-10	1,25,137-0-0	1,747-13-10

Feeding, &c. 431. The cost of feeding, contingent, building and other expenses was in—

1868.	1869.	Increase.
1,28,265-15-6	2,10,609-4-1	72,343-4-7

So that, although there was a slight fall in the cost of guards and establishments, the total rise in expenditure was very large.

432. This was comparatively raised still higher by a fall in the return of profits of manufactures credited, from Rs. 22,080-1-9 to Rupees 16,874-11-2, decrease Rupees 4,205-6-7.

Net cost. 433. Thus the net cost rose from Rs. 2,33,070-11-7 in 1868, to Rs. 3,08,871-8-11 in 1869, the net increase being Rs. 75,800-13-4.

Of this, feeding and contingent expenses are answerable for Rupees 72,343-4-7, and the balance Rs. 3,457-8-9 is due to establishment other than regular guards.

434. As compared with the average cost of four previous years, the aggregate cost of the Oudh Jails for 1869, is given as follows:—

	Four years' average.			1869.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Rations, ...	1,08,856	13	10	1,64,366	7	6
Establishment, ...	62,816	5	8	68,549	11	3
Miscellaneous, ...	17,098	4	11	16,549	4	5
Clothing, ...	15,416	0	3	12,804	13	6
Hospital, ...	2,436	0	1	1,678	8	7
Gross cost, ...	2,06,623	8	9	2,63,948	13	3
Cash profits, ...	15,245	10	3	16,874	11	2
Net cost, ...	1,94,377	14	6	2,47,074	2	1

Net cost per prisoner.	Average criminal strength, } 6,165.66	7,477.48
	Net cost per prisoner, ... } 31 0 8	33 0 8

435. "The increase in net cost on the mean of the four years, is Causes of increase. "29 per cent. This is entirely accounted for by Inspector of Prisons' "the increase of the daily number of convicts in report, para 64. "jail, and by the high price of food. The daily "jail population increased by 1,312 or 2 per cent; but the cost of feed-

“ing them increased by 51 per cent, and, as this item weighs generally “ 53 per cent in the gross cost it alone accounts for 97 per cent of the “ total increase.

“The only other item in which there was an increase was establishment, but here the increment was only 9 per cent, and not proportional to that of the daily number of convicts.”

436. Similar results will be seen by comparing the average gross cost of each prisoner in the following items:—

	1868.			1869.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
For jail guards,	9	12	2	7	9	1
„ establishment,	9	11	1	9	2	8
„ diet,	14	3	8	22	2	2
„ clothing and bedding, ...	1	15	11	1	11	5
„ medicines, &c.,	0	1	10	0	2	1
„ additions and repairs, ...	0	11	4	0	9	5
„ miscellaneous contingencies,	2	9	10	2	4	2
Total,	39	1	10	43	9	0

437. The average cost of the principal articles of diet during the two years, showing the number of pounds avoirdupois obtained for one rupee, is given as follows:—

	1868.		1869.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Wheat,	45	82	26	44
Rice,	34	18	22	18
Dall,	53	78	25	90
Gram,	62	52	30	90
Bájah,	0	0	33	89
Indian corn,	0	0	45	19
Joár,	0	0	42	50

Bájah, Indian corn, and joár, cost almost exactly the same in 1869, as did wheat and rice in 1868.

438. To conclude, the gross expenditure of the year, was as follows:—

Prisoners food cost,	62	per cent.
Establishment,	26	„
Miscellaneous,	6	„
Clothing,	5	„
Medicines,	1	„
	100	

439. Profits and punishment excepted, the results in a year of exceptionally high prices and abnormal crime, are satisfactory.

STATEMENT No. 5.
Sex, age, previous convictions, &c.

440. The following are the results shown as to sex, age, previous convictions, and education of prisoners under sentence.

		1868.	1869.	Increase.
Sex.	441. Males, ...	6,365	7,024	659
	Females,	476	534	58
	Total,	6,841	7,558	717

442. The position of women has been generally improved. Their quarters in permanent prisons have been enlarged. In all jails but two, Pertabgurh and Bara, unkee, they have now separate means for cooking, bathing, &c.

In all they are attended by female warders only. They grind their own flour and cook their own bread. They have proved adepts at cotton spinning, and on the whole have behaved well.

443. For breach of jail discipline, solitary confinement is said to be the only punishment available. For this there is an insufficiency of cells.

Age.
Juveniles.

444. Juvenile offenders under 12 have risen from 10 to 18; between 12 and 16, from 103 to 117.

445. Boys are, as a rule, kept only in the permanent jails where there is separate accommodation for them. Their quarters have, like those of the women, been improved. The deficiency of workshops in the Central jail has been felt. A plan has been prepared in the Department Public Works, and this deficiency will shortly be supplied. It is unnecessary to add that with juvenile offenders reformation rather than the deterrent effect of punishment, is the one great object to be kept in view. The means are not so clear.

Adults.

446. Of adults the figures are as follows:—

Age.	1868.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
16 to 20	723	403	...	320
20 to 30	2,944	2,865	...	79
30 to 40	1,754	2,365	611	...
40 to 50	853	1,072	219	...
50 to 60	328	539	211	...
above 60	126	179	53	...
	6,728	7,523	1,094	399

PRISONS.

Religion. 455. According to religion

	1868.	1869.
Mahomedans,	1,109	1,294
Hindús,	5,731	6,263
Christians,	1	2

Race. 456. According to race

Hindústánís,	6,828	6,482
Punjábís,	9	14
Bengálís,	4	3

Hindú castes. 457. Hindús according to castes

	1868.	1869.
Bráhmans,	1,184	1,024
Chhattáris,	807	577
Pásís,	1,353	1,054
Chamárs,	241	303
Banyas,	107	110
Koris,	102	87
Khatíks,	114	136
Kayáths,	88	57
Ajirs and Gureríahs,	416	324
Kúrmís,	139	152
Kahárs,	42	69
Loniáhs,	64	51
Kanjars,	95	82
Lodhs,	154	136
Sweepers,	131	42
Barbers,	41	40
Blacksmiths,	14	17
Carpenters,	19	21
Other castes,	620	576
Total,	5,731	4,858

458. The discrepancy between this total 4,858 and the total 6,263 in the return according to religion shows that little value can be placed on this return.

Height. 459. The average height was 5 feet 4½ inches.
Weight. The weight 108·36lbs., or only 7 stone 10 lbs.

STATEMENT. No 7.
PREVIOUS TRADES, PRO-
FESSIONS, &C.

460. As regards previous trades, professions, and social relations, the numbers of the two years are thus given:—

		1868.	1869.
Trades, &c.	Agriculturists,	3,451	3,699
	Laborers,	1,022	1,178
	Watchmen,	162	271
	Fishermen or boatmen, ...	27	31
	Carpenters,	22	25
	Masons,	18	24
	Workers in metals,	34	26
	Shop-keepers,	238	355
	Writers,	86	83
	Zemindárs,	343	306
	Barbers,	41	47
	Washermen,	21	27
	Vegetable sellers,	22	22
	Potters,	14	21
	Oilmen,	24	40
	Milkmen,	137	120
	Bhujwas,	29	46
	Saltpetre and salt makers,	47	46
	Priesthood,	92	80
	Weavers,	61	90
Tailors,	27	33	
*Sweepers,	53	51	
Other occupations,	870	937	

*This does not correspond with return 6, "Sweepers 131."

461. The correspondence rather than the difference, especially in the minor trades, is striking. As might be expected, the main increase has been in agriculturists. Laborers and watchmen, oilmen, bhujwas, and weavers show an increase, as do shop-keepers and other occupations.

462. The unmarried rose from 1,701 to 1,997, which contrasts Social relations. curiously with the fall in numbers between the ages Unmarried. of 16 and 30 already noticed.

Widower or widow. 463. Widowers and widows rose from 606 to 896.

Married. Of the married,

One wife or husband. Those who possess one wife or husband rose from 4,254 to 4,378.

Two do. do. Those who had two wives, or husbands, (does polyandria exist?) rose from 265 to 599.

More than do. Whilst those who had more than two wives (or husbands?) rose from 15 to 39.

464. Of those who had children, those who had *not* more than Parents. three fell from 4,292 to 4,082. Those who had more than three rose from 593 to 955.

465. The results are curious, and bear out the conclusion that the year's scarcity had direct effect on crime.

D.—POLICE.

466. Detailed statistics are given in the prescribed returns, which are for the calendar year.

467. For 1869 the budget grants for Regular, Municipal, and Town Police were, Rs. 11,53,475
 STATEMENT No. 1. of which were debited to imperial funds, 10,15,958
 REGULAR, MUNICIPAL, AND TOWN POLICE. to municipal, ... 1,37,517
 Budget.*

468. From these sums were maintained a force consisting of 285 officers, ranging from chief constables to the Inspector General of Police; and of 8,004 men, consisting of constables and head constables.

469. Towards the close of the year very large reductions were made; and at the commencement of the current official year the force amounted to only 276 officers, and 7,064 head constables and constables; whilst the entire cost was reduced to Rs. 10,65,506 of which Rs. 9,50,000, are debitable to imperial, Rs. 1,13,506, to municipal funds.

470. With these reductions, all Assistant District Superintendents were swept away; and it has been a matter of anxious consideration whether the efficiency of the force has not been seriously impaired.

471. Such considerations belong, however, rather to the current, than to the year now under review.

472. For 1869-70 the total police force consisted of 8,289 officers and men; or but one policeman for every 1,358 inhabitants, and for every 2.89 square miles. The * cost per head of population for the year was Rs. 0-1-7.73; in other words, it would have been covered by a poll tax of less than 2½d per head.

473. It may be doubted whether in cheapness, and in the work which they are called on to perform, the Oudh police will not bear comparison with those of any other province.

474. In comparison with other countries, it must be borne in mind that, in India, we have ready to hand, an indigenous body of Rural Police, unrivalled in the detection and report of crime, and at once the eyes and feelers of the Regular Police.

475. In Oudh this force for 1869 is given at 32,916. It was paid by landowners, at a cost of Rs. 7,64,300. Each man is said to have had an average of 72½ houses to look after, and to have received in land or money the equivalent of about 25 rupees per annum.

* These figures have been supplied by the Inspector General of Police.

476. For securing these emoluments, and for raising the efficiency of the rural police by the appointment and encouragement of jemadárs, great efforts are being made.

The village chokídár is in fact the basis of the whole system ; and " in the statistics of protection" the despised Pási plays no unimportant part.

477. Of Act III of 1869, but comparatively little use has been made. Under it, and under its predecessors, Acts II of 1865 and II of 1866, not more than 136 chokídárs would seem to have been enrolled.

STATEMENT No. 2.

DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR POLICE.

478. The Regular Police were distributed in the following manner :—

	Of all ranks.
Treasury guards.	On armed guards on treasuries, 419
Jail guards.	Guarding jails, 649
Reserve.	Reserve at head quarters, unemployed, absent with or without leave, and sick, .. 1,732
Available.	Remaining available at head quarters and police stations, on police duty, including office and court duties, 3,124

479. Each European Inspector's charge is said to have comprised an area of 320 square miles, and a population of 150,510.

480. The average in each Native Inspector's charge is given at 431 square miles and a population of 211,740.

481. Twelve stations were under the charge of European, 91 under the charge of Native Inspectors. Including outposts, the total number of Police stations was 122. The average distance of each village from the nearest post was about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; and the average distance between each post along the main lines of road was about $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

STATEMENT No. 3.

RELIGION, RACES,
HEIGHT, WEIGHT, &c.,
OF REGULAR POLICE.

482. The provincial averages give the following results :—

	Age.		Height.		Weight.	
	Yrs.	Mths.	ft.	ins.	St.	lbs.
Christians,	31	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	8	10	8
Mahomedans,	30	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	2
Hindús,	30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7	8	12
Sikhs,	35	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	9	7
General average, ...	31	0	5	7	9	2

483. Well grown, well set up, and in its prime, the force still retains many of the military characteristics with which it was originally stamped.

484. Nor is its education neglected. The average daily attendance at the district schools throughout the year was 184; and 67 officers and men raised the total of those who have passed the High School Examination to 474.

485. How it worked must now be shown.

STATEMENT No. 4.
GENERAL RESULT OF
POLICE OPERATIONS.
Cognizable cases re-
ported.

486. The total number of cognizable cases reported to the police was in—

1868,	55,043
1869,	66,897 Increase 11,854.

487. Of these it has been already shown that no less than 59,791 cases, or 89·37 per cent, were theft, of which only 9,522 were over Rupees 10 in value.

488. It must not be forgotten that it is only with reported cases that statistics can at present deal; and that until success in reporting crime has reached a common level, the actual criminality of neighboring provinces cannot fairly be compared. The success of Oudh in this respect has been long admitted.

489. The number of cases enquired into by the police was in 1868, 20,589, or 37·40 per cent on total number reported; in 1869, 26,810, or 40·07 per cent.

490. 2·67 per cent more cases were enquired into in 1869 than in 1868; and an abnormal increase of crime was accompanied by a proportional increase of activity on the part of the police.

491. The percentage in each district varied very much. In Roy Bareilly it was only 26·06. In the City of Lucknow it was 100. The next highest percentage, Kheree, was only 50. In no other district was it more than 43.

In 4 districts it was between	40 and 50 per cent.
In 5	30 and 40 do.
In 2	26 and 30 do.

492. In Lucknow City every case reported was apparently enquired into. A great number of these cases were merely nuisances, many of which are prosecuted by the police. Leaving out the City of Lucknow, the total percentage is reduced to 36·83.

493. One cause for the apparently small proportion which enquiries bear to reports should be noticed. Theft* cases make up about 9-10ths of cognizable crimes; and in cases of theft below Rs. 50 in value, report is not usually followed by enquiry, unless it has been made by the plaintiff in person at the police station.

Small proportion not
attributable only to
Police.
* Cognizable crimes 66,820.
Theft ... 59,971.

Out of 59,971 cases of theft reported, 37,609 were under Rs. 5 in value, and it is not surprising that the reports largely outnumber the enquiries.

Arrests. 494. The numbers were in—

1868,	..	..	..	..	..	21,909.
1869,	..	..	..	..	..	27,348, Increase, 5,939.

Percentage of apprehensions to enquiries. 495. The percentage of apprehensions to enquiries is a fair test of the working of the police.

For last five years. 496. For the last five years this percentage is given as in—

1865,	...	...	...	...	...	45.14 per cent.
1866,	..	..	..	..	..	52.52 „
1867,	...	...	...	...	..	58.62 „
1868,	...	...	...	...	..	56.79 „
1869,	..	...	...	..	..	57.97 „

The increase has been progressive. In 1867, it was abnormal.

District variation. 497. This success of the police in making arrests varies much in different districts.

In Hurdai, it was as high as 73.01. In Sultanpoor, it was as low as 39.65.

Released without trial. 498. Of persons arrested there were released without trial,

In 1868,	..	..	..	374 or 1.25 per cent to arrests.
In 1869,	..	..	..	398 or 1.07 per cent to arrests.

Acquitted. 499. After trial, the numbers acquitted, including those released on appeal or at Sessions, were:—

In 1868,	..	..	..	4,304, or 19.64 per cent on arrests.
In 1869,	..	..	..	5,270, or 18.92. „ „

Ordered to find security. 500. The numbers ordered to find security were—

In 1868,	...	...	...	...	...	343
In 1869,	...	...	...	...	...	386

Of these the great majority of course were cases of vagrancy and bad character, of which the arrests in 1868 were 598, and in 1869, 615.

Convictions. 501. The numbers finally convicted were in—

1868,	...	...	...	16,390 or 74.80 per cent on arrests.
1869,	...	...	...	21,363 or 76.71 „ „

502. The crucial test of police work is, perhaps, the percentage of convictions to trials. The returns of the Inspector General, show the following satisfactory results:—

Provincial percentage for five years.	1865,	..	..	..	..	77·47
	1866,	..	..	..	..	79·07
	1867,	..	..	..	..	78·29
	1868,	..	..	..	..	78·27
	1869,	..	..	..	..	80·46

503. “The percentage for the whole province is 80·46, an average which will I think bear comparison with any other province in India or Europe; and about 30 per cent better than under the old Indian Police system.”

504. The City of Lucknow, with its nuisance cases, showed the high percentage of, 90·44
 District percentages. 4 districts showed a percentage between, 80 & 90
 5 ” ” ... 70 & 80
 3 ” ” ... 60 & 70
 Deducting the City of Lucknow, the Provincial percentage was, 76·12

505. The average number of days occupied by the police in each case was in—

1868,	...	...	...	...	...	3·51 days.
1869,	...	...	...	...	...	3·15 ”

506. It would have been considerably less, but for the rule issued in 1868, that no police case should be taken on the judicial file after 11 a. m.; so that many cases, though ready for trial between 11 a. m. and 4 p. m., must count against the police, and not against the judicial department.

507. The Inspector General gives another test of police working; the percentage of property stolen to property recovered.

508. For the last 5 years this percentage is given as in—

1865,	..	..	..	15·71
1866,	..	..	..	13·10
1867,	..	..	..	23·57
1868,	..	..	..	17·95
1869,	..	..	..	19·10

The year 1867 is again exceptional; otherwise the rise, such as it is, has been progressive.

509. The proportion recovered appears at first sight very small. Its smallness partly explained. Inspector General's report para 406. It must be remembered however, that "it is hardly fair in a calculation to count the stolen property against the police, in cases where they have no power of enquiry."

"If this percentage was calculated only on cases in which police enquiry ensued it would probably be near 40 per cent."

District percentages. 510. In different districts the contrast was marked.

The percentage ranges from 36.73, and 35.98, in the City of Lucknow, and in Hurdul, down to 10.59, and 8.02, in Fyzabad, and in Sul-tanpoor.

511. As regards general working of the Police no fair comparison between districts can be made, until the census returns have been made to correspond accurately with the internal re-distribution of territory effected in July 1869.

512. Of the province it may be said that, in a population of 11,220,232, spread over 24,784 townships or villages, and over an area of 23,992 square miles, the total number of cognizable cases reported, during a year of exceptional scarcity, was 66,820; 9-10ths being cases of theft.

513. The extent to which the force succeeded in grappling with crime is shown by the following percentages:—

Percentage of enquiries to reports,	...	...	...	40.07
" " apprehension to enquiries,	...	...	...	57.97
" " convictions to trials,	...	...	...	80.46
" " property recovered to property stolen,	...	...	...	19.10

514. It can be scarcely said that efficiency had, in 1869, been sacrificed to economy; or that their military physique and bearing had interfered with the successful performance of their civil duties by the Oudh Police.

515. Of minor offences not cognizable by the police but prosecuted by information before the Magistrate, the numbers were—

	1868.	1869.
Information lodged,	... 952	639
Arrested,	... 1,839	1,287
*Acquitted,	... 775	352
Ordered to find security,	... 31	99
Convicted,	... 1,020	831

Percentage of convictions to arrests. 516. The percentage of } 1868. 1869.
convictions to arrests was in } 55.46 64.56

517. By bringing the results of the census into comparison with the results of crime, the Inspector General of Police found that, omitting public offences and local nuisances, in the latter of which Mahomedans, shopkeepers, and sweepers were the chief offenders, and omitting also castes which number less than 250,000, the respective criminality of 11 classes or castes, (as based on a single year's returns,) was as follows:—

Caste.	Numbers.	Number of each caste to 1 criminal.	Order of criminality.
Bráhmans,	1,397,808	707	5
Mahomedans,	1,111,290	576	3
Ahírs,	1,167,499	1,201	9
Chamars,	1,030,467	851	6
Kúrmís,	764,000	1,486	10
Chhattrís,	662,946	391	2
Pásís,	649,000	252	1
Muráos,	407,000	1,535	11
Korís,	360,000	1,002	7
Lodhs,	351,000	681	4
Kahárs,	288,203	1,067	8

518. As regards violent crime, the results were these—

In murder and culpable homicide the order was

	Castes.	Numbers to each criminal.
Murder and culpable homicide.	1st Chhattrís,	16,573
	2nd Bráhmans,	29,740
	3rd Pásís,	34,147
	4th Ahírs,	53,068
	5th Mahomedans,	69,456
	6th Chamárs,	73,609

519. Omitting culpable homicide, the Bráhman was, as regards *murder*, the greatest criminal of all. Bráhmans and Kúmhárs, (potters), appear to be most addicted to suicide. In rioting none approach the Chhattrí. Dacoity, robberies, and thefts "were nearly all committed by Pásís, Chhattrís, Bráhmans and Chamárs, and they stand in this order of criminality, the Pási being *facile princeps* both absolutely as regards number of convictions, and still more so relatively to "population."

520. The general belief as to the thieving propensities of the wandering Nats and Kunjars was amply borne out.

"The Nats throughout the Province, according to the census, number 13,093 persons, and, excluding nuisances, one criminal was convicted to every 132 persons, or nearly double the Pási proportion. The Kunjars number 7,765, and 116 were convicted, being 1 criminal to every 60 persons, or nearly four times as bad as the Pási."

525. There was no out-post duty and no active service.

Parades. Musketry instruction.	526. The number of regimental Parades, and of days devoted to musketry instruction was as follows:—	
	<i>Regimental Parades.</i>	<i>Days devoted to Musketry Instruction.</i>
European,	{ Cavalry, 317 78	
	{ Artillery 1,265 41	
	{ Infantry 1,646 460	
Native,	{ Cavalry, 402 69	
	{ Infantry, 976 120	

527. The Native troops, officers and men, average 31 years, one month in age; 5 feet 6 inches in height; and 9 stone 9lbs in weight. The return is the same as that for 1868-69, and includes some exceptional soldiers from the Western Himalayas, who average 5 feet 10 inches in height, and 11 stone 13lbs in weight.

The Oudh Police averaged in age 31 years; in height 5 feet 7 inches; in weight 9 stone 2lbs.

528. Deaths and invalidings show a considerable rise. The former are mainly attributable to cholera. The European troops in Lucknow were visited by a short, but severe attack, which was only shaken off by removal into camp. The numbers were, in

		1868-69.	1869-70.
* Europeans,	187	Deaths, 122	241*
Natives,	54		
† Europeans,	194	Invalidings, 137	245†
Natives,	60		

529. On the other hand, discharges fell from 557 to 245.*

530. The conduct of the troops was excellent.

531. On the night of the 27th November 1869, however, a serious dacoity was committed near Seetapoor, on the high road between Shahjehanpoor and Lucknow, and a native merchant robbed of Rs. 2,700 by men armed with swords. The crime was traced to the 17th Bengal Cavalry stationed at Seetapoor; four troopers were committed, one was convicted, and the Sessions Judge recorded his belief that seven or eight dacoits were harbored in its ranks.

F.—MARINE.

532. Marine. These returns are, necessarily, blank.

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

533. The chapter on Finance must be subsequently given. The financial statement of the Accountant General was expected on the 1st of June, at latest. It cannot, writes that officer, be supplied until after the 31st July.

Finance.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

534. The total expenditure on Original Works and Repairs under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 5,15,687; that in 1868-69, having been Rs. 9,95,455, and in 1867-68, Rs. 10,14,867.

MILITARY.
Expenditure.

535. The Gymnasium which was commenced in the previous year was completed, and a compound wall was constructed round the enclosure. Out-offices were also constructed for the use of officers and men attending the Gymnasium.

LUCKNOW.
Gymnasium.

536. The roofs of verandahs of barracks and other military buildings, stables, &c., in the Royal Artillery, European Cavalry, and Right and Left Infantry Lines, were renewed at a considerable outlay. Quarters were built for the Hospital Servants of the Royal Artillery.

Roof renewals.

New Barracks.
Out-offices.

537. The out-offices to the new double storeyed barracks, Right and Left Infantry lines, were completed.

538. An overbridge road was made across the Railway to Byramghát and Fyzabad, which crosses the main road from the Civil Lines to Cantonments nearly on a level. The Railway is in cutting a little to the East of this road, and here the Railway Company constructed a bridge over their line. A metalled road through the Mahomed Bagh was constructed.

Railway crossing.

539. The Quarter Guard and cells in the Royal Artillery Lines commenced in previous year, were completed, and a well with pump, provided.

Quarter Guard, R. A.

540. Various minor works were executed for the Artillery, such as additional out-offices, saddle racks, and harness pegs in the stables, and improvements to the hospital and married quarters.
- Minor Works.
541. The Regimental workshops of the European Cavalry were completed, also the hospital servants' quarters. The accommodation in Quarter Guard for prisoners was increased, and the married quarters improved.
- Workshops.
542. The four double storeyed barracks for Infantry, which were in progress last year, were completed. Each barrack provides sleeping accommodation for 36 men in two wards in the upper storey. Two double storeyed band barracks for 44 men each, were also completed, and the whole occupied. Wells in connection with them were commenced.
- New barracks.
543. The workshop in the Right Infantry Lines, was completed. A covered ration stand 16 feet square, was constructed as an experiment in the Right Infantry Lines. Dressing and retiring rooms for the use of officers attending orderly room, were constructed. The married quarters were also improved, and quarters constructed for Hospital Purveyors in the Cavalry, and Right and Left Infantry Lines.
- Workshop, &c.
544. Twelve new cook-houses were constructed for the married barracks in both lines and accommodation for prisoners in the Quarter Guards increased.
- Cook houses.
545. A portion of the roof of the Ice House was blown off by an explosion of ether in June; this was repaired and some other improvements effected; a new well was also commenced to give a larger supply of water for the condensing apparatus.
- Ice house.
546. Rs. 4,000 were expended on petty works for the comfort of the troops, sanctioned by the Military Authorities.
- Minor Works.
547. A horse hospital, gram store, and two stables were completed, giving cover to all the horses of the Battery.
- FYZABAD.
R. A. Stables.
548. The married accommodation for the Artillery, 18 families, was completed during the year. Quarters for 36 families in the Infantry were completed in the year, and 22 more nearly so; only two more barracks remain to complete the married accommodation for British Infantry.
- Married Quarters.

549. Very little was done towards the building of the new barracks, the bulk of the expenditure being incurred in the manufacture of bricks of which a large quantity were made.
- New barracks.
550. The drainage in the Royal Artillery and Native Infantry Lines was completed, and a practice butt built for the Artillery.
- Cantonments.
551. Temporary cook houses commenced in the previous year were completed, and the tiled flooring in the barracks renewed.
- Cook Houses.
552. The roofs of many of the military buildings were renewed and some minor improvements made.
- Roof renewals.
553. The Infantry Quarter Guard was enlarged, and four new wells nearly completed. The Band Master's bungalow commenced in previous year was completed. An aqueduct was built to one of the plunge baths, and purveyor's quarters built at the European Infantry Hospital. Rs. 2,250 were expended on petty military works for the comfort of the troops.
- Minor Works.
554. Three Barracks, each to hold 40 men in the upper storey, commenced in 1867, were completed; also a Band Barrack, and good progress made with two others.
- SEETAPOOR.
New Barracks.
555. Alterations were made to the rifle range butt; two small bridges constructed in the Native Cavalry Lines, and other petty works done.
- Cantonments.
556. Quarters for 2 Medical Subordinates, Royal Artillery, were completed; the Quarter Guards improved, and the out-offices of the Native Cavalry Hospital completed.
- Minor Works.
557. The work of adapting the Roy Bareilly barracks for the use the Depôt and families of Her Majesty's 55th at Chukrata, which had been commenced in the previous year, was completed. These families are to stay there this year also.
- ROY BAREILLY.
H. M. 55th Depôt.
558. Some improvements were made at the military prison in the Kaiser Bâgh at Lucknow.
- Military Prison.
559. Two skittle alleys were erected in the Muchí Bháwun Fort; and Rs. 3,988 expended on petty works for the comfort of the troops, sanctioned by the military authorities.
- Muchí Bháwun.

560. The total expenditure under this head during 1869-70, for CIVIL BUILDINGS. Works and Repairs amounted to Rs. 3,72,425; that in Expenditure. 1868-69, having been Rs. 4,04,183, and in 1867-68, Rs. 4,13,059.

561. Certain additions to the Lunatic Asylum were made, including cells for 12 male and 6 female criminal lunatics; Lunatic Asylum. 3 additional barracks for ordinary lunatics, raising the wall of the criminal ward, and giving extra palisading for greater security. A well was also provided for irrigating the garden, and a mile and a half of hedge planted. Four solitary cells commenced in previous year, were also completed.

562. A portion of the Lock Hospital for the City was built during the year, providing for 30 inmates, with a Lock Hospital. small hospital, and the necessary out-offices and wells.

563. An office building for the Senior Inspector of Schools at Fyzabad, was completed. Educational.

Materials were collected for the Suffipúr, Akburpúr and Tándah Schools, which will be built this year. The school at Radoulí, in the Barabunkee district, was completed. The new school at Hurdul, was nearly finished, and a commencement made on that at Biswah.

564. The following buildings in connection with the Police Lines at Seetapoor, were completed. Quarter Guard and Police Lines. lock-up. Inspector's bungalow and out-offices, chief constables' barrack, mounted constables' barrack, six foot constables' barracks, cooking sheds, hospital and powder magazine, as also a well.

The police lines at Gondah, were all completed, providing similar accommodation to the above. At Barabunkee a Police Quarter Guard, Inspector and Deputy Inspector's bungalows, were completed. A powder magazine was also constructed at Baraich.

565. Quarters for the jail establishment at Fyzabad were completed. Jails.

566. Work on the Gondah jail was continued during the year. The boys' yard, dead-house, and the finishing off of a few buildings are all that is required to complete this jail. Gondah.

567. Roy Bareilly jail.—An expenditure of Rs. 6,830 was incurred during the year, in collection of materials. The plans are before Government. Roy Bareilly.

568. Baraich district jail.—This work was commenced in 1868; the work is complete with the exception of the well in the women's yard, and quarters for jail establishment. It provides accommodation for 412 prisoners in all. Baraich.

569. Collection of materials only was made for the Sultanpoor and Pertabgurh jails, the plans of which have not yet been sanctioned.

Sultanpoor,
Pertabgurh.

570. Some extensive additions to the Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry at Barabunkee, were completed ; also the Deputy Commissioner's new kutcherry at Baraich, which was commenced in 1867.

Court houses.

Opium.

571. Some petty works were done for the Opium Department at Gondah and Fyzabad.

572. The Lucknow distillery, 18 stills, was completed ; a commencement was also made in making improvements to, or erecting new distilleries at, Roy Bareilly, Lál-gunj, Biswán, Hurdui, Kheree, Mohumdee, Gola, Fyzabad, Barabunkee, and Hydergurh.

Excise.

Postal.

573. Post Offices were completed at Hurdui and Byramghát. New Post offices were built at Hydergurh and Dalámow in the Roy Bareilly district. A small expenditure took place in completing the out-offices of the Seetapoor Post Office, and making some alterations to the Lucknow Post Office.

574. The Deputy Commissioners' kutcheries at Pertabgurh and Lukimpúr were completed. Out-offices were supplied to the Deputy Commissioners' kutcheries at Sultanpoor, Oonao, Barabunkee, Baraich, Pertabgurh and Seetapoor ; to the latter some alterations were also made. A new roof was put on the Sessions House at Hurdui and some additions made to the Commissioner's kutcherry, Seetapoor. The Circuit House at Sultanpoor was renewed. Some improvements were made in the Civil Judge's Court, Lucknow. Witness sheds were given at Seetapoor, Baraich, and Small Cause Court, Lucknow. The conversion of the Royal Artillery barracks at Roy Bareilly into Courts for Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer was completed.

Court houses.

The Hurdui tahsíl was partially re-roofed.

575. Two temporary sheds and a bathing platform were built in the Pertabgurh jail. The latrines in the Fyzabad jail were re-roofed ; the roofs of the barracks were also strengthened ; airing yards added to the solitary cells, and bathing platforms given.

Jails.

Three temporary barracks were built at the Sultanpoor jail and other improvements made. The frontage of the Seetapoor jail was improved, doors added to the solitary cells, and two bathing platforms constructed.

576. The frontage of the Central Jail Lucknow, was also improved, and various petty improvements made, including re-roofing the barracks in the 1st circle. The same

Lucknow.

was done to the District Jail, Lucknow, and better ventilation thus given to the female, juvenile, and quarantine barracks, &c.

577. Blocks of solitary cells for male and female prisoners, also work-sheds, cooking sheds, and wells in both enclosures were given in the Oonao Jail. Some work was also done on the Baraich Jail.

578. A verandah was given to the Police Lines, Lucknow, and out-houses constructed for the Inspector's and Deputy Inspector's quarters; also for the Police hospital, Oonao.

579. New stables were constructed in the Chief Commissioner's compound and a few other improvements made. An additional Record Room to the Civil Secretary's Office was completed. Some alterations to the Government Press were completed, and additional accommodation provided to meet the growing wants of the Press. Considerable additions and alterations were made to the Chief Engineer's Office to give increased accommodation.

580. The foundation stone of the Bulrámpúr Hospital was laid by the Chief Commissioner, in June; designs were invited by competition, and work commenced on the selected design of Mr. Norris of the East Indian Railway. The work made good progress. The endowment fund of a lac of Rupees has been invested in Government securities.

581. An enclosure wall to the Executive Engineer's godown at Fyzabad was completed; also workshops at Seetapoor. Offices were built for the Executive Engineers at Fyzabad and Byramghát. Fair progress was made during the year on the steam workshops for the Public Works Department at Byramghát. A large quantity of timber has been collected there, and the woodwork required for the military and civil buildings in the Province is there sawn up to the required dimensions, before being rafted or carted to its destination.

582. The Roman Catholic Chapel at Fyzabad was completed. Additional furniture was provided for the Cantonment Church at Seetapoor, and some alterations were made in the Gondah Church.

583. The following schools were completed during the year; Jais, Jugdíspúr, Sháhábád, Chumraulí, Bári, Bhagwantnagar and Púrwa. Progress was made on the schools at Nawábganj and Jelálpúr, and additions or special repairs made to the schools at Bilgrám, Seetapoor, and Baraich.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC
IMPROVEMENTS.

584. A commencement was made on operations for the drainage of the Jelálábád jhíl, south-east of Lucknow.

AGRICULTURAL ORDIN-
ARY.

585. The only charge under this head was for some experiments carried out by Deputy Commissioners in a few districts to ascertain the cost, produce and value of irrigating certain crops. Sufficient care was not taken with the experiments, and they will have to be repeated.

AGRICULTURAL EXTRA-
ORDINARY.

586. The work consisted chiefly of surveys and levelling, and the preparation of plans and estimates.

Works.

587. Six temporary canal chokís with out-offices have been completed at selected stations in the upper portion of the canal; 7 trial wells were also dug. The wells are at about 2 miles apart; and, besides their original purpose, will provide drinking water for the working parties when first employed. Over 100 miles of the centre line of the canal have been marked out on the ground, and 250 acres of jungle cleared along the line, and a large number of bench marks built.

Expenditure.

588. The expenditure up to date has been Rs. 1,65,000 on the project, which, when completed, will include 1,148 miles of main canal, 4,230 miles of main rájbuhás, and provide irrigation for over 12 million acres.

City drainage.

589. A project was also prepared for completing the drainage of the City of Lucknow, but owing to want of funds, this must remain in abeyance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

590. The total expenditure under this head for Works and Repairs was Rs. 3,45,745; that in 1868-69, having been Rs. 4,90,442, and in 1867-68, Rs. 3,93,800.

Byramghát and Baraich
road.

591. On the Byramghát and Baraich road, the Chowka boat bridge, 24 boats, was completed; these boats are at 40 feet central intervals and spanned by trussed girders on Colonel A. Taylor's plan. The embanked causeway across the Háta, or interval between the Chowka and Gogra rivers which is always inundated in floods, was completed, with the exception of metalling.

592. The permanent head on the Háta was also finished, as also that on the kunkur reef at Byrampúr on the left bank; but the latter was entirely carried away with the reef on which it was founded, by the floods of 6th October, 1869. The Sarjú Nuddí bridge of 7 spans of 34 feet was completed, and the road generally, with the exception of metal on several miles. The foundations of the Kurrai bridge on the

same road were got in, the wells being sunk to 30 feet below the bed. The Jurwal bridge also of 3 arches of 20 feet was nearly completed.

593. On the Seetapoor and Sháhjehánpúr road, good progress was made. The metalling of the road was nearly completed throughout, part with 3 coats, the rest with 2 coats. The 4 large bridges on this road, the Surraín at Seetapoor 7 timber spans of 35 feet, the Peerhi, the Mohowlí, and the Mirápúr or Gúmtí bridge, the 2 latter of 5 spans each, were also completed. The road chokís were also completed. The timber bridge over the Gúmtí at Sultanpoor was partially renewed, and strengthened. A brick bridge at this point is in contemplation.

594. Several improvements were made in connection with the navigation of the Gogra. The reefs at Kheree, Munyar, Kewtulliáh, Hurdí, Mutyah, Nourání, Mirápúr, Rámbágh and Chowhora were removed; several sunken trees were also removed.

595. Avenues along imperial lines of road were maintained chiefly with the assistance of the civil officers, and their establishments. 31 boats of Mirunghát boat bridge were completed during the year. A metalled road was made in front of the Seetapoor Jail from local funds.

596. On the Seetapoor and Mehndi Ghát road, the earth-work was finished; turfing nearly so; on the culverts good progress was made.

597. The Jhinga Ghát Bridge over the Sotí Nuddí, on the Nánpara and Baraich road, made fair progress; the Nakowa Nullah bridge was also commenced and the Mohumdee bridge over the Gúmtí at Sirsa Ghát nearly completed.

598. The Mánjha land causeway on the Fyzabad and Gondah road, was completed. Metal was laid down across the sandy bed of the Ganges for 1½ miles at Papanhow Ghát opposite Allahabad. A planked roadway 2,000 feet long, 8 feet wide, 3 inches thick was laid down on the sandy bed of the Gogra at Byramghát. This has proved a great relief to the traffic, a cart now going from Byramghát to Byrampúr, 2½ miles, in an hour or two, where a whole day was formerly taken. A traffic opening was also given in the Chowka boat bridge which has worked well during the cold weather; some kunkur reefs in the Chowka at Byramghát were removed. A small road chokí with out-offices was built at Oonao, on the Lucknow and Cawnpoor road.

599. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 99,792, as against Rs. 1,02,814 in 1868-69, and Rs. 59,783 in 1867-68. The total of the petty repairs, each under 200 Rs., ordered by the military authorities amounted to Rs. 23,706.

REPAIRS.
Military.

600. The repairs under this head amounted to Rs. 53,599, as against Rs. 32,736 in 1868-69, and Rs. 27,102 in 1867-68; the expenditure under the chief sub-heads being, Judicial Rs. 25,577; Jails Rs. 6,953, General Rs. 4,039; and Educational Rs. 5,598.

601. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,18,982, as against Rs. 1,44,185 in 1868-69, and Rs. 1,22,489 in 1867-68. The bulk of the above, Rs. 1,05,835, is for repairs and maintenance of the following metalled roads:—

Lucknow to Fyzabad,	...	78	miles.
Lucknow to Cawnpore,	...	43½	miles.
Lucknow to Seetapoor,	...	49½	miles.
Fyzabad to Gondah,	...	26	miles.
Fyzabad to Allahabad,	...	93	miles.
Lucknow to Byramghát,	...	39	miles.

602. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,595, as against Rs. 14,483 in 1868-69, and Rs. 12,814 in 1867-68.

Tools and Plant.

603. The expenditure on account of the Barrack Department amounted to Rs. 6,704, chiefly for barrack furniture.

Barrack Department.

604. An expenditure of Rs. 23,577 from Imperial Funds was disbursed by Civil Officers during the year, as against Rs. 26,991 in 1868-69, and Rs. 44,898 in 1867-68. The greater portion of this was expended in the construction, alteration or improvement of distilleries and of temporary buildings, chiefly at out-stations where there were no Public Works Establishments; also on the repairs to Police buildings, Jails, Court-houses &c., either at out stations, or in the charge of the Civil Officers.

Imperial Funds disbursed by Civil Officers.

About 7,000 Rs. were also expended on tending and maintaining the avenues of trees along imperial lines of road.

Avenues.

605. The expenditure on works, repairs and establishment, from Local and Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 5,43,551, that in 1868-69 having been Rs. 5,45,708, and in 1867-68, Rs. 4,54,106.

LOCAL FUNDS.
Expenditure.

606. Under this head Rs. 36,711 were spent, as against Rs. 40,006 in 1868-69, and Rs. 19,363 in 1867-68.

Civil buildings.

607. Rupees 240 from Local, and Rs. 2,281 from Municipal Funds were expended in the construction of 7 police posts, in Lucknow, Fyzabad, Gondah, and Baraich districts.

Police.

608. An enclosure and sheds for Government bulls and stallion were built at Fyzabad; dispensaries built or improved at Bilgram and Oonao, and small hospitals for infectious diseases built at Roy Bareilly and Seetapoor, total Rs. 2,072.
General.
609. From Local Funds, 5 public necessities were built in the Oonao and Hurdui districts for Rs. 1,158, and 33 from Municipal Funds at a cost of Rs. 12,293 at Lucknow, Fyzabad, Seetapoor, Gondah, and Kheree.
Public necessities.
610. Rupees 18,124 were expended on the construction of 54 tahsil and village schools, the cost of each ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 975.
Educational.
611. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 64,444 as against Rs. 45,672 in 1868-69, and Rs. 37,483 in 1867-68. Rs. 5,923 were spent from Local Funds in constructing or improving tanks and drainage, Rs. 4,983 of which, in sloping and turfing 2 tanks at Hurdui. From Municipal Funds Rs. 6,468 were spent in filling hollows or excavations, or converting them into tanks in the Fyzabad and Roy Bareilly districts.
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.
Tanks, Dykes, &c.
612. Rupees 2,910 from Local Funds in making pounds and improving station roads in 4 districts, and Rs. 7,807 from Municipal Funds, chiefly on roads, and other improvements at Fyzabad.
Station roads, pounds &c.
613. Nothing special to notice; Rs. 5,176 from Local and Rs. 1,579 from Municipal Funds were expended on station and district roads.
Arboriculture.
614. The expenditure from Local Funds was trifling, but Rs. 31,697 were expended from Municipal Funds; the larger portion in completing the new Amfnabád drain at Lucknow, which has cost Rs. 35,105; the remainder in minor works of this class at Fyzabad, Seetapoor and Baraich.
Drainage.
615. Rupees 1,500 from Municipal Funds at Fyzabad.
Public gardens.
616. Rupees 970 at Fyzabad on a well.
Water supply.
617. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,08,623 against Rs. 2,33,703 in 1868-69 and Rs. 2,18,843 in 1867-68.
COMMUNICATIONS.
618. Rupees 4,487 were spent under this head in the Lucknow and Barabunkee districts, chiefly in sandy tracts, or approaches to bridges, &c.
Metalled roads.

619. Eight hundred and fifty-eight miles of new road were constructed in nine districts at a cost of Rs. 58,255 or about Rs. 68 per mile, the following being the distribution:—

Roy Bareilly,	... ..	196½ miles at a cost of Rs.	10,422
Fyzabad,	... ..	183 ditto	18,929
Gondah	... ..	138½ ditto	2,355
Oonao,	... ..	117 ditto	4,810
Baraich,	... ..	100 (approximate)	3,738
Sultanpoor,	... ..	43½ miles at a cost of	9,227
Pertabgurbh,	... ..	36 ditto	1,800
Kheree,	... ..	24 (approximate)	4,561
Seetapoor,	... ..	20 miles at a cost of	2,473

The diversities of cost are striking, but possibly susceptible of explanation; in some cases too, the expenditure appears to be the developing of a village track into a 2nd class road, with or without bridges and culverts, which would admit of still greater variations in the cost. Generally, the information given by the district officers, as to the work represented by the outlay is very meagre.

620. The expenditure from Local Funds was Rs. 90,848 and from Municipal Rs. 3,574, in 10 districts the largest being in Gondah, Rs. 17,997. This includes over 100 small bridges, and the following: the Úrás bridge over the Sye on the Oonao and Úrás road Rs. 5,500; the completion of the Gúmri Bridge (Gondah) Rs. 3,368, the Biswí Bridge, Bugloe Ghát Rs. 3,089; the Gúmri Bridge on the Lukhimpúr and Sháhjehánpúr road Rs. 8,652; the Nya Nullah bridge, Roy Bareilly, Rs. 4,521; and eight other bridges of less importance.

621. The expenditure under this head for Boat bridges and ferries. Local and Municipal Funds was only Rs. 1,339.

REPAIRS.
622. The total of repairs, Civil Buildings, was Civil Buildings. Rs. 31,331 against Rs. 7,497 in 1868-69, and Rs. 3,315 in 1867-68.

623. Rupees 418 from Local, and Rs. 1,674 from Municipal Funds in repairs of buildings of this class. Police and Thannahs.

Rupees 16,206 from Nazzúl and Municipal funds were spent in repairs to the State buildings, Nazzúl houses and shops in Lucknow, Fyzabad, Seetapoor and Barabunkee.

624. Rupees 1,942 in repairs of Dispensaries in ten districts, and Charitable institutions. Rs. 5,308 from Municipal funds, chiefly on repairing the Eanáni Hospital in the Chowk at Lucknow.

625. Rupees 500 on the repair of the Golabári Monuments and anti- tomb, Fyzabad. quities.

626. Rupees 1,599 from Local and Municipal Funds, in 6 districts, Public necessaries. and Rs. 3,681 on repairs of schools in 8 districts, Schools. including one girls' school at Mohumdee.

627. The total of repairs under this head was Rs. 71,973, in MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. 1868-69 Rs. 65,294, and in 1867-68 Rs. 8,305.

628. Rupees 3,732 were spent in conservancy Tanks, Dykes, &c. charges, filling hollows, improving tanks, &c.

629. On repairs of pounds Rs. 892; on repairs to station roads Pounds, station and Rs. 4,869 from Local, and Rs. 53,925 from Municipal city roads, &c. funds, the chief outlay being in Lucknow Rs. 43,613; other miscellaneous improvements Rs. 1,025.*

630. Rupees 1,604 in maintenance of trees on Arboriculture. station and district roads.

631. On cleaning and repairing city drains, chiefly at Lucknow, Drainage of towns. Rs. 3,983; and in repairs to wells, making drains Water supply. round them, cleaning them out, &c., Rs. 1,943, chiefly at Lucknow and Fyzabad.

632. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 90,199 against Communications. Rs. 1,10,898 in 1868-69, and Rs. 1,18,973 in 1867-68.

633. Only Rs. 2,701 in repairs of this class Metalled roads. in districts.

634. The total under this head was Rs. 53,499. Unmetalled roads.

In Lucknow district, Rs. 4,124 on repairs of about 90 miles of road.

Oonao, 245 miles repaired for Rs. 4,784; Barabunkee, 194 miles for Rs. 3,973.

Fyzabad, Rs. 6,443, mileage not given; Gondah, Rs. 3,761 with average per mile of Rs. 36; Baraich, 168 miles for Rs. 4,554.

Sectapore, Rs. 4,530, no details; Hurdui, 300 miles for Rs. 9,388; Kheree, 157 miles for Rs. 3,728.

Roy Bareilly, Rs. 1,159; Sultanpoor, Rs. 2,545; Pertabgurh, Rs. 4,510; details not given.

635. Cost to keep in repair, Rs. 9,328. Bridges.

636. Cost to maintain Rs. 21,244, including Boat bridges and ferries. Rs. 13,146 for Mirunghat bridge, Fyzabad.

637. Road Chokis, and Staging Bungalows, Staging Bungalows, &c. cost Rs. 553, and serais and burdasht khánahs, Rs. 2,874.

638. Cost Rs. 4,649, chiefly in freight, and carriage of a Steam Engine for Lucknow Municipality, now not required.
Tools and Plant.

639. The cost of works, repairs, and tools and plant from Local Funds, was Rs. 3,48,604; and the establishment, Rs. 16,734 or 4½ per cent; Municipal works, &c., Rs. 1,59,326; and the establishment, Rs. 14,057 or 9 per cent; of both Local and Municipal works, &c., Rs. 5,07,930; and establishment, including the grant-in-aid Rs. 4,830 to Public Works Department, Rs. 35,621, or Rs. 7 per cent, as against Rs. 8·4 in 1868-69.

640. The Lucknow district shows none, but the total of the remaining districts is Rs. 1,45,467, as against Rs. 81,658 in 1868-69. It includes 606 wells, costing Rs. 1,05,991; 12 tanks, costing Rs. 7,590; 2 serais, Rs. 30,125; 1 at Darowlí in Barabunkee, was built by Rání Salamund, for Rs. 30,000; 1 small bridge over jhíl at Mulní, Rs. 200; and 5 embankments, Rs. 1,561; the largest amount being in the Barabunkee district, Rs. 32,325; and the least, Hurdui, Rs. 1,300.
Works of public utility.

641. The cost of Imperial Public Works establishments, ordinary, including travelling allowances and contingencies was Rs. 3,10,506, the cost in 1868-69 having been Rs. 2,95,523 and in 1867-68 Rs. 2,71,731. Of this amount Rs. 3,05,676 was Imperial, the balance Rs. 4,830 was a grant-in-aid from local funds. The total sum expended on works, repairs, and tools and plant was Rs. 13,03,520 including Rs. 60,754 of local fund works; the establishment was therefore nearly 24 per cent. of the expenditure; the percentage in 1868-69 was 15·2, and in 1867-68, 12·9, the higher cost being of course due to the reduced expenditure on works, which has been far greater in proportion, than the reduction which it has been possible to make in establishments.
Establishment.

642. The printing at the Government Press, the cost of which Rs. 7,230, is included under establishment, has been well and quickly done, and at rates far below those of private Presses.
Printing.

643. A table* is appended giving the total expenditure in the province under all heads from Imperial, Local, Nazzúl, and Municipal Funds, and including the works of public utility by private individuals. This is in the new form prescribed in Government Resolution No. 190, A. G. of 30th March 1870, in supersession of the Statistical Committee's form III. B1, page 49 of their Report. The statement of income and expenditure on reproductive works is not given, as it is blank, the Sárda Canal, not having yet been sanctioned. The statement does not include the expenditure on Forests, or Railways.
Statistics.
* III. B1.

644. The area of lands under the Forest Department has been increased by 6,150 acres in the Gondah and Kheree

FORESTS.

*Part I.—Special.*STATE FORESTS AND
LEASED FORESTS.

Area.

Districts which have been made over for fuel reserves. Some of the original grantees have forfeited their grants by not acting up to the terms on which they took them, but since their resumption, some have unfortunately been re-let to zemindars and cultivators. Enquiries are being made into the nature of the interests thus created, and the grants will ultimately either be made over to the Forest Department or continued to the present cultivators on suitable leases.

645. There are some extensive tracts in the vicinity of Bhira, Aliganj, and Gola, covered with coppiced sál which might with advantage be made over to the Forest Department. The area of all the grants referred to is 182,737 acres, or over 285 square miles. They lie between the Gúmtí and the Chowka, and consist chiefly of sál, arseyana, hur, buhaira, amaltás &c. They are mostly unhealthy, and as labor is scarce and dear, the cost of rooting out the sal for clearings is excessive. The proposed Sardah Canal will pass through some of these grants, and thus cheapen the cost of carriage of fuel, of which 12 lacs of maunds will be required annually for the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. The bark of the sál, arseyana, and amaltás which here abound, obtained from the felled branches, would be very useful for the Government tannery at Cawnpore, as a substitute for the babúl bark, which is being diminished by Railway consumption.

646. The Rájghur Singha tract which is partly covered with sál and mhowah is not considered well adapted for the purposes of the Department, and has lately been given to the Rájáh of Búndí, in satisfaction of a grant of waste land sanctioned for his maintenance by the Government of India.

647. Some boundary questions were raised in the Baraich Division, disputing the boundary laid down by Mr. Kavanagh and the Conservator, and affecting the Bhínga t'álúkdár. Some waste land was given up. In the Gondah Division no change has been made, but questions have been raised regarding the waste lands bordering on the Túlsípúr reserved forest tracts, to be given to the Máharájah of Bulrámpúr; but a decision on his claims is delayed pending the survey of his estate.

648. A portion of the forests in the Baraich Division will have their boundaries marked by a ditch in the present rains.

REQUIREMENTS OF SUR-
ROUNDING POPULATION.
PREScriptive RIGHTS.

649. This is being introduced, but only very gradually.

Conservancy.

Minor Forest Produce.

650. The Minor Forest Produce was leased, as last year, under detailed rules, which were sanctioned in August. There were very few complaints, the contractors being generally the t'álúkdárs in the neighbourhood.

651. The commission for investigating and defining the prescriptive rights of villagers within 3 miles of the forest, to un-reserved timber and grass for household and farm purposes, spoken of in last report, was not appointed. The 3 mile rule will have a further trial, and Commissioners in communication with the Conservator, will be directed to deal with such questions, (not cognizable by the Courts) as may arise.

652. Very little has yet been done towards protecting the forests against the effects of grazing and fires. This is very much required in the Baraich and Gondah Divisions, but the cost of watchers will be heavy. A commencement will however be made in the Kheree Division after the clearing of the blocks in which felling has taken place. When these blocks are cleared of timber and fuel, forest watchers will be placed on the roads surrounding the blocks from about 15th January to 15th July, to prevent grazing, fires entering from without, and burning the stacked fuel, to cut down creepers, &c.

653. The forest establishment is working fairly, but at present there are few good rangers. The Conservator and Captain Losack have magisterial powers; the other officers will receive them when qualified. 9 out of 10 cases of breach of forest rules have resulted in convictions.

654. The Revenue Survey is still incomplete. Arrangements are being made to determine the boundary which follows the water-shed between Nipál and Oudh, in the Gondah and Baraich Divisions.

655. Valuation surveys have been made for the last three years. Those in the Kheree Division show 3.29 1st class, and 5.58 2nd class sal trees per acre; the acreage surveyed during the last three years (544 acres) show 3.65 1st class and 5.34 2nd class trees per acre, with plenty of younger trees to take their place. The surveys in Baraich show a want of young trees, but seedlings may be able to come up, when some of the 1st class trees have been felled and the block has been cleared for some time. To make the valuation surveys available for the better management of the Forests, the rings of 50 logs were counted, from which it was found that the average number of rings, or years, per inch of radius is about five.

656. During the year 28½ miles of division lines 50 and 100 feet broad have been cut in the Kheree Division, and 16 miles in the Baraich Division, chiefly along the Nipál boundary. Some of these division lines have been made drivable in the centre, and hereafter with little expense they will be fit for traction engines for the carriage of the fuel and timber.

657. Most of the trees felled in the division lines were barked. It was found easier to do this directly the trees were felled.

658. The snags in the Sohéli have been taken out from Suthiana Depôt to Búndíghát, a distance of 15 miles; the work is still in progress, and it is hoped the river will be cleared to its junction with the Kauriáli at Shitabah ghát before the rains. This river is about 100 feet broad with an average depth of 3 feet; the impediments to navigation are the snags and shallows. The latter are sandy and will, it is believed, be obliterated by the present system of rafting.

659. The banks are regular, and about 12 feet above the cold weather level. Logs can now be rafted from Suthiana to Byramghát at Rs. 7 per log, and from Dúdúa at Rs. 6. The use of the Sohéli is expected to cause a large saving in the item of land carriage, and it also enables the officer in charge to supervise the work, which he could not do on the Kunhout route, and only with difficulty on the Sárda.

Abandonment of the Sárda. 660. This latter river also caused difficulty and loss owing to the shifting of its bed, and its use will now be abandoned.

Jowráhá nálá 661. The Jowráhá nálá may also be made available for opening out the forests for fuel. For the first mile from Chungaghát near Bhadí Tal phanta, it is very shallow; for the remaining 7 miles to Manjhaghát it is very deep, and about 100 feet broad. At Manjhaghát, it narrows very much, and in the rains overflows into the Sohéli, from which it is here less than half a mile distant.

Proposed cut. 662. Here a cut is proposed from the one to the other, which would involve a very moderate depth of cutting, and besides being useful for navigation, aid the drainage in the rains, and enable the Rája of Khyríghur's estate to be irrigated. A plan and estimate have been called for.

Fuel plantations. 663. The sowing of khair and sissú, on the trench, broad cast, and plot systems, was not very successful. The Punjab plan in which the seed is sown on the edge of the trench, which is not refilled, appears to answer well. The rest of the mánjha land near Fyzabad has been sanctioned for a fuel plantation, but it cannot be made over till the regular settlement. Some young bamboos of the large hollow sort have been planted near Newulkhar, and are doing well. They will be useful for floating timber down the Sohéli.

Miscellaneous Forest Produce. 664. The Miscellaneous Forest Produce was leased for Rs. 74,790, an increase of Rs. 19,438 over the previous year, which however will probably not be permanent. The Túlsípúr forests are farmed to the Máharájah of Bulrámpúr on a too favourable lease, which cannot be altered till the regular settlement. No permanent or material improvement in the forests can be expected till roadways have been made, dividing them into blocks, by which fires may be checked, and the closure rendered complete.

665. Creepers have been nearly entirely removed from the Baraich division, with the exception of the 8th section, the boundary between which and Nípál has not yet been exactly determined.

666. Felling was continued in two blocks only ; 2,942 trees were felled, and 3,193 logs carted out of the forests during the year. The timber promises to be good, but some loss and inconvenience are caused by the cartmen refusing, on account of their bullocks, to carry very long logs.

667. The Sárda depôts have been closed, and the Cawnpoor and Sháhjehánpúr depôts will probably be closed in 1870-71, leaving only the permanent depôts on the Sohéli and Gogra. No improvement has yet been made in the export routes, but they have been surveyed. The matter concerns the villagers chiefly, the Sárda route for the export of timber having been discontinued.

668. The receipts during the year were as follows :—

Part II.—General.
FINANCIAL RESULTS.

				Rs.	As.	P.
Sale of timber...	...	...	...	24,219	11	4
Miscellaneous...	...	...	...	82,602	2	0
			Total ...	1,06,821	13	4
Deduct expenditure ...	...	...	...	1,05,167	12	0
Leaving a balance of...	...	..	..	1,654	1	4
But the assets of the year, or the difference between the assets and liabilities at the commencement and close of the year, are greater by ... ..	..	..	..	43,553	13	0
The net revenue therefore is .. ..	..	..	..	45,207	14	4
Add surplus allowed by the Government of India in No. 41F of 18th June 1870 .. ..	..	..	..	2,11,254	0	0

The financial result of eight years of operations

will be a surplus of 2,56,461 14 4

669. Very little timber has been sold during the year, but the stock in hand has increased in value to the extent of Rs. 70,150. The balances of accounts with contractors are being settled as rapidly as possible. The timber brought in from Nípál during the year was inconsiderable.

670. The accounts have been submitted as punctually as could be expected with the forest officers moving about in the forests ; but some of the delays and errors in the revenue returns are due to Deputy Commissioners. Some improvement

is hoped for this year. The forest officers were out in the forests till the end of May, and have done well considering the extent of their charges. The Conservator was obliged by ill health to take furlough to England at the close of the year.

C.—RAILWAYS.

671. The lines of Railway under the control of this Administration during the past Financial year 1869-70, may be described thus :—

I. The branch and main line from Benares north-westward by Jaunpúr, Fyzabad and Nawábganj junction to Lucknow, 203 miles in length, of which 65 miles are situated in the Benares and Jaunpúr districts of the North Western Provinces, and the remaining 138 miles in the Province of Oudh.

II. The branch line from Lucknow south-westwards to the junction with the East Indian Railway at Cawnpore, 45 miles in length, of which 42 miles are situated in Oudh and the remaining 3 miles in the North Western Provinces.

III. The branch line from Nawábganj junction north-eastwards to Byramghát on the river Gogra, 22 miles in length in Oudh.

IV. The main line from Lucknow north-westwards by Sháhjehán-púr, Bareilly, Chandausi junction to Morádabád, 217 miles in length, of which 83 miles are situated in Oudh and 134 miles in the Rohilkund division of the North Western Provinces.

V. The branch line from Chandausi junction south-westwards to the junction with the East Indian Railway at Alíghur, 60 miles in length, situated in the North Western Provinces.

VI. The branch line from Morádabád northwards by Kásípúr to Rámnagar on the Kosí River at the foot of the Himalayas, 45 miles in length, in the North Western Provinces.

672. The foregoing lines of Railway aggregating 592 miles, of which 285 miles in Oudh and 307 miles in the North Western Provinces, form the present system of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company. Railway included in the contract of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Of this total length 42 miles of the branch between Lucknow and Cawnpore, so far as the Oudh bank of the river Ganges, were open for traffic during the year ; 40 miles between Lucknow and Byramghát were under construction ; 45 miles of the branch between Morádabád and Rámnagar were under trial survey ; and the remaining 465 miles were finally located and aligned. The work of construction being actively commenced on the lines in Rohilkund in the latter half of the year, viz :—

116 miles between Sháhjehánpúr and Morádábád.

60 miles between Chandausi junction and Alíghur.

mainly with a view to afford relief to the famine stricken population.

This present system of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company is divided into two main divisions for purposes of construction, with a Deputy Chief Engineer and staff over each.

Oudh Railway Division.	The lines east of Lucknow I, II, III, in all 270 miles, including the opened branch line are called the Oudh Railway Division, the lines west of Lucknow IV, V, VI, in all 322 miles, the Rohilkund Railway Division. Total 592 miles.
Rohilkund Railway Division.	

673. The course of this main line of railway has been modified, so as to carry it through Lucknow and Fyzabad instead of leaving these principal cities on branch lines as first intended. As now laid out it traverses the middle of the populous and fertile provinces north of the Ganges in a general direction parallel to this river, and is connected with the East Indian Railway which lies south of that river by branches at three different points, viz:—

Benares on the Ganges, where no bridge is however proposed at present, the termini of the two Railways being situated on opposite banks of this river.

Cawnpore on the Ganges, where a bridge is being built over this river and a junction is to be effected.

Alíghur, where a junction is also to be made, the Ganges being crossed by a bridge at Rájghát.

674. The primary object of this chain of communication was to facilitate the intercourse and large trade existing between the provinces situated north and south of the Ganges which interchange their products; to promote the internal traffic of the northern provinces by connecting the large towns and marts together; and at the same time to provide an outlet towards the eastern seaboard for any surplus or export trade which may set in.

The country intersected by this Railway has throughout a larger population per square mile than any other part of India, or even than England, Scotland, Italy or France. The cities on and near the route are thickly inhabited, and the marts thriving; the soil is fertile, only requiring water to produce in abundance, while the great fairs held in various parts and the celebrated places of pilgrimage such as Benares, Ajúdhia, Hurdwar, &c., attract large crowds yearly.

675. There are many advantages likewise in giving access by rail between the military centres of the provinces south of the Ganges, the principal towns and garrisons of these northern provinces, and the approaches to the sanitarium of the Kumaon and Gurhwal Hills, and to the outlying stations on the Nipál frontier, and in connecting the whole with two large rivers, navigable

for steamers up to Fyzabad on the Gogra, and Benares on the Ganges, also with a trunk line of Railway, all three routes having a common outlet in the great seaport of Calcutta.

The mobilization of troops will be so improved throughout this region as to render a portion of their present number available for service elsewhere, while in the event of internal commotion or disturbance on the northern frontier, there would be two distinct and independent lines of communication for military operations, between the sea and the heart of India, or between Calcutta and Delhi, the modern and ancient capitals of India.

676. The following extensions to this group of Proposed extensions. railways have been contemplated, but nothing definite has yet been settled regarding them.

1st. A main line from Buxár on the East Indian Railway through Azimgurh to join at some point on the railway between Jaunpúr and Fyzabad, about 100 miles in length, mostly in the North-Western Provinces.

This extension was intended to give the most direct through communication by rail from the northern Gangetic provinces to the eastern seaboard. It has been included in the contract of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company, but no surveys have yet been undertaken and the project requires re-consideration.

Gorukpúr situated north of the Gogra river is a large and fertile province, more populous even than Benares and Rohilkund, with a large local traffic struggling for want of communications and has strong claims to be included in the general railway system of the country.

A branch line to Gorukpúr crossing the Gogra at the most favourable point for a bridge, might be combined with this proposed extension to Buxár and would probably influence the direction of the latter.

When the railroad projected from Agra and Dehli through Rájputána to Bombay is finished, some portion of the export trade from the Northern Provinces of India, such as sugar, oil seeds, hides, rice, &c., may be expected to seek this western seaboard. The lower prices of freight for shipping from Europe to Bombay, and the shorter passage for steamers through the Suez Canal, will give Bombay a manifest advantage over Calcutta in becoming the principal entrepôt for the import trade into India, such as iron-ware, piece goods, cotton and woollen manufactures, &c., much of which may then find its way into these northern provinces.

The question therefore arises whether in a few years direct rail communication with Bombay may not be preferable to that hitherto intended with Calcutta.

2nd. A main line from Morádabád north-westwards by Roorkee to join the Delhi and Punjab Railway, with a bridge over the Ganges, about 120 miles in length, in the North Western Provinces.

This extension would connect by rail the Punjab and the Upper Doab or country between the Jumna and the Ganges rivers with Rohilkund and Oudh, but it has not been included in the contract of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company, though trial surveys were made by the latter during the year to ascertain the proper direction for this extension and the best point for crossing the Ganges river.

The proposals then made by the Company were reviewed by the Government of India, who pronounced its intention of undertaking the section between the Delhi and Punjab lines and Roorkee as a State Railway, chiefly with reference to the present need of adopting the Roorkee Workshops for the construction of the rolling stock required on the State Railways, and left the remaining section between Roorkee and Morádabád open for further consideration of the route and gauge to be adopted, and of the agency to be employed in carrying out the work.

677. The area and average population of the several provinces traversed by or contiguous to these railways are as follows :—

	Area in square miles.		Number of persons per square mile.
	Total.	Cultivated.	
Gorukpúr,	7,401	4,141	465
Benares,	12,515	5,617	447
Allahabad,	12,030	6,265	368
Oudh,	23,992	12,453	476
Agra,	9,883	5,950	474
Rohilkund,	11,751	6,377	440
Meerut,	11,026	6,589	415

The population of the various towns which are or may be hereafter connected with these railways is as follows :—

<i>On Main Line.</i>			<i>On Branches or Extensions.</i>		
Benares,	173,352		Azimghur,	14,543	
Jaunpúr,	25,531		Gorukpúr,	50,853	
Ajúdhia,	9,949		Cawnpore,	113,601	
Fyzabad,	37,804				

<i>On Main Line.</i>			<i>On Branches or Extensions.</i>		
Radaulí,	...	12,517	Furrukabád,	...	73,110
Darriabád,	...	5,999			
Nawábganj,	...	14,489	Phillibít,	...	27,907
Lucknow,	...	284,779			
Kakorí,...	...	8,343	Alíghur,	...	48,403
Sandíla,	...	15,511			
Sháhábád,	...	18,254	Nugína,	...	19,075
Sháhjehánpúr,...	...	71,719			
Bareilly,	...	105,649	Nujíbabád,	...	19,557
Aonláh,	...	9,947			
Chandausí,	...	22,122	Roorkee,	...	7,588
Morádabád,	...	57,304	Sahárunpúr,	...	44,119

678. The affairs of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company are managed in India by an Agent with an office located at Lucknow, and the supervision of Government Management and Supervision. under the contract is exercised through a Consulting Engineer, with head-quarters also at Lucknow, under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, whose Administration is held responsible for the entire conduct of business with this Company and for proper attention being given to the requirements of the Government, North Western Provinces. The latter is kept informed of the current progress made on these railways, is consulted on all matters relating to its territories and affecting the interests of its people, and its co-operation sought upon all such occasions.

The railway business coming under the contract is ordinarily transacted and recorded at official meetings held periodically by the Officers of both the Company and the Government. During the past year under review, the Government of India reserved to itself the power of sanctioning all expenditure on the capital account of these railways, upon receipt only of the complete designs and estimates of cost for the several sections undertaken and everything was in consequence referred to that authority for orders.

679. Captain F. S. Stanton, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer, Bengal, officiated as Consulting Engineer till the 15th November, and after an interim during which Colonel Hovenden, R. E., and Colonel Maxwell, R. A., carried on the duties, Additions & Changes.

was succeeded by Captain R. deBourbel, R. E., who took charge on the 24th December 1869.

A Deputy Consulting Engineer was added during the year, Lieutenant Shepherd, R. E., who arrived in January 1870.

The office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts was merged into Government and Rail- that of Auditor on the introduction of the new way Audit combined. audit on 1st January 1870. The Auditor, Mr. R. G. Macdonald, was appointed by the Government to undertake the audit of the railway accounts of receipts and expenditure both on behalf of the Government and of the shareholders of the Company. This consolidation into one audit of the two previous audits conducted separately by the Government and by the Company, was first suggested by Major General Beadle, R. E., the Agent, and has been approved as an experimental measure with effect from the 1st January 1870.

This new single audit is conducted by the Auditor under the direction of the Accountant General in the Public Works Department, the Government being responsible to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company for the current performance of the audit. An office establishment of Rs. 1,315 per mensem including the Auditor's salary of Rs. 600 per mensem has been sanctioned, the preliminary arrangements have been settled and the experiment is fairly under weigh.

680. In the contract a sum of four million pounds sterling was estimated to be required for the construction of 672 miles of railway in the Provinces of Benares, Oudh and Rohilkund, but this amount will not prove sufficient even for the construction of the 592 miles of railway at present determined upon. The estimates of cost for the several sections have not yet been made out, but a capital of five and a half million pounds sterling will at least be required, irrespective of the extensions.

Up to the 31st March 1870, a sum of £1,914,364 had been raised Capital raised and by this Company, chiefly in England and paid into spent. the Government Treasury. Of this £1,025,055 had been expended up to the same date, both in England and in India, on the construction of these railways as per the last accounts rendered.

The annual interest of 5 per cent, guaranteed to this Company Guaranteed interest & under the contract, upon the capital paid up, surplus revenue. amounted to £89,038-12-0 up to the end of the year 1868, while the surplus revenue of the opened line between Lucknow and Cawnpore from the commencement up to the end of the year amounted to £15,343 which sum has been re-paid to the Government in liquidation of the foregoing.

681. The sums sanctioned in the Oudh Railway Budget of 1869-70, and the sums realized and advances drawn from the Oudh Railway Budget 1869-70. Government Treasury during this year are shown below :—

		Budget	Regular	Actuals
		Sanctions.	Estimate.	1869-70.
Part I	Establishment,	28,600	30,280	30,366
II	Land,	2,00,000	1,94,400	*1,10,164
III	Capital,	50,00,000	33,00,000	23,50,000
VI	Revenue, {	Earnings,	2,10,000	2,19,845
		Expenses,	1,57,000	1,62,209
		Profits,	53,000	57,636

Actual Expenditure. The actual expenditure on capital account both in England and in India, during the past year was as follows :—

CONSTRUCTION.				English.	Indian.	Total Rs.
Earthwork, ... ..	...	...	...	2,95,150	2,95,150
Accommodation, ... ..	...	...	...	1,41,963	1,41,963
Bridges and Culverts, ... ..	...	50,521	...	3,13,770	3,64,291
Stations, ... ..	...	...	...	38,031	38,031
Ballasting, ... ..	...	...	...	56,334	56,334
Stores "suspense," ... ..	...	...	...	1,54,590	1,54,590
Permanent Way, ... ..	...	31,41,402	...	3,03,649	34,45,051
Plant, ... ..	...	42,336	...	92,265	1,34,601
Locomotives, ... ..	...	1,50,226	...	9,932	1,60,158
Carriages and Wagons, ... ..	...	...	...	1,37,441	1,37,441
Total Construction, ... ..	...	33,84,485	...	15,43,125	49,27,610
ESTABLISHMENT.						
Direction, ... ..	...	20,436	...	65,136	85,572
Engineering, ... ..	...	1,495	...	5,66,179	5,67,674
Locomotive, ... ..	...	...	...	13,635	13,635
Audit and Accounts, ... ..	...	...	...	39,540	39,540
Medical, ... ..	...	...	...	3,689	3,689
General Charges, ... ..	...	...	...	500	500
Profit and Loss, ... ..	...	...	...	19	19
Total Establishment, ... ..	...	21,931	...	6,88,698	7,10,629
Grand Total, ... ..	...	34,06,416	...	22,31,823	56,38,239

* NOTE.—This amount has been sanctioned for payment of land in Oudh, on estimates submitted during the year.

These figures indicate on the whole a want of progress in the construction of these railways during the year. The disproportion apparent between the large cost of the establishment employed and the small outlay on engineering work done in India arises mainly from the fact that during the first half of the year the staff of Engineers were chiefly engaged on survey duties, and during the second half of the year in preparing the complete designs and estimates of cost for the several sections.

On receipt of the latter, the sanction of the Government was given to commence the work, but owing to the time taken in going through this process and in obtaining possession of the land required for the railway, it was only in Rohilkund, where through the pressure of famine unusual exertions were made, that all these difficulties were overcome and any real progress was attained in the latter portion of the year.

In England, the Board of Directors of this Company have displayed great activity in providing the permanent way materials and the wrought iron girders for bridges.

682. The surveys for the land required on the following lengths:—

Benares to Nawábganj,	185 miles.
Cawnpore Junction,	3 "
Lucknow to Morádabád,	217 "
Chandausí to Alígurh,	60 "

465 miles.

were taken during the year and on receipt of the schedules and plans, the whole of the land applied for was resumed by the Government under the Acts for the Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes, and made over to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company, with these exceptions at the close of the year:

In Oudh 5 miles through the suburbs of Ajúdhia and Fyzabad. Also a few miles opposite Hurdúí and Sháhábád, where a deviation of the line was proposed.

In the North-Western Provinces, there remained 3 miles in the Cantonment of Cawnpore, and about 30 miles in the districts of Benares and Jaunpúr not yet transferred.

The time taken in this transfer of the railway land from the date of application has been on an average.

In Benares,	5 to 7 months.
In Oudh,	2 to 4 "
In Rohilkund,	1 to 2 "

Rupees 1,000 per mile have been assumed as sufficient to cover the average cost of purchase and compensation of this railway land in Oudh, but in the vicinity of the large towns such as Lucknow and Fyzabad, &c., where the ground is valuable, this rate of cost has been exceeded.

683. The standard gauge of 5 feet 6 inches has been adopted throughout these railways. The first permanent Gauge and Permanent Way. way put down on the branch line between Lucknow and Cawnpore consisted of rails, 36lbs to the yard, upon corrugated iron-plates imbedded into a solid metalled road, but this having proved too light even for a small traffic worked at slow speed, a different system of permanent way has been adopted for these railways consisting of rails, 60lbs to the yard, upon cast-iron oval bowl sleepers of the Livesay pattern with wooden cushions and iron tie-bars, bedded in sand covered with a coating of ballast. The iron material weighs about 225 tons to the mile, and costs delivered at Lucknow by rail £2,850 per mile.

Another description of sleepers for the same rail, of wrought iron in the form of a saddle plate has been sent out for experiment. This permanent way weighs 166 tons to the mile and costs delivered at Lucknow by rail £2,550 per mile.

One mile of permanent way of the pattern used on the East Indian Railway with wooden sleepers, would cost delivered at Lucknow by rail £2,900 per mile at the same rates.

684. During the year about 39,000 tons of permanent way material arrived in Calcutta and about 600 tons of wrought Transport of material. iron girders for bridges, stores and plant required for the construction of these railways.

The Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company applied for the same terms as had been given previously to the Indian Branch Railway Company, to the contractors for the Delhi and Punjab line and were afterwards extended under certain conditions to the State Railways, for the transport of such material up the East Indian Railway, but the Board of Agency for the latter Company demanded higher rates of freight. In consequence of this difference, the East India General Steam Navigation Company were employed to carry a large quantity of this railway material from Calcutta up the rivers Ganges and Gogra to Fyzabad at a moderate price in comparison.

By this disagreement, the East Indian Railway Company have lost about £100,000 of gross earnings, the Government Treasury has been deprived of the same sum as receipts deposited by a guaranteed Railway, of which one-half might in reason have gone towards the repayment of the interest guaranteed upon railway capital, and some obstruction to progress has been caused, which is inimical to the interests of all parties concerned.

During March and April, the Gogra proved too shallow for the passage of steamers beyond Burhuj at the confluence of the Rapti; some 5,000 tons of material were deposited on the sand banks at this place in order to be gradually forwarded by country boats. The Deputy Consulting Engineer visited the spot, the material has since been removed, and the whole was despatched by the commencement of May.

Rolling Stock. 685. The rolling stock at the end of the year consisted of:—

	Received from England.	Purchased in India.	Total.
LOCOMOTIVES.—Engines, ..	6	..	6
” Tenders, ..	6	..	6
COACHING.—1st class carriages, ..	..	2	2
” 2nd ” ” ..	..	4	4
” 3rd ” ” ..	..	20	20
” Composite, ” ..	..	1	1
” Steel, ” ..	4	..	4
” Break vans, ..	..	2	2
MERCHANDISE.—Covered wagons, ..	..	69	69
” Timber trucks, ..	..	12	12
” Low sided trucks, ..	..	1	1
” Horse boxes, ..	..	5	5
” Break vans, ..	..	2	2

The locomotives sent out from England weigh upwards of 4 tons per wheel, although $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per wheel is the maximum limit fixed in the contract for any vehicles when fully laden; this subject is under enquiry.

The steel rolling stock received from England consisted of 12 long passenger vehicles, 2 long and 35 short goods wagons, and the expenditure incurred on them up to 1st March 1870, has been Rs. 4,70,156.

The wheels and axles which came with them being too weak, four of these long vehicles were erected upon wheels and axles obtained from the East Indian Railway, but the latter also proving not strong enough, new steel axles were ordered out from England.

Each of the long steel carriages weighs about 12 tons and was intended to carry a maximum load of 13 tons, but the side girders being declared deficient in longitudinal strength, these long vehicles have been reserved for passenger traffic to carry a limited number only.

Up to the present time, only four of these steel carriages have been completed, though none have yet been brought into regular use.

The carriages and wagons in use were purchased from the East Indian and the Calcutta and South Eastern Railways.

686. Small Locomotive Workshops have been erected at Lucknow, to meet the primary requirements both of the opened branch line and of the engineering department at a cost of Rs. 81,190 for buildings, and Rs. 50,988 for machinery.

A project for the erection at Lucknow of central workshops for the repair of rolling stock, and an indent for the machinery required have been submitted by the Company, but the proposal involves a large expenditure and requires discussion.

The general design by Mr. J. G. Cooke, the Locomotive Superintendent is well considered.

687. The lines of Telegraph on these Railways are for the most part to be erected by the Government, two of the wires being reserved to the Company for their exclusive use.

The connections between these through wires and the railway offices, the instruments working at the stations and the signalling establishment are to be managed entirely by the Company.

The latter is to pay for its share of the telegraph posts, for the cost of the two wires and for its share of the maintenance.

688. The construction of these railways has been undertaken by the officers of the Company on the departmental system, in preference to letting out the work in large contracts.

The Engineers have been specially selected for this purpose, from the staff of other Indian Railways, now undergoing completion and are for the most part men of tried experience.

The railway from Alighur to Morádabád is to take precedence of the other sections, and every effort is being made to push on the works vigorously.

Next in importance comes the main line between Fyzabad and Lucknow, and the junction at Cawnpore.

The remaining sections in Rohilkund follow, and the line between Benares and Fyzabad comes last.

This order will be observed, so far as the nature and extent of the works on the several sections may admit. Three years more is the period reckoned for completion of the whole, that being the time necessary for the construction of the large bridges.

689. The entire expenditure of capital on these railways, from the commencement up to the 31st March 1870, may be thus exhibited:—

	English. Rs.	Indian. Rs.	Total Rs.
Preliminary Surveys, ..	..	6,59,263	6,59,263
CONSTRUCTION.			
Engineering, ..	88,148	22,20,194	23,08,342
Locomotive, ..	29,789	1,02,389	1,32,178
Permanent Way, ..	37,60,753	3,62,950	41,23,703
Telegraph, ..	6,642	1,897	8,539
Stores and Plant, ..	1,35,625	2,68,758	4,04,383
Rolling Stock, ..	6,60,603	4,34,082	10,94,685
Total, ..	46,81,560	40,49,533	87,31,093
ESTABLISHMENT.			
Direction, ..	66,461	3,77,675	4,44,136
Engineering, ..	5,390	10,48,802	10,54,192
Locomotive, ..	..	21,131	21,131
Total, ..	71,851	14,47,608	15,19,459
Grand Total, ..	47,53,411	54,97,141	1,02,50,552

690. The sums spent upon the several sections of railway under construction, during the same period may be shown thus:—

		Miles.	Expenditure.		
			English. Rs.	Indian. Rs.	Total Rs.
OUDH RAILWAY DIVISION.					
Benares to Nawábganj, A	185	31,93,584	6,65,470	38,59,054	
Lucknow to Byramghát, B	40	..	5,77,410	5,77,410	
Lucknow to Cawnpore, C	42	6,91,748	15,82,275	22,74,023	
Cawnpore Junction, D	3	..	90,901	90,901	
Total, ..	270	38,85,332	29,16,056	68,01,388	
ROHILKUND RAILWAY DIVISION.					
Lucknow to Sháhjehánpúr, E	101	..	26,098	26,098	
Sháhjehánpúr to Morádabád, F	116	..	3,36,353	3,36,353	
Chandausí to Alíghur, G	60	..	2,43,922	2,43,922	
Morádabád to Rámnagar, H	45	Not com- menced.			
Total, ..	322	..	6,06,373	6,06,373	

GENERAL ITEMS NOT DISTRIBUTED.	Miles.	Expenditure.		
		English Rs.	Indian Rs.	Total Rs.
Preliminary Surveys,	6,59,263	6,59,263
Store and Plant,	1,35,625	2,68,758	4,04,383
Rolling Stock,	6,60,603	4,34,082	10,94,685
Establishment,	71,851	5,93,771	6,65,622
Lucknow office,	23,046	23,046
Rent realized <i>deduct</i> ,	4,208	4,208
Total,	8,68,079	19,74,712	28,42,791
Grand Total,	592	47,53,411	54,97,141	1,02,50,552

691. The details of the foregoing expenditure and the state of the Present state of construction. works on the several sections of Railway under construction at the close of the year may be set forth thus :—

OUDH RAILWAY DIVISION.

A.

(Benares by Fyzabad to Nawábganj Junction, 185 Miles.)

	English Rs.	Indian Rs.	Total Rs.
Earthwork, .. ..	...	25,961	25,961
Bridgework,	50,521	17,650	68,171
Permanent Way,	31,43,063	3,01,609	34,44,672
Stations and Buildings, .. ..	...	48,460	48,460
Stores and Plant, .. ..	...	71,778	71,778
Establishment, .. ..	...	2,00,012	2,00,012
Total,	31,93,584	6,65,470	38,59,054

The earthwork and brickmaking was commencing at the close of the year. Temporary bungalows were being provided for the Engineering staff, the latter had completed all the surveys, and alignment of the railway, cleared the ground and made the service road. Permanent way materials for about 70 miles with a number of wrought iron girders for bridges, had arrived at Fyzabad, and a few of the latter also at Benares.

There are several bridges of some size to be built over the Burna, Sye, Gúmtí, Tonse and Kulliání rivers on this section.

B.

Lucknow by Nawábganj Junction to Byramghát (40 Miles.)

	English Rs.	Indian Rs.	Total Rs.
Earthwork,	1,09,363	1,09,363
Bridgework,	2,16,424	2,16,424
Permanent Way,	66,587	66,587
Stations and Buildings,	15,962	15,962
Stores and Plant,	21,918	21,918
Establishment,	1,47,156	1,47,156
Total,	5,77,410	5,77,410

The earthwork was finished and the bridges and culverts were well advanced at the end of the year. Accommodation had been provided for the staff, the ballast had been collected, a small quantity of permanent way material had been received at Byramghát, and a few wooden sleepers had been delivered there, but no wrought iron girders for the bridges or culverts had yet been brought to site.

The bridge over the Gúmtí at Lucknow, consists of 6 spans of 56 feet, and 2 land spans of 15 feet and 19·5 feet in the abutments, is founded upon brick wells or cylinders, and is estimated to cost £ 32 per foot of opening. This provides a substructure for a double line of Railway, but girders for a single line only.

Between Lucknow and Nawábganj Junction, the substructure of the larger bridges has been made for a double line of Railway, as this section serves both for the main line to Fyzabad and for the branch to Byramghát.

C.

Lucknow up to the Ganges at Cawnpore (42 Miles.)

	English Rs.	Indian Rs.	Total Rs.
Earthwork, ..	...	1,62,748	1,62,748
Bridgework, ..	...	1,59,954	1,59,954
Permanent Way, ..	6,17,690	2,56,555	8,74,245
Stations and Buildings, ..	37,627	3,70,922	4,08,549
Telegraph, ..	6,642	1,897	8,539
Locomotive Workshops, ..	29,789	1,02,389	1,32,178
Stores and Plant, ..	...	2,23,530	2,23,530
Establishment, ...	...	3,04,280	3,04,280
Total, ..	6,91,748	15,82,275	22,74,023

This section has been finished and opened for public traffic, since 23rd April 1867, but its present condition needs further outlay to render the line safe for working.

Many of the culverts require repair, the temporary telegraph is in bad order, the light permanent way is maintained with difficulty and requires entire renewal. Including the whole expenditure upon the rolling stock up to the end of the year, a proportion of the general charges incurred, the difference in cost between the new and old permanent ways, and the railway share of the telegraph to be erected, this section when completed, will cost upwards of £10,000 per mile.

D.

Ganges Bridge and Cawnpore Junction (3 Miles.)

	English. Rs.	Indian. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Earthwork,	1,972	1,972
Bridgework,	84,929	84,929
Stations and Buildings,	4,000	4,000
Total,	99,901	99,901

The high embanked approach to the Ganges bridge along the sand bank on the Oudh side has been commenced.

The bridge over this river at Cawnpore, is to consist of 25 spans, each 100 feet clear opening, and of 2 land spans of 41 feet each in the abutments.

Brick wells or cylinders have been adopted for the foundations, a pair of wells each 10 feet diameter for each pier to be sunk at least 50 feet in sand below low water mark, and then filled in solid.

The piers are to be carried up to an height of 16 feet above the maximum flood level, to give sufficient headway for navigation.

Wrought iron lattice girders 110 feet in length have been designed to provide a carriage roadway below, between girders 9 feet wide and 8 feet high, and a railway above.

A contract for the manufacture and erection of the iron girders for this bridge, has been let in England for the sum of £52,500, excluding permanent woodwork and rails.

The estimated cost of this large bridge, may be taken at £45 per foot of opening.

The provision of waterway for this bridge has been under discussion during the year, but the want of sufficient information, and data on the subject precludes any satisfactory conclusion being formed. Well sinking for the foundations of this bridge, has commenced upon 18 piers out of 24, the work was in full progress, but no cylinders had reached the minimum depth prescribed at the close of the year. The abutment on the Cawnpore side has been founded in the clay bank. On the Oudh side, the river bank is being sloped off and pitched with brick with the intention of preventing the erosion of the river upon this side.

Brickmaking has made good progress, but the work generally has been hindered by the want of plant and especially of diving dresses.

ROHILKUND RAILWAY DIVISION.

E.

Lucknow to Sháhjehánpúr (101 Miles.)

	English. Rs.	Indian. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Earthwork,	989	989
Bridgework,	125	125
Accommodation,	24,984	24,984
Total,	26,098	26,098

Some accommodation has been built for the staff. The complete designs and estimates were received for this section, but sanction to commence work, was not given during the year.

F.

*Sháhjehánpúr by Bareilly and Chandausi-Junction to Morádabád
(118 Miles.)*

	English. Rs.	Indian. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Earthwork,	1,37,718	1,37,718
Bridgework,	12,953	12,953
Accommodation,	31,207	31,207
Stores and Plant,	14,683	14,683
Establishment,	1,39,792	1,39,792
Total,	3,36,353	3,36,353

Earthwork was commenced in September 1869, and 75 per cent. of the whole was done by the end of March 1870, at moderate cost. This work was undertaken to relieve the distress caused by the famine in Rohilkund, and through the exertions and good management of the Deputy Chief Engineer, Mr. Thomas Lovell and his Staff, the local labour was employed with a marked and beneficial effect and rapid progress was achieved.

Accommodation for the Staff was provided during the year and brickmaking was commenced.

The bridge over the Rámangá near Bareilly, is to consist of 36 spans of 56 feet clear openings, each cylindrical pier being founded upon a single brick well 12·5 feet diameter, and carried up 10 feet in diameter above low water mark, with wrought iron plate girders 132 feet in length, continuous over two openings, and placed immediately under the rails width of gauge apart, and may be roughly estimated to cost £23 per foot of opening.

There are several other large bridges of similar design to be built on this section over the Gurrah, Bygúl, Uril and Gungun Rivers, besides some viaducts of smaller span in crossing the valléy of the Rámangá.

The canals and branches projected over Rohilkund, will cross this line in numerous places, and if made for navigation will render high banks necessary, where the railway would otherwise have been in cutting or low bank and entail considerable extra expense.

G.

Chandausi Junction by Rájghát to Alighur (60 Miles.)

	English. Rs.	Indian. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Earthwork,	75,492	75,492
Bridgework,	12,619	12,619
Ganges Bridge,	33,973	33,973
Stations and Buildings,	23,459	23,459
Stores and Plant,	35,782	35,782
Establishment,	62,597	62,597
Total,	2,43,922	2,43,922

The earthwork was likewise commenced in September 1869, to afford relief to the poor people, and was nearly all executed by the end of the year, at a moderate price.

Accommodation was built for the Staff, the culverts were commenced, though the season proved unfavourable for brickmaking.

The bridge under construction over the Ganges at Rajghát, is to consist of 33 spans of 80 feet clear opening. Single cylindrical piers 12·5 feet in diameter, to carry the wrought iron lattice girders 92·5 feet long placed 7·75 feet apart under the rails. The abutment on the left bank at the end of the high embanked approach over the Ganges Khadir is to be protected by a retaining wall founded upon a line of brick wells, in the shape of a narrow head.

Well sinking of the latter was commenced towards the close of the year, and brickmaking was in progress.

The cost of this bridge may be estimated at £35 per foot of waterway.

Much expense will also be entailed on this section, by the high banks necessary for the projected navigable canal crossings, and by the viaducts required to cross the inland floods of the Ganges, which inundate the low country, situated on the left bank of this river.

About 3 miles below the Rájghát bridge at Nurora, a weir across the Ganges is proposed to head up and lead the water through a new canal, intended to irrigate the high country on the right bank of this river. A combination of the two structures, Canal Weir and Railway bridge, was entertained at first, but the position of the latter did not suit the former.

Revenue and Working Expenses of the Open Line. 692. The branch line Lucknow to Cawnpore, 42 miles, which was open for public traffic throughout the year, was worked with the following result :—

The traffic earnings amounted to	...	Rs.	2,19,845
The working expenses	... ..	"	1,62,209
The net profits	... ..	"	57,636
Number of first class passengers was	2,691½	earnings	Rs. 10,017
" second class "	7,915	"	10,200
" third class "	351,554½	"	1,25,362
Luggage, parcels, horses, &c., &c.,		"	18,927
The weight of goods carried was tons	22,928	"	53,128
Telegraph,	... ..	"	740
Sundries,	.. ..	"	1,470
		Total,	<u>2,19,845</u>

The traffic in third class passengers pays well, but the goods traffic continues at a low ebb, notwithstanding the reduction made in the rates of carriage for several items such as sugar, grain, piece-goods, seeds, iron, &c. The break of bulk which occurs at Cawnpore, between the stations of the Oudh and East Indian Railways with the passage of the Ganges and the expense and delay of transfer, enables the carts on the trunk road from Lucknow to Cawnpore to compete successfully with the Rail,

The working expenses were :—

Maintenance of road,	Rs.	26,085
Locomotive charges,	"	57,825
Carriages and wagons,	"	10,723
Traffic expenses,	"	42,859
General charges,	"	22,884
Special or miscellaneous,	"	1,833

Total, Rs. 1,62,209

Two mixed trains were run either way daily, throughout the year, though in the third quarter, ending 31st December 1869, they were seldom full.

The charge for maintenance is high owing to the bad condition of the permanent way, the locomotive expenses are moderate, but the traffic and general charges were high.

The proportion of dead weight to the paying weight carried has been excessive, and shows that the carriages and wagons, were not properly filled or ran empty one way. Improvement in this respect is necessary.

693. For the usual returns viz :—

Accident during 1869-70.	See Appendix A.
Staff employed	See Appendix B.
Lines open for traffic.	See Appendices Statistical Tables III. C.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

STATEMENT No. 1.
CROPS CULTIVATED IN
ACRES, ACTUAL OR AP-
PROXIMATE.

694. This return cannot be relied on; and comparison with other years would be likely only to mislead.

Crops.

695. It would show that—

1,331,396	acres produced	rice.
1,775,119	"	wheat.
4,594,990	"	other food grains.
140,074	"	oil seeds.
158,859	"	sugar.
25,808	"	cotton.
31,260	"	opium.
9,234	"	indigo.
11,631	"	fibres.
49,805	"	tobacco.
00	"	tea.
00	"	coffee.
1,687,799	"	vegetables.

696. The chief rice producing districts are the trans-Gogra ones of Gondah and Baraich (of which the returns may be questioned); Sultanpoor and Pertabgurrh on the extreme east; Barabunkee in the centre; and Kheree on the west. The extent of the crop depends almost entirely on the due supply of rain.

697. The great Oudh staples are wheat and other food grains. Oil seeds are produced most largely in the trans-Gogra districts, Gondah and Baraich, and in the Seetapoor division (Seetapoor, Kheree and Hurdui.) Sugar cane will thrive wherever there is the requisite amount of capital, and of cultivators of the right sort.

698. Cotton has never taken a firm hold and seems on the decline. European enterprize is wanted for the development of indigo. That of opium depends on the policy of the day. There is indefinite room for its extension. The great mass of villages present the necessary requisites of a fair soil, accessible manure, and water not too far from the surface. Tobacco thrives, and is often luxuriant. Good seed and the secret of its preparation alone seem wanting. Fibres are undeveloped. There must be some error in the return of vegetables, which vary from 549 acres in Baraich to 96,440 in Hurdui.

699. There is not one of the products on the list, with the exception of tea and coffee, that would not yield large results to skill and capital. With present appliances, the native cultivators are probably the best judges of what pays them best.

700. This return also is but approximate, it would show:—

STATEMENT No. 2.	Cows and Bullocks,	...	...	3,065,449
Stock.	Horses, ... ..	...	...	13,424
	Ponies, ... ..	...	...	68,237
	Donkeys, ... ..	...	...	46,291
	Sheep and Goats,	...	...	804,492
	Pigs, ... ..	...	...	301,071
	Carts, ... ..	...	...	41,752
	Ploughs, ... ..	...	...	919,289
	Boats ... ..	...	...	2,050

701. The breed of buffaloes is fine; with few exceptions, that of cattle most inferior. Of horse breeding there is practically none. The Indian pony need not be described. It is possible that mules might be found to succeed where horses and donkeys have alike failed.

702. The sheep of Hurdui and Pertabgurrh, are good. The increasing wants of the army and of the European community point to measures for their encouragement. There are not apparently three sheep and goats to one scavenger pig.

703. The increasing export of grain may be expected to develop largely the number of carts. The number is quite inadequate to the wants of the province, and is systematically concealed.

704. Figures must be reliable before deductions can be drawn as to ploughs. The numbers for 1869 are given as 39,510, less than in 1868.

705. It is impossible that Oonao, washed by the Ganges and bordered by the Sye, can have no boats. In Baraich 500 have now been counted. In 1868 there had been recorded only 63.

706. Undoubted Rinderpest appeared during the year and carried off large numbers of cattle. The subject is under the special consideration of the Cattle Plague Commission.

707. Bulls and rams for breeding purposes have from time to time been introduced, but with only very partial success. Government stallions have proved an unmitigated failure.

STATEMENT No. 3.
RATES OF RENT AND
PRODUCE.
Rent.

708. The return submitted for 1869 is, at best, approximate. In some particulars it is clearly wrong. The general average is given as follows. For land suited for the growth of—

			Average rent per acre.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Rice,	..	...	4	12	10
Wheat,	..	...	7	4	11
Inferior grains.	..	...	4	0	3
Indigo,	..	...	7	0	1
Cotton,	..	..	5	7	6
Opium,	..	..	12	8	4
Oil seeds,	..	..	3	12	4
Fibres,	..	..	3	15	8
Sugar cane,	..	..	9	2	6
Tobacco,	..	..	11	7	2

709. In many, especially in the western districts rent in kind prevails. Ordinarily this rent is half produce. Favored cultivators pay from two-fifths to one-third.

Compare Buckle's History of Civilisation, Volume I, page 68.
"In England and Scotland, the rent paid by the cultivator for the use of land is estimated in round numbers, taking one farm with another, at a fourth the gross produce. In France the average proportion is about a third, while in the United States of North America it is well-known to be much less and, indeed, in some parts, to be merely nominal."

710. This, and a sparse population, 273 to the square mile, will account for the low rates in Kheree.

711. In Barabunkee the high rates correspond with a population of 649 to the square mile, and with an average of but 2.7 acres of cultivation to each adult male engaged on agriculture.

712. The Seetapoor figures must be incorrect. The population is only 416 to the square mile. To each adult agricultural male there is an average of 5·2 acres of cultivation. The district is singularly free from rent suits; and payment in kind prevails. And yet the returns would show not merely that the rents are on the whole higher than in other districts, but that in one year the rent per acre has—

	Rs.	A.	P.	to	Rs.	A.	P.
for rice land, risen from,	4	1	10		8	10	6
" wheat " "	5	12	0		8	6	4
" inferior grains,, " "	2	4	0		7	6	6

713. The anomaly may be probably traced to a calculation which in a year of abnormal prices has fixed the rent at the exceptionally high *value* of the landlord's share of produce. The figures for 1868 must be much nearer the mark.

714. Were the accuracy of the returns to be relied on, an interesting comparison might be made between the relative density of population, and the average rates of rent in the different districts.

715. Taking wheat as the staple, (and the returns of 1868 for Seetapoor,) the figures on present data stand thus:—

Density of population to a square mile.	Rent of wheat land per acre.
1. Lucknow, ... 696,	8 2 0
2. Barabunkee, ... 649,	10 5 4
3. Fyzabad, ... 616,	7 4 3
4. Sultanpoor, ... 593,	8 0 0
5. Roy Bareilly, 579,	8 0 0
6. Pertabgurh, ... 543,	7 0 0
7. Oonao, ... 537,	8 4 0
8. Gondah, ... 441,	5 0 0
9. Seetapoor, ... 417,	8 8 4
10. Hurdui, ... 406,	6 11 9
11. Baraich, ... 286,	6 6 6
12. Kheree, ... 243,	3 14 8

716. Barabunkee really heads the list in both density of population, and in rent, for the Lucknow figures include the native population of the city. In Lucknow, Hurdui, Fyzabad, Gondah, and Roy Bareilly, the same figures are returned for 1869 as for 1868. Fyzabad and Pertabgurh excepted, the rents of all the first seven districts on the list of population are above Rs. 8 per acre. The rates of Fyzabad are probably, much the same as those of Sultanpoor. The rent in Pertabgurh was in 1868 given at Rs. 5-12; in 1869 at Rs. 7. The real rate is probably Rs. 8.

717. The rents of the last five districts on the list are perceptibly lower. So is the fall in population, from 537, the lowest of those above, to 441, the highest of those below a population of 500 to the square mile. The Kheree rent should probably be Rs. 5-14-8, instead of only Rs. 3-14-8, for in 1868 it was returned as Rs. 5-12-0.

718. There can be little doubt that rents are steadily on the rise.

719. As shown by Mr. Williams, in the Census Report, the average of cultivated land to each adult male engaged on agriculture is in—

Berar,	10·4 acres.
Central Provinces,	10·0 ”
In the North-Western Provinces, it is,	4·04 ”
In Oudh, it is only,	3·07 ”

To density of population is added an ineradicable attachment to the soil. Existence, and not comfort, is the point up to which pressure will be borne. The value of produce has been enormously enhanced. Facility and security of communication have opened to the Oudh producer markets outside the province, which were once virtually closed. Distress elsewhere has forced up the prices in these markets, and has secured a ready sale. Enhanced rents follow directly on enhanced jamas. The encroachments of competition on the lingering remains of custom have been avowedly encouraged. It would be surprising if rents did not rise.

720. The actual working of the Oudh Rent Act, during the first year of its existence, will therefore be viewed with interest. During the year ending with the 30th September 1869, no less than 29,984 cases were instituted under the Rent Act, and of these all but 1,365 were disposed of. The conclusion of the Financial Commissioner, Major General Barrow, was this :

“ That the primary object of landholders has been that of bringing the tenant to terms rather than that of ousting him from his land, is shown by the fact that of 25,744 notices of ejection served, only 4,181 resulted in evictions.

“ Thus far it will be seen that in a province where occupancy rights are not encouraged by law, the sense of the landed proprietor is in favour of retaining upon the soil those cultivators who have any sort of claim to consideration.”

Tested by the results of the first year, Act XIX of 1868, gives promise of working well.

721. As a means of relieving the pressure upon land, and of checking the disinclination of the people to better themselves elsewhere, the employment given by public works can scarcely be over rated.

To quote the Census Report, “ one of the first consequences of the annexation of an Indian province, by our Government is the creation of a class of day labourers, and the numbers of the class go on increasing. In Oudh immense

“sums have been spent on Public Works in the last ten years. A railway 42 miles long has been constructed. kutcheries and public buildings, jails, and a lunatic asylum, schools, dispensaries, and post offices, tahsils, thanáhs, and Government distilleries, have been erected in every district of the Province. Large sums have been spent on barracks and fortifications. Imperial roads have been laid down, connecting the principal civil stations with each other, and bridges have been built on them, and avenues of trees planted. Thus employment has been given to a large class of day labourers who are annually increasing, and are of course recruited from among the agricultural population.”

722. The most populous districts, Lucknow, Barabunkee, and Fyzabad, are cut by railways now in progress. So also is Hurdul, which suffered most from the scarcity of 1869.

The Cis-Gogra districts will one and all be benefited by the Ouddh system of canals.

723. Operations on so large a scale must have an effect on the agricultural population, from which the labour is chiefly drawn.

Their extension is opportune, as coming at a time when extraneous causes pressed hardly on the agricultural poor.

They should at least afford some temporary relief towards alleviating the worst form of competition, competition for land between paupers.

724. It may be feared however that this alleviation may not prove permanent.

This very competition may be ultimately enhanced by the operations which should tend to check it. It is remarked by Mr. C. A. Elliott, in his report on the settlement of the Hosungabad district :—“The high wages given by the Railway have recently enabled many laborers to accumulate enough capital to become cultivators, and thus a competition for land has set in of late with a severity unknown before.”

Para. 63.

725. The fact would seem to be that the tendency to increase, on the part of an already dense population, in a hot country where food is cheap, must be so great as to counteract all temporary checks to a fall in wages and to competition for land. What the increase is, we have as yet no means of knowing. It may be feared that its tendency to increase is as least as great as the tendency of wages to rise.

726. This return is more interesting than accurate. The Acre, and the lb avoirdupois are, in India, unknown quantities. The standard bigah, and the standard sir, and maund may be authoritatively determined. But it is on fields measured by local bigahs that the crops are grown; and by local weights that the yield is estimated or weighed. Each district has its own weights and its own measures. In March 1870, indeed, the mover of the Weights and Measures Bill remarked :—

“ At the present time, India was in the somewhat singular position of having no weights or measures recognized by law. The results of the enquiries that were made after the general subject was taken up in 1863, was to bring out, in a very unmistakable manner, the fact that there were no such things as recognized weights and measures in any part of India.”

727. Such being the case, it is no easy task to reduce the estimated yield into English lbs, and to calculate the average of each English acre. Such as they are, the results may be expressed as follows :—

The general average yield, in lbs avoirdupois per acre, was :—

	lbs.
Rice,	649½
Wheat,	878½
Inferior Grains,	644
Opium,	20¼
Sugar,	816½

728. Rice is made to yield 400lbs in Gondah, and 800 in the neighbouring district of Baraich. It rises to 1,200lbs in Sultanpoor, and, in its neighbour Pertabgurh, it falls to 442.

729. Wheat ranges from 400lbs in Gondah, to 1,520lbs in Roy Bareilly. In Baraich it is 1,017. The range of inferior grains is from 207 in Sectapoor, to 960 in Roy Bareilly. Opium is made to vary from 8lbs in Hurdui to 54 in Sultanpoor. Sugar is returned at 245lbs in Hurdui; 320lbs in Gondah; at 1,316lbs in Baraich, and at 1,640lbs in Kheree.

Yet Gondah marches on Baraich, and Kheree on Hurdui.

730. To extract reliable data from returns so conflicting may seem time thrown away. With regard to wheat however, the following attempt is made. It would be a step gained if even an approximate comparison could be established between the out-turn in England and in Oudh; and, doubtful as the returns are, this can partially perhaps be done.

Comparison with yield in Great Britain.

731. In England the yield of wheat "in some seasons has been under 20, while in others it is upwards of 30 bushels the acre, the soil and culture being in every respect the same. The average produce in Great Britain has been estimated at three, three and a half, and four quarters; and one of the largest crops ever heard of at ten quarters, and the least at one quarter and a half."

732. "The following" says, M'Culloch (Geographical Dictionary, Art. Belgium) "is the average produce of the principal crops per acre in the Waes country, the most fertile and highly cultivated part of Flanders:— wheat 20½ bushels; rye 25½ bushels; oats 41 bushels; clover 13 tons; potatoes 10 tons; flax 483lbs of yarn and 6½ bushels of seed." With regard to this, Mr. Johnston remarks that less than three quarters of wheat to the acre, "is certainly not what in England we should make any boast about. Five quarters is no uncommon crop on our very good farms, and some projectors, who have great confidence in science, talk of seven quarters as a rate of produce by no means unattainable."

733. In England the yield is estimated by bushels. Here we must estimate by lbs. Even in this there is an element of some uncertainty. The standard bushel contains 80lbs of distilled water. Of wheat the weight must vary much. Loudon, on the authority of Professor Thaur, gives the bushel as 60 or 61 lbs.

	lbs.
"Practical Hygiene" para. 179,	Dr. Parkes, as=60 for good wheat.
	=58 for light.
	=50 for inferior.

In the Belgian army he says that the *minimum* weight is 77 kilogrammes, the hectolitre. This would give 60.98lbs or nearly 61lbs to the bushel. According to the Engineer's Pocket Book

A bushel of wheat,	=60 lbs.
„ barley,	=50 „
„ oats,	=40 „

734. In his report on the famine in the North-Western Provinces, Colonel Baird Smith estimated that the five millions of maunds of food grains, supplied by very nearly half a million of acres watered in 1860-61 by the Western Jumna Canal, were equal to about 6½ millions of bushels.

At 82.280 lbs to the maund, his estimate thus reached the high figure of about 64lbs to the bushel.

735. With the proviso that in highly cultivated lands, and therefore in good yields, it is somewhat more, and in inferior lands and bad yields considerably less, the bushel may be taken as=60lbs.

736. It would on this basis appear that in Great Britain the lowest crop "heard of" was estimated at one quarter and a half, or at 12 bushels, *i. e.*, at 720 lbs. The highest at ten quarters, *i. e.*, 80 bushels, or 4,100 lbs. The general average, at three, three and a half, and four quarters, would be 24, 28, and 32 bushels, or 1440, 1680, and 1920 lbs. respectively. The five quarters which represent the British farmer's hopes would be 40 bushels, or 2,400 lbs. The mean would be 26 bushels, or 1560 lbs.

737. Lord Dufferin gives the average acreage under wheat in 1866

Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland p. p., 358,359.	as in England	.. ..	3,275,293 acres
	Ireland	.. ..	300,474 "
	The produce as in England		2,325,458 tons of wheat
	Ireland	.. ..	197,561 " "

This, at 60 lbs. to the bushel, would give the average produce per acre at

	in England	26.5 bushels=1,590lbs.
	Ireland	24.5 " =1,470 "

738. To compare these results with the data furnished by the returns from Oudh, it would appear that the average yield, as given, is only 878½ lbs. or 14.64 bushels; more than 9 bushels less than the lowest heard of in Great Britain, and not half a good average crop.

739. It will, however, be seen that whilst the average return is placed in

Gondah, at	6.66 bushels
Pertabgurh,	10.41 "
And in six other district at less than 840 lbs.	} 14. "

it is much higher in four districts, of which there is reason to believe that the returns are more reliable.

	lbs.	bushels.
In Baraich the yield is put at	1,017=16.9
Oonao	1,086=18.1
Barabunkee	1,184=19.7
Roy Bareilly	1,520=25.2

On these four the average is 1,202 lbs. or 20 bushels to the acre.

740. Until the yield of irrigated is distinguished from that of un-irrigated land, no results will be more than approximate. It may however be said that in the best wheat districts, the general average is 20 bushels; in others, it is recorded as about 10.

741. That these results are approximately correct is confirmed by the following memoranda.

742. In 1865* Lieutenant Forbes calculated the average yield of wheat under ordinary cultivation in the Saháranpúr and Mozuffurnagar districts at eight maunds to the standard bigáh. Calculating the bigáh at $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre or 3,025 square yards, and the maund at 82·240 lbs., this would give 657·9 lbs. of wheat per bigáh, and 1052·6 lbs. or 17·5 bushels per acre.

743. In "Modern India and its Government," page 335, Mr. G. Campbell gives the following as showing the average produce per acre in pounds avordupois of two districts in the North Western Provinces.

		Wheat.	
		Irrigated land.	Unirrigated land
Saháranpúr	...	1,634	1,080
Agra	...	1,234	...

This would give 27·5 and 20·5 bushels, or an average of 23·9 bushels per acre on the irrigated, and the suspiciously high average of 18 bushels per acre on the unirrigated land.

744. In assessing the Fyzabad district Mr. P. Carnegy "obtained a very elaborate statement of average produce returns through the Ta'lukdárs and Tahsildárs, in which the yield from the natural and conventional soils, as well as from lands irrigated from tanks and from wells was shown."

745. For wheat, this return gave for the standard bigáh, the following results :—

		<i>Md.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>C.</i>
(1)	Land near the village,	...	7	35 0
(2)	„ intermediate,	...	5	12 0
(3)	„ outlying,	...	2	21 0
Average of the three,		...	5	9 0

Calculated on the acre, and reduced to lbs., this estimate would give

(1)	1036·72 lbs. or 17·27 bushels.
(2)	697·73 „ 11·62 „
(3)	332·86 „ 4·21 „

Average 689·86 lbs. or 11·49 bushels.

746. As Mr. Carnegy afterwards says that "I generally find that the ta'lukdárs assess 80 Rupees where I put 100," this estimate may be fairly raised 20 per cent; and we should then have an average of

(1)	1244·0 lbs. or 20·7 bushels.
(2)	837·27 „ 13·9 „
(3)	399·63 „ 6·6 „

Average 826·9 lbs. or 13·7 bushels.

Revised Settlement of the Oonao district, paragraph 9.

747. In Oonao Mr. Maconochie estimated the out-turn as follows:—

<i>Land.</i>	<i>Irrigated.</i>	<i>Unirrigated.</i>
1st class	21 bushels = 1260 lbs....	11 bushels or 660 lbs.
2nd „	16 „ = 960 „... 9 „	540 „
3rd „	9 „ = 540 „... 7 „	420 „

The average on irrigated land of all kinds would thus be $15\frac{1}{2}$ bushels or 920 lbs.; unirrigated 9 bushels or 540 lbs.; on the whole, $12\frac{1}{2}$ bushels or 730 lbs. The basis of the calculation is not given.

748. The experiments conducted in 1868, with the primary object of testing the results of irrigation, unfortunately failed. The only results recorded as “reliable” show that on three plots, each $\frac{1}{4}$ of a standard bigah, or $\frac{3}{16}$ of an acre in extent, the average yield was,

In the Lucknow tahsil,	..	490 lbs.
In the Rámsanai do.	..	418 „
The average being	..	454 „

This would give a yield of 2905·6 lbs. or of no less than 48·41 bushels per acre.

749. On the other hand, the average on three similar plots in the Kúrsi tahsil was given at

Malihabád,	..	..	..	..	207 lbs.
Rámnagar,	..	..	..	..	110 „
					153 „
Average,					.. 156·6 „

This would give per acre an average of only 1002 lbs or 16·7 bushels to the acre.

750. It may perhaps be concluded that under high cultivation 5 quarters per acre can be obtained; that 20 bushels is, as in Belgium, an average yield in several districts. In a great number, however, the yield all round is returned at not more than 10, whilst on the worst lands it is as low as 6.

751. In highly cultivated districts it is comparatively rare to sow wheat on any but on irrigated land. Where cultivation is less advanced, October rains will tempt improvident cultivators to sow grains which they are without means of irrigating, and which in nine cases out of ten do perhaps not yield more than 6 bushels to the acre. It must not be forgotten, in a comparison with other countries, that in India the soil and seasons admit of a *second* though inferior crop.

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

752. Prices were more equal than the returns would make them.

STATEMENT No. 1.
PRODUCE.
Prices of produce.

It is impossible that wheat which cost Rs. 3-14-5 per maund in Lucknow, should have been purchasable for R. 1-13-0 in the neighbouring district, Barabunkee.

Provincial average. 753. The Provincial average is given as follows :—

The number of sírs (calculated at 2 lbs. to the sír) which could be bought for 1 Re. is added,

	Per maund of 80 lbs.						Sírs per Rupee.			
	1868.			1869.			1868.		1869.	
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Srs.	Cks.	Srs.	Cks.
Wheat, 1st quality	1	9	7	2	15	7	23	1	13	7
Ditto, 2nd do., ..	1	8	4	2	13	6½	26	4	14	1
Gram, 1st quality,	1	2	10	2	10	1,	34	0	15	3
Ditto 2nd do., ..	1	2	0	2	8	5½	35	9	15	13
Rice, 1st quality, ..	3	11	1	5	0	2	10	13	7	15
Ditto 2nd do., ..	2	5	3	3	7	3¾	17	2	11	9
Sugar refined, ..	12	9	9	12	14	7¾	3	2	3	1
" Gúr,	3	9	0	4	1	1½	11	3	9	15
Salt,	7	12	8	8	2	6	5	2	4	14
Ghee,	23	15	10	22	7	5½	1	10½	1	12¼
Cotton,	20	4	8	22	1	5¾	1	15½	1	13
Linseed,	2	6	10	3	14	5	16	7	10	4
Jute,	3	0	0	3	2	6¼	13	5	12	10

Famine prices.

754. These were famine prices :—

In the famine year of 1837-38, the following is given by Colonel Baird Smith, as the price of wheat :—

Wheat,	Allahabad,	17½ sírs for the rupee.
	Cawnpore,	13½ " "
	Alighur,	18 " "
	Futtehgurh,	11¾ " "
	Agra,	11½, 13¼ " "
	Muttra,	13 " "
	Kurnal,	12, 14 " "

"The average price in the worst localities may safely be taken at 12½ seers per rupee." The average price for the whole year 1869 in Oudh was 13 seers 7 chittaks for the best, 14 seers 1 chittak for inferior wheat.

Gram.

755. In 1770 in Bengal, the price of gram in August was 15½ sírs per rupee.

In 1838 at Agra, it was 13 sírs per rupee.

In 1869 in Oudh, the average was 15½ sírs per rupee.

In many places it was for months, at 10 sírs per rupee.

Rice. 756. In 1838 rice could be obtained at Agra, of the best quality, at 11 sírs per rupee; and of the 2nd quality at 12 sírs per rupee.

In 1869 in Oudh, the average price was for the best quality 7 sírs 15 chittaks per rupee; for the 2nd quality 11 sírs 9 chittaks per rupee.

757. As will be seen elsewhere, however, the real famine test for the poorer classes is the price, not of wheat, rice, and gram, but of maize, millets, pulses, and inferior grains, and it is to be regretted that provision for these, the real *necessaries* of life, has not been made in the returns.

The real test of famine should be sought in price of inferior grains.

758. It has been remarked that one sure effect of famine is to reduce the price of the superior and inferior grains to almost the same level.

759. Thus, as shown by Colonel Baird Smith, in Bengal, the prices in the year of famine 1770, showed the following extraordinary contrast with the prices of the year of plenty, 1714.

Tendency of superior and inferior grains to a level during years of scarcity.

	1714.	1770.
Rice, best sort,	80	3
Coarse,	120	3½
Inferior grains,	120	4½
Gram,	130	15½
Dál, (pulse),	80	4
Wheat,	90	4½

760. At Agra, a similar result is shown in the following list of prices for 1838, a year of famine, as contrasted with those of a year of plenty, 1815.

	1815.	1838.
Wheat	41	13
Barley,,	62	16
Bájra,	53	18
Gram,	47	13
Rice, 1st sort,	20	9
Do. 2nd do.,	23	11
Dál,	36	11

The same tendency to descend to a common level may be shown of other years.

761. In Oudh, in 1869, this tendency was observable in many grains besides those given in the returns.

In Oudh this was in 1869, true of some of the inferior grains.

762. Bájra, or spiked millet, which in January 1868 stood at 34 sírs 13 chittaks, stood in January 1869 at 16 sírs 6 chittaks. Its highest price was in September 1868, 20 sírs and 4 chittaks for the rupee. In September 1869 it stood at 9 sírs and 8 chittaks.
- Bájra. *Penicillaria spicata.*
763. The average price of dál rose in the same way; 13 sírs only could be bought in 1869, against 27 sírs in 1868.
- Dál.
764. Of Úrd, one of the Indian beans, 25 sírs 12 chittaks could be bought for a rupee on the 1st January 1868, but only 17 sírs 13 chittaks on the 1st January 1869.
- Úrd. *Phaseolus radiatus.*
- But not of all. Exceptions.
765. Other grains however escaped this famine law. Másúr, or the lentil, could be got at 20 sírs for the rupee in January 1869. Joár or the small millet averaged $21\frac{1}{4}$ sírs; and Indian corn $22\frac{1}{2}$ sírs throughout the year. And the arhar, or dál, varied only from 29 sírs in January 1868, to nearly 21 in January 1869.
- Másúr. *Eryum lens.*
 Joár. *Sorghum panicum* or *vulgare.*
 Indian corn. *Zea Mays.*
 Arhar-dal. *Cajanus Indicus.*

766. That these grains did *not* reach the famine level saved Oudh from a scarcity too heavy to be borne. As will be shown elsewhere, the harvest was not a bad one, and the famine prices of the costlier kinds of grains were due, less to indigenous unproductiveness, than to continuous exports beyond the Province.

STATEMENT No. 2.—
LABOR.

Wages.

767. It could have been wished that more details had been given on so important a subject as wages.

768. The ordinary rate for skilled labor appears to be 4 annas, or 6*d.* a day; of unskilled, when paid in money, 2 annas, or 3*d.* a day. In many districts it is even less.
- Since 1866, the pay on the Railway has been:—
 Coolies, men 2 annas a day, women 1 anna 6 pie to 1 anna 9 pie, children 1 anna to 1 anna 6 pie.
 'Bildars', diggers, get 6 pie extra.
 In 1869, the D. P. W. raised their rates to 4 annas 6 pie for skilled, and to 2 annas 3 pie for unskilled men's labor.
769. The weekly wages of the ordinary day laborer is thus 1*s.* 9*d.* That life can be supported on so small a sum shows alike the fertility of the country, the temptation to the population to increase, and the cruel inequalities in the distribution of wealth.

770. During the last few years there has been a decided rise in the wages of domestic servants, and the nominal rate of wages generally is undoubtedly also on the increase.

There does not, however, appear to have been any rise corresponding with the enormously enhanced prices of the necessaries of life.

771. It follows that, though the cost of wages to the employer has been no less, and may have been much more, the actual wage of the employed has been subjected to a decided fall.

772. It has been shown that one rupee, or in other words, eight days' labor would purchase in

	1868.	1869.
Of gram,	62·52lbs.	30·90lbs.
„ wheat,	45·32 „	26·44 „
„ rice,	34·18 „	22·18 „

To speak roughly, 3 annas in 1869 would fail to purchase what in 1868 could have been bought for 2. Fourpence in 1868 would buy what sixpence would not buy in 1869.

773. It must not however be concluded that the amount of misery, which this state of things might seem to represent, was at all equal to that which in England, would be caused by a fall in weekly wages from 12s to 8s; or, what would come to nearly the same thing, by a rise from 8d to 1s in the price of the quarter loaf.

774. Had the Oudh laborer been compelled to subsist on wheat and rice, the parallel, as regards food, would have been exact enough.

As a fact, however, he rarely does eat wheat, and gives up rice, when it is dear, as a luxury beyond his reach. It is only as the more expensive crops are being harvested, or when paid in kind as wages, that they fall to his lot. His real support are the millets, maize, and pulses; and, whilst wages are so invariably low as to mark the bare subsistence point, they should be tested by the prices of these inferior grains. Of these, there is usually in the kharif or autumn, and in the "hewant;" commonly called "the poor man's crop," a plentiful supply.

775. As shown in the section on jails, the hardest time is from April to September. The heavier grains just harvested become more and more costly; - the supply of lighter grains is gradually consumed; and from April to June work is scarce. From the middle of September things begin to mend.* "Kákún," and † "sáwan," both species of millet, and ‡ "mándwa," or "rági," come in; § "kodon," and the coarser kinds of rice follow; and maize or Indian corn, || "bájra," and ¶ "joár," (the spiked and small millets,) are already in the market; whilst ** "úrd," and †† "múng," of the legumes, are not long behind.

776. It is impossible to say, exactly, what the comparative rate of wages really was, until the prices of these grains are accurately given. It may be safely said that the laborer in 1869 was much worse off than he had been even in 1868.

777. As already stated, it may be feared that not even the direct tendency of public works to raise the nominal rate of wages will counteract the resistless pressure of increasing numbers, and that, as far as can be at present seen, the laborer's position is not likely to be soon, or permanently altered. The year 1869 was exceptional; but the general conditions are constant.

* Panicum Italicum.
 † Dor frumentaceum.
 ‡ Eleusine coracana.
 § Paspalum scrobiculatum.
 || Penicillaria spicata.
 ¶ Sorghum vulgare.
 ** Phaseolus radiatus.
 †† Do. Mungo.

778. As a fact however, wages are not generally paid in cash, but are usually paid, wholly or in part, in grain. Where this has been the case, the cost of labor has enormously increased, without corresponding benefit to the laborer himself.

779. In many places the daily wage is $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas, ($2\frac{1}{4}$ pence,) Wages generally paid together with an allowance of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of wholly or in part in parched grain; but, in 1869, employers as a rule kind. reduced this allowance to 1lb. of inferior grain. Ploughmen and others are often paid entirely in kind, and as Settlement reports fall in, many interesting details may be anticipated.

780. As an illustration of the effects of scarcity on this kind of labor, the remarks of a shrewd observer, Mr. Thomson, Inspector of Schools, will prove of interest. "The past year has been rather a "difficult one for village schools. The prices of agricultural produce "have been high, and as Oudh has been selling, the province has been "becoming richer. Farmers that never yoked a bullock worth more than "Rs. 40 before, are this year breaking in bullocks that have cost Rs. 60 "or 70. It might be supposed that this increased wealth would be "favorable to school attendance, and so ultimately it will. But in the "first instance it has been the reverse. The usual wages of a plough- "man are 3 maunds of grain at the rabi and the same at the kharif, "and half a bigah of land with seed, &c. This is given by way of a "retaining fee, and the man who has received it cannot leave the village "whether the farmer be actually employing him or not. When actually "employed he receives two sírs of grain daily. Thus the whole is paid "in kind. When its value was from Rs. 25 to 30 per annum, the farmer "had no objection to paying, but when it came to be worth Rs. 60 or "70 he endeavored to screw his servants down. Then the maháján "stepped forward and offered the ploughman enough money to set up "for himself, on condition of being repaid in grain at harvest time. "The farmer having in this way lost part of his men, had to keep his "own boys at home to assist him. The ploughmen who had sent their "sons to schools were the most likely to set up as farmers and of course "required all their family to help them at starting. Thus we lost on "both sides. But the loss can be only temporary. The wealthiest "villages have always the best schools, and increase of wealth will, in a "year or two produce an increase of school boys."

781. In some districts the cost of labor is reduced by the small tenant farmers co-operating together, and, where water is near the surface, irrigating each other's fields in turn. Gangs can be seen laboring day and night, doing the work performed by oxen in wealthier and less populous districts.

782. As illustrating the position of this large class, who are at once laborers and small cultivating capitalists, and as bearing on some grave problems in connexion with the distribution of wealth, the following remarks may be appropriately quoted.

They are taken from a circular issued by the Chief Commissioner, with reference to correspondence regarding the indebtedness of cultivators in Oudh.

“Except in the shape of masonry wells, little capital is permanently invested in the soil, and for its cultivation from harvest to harvest it is almost entirely dependent on the industry and resources of the occupants of fields and their families. Unlike the metayers of Europe, they provide their own farming stock, bullocks, ploughs, tools, gear, and manure. Too poor for the most part either to lay by seed for the better sorts of produce, or to maintain themselves on the poorer grains from harvest to harvest, they are very generally, though in varying degrees, dependent on extraneous aid. This is afforded to them in rare instances by the proprietors of land, but far more frequently by petty money lenders on terms of usury proportioned to the borrower's need, and the precarious security of his anticipated crop. These money lenders comprise not only professional village bankers and *baníás*, but also many speculative and thriving members of the agricultural classes. The industry, abstinence and skill, in other countries marking the character of individuals, in this appear to be hereditary in particular tribes, and the *kúrmís*, *káchhís*, and *moraos*, devoted by family custom to the laborious culture of the finer crops, such as sugar cane, vegetables, poppy and tobacco, are said to be far more free from debt than other castes.”

“The needy husbandman has to borrow at seed time when grain is dearest, and his purposes require the best samples. He has to repay at harvest time when grain is commonly cheapest. The rate of usury is shown to vary in different parts of the country, but for seed borrowed the average rate is half as much again. This is generally entered in the books at the price ruling at seed time, and must be repaid at harvest in the amount of grain then purchaseable for the same sum. This may in a cheap season be double, or, exceptionally even treble as much as the original loan. But punctual repayment is in some parts encouraged by a deduction of one-tenth of the interest, (*daswans*), in others, under the name of *gisah* or *kasr*, an extra charge of from two and a half to six *sírs* per rupee of recorded debt, according to the fineness or coarseness of the grain borrowed, is levied, sometimes additionally, sometimes in default of payment of the consolidated loan. There are other local modes of account, as *ogdhi* under which a loan of ten rupees is entered in the books eleven rupees, and repayment exacted in instalments of one rupee per mensem; *úp*, under which a loan of eight *pansírís* (= one maund) is written down ten, payable in money together with twenty five per cent interest, or in default to be increased by five *sírs* for each rupee unpaid; *sahogat*, under which the money lender recoups himself by taking over the crop at two annas in the rupee below the price current until his debt is satisfied. Occasionally loans of inferior grain are repaid in the same weight of superior.

“There is no sufficient evidence to show that the numbers of the indebted cultivators are increasing, although they undoubtedly con-

“stitute the majority. At the present time, as rents are to a great extent paid in money, the high prices of produce, joined with the excellent kharif crop and large breadth of rabi sown, are favourable to them.”

“Advances of grain for food and maintenance are generally repayable at a lower rate than those for seed, but, in the Roy Bareilly district, the rate is said, in the months preceding the kharif harvest, when the inferior grains eaten by the peasantry have been consumed, to be as high as fifty per cent.”

“Cash loans, apparently made with more discrimination, generally bear interest at two per cent per mensem, though this rate is doubtless exceeded in some instances.”

“Grain accounts are written upon loose slips of paper, and are usually settled at the harvest following the loan. Any balance due by the debtor is incorporated with his next advance, and a bond or acknowledgment is then frequently taken from him. Bad debts are numerous in spite of the custom of the country making the son responsible for the debts of the father, but, compared with the multiplicity of the transactions, the number of suits brought before the courts is not excessive.”

783. Cart hire seems to have risen. It was on the average in :—

	1868.			1869.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
2 bullocks per diem, ...	0	8	0	0	9	3½
4 bullocks, ...	1	1	7	1	3	2¾

784. Camels are rarely used, and are obtained with difficulty. They usually are charged at Rs. 9 per month.

785. Donkeys are said to be hired by the score at Rs. 2-7-5. In 1868, at Rs. 2-8-8.

786. The hire of a boat is made to range from 8 annas in Hurdui, to Rs. 5 in Pertabgurh. The average rate may perhaps be put at Re. 1-8. The term “boat” is in itself sufficiently indefinite.

F. MINES.

G. MANUFACTURES.

787. “Manufactures,” as well as “Mines and Quarries,” have found no place in the returns.

Experimental salt works at Muláon. 788. During the year, experimental Salt works were opened at Muláon in the *Oonao district.†

* Transferred from Roy Bareilly in July 1869.

† The object of these works is thus described by the Commissioner of Customs. “The re-opening of local works in Oudh, and the North-Western Provinces, has been sanctioned with the triple object of saving to the population of these Provinces, the cost of carriage from distant sources, of encouraging an important manufacture in our own territory, now almost monopolised by the subjects of Native States, and of rendering our supplies of this prime necessary of life, as far as possible independent of any action on the part of the rulers of these latter.”

Report on the Administration of the Inland Customs Department for 1868-69, para. 19, note.

789. Its results, though very far short of the sanguine expectations formed, are sufficient to show that a beginning has been made. An enclosure, some 6 miles in circuit, embraces 12 villages and 12 clusters of works; and a boundary wall has been erected at a cost of Rs. 3,155.

By the end of June 1870, the number of works established was 284. They contained 343 wells; 1,343 filters; and 403 evaporation pans.

They employed 3,364 persons and 721 cattle.

790. The actual extraction of salt commenced on the 26th March 1870. In 93 working days, of which, however, only 58 were favourable, the out-turn, up to the 30th June, was 22,684½ maunds, or at the rate of 243 maunds per diem.

791. Up to the same date, 9,364 maunds had been sold, realising a duty of Rs. 28,093, and a cess and royalty each of Rs. 585-4-7.

Exclusive of duty and cesses, the price per maund varied from 6 annas to 12 annas 6 pie. The duty was Rs. 3.

792. Of Rs. 24,821 spent on advances, Rs. 5,253 had been recovered.

793. The total expenditure had been—

			Rs.	As.	P.
Public buildings,	...	...	1,971	7	0
Boundary walls, ...	...	...	3,154	14	0
Enclosure round store pits,	...	...	50	7	9
Roads, &c.,	...	...	146	4	3
Guard posts,	...	...	18	6	0
Experimental salt works,	...	...	1,197	12	0
Pay of establishment,	...	...	3,771	15	6
Contingencies,	...	...	279	2	5
Total, ...			10,590	4	11

794. It is quite clear that to make the experiment a paying one, a very much larger out-turn must be realised.

Time alone will show whether liberal advances, and renewed confidence in the *bond fide* nature of the undertaking, will induce the native manufacturers to come forward in much larger number than they have hitherto done.

Should they do so, an annual out-turn of not less than 240,000 maunds is anticipated.

Should they not, the experiment will fail to pay its own expenses.

The fact appears to be that salt making had been so thoroughly repressed as to render its revival a work of time.

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

795. The returns are blank. It may be sufficient to observe that inquiry is being made as to the asserted circulation of spurious copper coins; and that as regards paper currency, the demand for Government notes appears to have exceeded the supply.

Spurious copper coin.
Paper Currency.

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

796. The report of the Deputy Inspector General is for the calendar, the prescribed returns are for the official year. The accuracy of these returns are open to question; and comparison with other years is liable to mislead.

797. This is peculiarly the case with the column which shows the total number of persons aided during the year.

In this column have been entered the *different* individuals aided, so that a person who has been aided for 365 days will count only as one, whilst three different individuals, aided each one day, will count as three.

798. There appears, however, reason to believe, that, as compared with 1868-69, there was a fall in the number of persons aided in the year under review.

799. The tendency to trace in increased numbers evidence of the appreciation in which Dispensaries are held is natural. So perhaps is the tendency to attribute a fall in numbers to a healthy year.

800. The latter tendency may be clearly wrong. But, as regards the year 1869-70, there is nothing to show that it was an unusually unhealthy year. It was a year of scarcity, but not a year of famine; and it has been already shown that the price of inferior grains did not reach famine price.

801. In the one district, Hurdai, in which the scarcity was severely felt, a new Dispensary was opened at Shahabad. This Dispensary was well attended, and in the Hurdai district the *average* daily attendance rose from 61 to 90, whilst the total number of *different* individuals aided rose from 5135 to 7324.

802. It is curious to observe that, according to the returns of the Sanitary Commissioner, the death rate in Hurdai was only 158·49 per 10,000, although in Oonao this rate was 331·96, and in Roy Bareilly 356·56.

The Dispensaries in Oonao, Roy Rareilly, and Hurdui, are all particularly good. The scarcity was far more severe in Hurdui than either in Roy Bareilly or Oonao.

803. Besides the Dispensaries of Oonao, Roy Bareilly, and Hurdui, that of Baraich may be mentioned as having worked well.

Less favourable reports were received as to the Dispensaries of Seetapoor, Lukhimpúr, and the branch at Hisámpúr; and further inquiry and explanation has been called for.

804. Besides the Sadr Dispensary in Fyzabad, that district has three branch dispensaries at Utrowla, Hisámpúr and Bulrámpúr; and the Officiating Commissioner reports that "the public spirited gentlemen named "in the margin,* are about to establish branch "dispensaries on their estates."

* Rájah of Nanpárah.
 " of Pyágpúr.
 " of Kapúrthula.
 Nawáb Nisár Ali Khan
 Kazlbash.
 Sirdár Hira Singh.
 Koer Sarabjit Sháh.
 Rájah of Bbinga.

805. In the Roy Bareilly district, a dispensary is supported by Babú Dakinaranjan Múkerji at Shankarpúr, and two more have been promised by Ta'lúkdárs.

806. Cooking, bedding, and personal cleanliness appear to be the chief points on which improvement is imperative.

Defects.

807. As remarked by the Inspector General of Hospitals, "the dispensary depends upon the officer; good officers having, or making, good dispensaries wherever they go." With the requisite amount of funds, and with an attentive Civil Surgeon these institutions have proved themselves at once popular and successful.

808. "Of King Nasirúdn Hyder's hospital the Deputy Inspector General was able to report that he found it "maintaining its extensive popularity and utility under Dr. Cannon's able management with the efficient assistance of his skilful and deserving Sub-Assistant Surgeon; the hospital was in full work, medical and surgical, with a fair proportion of operations, all doing well."

King's Hospital.

809. Of charitable institutions, the first place is due to King Nasirúdn Hyder's poor house in Lucknow. It relieved 4563 different persons, at a daily average of Rs. 238, and at a cost of Rs. 15,360. It is under "the special charge of the City Magistrate, is for the relief of the poor and lowly, and does unquestioned good. A certain number are taken into the poor house, and an attempt, with some success, has been made during the year to set them to work."

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.
 Lucknow.
 King Nasirúdn Hyder's poor house.
 Report of Commissioner of Lucknow, para. 30.

810. Besides this, there is a charitable fund for the relief of persons of the better class who have suffered by the change of Government. The Government contribution is Rs. 15,000; and is paid in pensions according to an approved list. Private subscriptions have fallen to Rs. 8,241, and are disbursed at the discretion of the native committee of management.

DISTRIBUTIONS OF GRAIN.
* King Nasirúdn Hyder's charity, Rs. 1,500
Accumulations of Government grant, Rs. 2,500.

811. A further sum of * Rs. 4,000 was expended in distributions of grain to the Lucknow poor during the months of August, September, and October, when want was most pinching.

RELIEF OF CHRISTIANS.
King Nasirúdn Hyder's charity, Rs. 1,200
Baillie fund, „ 720
Station subscriptions, Rs. 170

812. On the relief of Native Christians and Europeans Rs. 1,990 were expended through the agency of the Civil Chaplain.

Total Rs. 2,090
1,990
Balance, Rs. 100

813. The attempt to form a general Charitable Committee which should control the whole of the charitable institutions of Lucknow has not proved successful.

814. In Seetapoor a new alms house was opened during the year. Rs. 2,627 were subscribed for building, and Rs. 1,323 for current expenditure. 1658 paupers were relieved, at a cost of Rs. 1,162; and the building is in progress.

815. A poor house is under construction by the municipality of Baraich; and in Fyzabad Babú Bindrabun's Blind and Leper Asylum continues to answer its purpose.

816. In Barabunkee funds have been collected for a poor house to be established in honour of the late Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Colonel Chamier.

817. In Sultanpoor a small Dharmśála is devoted chiefly to the support of Brahmins.

818. In many districts food was distributed during the prevalence of scarcity. In Hurdui the people were saved from starvation by the relief works carried on at the cost of local funds. Every starving person who could find his way to the works received daily food whether able to work or not. On all these works payment was made in grain. Many of the families who joined these gangs did not disperse before the cold weather, and these were provided with suitable clothing of a cheap kind to protect them against cold.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.
Lucknow Lunatic Asylum.

819. Of the Lunatic Asylum at Lucknow the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals reports thus:—

Deputy Inspector General's Report. "I need not recapitulate or again record my last year's objection to the plan and construction of this asylum, the objection to which, and the defects of which are permanent."

"The institution could not however be better managed, nor the inmates better cared for and looked after, than they are under Doctor Cannon's skilful and kindly management, and there is an improvement in this since my last year's Inspection Report, as regards the gardening and other out-door labour performed by the patients."

"The clothing, food, and general sanitary arrangements of the asylum have, throughout the year under review, been excellent, the personal treatment of the inmates is humane and merciful, and such as to conduce to their recovery, as far as human agency can tend to that result."

Report of Sanitary Commissioner. 820. The Sanitary Commissioner reports the food as of excellent quality; the supply of water abundant and good; the barracks as well ventilated. The mud beds and walls are well clay-washed and clean.

Defects. 821. The latrines were open to improvement, and special means to meet the notoriously dirty tendencies of lunatics required. Complete drainage and personal cleanliness have also been insisted on. A range of solitary cells has been completed.

Garden. 822. The garden is well cultivated and proves a source of wholesome employment and recreation to some of the inmates.

823. The lunatic population was as follows:—

Year.	Remaining on 31st December.			Admitted since.			Re-admitted.			Cured.			Improved transferred to friends			Died.			Remaining.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1869	98	42	140	94	34	128	1	0	1	37	8	45	8	4	12	49	14	63	99	50	149

824. Of lunacy generally there are no reliable data. It is remarked by the Sanitary Commissioner that "it appears from an enumeration of 288 lunatics in a population of 930,977 in the Hurdui district at the time of the census of 1869, that the ratio in that district is 30 per 10,000 of population compared with the European ratio of 20. At this rate the asylum accommodation required for the province would be only for about 3300."

825. The superintendence of these institutions was, to avoid conflict of authority, transferred during the year to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the Sanitary Commissioner being considered as a Visitor.

826. Owing to a misapprehension, the Deputy Inspector General has not favored the Chief Commissioner with a report. For the following table, the Chief Commissioner is indebted to the Sanitary Commissioner :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Station.	Average strength of European troops.		Number of admissions.						Percentage to strength.					
			Primary syphilis and gonorrhoea.		All other venereal diseases.		Total.		Primary syphilis and gonorrhoea.		All other venereal diseases.		Total.	
			1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
Lucknow, ...	2,354	2,062	398	318	129	44	527	362	16·91	15·42	5·48	2·13	22·39	17·55
Fyzabad, ...	860	838	115	125	25	12	140	137	13·37	14·92	2·91	1·43	16·28	16·35
Seetapoor, ...	550	542	38	91	16	11	54	102	6·91	16·79	2·91	2·03	9·82	18·82
Roy Bareilly, ...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	3,764	3,520	551	534	170	67	721	601	14·64	15·17	4·52	1·90	19·16	17·07

827. This table "shows a slight decrease in the prevalence of venereal diseases, estimated by the annual number of admissions per cent. of average daily strength compared with 1868. At Fyzabad almost no change has occurred; the admissions have remained at 16 per cent. At Lucknow there has been a considerable improvement, the rate having fallen from 22 to 17 per cent, the chief decreases being in the more serious constitutional affections. At Seetapoor, on the contrary, there has been a great increase, the rate having risen from 10 to 19 per cent, but almost entirely in the primary manifestations of the disease."

828. As to this increase in Seetapoor inquiry is being made.

At Fyzabad the Lock Hospital has again been placed under the Civil Surgeon, with a building to itself.

In the cantonments of Lucknow there is a separate Lock Hospital. In the civil lines the new building is nearly complete.

829. In the civil lines Lock Hospital, exclusive of cases treated in cantonments, 440 women, as against 399 of the previous year, were under treatment in 1869. There was no casualty, and 92 per cent of the admissions were discharged cured.

Amongst registered women admitted for treatment there were only ten cases of secondary-syphilis.

The average number of prostitutes borne on the register is 956. Of these about 856 reside in the city, and 100, more or less, in cantonments.

830. All the city women are inspected twice a week by the *daies*. As many as live in certain localities, or are suspected of consorting with Europeans are, besides this, compelled to attend twice a month at the city Lock Hospital for further examination by the Civil Surgeon and his subordinates.

831. From the first quarter of 1867 to the last quarter of 1869, when there was a slight increase, there appears to have been a gradual and steady decline in the percentage of disease to strength. The following abstract is given by the Civil Surgeon:—

	1867.	1868.	1869.
First quarter,	6·17	4·44	3·83
Second „	5·44	4·10	3·70
Third „	3·02	3·94	2·11
Fourth „	3·22	3·34	4·24

The increase in the last quarter of 1869, is attributed to fresh arrivals.

832. In Seetapoor, where the accommodation is inferior, a building at the expense of municipal funds is under consideration.

833. The rules laid down in accordance with Act XXII of 1864, have been stringently carried out. So stringently indeed, as to call for remonstrance on the part of the women in the Cantonments, and of many of the inhabitants of the City of Lucknow.

834. It is a matter of grave doubt whether permanent improvement can be expected until the efforts, at present mainly directed on the women, are supplemented by a strict examination of the men. It is stated that the change of Regiments has in more than one instance been directly followed by a large increase of disease.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

RETURN OF RELIGIOUS
INSTITUTIONS.

835. This return is incomplete and unreliable.

The omission in the last census to distinguish between Śūnis and Shīas will be remedied in the next one.

B.—EDUCATION.

STATEMENT No. 1.
The University.
Results of the exami-
nation of the Univer-
sity of Calcutta.

836. As yet, too much must not be expected from the growing institutions of Oudh.

Vide para. 20 of Edu-
cational Report for
1869-70.

The entrance examination requires eight years training; the education of the province is but six years old.

837. Of thirty-two candidates sent up for the entrance examination from the Canning College and the Fyzabad Zillah school, five passed in the first, nine in the second, and six in the third division.

Entrance examination.
Canning College 26.
Fyzabad school 6.

838. Sir Stafford Northcote's prize was carried off by Nanuk Chand of Canning College.

839. For the first examination in Arts, out of three candidates, all from Canning College, two passed. Of them, Brajendra Náth Dey was placed in the first division, and fourth out of 520 candidates. The single failure broke down in Sanskrit as a second language.

STATEMENT No. 2.
Educational institutions.
Numbers.

840. During the year the total number of schools has risen from 642 to 717.

The average daily attendance throughout the year rose from 22,551 to 26,603; the average number on the rolls from 28,168 to 33,117.

Expenditure.

841. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 4,11,031 to Rs. 4,37,650.

It was charged as follows :—

	1868-69	1869-70
To imperial revenue ...	Rs. 2,17,788	Rs. 2,24,218
„ educational cess ...	„ 1,05,782	„ 1,18,120
„ other sources ...	„ 88,361	„ 95,312

842. The following abstract gives the details of 1869-70.

	Salaries.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Contingencies and Books.	Grant-in-aid.	Total.
Total of Imperial revenue	1,23,419 15 10	7,877 7 10	7,536 7 10	33,760 9 11	51,623 0 10	2,24,217 10 3
Total of one per cent educational cess fund.	68,302 3 1	7,059 0 6	28,956 6 2	12,464 14 1	737 8 0	1,18,119 15 10
Total of other sources.	16,489 9 8	1,131 5 11	11,921 0 0	6,155 7 4	59,615 1 5	95,312 8 4
	2,08,211 12 7	16,667 14 3	48,413 14 0	5,2390 15 4	1,11,975 10 3	4,37,650 2 5

843. The cost per pupil fell from Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 13-3⁴⁰ per mensem, of which only Rs. 6-12-0 were chargeable against funds provided by Government.

844. At the same time, fees rose from Rs. 21,568 to Rs. 24,428. As was to be expected in a year of scarcity, the increase was proportionately greater in the village than in the town schools.

845. The percentages of increase were :—

Relative increase in numbers and expenditure.	In total number of pupils	...	...	11.8
	„ „ expenditure	...	...	6.4
	„ Imperial ditto	...	...	2.9

846. Oudh boasts of but one college. Founded in 1864, in memory of the late Lord Canning, by the Ta'lukdárs, the Canning College originally comprised merely an English school and an Oriental department. It now embraces five departments; the College proper, added after affiliation with the Calcutta University in 1867; the Oriental Department; the Law Department, opened in March 1870; and the English, and Preparatory schools.

847. Supported jointly by the liberality of the Ta'lukdárs, whose subscription in 1869-70 was Rs. 25,794, and who have pledged themselves to a perpetual endowment in the shape of an eight anna per cent cess, to be levied as land revenue, and by a yearly grant-in-aid of Rs. 25,000, the institution is working well.

848. Technically private, it is in reality the germ of a provincial College, and, for all purposes of comparison, should rank with public rather than with private institutions.

849. In the College itself all the students have matriculated at the Calcutta University, and are studying for the First Arts examination, and the B. A. degree.

Attendance. 850. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 21.

Income. 851. The income was drawn from endowment Rs. 9,303 ; fees Rs. 99 ; grant-in-aid Rs. 7,632 ; total Rs. 17,034.

Law Department. 852. In the Law Department there are eighteen students, and of these seven hope to qualify for a Law degree at the conclusion of the course.

Oriental Department. 853. In the Oriental Department there were 161 students, in six classes, reading Urdú, Persian, and Arabic, or Sanscrit and Hindi.

English School. 854. In the English school there are 289 pupils in eight classes. In the highest of the classes the standard is the University Entrance Examination. In the first four, the study of Arabic and Sanscrit has been introduced with a view to securing a wider range in the choice of a second subject.

Preparatory School. 855. The preparatory school, conducted on the monitorial system, contains 217 pupils.

Schools.
Government Boys' Schools. 856. Of Government Boys' schools the returns show :—

			1868-69.	1869-70.
Higher,...	...	...	2	2
Middle,...	...	...	48	54
Lower, ...	...	...	485	544
			Total, 535	600

Increase in schools. 857. There was thus an increase of six in middle, and fifty-nine in lower schools.

In numbers. 858. The total number of pupils, at the year's close, rose from 24,951 to 28,205.

In daily attendance. 859. The average daily attendance rose from 18,222 to 21,640.

Teachers. 860. The number of teachers was 917, against 748 in the preceding year. Of these, four were Christians.

Fees. 861. Fees rose from Rupees 12,350 to Rupees 14,866.

862. The income derived from public funds rose from Rs. 1,35,340 to Rs. 1,50,819. As many pupils yearly leave the schools, the number under instruction is often larger than the number on the rolls :—

Number of persons instructed.	There were taught in	In 1868-69.		1869-70.
		English,	2,468	2,626
	" "	Vernacular,	26,759	29,897
	" "	General,	3,350	4,477

863. As regards classification, if by higher schools be meant those only in which the University Entrance Examination has, during the year under review, been really *passed*, the only higher class Government School in Oudh would be that of Fyzabad. The Oonao school has, however, been allowed to retain the place which it held last year. On the other hand, if the criterion of a higher school be *bonâ fide* preparation for the Entrance Examination, there are eight* higher class schools in Oudh.

CLASSIFICATION.
Higher Schools.
* Fyzabad.
Oonao.
Barabunkee.
Roy Bareilly.
Seetapoor.
Hurdul.
Lukhimpûr.
Sultanpoor.

864. Middle class schools embrace inferior zillah schools 9 ; Anglo-Vernacular schools 18 ; Vernacular town schools 27.

865. On Higher and Middle class schools the total expenditure was,

	1868-69.	1869-70.
From Imperial funds Rs. ...	80,010	83,198
" Local " " ...	20,258	21,144
Total Rs. ...	1,00,268	1,04,342

866. In 1868-69 there were 50 schools with an average roll of, 6,380

In 1869-70 54 schools with an average roll of, 6,659

The average cost per pupil was thus :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
To Imperial funds,	12 8 8	12 7 10
" Local " "	3 2 9	3 2 9
Total, ...	15 11 5	15 10 7

867. These schools are endeavouring, more or less successfully, to provide, some a fair English, all, a sound Vernacular education.

868. In an agricultural province they have also to supply elementary education, and have justified their claim to the small portion of the cess which has been allotted to them.

869. The increase in the higher classes is now becoming marked.

Lower schools.
Number.
Rolls.
Attendance.
Teachers.

870. Lower, or village schools have risen from 485 to 544, including 2 jail schools; their average rolls from 18,351 to 21,501; and their average daily attendance from 12,984 to 16,198. They employed 767 in place of 599 teachers.

Income.

871. Their income from public funds rose from Rs. 43,544 to Rs. 56,179; their fees from Rs. 3,877 to Rs. 5,164.

872. Of their expenditure Rs. 60,673, as against Rs. 47,630, were charged to the cess, and Rs. 5,164, as against Rs. 3,877, to fees.

Instruction.

873. They gave instruction in English to ten persons in place of none; in Vernacular to 21,510 in place of 17,959; and in general subjects to 2,070 in place of 1,458.

They have secured a firm hold on the people, though many, especially the trading and artizan classes, are still apt to hold aloof.

874. In more than one instance little girls in country villages have begun to go with their young brothers to the village school.

875. Although it cannot as yet be said that education has been brought home to every poor man's door, it is recorded that "a village school education can be had in every part of the Pertabgurb district for "little or nothing"; and this district is one of the most populous in Oudh.

876. What this village school education is, can be best given in the words of a very competent judge, Mr. Thomson, Inspector of Schools. "I consider the scheme of studies well adapted to the circumstances of the people. A boy entering school at six years of age will finish the course thoroughly by the time he is ten or eleven, and he will then be very well qualified, as far as school learning goes, to manage his business whether as farmer, merchant, or clerk; indeed, many people find the second class subjects enough for their boys. A boy who has finished the village school course has also laid a sound foundation for either a higher Vernacular or an English education. By revising school books and preparing better ones, and by the increasing skill of our teachers, valuable improvements will, I believe, be made. But they will only lie in details. The grand outlines of our scheme are as good as they can be made for some time to come."

Government female schools.

877. Girls' schools are at present an experiment, and can scarcely be extended without further assistance from Government, or an undue entrenchment on the cess.

Numbers.

878. They have risen in numbers from 33 to 38; in pupils from 653 to 879; in average daily attendance from 467 to 714.

They have at least proved that, with common caution and adequate means, secular female education may be attended with success.

879. The Lucknow Normal School for Masters is working well. Its results are much the same as those of 1868-69. As soon as a pupil or a village teacher becomes qualified he is drafted to active work, and his place supplied by an un-instructed pupil. Of 184 students, the average daily attendance was 181.

880. The Normal School for Mistresses is also held in Lucknow. Its progress will advance with the development of female education in the province.

The average daily attendance was 16, out of 17 on the rolls.

881. Of Government Institutions generally, the number rose from 573 to 640; the students on the rolls from 25,831 to 29,285; the average daily attendance from 18,897 to 22,551. Teachers from 792 to 966. Fees from Rs. 12,350 to Rs. 14,866; and the total income from Rs. 1,72,217 to Rs. 1,91,125.

Of this income the charge:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
To Imperial Funds was, Rs.	90,650	94,381
To Local Funds was, „	81,567	96,744

882. The increase in Imperial expenditure was thus only Rs. 3,731; in Local, it was, Rs. 15,177

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS
AIDED, AND UNAIDED.
Supra paras. 846-855.

883. The progress, and the position of Canning College has already been described.

884. Of private and aided boys' schools, the following results are shown:—

		1868-69.	1869-70.	Incr.	Decr.
Boys Schools.	Number of schools,	61	65	4	0
Number.	Average daily at-				
Attendance.	tendance, ...	3,415	3,798	383	0
Income.					
		Rs.	Rs.		
Income.	{ From Endowment,	46,942	54,366	7,424	0
	„ Fees,	7,337	7,136	0	207
	„ Govt. grant,	41,938	47,422	5,484	0
	Total Income, Rs.	96,217	1,08,924	0	0

Expenditure.

885. The total expenditure was—

		1868-69.			1869-70.				
Canning College (aided),	...	Rs.	11,760	15	10	17,033	12	0	
Higher class schools (aided),	...	"	40,331	5	1	37,225	1	10	
Middle class (aided),	...	"	32,783	6	4	36,500	14	4	
Lower class aided and unaided,	...	"	10,042	7	4	11,122	10	11	
		<hr/>			<hr/>				
Total,		Rs.	94,918	2	7	1,01,882	7	1	
		<hr/>			<hr/>				

Teaching.

886. The numbers taught were—

			1868-69.		1869-70.	
In English,	1,693	...	1,609
Vernacular,	3,908	...	4,722
General,	1,184	...	1,358

887. A wise tendency was shown in encouraging Vernacular and general subjects, rather than in sacrificing the latter to an English training which it was difficult to complete.

Classification.

888. The boys' schools were thus classified—

			1868-69.		1869-70.	
			Schools	Pupils.	Schools	Pupils.
Higher,	...	...	2	649	1	555
Middle,	...	...	24	1634	24	1737
Lower,	...	...	35	1132	40	1506

889. The average yearly cost per pupil seems to have been

		1868-69.			1869-70.		
		Total cost.	Cost to Govt.	Total cost.	Cost to Govt.	Total cost.	Cost to Govt.
* Aided.	Canning College,	735	1 0	359 11 10	740	9 6	331 13 0
	Higher Schools,	52	13 9	29 9 8	57	11 5	29 9 8
† Aided and unaided.	* Middle „	16	8 9	7 6 6	16	4 7	7 13 1
	† Lower „	7	3 2	2 11 3	6	2 0	2 3 11

Girls' Schools.

890. Private girls' schools stood as follows:—

			1868-69.		1869-70.	
Number.	Number,	...	...	10	...	11
Attendance.	Average daily attendance,			225		233

		Rs.	Rs.
Income.	From Endowment, ...	3,921	9,400
	„ Fees, ...	1,878	2,327
	„ Government Grants,	4,592	5,123
	Total Income,	<u>10,391</u>	<u>16,850</u>

Expenditure.

891. The total expenditure was—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Current, ...	9,880 11 11	10,855 4 6
Extraordinary, ...	909 4 9	1,073 4 8
Total, ...	<u>10,790 0 8</u>	<u>11,928 9 2</u>

The increase in fees, Rs. 449, is in the right direction.

892. The statistical tables at first sight seem to point to the conclusion that, whereas the increase in income had been Rs. 6,459, the increase in schools had been but one, the increase in pupils being eight.

893. The explanation is to be sought in the La Martiniere Girls' School, in favour of which there remained on the 31st of March 1870 an unexpended balance of Rs. 4,921-15-11.

The difference between* total income and expenditure in 1869-70, amounting to Rs. 4,922, corresponds exactly to the difference between the income† and the expenditure of the La Martiniere Girls' School.

*Income, ...	16,850	
Expenditure,	<u>11,928</u>	4,922
†Income, ...	11,430	
Expenditure,	<u>6,588</u>	4,922

Similarly, as regards the great rise in income from Rs. 10,391 in 1868-69 to Rs. 16,850 in 1869-70 the total increase of Rs. 6,459 corresponds very closely with Rs. 6,648, the difference between the income of La Martiniere School in 1868-69, Rs. 4,782, and its income in 1869-70, Rs. 11,430.

894. Omitting fractions, the income of the school for the two years is given as follows :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
From Government, ...	1,800	2,430
Proceeds of Endowment, ...	0	3,600
Subscriptions, ...	1,069	3,033
Fees, &c., ...	1,873	2,327
Other sources, ...	35	40
Total, ...	<u>4,782</u>	<u>11,430</u>
Difference, ...		<u>4,782</u>
		6,648

The balance, Rs. 4,922 is intended to meet the requirements of the school for a suitable building. The institution, designed for the daughters of Europeans and Eurasians, is working well.

895. From unavoidable causes, more than one girls' school was closed during the year, which can be scarcely said to have been as regards private female education a year of progress.

896. As regards proportion of attendance to population it may perhaps be said that, as the native population of the province amounts to 11,198,095, the number of boys of a school going age, *i. e.*, between 6 and 16, should be about

$$11,198,095 = 933,174$$

12

897. The average daily attendance was 25,438.

In other words, but one boy in 36 seems regularly to attend, whilst there should be some 907,736 boys who have not been attracted to our schools at all.

898. As an earnest of what has been done towards the supply of a want so glaring, it is encouraging to find that, between 1864-65 and 1869-70, the pupils in zillah schools have sprung from 1,297 to 2,390; in anglo-vernacular schools from 1,548 to 1,840; in vernacular town schools from 901 to 2,474; in village schools from 2,004 (at the close of 1865-66) to 21,433.

899. At the same time, the annual cost to Government per pupil has fallen, in zillah schools from Rs. 30-3-0 to Rs. 23-9-8; in anglo-vernacular schools from Rs. 13-13-9 to Rs. 10-5-11; in vernacular town schools from* Rs. 10-15-7 to Rs. 3-13-4; and in village schools from Rs. 4-10-4 to Rs. 3-0-3.

900. In 1865-66 it was reported that "the number of schools has risen from 92 to 170, the number of pupils from 6,392 to 10,467, and the average attendance from 4,129 to 7,076."

Para. 13.—Report of 1865-66.

In 1869-70 the number of schools has risen to 717, the average number of pupils to 33,117; and the average attendance to 26,603.

901. It may be fairly said that at the close of 1869-70 there were more than four times as many schools, and more than three times as many pupils as there were at the close of 1865-66; while, as regards village schools the increase in pupils was more than* tenfold.

*1865-66, ... 2,004
1869-70, ... 21,443

902. The total expenditure, during the same period, from 1865-66 to 1869-70, has risen from Rs. 2,11,309 to 4,37,650. The charge to imperial revenue from Rs. 1,39,605 to Rs. 2,24,218 ; to educational cess from Rs. 19,305 to Rs. 1,18,120 ; and to other sources from Rs. 52,399 to Rs. 95,312.

903. To the total expenditure the percentage of each head of charge was as follows:—

					1865-66.	1869-70.
Imperial funds,	...	...	...	...	66·06	51·23
Cess,	...	...	...	...	9·13	26·98
Other sources,...	...	...	...	...	24·79	21·77

904. On the 29th of April 1870, the Director under whom this great progress had been made was snatched away.

“ The Chief Commissioner cannot find words to express his sense of the loss the Department has sustained in Mr. Handford’s premature death. No testimony to the value of his official labours during the last five years could do so much honor to his memory as the simple record of the progress of education under his direction.”

Chief Commissioner’s
review of Educational
Report, para. 39.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

905. Neither Scientific and Literary Societies, nor the Press appear to call for remark.

906. Lucknow and Seetapoor have each established a Native Reform Club, an example which has been recently followed in Gondah.

907. Besides the Government Press, Lucknow boasts of 20 presses. Of these, one is English only, two English and Vernacular, and the rest all Vernacular. They mostly lithograph only the Persian character, though a few also lithograph Nágrí and Arabic. For works in the Persian character the press of Múnshí Newal Kishore bears a high reputation.

908. The newspapers published are, the *Lucknow Times* in English, bi-weekly ; the *Oudh Akhbár*, and *Kárnáma* in Urdú, weekly ; the *Sehr Samri* and *Shams-ál-Akhbár* in Urdú, bi-monthly ; the *Kawakib Iswi* or *Christian Star* in Urdú, monthly, and *Gulshán-i-Kashmír* in Urdú, half-yearly. The *Oudh Akhbár*, the leading paper has a good name for the ability with which it is written. Honorable mention may be made of the *Akhbár Sirishta-i-Talím*, published by the Educational Department.

909. At Seetapoor, the *Ekātil-ul-Akhbār* newspaper continues to be published by a native press.

910. The Fyzabad presses do little work, and in the Roy Bareilly division there are none.

Lucknow Museum.
Receipts.

911. The receipts of the Lucknow Museum, which is under the charge of the Superintendent of the Department of Science, amounted to, Rs. 2,525 4 11
 The expenditure to, 2,207 14 5

Additions.
Building.

912. A macerating tank and other additions have been made. The building is much in want of repairs.

Popularity.

913. The popularity of the institution is still on the increase.

Visitors.

The visitor's book gives the following results:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
European visitors,	369	1,500
Native ditto,	133,934	137,004
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
Total, ... Rs.	134,303	138,504

Arrangements, on notice given, are made for strict privacy, should native families wish to visit the Museum; and full advantage is taken of the privilege.

Fyzabad Museum.
Curator's report.

914. For the museum at Fyzabad a suitable building is in course of erection by subscription. The present collection, under the care of Mr. Thomson, Inspector of Schools, contains many objects of interest, and is keenly appreciated by the native community. "Between 30 and 40 people visit it, "on an average daily, and on one or two occasions "there have been as many as 300 visitors in one day."

Balance sheet.

915. Its balance sheet shewed,

Balance in hand on 1st April 1869,...	Rs. 51 7 9
Received from municipality,	" 720 0 0
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
Total,	" 771 7 9
Expenditure,	" 632 14 8
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
Balance on 1st April 1870,	" 138 9 1

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

916. In lieu of the Statistical Committee's return, a statement furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner is given. Until these statistics are reliable, labor in extracting their results will, it may be feared, be thrown away.

917. The following table is taken from the Sanitary Commissioner's report, and the remarks of that officer are appended :—

	Marriages (events not persons.)	Births.	Deaths.	Increase of Population.	Births to a marriage.
	Rate per 10,000 per annum.				
England and Wales, (10 years ending of 1877,)	84	350	225	125	4
Oudh, { 1868-69	76	202	130	72	3
{ 1869,	42	197	168	29	4

“It is evident by comparing the marriage rate with that of England and Wales, that it is much understated. All the people here are married, and yet in 1869, the number registered was only half of the English ratio, or 42·84. It is also clear that the births are incomplete, for where all the people are married, even if their fecundity be individually less, the number of children cannot be much smaller; but here the number of births registered are 1·97 to 3·50 in England and Wales; or not much above half. Even the death rate may be suspected of being understated at 163 in Oudh in 1869, compared with the English rate of 225. It varied from 356 in Roy Bareilly, and 331 in Oonao, to 91 in Barabunkee, and 104 in Kheree. The registration in these two districts must have been very imperfect. The rate of increase of the population in Oudh, deduced from the rates of births and deaths in 1869, would appear to be only 29 compared with 125 in England. Nothing more need be said with reference to the statistics regarding “marriages and births.”

“The general death rate obtained from the figures increased in 1869 to 168 from 130 in 1868, but it is not possible to say whether this is “due to improved registration or to greater mortality.”

918. The returns of 1869 are particularly open to uncertainty from the unavoidable confusion which ensued in the redistribution of territory during the year.

919. Cholera and Small Pox carried off a large number of victims, especially in the Roy Bareilly and Oonao districts.

920. So far as was compatible with the resources of municipalities, one and all crippled by the orders issued during the year, strenuous attention was paid to the conservancy of towns.

921. An improved system of latrines on the dry earth system is being gradually but steadily introduced. In Lucknow the Sanitary Commissioner reports that "the whole of the solid filth of the city containing 284,779 inhabitants, except what may be concealed in private dwellings, is removed without creating any nuisance, and except that it might be conveyed more economically than by cartage, no improvement in the process appears called for. Latrines of the same description have been made at Fyzabad, Baraich, and Pertabgurh. Those at Hurdul are less perfect in construction, but are well managed." In other stations, especially at Gondah and Lukhimpur conservancy arrangements are still defective.

922. The drainage of foul water is still a want. In ordinary drainage several improvements have been made. It is to be regretted that in Lucknow a thorough system of drainage and water supply has collapsed from absolute want of funds.

923. In the pargunah of Baraich rural sanitation was vigorously carried on by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, v. C.

"It consisted chiefly of clearing away rank vegetation from the neighbourhood of houses, substitution of mud walls for bush fences, levelling the surface, filling up excavations and keeping the village itself, and its neighbourhood for 200 yards clean. The people appeared to understand the object of it, and to get them to do even so much without a hired establishment is an important step in sanitary education. Mr. Kavanagh took much pains to prevent the practice of any oppression on the part of the Chupprassies employed in directing the work, and no complaints were made in any of the villages I visited."

Report of Sanitary
Commissioner.

B.—HOSPITAL RETURNS.

924. The return of Diseases treated, and of deaths in Hospitals and Dispensaries is appended. It is for the calendar year 1869.

925. The results, as compared with those of 1868 were as follows :—

	1868.	1869.
Total cases treated,	97,051	89,862
Deaths.	347	709

926. Of this increase in deaths, Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Cholera were the chief causes. They carried off 453, as against 153 victims, and account for 280 out of the total increase of 362.

C.—RETURN OF VACCINE OPERATIONS.

927. During the year, Small Pox was more or less epidemic, and as yet Vaccination can be said to have made but little return of vaccine operations. way. So far, the number of persons vaccinated increased from 5,108 to 7,030, and the percentage of successful operations from 80·57 to 83·93.

928. Hitherto operations have been confined to the City of Lucknow. It has been determined to extend them to the head quarters of other Districts, under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon.

Considerable prejudice, especially on the part of the Hindú population, has yet to be overcome.

MUNICIPALITIES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

929. The subject of municipalities is so full of interest that no apology seems needed for quoting at length from the divisional reports.

930. Major MacAndrew, Officiating Commissioner of Lucknow, observes :—

“ The following statement shews the receipts and disbursements of the municipality during the year :—”

Lucknow.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
“ Balances,	551 1 1	General Establishment,...	2,918 0 3
“ Octroi,	1,64,165 13 10	“ Contingencies, ...	195 9 3
“ House and Income Taxes	27,686 10 8	Octroi collections,	21,082 11 4
“ Fines,	1,706 9 2	House and Income Taxes,	615 7 2
“ Sale of sewage,	6,253 11 8	Police,	72,333 6 2
“ Miscellaneous,	3,680 8 6	Conservancy,	52,294 0 5
“ Transfers Nazûl Fund,...	20,671 10 0	Lock Hospital,	3,996 13 4
“ Do. Pound Fund, ...	300 0 0	Special objects,	8,335 13 4
“ Do. Margin Fund,...	9,775 13 4	Public gardens,	12,123 6 9
“ Proceeds from District		Special reserve,	2,172 11 11
Chaukidâri Fund, ...	1,397 0 7	Public Works Establish-	
“ Rent of gardens,	3,614 2 8	ments,	11,135 1 8
“ Municipal Chaukidâri,...	1,139 9 1	Public Works New works	29,814 7 1
“ Sale of stocks,	1,761 12 3	“ Repairs,	48,536 12 0
“ Fees from prostitutes		“ Reserve,	8,879 1 11
“ for Lock Hospital		Transfer to Cantonment	
“ charges,	2,918 5 6	Fund,	13,069 10 8
“ Loan from Margin Fund,	50,000 0 0	Refund,	374 8 0
		Balance,	7,696 3 1
Total Rs., ...	2,95,623 12 4	Total Rs., ...	2,95,623 12 4

“The city has had a year of financial difficulty to pass through. The
 “full effect of the Government Resolution of Novem-
 Octroi. ber 1868 was felt, and notwithstanding an increase
 “to the rates of Octroi duty levied on the articles left by the Government
 “Resolution, the total receipts fell from Rs. 2,31,523 to Rs. 1,64,165. This
 “was due no doubt partly to the badness and dearness of the season, but
 “the Government Resolution deprived the city of an annual income of
 “Rs. 53,858, and, it has since imposed an additional share of the police
 “charges on the city. * * * * *

“In order to do what could be done to apply a remedy to the defi-
 House and Income “cit, other taxation was necessary; and, as doubts
 Tax. “arose whether two kinds of taxation were possi-
 “ble under Act XVIII of 1864, Sections 6, 7, and 12 of Act XV of 1867,
 “were extended to Lucknow to enable the Committee to raise the requi-
 “site income. The result was an Income tax of one half per cent. on
 “native incomes of Rs. 100 and upwards, and a house tax of five per
 “cent. on the rental upon Europeans. These taxes only however yielded
 “between them Rs. 27,686, and the means of the year had to be suppl-
 “mented by a loan of Rs. 50,000 from the Margin fund. A proposal
 “was submitted to the Government to grant to the city, as some
 “partial compensation for the arbitrary reduction of its means,
 “the rents of the lands within its boundary and the precedents of
 “Delhi and Lahore were quoted in support. This question was reserved
 “for consideration, and up to this time we have heard nothing more
 “about it.

“With regard to the charges, the most vigorous efforts were made
 Charges. “to economise in every department. The first that
 “attention was turned to was the police, but here
 “we were met by an universal cry from the Native Members of the Com-
 “mittee. They most thoroughly appreciate the police; they remember
 “what the city was beforehand; and they will not hear of its reduction,
 “rather thinking that it should be increased. Beyond a few savings by
 “little economies here and there, which did not affect efficiency, the
 “conservancy appropriation does not admit of reduction. There is no
 “doubt that this grant ought to be largely increased; for though, as will
 “have been seen by the Sanitary Report, the Lucknow Conservancy is a
 “great success as far as it goes, yet, the question of private house con-
 “servancy has yet to be dealt with, and it will require a staff of inspec-
 “tors and probably an addition to the cart establishment. The estab-
 “lishment for collecting the taxes has been reduced to a minimum, and
 “there is nothing left but to reduce the Public Works expenditure.
 “This has been done as far as possible. The Public Works will in future
 “consist of repairs alone. The city has no prospect before it of improve-
 “ments of any kind, and the most the administration can hope to do is
 “to maintain what has been already done.

“The great wants of the city are thorough drainage and water sup-
 Drainage and water “ply. The one depends on the other, as drains which
 supply. “cannot be flushed are nothing but receptacles for
 “filth during the dry season. I believe there are

“no engineering difficulties to contend with as regards the drainage, and we had been looking forward to the Sardah Canal for the water supply. But I do not see how we are to accomplish either, even with the assistance of the Act to enable Municipalities to borrow money. With our income, restricted as it has been by the Government of India, and a constant endeavor to put the whole charge for the police more and more upon the city, there is no prospect even of that moderate surplus which might repay the interest of the money; and this city contains a population which leaves no hope of its resources increasing by a natural growth of prosperity and trade. On the contrary, it is to be expected that the railway, on its completion, will carry past the city such trade as is at present carried on, and that it will be more concentrated at the two ends of the line, Byramghát and Cawnpore, as the one will be the point of collection and the other of the distribution of the commodities.

“The following statement shews the income and expenditure of the Oonao. municipality of the town of Oonao. The Deputy Commissioner says very little on the subject, but he reports that the native members of the committee take an intelligent interest in their work. They are appointed by the Chief Commissioner under Act XV of 1867.

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
“ Balance,	226	1	6	General Establishment, ...	280	0	0
“ Octroi,	894	8	0	“ contingencies,	7	5	8
“ Conservancy tax, ...	2,782	3	5	Octroi collections,	4	11	0
“ Fines,	0	0	0	Conservancy tax collections,	161	0	0
“ Sale of sewage,	0	0	0	Police,	972	8	2
“ Miscellaneous,	218	5	9	Conservancy,	2,284	4	10
“ Transfers Nazul fund,	1,000	0	0	Lock hospital,	0	0	0
“ „ Pound „ ...	0	0	0	Special objects,	0	0	0
“ „ Margin „ ...	0	0	0	Public gardens,	595	6	8
				Public Works establishment,	0	0	0
				“ New works,	200	0	0
				“ Repairs,	150	0	0
				Balance,	465	14	4
Total,	5,121	2	8	Total,	5,121	2	8

“The great bulk, nearly one-half of the expenditure is on account of conservancy. The Deputy Commissioner complains that the funds are inadequate, the general complaint in the province, for the towns are not thriving. It is not easy to rise from a system such as that of the native Government, where all that could be got from the people was taken to Lucknow to be spent in enormous establishments and personal indulgence, never in anything that was in any way reproductive.

“The state of Nawábganj is, I am happy to be able to say, much more promising. It is one of the few towns in the province, which for its size really does a thriving trade. Its income is at present raised by Octroi, which was approved by a large majority of votes; but the Deputy Commissioner reports that the feeling on the subject is changing, and that he should not be surprised at a demand on the part of the committee to alter the existing mode of taxation. In a place like Nawábganj, this is a healthy feeling and should be encouraged. The Municipality has only been in existence a year, but while its charges were Rs. 5,501, its income was Rs. 9,047, and the committee propose this year, in consequence, to undertake more efficient measures of conservancy and more extended public improvements. The following is the account of receipts and disbursements for the past year:—

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursement.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
“ Balance, ... ..	...	...	...	General establishment,	105	0	0
“ Octroi,	8,747	4	5	„ contingencies,...	29	0	0
“ Fines, ... ..	...	...	...	Octroi collections, ...	778	11	8
“ Sale of sewage, ...	300		3	Police,	1,372	0	0
“ Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	Conservancy,	1,705	5	2
“ Transfers, Nazúl Fund,	...	...	...	Lock hospital, ...	...	...	...
“ ” Pound ” ...	...	...	...	Special objects, ...	109	0	0
“ ” Margin ” ...	...	...	...	Public gardens, ...	...	...	...
				Special reserve, ...	...	...	...
				Public works establish- ment, ... ..	...	...	...
				New works, ... ..	...	...	...
				Repairs,	1,312	0	0
				Reserve, ... ..	...	...	...
				Transfer to cantonment fund, ... ..	...	...	...
				Total,	5,411	6	11
“ Total, ..	9,047	4	5	Balance,	3,635	13	4

391. Of the municipalities of the Roy Bareilly Division. Division the Officiating Commissioner, Major Perkins, remarks:—

“Act 15 of 1867 is in force in three towns only, Roy Bareilly, Municipal “Sultanpoor, and Pertabgurh. An octroi tax has “recently been introduced into Roy Bareilly and “Pertabgurh. In Sultanpoor an income is raised without this by means “of a house tax, and ground rent for stalls &c. At Pertabgurh there is “besides the Octroi an Income tax. The committee meets regularly at “Sultanpoor and Pertabgurh, but has not hitherto done so in the third “district.”

"The income is small, but carefully administered, and with nazul grants, almost suffices. The cleanliness of the towns is maintained and improvements progress. The prosperity of Sultanpoor, and MacAndrewganj are both on the increase, while the roads, streets, and drainage of Roy Bareilly evidence the care bestowed by Colonel Steel.

"The Municipal income was :—

" Roy Bareilly,	Rs.	4,373
" Sultanpoor,	"	3,921
" Pertabgurh,	"	3,546
Total,	Rs.	<u>11,842</u>

"but this is inclusive of contributions from nazul fund and also apparently of collections under Act III of 1869, which are small in amount."

Sectapoor Division. 932. Of the Seetapoor municipalities, the Officiating Commissioner, Major Thompson reports thus :—

"The administration of the municipal funds may best be shown by an analysis of their receipts and expenditure in the three districts.

	Seetapoor.			Hurdui.			Kheree.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
RECEIPTS.									
" Octroi,	11,424	12	9	13,026	15	3	1,419	11	6
" House Tax,	1,186	10	0	...			1,055	5	11
" Miscellaneous,	6,090	9	3	4,734	4	7	60	6	0
" Transfers, Nazul,	2,000	0	0	3,074	0	0	1,300	0	0
" Balance of last year,	17,505	0	0	9,442	10	3	861	14	6
Total Rs.	38,207	0	0	30,277	14	1	4,697	5	11
EXPENDITURE.									
" General establishment,	357	0	0	319	13	6	220	0	0
" Octroi collections,	1,820	11	3	2,630	5	2	759	15	8
" House Tax, do.,	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Police,	2,528	13	6	7,051	15	10	600	0	0
" Conservancy,	2,290	9	10	2,760	0	0	709	0	8
" Special objects,	1,934	5	11	354	8	0	0	0	0
" Public garden,	409	1	6	360	0	0	0	0	0
" New works,	6,895	6	9	8,672	15	11	0	0	0
" Repairs,	1,635	8	6	3,892	13	0	0	0	0
" Reserve,	600	0	0	1,695	0	0	486	11	0
" Transfer to Cantonment fund,	2,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Contingencies,	0	0	0	188	4	2	6	12	0
Total Rs.	21,199	9	3	27,925	11	7	2,782	7	4

“ There are now three municipalities in this division, established “ under Act XV of 1867, namely :—

Seetapoor,
Khyrabád,
Kheree,

“ and recently an application has been submitted to the Chief Commis- sioner to extend the Act to Hurdui. In all the towns coming under “ taxation for Municipal purposes, Octroi has been introduced as the “ only tax, except in Seetapoor and Kheree, where it is supplemented by “ a House Tax.

“ These Municipalities are as yet quite in their infancy, the collec- tion of the Octroi is not yet managed with the precision which is con- “ templated, nor is it always practicable to establish a perfect system of “ barriers in small places which are exposed on all sides and at the best “ can yield but a very slender income. But I have reason to think that “ as we profit by experience the management of the collection will “ improve, and it is certain that Municipal bodies where they are intel- “ ligently controlled contribute largely to the health, comfort, and safety “ of the public.

933. The following remarks are taken from the Annual Report of Mr. P. Carnegie, the Officiating Commissioner of Fyzabad.
Municipal Funds. of Fyzabad.
Fyzabad Municipality.

“ The receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Funds of the Fyza- bad District are shown below :—

CITY.

Receipts.				Disbursement.			
Balance,	20,620	0	4	General Establishment, ...	1,040	0	0
Octroi,	40,109	10	8	Ditto, Contingencies, ...	272	8	4
Sale of sewage,	1,815	11	5	Octroi collections, ...	6,892	0	0
Stall Rent,	1,277	5	9	Police,	10,851	9	1
Ajoodhia Fair,	1,258	4	9	Conservancy,	11,344	7	2
Lock Hospital Fees,	261	10	7	Lock Hospital,	2,069	7	6
Miscellaneous,	739	5	2	Special objects,	3,359	3	6
Transfer Nazul Fund, ...	12,576	5	5	Public garden,	1,200	0	0
Ditto, Road Fund, ...	400	0	0	Public Works establish- ment including contin- gencies,	4,254	0	9
Ditto, Cantonment Fund,	636	0	0	Ditto, New works, ...	16,748	1	9
				Ditto, Repairs,	7,466	12	4
				Ditto, Reserve,	6,638	9	7
				Transfer to Cantonment Fund,	2,636	0	0
				Balance,	4,921	10	1
Total,	79,694	6	1	Total,	79,694	6	1

DISTRICT.

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
" Octroi,	5,876	9 10	Octroi collections, ...	1,837	12 1
			Police, ...	1,856	11 5
			Conservancy, ...	1,336	10 8
			Public Works, New, ...	124	0 0
			Ditto, Repairs, ...	168	12 0
			Balance, ...	552	11 8
Total, ...	5,876	9 10	Total, ...	5,876	9 10

" It will be seen that the Octroi collections in Fyzabad fell from Rs. 52,555 to 40,109. This is mainly due to the operation of the Government Resolution of November 1868, and in a much less degree to the equitable plan introduced of having a fixed monthly price current calculated on a broad basis of data, whereby it can no longer be said that the more the poor have to pay for food, the more they are taxed.

" The falling off in the Octroi collections has I hope in the future been provided for (1) by a tax of half an anna a head on visitors to the bi-annual Ajoodhia fair, which judging from the single fair yet held, will yield Rs. 10,000 per annum, and (2) by a wheel and conveyance tax which will possibly yield Rs. 2,000 more. But the loss of revenue in the year now closed has materially affected the activity of the municipality. Its operations have been chiefly confined to repairing roads, improving the drainage, conserving the neighbourhood of wells, and other similar eminently useful works."

934. Act XV of 1867, has been introduced into the towns of Tandah, and Nanpara, but the arrangements were at the year's close incomplete.

935. In Baraich, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Kavanagh, was successful in interesting the townspeople in the several branches of practical Municipal Government.

936. "The fiscal arrangements of the Baraich Municipal Fund for Commissioner's report. "the year are as follows:—
Fiscal results.

"Income, from Octroi, House Tax, Nazúl &c."	... Rs. 18,344
"Expenditure, on Police, Conservancy and Improvements."	,, 12,252

	Balance, ,, 6,092

"The house tax is unpopular and the members are against its continuation, so the above income may not be maintained, unless, as in Fyzabad, the local fair comes to the aid of the committee."

937. The municipality of Gondah closed its first year with a large balance. The octroi receipts exceeded the estimates, and a revised budget has been since sanctioned.

938. For the town of Bulrámpúr a Municipal Committee has been provisionally formed, and will be prepared for immediate action on the introduction of Act XV of 1867. Mr. Carnegy, concludes as follows:—"In this good work the Mahárájah has rendered hearty assistance. It is something to be able to say that in this division, there will soon be six good working municipalities, and I hope that under the careful supervision of the Deputy Commissioners, these institutions will turn out to be so many schools, to teach the people self government."

DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

939. The following comparative return will show, approximately, the working of the district post offices, under the scheme originated by Mr. Charles Currie in 1864:—

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of miles of postal line.	Number of delivery peons.	Total covers passed through District Post Offices.	Number of covers received for delivery.						Number of covers sent for despatch.			Receipts.		Disbursements.			
					Delivered.			Not delivered.			Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Address not found.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	From cess.	From Government.	Post Masters' salaries.	Runners' wages.	Peons' wages.	Contingencies.
Private.		Bearing.	Service.	Private.		Bearing.	Paid.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.														Refused.	Bearing.	Private.
1868-69,	142			1,957	425						867,427	183,362	69,454	220,212	511	5,256	84,557	163,189	50,880	167,960	22,300	14,314	6,037				15,632	8,275	636
1869-70,	149	2,015	398	880,487	208,958	52,574	235,399	741	4,266	114,122	155,214	39,293	163,107	27,456	11,841	7,592	15,004	11,072	896

Cess; receipts from Government. 940. The cess was increased by Rs. 5,156; the receipts from Government were diminished by Rs. 3,473.

941. One hundred and forty-nine offices, with a staff of 398 delivery peons, passed 880,487 covers over a postal line of 2,015 miles. In 1868-69, 867,427 covers were passed by 425 peons over a line of 1,957 miles, and through one hundred and forty-two offices.

942. In service letters the deliveries rose from 183,362 to 208,958. Of private letters the delivery of such as were not prepaid rose from 220,312 to 235,399. On the other hand the deliveries of private prepaid letters fell from 69,454 to 52,574.

943. Of service letters 741 were not delivered, as against 511. Of private prepaid letters 4,266 were not delivered, as against 5,256.

944. As regards private un-prepaid letters the numbers undelivered rose from 84,557 to 114,122.

Fyzabad details are not given; its total of letters refused, and addressees not found was 30,914. In the remaining divisions the figures were as follows:—

	Refused.	Not found.
Lucknow,	3,940	17,788
Seetapoor,	2,093	8,294
Roy Bareilly,	17,287	23,876

945. The scheme is still in its infancy, and must not be too hardly judged. Registers have been introduced, and it may be hoped that before long a simple, workable system, for the delivery of letters in every village of the province at least once a week, will have paved the way for the general extension of the Imperial Post Office.

LOCAL FUNDS.

946. The receipts and expenditure under Local Funds are given in the following return:—

Funds.	Total.					
	Receipts.		Charges.		Balances.	
	1868-69.	1869-70	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
<i>Public Works Funds.</i>						
Ferry,	1,08,002	1,02,642	80,462	63,802	27,540	38,840
Road,	4,08,109	4,54,833	3,32,493	3,52,275	75,616	1,02,558
Cantonment,	59,400	55,948	53,169	51,050	6,231	4,898
Pound,	77,470	74,881	42,941	52,793	34,529	22,088
Staging Bungalow,	5,152	7,306	1,438	3,184	3,714	4,122
Municipal,	5,92,661	5,70,422	5,31,278	4,95,637	61,383	74,785
Nazul,	1,54,229	1,08,810	1,24,535	89,085	29,694	19,725
<i>Carried over.</i> ...	14,05,023	13,74,842	11,66,316	11,07,826	2,38,707	2,67,016

Funds.	Total.					
	Receipts.		Charges.		Balance.	
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70	1868-69	1869-70
Brought forward, ...	14,05,023	13,74,842	11,66,316	11,07,826	2,38,707	2,67,016
<i>Police Funds.</i>						
Village Chankídári, ...	46,852	54,146	27,141	39,185	-19,711	14,961
General Police, ...	81,063	74,872	9,984	70,399	71,079	4,473
Police Chanda, ...	16,434	15,204	8,781	8,261	7,653	6,843
Police Clothing, ...	24,153	24,712	19,291	18,254	4,862	6,458
Police School, ...	8,377	6,583	4,178	2,950	4,199	3,633
<i>Education Funds.</i>						
School, ...	1,76,381	2,04,157	1,37,268	1,52,033	39,113	52,124
<i>Charitable Funds.</i>						
Dispensary, ...	42,050	34,322	27,321	19,691	14,729	14,631
King's Hospital and Charitable Institutions, ...	33,507	42,163	28,055	31,736	5,452	10,427
<i>Miscellaneous Funds.</i>						
Margin, ...	3,81,693	3,56,449	79,843	1,17,273	3,01,850	2,39,176
Record, ...	4,804	8,380	3,462	4,280	1,342	4,100
Patwári, ...	57,519	37,185	41,251	21,907	16,263	15,273
District Dák, ...	25,949	39,720	15,475	27,041	10,474	12,679
Total, ...	23,03,805	22,72,735	15,68,366	16,20,936	7,35,439	6,51,799

947. As regards receipts, the total of 1869-70, Rs. 22,72,735, shows a falling off to the extent of Rs. 31,070 from the total of 1868-69, Rs. 23,03,805. The funds of which the receipts remained undiminished were the road, staging bungalow, village police, general police, school, charitable institutions, margin, record, and district post.

948. On the other hand, the expenditure of 1869-70 exceeded that of 1868-69 by Rs. 52,570.

<i>Expenditure.</i>	
1869-70, Rs.	16,20,936
1868-69, "	15,68,366
Excess, "	52,570

949. The main heads under which this increased expenditure occurred were roads, pounds, village and general police, schools, charities, margin, record, and district post.

950. The total balance at the year's end was Rs. 6,51,799, against Rs. 7,35,439, of the previous year, the most noticeable contrast being under the general police fund.

ASSESSSED TAXES.

951. The Indian Income Tax Act IX of 1869, virtually came into force on the 1st of May of that year. Its results, up to the 30th of September, are given in the following statement:—

Statement shewing the number of persons assessed in each class, during 1869.

Classes.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	Total.
Number, ...	4,686	1,183	600	186	70	6,725
Amount, ...	31,441	15,282	21,241	26,774	1,940	96,678

952. During the first five months of the operation of the Act, a sum of Rs. 96,678, had been assessed on 6,725 individuals. The results at the year's end will be submitted in the Financial Commissioner's report for 1869-70.

EXCISE.

953. As was to be anticipated in a year of scarcity, there was a perceptible falling off in the receipts.

The following comparative statement shows the results of the two past financial years:—

Statement shewing receipts, during 1869.

Duty.		License fees.		Gross receipts.		Charges.		Net receipts.		Percentage of charges.	
1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1867-68.	1868-69.
53,180	520702	126535	128539	711715	649241	20,188	22,662	691526	626578	2.83	3.49

954. In duty there was a falling off of Rs. 64,478; in license fees there was a rise of Rs. 2,004; so that the decrease in gross receipts was Rs. 62,474. At the same time charges were increased by Rs. 2,474; and the net receipts thus fell from Rs. 6,91,526 to Rs. 6,26,578.

955. The following statement will show that there are grounds for believing that the fall in revenue is only temporary. The gross receipts of the year were exceeded only in 1867-68.

Year.	Still head duty.	Licence fees.	Gross receipts.
1862-63, ...	483,213 14 11	72,938 0 0	5,56,151 14 11
1863-64, ...	4,79,389 14 6	98,989 6 6	5,78,379 5 0
1864-65, ...	4,59,182 10 3	1,11,727 6 8	5,70,910 0 11
1865-66, ...	4,73,783 6 0	1,07,560 13 4	5,81,344 3 4
1866-67, ...	5,35,161 5 3	1,08,462 4 6	6,43,623 9 9
1867-68, ...	5,85,180 3 9	1,26,535 3 2	7,11,715 6 11
1868-69, ...	5,20,702 4 6	1,28,539 1 6	6,49,241 6 0

Distilleries. 956. There were in operation 22 distilleries, the same number as during the previous financial year.

Wholesale shops. 957. Wholesale shops fell from 388 to 301; and retail shops from 5,721, to 4,355.

Breaches of Abkari law. 958. Prosecutions for breach of abkari law fell from 215 to 152; 157 persons were convicted, and out of Rs. 3,412 imposed as fines Rs. 2,161 were realised.

DRUGS.

959. To the same general scarcity may be attributed the fall in revenue derived from Drugs. The following is a comparative return for the financial years 1867-68 1868-69.

Demands.		Collections.						Balances.	
Drugs.		Drugs.		Opium.		Total.		Drugs.	
1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69	1867-68	1868-69
90,026	88,837	94,367	85,992	96,161	82,280	1,90,529	1,68,273	6,619	3,705

Opium. 960. The sales of opium fell from Rs. 96,161 to Rs. 82,280, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,881.

Other Drugs. 961. The collections on account of other Drugs fell from Rs. 94,367 to Rs. 85,992, a decline of Rs. 8,375.

Balances. 962. Balances fell from Rs. 6,619 to Rs. 3,705. On the recommendation of the Superintendent Excise and Stamps, the Contract system hitherto prevalent in Oudh will be superseded by the system of Direct Management which prevails in Bengal.

STAMPS.

963. The gross receipts have risen progressively, under the management of Mr. E. Braddon, from Rs. 3,35,632 in 1862-63 to Rs. 8,18,270 in 1868-69.

The comparative results of the last two financial years were as follows :—

	Gross receipts.	Charges.	Net receipt.
1867-68, ...	Rs. 7,40,466, ...	Rs. 44,376, ...	Rs. 6,96,090.
1868-69, ...	„ 8,18,270, ...	„ 42,920, ..	„ 7,75,350.

The main increase was realized on the sale of Judicial Stamps.

Stamp vendors. 964. The number of vendors rose from 337 to 417.

Prosecutions. 965. The number of prosecutions for breach of the stamp laws fell from 335 to 244; 443 persons were brought to trial against 752; and 307 against 542 were convicted.

CUSTOMS.

900. The salt imported during the financial year is said to have exceeded the amount exported by 6,12,420 maunds.

Imports,	...	...	...	...	Maunds,	682,876
Exports,	...	...	...	...		66,456
						<hr/>
Balance,	...	...	...	...		6,12,420

The Muláon experiment has been already noticed.

TRADE AND TRAFFIC.

Trade and Traffic. 967. It may be feared that the system of registration, though improving steadily, is yet far from perfect.

Exports. 968. For the financial year the value of the exports is said to have been Rs. 2,82,66,217; the value of the imports Rs. 2,54,52,027. The exports would thus have exceeded the imports in value to the extent of Rs. 28,14,190.

Agricultural produce. 969. The main export is that of agricultural produce. According to the returns, there were exported of

					Maunds.
Grain of all kinds:—	..	..	..	..	4,973,910
Oil seeds,	..	..	..	..	2,369,681
Sugar and Goor,	..	..	..	..	334,293

For all these there was a steady demand, at high prices, outside the Province.

Cotton. 970. Of Cotton, on the other hand, 312,031 maunds were imported, against an export of only 43,795 maunds.

971. As regards Country cloth it is said that the value of the exports was Rs. 14,29,967, against Rs. 11,52,367 value of imports, thus showing an excess on the side of the exports to the extent of Rs. 2,77,600.

WARDS.

972. In 1867-68 there were 17 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The progress made in 1868-69 is exhibited in the following extracts from the Financial Commissioner's report:—

“During the period under review there were 37 estates under charge. “Of these 25 belonged to minor Ta'lukdárs and were “held on trust, and 12 are “encumbered.” The following table shows the number of estates in each district:”—

Districts.	Minors' estates.	Encumbered estates.	Total.
Lucknow	2	..	2
Oonao,	4	..	4
Barabunkee,	2	1	3
Seetapoor,	3	4	7
Hurdui,	2	..	2
Kheree,	3	2	5
Fyzabad,	..	..	..
Baraich,	1	..	1
Gondah,	3	..	3
Roy Bareilly,	2	1	3
Sultanpoor,	1	..	1
Pertabgurh,	2	4	6
Total,	25	12	37

“ The gross demand of these estates amounted to Rs. 19,17,618-12-6
 “ and the collections to Rs. 15,95,244-1-6
 Income and expendi- “ leaving a balance of Rs. 3,22,401-3-0
 ture. “ to be realized in 1277F, or 16-8 per cent of the
 “ demand. The Government *Juma*, of these estates
 “ was Rs. 8,61,771-9-8. The total charges and disbursements amounted
 “ to Rs. 11,98,400-14-0. This sum includes Government *Juma*, deduct-
 “ ing which the disbursement proper amounts to Rs. 4,36,252-15-1.
 “ The noticeable items of expenditure are the ‘miscellaneous’ of Rs.
 “ 1,20,137-1-5; allowances to ta’lukdárs” of Rs. 98,483-10-3; and ‘mainte-
 “ nance of relatives’ of Rs. 59,364. The amount expended for establish-
 “ ment and cost of management was Rs. 98,241-8-0, or Rs. 13-2-9 per
 “ cent. on Government *Juma*. After meeting ordinary expenses there
 “ was a net surplus of Rs. 3,96,816-11-6, which together with that of last
 “ year, has been applied towards investing money in Government
 “ Promissory Notes, liquidating debts, and effecting improvements of
 “ estates.”

“ Out of the 37 estates, 27 are involved in debt, and 10 free from
 Liabilities. “ all encumbrances. The debts of these estates
 “ when first brought under management amounted
 “ to Rs. 14,40,726-14-6; of this, Rs. 3,80,500-10-11 have been paid
 “ off by the Court of Wards up to the year under review, and the
 “ balance, Rs. 10,60,226-3-7; still remains unliquidated. To the latter
 “ sum must be added the heavy interest that is paid to money lenders.
 “ So soon, however, as the “ Encumbered Estates” bill passes the legis-
 “ lature and is brought into operation, considerable relief will be
 “ afforded to the estates involved, in the shape of reduction of high
 “ rates of interest, which will accelerate their solvency sooner than is
 “ possible under existing circumstances.”

“ The number of estates voluntarily placed under Court of Wards
 “ that are increasing every year, testifies conclusively to the fact that
 “ Government management is highly appreciated, and that encumbered
 “ ta’lukdárs especially look with hope upon the direct administration
 “ of their estates as the best and most efficacious means of making
 “ them solvent, for all the ‘encumbered estates’ above mentioned
 “ have been taken in charge on the express application of the ta’lukdár
 “ himself and on his executing a deed making over the estate to
 “ Government. In order to relieve Deputy Commissioners as much as
 “ possible in those districts where there are a large number of estates
 “ under management, an Officer of the grade and on the salary
 “ of an Extra Assistant Commissioner has been appointed to super-
 “ intend the whole under the direct orders of the Deputy Commis-
 “ sioner. He is paid rateably from all the estates; the separate managers
 “ are placed under his orders, and his duties are defined by the local
 “ authorities. Each office has also a separate English and Native clerk for
 “ the work, so that management of estates in Oudh will be a burthen on
 “ no one. Experience has taught us that cheap managers are of no use
 “ and that it is a bad economy. I have no doubt whatever, that our
 “ management and saving so many estates from ruin or from the hands

“of money lenders will eventually reflect the greatest credit on the officers of this Administration, and what is more satisfactory still, the native community will appreciate and be deeply grateful for what the Government are doing for them.”

POLITICAL EVENTS.

973. The visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was taken as a compliment by the nobility and gentry of the province, and had an excellent political effect. It extended from the 17th of February to the 6th of March 1870, and included a short excursion to the Oudh forests and the frontiers of Nipál.

Visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

“The opportunity thus offered to him was seized by the Mahárájah, Sir Jung Bahádur, to pay a tribute of loyalty and respect to Her Majesty the Queen in the person of her Son.”

Report of Commissioner, Seetapoor.

“The Mahárájah came down from the frontier with a large camp, and a line of 280 elephants with a strong guard of honor and full band, in order to receive the Duke with the ceremony becoming his high rank; and on several occasions, both in open durbar and privately through me, Sir Jung expressed in the strongest terms his devotion to Her Majesty and his wish to do all honor to the Queen’s son, a wish which he amply fulfilled by his untiring attentions to His Royal Highness in the field, and the sumptuous presents which he tendered for the Duke’s acceptance.

“The Mahárájah offered to come as far as Singhai, some ten miles on this side the frontier, to receive his Royal Highness, but this extreme act of courtesy was dispensed with, and the formal reception took place at Halauna Gauri, opposite Siadhani, where the Mahárájah was encamped; Sir Jung escorting the Duke back to Bela Parson, on this side the Mohán, before he took his leave.

974. Notwithstanding high prices, and want more or less acutely felt, there was no disturbance of public tranquillity throughout the year. The Hindoo festival of Ramnaumi, and the Mahomedan Mohurram took place simultaneously on the 10th April 1870, but the arrangements made throughout the province, in every place where a collision might be apprehended, were entirely successful, and no serious breach of the peace occurred.

Public tranquillity.

ARMS.

975. The following return shows an increase in the number of licenses to the extent of 814, and in the total number of arms to the

extent of 559. In English and in Native fire arms there was a decrease of 83, and 178, respectively. Swords show an increase of 675, and shields of 74, while daggers show a decrease of 68.

976. The total increase is attributed to the extended grant of licenses in the forest tracts of the Seetapoor division; to the multiplication of wild deer in the district of Oonao; and, to a small extent, to the applications for licenses by the Mahomedans of Lucknow.

Years.	Number of persons licensed to possess arms.	Number of arms.	Fire arms, English manufacture.	Fire arms, Native manufacture.	Swords.	Shields.	Daggers.
1868-69	1864	4651	825	1762	1698	131	165
1869-70	2578	5210	742	1464	2373	205	97

WILD ANIMALS.

977. The number of wild animals killed, to judge from the following return, shows little change.

Wolves. Sixty-four more wolves, at an additional cost of Rs. 187, were slain in 1869-70 than had been slain in 1868-69.

Hyenas. Seven hyenas were killed, at a cost of Rs. 28, instead of thirty-one, at a cost of Rs. 93. At an additional cost of 100 Rs. 907 more dogs were killed; whilst at an extra expense of Rs. 80, thirty-six tigers were killed in the place of fourteen.

Snakes. Although no less than Rs. 583-6-0 more were given for snakes, the numbers brought in fell from 7,969 to 5,625, a decrease of 2,344.

Total. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,841 to Rs. 6,720; the total numbers killed, fell from 12,074 to 10,699.

Wild animals destroyed in 1869-70.

	Number.		Rate of reward.		Amount paid.	
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Male wolves, ...	362	363	4 to 6 Rs.	4 to 6 Rs.	2,043 0 0	2,086 0 0
Female „ ...	204	226	4 to 6 Rs.	4 to 6 Rs.	1,224 0 0	1,330 0 0
Male cub „ .	473	413	4as. to 2 Rs.	4as. to 2 Rs.	478 8 0	415 12 0
Female „ ...	145	246	1 Re.	1 Re.	145 0 0	246 0 0
Hyenas, ...	31	7	3 Rs.	2 and 3 Rs.	93 0 0	20 0 0
Dogs, ...	2,876	3,783	2 to 8as.	2 to 8as.	370 10 0	472 0 0
Tigers, ...	14	36	5 and 10 Rs.	5 and 10 Rs.	105 0 0	185 0 0
Snakes, ...	7,969	5,625	1 to 8 as.	1 to 8 as.	1,381 9 9	1,964 15 9
Total, ...	12,074	10,699	...	...	5,840 11 9	6,719 11 9

CONCLUSION.

978. The Chief Commissioner has pleasure in acknowledging the cordial co-operation of his colleagues, Sir George Couper, C. B., the Judicial, and Major General L. Barrow, C. B., the Financial Commissioner. Mr. C. Currie and Mr. W. C. Capper, also officiated with efficiency in these high posts during a portion of the year. To the following heads of departments the thanks of the Chief Commissioner are due; Colonel W. Maxwell, R. A., the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department; Lieutenant Colonel R. H. M. Aitken, V. C., the Inspector General of Police, and Deputy Secretary; Dr. G. S. Sutherland, the Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector of Prisons; Dr. D. O'Callaghan, Inspector General of Hospitals; Captain J. G. Forbes, R. E., Superintendent of Irrigation; and Captain E. Wood, Superintendent of Forests.

The Chief Commissioner is much indebted to the zeal and ability displayed by Mr. H. B. Harington, who officiated as Secretary, and to Captain N. M. T. Horsford, who officiated as Junior Secretary for a large portion of the year.

To Major F. Stanton, R. E., and to Captain R. de Bourbel, R. E., the Officiating Consulting Engineers, Oudh Railway, and Joint Secretaries to the Chief Commissioner; to Captain Shepherd, R. E., the Deputy Consulting Engineer; and to Captain G. Newmarch, R. E., Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Department Public Works; the acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner are due.

Major E. Thompson, C. S. I., and Mr. P. Carnegy, officiated as Commissioners of the Seetapoor and Fyzabad divisions. Each has earned honorable mention.

Major I. F. MacAndrew, after having long acted as Secretary with great ability and industry, has, since November 1869, displayed the same high qualities as Officiating Commissioner of Lucknow. Mr. J. W. Quinton, the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow is entitled to special mention on account of his judicious management of the municipal finances of the city.

Among the officers who have shown themselves capable of taking charge of a district, the Chief Commissioner would take favourable notice of Mr. H. J. Sparks, who displayed equal zeal and judgment, in collecting arrears of revenue, whilst officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad; of Captain J. N. B. Hewett, who officiated as Deputy Commissioner of Hurdai; and of Captain R. H. De Montmorency, and Major Wilkinson, each of whom officiated as Deputy Commissioner of Gondah. Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, v. c., exerted himself in the conservancy of the Baraich district.

For two months Captain C. S. Noble acted with efficiency as Deputy Commissioner of Fyzabad.

The Judicial Commissioner commends highly Mr. J. Dyson, Judge of the Small Cause Court.

Mr. F. Currie, formerly Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, acted as City Magistrate with credit.

In the Settlement Department good service was rendered by Captain G. E. Erskine, and Mr. A. H. Harington; and honorable mention may be made of Messrs C. W. McMinn, M. L. Ferrar, J. Woodburn, and H. H. Butts. Mr. W. C. Benett has prepared a skilful compilation of family histories connected with the Roy Bareilly District.

Mr. W. Blennerhassett showed aptitude for judicial work. Captain Newbery, and Lieutenant Pitcher are officers of promise.

The census report displayed conspicuously the ability of Mr. J. C. Williams.

Mr. G. I. Low, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, proved himself an excellent officer.

Of the Extra Assistant Commissioners, favourable mention should be made of Múnshí Gujráj Singh, Mírza Kulb Alí Khan, and Mahomed Ikram-úl-lah Khan; and in the Settlement Department of Pundit Kalí Sahai, and Múnshí Aziz-úd-dín Ahmed.

The services of the following Ta'lukdárs in assisting to settle claims to maintenance have been specially acknowledged :—

Mahárájah Sir Mán Singh, K. C. S. I.

Tajamul Hosén Khán.

Rájah Farzand Alí Khán.

Chaudrí Nawáb Alí.

Rájah Amír Hassan Khán.

Rána Shankar Baksh.

Rájah Jagmohan Singh.

Múnshí Fazl Rasúl.

Thákúr Shér Bahádúr.

Mír Bákar Hosén.

Chaudhrí Hashmat Alí.

Mr. W. Handford, the Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. J. W. Anderson, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, were during the year carried off by death. The one had secured a lasting place in the records of this administration; the other had given early signs of promise.

POSTSCRIPT.

FINANCE.

979. The financial statements, received on the 7th September from the Accountant General North Western Provinces, are appended.

980. The following comparative return will show the receipts for 1868-69 and 1869-70

Province of Oudh, for the year 1869-70.

Charges against income.						Net receipts.		Deficit.	
Allowances and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements.		Allowances to district and village officers.		Total.					
1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
...
...
...
7,96,479	7,26,628	5,550	5,600	23,79,080	22,07,635	1,11,94,876	1,17,25,633	...	...
...	116	8,906	63,261	2,61,959	...	...
...	56,511	68,117	...	Excess charges.	45,366	55,929
...	40,834	42,617	7,22,140	7,80,187	...	...
...	1,30,625	1,41,113	...	...
...	1,29,981	1,57,618	...	...
...	7,101	10,170	...	...
...	19,438	...	...
...	13,648	33,642	...	...
7,96,479	7,26,628	5,550	5,600	24,76,541	23,27,275	1,22,16,266	1,30,73,831	45,366	55,929
...	16,28,141		
							1,47,01,972		

TERRITORIAL INCOME. Gross receipts.	981. Of Territorial Income the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,39,99,559, an increase of Rs. 3,97,157 on Rs. 1,36,02,402 of the previous year. The increase under Land revenue, Rs. 5,46,664 was counterbalanced by a falling off
	in Forests of, ... Rs. 25,000
	and in Excise of, ... „ 1,24,507
	Total, ... „ <u>1,49,507</u>

982. Under Refunds and Drawbacks, Land Revenue contributed Rs. 65,718, against Rs. 28,211; Forests Rs. 525; and Excise Rs. 48, against Rs. 235.

The total of Refunds and Drawbacks thus rose from Rs. 28,446 to Rs. 66,291.

983. Charges against income amounted to Rs. 22,07,635, against Rs. 23,79,080; thus showing a total decrease of Rs. 1,71,445.

984. As regards charges of collection, Land Revenue shewed a decrease of Rs. 66,756; and Excise a decrease of Rs. 50,977, nearly 50 per cent.

On the other hand Forests exhibit an increase of Rs. 16,089.

985. Allowances and assignments payable under Treaty &c., were decreased by Rs. 69,851; whilst under allowances to district and village officers the difference was only Rs. 50.

986. The total net receipts of territorial income were thus:—

Rs. 1,17,25,633, against Rs. 1,11,94,876 in 1868-69.

With the single exception of Salt there was an increase in the net receipts under each separate item of the remaining heads.

987. The Imperial gross income from all sources thus rose from Rs. 1,47,44,329 to Rs. 1,54,91,455; or, after deducting refunds* and drawbacks, from Rs. 1,46,92,807 to Rs. 1,54,01,106.

The charges against income at the same time fell from Rs. 24,76,541 to Rs. 23,27,275, leaving a total of net receipts, Rs. 1,30,73,831 in 1869-70 against the total of Rs. 1,22,16,266 in 1868-69.

The clear increase was thus, Rs. 857,565.

988. The comparative expenditure of the two years is shown in the following statement. The remarks of the Accountant General leave little to add.

EXPENDITURE.

*Account of the expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Oudh,
for the year 1869-70.*

Subject of expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of increase or decrease.
	Past year.	Present year.	
Civil and Political Establishments, ...	3,94,545	(a) 3,98,756	(a).—Increase chiefly caused by acting allowances of the Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, and Officiating Financial Commissioner.
Civil Contingencies, ...	71,436	(b) 46,207	(b).—Decrease under the following heads of charges:— 3,000 in Tour charges. 4,900 „ Contingencies of the Secretariat. 2,000 „ Ditto of the Finl. Commr's Office. 15,000 „ Ditto of the Divisional Commissioners' Offices, of which Rs. 16,000 are less in official postage.
Judicial charges, { Courts, &c. } { 6,07,198 } { Prisons, } { 2,75,831 }	8,15,583	(c) 8,83,029	(c).—Increase chiefly in the following items. Rs. 20,000 Establishment of the Criminal Courts, because the new scale charges less proportion of the entire establishment from the Revenue Department. Rs. 44,000 diet of prisoners on account of the high price of grain, the number of prisoners was also greater.
Police charges, ...	11,51,995	(d) 11,25,863	(d).—Decrease owing to the reduction of the strength of the Executive Force.
Military, ...	...	...
Marine, ...	...	...
Deficit Post Office, ...	...	...
Electric Telegraph, ...	...	...
Public Works, ...	...	...
Education, ...	2,21,945	(e) 2,32,107	(e).—Increase mainly in charges of the schools, viz : pay of an English Head Master for the Fyzabad school, annual increases to salaries of the Head Master of the Zillah schools, and extra contingent allowance paid out of the tuition fees brought to credit in the public accounts.
Ecclesiastical, ...	38,526	(f) 33,706	(f).—Variations in the salaries of the Chaplains employed at Lucknow and Seetapoor in the two years.
Medical Services, ...	1,15,369	(g) 1,20,237	(g).—Increase of nearly Rs. 2,000 on account of salary of 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons appointed during 1869-70 at Gondah and Fertabguri, and Rs. 2,000 in dieting and clothing of Lunatics. There is also an increase of nearly Rs. 700 in salary of Native Doctors attached to the Dispensaries.
Stationery and Printing, ...	78,138	(h) 67,904	(h).—Decrease chiefly in printing charges of the Secretariat.
Miscellaneous, ...	28,914	(i) 66,004	(i).—Increase owing to census charges Rs. 8,600,—donation for starving poor 16,400.—Epidemic cholera charges nearly 2,800—and Rs. 7,750, interest on police superannuation fund which was taken in last year under a wrong head by mistake. The rest of the difference is in purchase of books, newspapers &c.
Superannuation and retired allowances, ...	51,855	59,417	
Total Imperial, ...	29,68,306	30,33,230	
Local Funds, ...	16,87,431	(j) 17,31,277	(j).—The increase is attributable to the greater punctuality in including the transactions of some funds, especially the Police Fund, in the public accounts.
Grand Total, ...	46,55,737	47,64,507	

989. The total excess in Imperial expenditure was Rs. 64,924.

The excess under Judicial charges alone was Rs. 64,000, and was due to causes over which this Administration had no control.

Civil contingencies, Police charges, Stationery and Printing. 990. In Civil contingencies, in Police charges, and in Stationery and Printing, the decrease was marked.

Miscellaneous charges. The increase in Miscellaneous charges is satisfactorily accounted for.

Other items seem to call for no remark.

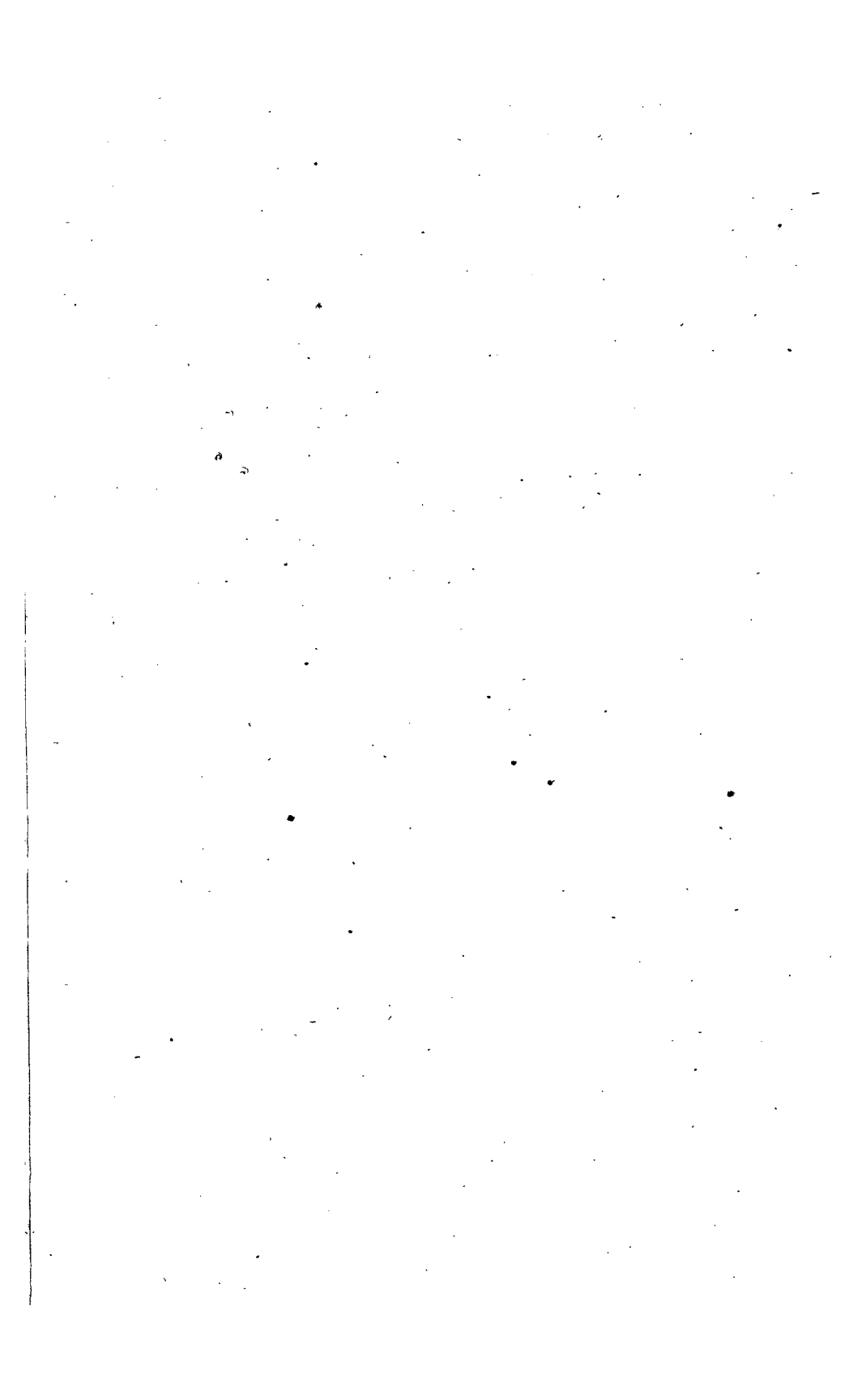
Cash Receipts and Disbursements. 991. The account of cash receipts and disbursements was as follows :—

Receipts.	Amount.		Disbursements.	Amount.	
	1868-69.	1869-70.		1868-69.	1869-70.
Cash balance of last year,	38,04,319	30,04,063	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2, }	46,55,737	47,64,507
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1, }	1,38,48,085	1,47,01,972	Loans, Railways and Interest, }	7,70,670	5,40,116
Receipts on account Loans and Railways }	7,72,043	5,46,153	Advances,	92,186	2,65,992
Ditto of service funds,	47,259	38,687	Payments of deposits,	24,36,646	31,05,357
Payments of advances,	76,189	1,03,767	Bills of other Treasuries paid, }	84,72,467	96,14,680
Deposits,	25,00,735	26,28,063	Payments on account of other Government, }	1,23,58,725	1,35,29,971
Sale of waste lands, }	Adjusted under land revenue under orders of Comptroller General,				
Bills drawn on other Treasuries,	86,50,640	1,15,01,009			
Receipts from other Governments, ... }	20,91,224	33,51,709			
Total, ...	2,79,86,175	3,28,71,360	Total, ...	2,87,86,431	3,18,20,623
			Cash at the end of year, }	30,04,063	40,54,800
	3,17,90,494	3,58,75,423		3,17,90,404	3,58,75,423

992. The receipts rose from Rs. 2,79,86,175 to Rs. 3,28,71,360, an increase of Rs. 48,85,185.

The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,87,86,431 to Rs. 3,18,20,623, an increase of Rs. 30,34,192.

The balance at the year's end rose from Rs. 30,04,063 to Rupees 40,54,800 an increase of Rs. 10,50,737.



I N D E X .

BEING a list of statistical forms drawn up by the Statistical Committee for the Annual Administration Reports of Provinces.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

- A.*—Physical Geography—including area, character of the surface, and climate.
- B.*—Political relations with Native States.
- C.*—Civil divisions of British territory.
- D.*—Population—classified as far as possible.
- E.*—Fiscal statistics—including Survey, Settlements, Landed Tenures and Land Revenue.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

- A.*—Legislative.
- B.*—Judicial—Civil and Criminal Courts.
- C.*—Prisons.
- D.*—Police.
- E.*—Military.
- F.*—Marine.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

- A.*—Finance.
- B.*—Public Works.
- C.*—Railways.
- D.*—Agriculture.
- E.*—Prices of produce and labour.
- F.*—Mines.
- G.*—Manufactures.
- H.*—Trade.
- I.*—Coinage and Currency.
- K.*—Charitable Institutions.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

- A.*—Ecclesiastical—including Places of Worship and Ministers of all Creeds.
- B.*—Education.
- C.*—Literary and Scientific.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

- A.*—Births, deaths, and marriages.
- B.*—Hospital returns.
- C.*—Vaccination returns.



APPENDICES.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

I. AREA.—CULTIVATED AND UNCUL

Principal geographical divisions of territory.					Total area in square miles.			
					Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.
						Culturable.	Unculturable.	
LUCKNOW,	{	Lucknow,	757	317	329	1,403		
		Oonao,	706	276	359	1,341		
		Barabunkee,	830	250	205	1,285		
	Total,	2,293	843	893	4,029			
SEETAPOOR,	{	Seetapoor,	1,438	497	280	2,215		
		Hurdui,	1,320	550	422	2,292		
		Kheree,	1,254	1,370	295	2,919		
	Total,	4,012	2,417	997	7,426			
FYZABAD,	{	Fyzabad,	1,287	484	551	2,322		
		Baraich,	1,309	1,070	258	2,637		
		Gondah,	1,789	626	268	2,683		
	Total,	4,385	2,180	1,077	7,642			
ROY BAREILLY,	{	Roy Bareilly,	669	396	285	1,350		
		Sultanpoor,	788	399	383	1,570		
		Pertabgurh,	838	342	533	1,713		
	Total,	2,295	1,137	1,201	4,633			
Native estates, ... ..		...	...	...	...
<i>Grand Total,</i>		12,985	6,577	4,168	23,730			

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

TIVATED, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Unappropriated culturable waste, in acres.			Communications—mileage of.			
Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, first, second and third class.	Railroads.	Remarks.
...	A, not furnished.	{ 1st 68 2nd 45 3rd 30 }	18	A.—Gúmti.
...	B, 58	{ 1st 94 2nd 103 3rd 67 }	24	B.—Ganges.
...	C, 200	{ 1st 52 2nd 6 3rd 396 }	...	C.—Gogra 70, and Gúmti 130 miles.
...	258	861	42	
...	D, 180	{ 1st 89 2nd 99 3rd 78 }	...	D.—Gúmti 93, Chowka 51, and Gogra 36 miles.
3,337	...	3,337 0 0	E, not furnished.	{ 1st 36 2nd 287 3rd 82 }	...	E.—Ganges, Gúmti, Gurra and Gambiri, navigable throughout the year. Súkheta, Sye, during the rains.
443,987	887 3 0	443,099 1 0	140	314	...	
447,324	887 3 0	446,436 1 0	320	985	...	
...	G, 493	{ 1st 198 2nd 159 ³ / ₄ 3rd 93 ¹ / ₂ }	...	G.—Gogra 92, Tonsa 71, and Gúmti 13 miles, navigable all the year, and 317 miles in the rains only.
...	200	390	...	
...	H, 110	{ 1st 52 2nd 116 3rd 86 }	...	H.—Gogra throughout the year, and Rápti in the rains.
...	803	1,095 ¹ / ₄	...	
...	I, 75	350	...	I.—33 miles navigable, 42 miles not navigable.
...	J, 140	{ 1st 88 2nd 25 3rd 175 }	...	J.—Gúmti.
...	64	314	...	
...	279	952	...	
...	
447,324	887 3 0	446,436 1 0	1,660	3,893 ¹ / ₄	42	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
Mountains and elevated tracts.	<p>There are no mountains or other elevated tracts in the province of Oudh. In the Gondah and part of the Baraich district, the boundary is on the ridge of the first range of hills, which are rather abrupt, and not high. They are said to be destitute of water and are not cultivated. Some of the slopes are grassy towards the top, and some wooded all the way up. At the bottom they change into a slope where the forest begins. Elsewhere the boundary is in the plain.</p>	Wholly British territory.	No minerals of any market value have yet been discovered in Oudh.
Plains.	<p>The province of Oudh is a part of the alluvial valley of the Ganges, and of some of its tributaries. The rivers descend from the hills first in a southerly direction, and then turn eastwards. The belts of forest come down between them, and are situated on the higher land between the streams. The forest generally terminates in an abrupt ridge on either side, below which there is low ground forming the immediate valleys of the rivers and smaller streams. These lower belts are cultivated mainly by Thárús, who occupy a piece of ground for a year or two and then abandon it. When not cultivated these plains are covered with long grass, which is burnt every year about April to admit of the young grass springing up</p>		Soil sandy with a covering of turf only a few inches thick. Rice, massúr, linseed, hemp, (gan- ja.)

below upon which the large herds of cattle feed. Below the region of the forest comes the taráí, of which these lower plains on the banks of the streams may be said to be offshoots. The taráí stretches all along the frontier of the province immediately below the forest, and is low and moist. It is more or less settled and cultivated, but the crops are poor and the country is unhealthy, at first at any rate, and there are great difficulties in the way of bringing the soil under cultivation. Throughout this district there are large grassy plains where numerous herds of cattle are kept, and it is interspersed with old water-courses, the former beds of the rivers, now forming jhíls and swarming with alligators. The whole country between the rivers Sohéli and Chowka may be thus described, though the central ridge is higher and less moist, and produces to a certain extent the crops which grow on the higher lands. This country, moreover, extends for some distance to the south of the Chowka in the Kherree district, and about the head waters of the Uí, Barauncha, and other streams which rise in a series of swamps where forest and taráí are all mingled in a sort of jumble together. In the Baraich and Gondah districts, the rivers run in a less easterly direction to meet the Gogra, and the taráí gradually fades into the drier land; the beds of the streams become deeper and more marked, the jhíls disappear or assume a totally different character, being mere collections of rain water instead of spring fed reservoirs as before; and the country assumes the ordinary appearance of the plain of the Ganges. The land is now better cultivated, villages are more numerous, groves of fine trees abound, and everything has a comparatively civilized and settled appearance. Henceforward the country lies in belts or zones following the course of the rivers. North of the Gogra, the soil is for the most part

The upper soil here is less turfy, though still of that character; the productions are linseed, arhar, barley, haldí, tobacco, a little wheat, peas, jowár.

Soil generally sandy, known as bhúrs. Products, wheat, barley, gram, peas, mustard, linseed, Indian corn, and the ordinary pulses and millets of the rains.

I. A. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.—(Continued.)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
<p>Plains. <i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>of a sandy character. It is, however, fertile, and its yield is proportionate to the amount of water it receives. The rain-fall of this part of Oudh is greater than south of the river, and the crops are but scantily irrigated. Such as it is, the irrigation is chiefly from streams and jhils, as well irrigation has hardly made any progress. The population in these districts is comparatively scanty, the holdings of cultivators much larger than across the river, and the region has in the other parts of the province a bad name for fever, which is unquestionably more or less justified by fact. There are large waste tracts in both these districts, and no doubt the people are holding back, in many instances, for the conclusion of the settlement before undertaking to break them up. In the Baraich and Kheree districts, where the taráí fades into the drier land, are two tracts, known as Dhaurára and Nánpára, which have an excellent breed of draught cattle. The pasture here is better, finer, and more succulent, and the young calves have a better chance; for Oudh, though the taráí is covered with herds of cattle, really produces no grasses on which fine animals can be raised.</p> <p>South of the Chowka and Gogra the province is divided by the Gúmtí, which runs through it in an east-south-east direction, into two nearly equal portions. The general character of the country south of that river is superior</p>		

to that on the north. The upper part of the tract between the Gúmtí and the Gogra, consisting of the main part of the district of Kheree, the whole of Seetapoor, a part of Lucknow, and the upper part of Barabunkee, is generally sandy; the crops are mainly unirrigated. In the centre of this tract there are a few jhíls, especially in the lower part of Seetapoor, in Lucknow, and Barabunkee, where the soil is more clayey and the crops more irrigated and finer, but its general character is as described. The lower part of the Barabunkee district and Fyzabad are better; there are more jhíls and more irrigation, and all the finer crops are produced. The finest part of this tract is in the district of Barabunkee between the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and the river Gúmtí. Here the population is dense, the soil excellent, and kacha well irrigation general.

The tract of country between the Gúmtí and the Ganges is the finest part of the Province of Oudh. The river Sye runs through the centre of it, and perhaps the part south of that river is, on the whole, the finer. The characteristics of both are the same. Between the rivers, midway, there is an elevated hollow in which there is a string of jhíls. Often in this tract, and more especially in the Lucknow and Oonao districts, in that part of the country through which the Lucknow and Cawnpore road and railway run, there are large plains of bare uncultivated land, on which is to be seen the réh efflorescence in parts, and of which it is hard to say whether it is barren or not. But among these jhíls and waste tracts are to be found some of the finest villages in the province, producing magnificent crops, all irrigated, and interspersed with fine groves of trees. Generally, however, the aspect of this tract is the

Sugar, cotton, tobacco, opium,
wheat, barley, gram, all the dalls,
linseed, mustard, sessamun,
jowar, bajrá, koton, Indian
corn, hemp (sun), safflower &c.

I. A. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.—(Continued.)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
<p>Plains. <i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>least interesting to the eye. The long stretches of uncultivated waste and the distance between the groves impress the traveller with the idea that he is in a less favoured country. In some parts of this tract there is much rice cultivation, and the water is always near the surface. But kacha wells do not stand here, and the wells are made of large burnt bricks, moulded into segments of the circle of the well and laid on one another without mortar. These wells stand about 30 years, but as they involve a certain expenditure of capital they are not so numerous as they might be, though costing less than half the money that a real pakka well does.</p>		
	<p>Outside the central tract, and on either side of it, lies a beautiful stretch of country. The soil here is <i>domat</i> (two earths), it is all watered from kacha wells, and is wooded in a style not often to be seen. The wood indeed goes on to the banks of the rivers, though, as they are approached, the water is not found so near the surface, and the soil is more sandy and less productive. The products of this tract embrace all the crops found in this part of India, and the country looks like a garden. It is healthy, and the climate is agreeable to the native idea and constitution, and it produces the men who have filled the ranks of our own army as well as those of every Native State. In this tract the crops are large and heavy, and</p>		

Timber, resin, lac, gall nuts, various kinds of vegetable dyes, maddák, &c.

the trees attain a great size. It is nearly all cultivated, and very little waste is to be seen. The population is dense and the holdings small, and the people are remarkable for attachment to their birth place. The cultivation is not equal over the whole areas of the villages. On the contrary, the lands lying near the villages are all watered and manured, but the out-lying lands on the borders of the villages are for the most part unirrigated, and are held by cultivators resident in other villages.

Forests.

The Oudh forests are divided into three divisions. The 1st, or Kheree division, lies between the rivers Sohéli and Mohána; at the north west end it is bounded by an arbitrary line which goes through the forest, and is the limit towards Nipál, and at the east end by the river Kauriáli. There is some forest land south of the Sohéli, but with little sál (*Shorea robusta*), which is the most valuable of the woods these forests produce. In this division also, about the head waters of the U1 and Jarauncha, there is some forest land consisting partly of stunted sál and partly of other trees. The trees here are not large enough to produce logs of timber. The total area of the 1st division of forest lands is 263 square miles, of which 149 square miles produce sál. In the 2nd, or Baraich division, the country between the rivers Kauriáli and Girwa is partly covered with sissú forest and partly with a dense jungle of a variety of trees. No sál is to be found here, the land lies too low, being very little elevated above the banks of the Moila, which is a river in the rains, but half stream half swamp at other times. It runs about midway between the other two rivers. East of the Girwa there is a sál forest nine or ten miles wide, and then the Babái river is met with. There is no sál forest on the east bank of the Babái, which is low tarai land, but after

I. A. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.—(Continued.)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
<p>Forests. Continued.</p>	<p>crossing the Bháda there is a considerable belt of forest. There is a belt of sál forest from the Nipál frontier on the left bank of the Rápí down to Bhínga. The area of the forest lands in this division is 269 square miles, of which 176 square miles produce sál. In the 3rd, or Gondah division, the wood is less valuable. The sál tree is here stunted, the forest tracts are less extensive, occupying a less breadth of land under the hills, and are more tangled and of the nature of a thicket. The forest area in this division is 170 square miles, of which 100 produce sál. The trees which are reserved in the Oudh forest are (1.) Sál (<i>Shorea robusta</i>), (2) Sissú (<i>Dalbergia sissou</i>), (3.) Tún (<i>Cedrela toona</i>), (4) Ebony (<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>), (5.) Dhau (<i>Conocarpus latifolia</i>), (6) Arséni (<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>), (7.) Kháir (<i>Acacia catechu</i>), (8.) Tikóí or Haldú (<i>Naucllea cardifolia</i>). Of these sál, tún, ebony, dhau, and arséni are found in the higher forest, called bhabar or, locally, damár. The other trees are found on the lower ground or taráí. In the part of the 1st or Khyrigarh division which lies between the Mohána and the Sohéli rivers, every now and then we come upon tracts in the middle of the forest quite bare of trees. These tracts are termed villages, though no one lives there, but cattle, are driven on to the lands to pasture. Every year these tracts are set on fire, which not only effectually prevents any encroachment of the forest, but</p>		

Rivers.

the fire goes into the forest and does serious damage there. The tract to the south of the Sohéli, though not producing much sál, is full of fine large trees and is bordered by a belt of kháir. The tracts about the head waters of the Úl and the Bárauncha produce sál only fit for bullocks. There is a very small tract under sissú in British territory, and that is reserved for the use of the gun carriage agency at Futtehgurh. The bulk of the Oudh forests, and far the more valuable ones, were given to Nipál by Lord Canning, in reward for the services of the Darbár during the mutiny.

The principal rivers of Oudh are the Ráptí, the Babái, the Girwa, the Kauriál, the Mohána, the Sohéli, the Sárda, the Úl, the Katna, the Gúmtí, the Sye and the Ganges. Of these all, except the Úl, Katna, Gúmtí and Sye, are hill streams descending from the Himalayas, and subject to the sudden freshes which characterise the hill streams.

The Ráptí is a rapid river in the Oudh territories, and is navigable for boats up to Bhínga. It is used throughout its course in Oudh for rafting timber in the rains. It is a second class river, and swarms with alligators.

The Babái is rapid and shallow in its upper course, and useless for navigation and for rafting. Some of its waters are drawn into a more sluggish stream called the Sárjí, which passes Baráich, but it is nowhere navigable. The rest of its waters fall into the Gógrá.

The Girwa, where it enters British territory, is a mountain stream with a great fall, rushing in rapids and pools over a stoney and sandy bed. It is full of snags,

Fish in large quantities.

I. A. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.—(Continued.)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
<p>Rivers. <i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>and useless for purposes of navigation. It is a branch of the Kauriáli, from which it issues by percolation, and to which it is united lower down.</p> <p>The Kauriáli is the largest of the affluents of the Ganges. Its discharge is 13,082 cubic feet per second. It is more than twice the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills, and is navigable for boats throughout the year within British territory. This is the river which is called Karnáli in the hills, Kauriáli, after it enters the plains to its confluence with the Sárjú a little below Bhartpúr, Gogra thence to Fyzabad, Sárjú, about Ad-júdia, and Déwa or Gogra again, below this down to its confluence with the Ganges at Revelganj near Chapra. The Mohána is the boundary of the British territory from Gwári Ghát to its confluence with the Kauriáli, rather more than half its course in the plains. It is a shallow and rapid stream, full of snags, and not navigable, but timber is floated down it in the rains to the Kauriáli. This river swarms with alligators, both the magari or broad nosed, and the guriál or long nosed species. Towards the mouth the river becomes sluggish, being dammed up by the waters of the Kauriáli.</p> <p>The Sohéli is a small stream, but has sufficient water to float timber in the rains to the Kauriáli. It has many</p>		

snags, but as the course of this river is short below the principal depôt for the 1st Forest division, past which it flows, it is worth the while of the department to keep it clear of snags, which is done at some cost. It is not a navigable river.

The Sárda is a river about the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills : nine miles below its discharge is 6,416 cubic feet per second. Where it enters British territory in Oudh (for it is the boundary between British territory and Nipál out of Oudh,) it has lost the character of a hill stream and flows in a sandy bed. It is more or less navigable throughout British territory, but being large, rapid, and full of shallows and snags, it is not a good river for rafting, and the route by the Sohéli and the Kauriáli to Byramghát, is considered a better one for timber. This river is called Káli in the hills, and Sárda in the plains after emerging from the hills. Soon after entering British territory it gives off a branch which unites with the Sohéli, and the united stream, known as the Sárjú, falls into the Kauriáli a little below Bhattipúr, and nearly opposite to where the Girwa joins that river on the other side. The main stream of the Sárda, after this bifurcation, is called the Chowka, and it falls into the Gogra at Byramghát, but it has, in the meantime, got rid of much of its water into the Gogra through branches higher up, and is but a small river where it finally falls into the Gogra.

The Ul, which receives the Barauncha, rises in the swamps of the Kheree district bordering on Shahjehánpúr. It is not navigable, except for small boats in the lower part of its course. It flows under the station of Lak-

I. A. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.—(Continued.)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
<p>Rivers. <i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>himpúr and falls into the Chowka at the eastern extremity of the Kherce district.</p> <p>The Katna is hardly a river. It rises in Sháljehánpúr and is not navigable. Its banks are clothed with dense jungle of a character suitable rather for fuel than timber. The water of this stream is said to be unwholesome, and this is given as the reason why it is not settled: the jungle on its banks certainly comes down far into the midst of the cultivated land. It falls into the Gúmtí about where the Seetapoor and Hurdul road crosses that river.</p> <p>The Gúmtí is a river rising in some rice fields, from which its head waters appear to trickle. Its water is sweet, and its banks are cultivated throughout the province. It is navigable throughout the greater part of its course in Oudh; but it is extremely tortuous, and the navigation is impeded at Sultanpoor by some kankar rocks which nearly cross the bed of the river and leave but a small opening. In the upper part of its course the valley of the river is wide and open, but about thirty miles below Lucknow it begins to contract, and, with some open parts, the banks henceforward are generally contracted and often precipitous. In some parts of Sultanpoor the scenery on the Gúmtí, is exceedingly pic-</p>		

turesque. The banks are precipitous, forty or fifty feet high, and clothed with luxuriant vegetation. Trees, shrubs, and grasses, in Indian profusion and of the most charming colours, throw their shade over the deep still water beneath, and through the foliage the weather worn, rugged kankar rock looks singularly beautiful.

The Sye rises in some fields in the Hurdui district on the borders of Kherree. It has hardly any bed for some miles, and is dry in the dry weather, but shortly below Pákhani the water appears. It is not navigable, but is used for irrigation, being temporarily banded for the purpose by the people themselves. Its water is sweet and wholesome. This river is subject to extraordinary floods, and in the rains is sometimes a most formidable stream.

Between the Sye and the Ganges the river Gurra, and to a lesser degree the Ránganga flow through a corner of the Hurdui district, but they can hardly be called Oudh rivers. The Gurra comes down from Sháh-jehánpúr and passes the towns of Pali and Sandí before it joins its waters to those of the Ránganga, immediately to pour the united stream into the Ganges. The river Ganges itself is too well known to need description.

There are no pieces of water known as lakes in Oudh, though some of the jháis, as they are called, may well deserve to be so termed, as they are very extensive sheets of water. For the most part, however, they are not deep and are mere collections of rain water. But the larger and deeper of them retain water all the year round, and, as a general rule, it is only the smaller ones which entirely dry up in the hot weather. In the tarái they are deeper and fed by springs. These jháis are great

Wild rice, pasture for buffaloes, wild ducks and geese, and in some, fish.

Lakes.

I. A. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.—(Continued.)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
<p>Lakes. <i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>reservoirs of irrigation water. All the land in their immediate neighbourhood is watered from them, and, though the water is not considered as good as well water by the cultivators, unquestionably it produces most beautiful crops. Many of them produce a kind of wild rice in quantities, and the grassy ones form very good pasturage for buffaloes. The country between the Gúmí and the Ganges is well supplied with these jhils. They lie in two parallel elevated hollows, on either side of the Sye, and about midway between that river and the Gúmí and Ganges respectively. They are drained by lateral nálas, which fall mainly into the Sye, and which cause the occasional floods in that river after heavy rain. They are a striking feature of the country, stretching in a continuous series, on both sides of the Sye, from the Sháhjánpúr boundary to that of Jaunpúr and Allahabad, and often connected when the rain has been heavy. North of the Gúmí, there are a good many of these jhils in the Sectapoor district, and they come down into Barunkee, but there they appear to end. The Fyzabad district is drained by two or three nálas running through it, parallel to the Gogra and Gúmí. The elevated hollows are more like ridges; from the smaller space between the nálas, jhils are there less frequent though found. The Oudh jhils are covered with all kinds of wild fowl in the cold weather, and, some of them, fairly stocked with snipe.</p>		

Marshes.

In the tarai marshes are numerous. They are covered with long grasses, narkul, patel, and the like, and are the favourite lairs of tigers after the hot weather has fairly set in. These tracts however, would be more correctly described as swamps than as marshes. The true marshes are found on the low lands near the rivers, where the water oozes through the ground. There are several of these in the valley of the Gumti, especially above Lucknow, as also on the banks of the Ul in the Kherwa district, and of the Syc in the Hurdul district. Horses and cattle are to be seen feeding in them and they are favourite beats for snipe and bittern.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI-

A.—PHYSICAL

3.—CLI

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain fall in inches.				Average tempera-		
	January to May.	June to Septem- ber.	October to De- cember.	Total.	May.		
					Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.
1869. Lucknow Observatory,...	0.66	35.73	5.54	41.93	87.3	112.6	102.5
Oonao Civil Dispensary,	0.65	31.4	7.3	39.35	82.4	111.2	103.9
Barabunkee " ...	0.50	29.45	5.9	35.85	89.4	107.5	102.9
Fyzabad " ...	0.50	37.3	0.4	38.20	91.1	94.7	95.5
Gondah " ...	0.30	30.3	17.1	47.70	86.2	101.8	99.2
Baraich " ...	0.65	36.1	8.3	45.05	89.8	98.1	98.5
Seetapoor " ...	0.75	16.3	5.9	22.95	87.7	99.5	97.6
Hurdui " ...	0.90	16.9	8.2	26.00	89.1	108.1	103.1
Kheree " ...	1.00	21.1	6.9	28.00	89.3	94.3	92.8
Roy Bareilly " ...	...	31.3	8.1	39.40	90.5	107.7	102.5
Sultanpoor " ...	0.65	34.85	5.55	41.05	88.6	105.1	101.3
Pertabgurh " ...	0.80	35.89	14.2	50.89	89.1	108.5	104.3
General average, ...	0.61	29.71	7.78	38.03	88.3	104.0	100.3

—(Continued.)

wind.												Remarks.					
October to December.																	
124	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E.N.E.	E.	E.S.E.	S.E.	S.S.E.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.		W.S.W.	W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.
155	N.	N.N.E.	N.E.	E.N.E.	E.	E.S.E.	S.E.	S.S.E.	S.	S.S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.N.W.	
181	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	65	..	..	..
63	2	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..
52	3	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..
60	10	3	17	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	31	15	..	..
63	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..
77	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
27	4	..	19	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	50	11	..	..
55	33	7	7	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	26	10	..	..
65	9	..	19	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	44	16	..	..
215	..	10	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..
348	11	6	10	28	13	13	..	..	13	13	..	..	3	5	..	..
269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
389	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The duration of the direction of wind is given in *hours*. During the period of January to May the Anemometer was 39 hours out of gear, and during that of October to December 12 hours.

Section.—January to May 1 day variable wind, and 2 days not recorded.
Do. June to Sept. 2 days calm,
Do. Oct. to Dec. 11 days calm.

Section.—January to May 6 days calm, 4 days doubtful, and 3 days not recorded.
Do. June to September 1 day variable, and 2 days not recorded.
Do. October to December 2 days not recorded.

Section.—Oct. to Dec. 3 days calm. The observations for December are not corrected as the standard thermometer having been broken, observations had to be taken by an ordinary thermometer.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1.—NATIVE STATES.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
			NIL.				

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES.

Name of individual, and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How employed.	How educated.	Has sanctioned adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
				NIL.					

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

G.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

RETURN SHOWING AREA AND BOUNDARY OF COMMISSIONERSHIP'S DEPUTY COMMISSIONER-SHIPS, SUB-DIVISIONS, &c., IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH FOR THE YEAR 1869-70

Name of Commissioner-ship.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	Number of Villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance, in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average Ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officers and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.												
													Land.	Gross.											
Lucknow.	Lucknow, ...	3	988	789,460	Lucknow, 284,779 Améthi, 7,128 Kakori, 8,343 Mathhabád, 7,333	979	11	9	25	10	1,971	Rs. As. P. 8,22,382 0 0	7,74,490	11,06,998											
													Oonao, ...	4	1,766	1,070,337	Oonao, 7,277 Bangarmanu, 7,621 Párya, 10,880 Morávan, 7,997	1,677	12	11	10	45	...	12,41,108	14,77,761
																								Local funds. }	29,114
Barabankée	Barabankée	4	1,735	1,101,954	Navárganj, 10,496 Zaidpúr, 10,680 Rámegar, 5,714 Fattehpúr, 7,494 Darrábád, 4,999 Badauli, 12,517	2,065	18	15	28	13	...	56,197 0 0 58,095 0 0	14,82,751	16,24,067											
												
											Total,	1,24,106 0 0	17,88,720												

	4	2,206	930,224	5,780	2,359	13	10	25	12		84,612	0	0	11,20,427	11,62,504
Seetapoor, ... Seetapoor.				16,577						Distt., 545	68,062	0	0		
				10,989						Cantt., 18	1,188	0	0		
				392						Town, 37	2,256	0	0		
				6,329						Total,	1,56,118	0	0		
			5,117												
			5,730												
Hurdul, ...	4	2,292	931,377	19,477	1,961	21	22	25	9	...	62,115	0	0	10,14,898	
				15,98						Distt., 486	62,675	0	0		
				15,511						Town, 105	6,658	0	0		
				6,415						Total,	1,31,648	0	0		
			11,670												
Kherce, ...	3	2,907	747,550	3,802	1,779	8	7	36	21	410	1,88,369	0	0	5,81,460	7,38,487
				6,061										including	
				2,248										saway,	
				7,061											
			4,458												
Fyzabad, ...	4	1,644	965,265	37,504	2,567	5	14	23	7	...	17,922	0	0	12,71,297	17,24,280
				9,949						Distt., 577	72,125	0	0		
				6,275						Cantt., 26	2,381	0	0		
				13,543						Munl., 147	1,0851	0	0		
									Town, 26	1,957	0	0			
									Total,	2,04,636	0	0			
Baraich, ...	3	2,710	774,640	18,889	1,965	9	8	28	16	...	46,923	0	0		
				4,341						Distt., 424	55,654	0	0		
				6,858						Town, 41	2,988	0	0		
				4,510						Total,	1,05,555	0	0	7,12,022	9,04,834

I. C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.—(Continued.)

Names of Commissioners.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Financial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	Number of villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	Number of magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average Ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Districts and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
Fyzabad, Cid.	Gondah, ...	2	2,688	11,66,515	Gondah, 11,966 Colonelganj, 9,788 Atroula, 5,988 Bairampur, 13,878 Nawabganj, 6,141	2,893	8	8	35	27	... Dist. 580	Rs. As. P. 79,354 0 0 73,176 0 0	9,66,680	11,31,604
	Roy Bareilly,	4	1,741	874,433	Roy Bareilly, 11,544 Jehánábád, } Daimau, 5,654 Jacs, 11,689	1,768	20	20	16	10	... Dist. 472 Town, 13	90,508 0 0 64,601 0 0 888 0 0	12,54,996 Local funds, }	13,93,623 22,953
Roy Bareilly,	Sultanpoor,	4	1,702	1,071,483	Perkinganj, 4,975	2,524	16	11	48	9	... Dist. 516 Town, 420	... 69,915 0 0 74,774 0 0	10,52,383	12,26,918
											Total,	155,992 0 0		14,16,581
											Total,	1,39,689 0 0		

Pertabgaurh	3	1,423	784,154	Pertabgaurh, Manikpúr,	3,758 4,048	2,209	19	11	24	9	380	1,02,348	0	0	11,50,408	12,91,767
Grand Total,...	42	28,797	11207412	...		24,748	172	146	27	12	8,173	18,89,929	0	0	11471062	
											Including City, Cantt., and Town Police.					

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—POPUL

District.	Inhabited houses,			Population.					No. per square mile.
	Number of masonry buildings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	
						Male.	Female.		
Lucknow, ...	4,090	130,602	134,692	347,667	319,176	170,462	144,974	982,278	706
Onao, ...	4,972	119,767	124,739	236,511	234,199	136,207	118,237	725,154	537
Barabunkee,	925	147,271	148,166	283,364	283,512	166,857	141,854	875,587	649
Total, ...	9,987	397,640	407,629	867,542	836,886	473,526	405,065	2,583,019	631
Seetapoor, ...	1,456	161,169	162,625	316,858	282,511	180,383	153,207	932,959	417
Hurdui, ...	3,419	175,024	178,519	316,210	278,859	184,744	151,564	931,377	406
Kheree, ...	129	119,042	119,171	263,589	222,805	135,996	115,699	738,089	242
Total, ...	5,080	455,235	460,315	897,126	784,487	501,195	420,618	2,608,426	356
Fyzabad, ...	3,283	276,567	279,850	456,476	465,685	283,683	235,113	1,440,957	616
Baraich, ...	52	121,853	121,905	256,146	237,337	150,779	130,378	774,640	286
Gondah, ...	...	...	...	354,414	354,627	250,210	209,211	1,168,462	444
Total, ...	3,335	398,420	401,755	1,066,942	1,057,823	684,670	574,695	3,384,130	443
Roy Bareilly,	1,544	160,865	162,409	236,132	260,892	153,567	132,655	783,246	580
Sultanpoor,	1,221	155,568	156,789	281,647	312,794	184,895	151,327	930,663	593
Pertabgurb,	735	184,725	185,460	286,944	301,664	188,477	159,178	936,263	543
Total, ...	3,500	501,158	504,658	804,723	875,350	526,989	443,160	2,650,172	572
Grand Total,	21,902	1,752,453	1,774,355	3,636,119	3,554,399	2,186,247	1,843,467	11,220,232	476

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

LATION.

Classification of population.						Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.	
Christians.			Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Parseís. Buddhists and Jaens. Abovignes	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.									
4,222	760	...	785,734	188,539	...	398,342	583,936	Urdu and Purbia dialects of Hindi.	1,093	The totals of the figures given in columns 5 to 9, do not correspond with the totals given in columns 11 to 18. The former include and the latter do not include the prison and military population, of which no detail in castes was given.	
10	2	...	673,019	51,930	...	408,076	317,078		600		
67	9	...	748,061	127,315	...	471,989	403,598		...		
4,299	771	...	2,204,116	366,834	...	1,278,407	1,304,612		1,693		
430	35	...	813,331	117,807	...	533,747	399,212		...		
39	9	...	845,293	85,684	...	599,696	331,681		...		
78	18	...	664,610	73,637	...	474,810	263,794		...		
547	62	...	2,322,679	276,769	...	1,608,253	995,173		...		
426	41	...	1,302,859	135,390	...	946,140	494,817		23		
34	6	...	676,313	98,124	...	495,751	278,889		...		
32	7	...	1,050,433	117,383	...	753,720	414,742		...		
492	54	...	3,028,502	350,760	...	2,195,611	1,188,519		23		
47	35	...	749,148	33,726	...	399,634	383,612		...		
43	40	...	838,467	91,556	...	521,357	409,306		...		
18	23	...	859,819	76,234	...	540,034	396,229		...		
108	98	...	2,447,434	201,516	...	1,461,025	1,189,147		...		
5,446	985	*	10,002,731	1,195,879	† †	6,543,296	4,677,451		...		1,716

* Included in column 12. † Included in column 14.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

1.—THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

SURVEY.

(XXX)

Districts.	Area previously surveyed, in miles.		Cost per mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
	Topographically.	Revenue,		Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.
		By villages.	By fields.				
Lucknow,	1,372	1,391	.....	Rs. As. P.	.....	.....
Onao,	1,331	1,341	.....	45 10 6	.....	.....
Barabunkee,	1,295	1,283	.....	24 1 0	.....	.....
Seetapoor,	2,226	2,211	.....	33 7 3	.....	.....
Hurdui,	2,318	2,292	.....	37 7 9	.....	.....
Kheree,	2,753	2,278	.....	37 1 9	.....	.....
Fyzabad,	2,592	2,257	.....	53 8 2	.....	.....
Baraich,	2,486	2,259	.....	38 12 1	.....	.....
Gondah,	30 6 11	.....	.....
Roy Bareilly,	1,342	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sultanpore,	1,568	1,570	.....	86 5 2	.....	.....
Pertabgurh,	1,723	1,713	.....	39 15 11	.....	.....
Total,	21,006	19,945	.....	.....	.....	.....
					42 10 10		

{ 238 square miles by villages,
 @ Rs. 44.13 per S. M.,
 { 7 square miles by villages,
 @ Rs. 127.10.11 per S. M.,

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity,	400	1,02,260	.....
" for 30 years or upwards, ...	16,146.25	1,11,03,350	Between the years 1895 and 1899.	
" for 10 years and under 30, ...	32.35	4,233	Between the years 1877 and 1879.	To pay punctually Government Revenue, and the wages of patwáris and chaukidáris; to assist the police in keeping order; to level all forts; to give up arms, and to act loyally.
" under 10 years,	31.90	26,383	Various.	
" in progress,	1,400.50	4,62,721	.....
Total,	18,021	1,16,98,997	.....
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights,	4,371	35,02,067	.....
Settlements without such record, ...	12,979	76,88,998	.....
Settlements during the year. { Detailed, ...	671	5,07,932	.....
Summary, ... ..	.....	.....	.....

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

2.—SURVEYED AND ASSESSED AREA, IN ACRES.

Districts.	Cultivated.			Total.	Uncultivated.		Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Assessment.			Remarks.
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Grazing land culturable.	Unculturable waste.			Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
	By Government works.	By private individuals.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lucnow,	2,09,754	2,72,108	4,81,862	1,84,995	2,11,325	6,66,857	11,68,287	2 6 0	Rs. A. P.	1 12 0	
Onao,	2,09,629	2,39,151	4,48,780	1,85,956	2,28,920	6,34,736	10,62,992	2 5 10	...	1 9 6	
Barabunkee,	1,55,777	3,78,517	5,34,294	96,627	1,92,090	6,30,921	12,25,210	2 4 7	...	1 15 1	
Seetaipoor,	1,18,074	4,19,931	5,38,005	1,80,229	1,27,592	7,18,234	8,16,409	1 8 3	...	1 2 2	
Hurdni,	2,58,213	5,86,338	8,44,551	3,52,167	2,70,396	11,96,718	14,38,563	1 11 3	...	1 3 3	
Kheree,	38,188	95,659	1,33,847	87,803	35,861	2,21,650	1,91,663	1 6 11	...	0 13 10	
Fyzabad,	3,73,137	2,87,776	6,60,913	1,83,275	3,45,509	8,44,188	13,54,276	2 0 9	...	1 9 5	
Barach,	38,973	4,56,321	4,95,794	3,52,188	1,13,323	8,47,982	6,88,029	1 5 4	...	0 12 6	
Gondah,	
Roy Bareilly,	3,08,624	1,19,742	4,28,366	2,03,697	2,32,323	6,32,063	10,33,615	2 6 7	...	1 10 2	
Sultaipoor,	3,93,459	1,10,875	5,04,334	1,85,478	3,15,001	6,89,812	10,93,819	2 2 8	...	1 9 7	
Pertabgurb,	4,09,303	1,24,970	5,34,273	1,63,676	4,05,195	6,97,949	11,77,209	2 3 3	...	1 11 0	
Total,	25,13,131	30,91,888	56,05,019	21,76,091	24,77,535	77,81,110	1,12,00,072	1 15 9	Rs. A. P.	1 6 11½	{ Assessment not yet commenced.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

3.—VARIETIES OF TENURE HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue per acre.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Supposed net product per acre.
Great zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. { Held by individuals under law of primogeniture, ... Held by individuals and families under ordinary law. ...	18	5,004	18	2,122,209	117,900 2 0	1,16,432 4 6	1 2 7	1 1 8	1 1 8	1 1 8
Large zamindaris paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. { Under law of primogeniture, ... Under ordinary law, ...	232	5,285	214	2,649,797	11,421 2 6	14,459 9 7	1 2 2½	1 0 11½	1 2 6	1 2 6
Small zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities.	1,576	2,905	5,961	1,169,172	13,286 0 7	13,367 10 8	0 15 10½	0 15 10	0 15 10	0 15 10
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	2,970	5,615½	36,742	1,441,962	914 3 32	1,015 8 0	1 2 3½	1 1 4	1 2 3½	1 2 0½
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100, ...	350	374	5,368	148,676	424 3 6	406 13 4	0 14 9	0 13 11½	0 14 9	0 13 11½
Holders of revenue... { In perpetuity, } { For life, }	832	1,179	2,115	315,746	379 2 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purchase of waste land. { Grantees, } { Purchasers, }	47	81	50	72,542	1,543 1 31	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total	6,166	23,352	51,625	11,161,589	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

4.—VARIETIES OF TENURE NOT HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area	Average rent	Average
		of each holding.	of each holding.	rent per acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Intermediate holders between zamindárs and ryots, ...	28,223	212 2 34	398 7 2	1 11 10½
{ On permanent tenure,				
{ On farming leases, ...	155	216 1 29	427 9 1	2 9 6½
Ryots holding at fixed rates, ...				
Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates, ...				
		Data cannot be furnished till completion of settlement.		
Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights, ...				
Holders of service grants, ...				
Total, ...	28,378	214 2 11½	413 0 1½	2 2 8½

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL
GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—REGISTER OF TRANSFERS.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area, in acres, of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
				A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Great zamindáris complete,	22	...	11	559 0 0	...	18,778 0 0
Shares in ditto,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zamindáris,	...	...	1	...	...	10,758 0 0
Shares in ditto,	4	13	22	572 0 0	1,148 1 16	700 0 0
Small zemindáris,	63	35	106	386 1 0	365 0 0	1,356 3 19
Shares in ditto,	143	17	120	813 2 26	311 3 20	962 3 4
Villages owned by cultivating communities,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto,	...	...	7	...	...	196 0 0
Holdings of proprietary cultivators,	3	...	4	12 1 0	...	12 3 33
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character,	9	1	1	52 0 0	376 0 0	13 0 0
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy	1	...	2	781 0 0	...	547 0 0
Revenue free tenures,	7	1	27	91 2 26	76 2 25	107 2 0

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL,

E.—FIS

6.—LAND

Description of Revenue,	Revenue, last year (1867-68.)											
	Assessed.			Remitted.			Refunded.			Realized.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years. ...	1,23,23,282	1	10	3,724	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1,16,97,119	3	11
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year....	56,765	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,390	5	9
Total, ...	1,23,80,047	7	7	3,724	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1,17,53,509	9	8
Ditto taken off do. do.	34,920	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, ...	1,23,45,127	3	7	3,724	13	1	.....	.....	.....	1,17,53,509	9	8
Collections from Government estates,	57,503	1	2	.....	.....	.....	75	8	0	56,030	11	9
Income from sale of Government estates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above, ...	29,933	13	1	.....	.....	.....	988	8	0	27,919	15	8
Grand Total, ...	1,24,32,564	1	10	3,724	13	1	1,064	0	0	1,18,37,460	5	1

AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

CAL.

REVENUE.

Revenue this year (1868-69.)					Cost of collection.
Assessed.	Remitted.	Refunded.	Realized.		
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1,27,03,257 13 10	29,150 6 9	4,594 15 10	1,22,69,969 0 11	.....
48,657 1 9	.....	.....	48,209 3 9	.....
1,27,51,914 15 7	29,150 6 9	4,594 15 10	1,23,18,178 4 8	.....
45,789 3 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,27,06,125 12 1	29,150 6 9	4,594 15 10	1,23,18,178 4 8	6,55,125 0 0	
67,933 8 1	.....	951 5 0	62,154 7 6	414 11 3	
.....	
22,777 1 6	364 4 5	.....	21,353 5 3	3,438 2 9	
1,27,96,836 5 8	29,514 11 2	5,546 4 10	1,24,01,686 1 5	6,58,977 14 0	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—STATEMENT OF ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869-70 AND SANCTIONED AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

Title of act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of act.	Date on which sanctioned.
		<i>Nil</i>	

2.—STATEMENT OF BILLS PROPOSED OR PENDING IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869-70.

Title of bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
			<i>Nil</i>		

3.—STATEMENT OF DRAFT BILLS SUBMITTED BY THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF INDIA, DURING THE YEAR 1869-70.

Title of bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed bill.
A bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of Talukdárs in Oudh.	} Financial Commissioner.	As set forth in the title.	Pending in the Legislative Council.
A bill for the manufacture of salt in Oudh.	} Commissioner of Customs.	Ditto.	Ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDI-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS,
OF OUDH, ON THE LAST

Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid judges.	Number of judicial divisions.		Area of province in square miles.	Population of the province.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of judges in each, and pay of assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualification of judges previous to appointment.
	Paid, ...	Unpaid, ...						
Local and subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and revenue powers,	Paid, ...	2	23,982	11,226,232	2	1	Sub-Magistrate 2nd class and Assistant Collector 2nd class.	...
	Unpaid, ...	...					
Local and subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers,	Paid, ...	4	43	43	4	1	Sub-Magistrate 1st class and Tahsildar 2nd class.	...
	Unpaid, ...	4						
Local and subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal civil & revenue powers.	Paid, ...	43	43	43	43	1	Sub-Magte. 1st and 2nd class, Asst. Comr. 3rd class, Tahsildar 2nd class, Dy. Collr. and Asst. Collr. 2nd class.	...
	Unpaid, ...	43						
Local and subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only.	Paid, ...	3	3	3	3	...	Sub-Magistrate 2nd class.	...
	Unpaid, ...	3						
Magistrates of full powers exercising only criminal powers,	Paid, ...	4	4	4	4	1	Magistrates of full powers.	...
	Unpaid, ...	...					
Magistrates of full powers exercising civil and criminal powers,	Paid, ...	1	1	1	1	1	Cantonment Magistrate, and Judge Small Cause-Courts.	...
	Unpaid, ...	...					
Magistrates of full powers exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers,	Paid, ...	32	32	32	32	1	Magtes. Asst. Com. 1st class, and Deputy Collectors.	...
	Unpaid, ...	...					
Magistrates of full powers exercising the powers of Deputy Commissioner described in Section 445 Act VIII of 1869,	Paid, ...	12	23,982	11,226,232	12	1 & aided by 2 assessors.	Magtes. of District, Sessions Judge, Dy. Comr. and Collr.	...
	Unpaid, ...	...					
Magistrates of full powers and subordinate Magistrates who left the district before the close of the year as well as those whose powers were increased during the year,	Paid, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unpaid, ...	...					
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions,	Paid, ...	1	1	1	1	1	Tries cases up to Rs. 500 under Act XI of 1865.	...
	Unpaid, ...	...					
Judges exercising civil powers only,	Paid, ...	1	1	1	1	1	Powers of Dy. Comrs. under Act XIV of 1865.	...
	Unpaid, ...	...					
Commissioner's Courts,	...	4	4	4	4	1 & aided by assessors.	Sessions trials and empowered to try appeals.	...
						
Judicial Commissioner's Court,	...	1	...	...	1	1	Appellate court of ultimate jurisdiction in the Province.	...

PROTECTION.

CIAL, 1.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE DAY OF THE YEAR 1869.

Total number of judges.				Average annual salary of each paid judge.		Average annual cost of establishment of each tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.				Remarks.
Europeans.		Native.		European.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.	
Covenanted.	Commissioned military officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.											
...	...	...	2	...	1800	180	Tabsildárs.	317	...	85	...	316	...	
...	
...	...	...	4	...	...	...		...	...	40	68	...	...
...	5	137	5325	2182	1089	Local Fund, Income Tax, &c.,	207	...	5332	11257	6856	...	...
...	1	47	...	...	...			216	...	1044	1510	126	...	
...	
...	...	...	9	...	...			...	...	26	...	...	...
...	3	1	6100	...	...	City Magte. Lucknow and Supdt. of Jails.	...	...	2564	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1200	...	1872	Secy. Cantonment Committee.	...	...	792	812	...	...	...
...	4	10	7	11	6500	4266	800	Treasury, Abkari District Dak, & Havalat	230	5	8563	5630	5791	...
...	2	6	4	...	16391	...	3781	Municipal, Nazul, Court of Wards, Road & Ferry Funds, Chungi, &c.,	167	6	958	31	477	1909
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	3436	3106	2114	...
...	1	...	...	...	9600	...	3540	...	269	20	...	2801	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14400	...	...	...	...	...	...	756	...	...
...	1	2	1	...	33000	...	13752	...	...	...	219	...	...	989
...	1	...	...	...	42000	...	16884	...	...	...	29	...	...	416

7 Honorary Magistrates appointed for the city of Lucknow included.

Exclusive of Revenue and Settlement Appeals.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL, 2.—Criminal.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED, AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE, IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH. DURING THE YEAR 1869.

Number.	Description of offence.	Number of cases pending at close of last year.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
	CLASS I.							
	I. P. CODE.							
1	Offences against the State, ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...	Two transferred.
	CLASS II.							
1	Offences relating to the Army or Navy, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III.							
	<i>Offences against public tranquillity.</i>							
1	Unlawful assembly and rioting,	4	434	2,954	1,126	1,821	7	
2	Affray,	1	88	526	131	395	...	

CLASS IV.

Offences by, or relating to, public servant.

1	Public servant taking gratification,	161 to 165	6	44	63	36	25	2
2	Idem using his position to do injury against the law,	166 " 167	...	7	14	2	12	...
3	Idem unlawfully trading,	168 " 169	...	1	1	...	1	...
4	Personating public servant,	170 " 171	...	29	36	5	31	...

CLASS V.

Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants.

1	Ordinary contempt of the authority of public servants,	172 to 188	2	475	874	359	514	...
2	Threatening public servant,	189 " 190	...	1	3	1	2	...

CLASS VI.

False evidence and offences against public justice.

1	Giving or fabricating false evidence,	191 to 195, 199	2	72	129	49	68	12
2	Using or issuing false evidence or certificate ...	196 to 188, 200	1	3	3	1	2	...
3	Causing disappearance of evidence,	201, 204	...	10	16	5	11	...
4	Intentional omission to give information or giving false information,	202, 203	1	104	158	43	114	1
5	False personation to mislead court of justice,	206, 205	...	11	15	4	9	2
6	Fraudulent removal or claim to attached property, ...	206, 207	...	8	22	5	17	...
7	Fraudulently suffering or obtaining a decree, ...	208, 210	...	1	2	...	2	...
8	False claim or charge,	209, 211	2	49	57	21	33	2
9	Harboring offender,	212, 216	...	4	6	3	3	...
10	Bribery to obstruct public justice,	213 to 215	...	15	19	6	13	...
11	Public servant using his position to obstruct justice,	217 to 219	...	11	12	6	6	...
12	Idem do. to oppress by form of law,	220	...	2	4	...	4	...
13	Intentional omission by public servant to apprehend,	221, 222	...	5	7	2	5	...
14	Negligent suffering of escape by public servant,	223	...	22	30	11	19	...
15	Resistance to apprehension,	224, 225	...	44	65	19	45	...
16	Unlawful return from transportation,	226	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Violation of condition of remission of punishment, ...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Intentional insult to public servant on judicial duty, ...	228	...	64	70	4	66	...
19	Personation of juror or assessor,	229	...	...	...	...	...	...

One transferred.

One transferred.

One transferred.

II. B.—JUDICIAL 2—Criminal.—(Continued.)

Number.	Description of offence.	I. P. Code.	Number of cases pending at close of last year.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS VII.									
<i>Offences relating to coin and stamps.</i>									
1	Counterfeiting coin,	230 to 236	...	18	24	17	6	1	
2	Trading in counterfeit coin,	237 to 243 and 250 to 254	3	71	80	43	37	...	
3	Diminishing or altering coin,	244, 246 to 249	...	4	6	3	3	...	
4	Taking from the mint any coining instrument,	245	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Counterfeiting stamp,	255 to 257	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Trading in or using counterfeit stamps,	258 to 263	...	5	5	3	1	1	
CLASS VIII.									
1	Offences relating to weights and measures,	264 to 267	...	139	198	74	124	...	
CLASS IX.									
1	Offences relating to health, safety, convenience, decency and morals,	268 to 294	...	327	1,027	118	909	...	
CLASS X.									
1	Offences relating to religion,	295 to 298	...	11	15	6	9	...	

CLASS XI.

Offences relating to the human body.

1	Culpable homicide, and attempt,	299, 301, 304, 308	1	63	155	49	89	8*	* Two transferred and 7 committed the result of whose trial is not yet known.
2	Murder, and attempt,	300, 302, 303, 307	5	133	191	50	117	15	Ditto ditto.
3	Attempt, or abatement of suicide,	305, 306, 309	2	348	322	93	228	...	One transferred.
4	Being a thug,	310, 311	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
5	Causing miscarriage,	312 to 316	...	12	19	10	5	...	...
6	Exposure of infant or concealment of birth,	317, 318	1	47	51	11	40	...	...
7	Hurt,	319, 321, 323, 324, 328, 334, 337	3	2,172	3,539	2,926	1,204	7	Two transferred.
8	Hurt to extort or constrain,	320, 322, 325, 326, 335, 338	3	309	460	133	325	1	One transferred.
9	Grievous hurt,	329, 331, 333	1	2	6	3	3	...	...
10	Ditto to extort or constrain,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Negligent act endangering human life,	...	...	70	109	79	30	...	...
12	Wrongful restraint,	...	3	66	99	56	39	4	...
13	Ditto confinement,	340, 342 to 346	...	18	26	8	17	1	...
14	Ditto ditto to extort,	347, 348	...	829	1,457	893	564	...	...
15	Criminal force and assault,	349 to 358	1	142	293	133	152	6	Two transferred.
16	Kidnapping and abduction,	359 to 369	6	2	5	5	...	...	...
17	Dealing in slaves,	370, 371	...	11	24	15	...	9	...
18	Dealing in minors for prostitution,	372, 373	...	18	23	10	13	...	...
19	Unlawfully compelling labour,	374	1	58	69	45	23	1	...
20	Rape,	375, 376	1	15	17	4	13	...	...
21	Unnatural offences,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS XII.

Offences against property.

1	Theft,	378 to 382	22	18,007	7,129	1,423	5,659	25	Twenty-two transferred.
2	Ditto of cattle,	378 to 382	2	1,416	827	184	639	2	Two transferred.
3	Extortion,	383 to 389	2	62	69	48	21	...	...
4	Robbery and attempt,	390, 392, to 394, 397, 398	2	120	176	65	105	6	...
5	Dacoity, attempt, and making preparations for,	391, 395, to 399, 402	4	23	143	43	97	1	Two transferred.
6	Belonging to a gang of dacoits,	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Ditto ditto, wandering thieves,	401	...	7	15	1	14	...	...
8	Criminal misappropriation of property,	403, 404	1	256	376	118	258	...	One transferred.
9	Ditto breach of trust,	405 to 409	1	107	138	56	80	1	...

* Two transferred and 7 committed the result of whose trial is not yet known.

Ditto ditto.

One transferred.

Two transferred.

One transferred.

Two transferred.

Twenty-two transferred.

Two transferred.

Two transferred.

One transferred.

II. B.—JUDICIAL 2.—Criminal.—(Continued.)

Number.	Description of offence.	I. P. Code,	Number of cases pending at close of last year.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS XII.—Continued.									
10	Receiving and assisting in the concealment of stolen property,	410 to 414	3	882	1,645	505	1,125	5	Ten transferred.
11	Cheating,	415 to 420	2	104	162	64	95	...	Three transferred.
12	Fraudulent concealment of property,	421 to 424	...	7	11	2	9	...	
13	Mischief ordinary,	425 to 428, 434	...	318	448	317	128	3	
14	Serious mischief,	429 to 433, 439, 440	...	33	71	54	17	...	
15	Serious mischief by fire,	435, 436, 438	...	75	63	29	33	...	One transferred.
16	Criminal trespass and house trespass,	441, 442, 447, 448	1	665	1,105	689	411	5	
17	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking,	443 to 446, 453, 456	1	107	102	13	89	...	
18	House breaking or house-trespass simple, or lurking in order to commit theft,	451, 454, 457	8	36,741	4,495	983	3,416	16	Twenty transferred.
19	Ditto do. in order to commit an offence other than theft,	449 to 451, 454, 457	...	50	92	20	70	...	Two transferred.
20	Ditto do. with hurt or with preparation or attempt at hurt,	452, 455, 458, to 460	...	17	35	12	23	...	
21	Breaking open a closed receptacle,	401, 462	...	1	2	1	1	...	
CLASS XIII.									
<i>Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.</i>									
1	Forgery,	463 to 470, 472, 473, 475 to 477	1	18	29	14	12	...	Three transferred.
2	Fraudulently using or possessing forged document,	471, 474	2	2	2	...	2	...	
3	Counterfeiting or using counterfeit trade marks,	487 to 489	...	1	1	...	1	...	

CLASS XIV.

1 Criminal breach of contract, 490 to 492

CLASS XV.

Offences relating to marriage.

1 Fraudulent and unlawful marriage, 493 to 496
 2 Adultery, 497
 3 Enticing married woman with criminal intent, 498

CLASS XVI.

1 Defamation, 499 to 502

CLASS XVII.

1 Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance, 503 to 510

CLASS XVIII.

Proceedings under Criminal Procedure Code.

1 Contempt or disobedience of orders, Crim. Pro. Code, Chapter 10
 2 Recognizance and security to keep the peace, do. 18
 3 Security for good behaviour, do. 19
 4 Local nuisances, 20
 5 Maintenance of wives and children, do. 21
 6 Disputes for possession of land or water, do. 22
 7 Failure to attend as juror or assessor, 23

...	1	...	1	...	1	...
...	31	64	49	15	47	...
...	91	114	48	65	1,803	...
...	210	286	207	78	207	10
...	51	68	52	16	4	...
...	85	133	66	67	2	...
...	26	61	14	...	...	...
...	524	2,069	266	...	...	Three transferred.
...	370	637	207	417	10	...
...	4	3	1	2	...	...
...	98	83	43	40	...	...
...	24	56	13	43	...	...
...	4	8	4	4	...	...

Number.	Description of offence.	Number of cases pending at close of last year.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS XIX.								
<i>Breaches of laws other than Penal or Criminal Procedure Codes.</i>								
<i>Breaches of laws relating to</i>								
1	Arms, ..	..	178	192	43	149	..	..
2	Canals, ..	.. XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Cantonments, ..	..	349	743	92	648	..	Three transferred.
4	Cattle trespass, ..	.. XXII of 1864	283	583	319	262	2	..
5	Customs, ..	.. III of 1857	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Electric telegraph, ..	.. VI of 1863	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Emigration, ..	.. VIII of 1860	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Excise on spirits and drugs, ..	.. XXIV of 1862	226	255	59	195	..	..
9	Ferries, ..	.. XXI of 1856 and XXIII of 1860	3	5	4	1	..	..
10	Foreigners, ..	.. VI of 1869	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Forests, ..	.. III of 1864	10	21	7	14	..	..
12	Gaming and lotteries, ..	.. VII of 1865	45	172	58	114	..	..
13	Jails, ..	{ V of 1844, XXI of 1848 Sections 10 to 15 XXI of 1857 and Sections 13, 17, and 18, III of 1867	2	56	..	56	..	..
14	License tax, ..	XIV of 1816, III of 1826, and XVII of 1860	49	49	13	36	..	..
15	Lunatics, ..	.. IX of 1868	4	4	2	2	..	..
		.. XXXVI of 1858						

16	Mint, ...	...	1,578	3,580	319	3,261	...
17	Municipalities, ...	XVIII of 1864, XXII of 1865 and XV of 1867 V of 1861 Sections 32 and 34	616	2,047	165	1,882	...	
18	Nuisances, ...	{ XXII of 1793, VI of 1810, III of 1812 Regulation VIII of 1814, Section 10 Regulation XX of 1817, Section 2 VI of 1825.	8	10	4	6	...	
19	Obligations of landlords;	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Opium, ...	XIII of 1857, and XXI of 1856	169	207	39	168	...	
21	Paper currency, ...	XIX of 1861	...	...	...	...	...
22	Police ...	Regulation XX of 1817, and Act V of 1861	290	582	60	522	...	
23	Post Office, ...	XIV of 1866	3	4	...	4	...	
24	Press, ...	XV of 1867	...	...	...	...	...
25	Railways, ...	{ XXV of 1867 XVIII of 1854	22	27	6	21	...	
26	Salt and Saltpetre, ...	{ XIV of 1843 XXXVI of 1850 XIV XIX of 1862, XXXIII of 1867	400	496	50	446	...	
27	Stage coaches ...	XVI of 1861	23	28	5	23	...	
28	Stamps, ...	X of 1862	256	511	151	360	...	
29	Tolls, ...	XV of 1864	2	2	1	1	...	
30	Watchmen, ...	II of 1865	73	...	...	...	...
Class XX.								
1	Proceedings relating to cases in other districts, ...	...	878	...	...	...	...
2	Miscellaneous, ...	...	23,276	...	...	...	...
Grand Total,...			112	95,666	48,575	13,048	30,272	153

Eighty-eight died, escaped and transferred, and 14 committed, the result of whose trials is not yet known.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B—JUDICIAL, 3.—Criminal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES, IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869.

Class of tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.				Persons disposed of					Remarks.				
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	To C. To D. C.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at the end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.												Committed or referred.
Village officers, ...	2	1,123	1,148	...	2,279	446	574	1,205	...	48*	...	6	3	2,904
Unpaid Magistrates, ...	44	10,220	5,585	3	18,852	1,701	3,424	9,772	1	883†	16	55	3	22,797
Local and subordinate paid Magistrates, ...	95	17,142	5,984	42	23,213	1,213	4,849	15,817	268	943†	48	75	3	33,387
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district, ...	26	1,375	795	5	2,201	349	377	1,385	68	...	22	...	7	2,706
Chief Magistrates of districts, ...	167	29,866	13,462	50	43,545	3,709	9,224	23,179	337	1,874	86	136	4	61,794
Total Magistracy, ...	76	342	8	...	426	7	110	254	31	...	14	10	40	2,069
Commissioners, ...	93	870	90	4	1,057	11	257	759	...	...	3	27	15	3,734
Deputy Commissioners under Act XV of 1862, and sections 445 A and 445 B, C. P. C., ...	...	32	...	...	32	...	4	28	...	...	...	...	1	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court, ...	336	31,110	13,560	54	45,060	3,727	9,595	29,220	368	1,874	103	173	15	67,597
Grand Total, ...														

* These were simply referred to Deputy Commissioner for enhanced punishment under section 277 of the C. P. C.
 † 857 of these were simply referred.
 ‡ 7 of these were simply referred.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL, 4.—Criminal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY
VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS, IN THE PROVINCE
OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869.

Nature of punishment.	Number of persons punished.							Total.
	By village officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By subordinate and local paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of districts.	By Sessions Court Deputy Commissioners under Act XV of 1862, and Sections 445A, and 445B, C. P. C.	Commissioners.		By Judl. Commr's Court.
Fined,	713	5,200	6,723	373	32	...	...	13,041
Imprisoned,	281	2,600	3,587	307	524	184	4	7,487
Flogged,	86	1,584	1,846	124	13	1	...	3,654
Ordered to find security,	14	4	1,596	455	...	...	...	2,069
Imprisoned in default of security,	7	1	232	49	...	...	...	289
Imprisoned and fined,	149	1,093	1,701	70	183	67	...	3,263
Imprisoned and flogged,	3	73	112	6	7	2	...	203
Do. do. and fined, ... ..	...	3	25	...	...	...	...	28
Flogged and fined,	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	10
Death, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Total persons punished,	1253	10,559	15,831	1384	759	254	28	30,068
<i>Details of sentences of fine and imprisonment.</i>								
Fines not exceeding, ... Rs. 5	631	4,747	5,996	300	57	...	...	11,731
" " " " 50	228	1,530	2,323	134	133	37	...	4,385
" " " " 200	3	33	130	9	24	25	...	225
" " " " 1,000 ... ..	...	...	9	...	1	2	...	12
" exceeding, ... " 1,000 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total number of fines,	862	6,310	8,458	443	215	67	...	16,355
Total amount of fines,	5072	32,522	69,865	3736	6,468	56,041	...	173,704
Amount realized on fines imposed during the year,	2909	24,583	43,518	3351	2,130	6,627	...	83,118

II. B.—JUDICIAL, 4.—Criminal—(Continued.)

Nature of punishment.	Number of persons punished.							Total.
	By village officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By subordinate and local paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By chief Magistrates of districts.	By Sessions Courts.		
						Deputy Commissioners, under Act XV of 1862, and Sections 445A and 445B, C. P. C.	Commissioners.	By Judl. Commr's Court.
Amount realized on fines imposed previous to the year. ...	17	564	1,680	1317	255	392	...	4,225
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or amend, ...	298	1,684	2,846	354	391	225	...	5,798
<i>Sentences of imprisonment.</i>								
Not exceeding 15 days, {	Rigorous, ...	58	605	249	16	3	...	931
	Simple, ...	3	87	124	13	...	...	227
Do. 6 months, {	Rigorous, ...	334	2,774	2,693	175	194	24	6,194
	Simple, ...	2	24	346	15	...	1	388
Do. 2 years, {	Rigorous, ...	36	271	2,080	143	250	40	2,820
	Simple, ...	...	...	110	8	...	...	118
Do. 7 "	Rigorous, ...	...	8	11	14	267	111	411
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Exceeding 7 "	Rigorous, ...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	Rigorous, ...	428	3,658	5,033	348	714	194	10,375
	Simple, ...	5	111	580	37	...	1	734
Transportation for life, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	62
Sentenced—in addition to imprisonment—to solitary confinement, ...	...	7	227	25	78	23	...	360
Total, ...	...	7	227	25	78	81	4	422
Sentenced under Section 75 Indian Penal Code, ...	5	65	161	13	35	17	...	296

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL, *β*.—Criminal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES, IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1869.

Tribunals.	Number of appeals on the file.						How disposed of.												Average duration of cases disposed of.		
	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Returned for new trial or further investigation.		Total.			Pending.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
Magistrates of {	2	2	44	88	46	85	4	6	20	34	4	13	18	32	...	46	85	...	...	...	7
Districts, ... {	915	286	423	438	285	438	25	44	182	249	26	64	43	66	713	233	436	2	2	...	8
Sessions Courts {	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
i. e., Cemr.'s, {	25	49	648	791	673	849	119	138	370	455	89	123	81	98	1	660	810	13	30	...	20
From unpaid Magistrates, ... {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial Comr.'s {	8	13	141	238	149	241	49	64	69	122	15	25	10	23	1	144	235	5	6	...	6
Court, ... {	2	2	46	86	48	87	5	7	20	34	4	13	19	33	...	48	87	...	...	...	4
From unpaid Magistrates, ... {	42	77	1015	1442	1087	1519	138	246	571	826	130	212	134	182	915	1087	1481	20	88	...	11
Total, ... {	44	79	1061	1527	1105	1606	198	253	531	860	134	225	183	215	915	1083	1568	20	38	...	750
From paid Magistrates, ... {	Grand Total, ...																				

II.—STATISTICS OF
B.—JUDICIAL,

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF
COURTS OF THE PROVINCE

Description of Claim.		Number of cases instituted and			
		Pending.	Instituted.	Small Cause Courts.	
				For plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.
SUITS.					
1	Simple debt,	56	593	355	232
2	Bond debt,	176	537	318	210
3	On account stated,	51	222	146	76
4	Money paid or received,	17	59	33	26
5	Goods sold,	50	1,274	820	426
6	Breaches of contract for money due not included in above,	35	428	242	173
7	Rent,	9	302	183	115
8	For personal property or the value thereof,	53	440	269	167
9	For damages for personal injuries,	1	...	...	...
10	" injuries to property,	36	73	51	22
11	" defamation,	3	...	...	...
12	" other injuries,	4	...	...	...
13	To compel specific performance of contract,	4	...	...	...
14	To set aside contract on account of fraud, mistake or accident,	1	...	...	...
15	Mandamus or injunction, ... ..	...	...	...	...
16	Partnership or account,	9	...	...	...
17	Admiralty, ... ..	...	...	...	...
18	Religion or caste, ... ..	...	...	...	...
19	Trusts or religious endowments, ... ..	...	...	...	...
20	Marriage,	12	...	...	...
21	Adoption, ... ..	...	...	...	...
22	Guardianship of minors and lunatics, ... ..	...	...	...	...
23	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	10	...	...	...
24	Wills,	1	...	...	...
25	Claims to inheritance, Hindú,	3	...	...	...
26	" Mahomedan,	7	...	...	...
27	" Others, ... ..	...	...	...	...
28	Hindú widows, ... ..	...	...	...	...
29	Relating to the revenue,	3	...	...	...
30	Mortgage,	6	...	...	...
31	Bailment,	5	...	...	...
32	Pre-emption, ... ..	...	...	...	...
33	Possession of land,	2	...	...	...
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	559	3,928	2,417	1,447

PROTECTION.

6.—Civil.

CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE CIVIL OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869.

disposed of in different Courts.

Tahsildárs' and Honorary Assistant Commissioners' Courts.			District and Civil Judges' Courts.			Superior Courts.			Total.			Pending.
Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of		
	For plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.	
1,835	1,032	785	1,431	590	804	...	...	...	3,859	1,977	1,821	117
3,867	2,723	1,087	3,856	2,279	1,514	...	...	...	8,260	5,320	2,811	305
1,469	981	464	663	343	326	...	...	...	2,354	1,470	866	69
304	187	115	244	135	104	...	...	...	607	355	245	24
1,207	752	445	1,050	538	498	...	...	...	3,531	2,110	1,369	102
816	443	364	672	301	348	...	...	...	1,916	986	885	80
138	77	59	132	75	54	...	...	...	572	335	228	18
1,899	1,111	780	880	387	456	...	...	...	3,219	1,767	1,403	107
23	3	19	37	6	26	...	...	...	60	9	45	7
419	195	218	352	136	217	...	...	...	844	382	457	41
101	27	73	98	22	74	...	...	...	199	49	147	6
162	87	73	100	39	51	...	...	...	262	126	124	16
100	42	55	65	34	29	...	...	...	165	76	84	9
9	6	3	14	6	7	...	...	...	23	12	10	2
5	...	4	13	6	4	...	...	...	18	6	8	4
95	62	31	109	62	49	...	...	...	204	124	80	9
...
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
9	4	4	8	4	4	...	...	...	17	8	8	1
164	80	77	100	52	47	...	...	...	264	132	124	20
...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
32	10	22	55	28	30	...	...	...	87	38	52	7
...	1	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	6	5	1	1
20	10	10	53	28	22	...	...	...	73	38	32	6
4	1	2	14	9	8	...	...	...	18	10	10	5
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
6	4	2	4	1	3	...	...	...	10	5	5	...
2	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	...	4	4	3	...
82	55	27	204	129	72	...	...	...	286	184	99	9
74	41	32	87	41	43	...	...	...	161	82	75	9
1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
39	25	14	39	15	23	...	...	...	78	40	37	3
12,882	7,959	4,768	10,301	5,274	4,828	...	...	...	27,111	15,650	11,043	977

Description of Claim.		Number of cases instituted and			
		Pending.	Small Cause Courts.		
			Disposed of		
		Instituted.	For plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of	
<i>Brought forward.</i>		559	3,928	2,417	1,447
34	To resume or assess rent free land, ... ..	...	...	...	...
35	Proprietary, ... ..	...	...	...	...
36	Under-proprietary right, ... ..	...	...	...	...
37	Partition, ... ..	...	...	...	...
38	Boundaries, ... ..	...	...	...	...
39	Relating to real property not included in above, ...	13	...	...	...
Total,		572	3,928	2,417	1,447
MISCELLANEOUS.					
1	Application for execution of decrees,	1,052	2,234	1,405	828
2	Claims preferred against attachment of property in execution of decrees,	44	88	59	25
3	Contempt of Court, ... ..	...	1	1	...
4	Claim to sue as pauper,	5	4	...	4
5	Bankruptcy cases and claims of insolvent debtors, to release,	2	19	5	16
6	Claims to administer estate of deceased or incapable persons,	42	...	...	...
7	Cases relating to administration of trusts, ... ..	...	...	...	...
8	Applications for rehearing under Section 119, ...	6	14	7	8
9	" review of judgment,	23	122	67	55
10	" injunction,	5	49	35	14
11	Proceedings in other miscellaneous subjects received from other Civil Courts, ... ..	...	48	38	10
12	Miscellaneous petitions, returns of Amlah &c., ...	18	334	334	...
13	Cases instituted under Section 326, Act VIII of 1859, ... ..	...	...	...	...
14	Ditto 327, ditto ... ..	...	...	...	...
15	Claim to foreclose or redeem mortgages,	2	...	...	...
Total,		1,199	2,913	1,951	960
Grand Total,		1,771	6,841	4,368	2,407

—(Continued.)

disposed of in different Courts.

Tahsildárs and Honorary Assistant Commissioner's Courts.			District and Civil Judges' Courts.			Superior Courts.			Total.			
Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of		Pending.
	For plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.	
12,882	7,959	4,768	10,301	5,274	4,828	...	...	...	27,111	15,650	11,043	977
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	20	6	11	...	...	...	29	12	14	3
...	...	...	238	105	122	...	...	...	378	173	191	27
13,031	8,033	4,840	10,560	5,385	4,962	...	...	...	27,519	15,835	11,249	1,007
4,051	3,121	808	6,129	3,851	2,270	...	...	...	12,414	8,377	3,906	1,183
134	66	66	675	496	199	...	...	...	897	621	290	30
4	3	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	9	5	4	...
6	2	3	84	43	39	...	...	...	94	45	46	8
...	...	...	11	9	1	...	...	...	30	14	17	1
...	...	...	229	77	140	...	...	...	229	77	140	54
4	3	1	43	27	12	...	...	...	47	30	13	4
100	62	36	335	177	138	...	...	...	449	246	182	27
34	19	17	277	216	68	...	...	...	433	302	140	14
...	...	5	26	19	7	...	...	...	75	54	26	...
26	26	...	1,047	650	393	...	...	...	1,121	714	403	4
5	1	4	2,579	1,581	914	...	...	...	2,918	1,916	918	102
...	...	...	13	3	9	...	...	...	13	3	9	1
...	...	...	25	14	9	...	...	...	25	14	9	2
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2
4,364	3,303	941	11,480	7,167	4,202	...	...	...	18,757	12,431	6,103	1,432
17,395	11,336	5,781	22,040	12,552	9,164	...	...	...	46,276	28,256	17,352	2,439

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.
 B.—JUDICIAL, 7.—CIVIL.
 STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE
 PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869.

Value of suits.	Number of suits disposed of in different courts.												Total value of suits.	Total cost of suits.	Percentage of cost to value.
	Small Cause Courts.			Tahsildars and Honorary Assistant Com-missioners' courts.			Civil Judge, and Dis-trict Courts.			Total.					
	Cases.	Average value.	Rs. As. P.	Cases.	Average value.	Rs. As. P.	Cases.	Average value.	Rs. As. P.	Cases.	Average value.	Rs. As. P.			
Not exceeding Rs.	5	680	3 6 8	1,413	3 5 10	782	3 6 1	2,975	3 6 2	10,086	3877	38 7 0			
" " " " " "	20	1,677	10 13 0	6,099	11 14 11	4,085	11 14 5	11,811	11 8 9	14,127	24,245	17 2 10			
" " " " " "	100	1,062	85 4 1	5,092	43 14 7	3,439	49 15 8	9,698	43 0 9	41,040	56,661	13 12 10			
" " " " " "	500	445	221 4 2	246	190 10 4	1,488	209 4 4	2,179	207 0 11	48,584	55,474	12 11 7			
" " " " " "	5,000	...	...	...	...	422	1,273 4 11	422	1,273 4 11	53,4628	64,691	12 1 7
" " " " " "	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	36	17,277 3 5	36	17,277 3 5	52,0523	39,095	7 8 2
Exceeding, " " " " " "	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	2	1,64,265 0 0	2	1,64,265 0 0	32,8530	5,828	1 12 4
Total,	3,864	67 11 0	12,850	46 3 9	10,204	3,020 11 0	*26,918	88 7 4	238,1135	24,9871	10 7 10				

* Exclusive of 166 cases disposed of by transfer in the Oonao District.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL, 8.—Civil.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL
OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURIS-
DICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR
THE YEAR 1869.

Class of Courts.	No. of cases on file.				Struck off without trial.				
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted under Sec. 38 Act VIII. of 1859.	Received by transfer under Secs. 20 and 21 of Act XIV. of 1865.	Total.	Withdrawn under Sec. 97 Act VIII. of 1859.	Transferred to other Courts under Secs. 20 and 21 of Act XIV. of 1865.	Adjusted without decree under Sec. 98 at, or before, first hearing.	Struck off without trial under Sec. 110.	Total.
Small Cause Courts, ...	27	3,928	...	A. 3,955	128	2	633	329	1,092
Unpaid local tribunals, ...	32	1,580	36	1,648	18	25	162	232	437
Paid sub-divisional tribunals, ...	156	11,169	246	11,571	328	175	1,079	1,554	3,136
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts,)	302	9,248	367	9,917	133	490	1,227	1,599.	3,449
Chief Courts of districts, ...	55	942	3	1,000	10	7	87	65	169
Total, ...	B. 572	26,867.	652	28,091	617	699	3,188	3,779	8,283

A. Five plaints returned under section 3 Act XXIII of 1861.

B. Three cases transferred on the revenue side in the Hurdul district are not shown here.

II. B.—JUDICIAL,

Class of Courts.	Cases in which decree was passed.								
	Without contest in Court.					Contested cases tried and decided in Court.			
	Ex-parte and in default Secs. 111 and 114.	By confession Sec. 144.	By compromise and consent cases decreed under Sec. 98.	By arbitration, chapter VI. of Civil Code.	Total.	In favour of Plaintiff.		In favour of defendants, objectors or insolvents.	Total.
					In whole.	In part.			
Small Cause Courts, ...	316	767	38	57	1,178	764	473	352	1,589
Unpaid local tribunals, ...	79	581	50	77	787	158	160	73	391
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	377	2,781	600	440	4,198	1,529	1,274	1,121	3,924
District Courts other than } Chief Courts of districts, }	705	1,604	311	272	2,892	1,314	845	925	3,084
Chief Courts of districts, ...	157	75	10	11	253	290	79	131	500
Total, ...	1,634	5,808	1,009	857	9,308	4,055	2,831	2,602	9,488

8.—Civil—(Continued.)

Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.						No. of summons to parties to appear.	No. of parties who appeared.	No. of summonses to witnesses other than parties.	No. of witnesses who appeared.
	Contested.			Uncontested.						
	From date of institution to date fixed for appearance of defendant.	From date fixed for appearance of defendant to date of decision.	Total.	From date of institution to date fixed for appearance of defendant.	From date fixed for appearance of defendant to date of decision.	Total.				
91	6	2	8	8	2	10	4,583	10,649	4,592	4,269
33	10	13	23	11	10	21	1,945	1,600	1,188	1,274
813	10	9	19	9	6	15	15,374	11,431	9,476	7,920
492	13	17	30	14	9	23	10,754	9,377	5,634	5,702
78	32	23	55	22	5	27	1,440	1,267	1,473	1,303
1,007	11	11	22	11	6	17	34,096	34,324	22,363	20,468

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL,

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL APPEL-

Class of Court.	Cases on the file.								Struck off without trial.													
	Remaining from last year.		Instituted.		Received by transfer under Secs. 20 and 21 of Act XIV of 1865.		Total.		Rejected under Sec. 386 Act VIII of 1859, or Sec. 26 of Act XXIII of 1861.		Transferred under Secs. 20 and 21 of Act XIV of 1865.		Adjusted without decree under Sec. 98 at or before first hearing.		Struck off without trial by reason of non-appearance of appellant under Section 346 Act VIII of 1859.		Tried ex parte by reason of non-appearance of respondent under Section 346.		Rejected under Section 27 Act XXIII of 1861 or otherwise.		Total.	
	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.
Deputy Commissioners' courts.	62	...	822	...	1	...	885	...	29	...	6	...	11	...	53	...	13	...	...	...	112	...
Commissioners' courts.	23	...	343	...	2	...	368	...	17	...	3	...	7	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	37	...
Judicial Commissioners' court.	19	34	213	18	...	...	232	52	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	117	10	124	10
Total.	104	34	1378	18	3	...	1485	52	47	...	9	...	21	...	61	...	18	...	117	10	273	10

PROTECTION.

9.—Civil.

LATE COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Decided on trial.												Duration of cases disposed of.											
In favour of Appellant.				In favour of respondent.				Remanded for further investigation under Section 354.				Cases pending at the end of the year.				Contested.							
In whole.		In part.		Total.		Total.		Total.		Total.		From date of institution to date fixed for appearance of respondent.		From date fixed for appearance of respondent to date of decision.		Total.							
Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Days.	Average duration.	Days.	Average duration.	Days.	Average duration.						
Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.						
165	54	453	672	56	45	9584	14	3881	6	13465	20	59	23	204	286	4	41	9471	33	4675	16	14146	49
28	16	9	1	52	24	89	41	8	11	1	2342	9298	26	226	738	263	8	5	3080	9561	34	233	
252	16	86	1	709	24	1047	41	68	97	1	21397	9298	20	226	9294	263	8	5	30631	9561	28	233	

II. B.—JUDICIAL, 9.—Civil—(Continued.)

Class of Court.	Duration of cases disposed of.												Remarks.
	Uncontested												
	From date of institution to date fixed for appearance of respondent.				From date fixed for appearance of respondent to date of decision.				Total.				
	Days.		Average duration.		Days.		Average duration.		Days.		Average duration.		
	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	
Deputy Commissioners' courts.	1314	...	12	...	950	...	8	...	2264	...	20	...	
Commissioners' courts.	700	...	19	...	253	...	7	...	953	...	26	...	
Judicial Commissioners' court.	...	...	...	...	676	1801	5	180	676	1801	5	180	
Total, ...	2014	...	9	...	1879	1801	8	180	3893	1801	17	180	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL, 10.—Civil.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXECUTION OF THE DECREES OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Class of Courts.	Number and amount of decrees passed during the year.				Number of applications for execution.					
	Civil.		Revenue.		Pending from last year.		Filed.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.
Small Cause Courts,	2,293	82,208	...	...	52	...	2,234	...	2,286	...
Local and sub-divisional Civil Courts,...	7,273	1,92,527	...	...	275	...	4,108	...	4,383	...
District Courts,	5,270	10,89,772	...	...	725	...	6,157	...	6,882	...
Total, ...	14,836	13,64,507	...	...	1,052	...	12,499	...	13,551	...

II. B.—JUDICIAL,

Class of Courts.	Number and amount of decrees completely executed.				Number and amount of decrees partially executed.				Number and amount of cases in which there was no execution.			
	Civil.		Revenue.		Civil.		Revenue.		Civil.		Revenue.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Small Cause Courts,	782	31029	...	...	448	24926	...	...	843	71050	...	...
Local and sub-divisional Civil Courts,	2068	57567	...	...	684	30046	...	...	1059	40049	...	...
District Courts,	1947	461797	...	...	871	351390	...	...	2781	1161211	...	...
Total,	4797	550393	...	...	2008	406362	...	...	4683	1272310	...	...

10.—Civil—(Continued.)

Number and amount of cases transferred.		Number and amount of cases pending at the end of the year.		Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of coercive processes in execution.														
Number.	Civil. Amount.	Number. Revenue.	Amount.		Number.	Civil. Amount.	Number. Revenue.	Amount.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Imprisonment.
160	20,373	...	...	53	3,341	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	136	...	261	...	88	...
181	7,614	...	...	391	22,464	...	...	30	...	119	...	324	...	964	...	2296	...	139	...
553	8,75,695	...	...	730	7,77,360	...	...	25	...	568	...	786	...	549	...	2565	...	773	...
894	9,03,682	...	...	1174	8,03,165	...	...	64	...	688	...	1110	...	1649	...	5122	...	1000	...

II.—STATISTICS OF
B.—JUDICIAL,
 STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN
 OUDH, IN THE

Classes of Courts in which juries or assessors are employed, distinguishing Civil from Criminal Courts.	Established or average number of jury or as- sessor in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases with as- sessor.
Civil Judge, Lucknow city, exercising only civil powers.	4	6	...
Magistrates of districts, with additional powers under Act XV of 1862, or Section 445 B, Act XXV of 1861.	2	...	592
Sessions Courts, <i>i. e.</i> , Commissioners,	3	2	219
Judicial Commissioner's Court, ... ..	...	...	...
Total,	3	8	811

PROTECTION

11.

THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF
YEAR 1869.

Jury trials.			Assessors trials.		Note showing in what class of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
Verdict in favor of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favor of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which judges agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which judges differed from assessors.		
6	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	561	31	In Classes VI to XV, and in cases triable by Deputy Commissioner's Court of Sessions, under Act XV of 1862, and Sections 445 A and 445 B, of Criminal Procedure Code.	
1	1	...	203	16	In cases triable by Commissioner's Court of Sessions.	
...		
7	1	...	764	47		

II.—STATISTICS OF
B.—JUDICIAL,
STATEMENT OF DEEDS REGISTERED IN THE REGISTRA-

Class of registry office.	Number of offices.	Number of Deeds									
		Obligation for payment of money not secured on real property.					Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances.		Leases.	
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not affecting real property.		Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.	
Sadr Registrars,	14	13	234	316	36	630	48	116	173	173	
Tahsildars, ...	29	32	265	179	21	470	5	11	216	128	
Parganah Registrars, ...	122	2,634	11,512	801	...	12,572	1,016	101	644	465	
Public Notaries,	55	2,066	6,955	737	...	4,638	811	43	724	167	
TOTAL,...	220	4,745	18,966	2,033	57	18,310	1,880	271	1,757	933	

PROTECTION.

12.

REGISTRY OFFICES OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869.

registered.						Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of registry office.	Remarks.
Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.			
2,806	141	2,243	1,060	34	1	12,690 13 0	... ..	No cost incurred by Government.
341	21	450	199	4	1	3,388 6 0		
11,387	357	3,190	1,965	29	15	22,216 10 10		
406	19	92	3,300	6	13	8,849 9 0		
14,940	538	5,975	6,524	73	30	47,145 6 10		

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

GENERAL RETURN SHOWING NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF
FOR THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class of jails.	Number of jails.	Number of prisoners during the year.											
		Remaining from last year.	Committed during present year.	Received from other jails.	Total in jail during the year.	Judicially released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, payment of fine &c.	Released for good conduct.	Released on account of sickness.	Transferred to lunatic asylum.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Transferred to other jails.
Central Prison, ...	1	1,706	61	532	2,299	446	3	2	1	...	33	4	A-72
FIRST CLASS JAILS.													
Lucknow, ...	2	987	1,152	743	2,882	1,358	...	1	2	...	18	...	204
Fyzabad, ...	3	1,155	1,267	126	2,548	1,368	...	...	1	...	43	1	166
Seetapoor, ...	4	975	746	480	2,201	1,066	...	2	...	1	15	6	51
Gondah, ...	5	506	1,238	8	1,752	1,117	...	...	...	2	14	...	36
Sultanpoor, ...	6	493	788	54	1,335	775	...	1	...	1	9	1	30
THIRD CLASS JAILS.													
Hurdni, ...	7	183	1,866	46	2,095	1,349	...	...	...	1	3	...	505
Kheree, ...	8	167	875	...	1,042	693	...	...	3	...	5	1	125
Baraich, ...	9	142	404	9	555	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Pertabgurh, ...	10	98	916	1	1,015	717	...	2	...	1	5	...	210
Roy Bareilly, ...	11	218	840	13	1,071	587	...	1	...	...	8	7	138
Oonao, ...	12	146	953	3	1,102	629	...	2	...	...	4	1	202
FOURTH CLASS JAIL.													
Barabunkee, ...	13	65	803	2	870	447	...	...	...	1	...	3	315
Total ...	...	6,841	11,909	2,017	20,767	10,914	3	11	7	7	157	24	2,08

A.—Of this number forty-three men, thirteen women and one boy were transported.

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 1.

PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH
YEAR 1869.

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31								
	Number of prisoners during the year.														Number of punishments for breaches of jail discipline.									
Average number in jails during the year.	Under sentence of transportation.			Under sentence rigorous imprisonment.					Under sentence of simple imprisonment.			Under trial.		Revenue prisoners.		In transit to other jails.		Total.		By flogging.		Other punishments.		
	Life.	More than seven years.		More than two years.		More than six months.		Not more than six months.		More than seven years.		More than six months.		Not more than six months.		Civil prisoners.		Revenue prisoners.		Total.				
1,714-75	378	22	102	1,134	101	...	...	1	...	Not included in this statement.		...	...	2,299	61	223				
1,109-24	...	...	...	192	587	464	...	23	33			...	...	2,882	111	241			
1,121-80	13	...	...	16	410	482	...	25	23			...	...	2,548	26	28				
1,004-64	...	...	...	327	409	316	...	4	4			...	...	2,201	50	12			
615-80	...	1	...	91	374	40	...	60	17			...	...	1,752	17	33						
465-76	...	...	2	50	263	197	...	5	1			...	...	1,335	7	5				
287-91	...	1	1	25	71	116	...	13	10			...	...	2,095	32	8						
205-50	...	...	1	4	83	113	...	9	5			...	...	1,042	16	...				
154-16	...	...	...	53	82	21	...	4	1			...	...	555	25	10			
167-62	...	...	...	1	44	29	...	1	5			...	...	1,015	19	3			
236-56	...	...	...	21	177	100	...	20	12			...	...	1,071	14	2			
246-22	...	...	...	...	197	37	...	7	3			...	20	1,102	25	28				
97-52	...	...	...	1	8	75	...	14	6			...	...	870	6	31			
7,477-48	391	24	106	1,915	2,806	1,990	...	186	120			...	20	20,767	409	624								

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS, MORTALITY &c
OUDH, DURING

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of each jail (Central, District and Local jails being classed in succession.)	Rank of medical or other officers in charge.	Average percentage of mortal- ity during the last 3 years (1860 to 1868)	Character of jail and jail buildings (and state whether crowd- ed or otherwise in present year.)	Superficial feet within jail walls to each prisoner.	Cubic feet in wards to each prisoner.	Daily dietary of each prisoner, in lbs, distinguishing different kinds of grain, &c.	Average number in jail during the year.
Central Prison, FIRST CLASS JAILS.	Asst. Surgeon, ...	12.13	Permanent, not crowded, ...	36	578	N. W. P.	1,714.75
Lucknow, ...	Ditto,	New Jail.	Permanent, over crowded, ...	36	576	Ditto,	1,109.24
Fyzabad, ...	Ditto,	6.80	Do. do.	36	643	Ditto,	1,121.80
Seetapoor, ...	Ditto,	6.43	Do. do.	36	643	Ditto,	1,004.64
Gondah, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	4.16	Do. not over crowded, ...	47	744	Ditto,	615.80
Sultanpoor, ...	Asst. Surgeon and Asst. Commr.,	5.25	Temporary, not over crowded,	39	...	Ditto,	465.76
Average, ...	...	5.66	...	38.80	652.75	...	863.44
THIRD CLASS JAILS.							
Hurdui, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	1.95	Temporary, over- crowded, ...	36	643	Ditto,	287.91
Kheree, ...	Asst. Surgeon and Asst. Commr.,	2.22	Do. do.	18	328	Ditto,	265.50
Baraich, ...	Civil Surgeon, ...	4.84	Permanent, not over-crowded,	60	900	Ditto,	154.16
Pertabgurrh, ...	Civil Surgeon and Ex. Asst. Comr.,	2.52	Temporary, over- crowded,	28	216	Ditto,	167.62
Roy Bareilly, Oonao, ...	Asst. Surgeon, ... Dy. Commr., Asst. Commr. and Civil Surgeon, ...	3.73	Do. do.	36	415	Ditto,	286.56
		1.96	Do. do.	25	415	Ditto,	246.22
Average, ...	...	2.87	....	33.83	487.00	...	224.66
FOURTH CLASS JAIL.							
Barabunkee,	Asst. Commr. and Civil Surgeon,	4.50	Do. do.	36	650	Ditto,	97.52
General Aver- age, ...	...	8.46	...	36.07	563.41	...	7,477.48

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 2.

OF PRISONERS IN EACH PRISON OF THE PROVINCE OF
THE YEAR 1869.

Average weight				Sick in Hospital.				Released on account of sickness.	Died from all causes.	Total died and released without cure.	Percentage of deaths to average strength.	Percentage to average strength of deaths and releases for sickness taken together.	
Of each prisoner when sentenced.	Of each prisoner released on expiry of sentence.	Of each prisoner at beginning of the year.	Of each prisoner at end of the year.	Remaining at end of last year.	Received this year.	Discharged, cured, or transferred.	Remaining.						Average number in Hospital during the year.
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.										
1 13 10	1 12 15	1 14 6	1 10 6	31	407	358	45	40-57	2	33	35	1-92	2-04
1 14 0	1 13 8	1 11 15	1 12 10	15	247	227	16	13-88	1	13	19	1-62	1-71
1 15 7	1 16 4	1 17 0	1 10 8	18	847	791	31	20-52	0	43	43	3-83	3-83
1 14 3	1 14 2	0 0 0	1 15 13	10	486	470	9	10-71	2	15	17	1-49	1-69
1 12 3	1 15 6	1 14 9	1 13 12	8	298	282	10	9-75	0	14	14	2-27	2-27
1 9 15	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 9 4	6	169	163	2	3-99	1	9	10	1-93	2-15
1 13 2	1 13 13	1 10 14	1 12 6	11-40	40-950	386-60	13-60	11-75	1-33	19-80	20-60	2-23	2-33
1 15 11	1 17 0	1 15 6	1 17 9	1	79	74	3	2-37	0	3	3	1-04	1-04
1 15 8	1 15 0	1 12 7	1 15 8	1	212	203	5	4-55	0	5	5	2-43	2-43
1 10 14	1 12 3	1 10 5	1 13 9	2	136	137	1	3-24	0	0	0	...	...
1 7 12	1 7 13	1 9 0	1 9 2	0	71	63	1	3-06	2	5	7	2-98	4-17
1 10 4	1 10 5	1 12 0	1 10 0	1	191	176	7	6-90	1	8	9	2-79	3-14
1 12 9	1 13 13	1 11 12	1 12 5	4	280	272	6	6-13	2	4	6	1-62	2-43
1 12 1	1 12 11	1 11 13	1 13 0	1-80	161-50	154-16	3-83	4-34	1-66	5-00	6-00	2-17	2-64
1 12 0	1 11 13	0 0 0	1 8 2	1	77	76	2	1-98	0	0	0	...	...
1 12 10	1 13 1	1 12 14	1 12 3	98	5,300	3,292	138	127-65	11	157	168	2-09	2-25

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT AND EARN OF THE PROVINCE OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Jails.	Average number of Prisoners						
	Employed.				Intramural		
	On jail service.	In jail garden.	On jail building.	On labour outside jail.	Grass.	Cotton.	Hemp.
Lucknow Central Prison.	332·98	91·46	564·48	94·12	427·57	33 64	7·43
FIRST CLASS JAILS.							
Lucknow, ...	177·24	74·26	182·84	102·51	301·58	89·81	4·58
Fyzabad, ...	277·74	68·89	292·96	93·46	116·15	58·18	21·20
Seetapoor, ...	178·34	38·73	178·43	5·59	334·52	96·54	12·54
Gondah, ...	108·81	20·65	101·14	149·41	122·41	10·33	11·15
Sultanpoor, ...	68·45	27·98	69·43	124·00	58·00	67·00	6·00
THIRD CLASS JAILS.							
Hurdui, ...	53·88	10·17	62·43	67·93	...	5 28	11·78
Kheree, ...	34·34	10·43	34·33	73·25	6·37	3·40	2·16
Baraich, ...	25·70	11·46	25·64	33·71	7·30	2·46	...
Pertabgurh, ...	26·12	9·11	20·99	56·80	...	17·94	...
Roy Bareilly, ...	45·20	31·56	50·64	88·42	14·09	25·38	...
Oonao, ...	35·11	20·62	33·05	53·15	1·49	30·51	22·63
FOURTH CLASS JAIL.							
Barabunkee, ...	22·19	9·88	1·99	8·13	20·02	4·06	6·48
Total, ...	1,386·10	425·20	1,618·35	950·48	1,409·50	444·53	105·95

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 3.

INGS OF WORKING PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS
OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
liable to labour during the year.											
manufactures, &c.											
Wool.	Extraneous labour paid for.	Brick and tile clay.	Paper material.	Wood.	Potter's clay.	Oil seeds.	Iron.	Typography and Lithography.	Grain.	Leather.	Miscellaneous.
7-71	...	...	2-68	3-21	4-00	...	1-77	0-65	...	2-24	6-31
43-26	...	...	...	4-79	5-97	...	5-91	...	...	1-68	7-92
11-12	...	...	7-21	24-17	4-00	6-81	...	9-95	...	...	0-97
37-07	...	...	12-25	2-75	9-30	4-90	2-23	...	...	...	60-51
0-50	...	...	...	...	...	0-75	...	...	...	...	5-89
24-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0-36	13-56	...	6-43	...	...	2-14	1-86	...	...	...	8-49
2-82	8-24	0-40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-42
...	10-52	21-33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-25
...	10-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-68	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2-00	...	...	...	...	4-00
...	...	23-17	...	...	1-56	1-35	...	...	...	...	0-87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-58
127-19	43-07	44-90	28-57	34-92	24-83	17-95	11-77	10-60	2-68	3-92	96-21

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Average number of prisoners liable to labour during the year.						
	Intramural manufactures, &c.						
Class of Jails.	Cloth tailoring.	Precious metals and stones.	Basket material.	Total of columns 6 to 23	In solitary cells.	Sick and infirm.	Total.
Lucknow Central Prison, ...	...	...	0·13	497·34	42·32	92·02	1,714·72
FIRST CLASS JAILS.							
Lucknow, ...	...	...	...	465·50	21·25	41·51	1,065·11
Fyzabad, ...	...	...	...	259·76	11·10	81·76	1,085·67
Seetapoor, ...	...	...	...	572·61	0·12	20·03	993·85
Gondah, ...	...	...	...	151·03	0·37	21·19	552·60
Sultanpoor, ...	...	...	...	155·35	0·08	2·54	447·83
THIRD CLASS JAILS.							
Hurdui, ...	0·96	...	...	50·86	...	4·79	250·06
Kheree, ...	...	...	...	23·81	...	6·53	182·69
Baraich, ...	...	...	...	41·86	1·63	4·33	144·33
Pertabgurh, ...	...	...	...	31·37	0·03	4·38	148·80
Roy Bareilly, ...	1·00	...	...	46·47	0·17	4·50	266·96
Oonao, ...	...	...	...	81·58	1·03	8·60	233·14
FOURTH CLASS JAIL.							
Barabunkee, ...	...	...	...	31·14	0·29	1·58	75·47
Total, ...	1·96	...	0·13	2,408·68	78·39	294·03	7,161·23

SONS, 3.—(Continued.)

28			29			30			31			32			33		
Amount expended on raw materials, tools, &c.			Amount received by sale of manufactures, &c.			Net amount credited to Government.			Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner liable to labour.			Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner actually employed on manufactures, &c.			Number of prisoners under education in jail.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
13,542	3	0	16,342	8	10	3,450	0	0	2	0	2	6	15	0	55	91	
6,264	14	10	7,580	5	0	1,500	0	0	1	6	6	3	3	6	23	48	
6,568	3	1	9,738	4	6	3,200	0	0	2	15	2	12	5	10	102	17	
3,417	1	7	6,704	5	10	3,450	0	0	3	7	6	6	0	5	19	16	
2,504	11	5	3,603	11	6	1,300	0	0	2	5	7	8	9	8	26	53	
2,214	3	8	3,295	4	11	1,050	0	0	2	5	6	6	12	1	14	79	
888	2	5	1,457	10	9	600	0	0	2	6	4	11	12	9	2	91	
725	4	6	1,011	2	1	360	0	0	1	15	6	15	1	11	...		
152	2	2	812	14	4	663	4	4	4	9	6	15	13	6	...		
50	0	4	554	2	6	510	10	4	3	6	11	16	4	5	...		
416	2	7	949	7	7	522	0	5	1	15	3	11	3	9	...		
453	8	4	869	5	0	175	11	11	0	12	1	2	2	5	...		
209	0	1	307	10	8	93	0	2	1	3	8	2	15	9	...		
37,405	10	0	53,226	13	6	16,874	11	2	2	5	8	7	0	1	244	95	

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ESTABLISHMENT AND COSTS OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Establishment.							
Class of Prisons.	Number of jail guards regular.	Number of officers other than regular guards.					Attached to hospital.	Total.
		European.	Native officers, writers &c.	Turnkeys.	Contingent & occasional guards.			
	<i>A.</i>							
Central Prison,	79-00	5	7	16	130-40	3	161-41	
FIRST CLASS JAILS.								
Lucknow,	35-00	...	4	7	76-20	2	89-20	
Fyzabad,	46-00	...	4	8	54-00	2	68-00	
Seetapoor,	51-08	...	4	8	53-00	2	64-00	
Gondah,	87-58	...	4	8	43-83	2	57-83	
Sultanpoor,	42-75	...	4	8	27-82	2	41-82	
THIRD CLASS JAILS.								
Hurdui,	26-58	...	3	4	20-60	1	28-60	
Kheree,	22-42	...	3	4	13-87	1	21-87	
Baraich,	32-83	...	3	4	10-11	1	18-11	
Pertabgurh,	27-83	...	3	3	11-30	1	18-30	
Roy Bareilly,	27-25	...	3	4	14-65	1	22-65	
Onao,	27-25	...	3	4	19-00	1	27-00	
FOURTH CLASS JAIL.								
Brabunkee,	18-83	...	3	3	6-00	1	13-00	
Total,	524-40	5	48	81	477-78	20	631-78	

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 4.

THE PRISONS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1869.

9		10		11		12		13		14	
Expenditure during the year.											
Jail guards of regular police or military.		Establishment other than guards.		Feeding, contingent, building and other expenses.		Total.		Deduct profits of manufacture credited.		Net cost.	
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
8646	0 0	19292	15 1	49240	2 10	77179	1 11	3450	0 0	73729	1 11
3798	4 9	8462	3 2	30630	7 5	42890	15 4	1500	0 0	41390	15 4
4845	8 0	7105	2 3	28320	11 11	40271	6 2	3200	0 0	37071	6 2
5295	6 5	7039	2 4	24224	10 7	36559	3 4	3450	0 0	33109	3 4
8749	6 5	5616	3 0	15876	0 4	30241	9 9	1300	0 0	28941	9 9
4807	0 0	4400	9 5	11901	2 7	21108	12 0	1050	0 0	20058	12 0
3022	12 9	2855	9 9	8414	6 6	14292	13 0	600	0 0	13692	13 0
2319	14 5	2362	12 3	5529	0 2	10211	10 10	360	0 0	9851	10 10
3657	8 0	2101	14 2	3937	5 9	9696	11 11	663	4 4	9033	7 7
3205	6 5	2215	11 9	4740	10 3	10161	12 5	510	10 4	9651	2 1
3150	6 5	2417	5 5	8170	12 5	13738	8 3	522	0 5	13216	7 10
2948	0 0	2792	8 6	6683	9 8	12424	2 2	175	11 11	12248	6 3
2141	11 2	1887	10 2	2940	3 8	6969	9 0	93	0 2	6876	8 10
56587	4 9	68549	11 3	200609	4 1	325746	4 1	16874	11 2	308871	8 11

	15	16	17	18	19	20												
	Average gross cost of each prisoner.																	
Class of Prisons.	For jail guards.			For establishment.			For diet.			For clothing and bedding.			For medicines &c.			For repairs to jails.		
	A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			F.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Central Prison, ...	5	0	8	11	4	0	22	3	0	1	13	9	0	2	2	1	2	6
FIRST CLASS JAILS.																		
Lucknow, ...	3	6	9	7	10	1	22	14	1	1	12	3	0	2	3	0	14	7
Fyzabad, ...	4	5	1	6	5	4	21	13	10	1	12	8	0	2	1	0	0	0
Seetapoor, ...	5	4	4	7	0	1	22	0	9	1	2	2	0	0	10	0	0	0
Gondah, ...	14	3	4	9	1	11	20	4	10	2	13	1	0	3	4	0	12	3
Sultanpoor, ...	10	5	2	9	7	2	19	11	0	1	9	11	0	1	2	2	0	3
THIRD CLASS JAILS.																		
Hurdui, ...	10	8	0	9	14	8	24	1	7	1	11	7	0	2	10	0	0	0
Kheree, ...	11	4	8	11	7	11	22	14	6	1	2	10	0	2	2	0	0	0
Baraich, ...	23	11	7	13	10	2	20	2	7	2	1	10	0	1	6	0	0	0
Pertabgurh, ...	19	1	11	13	3	6	24	15	3	0	7	0	4	9	0	0	0	0
Roy Bareilly, ...	10	15	11	8	7	0	23	15	2	1	2	5	0	2	8	0	0	0
Oonao, ...	11	15	7	11	5	6	23	7	2	1	7	5	0	1	2	0	0	0
FOURTH CLASS JAIL.																		
Barabunkee, ...	21	15	4	19	5	8	22	2	8	1	15	8	0	4	11	0	0	0
Total, ...	7	9	1	9	2	8	22	2	2	1	11	5	0	2	1	0	9	5

A.—Police Guards, Columns 2 and 15.

B.—Public Works Department, Column 20.

SONS, 4.—(Continued).

21			22			23			24			25			26			27			28			29			30		
For miscellaneous contingencies.			Total.			Average net cost of each prisoner after deducting profits credited.			Average cost of principal articles of diet during the year, showing number of pounds obtained for one Rupee.																				
									Wheat.			Rice.			Dál.			Gram.			Bájra.			Indian corn.			Jovár.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.																					
3	6	0	45	0	1	42	15	11	26	40	22	79	25	62	30	87	...	44	19	...									
1	14	7	38	10	9	37	4	11	26	26	22	30	26	58	29	91	...	49	20	...									
1	7	5	35	14	5	33	0	9	28	70	22	25	28	70	34	85	...	47	15	...									
0	14	0	36	6	2	32	15	3	26	00	19	00	26	00	30	00	36	00	44	00	46	00							
1	11	0	49	1	9	47	0	0	30	22	25	25	29	60	36	74	...	...	...	59	70					
2	2	5	45	5	1	43	1	1	24	34	31	64	27	80	23	70	...	43	05	34	85								
3	3	7	49	10	3	47	8	11	25	50	17	30	24	33	29	85	32	80	...	38	17								
2	10	11	49	11	0	47	15	0	28	19	23	01	25	50	31	77	...	59	45	59	45								
3	2	8	62	14	4	58	9	6	27	75	16	75	28	25	34	00	...	53	75	...									
2	9	5	60	9	10	57	9	1	23	50	23	00	21	50	23	75	31	50	...	31	50								
3	3	11	47	15	1	46	1	11	24	67	22	16	22	10	33	64	33	29	27	67	27	86							
2	2	6	50	7	4	49	11	11	27	03	22	29	25	87	...	35	87	40	81	...									
5	11	2	71	7	5	70	8	2	25	23	20	61	24	84	31	77	...	42	66	...									
2	4	2	43	9	0	41	4	11	26	44	22	18	25	90	30	90	33	89	45	19	42	50							

II.—STATISTICS OF

C.—PRI

STATEMENT SHOWING SEX, AGE, PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS
PRISONS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Class of prisons.	Sex.			Age.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 12 years. 12 and under 16.	16 and under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Above 60.	
Central Prison, ...	1565	173	1738	5	35	43	642	639	219	98	57
FIRST CLASS JAILS.											
Lucknow, ...	1223	76	1299	4	35	83	648	245	152	119	13
Fyzabad, ...	930	39	969	...	12	16	311	407	121	54	48
Seetapoor, ...	1029	31	1060	4	9	13	254	367	283	101	29
Gondah, ...	547	36	583	...	1	104	297	124	49	7	1
Sultanpoor, ...	483	35	518	5	6	63	156	150	52	65	21
THIRD CLASS JAILS.											
Hurdui, ...	226	11	237	...	3	31	124	46	22	8	3
Kheree, ...	201	14	215	...	...	10	115	60	15	12	3
Baraich, ...	151	10	161	...	1	2	54	70	26	6	2
Pertabgurh, ...	71	9	80	...	...	4	39	31	4	2	...
Roy Bareilly, ...	271	59	330	...	3	20	113	108	55	31	...
Oonao, ...	234	30	264	...	6	10	67	87	62	30	2
FOURTH CLASS JAIL.											
Barabunkee, ...	93	11	104	...	6	4	45	31	12	6	...
Total ...	7024	534	7558	18	117	403	2865	2365	1072	539	179

PROTECTION.

SONS, 5.

AND EDUCATION OF PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE IN THE
ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1869.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Number of times convicted.					Education.						
First conviction.	Second conviction.	Third conviction.	More than three times convicted.	Uncertain.	Number who can read only.	Number who can read and write.	Number well educated.	Number of foregoing who received their instruction in jail.	Language and character in which they read and write.		
									Urdu and Persian.	Nagri and Hindl.	
1455	238	33	7	5	17	42	82	59	17	25	
748	327	169	43	12	25	12	8	23	7	5	
893	63	9	4	...	...	223	4	49	4	219	
971	76	9	4	...	7	41	9	5	13	28	
514	60	9	...	...	20	43	4	1	17	26	
458	54	5	1	...	...	19	9	16	...	19	
193	38	6	...	...	...	15	2	1	...	15	
185	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	24	2	1	...	...	6	4	...	4	2	
76	4	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	4	
282	45	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	3	
230	34	...	...	...	4	5	2	...	...	5	
87	17	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	
6226	1005	250	60	17	73	420	126	154	65	355	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS, 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES AND CLASSES OF THE PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE IN THE PRISONS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1869.

Classification according to religion, races &c.,	Total number of each class.	Number measured and weighed.	Average of each individual of each class.			Remarks.
			Height.		Weight in pounds.	
			Feet.	Inches.		
I						
According to religion.						
Mahomedans, ...	1,294	630	5	3	108.70	
Hindús, ...	6,263	2,493	5	4½	108.24	
Christians, ...	2	1	5	5	104.81	
II						
According to race.						
Hindústánís, ...	6,482	2,601	5	3½	107.19	
Panjábís, ...	14	14	5	7	104.00	
Bengálís, ...	3	3	5	5	99.78	
Bráhmíns, ...	1,024	622	5	4	111.49	
Chhattís or Rájputís, ...	577	437	5	4½	110.69	
Pasís, ...	1,054	761	5	4	104.34	
Chamárs, ...	303	230	5	2	115.38	

Banniahs,	...	110	104	4	10	103-15
Korís,	...	87	76	5	2	109-02
Khatiks,	...	136	35	5	4½	108-21
Káeths,	...	57	51	4	5½	102-94
Ahírs and Gareíahs,	...	324	263	5	3	105-08
Kurmís,	...	152	120	5	4½	106-35
Kahárs,	...	69	60	5	2½	109-90
Luniahs,	...	51	50	5	2	105-07
Kanjars,	...	82	72	5	2	110-53
Lodhs,	...	136	136	5	4	108-08
Sweepers,	...	42	42	5	4	107-57
Barbers,	...	40	40	5	4	100-53
Blacksmiths,	...	17	17	5	4½	106-78
Carpenters,	...	21	20	5	4½	109-56
Other castes,	...	576	382	5	9	112-08
General average of Hindús,	...	4,858	3,518	5	4½	108-36

III

Hindús according to castes.

N. B.—The figures opposite to "General average of Hindús" at foot of this return do not correspond with those opposite to "Hindús" at line 2, as some of the jails have been unable to furnish the details under "Hindús according to castes" for want of record.

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI.

STATEMENT SHOWING PREVIOUS TRADES, PROFESSIONS &c.
THE PRISONS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,

		Number of							
		Central Prison.	Lucknow District Jail.	Fyzabad.	Sheetapoor.	Sultanpoor.	Gondah.		
Trades &c.	Agriculturists,	977	615	412	373	281	329		
	Labourers,	196	254	117	167	140	45		
	Watchmen,	66	28	2	55	12	55		
	Fishermen or Boatmen,	2	5	5	2	10	5		
	Carpenters,	4	3	4	2	2	3		
	Masons,	12	7	2	1	1	1		
	Workers in metals, ... ..	...	12	3	3	...	...
	Shopkeepers,	105	43	14	143	...	20		
	Writers,	52	3	4	4	1	6		
	Zamindárs,	4	35	112	79	39	11		
	Barbers,	6	10	1	9	1	...		
	Washermen,	5	7	3	4	...	1		
	Vegetable sellers,	1	15	2	...	1	...		
	Potters,	2	4	...	1	4	...		
	Oilmen,	3	9	3	11	1	4		
	Milkmen,	2	8	51	21	2	3		
	Bhujwa,	3	3	2	9	6	1		
	Saltpetre and salt makers,	2	7	8	8	1	3		
	Priesthood or Panditiári,	53	2	4	7	...	1		
	Weavers,	10	12	15	9	6	1		
	Tailors,	9	7	1	4	...	...
Sweepers,	12	6	2	13	...	1			
Other occupations,	212	204	202	135	10	93			
Total,		1,738	1,299	969	1,060	518	583		
1	Social relations.	Unmarried,	445	354	157	384	167	141	
2		Widower or widow,	73	116	35	144	351	23	
3		Married.	One wife or husband,	1,149	376	770	483	331	416
4			Two do.,	68	448	7	32	13	3
5			More than two do.,	3	5	...	17	7	...
6		Have children.	Not more than three,	1,618	647	513	372	216	155
7			More than three,	120	182	164	63	135	145

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 7.

AND SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE IN
ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1869.

individuals.

Hurdai.	Kheree.	Pertabgurh.	Roy Bareilly.	Baraich.	Oonao.	Barabunkee.	Total.
133	140	25	180	112	75	47	3,699
30	51	12	81	10	58	17	1,178
2	2	...	7	...	42	...	271
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	31
2	1	...	2	...	2	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
3	1	...	3	...	...	1	26
6	4	1	4	6	7	2	355
1	...	...	5	4	1	2	83
12	...	...	8	...	5	2	306
3	3	2	4	...	5	3	47
4	1	...	...	...	1	1	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22
2	...	1	5	1	1	...	21
7	1	...	1	...	1	...	40
3	...	3	1	1	20	5	120
5	2	1	2	1	7	2	46
...	1	4	10	1	1	...	46
...	...	12	...	...	...	1	80
8	3	3	10	1	10	2	90
4	2	2	2	...	2	...	33
4	3	...	1	...	9	...	51
8	...	14	4	24	15	16	937
237	215	80	330	161	264	104	7,558
55	84	4	82	33	68	23	1,997
27	36	8	35	22	10	16	896
152	92	65	205	103	178	58	4,378
3	3	2	8	3	6	3	599
...	...	1	...	...	2	4	39
159	36	71	112	57	84	42	4,082
7	16	9	38	11	42	23	955

OF PROTECTION.

ICE, 1.

FORCE ENTERTAINED IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE
DURING THE YEAR 1869.

including Town Police subject to rules of Regular Police.

number at end of year.			Average annual pay.			
Number for whom fire arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cut-throat instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European officer.	Of each Native officer.	Of each foot man.	Of each mounted man.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
689	122	264	5,860 0 0	794 0 0	84 12 0	298 8 0
144	142	183	4,560 0 0	783 5 4	89 0 0	290 0 0
304	149	124	2,490 0 0	642 5 7	92 5 9	304 3 2
369	162	162	3,170 0 0	700 0 0	91 0 0	304 0 0
324	217	197	7,200 0 0	1,068 0 0	117 0 0	302 0 0
229	158	171	3,600 0 0	731 0 0	88 0 0	305 0 0
376	163	163	4,704 5 0	676 10 0	94 8 0	328 3 0
224	140	140	5,408 2 6	686 4 4	100 14 6	296 0 0
260	145	49	3,860 0 0	683 5 4	89 11 9	294 5 0
243	103	148	2,112 0 0	668 0 0	89 7 3	301 0 8
471	110	156	2,444 5 5	653 2 0	107 0 0	307 12 0
235	91	118	2,713 0 0	756 0 0	91 0 0	301 0 0
3,868	1,702	1,875	4,018 7 9	736 13 4	94 9 0	302 10 7
...	1,006	980	3,400 0 0	556 8 0	77 12 0	...
...	3	...	...	...	60 0 0	...
...	37	37	...	...	60 0 0	...
...	90	...	...	...	122 6 4	...
...	172	170	...	960 0 0	64 8 0	...
...	43	...	...	180 0 0	58 11 10	...
...	94	...	...	...	66 8 8	...
...	14	14	...	...	66 0 0	...
...	1,459	1,201	3,400 0 0	565 8 0	71 15 10	...
...	86	83	1,200 0 0	360 0 0	82 8 0	...
...	18	18	...	...	66 0 0	...
...	26	25	786 0 0	...	65 12 0	...
...	130	126	993 0 0	360 0 0	71 6 8	...
...	26	26	...	...	76 8 0	...
...	26	26	...	...	67 8 0	...

II. D.—POLICE,

DISTRICTS.	Regular organized Police								
	Total number of all grades during the year.					Detail of the			
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.	Discharged or de- serted.	Remaining at the end of present year.	European officers.	Native officers.	Men.	
								Foot.	Mounted.
<i>Village Police enrolled under Act II of 1865 and Act II of 1866.</i>									
Lucknow City,	
Lucknow,	
Seetapoor,	
Gondah,	
Total,	
<i>Town Police not enrolled under Act V of 1861.</i>									
Oonao,	
Barabunkee,	
Roy Bareilly,	
Total,	
<i>Village Police other than Act II of 1865 and Act II of 1866.</i>									
Lucknow,	
Oonao,	
Barabunkee,	
Seetapoor,	
Hurdui,	
Kheree,	
Fyzabad,	
Baraich,	
Gondah,	
Roy Bareilly,	
Sultanpoor,	
Pertabgurh,	
Total,	
<i>Act XV of 1867.</i>									
Kheree,	
Total,	
Grand total.	7,827	427	90	618	7,537	40	240	7,016	241

1.—(Continued.)

including Town Police subject to rules of Regular Police.

number at end of year.			Average annual pay.			
Number for whom fire arms are provided.	Number for whom swords or other cut-throat instruments are provided.	Number for whom batons are provided.	Of each European officer.	Of each Native officer.	Of each foot man.	Of each mounted man.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	38	...	...	...	...	...
...	51	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	39	...	...	...	...	...
...	136	...	...	...	...	...
...	19	...	...	...	...	...
...	53	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...	...	...
...	80	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,351	...	...	...	...	...
1	1,973	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,246	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,760	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,501	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,709	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,095	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,992	...	...	...	...	...
11	1,276	2,528	...	...	...	...
...	1,593	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,903	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,686	...	...	...	...	...
12	26,085	2,528	...	...	...	...
...	13	...	...	...	...	...
...	13	...	...	...	...	...
3,880	29,631	5,756	2,803 13 3	554 1 9	78 9 10	302 10 7

DISTRICTS.	Regular organized Police including Town Police subject to Rules of regular police					
	Total including contingencies.					
	Paid by Imperial Government.		Paid by individuals and officers.		Paid by Local Funds.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
<i>Regular Police under Act V of 1861.</i>						
Lucknow,	1,13,361	6 10	...	...	...	...
Oonao,	72,492	0 0	...	...	...	...
Barabunkee,	76,229	4 6	...	...	...	...
Seetapoor,	82,462	5 11	...	...	...	...
Hurdul,	74,521	8 0	...	...	...	...
Kheree,	56,491	11 0	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad,	89,242	8 4	...	...	...	...
Baraich,	71,254	11 10	34	4 6	...	...
Gondah,	70,212	0 0	...	...	...	...
Roy Bareilly,	73,467	3 1	212	4 1	...	...
Sultanpoor,	74,773	14 10	...	...	...	...
Pertabgurh,	62,437	0 1	...	...	...	...
Total,	9,16,945	10 5	246	8 7	...	...
<i>City and Town Police under Act V of 1861.</i>						
Lucknow City,	35,711	8 9	...	...	71,423	1 8
Oonao, ... ..	...	...	...	...	180	0 0
Seetapoor, ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,527	0 0
Hurdul, ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,966	4 8
Fyzabad, ... ..	...	...	...	...	11,769	11 0
Baraich, ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,937	0 0
Gondah, ... ..	...	...	...	...	6,123	12 0
Roy Bareilly, ... ..	...	...	...	...	924	0 0
Total,	35,711	8 9	...	...	1,03,850	13 4
<i>Cantonment Police under Act V of 1861.</i>						
Lucknow, ... ..	...	...	...	...	9,297	8 0
Seetapoor, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,282	0 0
Fyzabad, ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,319	15 5
Total, ... ..	...	...	...	...	12,899	7 5
<i>Extra Police under Act V of 1861.</i>						
Lucknow City, ... ..	...	...	1,992	0 0	...	...
Total, ... ..	...	...	1,992	0 0	...	...

1.—(Continued.)

Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police.					Total number of Police, regular and irregular.	Grand total cost.	
Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.			Total cost.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
...	811	1,13,361	6 10
...	469	72,492	0 0
...	435	76,229	4 6
...	565	82,462	5 11
...	450	74,521	8 0
...	387	56,491	11 0
...	581	89,242	8 4
...	398	71,289	0 4
...	490	70,212	0 0
...	461	73,679	7 2
...	516	74,773	14 10
...	385	62,437	0 1
...	5,948	9,17,192	3 0
...	1,006	1,07,134	10 5
...	3	180	0 0
...	37	2,527	0 0
...	90	7,966	4 8
...	172	11,769	11 0
...	43	2,937	0 0
...	94	6,123	12 0
...	14	924	0 0
...	1,459	1,39,562	6 1
...	86	9,297	8 0
...	18	1,282	0 0
...	26	2,319	15 5
...	130	12,899	7 5
...	26	1,992	0 0
...	26	1,992	0 0

DISTRICTS.	Regular organized Police including Town Police subject to rules of Regular Police.		
	Total including contingencies.		
	Paid by Imperial Government.	Paid by individuals and officers.	Paid by Local Funds.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Village Police enrolled under Act II of 1865 and Act II of 1866.</i>			
Lucknow City,
Lucknow,
Seetapoor,
Gondah,
Total,
<i>Town Police not enrolled under Act V of 1861.</i>			
Oonao,
Barabunkee,
Roy Bareilly,
Total,
<i>Village Police other than Act II of 1865 and Act II of 1866.</i>			
Lucknow,
Oonao,
Barabunkee,
Seetapoor,
Hurdui,
Kheree,
Eyzabad,
Baraich,
Gondah,
Roy Bareilly,
Sultanpoor,
Fertabgurh,
Total,
<i>Act XV of 1867.</i>			
Kheree,
Total,
Grand total,	9,52,657 3 2	2,238 8 7	1,16,750 4 9

1.—(Continued.)

Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police.							Grand total cost.	
Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total cost.	Total number of Police, regular and irregular.	Rs. A. P.		
								Rs. A. P.
38	1,871	36 0 0	Land holder,...	1,368 0 0	38	1,368 0 0	38	1,368 0 0
51	141	36 0 0	Local fund, ...	1,836 0 0	51	1,836 0 0	51	1,836 0 0
8	73	36 0 0	} Land holder,...	288 0 0	8	288 0 0	8	288 0 0
39	23	68 13 7		1,360 7 0	39	1,360 7 0	39	1,360 7 0
136	527	44 3 5	... ..	4,852 7 0	136	4,852 7 0	136	4,852 7 0
19	309	38 8 0	Municipal fund,	732 0 0	19	732 0 0	19	732 0 0
53	...	49 2 1	} Local fund, ...	2,869 0 0	53	2,869 0 0	53	2,869 0 0
8	125	39 0 0		312 0 0	8	312 0 0	8	312 0 0
80	217	42 3 4	... ..	3,913 0 0	80	3,913 0 0	80	3,913 0 0
1,351	89	28 0 0	} Land holder,	37,828 0 0	1,351	37,828 0 0	1,351	37,828 0 0
2,349	91	26 12 0		6,289 6 0	2,349	6,289 6 0	2,349	6,289 6 0
3,153	123	24 4 3		76,536 0 0	3,153	76,536 0 0	3,153	76,536 0 0
3,949	90	24 0 0		94,776 0 0	3,949	94,776 0 0	3,949	94,776 0 0
2,501	62	23 11 1		59,256 0 0	2,501	59,256 0 0	2,501	59,256 0 0
2,709	53	20 0 0		54,180 0 0	2,709	54,180 0 0	2,709	54,180 0 0
2,329	62	24 0 0		55,896 0 0	2,329	55,896 0 0	2,329	55,896 0 0
2,190	60	36 0 0		78,840 0 0	2,190	78,840 0 0	2,190	78,840 0 0
3,815	23	50 10 2		91,789 3 0	3,815	91,789 3 0	3,815	91,789 3 0
3,040	60	25 1 0		76,190 0 0	3,040	76,190 0 0	3,040	76,190 0 0
2,844	94	24 0 0		68,256 0 0	2,844	68,256 0 0	2,844	68,256 0 0
2,686	60	24 0 0		64,464 0 0	2,686	64,464 0 0	2,686	64,464 0 0
32,916	724	27 8 6		7,64,300 9 0	32,916	7,64,300 9 0	32,916	7,64,300 9 0
13	...	51 11 0	Local fund, ...	672 0 0	13	672 0 0	13	672 0 0
13	...	51 11 0	... ..	672 0 0	13	672 0 0	13	672 0 0
33,145	272	41 6 6	... ..	7,73,738 0 6	40,708	18,45,384 0 6	40,708	18,45,384 0 6

1.—(Continued.)

of Police with several grades.

Chief Constables.			Foot Head Constables.			Foot Constables.			Mounted Head Constables.		Mounted Constables.			Village Police.	
Regular Police.		Town & Cantt. Police.	Regular Police.		Town & Cantt. Police.	Regular Police.		Town & Cantt. Police.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Jemadars.	Chowkidars.
1st Grade.	2nd Grade.		1st Grade.	2nd Grade.		1st Grade.	2nd Grade.								
5	5	...	34	49	..	462	214	...	1	1	27	2	1	...	...
4	5	...	24	38	...	184	179	...	1	...	17	1	4	...	...
6	5	...	26	37	...	239	92	...	1	1	18	...	...	...	...
7	5	...	26	36	...	301	160	...	1	1	18	...	...	...	...
6	5	...	24	30	...	276	81	...	1	1	15	...	1	...	...
4	5	...	19	33	...	149	153	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	...
6	6	...	28	38	...	324	146	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	22	34	...	236	71	...	1	1	11	1	1	...	...
6	4	...	26	40	...	223	163	...	1	1	12	2	2	...	...
6	5	...	23	36	...	208	151	...	1	1	20	...	1	...	...
6	4	...	26	38	...	249	164	...	1	...	16	2	...	...	...
3	5	...	22	29	...	228	71	...	1	1	14	...	1	...	...
64	59	...	300	438	...	3,079	1,645	...	11	10	201	8	11	...	...
...	...	18	...	...	98	...	...	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	17	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22	...	...	134	...	...	1,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	15	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	20	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II. D.—POLICE,

DISTRICTS.	Description													
	District Superintendents.					City Superintendent, Lucknow.	Asst. District Superintendents.	Inspectors.				Deputy Insptrs.		
	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.	5th Grade.			Regular Police.				Regular Police.	Town & Cantt. Police.	
								1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	4th Grade.			Town & Cantt. Police.
<i>Village Police enrolled under Act II of 1865 and Act II of 1866.</i>														
Lucknow City,		
Lucknow,		
Seetapoor,		
Gondah,		
Total,		
<i>Town Police not enrolled under Act V of 1861.</i>														
Oonao,		
Barabunkee,		
Roy Bareilly,		
Total,		
<i>Village Police other than Act II of 1865 and Act II of 1866.</i>														
Lucknow,		
Oonao,		
Barabunkee,		
Seetapoor,		
Hurdui,		
Kheree,		
Fyzabad,		
Baraich,		
Gondah,		
Roy Bareilly,		
Sultanpoor,		
Pertabgurh,		
Total,		
<i>Act XV of 1867.</i>														
Kheree,		
Total,		
Grand total,	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	8	5	10	13	4	72	6

1.—(Continued.)

of Police with several grades.

Chief Constables.			Foot Head Constables.			Foot Constables.			Mounted Head Constables.		Mounted Constables.			Village Police.	
Regular Police.		Town & Cantt. Police.	Regular Police.		Town & Cantt. Police.	Regular Police.		Town & Cantt. Police.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Jemadars.	Chowkidars.
1st Grade.	2nd Grade.		1st Grade.	2nd Grade.		1st Grade.	2nd Grade.								
...	38
...	51
...	8
...	89
...	136
...	2	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29	1,322
...	2,349
...	72	3,081
...	134	3,815
...	194	2,307
...	93	2,616
...	134	2,195
...	166	2,024
...	3,815
...	3,040
...	2,844
...	115	2,571
...	937	31,979
...	2	11
...	2	11
64	59	24	300	438	173	3,079	1,645	1,497	11	10	201	8	11	939	31,990

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—POL

STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF REGULAR
LAST DAY OF

Districts.	1								2							
	General distribution of															
	Armed guards on Treasuries.								Guarding Jails.							
	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector.	Chief Constables 1st grade.	Chief Constables 2nd grade.	Head Constables 1st grade (foot).	Head Constables 2nd grade (foot).	Foot Constables 1st grade.	Foot Constables 2nd grade.	Deputy Inspector.	Chief Constable 1st grade.	Chief Constable 2nd grade.	Foot Head Constables 1st grade.	Foot Head Constables 2nd grade.	Mounted Constables 1st grade.	Foot Constables 1st grade.	Foot Constables 2nd grade.
Lucknow,	2	...	18	6	1	1	...	5	5	2	99	31	
Oonao,	1	4	1	28	13	...	1	...	1	1	...	19	12	
Barabunkee,	1	4	28	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	12	3	
Seetapoor,	1	...	3	1	16	12	...	1	...	2	3	...	43	23	
Hurdui,	1	2	4	32	12	1	...	1	2	...	29	4	
Kheree,	1	...	1	3	3	25	...	1	...	2	1	...	12	16
Fyzabad,	1	2	3	30	4	1	...	...	1	3	...	37	8
Baraich,	2	2	15	1	...	...	...	3	4	...	35	4
Gondah,	1	...	1	2	13	9	...	1	...	2	5	...	47	20
Roy Bareilly,	*1	3	2	21	13	...	...	1	2	2	...	22	16	
Sultanpoor,...	*1	3	2	22	11	1	...	...	3	2	1	38	19	
Pertabgurh,	2	3	21	3	...	...	1	1	3	...	20	9	
Provincial total,	1	2	5	26	27	247	111	4	5	3	24	32	3	413	165

Column 1. Includes Tahsil Treasuries.

" 2. Do. Havaiat Guards.

" 3. Shows the Reserve at Head Quarters unemployed, absent on

" 4. Do. " number of men at Head Quarters and Police

" 5 & 8. Do. " number of Police Stations, average area and

" 6. Do. " number of Police Stations under Native Inspc

" 7. Do. " total number of Police Stations and out-posts.

" 9. average area and population comprised in the charge of any

* Mounted Head Constables 1st Grade.

PROTECTION.

ICE, 2.

POLICE FORCE IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, ON THE
THE YEAR 1869.

Officers and men,

At Head Quarters of Districts (not on Police duty) and absent on leave.															
Inspector 1st grade.	Inspector 2nd grade.	Inspector 3rd grade.	Inspector 4th grade.	Deputy Inspector.	Chief Constables 1st grade.	Chief Constables 2nd grade.	Head Constables 1st grade.	Head Constables 2nd grade.	Constables 1st grade.	Constables 2nd grade.	Mounted Head Constables 1st grade.	Mounted Head Constables 2nd grade.	Mounted Constables 1st grade.	Mounted Constables 2nd grade.	Mounted Constables 3rd grade.
...	1	2	1	9	13	236	67	1	1	7	2	...
...	2	1	2	6	11	49	41	1	...	6	1	3
...	1	1	1	...	10	7	55	25	1	...	6	...	...
...	2	1	2	8	12	111	76	1	1	6	...	...
...	3	1	...	6	9	72	15	1	1	4	...	...
...	2	...	...	5	8	49	32	1	1	5	...	...
...	2	1	7	14	107	48	...	1	9	...	...
...	2	2	2	4	9	77	21	1	1	4	...	1
...	1	1	...	2	4	10	30	17	...	...	3	...	1
...	1	3	...	3	6	41	40	...	1	8	...	1
...	1	1	...	4	10	48	51	...	...	6	1	...
1	1	2	...	6	8	72	23	1	...	5	...	...
1	2	17	16	10	72	117	947	456	8	7	69	4	6

leave, absent without leave, and sick.
Stations, on Police duty, including Court and office duties.
population comprised in a European Inspector's charge.
tors.

single Native Inspector or Native Officer in charge of a Police Station.

Districts.	4															
	General distribution of Officers and men.															
	Remaining available for Police duty.															
	Inspector 1st grade.	Inspector 2nd grade.	Inspector 3rd grade.	Inspector 4th grade.	Deputy Inspector.	Chief Constables 1st grade.	Chief Constables 2nd grade.	Head Constables 1st grade.	Head Constables 2nd grade.	Constables 1st grade.	Constables 2nd grade.	Mounted Head Constables 1st grade.	Mounted Head Constables 2nd grade.	Mounted Constables 1st grade.	Mounted Constables 2nd grade.	Mounted Constables 3rd grade.
Lucknow, ...	3	...	...	...	4	2	4	18	31	109	110	...	...	18	...	1
Oonao, ...	1	...	1	1	5	2	2	13	25	88	113	...	...	11	...	1
Barabunkee, ...	1	...	1	1	5	5	4	14	25	144	62	...	1	12	...	...
Seetapoor, ...	...	...	2	1	3	5	3	13	20	131	49	...	...	12	...	...
Hurdul, ...	1	...	...	2	2	5	4	15	15	143	50	...	...	11	...	1
Kherce, ...	1	...	...	2	3	2	5	11	21	85	80	...	...	8	...	...
Fyzabad, ...	...	1	1	1	6	4	4	18	18	150	86	...	...	11	...	...
Baraich, ...	...	1	1	1	4	3	3	13	19	109	45	...	...	7	1	...
Gondah, ...	...	1	...	1	5	4	2	19	23	133	117	1	1	9	2	1
Roy Bareilly, ...	1	...	2	...	4	3	4	15	26	124	82	...	...	12	...	...
Sultanpoor, ...	...	1	1	1	4	5	4	16	24	141	83	...	...	9	1	...
Pertabgurh, ...	...	...	2	...	5	1	4	13	15	115	36	...	1	9	...	1
Provincial total, ...	7	5	10	11	50	41	43	178	262	1,472	913	1	3	129	4	5

2.—(Continued.)

5	6	7	8		9		10	11	12
			Average of each European Officer's charge.		Average of each Native Officer's charge.				
			Area in square miles.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Population.			
...	6	11	...	...	464	326,371	Miles. 6·25	Miles. 13·0	
...	10	14	...	...	196	118,926	4·75	10·0	
2	7	9	578	324,067	578	324,067	8·0	5·50	
2	7	13	492	206,722	554	232,563	8·0	11·0	
...	10	10	...	...	356	143,288	7·7	31·11	
...	6	8	417	87,164	834	174,334	11·57	28·0	
3	8	11	92	46,000	200	301,188	6·91	14·50	
2	6	8	...	...	396	96,830	9·02	20·75	
...	9	11	...	...	223	72,727	8·25	12·0	
1	8	11	130	68,581	146	73,259	7·30	13·80	
1	8	9	183	102,752	693	415,000	6·75	15·0	
1	6	7	354	217,285	540	263,331	7·0	20·0	
12	91	122	320	150,510	431	211,740	7·58	16·22	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—POLICE,

STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES, AGE, HEIGHT,
PROVINCE OF OUDH, ON THE

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average age.											
		Lucknow.	Oonao.	Barabunkee.	Sectapoor.	Hurdai.	Kheree.	Fyzabad.	Baraich.	Gondah.	Roy Bareilly.	Sultanpoor.	Pertabgurb.
		Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
According to religion.	Christians, ...	29	31	33	26	...	24	24	42	40	31	37	32
	Mahomedans, ...	27	34	30	29	31	31	31	31	25	34	36	27
	Hindús, ...	26	30	28	34	32	29	28	31	25	37	32	30
	Síkhs, ...	32	48	31	37	34	31	35	35	30	40	33	34
According to countries and races.	Hindústánís, ...	26	40	28	22	31	30	28	32	25	35	34	28
	Panjábís, ...	32	48	31	34	42	38	33	36	30	34	35	34
	Affgháns, ...	...	...	34	61	...	...	32	...	...	30	...	...
	From Western Himalayas, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
	From Eastern Himalayas, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bengálís, ...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...
	From Mahráta countries, ...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindús according to caste.	Brahmins, ...	27	40	29	24	26	29	28	27	25	28	29	38
	Rajpúts, ...	29	38	28	26	28	26	28	23	25	28	33	28
	Lower castes, ...	26	...	31	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	29
General Average,		28	38	30	32	32	29	29	32	28	33	33	31

PROTECTION.

3.

AND WEIGHT OF THE MEN OF THE REGULAR POLICE OF THE
LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1869.

General average.	Average height.															
	Lucknow.		Oonoo.		Barabunkee.		Seetapoor.		Hurdul.		Kheree.		Fyzabad.		Baratich.	
Years.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
31	5	9	5	5	5	7	5	11	...	5	9	5	8	5	8	
30	5	7	5	5	5	7	5	9	5	7	5	8	5	7	5	8
30	5	8	5	7	5	8	5	8	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	5
35	5	8	5	9	5	7	5	8	5	7	5	5	5	8	5	7
30	5	7	5	6	5	8	5	8	5	6	5	8	5	7	5	8
35	5	8	5	9	5	7	5	8	5	7	5	7	5	8	5	7
39	...		...		5	6	5	9	...		...		5	6	...	
28	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		5	6
34	...		...		...		5	4	...		...		...		5	7
34	...		...		5	7	...		...		...		...		...
29	5	8	5	6	5	7	5	7	5	6	5	7	5	8	5	8
28	5	9	5	6	5	8	5	9	5	7	5	8	5	8	5	8
30	5	8	...		5	7	5	6	...		...		...		...
31	5	8	5	6	5	7	5	8	5	7	5	7	5	7	5	7

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average height.—(Continued).					Average		
		Gondah.	Roy Bareilly.	Sultanpoor.	Pertabgurh.	General average.	Lucknow.	Oonao.	Barabunkee.
		Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	Ft. In.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.
According to religion.	Christians, ...	5 11	5 8	5 6	5 8	5 8	10 8	9 10	10 10
	Mahomedans, ...	5 7	5 7	5 10	5 8	5 7	8 8	8 8	10 9
	Hindús, ...	5 7	5 7	5 8	5 5	5 7	9 0	8 8	10 2
	Síkhs, ...	5 7	5 8	5 9	5 7	5 7	9 4	8 6	9 11
According to countries and races.	Hindústánís, ...	5 7	5 5	5 8	5 6	5 7	8 12	8 8	10 2
	Panjábís, ...	5 7	5 1	5 9	5 7	5 7	9 4	8 6	9 11
	Affgháns, ...	...	5 6	...	...	5 6	...	...	9 10
	From Western Himalayas, ...	...	...	...	...	5 6	...	...	...
	From Eastern Himalayas, ...	...	...	...	...	5 5	...	...	...
	Bengálís, ...	...	...	...	...	5 5	...	...	...
	From Mahráta countries, ...	...	...	...	...	5 7	...	...	9 8
Hindús according to caste.	Bráhmíns, ...	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 7	9 0	9 0	10 3
	Rájputás, ...	5 8	5 8	5 9	5 6	5 7	9 1	9 8	10 1
	Lower castes, ...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 8	9 1	...	10 0
General Average, ...		5 8	5 6	5 8	5 7	5 7	9 3	8 13	10 1

3.—(Continued.)

Weight.										General average.
Sectapoor.	Furdul.	Kherce.	Fyzabad.	Baraich.	Gondah.	Roy Bareilly.	Sultanpoor.	Pertabgurh.		
St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	St. lbs.	
11 13	...	10 0	11 1	10 0	12 0	10 3	9 7	9 4	10 8	
10 8	7 12	10 0	8 13	8 6	9 0	8 2	10 9	8 8	9 2	
8 0	8 0	8 8	9 4	8 0	10 0	8 8	10 2	8 6	8 12	
10 0	8 6	8 8	9 10	9 12	10 0	8 13	10 0	9 4	9 7	
8 4	7 12	10 0	9 11	7 10	10 0	6 13	10 5	8 8	8 13	
10 10	8 6	11 6	8 11	8 0	10 0	8 10	10 8	9 4	9 6	
10 7	...	...	8 10	...	...	8 10	...	...	9 5
...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0
8 13	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8
9 8	8 0	8 8	9 12	8 6	10 0	7 12	10 6	8 6	9 1	
9 0	7 13	8 8	10 8	8 8	10 0	8 12	10 5	8 2	9 3	
8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 2	9 3
9 9	8 1	9 9	9 9	8 7	10 2	8 7	13 3	8 11	9 2	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—POLICE,

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING GENERAL RESULT OF
CRIME USUALLY DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE IN THE

Number of heading.	Classes of crime.	Cognizable cases reported.		Persons arrested					
				Number of persons arrested.		Released without trial.		Acquitted including released on appeal or at Sessions.	
		1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
1	Offences relating to the Army and Navy, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Offences against public justice, ...	64	62	107	94	2	2	41	19
3	Offences relating to Coin and Stamps, ...	63	89	92	102	2	4	45	54
4	Murders { For sake of robbery, ...	10	6	38	10	...	...	9	1
5		{ From other motives, ...	132	130	245	192	14	7	75
6	Culpable homicide, ...	70	63	211	171	2	2	48	57
7	Suicide, ...	345	332	328	321	11	10	76	68
8	Other serious offences against the person not connected with attacks on property,	903	994	2,887	3,601	73	139	900	1,083
9	Public and local nuisances,	2,345	2,785	6,117	7,052	4	14	400	504
10	Offences against property accompanied with personal violence or preparation for hurt, ...	128	172	264	317	5	9	106	116
11	Theft by house breaking &c., ...	33,413	40,248	3,302	5,017	80	76	702	995
12	Theft, ...	15,598	19,723	5,004	7,353	128	98	926	1,284
13	Receiving stolen property,	701	882	1,335	1,550	25	16	421	445
14	Mischief of a serious character, ...	451	465	542	621	14	9	150	224
15	Belonging to a gang of da-coits, robbers, or thieves,	22	3	90	38	...	...	63	27
16	Vagrancy and bad character,	354	369	598	615	7	12	193	178
17	Breaches of special laws cognizable by police, ...	444	497	749	794	7	...	149	155
18	Minor offences not cognizable by police, but prosecuted by information before Magistrate, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	55,043	66,820	21,909	27,848	374	398	4,304	5,270

OF PROTECTION.

4.

POLICE OPERATIONS IN REGARD TO EACH GREAT CLASS OF PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEARS 1868 AND 1869.

without warrant.				Cases prosecuted by information before Magistrate.											
Ordered to find security.		Finally convicted		Average number of days occupied in each case.		Number of informations lodged.		Number of persons arrested.		Number acquitted.		Number ordered to find security.		Number convicted.	
				1868.	1869.										
1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.	1869.
...
...	...	60	71	2·83	2·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	39	44	1·81	1·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	7	3·34	6·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	120	97	6·49	7·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	123	102	4·64	4·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	232	235	3·30	4·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	...	1,804	2,297	3·38	3·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,699	6,497	0·56	1·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	133	170	4·39	4·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,425	3,860	3·25	2·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,852	5,877	2·72	2·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	866	1,051	3·11	2·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	352	380	3·22	2·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	86	11	4·83	2·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303	364	86	49	3·76	3·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	584	612	4·52	1·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	952	639	1,839	1,287	775	352	31	99	1,020	831
343	386	16,390	21,363	3·51	3·15	952	639	1,839	1,287	775	352	31	99	1,020	831

II.—STATISTICS OF

E.—MILI

STATEMENT SHEWING THE STRENGTH, COST
ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail Number of Regiments, Battalions or Bat- teries.	
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.		
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.					
European,	{ Cavalry, ...	356	133	...	4	4	13	14	458	1
	{ Artillery, ...	677	132	...	56	56	55	34	664	5
	{ Infantry, ...	3,145	243	...	127	127	126	75	3,060	4 $\frac{1}{10}$
	Total, ...	4,178	308	...	187	187	194	123	4,178	10 $\frac{1}{10}$
Native,	{ Cavalry, ...	965	35	...	10	10	5	44	941	2
	{ Infantry, ...	2,935	154	...	44	44	55	98	2,892	4
	Total, ...	3,900	189	...	54	54	60	122	3,833	6
Grand Total, ...	8,078	497	...	241	241	254	245	8,011	16 $\frac{1}{10}$	

PROTECTION.

TARY, 1.

AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ARMY
OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869-70.

of force at the end of the year.					Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost including contingencies.	
Number of guns.	Number of men.			Paid camp followers and non-combatants.							
	European Commissioned officers.	Native ditto.	Non-Commissioned officers.		Fighting men.	European Commissioned officers.	Native ditto.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		Camp followers.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	33	...	39	386	602	4,515 0 0	...	743 0 0	197 0 0	83 0 0	3,04,000 0 0
...	25	...	85	554	825	4,159 0 0	...	510 0 0	222 0 0	74 0 0	4,22,035 0 0
...	135	...	225	2,700	566	3,030 0 0	...	351 0 0	154 0 0	66 0 0	7,73,479 0 0
...	193	...	349	3,640	1,993	3,901 0 0	...	534 0 0	191 0 0	74 0 0	14,99,514 0 0
...	16	33	108	784	50	3,351 0 0	1,489 0 0	467 0 0	388 0 0	101 0 0	5,35,123 0 0
...	34	64	280	2,515	168	7,046 0 0	667 0 0	168 0 0	97 0 0	65 0 0	6,30,832 0 0
...	50	97	388	3,299	218	7,698 0 0	1,078 0 0	317 0 0	242 0 0	83 0 0	11,65,955 0 0
...	243	97	737	6,939	2,211	5,420 0 0	1,078 0 0	447 0 0	211 0 0	77 0 0	26,65,469 0 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

E.—MILITARY, 2.

STATEMENT SHEWING DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARMY ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869-70.

Arm of the service.	Employment on last day of the year.						Employment during the year.						Remarks.				
	Number of Regiments, Batteries &c. on actual service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men Head Quarters of each Regiment &c. Regimentary not on actual service.	Average number of men of each Regiment &c. detailed for out post duty.	Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.	On duty.		With corps or company not on duty.	On Furlough.	Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instructions.
European.	Cavalry, ...	1	..	29	396	..	..	..	..	..	45	320	..	..	317	78	
	Artillery, ...	3	..	59	557	..	..	..	..	..	144	221	..	..	1,265	41	
	Infantry, ...	3	1	169	2,697	..	..	..	..	..	225	140	..	..	1,646	460	
Native.	Cavalry, ...	2	..	112	616	..	..	..	..	..	158	207	144	..	402	69	
	Infantry, ...	2	..	262	2,584	..	..	..	..	..	152	213	142	..	976	120	

The parades depend upon the orders of the General Commanding.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

E.—MILITARY, 3.

STATEMENT SHEWING, RELIGION, RACES AND CLASSES
OF THE NATIVE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ARMY
ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, ON THE
LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1869.

Classification according to race, &c.		Average age.		Average height.		Average weight.		General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Y.	M.	F.	I.	S.	lb.	
According to religion.	Mahomedans, ...	32	4	5	7	9	3	<i>Mahomedans.</i> —As a rule are crafty and untruthful, fanatical on matters of religion. Time servers and prone to penetrate into the intentions of their Rulers. These men have no confidence in Christians, extravagant in their habits, and, as a rule dirty and immoral.
	Hindús, ...	31	1	5	6	8	12	
	Síkhs, ...	34	6	5	7	9	13	
	Christians, ...	30	0	5	6	8	4	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis, ...	29	10	5	5	8	9	<i>Affghans.</i> —Are impetuous, irregular, equally given to exultation and despondency speedily recovering from the latter, are physically strong, active, make good Cavalry soldiers, are fond of spending money after getting it.
	Panjábis, ...	34	1	5	7	9	11	
	Affghans, ...	30	11	5	7	9	12	<i>Hindustani Mahomedans.</i> —Are demure and quiet very courteous to superiors, have neither the dash of the Affghans nor the endurance of the Síkhs, are good horsemen, not wanting in courage or good soldierly qualities, are usually bigotted.
	Western Himalayas	39	0	5	10	11	13	
	Eastern do., ...	26	6	5	4	8	7	
	Bundélahs, ...	27	0	5	6	8	9	
Hindú according to caste.	Brahmins, ...	32	8	5	7	8	12	<i>Panjábis.</i> —Are much the same as Síkhs, though not strictly belonging to that religion, are quite devoid of all caste prejudices, eating and drinking with Síkhs or other Hindús, are a very good class of men to counteract the influence of Hindústani Brahmins.
	Rájpúts, ...	32	3	5	7	8	11	
	Ahírs, ...	28	2	5	7	8	10	<i>Rájpúts.</i> —Are quiet men, well conducted, willing to serve, make very good soldiers, have some caste prejudices, but not many.
	Játs, ...	29	9	5	9	8	3	
	Other castes, ...	29	2	5	6	8	7	<i>Ahírs.</i> —Clean and simple minded men, more trustworthy than either the Rájpút or Brahmin, less bigotted and far more trusting, consequently more faithful soldiers.
	General average, ...	31	1	5	6	9	9	<i>Játs.</i> —Are rough, raw country men from the North-Western Provinces, a sort of Indian, free of all caste trammels, strong, bony, powerful men.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

F.—MARINE, 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MARINE FORCE ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE OF OUDH IN THE YEAR 1868-69.

Arm of Service.	Total No. of fighting Officers and Men.							Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average annual pay and allowance of each.					Total cost, including contingencies.						
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	In action.	Otherwise.	Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of guns.	No. of ships.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.		Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.				
European,	...																									
Native,	...																									
Total,	...																									
European,	...																									
Native,	...																									
Total,	...																									
Grand total,	...																									

No. of ships.

Iron-clads, ...
 War Steamers, ...
 Gun-boats, ...
 &c., ...
 &c., ...

Sea-going.

Sea-going.
 (State classes of vessels). ...

Nil.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

F.—MARINE, 2.

STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES AND CLASSES OF THE NATIVE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE MARINE FORCE ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE OF OUDH ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1869-70.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
According to religion.	Mahomedans,	..	<i>Nil.</i>		
	Hindús,	..			
	Seikhs,	..			
	Christians,	..			
	Pársís,	..			
&c.,	..				
According to countries and races.	Hindústánís,	..			
	Punjabís,	..			
	Affghans,	..			
	Beluchís,	..			
	From Western Himalayas,	..			
	From Eastern Himalayas,	..			
	Bengálís,	..			
	From Mahratta Countries,	..			
	Telingas,	..			
Canarese,	..				
Tamuls,	..				
Malabars,	..				
&c.,	..				
Hindus, according to caste.	Bráhmíns,	..			
	Rájpúts,	..			
	&c.,	..			
	&c.,	..			
General Average,		..			

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE, 1.

ACCOUNT OF THE GROSS AND NET REVENUES OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaty and other engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers.			
Land Revenue,	1,30,99,255	65,718	13,18,382	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Forest,	1,06,822	525	1,05,270	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Excise on Spirits and Drugs,	7,98,482	48	51,755	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Tributes and contributions from native states, ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Total Territorial, ...	1,39,99,559	66,291	14,75,407	7,26,628	5,800	22,07,635	1,17,25,633	.....
Income Tax,	2,73,738	2,873	8,906	.....	...	8,906	2,61,959	.....
Customs, ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Salt,	12,188	.....	68,117	.....	...	68,117	{ Excess } charges, }	55,929
Opium, ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Stamps,	8,34,048	11,244	42,617	.....	...	42,617	7,80,187	.....
Post Office, ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Electric Telegraph, ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Mint, ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Law and Justice,	1,50,444	9,331	.....	.....	...	.....	1,41,113	.....
Police,	1,57,623	5	.....	.....	...	.....	1,57,618	.....
Public works, ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Marine, ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Education,	10,170	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	10,170	.....
Interest,	19,438	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	19,438	.....
Miscellaneous,	34,247	605	.....	.....	...	.....	33,642	.....
Total Imperial, ...	1,54,91,455	90,349	15,95,047	7,26,628	5,800	23,27,275	1,30,73,831	55,929
Local Funds, ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	16,28,141	.....
Total Net Receipts, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	1,47,01,972	.....

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE, 2.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURE FROM THE NET INCOME
OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of Increase or Decrease.
	Past year.	Present year.	
Civil and Political Establishments, ...	3,94,545	3,98,756	(a).—Increase chiefly caused by acting allowances of the Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, and Officiating Financial Commissioner.
Civil Contingencies, ...	71,436	46,207	(b).—Decrease under the following heads of charges:— 3,000 in Tour charges. 4,800 " Contingencies of the Secretariat. 2,000 " Ditto of the Finl. Commr's Office. 15,000 " Ditto of the Divisional Commissioners' Offices, of which Rs. 10,000 are less in official postage.
Judicial charges, { Courts, &c. } { 6,07,198 } { Prisons, } { 2,75,831. }	8,15,583	8,83,029	(c).—Increase chiefly in the following items. Rs. 20,000 Establishment of the Criminal Courts, because the new scale charges less proportion of the entire establishment from the Revenue Department. Rs. 44,000 diet of prisoners on account of the high price of grain, the number of prisoners was also greater.
Police charges, ...	11,51,995	11,25,863	(d).—Decrease owing to the reduction of the strength of the Executive Force.
Military, ...	...	...
Marine, ...	...	...
Deficit Post Office, ...	...	...
Electric Telegraph, ...	...	...
Public Works, ...	...	...
Education, ...	2,21,945	2,32,107	(e).—Increase mainly in charges of the schools, viz : pay of an English Head Master for the Fyzabad school, annual increases to salaries of the Head Master of the Zillah schools, and extra contingent allowance paid out of the taition fees brought to credit in the public accounts.
Ecclesiastical, ...	38,526	33,706	(f).—Variations in the salaries of the Chaplains employed at Lucknow and Seetapoor in the two years.
Medical Services, ...	1,15,369	1,20,237	(g).—Increase of nearly Rs. 2,000 on account of salary of 2 Sub-Assistant Surgeons appointed during 1869-70 at Gondah and Pertabgurrh, and Rs. 2,000 in dieting and clothing of Lunatics. There is also an increase of nearly Rs. 700 in salary of Native Doctors attached to the Dispensaries.
Stationery and Printing, ...	78,188	67,904	(h).—Decrease chiefly in printing charges of the Secretariat.
Miscellaneous, ...	28,914	66,004	(i).—Increase owing to census charges Rs. 8,000;—donation for starving poor 16,400.—Epidemic cholera charges nearly 2,800—and Rs. 7,750, interest on police superannuation fund which was taken in last year under a wrong head by mistake. The rest of the difference is in purchase of books, newspapers &c.
Superannuation and retired allowances, ...	51,855	59,417	
Total Imperial, ...	29,68,306	30,33,230	
Local Funds, ...	16,87,431	17,31,277	(j).—The increase is attributable to the greater punctuality in including the transactions of some funds, especially the Police Fund, in the public accounts.
Grand Total, ...	46,55,737	47,64,507	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE, 3.

ACCOUNT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE
TREASURIES OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE
YEAR 1869-70.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash balance of last year,	30,04,063	Expenditure, as per State- ment No. 2,	47,64,507
Net revenue, as per State- ment No. 1,	1,47,01,972	Loans, Railways, and in- terest,	5,40,116
Receipts on account of loans and Railways, ...	5,46,153	Advances,	2,65,992
Ditto of Service Funds, ...	38,687	Re-payments of deposits, ...	31,05,357
Re-payments of advances,	1,03,767	Ditto of prize money, ...	.....
Deposits,	26,28,063	Bills of other Treasuries paid,	96,14,680
Prize money, ... ..	.....	Payments on account of other Governments, ...	1,35,29,971
Sale of waste land,	Adjusted under Land Revenue, under orders of Comptroller General of ac- counts.		
Bills drawn on other Treasuries,		1,15,01,009	
Receipts from other Go- vernments,	33,51,709		
Total,	3,28,71,360	Total,	3,18,20,623
		Cash at end of year, ...	40,54,800
Grand total, ...	3,58,75,423		3,58,75,423

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS, 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE FROM ALL SOURCES
INCURRED IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN OUDH
DURING THE YEAR 1869-70.

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Military.</i>						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops, ...	Lucknow, ... 1,23,130	29,473	1,52,603	...	...	...
	Fyzabad, ... 83,716	9,469	93,185	...	...	...
	Seetapoor, ... 1,58,659	5,662	1,64,321	...	...	...
	Roy Bareilly, ... 4,824	...	4,824	3,70,329	44,604	4,14,933
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops, ...	Lucknow, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fyzabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seetapoor, ... 2,100	...	2,100	2,100	...	2,100
Ordnance and Commissariat buildings, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Works of fortification, ...	4,155	...	4,155	4,155	...	4,155
General cantonment works and roads, ...	6,288	9,803	16,091	6,288	9,803	16,091
Sanitaria, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor works, ...	33,024	45,384	78,408	33,024	45,384	78,408
Total Military, ...	4,15,896	99,791	5,15,687	4,15,896	99,791	5,15,687
<i>Agricultural.</i>						
Minor works, ...	324	...	324	324	...	324
Total Agricultural, ...	324	...	324	324	...	324
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice, ...	1,90,752	3,674	1,94,426	...	...	...
Buildings for Revenue Department, ...	11,362	...	11,362	...	...	...
Ecclesiastical, ...	424	3	427	...	...	...
Educational, ...	43,760	3,681	47,441	...	...	...
Other public buildings, ...	61,734	25,555	87,289	...	...	...
Minor works, ...	47,505	52,017	99,522	...	...	...
Total Civil Buildings, ...	3,55,537	84,930	4,40,467	3,55,537	84,930	4,40,467
<i>Communications.</i>						
	Miles.					
Road from Cawnpore to Lucknow, 43½	...	17,741	17,741			
" Lucknow to Fyzabad and branch to Byránglát, 100	...	46,969	46,969			
Road from Fyzabad to Allahabad, 93	4,565	7,719	12,284			
" Lucknow to Seetapoor, 49½	...	13,141	13,141			
" Seetapoor to Shahjehanpore, 43	82,903	...	82,903			
Road from Byránglát to Baraich, 34	84,741	...	84,741			
" Fyzabad to Gondah, 26	195	8,107	8,302			
" Seetapoor to Mehndighát	44,062	...	44,062			
Roads in Lucknow district, ...	8,110	7,133	15,243			
" Oonao "	16,618	4,784	21,402			
Carried forward,	2,41,194	1,05,594	3,46,788			

III. B.—PUBLIC WORKS, 1.—(Continued.)

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Communication.—(Continued.)</i>						
Brought over, ...	2,41,194	105594	3,46,788			
Roads in Barabunkee district, ...	10,428	5,078	15,506			
" Fyzabad " ...	18,929	6,860	25,789			
" Gondah " ...	20,481	4,157	24,638			
" Baraich " ...	15,038	6,543	21,541			
" Seetapoor " ...	14,394	6,392	20,786			
" Hurdul " ...	...	10,691	10,691			
" Kheree " ...	13,860	3,728	17,588			
" Roy Bareilly " ...	18,158	3,736	21,894			
" Sultanpoor " ...	16,063	4,680	20,743			
" Pertabgurh " ...	11,143	5,173	16,316			
Improvement of Gogra river Navigation	9,758	...	9,758			
Boat bridges Meerunghat, Fyzabad, ...	28,662	13,225	41,987			
" Dilkoosha, Lucknow, ...	480	...	480			
" Byramghat and Chowka, Barabunkee, ...	...	7,515	7,515			
Maintenance of Ferries in Baraich, ...	...	504	504			
Temporary boat bridge in Kheree, ...	100	...	100			
Minor works, ...	6,100	25,304	31,404			
Planting trees along side of Imperial and District roads, ...	17,344	1,604	18,948			
Total Communications, ...	4,42,132	210784	6,52,916	4,42,132	210784	6,52,916
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvement.</i>						
Tanks, dykes, &c., for improvement of public health, ...	12,391	3,732	16,123			
Station roads, pounds, markets, streets, bazars, &c., ...	10,717	60,711	71,428			
Drainage of towns, &c., ...	31,911	3,983	35,894			
Public gardens, ...	1,700	...	1,700			
Water supply by wells, pipes, &c., ...	970	1,943	2,913			
The expenditure under Arboriculture has been included in that shown under Communications.						
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvement, ...	57,689	70,369	1,28,058	57,689	70,369	1,28,058
Total Works and Repairs, ...	...	...	...	12,71,578	465874	17,37,452
<i>Works of public utility by private individuals.</i>						
Pucca wells, ...	1,05,991	...	1,05,991			
Tanks, ...	7,590	...	7,590			
Seraies, ...	30,125	...	30,125			
Bridges, ...	200	...	200			
Embankments, ...	1,561	...	1,561			
Total Works of Public Utility, ...	1,45,467	...	1,45,467	1,45,467	...	1,45,467
Tools and plant, ...	...	...	...	12,182	1,062	13,244
Establishment, ...	...	...	...	2,58,030	*83267	3,41,297
Total Ordinary Expenditure, Carried forward, ...	...	...	...	16,87,257	550203	22,37,460

* These figures distribute the cost of Establishment over works and repairs in proportion to the outlay on them

III. B.—PUBLIC WORKS, 1.—(Continued.)

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Brought over, ...	...	...	...	16,87,257	550208	22,37,460
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Irrigation.</i>						
Sardah Canal, ...	24,995	...	24,995	24,995	...	24,995
Establishment, ...	...	...	...	66,387	...	66,387
Tools and Plant, ...	...	...	...	1,360	314	1,674
Total Extraordinary Expenditure, ...	...	...	...	92,742	314	93,056
Grand Total, Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure, ...	..	...	...	17,79,999	550517	23,30,516

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS, 2.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ON RE-PRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

Name of work.	Total outlay, on construction to end of 1868-69.	Total income realized during 1869-70.	Deduct charges for 1869-70.			Net surplus or deficit.
			Cost of maintenance including establishment.	Interest on capital @ 5 per cent.	Total charges.	
			<i>Nil.</i>			

NOTE.—These are the forms prescribed in Government Resolution No. 190 A.G., dated 30th March 1870.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—RAILWAYS.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise.	Receipts from Railway Mater-ials.	Sundry Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Working Ex-penses.	Net Profits.	Number of Eu-ropean and East-Indian Staff.	Number of Na-tive Staff.	Total Capital expended.
			First.	Second.	Intermedi-ate.	Third.	Total.										
Oudh and Rohilkhand,...	177.	42	2,691 ½	7,915	None.	651,554 ½	3,62,161 1/4	53,128	Included in preceding column.	2,211	2,19,845	1,62,209	57,636	29	536	On open Line Rs. 32,09,148. On whole system Rs. 1,02,50,552.	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

I.—CROPS CULTIVATED, IN ACRES, ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE.

District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grain.	Oil seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Remarks.
Lucknow, ...	23,029	82,206	2,38,458	5,326	6,045	1,042	524	31	216	885	...	...	3,647	
Oonao, ...	40,500	96,300	3,32,187	5,741	4,281	2,497	308	309	456	1,037	...	...	1,856	
Barabunkee, ...	1,37,580	1,79,822	2,26,358	...	11,128	1,360	1,545	2,490	...	4,108	...	...	5,605	
Seetapoor, ...	66,021	1,25,161	3,72,488	22,974	18,620	1,389	231	1,459	717	8,532	...	...	22,612	
Hurdui, ...	34,395	3,25,326	5,44,907	13,315	16,757	765	6,500	916	4,372	12,449	...	...	96,440	
Kheree, ...	1,66,811	1,35,081	10,51,133	29,380	41,065	6,739	...	...	419	5,265	...	...	6,644	
Fyzabad, ...	95,675	1,19,420	3,27,315	9,975	32,185	2,053	6,414	654	1,551	5,637	...	...	5,183	
Baraich, ...	87,351	45,268	4,41,380	19,266	1,614	2,433	348	23	2,253	412	...	...	545	
Gondah, ...	4,11,241	1,80,266	5,00,862	28,930	5,786	1,446	11,122	100	600	1,200	...	...	2,893	
Roy Bareilly, ...	53,894	1,28,383	2,44,519	1,367	2,542	2,332	1,224	59	...	935	...	...	11,505	
Sultanpoor, ...	1,11,829	1,27,296	1,47,000	3,000	7,897	1,979	2,272	630	787	3,903	...	...	3,342	
Pertabgurh, ...	1,03,070	2,30,590	1,68,383	800	9,939	1,773	772	2,563	260	5,392	...	...	8,527	
Total, ...	13,31,396	17,75,119	45,94,990	1,40,074	1,58,859	25,808	31,260	9,234	11,631	49,805	...	...	1,68,799	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCE

D.—AGRI

2.—

District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.
Lucknow,	2,14,650	793	2,215
Oonao,	1,01,000	145	6,725
Barabunkee,	29,695	...	822
Sectapoor,	37,904	126	1,247
Hurdui,	3,38,760	1,175	8,598
Kheree,	5,14,619	2,937	5,659
Fyzabad,	3,32,036	885	2,700
Baraich,	2,35,000	1,500	10,000
Gondah,	2,89,300	1,446	5,786
Roy Bareilly,	2,65,857	785	2,872
Sultanpoor,	3,14,275	2,285	19,335
Pertabgurh,	3,92,353	1,347	2,278
Total,	30,65,449	13,424	68,237

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

STOCK.

Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
2,560	34,970	13,674	1,022	51,742	49	•
3,740	66,500	35,815	795	49,090	...	
1,556	52,300	22,408	880	14,008	28	
1,319	27,818	10,610	464	31,408	15	
2,735	70,522	19,500	2,747	1,06,200	63	
861	43,908	6,246	4,464	93,094	36	
1,545	42,900	49,800	322	99,491	687	
15,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	1,00,000	500	
2,893	28,930	11,572	14,465	72,325	500	
6,177	75,617	45,315	712	1,03,495	32	
3,965	68,199	36,080	380	1,10,277	93	
3,940	2,42,828	25,051	501	88,249	47	
46,291	8,04,492	3,01,071	41,752	9,19,289	2,050	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

D.—AGRI

3.—RATES OF RENT

District.	Average rent per acre for land suited for.								
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
Lucknow, ...	5 13 6	8 2 0	4 7 2	11 15 0	8 5 7	13 1 11	4 3 6	4 15 3	
Oonao, ...	3 8 3	8 4 0	3 2 0	6 14 3	5 4 0	9 15 0	5 12 0	2 10 0	
Barabunkee, ...	8 5 4	10 5 5	4 9 4	10 0 0	1 10 8	12 13 4	1 10 8	6 2 8	
Sectapoor, ...	8 10 6	8 8 4	7 6 6	4 13 0	6 9 4	16 15 8	6 1 8	6 3 1	
Hurdui, ...	3 5 4	6 11 9	5 8 0	7 0 0	5 13 0	8 9 6	4 3 2	4 2 9	
Kheree, ...	3 6 8	3 14 8	2 3 8	...	4 10 8	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	
Fyzabad, ...	4 2 6	7 4 3	3 11 3	4 6 9	5 0 0	9 3 9	3 0 0	1 8 0	
Baraich, ...	4 6 5	6 6 6	3 3 3	...	5 2 8	9 5 4	2 13 4	3 0 8	
Gondah, ...	3 12 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	3 2 0	6 4 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	
Roy Bareilly, ...	5 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	...	
Sultanpoor, ...	4 0 0	8 0 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	9 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Pertabgurh, ...	3 3 3	7 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 6	10 6 5	4 0 0	5 6 5	
General average, } ...	4 12 9½	7 4 11½	4 0 3	7 0 1	5 7 6½	12 8 4	3 12 4½	3 15 8½	

AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

AND PRODUCE.

		Average produce of land per acre in lbs.											
Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.												
12 3 7	12 10 6	714	839	658	38	153	14	161	286	1,272	484	...	...
7 13 0	12 13 0	476½	1,086	425	32	48	8½	358½	265	599	898	...	...
11 0 0	14 0 0	584	1,184	879	45	120	16½	122½	621	958½	581	...	...
15 13 0	19 10 3	601	635½	207	8	39	22	340	284	247	592	...	...
6 8 4	8 10 3	454	824	768	80	73	8	235	308	245	628	...	...
6 10 8	5 5 4	900	735	465	...	164	...	179	130	1,640	629	...	...
8 8 3	9 7 3	558	777	469	15	73	21	160	62	372	574	...	...
6 6 6	7 1 4	822	1,017	866	...	93	29	822	906	1,316	480	...	...
7 8 0	10 0 0	400	400	800	30	48	26	240	240	320	400	...	...
10 0 0	10 0 0	740	1,520	960	5	134	12	720	...	1,283	640	...	...
9 0 0	14 0 0	1,200	900	700	...	80	54	400	1,280	500	1,500	...	...
8 7 1	13 11 9	442	625	502	30	76	12	252	357	1,045	990	...	...
9 2 6½	11 7 1½	649½	878½	644	31½	91½	20½	332½	430½	816½	699½	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCE

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE

I.—PRODUCE

District.	Average price of produce per maund							
	Wheat 1st quality.	Wheat 2nd quality.	Gram 1st quality.	Gram 2nd quality.	Rice 1st quality.	Rice 2nd quality.	Sugar white, (chinee).	Sugar raw, (goor).
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Lucknow,	3 14 5	3 12 11	4 3 4	4 1 7	4 0 0	3 4 3	16 0 0	4 0 0
Oonao,	3 0 0	2 15 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	4 5 0	3 11 0	12 6 0	4 7 0
Barabunkee,	1 13 0	1 10 11	1 5 9	1 4 2	3 14 1	2 7 7	11 0 7	3 15 2
Seetapoor,	2 15 1	2 12 13	2 15 9	2 12 0	7 3 2	4 1 10	14 9 7	4 10 3
Hurdui,	3 14 6	3 12 0	4 7 0	4 3 6	8 0 0	4 0 0	13 5 0	4 10 0
Kheree,	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 4 5	2 2 5	6 0 7	3 12 2	13 5 4	4 7 1
Fyzabad,	2 14 8	2 12 1	2 3 3	2 1 2	4 1 3	3 11 6	12 1 3	3 3 2
Baraich,	2 9 8	2 7 9	1 14 5	1 15 8	4 0 0	2 15 9	12 4 11	3 12 6
Gondah,	2 9 0	2 7 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	11 13 0	3 12 0
Roy Bareilly,	3 1 6	3 0 0	2 10 8	2 9 6	4 7 0	4 0 0	13 5 4	5 0 0
Sultanpoor,	3 1 2	2 15 5	2 5 8	2 4 7	4 7 1	3 1 2	11 6 10	3 5 4
Pertabgurh,	3 2 0	3 0 0	2 8 9	2 8 0	5 4 0	3 0 0	13 6 0	3 2 0
Provincial average,	2 15 7	2 13 6½	2 10 1	2 8 5½	5 0 2	3 7 3½	12 14 7½	4 1 1½

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

DUCE AND LABOUR.

DUCE.

of 80 pounds.										Remarks.
Salt, Sambhar.	Ghee.	Cotton.	Linseed.	Jute.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.		
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
8 0 0	25 9 6	25 8 0	2 13 8	5 0 0	12 8 0	2 0 0	0 4 0	8 0 0		
7 10 0	18 10 0	23 2 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	20 0 0		
7 4 8	25 9 4	19 10 0	2 12 4	4 0 0	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 5	8 0 0		
7 7 4	22 4 11	22 6 1	2 9 2	2 8 8	10 0 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	6 8 0		
3 14 0	22 13 9	22 13 9	0 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	5 11 6		
9 6 7	24 9 10	22 2 3	2 4 0	5 0 0	22 2 0	0 12 0	0 1 6	8 0 0		
8 4 1	24 10 0	22 13 8	3 0 10	3 1 3	10 0 0	1 5 0	0 2 0	8 0 0		
8 1 7	22 1 1	24 15 11	3 0 0	2 8 0	12 8 0	0 10 0	0 1 6	20 0 0		
8 0 0	21 5 0	24 14 0	3 7 0	1 15 0	10 0 0	0 10 0	0 1 0	16 0 0		
8 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0	2 8 6	3 5 4	15 0 0	1 0 0	3 1 3	20 0 0		
7 13 6	20 0 0	22 10 8	10 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 0	20 0 0		
9 0 6	20 0 0	20 0 0	6 7 0	2 8 0	15 0 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	6 8 0		A Unwrought.
8 2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 14 5	3 2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 13 6	1 1 1	0 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

2.—LABOUR.

District.	Wages per day.						Cart per day.		Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat per day.										
	Skilled.			Unskilled.			2 Bullocks.	4 Bullocks.													
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.							
Lucknow, ...	0	4	0	0	2	3	0	10	0	1	13	0	...	3	2	0	3	0	0		
Oonao, ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	2	0	0		
Barabunkee, ...	0	4	6	0	1	9	0	8	0	1	0	0	...	3	12	0	1	8	0		
Sectapoor, ...	0	3	9	0	2	0	0	13	4	1	7	0	0	7	0	2	4	8	0	8	7
Hurdai, ...	0	3	7	0	1	6	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	2	8	0	0	8	0
Kheree, ...	0	4	7	0	1	9	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	...	...	0	12	0	
Fyzabad, ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	...	0	4	9½	1	4	0	0	10	0		
Barnich, ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	1	12	0
Gondah, ...	0	4	3	0	2	7	0	14	0	1	12	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
Roy Bareilly, ...	0	3	7	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	...	...	2	8	0	1	0	0	
Sultanpoor, ...	0	3	6	0	1	6	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	6	2	8	0	1	14	0
Pertabgurh, ...	0	4	8	0	1	6	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	5	7	2	3	0	5	0	0
General average, ...	0	4	0½	0	1	10½	0	9	3½	1	3	2½	0	4	9½	2	7	5	1	10	0½

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1.—COINAGE.

Bullion and Silver Coin imported during the year lbs.				Coined during the year.								Estimated value of Coin in circulation.										
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Goldmohurs.	Rupees.	Half Rupees.	Quarter-Rupees.	1/4th Rupees.	Double Pie.	Single Pie.	Smaller coin.	Total value.	Sovereigns imported during the year.	Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.											Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.

2.—PAPER CURRENCY

Notes in circulation at beginning of the year—number and value of		Notes in circulation at end of the year—number and value of		Reserve at end of the year. Stated in Rupees.																		
Small Notes under Rupees 50.		Small Notes under Rupees 50.		Coin.		Bullion.		Securities, class of security being stated.														
Notes of Rupees 50. upwards.	Large Notes of Rupees 500 and upwards.	Notes of Rupees 50 and under Rupees 500.	Large Notes of Rupees 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.		Silver.	Copper.												

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

RETURN OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

District.	Class and object of institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.			Number of institutions which afford relief.			Remarks.	
					Paid by Government.	In Land.	In Money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.		General.
Lucknow.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>											
	Dispensaries,	3	229	36,929	1,320	..	7,248	2,040	3	3	..	Medical treatment and diet.
	<i>Poor Houses.</i>											
	General,	1	238	4,563	..	..	15,360	..	1	1	1	To in-door patients, food and clothing,—to out-door, monthly relief.
	<i>Supported by General Public</i>											
	To relieve European paupers,	1	..	200	..	..	..	170	..	..	1	To relieve vagrants.
	" Native "	1	43	5,102	13,011	..	1,500	8,241	..	..	1	For support of paria washings, old men, and orphans of respectable families of officials of the late Native Government.
	For blind &c., Christians, ...	1	..	..	..	..	(a)	1,920	..	..	..	(a) Includes Rs. 720 Baillie Fund.
	Total,	7	510	46,794	14,331	..	26,028	10,451	4	4	4	

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—(Continued.)

Districts.	Class and object of institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.			Number of institutions which afford relief.			Remarks.	
					Paid by Government.	In Land.	In Money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.		General.
Oonoo.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>											
	Dispensaries,	1	42	5,110	503	...	...	1,263	1	1	...	Medical treatment and diet.
Bunkee.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>											
	Dispensaries,	3	116	6,326	1,968	...	...	2,243	3	3	...	Ditto.
Beetapoor.	Divisional Total, ...	11	668	58,230	16,802	...	26,028	13,957	8	8	4	
	<i>Government Institutions.</i>											
	Dispensaries	2	67	5,256	1,872	...	...	1,688	2	2	...	Ditto.
Hurdul.	<i>Supported by general public.</i>											
	To relieve paupers,	1	50	1,658	...	...	...	3,950	...	...	1	10 annas a week to each pauper.
	Total,	3	117	6,914	1,872	...	...	5,638	2	2	1	
	<i>Government Institutions.</i>											
	Dispensaries,	3	90	7,324	1,784	...	...	2,136	3	3	...	Medical treatment and diet.

Khera.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>		3	87	7,757	1,786	...	...	1,150	3	3	...	Medical treatment and diet.	
	Dispensaries, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Hindus.</i>		1	4	1,460	...	(b.) 400	...	...	...	...	1	...	(b.) Revenue of 2 villages granted by the native government.
	To relieve paupers, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Mahamedans.</i>		1	20	7,300	...	(c.) 2,398	...	250	...	...	1	...	(c.) Ditto ditto. Relief in cooked food and provisions.
Total, ...		5	111	16,517	1,786	2,798	...	...	1,400	3	3	2	...	
Divisional Total, ...		11	318	30,755	5,442	2,798	...	...	9,174	8	8	3	...	
Lyzabad.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>		1	50	7,894	1,896	...	...	1,073	1	1	...	Medical treatment and diet.	
	Dispensaries, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Supported by general public.</i>		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	To relieve vagrants. A pension of Rs. 4 per mensem is paid to a person by the Chaplain, out of the Of-feratory Fund.
	To relieve European paupers, ...		1	16	5,840	...	...	...	728	...	...	1	...	Food, clothing, and medicines.
	To relieve native paupers, ...		3	66	13,234	1,896	...	...	1,801	1	1	2	...	...
Total, ...		5	132	27,068	4,682	2,798	...	...	3,601	2	2	...	...
Baraich.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>		2	53	6,558	1,826	...	...	1,228	2	2	...	Medical treatment and diet.	
	Dispensaries, ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Supported by general public.</i>		1	36	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Supported by the Rajah of Nainpará.
	For cure of sickness, ...		3	89	9,558	1,826	...	...	1,228	2	2	3	...	...
	Total, ...		6	178	19,116	3,652	2,798	...	...	2,456	4	4	...	...

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—(Continued.)

(cxxxviii)

Districts.	Class and object of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.			Number of Institutions which afford relief.			Remarks.	
					Paid by Government.	In Land.	In Money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.		General.
Gondah.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>											
	Dispensaries,	2	84	9,690	1,872	...	1,872	1,200	2	2	...	Medical treatment and diet.
	Divisional Total, ...	8	239	32,482	5,594	...	1,872	4,229	5	6	2	
<i>Government Institutions.</i>												
Roy Bareilly.	Dispensaries,	1	88	6,361	1,896	2,999	1	1	...	Ditto.
	<i>Supported by general public.</i>											
	For cure of sickness,	1	26	3,728	...	...	1,088	...	1	1	...
	Total,	2	114	10,089	1,896	...	1,088	2,999	2	2	...	
Sultampur.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>											
	Dispensaries,	1	10	3,759	456	359	1	1	...	Medical treatment and diet. From 14th September 1869, to 28th February 1870, food was given to 28,405 persons in consequence of high price of grain. Food.
	<i>Supported by general public.</i>											
	To relieve paupers,	1	169	28,405	...	...	...	670	...	...	1
	<i>Hindû.</i>											
Brahmans &c.,	1	7	2,533	...	...	...	250	...	...	1	
	Total,	3	186	34,697	456	...	...	1,279	1	1	2

Particulars.	Government Institutions.										Medical treatment and diet.
	1	37	7,168	1,071	...	...	1,149	1	1	...	
Dispensaries,	6	337	51,954	3,423	...	...	5,427	4	4	2	
Divisional Total, ...											
<i>Government Institutions.</i>											
Dispensaries,	23	953	1,09,632	18,250	...	...	18,528	23	23	...	
<i>Poor House.</i>											
General,	1	238	4,563	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
<i>Supported by general public.</i>											
To relieve European paupers, ...	2	...	200	...	...	...	170	...	...	2	
To relieve native paupers, ...	4	278	41,005	13,011	...	...	13,589	...	...	4	
For cure of sickness, ...	2	62	6,728	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
For blind &c., Christians, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
<i>Hindú.</i>											
To relieve Brahmins, ...	1	7	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	1	
To relieve paupers, ...	1	4	1,460	...	400	...	...	...	...	1	
<i>Mahamedans.</i>											
To relieve paupers, ...	1	20	7,300	...	2,398	...	250	...	...	1	
Provincial Total, ...	\$6	1,562	1,73,421	31,261	2,798	28,988	32,787	25	26	11	

Abstract.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLLESIASTICAL.

RETURN OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

District.	Profession.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	Income.				Explanatory Remarks.				
					Paid by Govern-ment.	From endowed property.		From fees and offerings.					
						In land.	In money.						
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.						
Lucknow.	Roman Catholic,	2	4	2,250	Data not furnished. Including the Cantonment Church of England and Mission Chapel, the Civil lines Church and Machbhawan Fort Chapel.			
	Church of England,	3	1	240	...	...	...	...	...
	Church of Scotland,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Protestant Dissenters,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Greek,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Armenian,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unitarian,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindú,	200	287	...	102	7	0	271	0		0		
	Maha-medan,	371	196	...	8	11	0	30	0		0		
	Sikh,	295	113		
Bhudhist or Jain &c.	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16	26				
	Total,	890	633	2,490	111	2	0	301	0	0	3,028	8	0

					R. A. P.	Land. A. R. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Orao.	Hindú,	489	18	1,050	205 0 0	150 15 0	...	...	1,105 0 0
	Maho- medan. {	131	11	520	...	76 3 20	...	...	320 0 0
	Shiah,	22	2	40	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	642	31	1,610	205 0 0	...	...	...	1,425 0 0
Barabunkee.	Hindú,	20	23	114,534	...	Land. A. R. P.	200 0 0	200 0 0	11,510 0 0
	Maho- medan. {	29	33	46,006	1,225 0 0	714 0 15	419 0 0	419 0 0	243 0 0
	Shiah,	...	...	...	...	54 0 0	...	...	...
	Bhuddhist or Jain &c.,	1	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	48	56	160,740	1,225 0 0	...	...	619 0 0	11,758 0 0
Zeebapoor.	{	1	1	160	164	...	...	...	...
	Roman Catholic, Church of England, Protestant Dissenters,	1	1	500	...	...	...	...	200 0 0
	...	1	1	80	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindú,	131	125	23,075	Land, Rs. 36	Ac. 1,820 0 0	...	...	3,070 0 0
	Maho- medan. {	147	29	6,654	440 ac.	700 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	560 0 0
Shiah, Bhuddhist or Jain &c.,	10	3	117	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	350	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	294	160	30,937	...	...	...	1,500 0 0	3,830 0 0	

{ Máfi 11 patta Radou-
lie Darga, Seikr Abdul
Hayát.

IV. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.—(Continued.)

District.	Profession.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	Income.				Explanatory Remarks.	
					Paid by Govern-ment.	From endowed property.	From fees and offerings.			
					In land.	In money.				
Hurdwi.	{ Roman Catholic, Church of England, Church of Scotland, Protestant Dissenters, Christians } Hindú, Maho- { Súnní, median. { Shíah,	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
		17	
		1	
		4	
		188	300	10,815	...	29 8 0	747 0 0	285 0 0	...	} Unreliable.
132	75	1,102	...	12 0 0	559 0 0	...	...	
53	33	405	...	...	295 0 0	...	...	
373	408	12,346	1,363 6 6	...	1,601 0 0	285 0 0	...			
Total,										
Kherce.	Hindú, Maho- { Súnní, median, } Shíah,	...	...	10,960	448 3 3	159 8 0	4,004 0 0	...	
		...	...	18	...	392 8 0	...	136 0 0	...
		...	...	69	...	2,240 0 0	...	50 0 0	...
		300	208	26,243	...	3,080 11 3	159 8 0	4,190 0 0	...	
		Total,								
Fyzabad.	{ Roman Catholic, Church of England, Christians } Hindú, Maho- { Súnní, median. { Shíah, Sikhl, Bhudhist or Jain &c.	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
		1	
		2	
		405	506	950,000	6,035 0 0	} Salary of Chaplain and church establishment. No. of persons attending worship &c. are approximately given.
		100	125	22,000	...	...	...	30,000 0 0	...
		35	45	10,000	...	...	...	...	...
		6	6	2,200	...	...	...	...	...
6	6	30	...	...	...	...	...
Total,		555	690	984,930	6,035 0 0	...	30,000 0 0	...		

	...	1	12	E. A. P.	E. A. P.	E. A. P.	E. A. P.	E. A. P.
Barach.	Christian.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	Protestant Dissenters,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindú, Maho- medan. { Súnni, Shíah,	37 57 ...	20,000 100,000 ...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0 6,000 0 0 ...
	Total,	94	120,012	...	...	...	...	7,000 0 0
Gondah.	Christians	1	30	386 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Church of England,	1	20	...	...	...	...	...
	Protestant Dissenters,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindú, Maho- medan. { Súnni, Shíah,	324 79 117	27,859 2,786 379	...	3,684 0 0	...	...	2,151 0 0
Total,	443	31,074	336 0 0	...	...	...	2,151 0 0	
Roy Bareilly.	Christians	1	30	...	...	...	...	...
	Church of England,	1	18	...	...	...	...	...
	Protestant Dissenters,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindú, Maho- medan. { Súnni, Shíah,	249 95 32	62,143 9,380 1,508	...	378 0 0 7,706 0 0	...	...	11,770 0 0 25 0 0 ...
Total,	378	73,079	...	...	...	...	11,795 0 0	
Sultanpoor.	Christians	1	39	108 0 0	...	...	...	...
	Church of England,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindú, Maho- medan. { Súnni, Shíah,	100 101 6	130,150 16,930 2,220	...	...	...	...	556 0 0 76 0 0 ...
	Total,	207	149,339	108 0 0	...	...	...	632 0 0

IV. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.—(Continued.)

District.	Profession.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	Income.				Explanatory Remarks.	
					Paid by Government.	From endowed property.	In land.	In money.		From fees and offerings.
Pertabgurrh.	Christian.	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
	Church of England,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hindú,	121	46	131,250	462	0	0	30	0	0
	Maho- medan. { Súnni, { Shíah,	108	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total,	230	50	136,318	462	0	0	30	0	0
Oudh.	Christians.	4	2	462	164	0	0	..	..	..
	Roman Catholics,	6	6	3,167	6,035	0	0	..	..	1,660
	Church of England,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Church of Scotland,	5	6	875	..	..	..	..	..	1,450
	Protestant Dissenters,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hindús,	2477	5,014	549,837	25,212	15	0	1,377	0	8
	Maho- medan. { Súnni, { Shíahs,	1287	799	223,338	..	..	..	2,538	0	0
	Síkhs,	638	246	17,042	1,158	6	6	2,542	0	0
	Bhuddhists or Jain &c.	8	12	2,200	..	..	..	..	..	..
			26	32	580	..	..	..	..	..

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.
B.—EDUCATION, I.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70.

Name of Examination.	Number of affiliated colleges.	Number of their students.	Number of candidates.	Average age.	Educated in.		Religion.			Passed.			Net cost to State.	Remarks.	
					Government schools.	Private schools.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	First Division.	Second Division.			Third Division.
Entrance Examination,	...	1142	32	..	6	26	..	26	6	..	5	9	6*	Rs. *30510	* This is the net cost to Government of the 2 institutions (Canning College School and Oriental Department, and Fyzabad Zillah school).
First Examination in Arts,	...	38	3	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	† 7632	† This is the net cost to Government of the Canning College, College Department.
B. A. Examination,
M. A. Examination,
B. L. Examination,
L. L. Examination,
L. M. S. First Examination,
L. M. S. Second Examination,
R. M. Examination,
M. D. Examination,
Total,	1	1180	85	..	6	29	1	28	6	..	6	10	6	38142	..

IV.—STATISTICS OF

B.—EDUCA

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTI-

Government Institutions.													
	Number.	Number of Students on Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.		Teachers		Income.			Number of persons instructed in		
				Christian.	Others.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.		
COLLEGES.													
Arts, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS.													
Higher,	2	661	525	...	1	17	17163	1762	18925	466	890	322	
Middle,	54	6043	4917	...	3	129	77477	7940	85417	2150	7497	2081	
Lower,	544	21501	16198	...	...	767	56179	5164	61343	10	21510	2074	
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.													
Higher, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower,	38	879	714	...	...	38	4591	...	4597	...	679	...	
NORMAL SCHOOLS.													
For Masters,	1	184	181	...	1	8	19412	...	19412	...	368	150	
For Mistresses, ..	1	17	16	...	1	1	1437	...	1437	...	17	...	
Total	640	29285	22551	...	6	960	176259	14866	191125	2625	30961	4627	

INSTRUCTION.

TION, 2.

TUTIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869-70.

Private Institutions aided and unaided.														
General.	Class.			Total.	Average daily attendance.	Income.			Number of persons instructed in			Grand total schools.	Grand total average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to population.
	Hindū.	Mahomedan.	Christian.			From endowment.	From fees.	From Government grants.	English.	Vernacular.	General.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
1	1	21	9803	99	7632	29	...	28	1	21	
...	
1	1	555	23787	3321	19097	506	502	247	3	1080	
24	24	1737	24145	3178	24247	1098	2288	865	78	6654	
40	40	1506	6434	637	4078	5	1932	246	584	17704	
...	
...	1	1	40	6674	2327	2430	80	...	...	1	40	
10	10	193	2726	...	2693	...	246	...	48	907	
...	1	181	
...	1	16	
76	1	77	4052	73069	9562	60177	1718	4968	1386	717	26603	

As 1 to 421, the population of Oudh being 11,220,232.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

1.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Govern- ment.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
						<i>Nil.</i>					

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

2—THE PRESS.

Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers or Periodicals published in the Province of Oudh, during 1869-70.

District.	Presses worked.		Newspapers or periodicals published.				Remarks.	
	Name.	Proprietor.	Name.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.		Language.
			Newspaper.	Periodical.					Book.
1 Lucknow,	Lucknow Times.	Sir Mahárája Mán Singh, K. C. S. I.	...	...	Wednesday and Saturday, twice a week.	20,800	English.
2 Ditto, ...	Church Mission Press.	...	...	Report, Poetry, Progress report, Rules of United Service Club, Holy Communion, Report, Bonas Ochence, Ice book, Register of bud-máshes.	March April do., September August December do., do., March	200 200 200 200 600 250 1200 100 135	do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Urdú.
3 Ditto, ...	Kárnámah,	Mahomed Yakúb, Nawáb Fidá Husáin Khán.	...	...	1st edition Once a week	500 15600	do. do.

IV. C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.—(Continued.)

(cl)

District.	Presses worked.		Newspapers or periodicals published.				Remarks.	
	Name.	Proprietor.	Name.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.		
			Newspaper.	Periodical.				Book.	Language
4 Lucknow.	Oudh Akhbār	Múnshí Nawal Kishor.	Oudh Akhbār	...	...	Weekly	13400	Urdú.
				Wákiát Hind, ...	...	2-4-69 2nd edition	1650	do.
				Takshíful hikmat, ...	...	6-4-69 1st	1100	Persian.
				Mujarrabát-i-Akbari,	...	do.,	550	} Urdú.
				Alhakhudái,	...	10-1-70 2nd	550	} Arabic.
				Mádhoram,	...	do., 1st	1100	Persian.
				Rukkaát Iachmí Na-	...	14-4-69	2750	Persian.
				ráin.	...	do.,	1100	do.
				Zahíru'l inshá,	...	do.,	550	do.
				Bostán 4 and 7 Ch.,	...	do.,	1100	do.
				Ahad námah 5 and 7	...	do.,	2200	do.
				volume,	...	do.,	2750	do.
				Gulistán,	...	27-4-69 1st	2750	do.
				Marsiá,	...	do.,	550	do.
Bhúgól,	...	20-4-69	11000	Nagri.				
Abul Fazl,	...	1-5-69	3300	Persian.				
Farhang Gulistán,	6-5-69	2200	do.				
Act 9 of 1869,	...	do.	401	Urdú.				
Majmúa Ma-i-zhab	...	6-5-69	2200	do.				
Ishk,	...	do.	1650	do.				
Maulúd Sharíf,	...	8-5-69	1200	do.				
Totá Kaháni,	...	do.	1100	Persian.				
Dastúr-ül Mubtadí,	...	do.	1100	Persian.				

Insha Bahár Ajam, ...	do.	5500	do.
Alaf Lailá in poetry 4 Vol.,	11-5-69 "	1100	Urdú.
Pocket Book,	{ 21-5-69 "	1650	do.
1st Geography,	25-7-69 2nd	4300	do.
Miftáh-ul jannat,	2-55-69 1st	3300	do.
Wásokht Amánat,	4-5-69 "	1100	do.
Karimá-Moarrab,	1-7-69 "	2200	do.
Rámáyana,	do., 2nd	1650	Persian.
Mufid Náma,	do., 1st	1100	Bhakha.
Diwán Ghausul Azam,	do., "	1650	Persian.
Karimá Musáddas,	1-7-69 "	2200	do.
Míná Bázár,	do., "	1100	Urdú.
Act XXV of 1861,	27-7-69 "	2200	Persian.
Stamp Act,	15-7-69 "	1100	Urdú.
Specification of Penal Code,	do., "	1100	do.
Nairang Ishk,	13-7-69 "	1100	Persian.
Hakáyak-ul-Mauju- dát,	1-7-69 4th	5500	Urdú.
Gauhar Shab Tábh,	5-7-69 1st	1100	do.
Act VIII of 1859,	do., "	1950	do.
Kawáid Urdú, P. III,	8-7-69 "	2200	do.
Majmúa Wásokht, Vol. 2,	5-7-69 "	1675	do.
Indar Sabbhá,	14-7-69 "	1100	do.
Inshá Mír,	do., "	3300	Persian.
Geometry Part I,	do., "	1100	Urdú.
Act III,	15-7-69 "	1100	do.
Inshá Khalifah,	23-6-70 2nd	2200	Persian.
Mufid-ul Mubtadí,	21-7-70 1st	2200	do.
	24-2-70 2nd	2200	Urdú.
Dastúr-usibián,	21-7-69 "	1100	Persian.
Gul sanaubar,	23-7-69 1st	2200	Urdú.
Isrár karbalá,	21-7-69 "	2200	Persian
	" "		& Arabic.

IV. C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.—(Continued.)

District.	Presses worked.			Newspapers or periodicals published.				Remarks.	
	Name,	Proprietor.	Newspaper.	Name.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.		Language
				Periodical	Book.				
4 Lucknow,	Oudh Akhbār	Múnshí Naval Kishor.	Oudh Akhbār	...	Bidia Ankur,	14-8-69 1st edition	11000	Nágrí.	
				{	Khálík Bári,	{ 10-8-69 " " " "	2200	Persian.	
				{	Tohftal Ahrár,	{ 24-3-70 2nd " " " "	1100		
				{	Muntakhibát-i-Urdú,	{ 10-8-69 1st " " " "	2000		
				{	Naldaman,	{ 11-8-69 " " " "	1100	do.	
				{	Faláh Dárain,	{ 14-9-69 " " " "	1650	do.	
				{	Kifáya Mansúrí,	{ do. " " " " "	1100	Urdú & Arabic.	
				{	Sháhnáma,	{ do. " " " " "	1100	Persian.	
				{	Farasáma.	{ 25-1-70 2nd " " " "	2200	} Urdú.	
				{	Note on Mátah Amil,	{ 14-9-70 " " " "	1100		
				{	Inshá Dilkushá,	{ do. " " " " "	1100	do.	
				{	Ráh Niját,	{ 24-3-70 2nd " " " "	1100	} Persian.	
				{	Karímá,	{ 14-9-70 " " " "	1100		
				{	Chashma-i-Shirín,	{ 24-3-70 3rd " " " "	1100	} Urdú.	
{	Dástán-i-Amir Hamzá	{ 14-4-70 1st " " " "	2300						
{	in poetry,	{ 14-9-70 do. " " " "	1100	} Persian.					
{	Financial Commission-	{ do. " " " " "	1100						
{	er's Circulars for	{ do. " " " " "	275	do.					
{	4th quarter 1868,	{ do. " " " " "	2200	do.					
{	Tálimul Mubtadí,	{ do. " " " " "	2200	do.					

Zádul Akhirat,	... 25-9-70	...	5500	Persian.
Ikhláq Mohsaní,	... 14-9-70 2nd	..	1100	do.
Majnua Mannik,	... 25-9-70 1st	..	1675	do.
Áin Akbarí,	... 3-9-70	..	550	do.
Ahadnámá, 6 Vol.	... 13-10-70	..	1100	Urdú.
Gulzar Dahistán,	do.	..	1100	Persian.
Inshá Mádhorám,	... 12-10-70 1st	..	550	Urdú.
Leali Majnun,	do.	..	2200	Persian.
Oudh Játrá,	do.	..	1100	Nagree.
Leali Majnun,	do.	..	1650	Urdú.
Mufídul Inshá,	do.	..	1100	do.
Gulzar Ibráhim,	... 28-10-70	..	1100	do.
Act No. 8 of 1859,	do.	..	1100	do.
Dástán Amir Hamzá,	do.	..	1100	do.
Almanack of 1870,	do.	..	7000	do.
Bye Law,	do.	..	559	do.
Ikhláq Násiree,	... 9-11-70	..	1100	Persian.
Rookat Katree,	do.	..	1675	do.
Miftáhu'l jinnat,	do.	..	1650	Urdú.
Kawáid Bagdádí,	do. 2nd	..	1100	Arabic.
Sabhá Bilás,	do. 1st	..	1100	Nagree.
Jazbul Kalúb,	do.	..	1450	Persian.
Notes on Act X of 1859,	... 2-11-70	..	850	Urdú.
Kawáid Urdú P. II,	... 23-11-69	..	1100	do.
Mádan Faiz,	... 29-11-69	..	550	do.
Act IX Income Tax,	... 1-12-69	..	275	do.
Katnóli,	do.	..	1100	Nagree.
Majnua Sipáhi záda, &c.	... 7-12-69	..	1650	Urdú.
Almanack 1870,	... 9-12-69	..	3400	do.
Asár Mahshar,	... 18-12-69	..	1100	do.
Gidar Náma,	do.	..	1100	Persian.
Old History,	... 8-12-69	..	1100	Urdú.
Ahkámul Idain,	do.	..	1100	do.
Tohfatul Abbáb,	... 18-12-69	..	1100	do.
Tafsír Súra Fátihá,	do.	..	1000	do.
Mírátul-urús,	do.	..	3100	do.

IV. C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.—(Continued.)

District.	Presses worked.		Newspapers or periodicals published.				Remarks.
	Name.	Proprietor.	Name.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.	
			Newspaper.	Periodical				Book.
4 Lucknow, Oudh Akhbār	Múnshí Nawal Kishore.	Oudh Akhbār	...	...	Prem Sagar, ...	18-12-69 1st edn.	1100 Nagree.
			Amrit Sagar, ...	...	Amrit Sagar, ...	do. "	5500 do.
			Nautarz Murassa, ...	...	Nautarz Murassa, ...	do. "	1100 Urdú.
			Act 18, of 1869, ...	...	Act 18, of 1869, ...	10-1-70 "	1650 do.
			Zafar Námah, ...	...	Zafar Námah, ...	do. "	1100 Persian.
			Láila Majnún, ...	...	Láila Majnún, ...	13-1-70 "	1100 do.
			Pára-i-am with rules, ...	...	Pára-i-am with rules, ...	do. "	1100 Arabic.
			Múshahar Faiz, ...	...	Múshahar Faiz, ...	27-1-70 "	1100 Urdú.
			Nizámí, ...	...	Nizámí, ...	do. "	1100 Persian.
			Bhakt kelp dram, ...	...	Bhakt kelp dram, ...	29-1-70 "	550 Nagree.
			Bostán Hikmat, ...	...	Bostán Hikmat, ...	12-2-70 "	2200 Urdú.
			Inshá urdú Part 1st, ...	...	Inshá urdú Part 1st, ...	4-370 "	550 do.
			Dewán Aseer, ...	...	Dewán Aseer, ...	do. "	550 do.
			Kashaf-ul-háját, ...	...	Kashaf-ul-háját, ...	18-12-3 "	2200 do.
			Bárah Másá, ...	...	Bárah Másá, ...	do. "	550 do.
			Zulaikhá, ...	...	Zulaikhá, ...	23-3-70 "	1100 Persian.
			Karrímá Rahímá, ...	...	Karrímá Rahímá, ...	do. "	2200 Urdú & Persian.
Mámukimá,	Mámukimá, ...	do. "	1100 Persian.			
Fisáua-i-ajáyab,	Fisáua-i-ajáyab, ...	24-3-70 "	1100 Urdú.			
Koot-bee,	Koot-bee, ...	do. "	1100 Arabic.			
Tohfulumomínín,	Tohfulumomínín, ...	do. "	750 Urdú.			
Rukkiát alamgir,	Rukkiát alamgir, ...	do. "	1100 Persian.			
Fatúh-ul-Shám and Fatúh-ul-Misir,	Fatúh-ul-Shám and Fatúh-ul-Misir, ...	do. "	1100 Urdú.			

Translation from Arabic

5	Lucknow, ... Bhagwān- din Press.	Bhagwāndīn	Act VII of 1870, ... Alif Laīlā in Prose, ... Kurān Sharīf, ... Kullīyat Zafar, ... Tuhfat-ul Zaujain, ... Sharah Mohammādī, ... Karīmā, ... Inshā Khalīfā, ... Girah Band Nazīr, ... Dīwān Lutf, ... Zulūkha, ... Bād Hamd Hindēe, ... Pāra-i-Am, ... Almanac, ... Rukkiyat Bahār, Ajam, ... Dilkushā, ... Indar Sabhā, ...	do. " do. " do. " 25-3-70 " 18-12-69, " During year, 1st do. 2nd do. 1st do.	1650 1100 900 559 1100 1400 2200 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1700 1700 1700 2550 2000 1000 500	do. do. Arabic. Urdu. do. do. Persian. do. Urdu. Persian. Urdu. do. Arabic. Urdu. Persian. do. Urdu. Urdu. do. do.
6	Ditto, ... Mustafāi,	Abdulwāhib Khān	...	...	...	Masdar Fayūz, ... Gulistān, ... Āin-i-frāsāt, Tashrīhat-i-Bālmu- kand, ...	May '69 1st edn. Nov. '69 do. do. do.	2000 1000 500	Persian. Urdu. do. do.
7	Ditto, ... Gulzar-i- Ahmadī.	Abdul Satār Khān	...	...	...	Sanghita Yajur Bed, Shahādātānāma, in Poetry,	1869 1st edn. do. ...	800 1100	Sanskrit. Urdu.
8	Ditto, ... Samar Hind,	Pandit Baijnāth	...	...	...	Destūras Sibiān, Māfābūdh Hindī, Maktabnāma, ... Almanac 86 Hijrī, ... Inshāi Jāmar, ... Tib Nabūi, ... Dīwān-i-Lutf, Khālik bāri,	9-3-69 do. ... 14-3-69 do. ... 15-11-69 do. ... 1869 do. ... Feby. 1869 do. ... 1869 do. ... do. do. ... Jany. 1870 do. ... 1869 do. ...	1100 1100 1100 550 1100 1100 1600 2000 1100	Persian. Urdu. do. Nagree. Persian. Urdu. do. do. do.
9	Ditto, ... Asadī, ...	As-ādullah ...	...	...	...	Mauūd Sharīf, ...	1869 do. ...	1100	do.

14 Ditto, ...	Hasnî Asnâ Ashree.	Saiad Âbid Alî, ...	...	...	26-11	...	500	Nagree.
15 Ditto, ...	Kalîparshâd's Press.	Mûnshî Kâlî Parshâd & Alî Mollahammad.	...	...	18-1-70	" "	500	do.
			...	...	18-1-70	" "	500	do.
		
			...	...	18-7-69	1st edition	550	Persian.
			...	...	do.	do.	550	do.
			...	...	do.	do.	550	Urdû.
			...	...	do.	do.	1100	do.
			...	...	17-8-69	do.	1100	do.
			...	...	17-8	do.	550	do.
			...	...	24-11-64	do.	550	do.
16 Ditto, ...	Nasîm Lucknow.	Bâlak Râm, ...	...	...	Deer.	do.	1000	do.
			...	...	Jan'y. 70	do.	500	do.
			...	...	do.	do.	500	Persian.
17 Ditto, ...	Anjaoman Press.	Taalâkdârs of Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Ditto, ...	Sahr Sâmri,	Bihârî Lâl, ...	...	...	Bi monthly	...	12000	Urdû.
19 Ditto, ...	A. Mission Press.	Mission Board of M. E. Church, New York M. S. A.	...	...	Monthly	...	6000	do.
			...	...	Fortnightly	...	18000	do.
			...	...	Annually	...	500	English.
			...	...	1869-70	1st edition	1000	Urdû
			...	...	do.	do.	1000	do.
			...	...	do.	do.	1000	Nagree
			...	...	do.	do.	1000	Urdû
			...	...	do.	do.	1000	do.
			...	...	do.	do.	2000	do.

IV. C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.—(Continued.)

District.	Presses worked.		Newspapers or periodicals published.				Remarks.		
	Name.	Proprietor.	Name.			When and how often published.		Number of copies issued.	Language
			Newspaper.	Periodical	Book.				
19 Lucknow, ...	A. Mission Press.— <i>Continued.</i>	...	...	...	Bible Barhak, ... Pádrí Toqlai sáhib kí sur guzast, Mannool of mid mess couaf, Curious and useful Bible questions, Hidáyat náma, ... Tabbool Huej, ... Mahi Binabin, ... Elements of Logic, ... Akáid náma, ... Catechism No. III, ... Theological composition,	1869-70 1st edition do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do.	1000 1000 1000 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 1000 1000	Urdu. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. Arabic Urdu do.
20 Ditto, ...	Nasím Lucknow.	Balick Ram, ...	...	...	Act XVIII of 1869. Ladar sabhá, ... Karimá, ...	Dec. 1869 do. Jan. 1870 do. do.	1000 500 500	do. do. Persian
Seetapoor, ...	Gháibú Akhbar Press.—(Lithograph.)	Mohammád Sádik,	Ghálibbú Akhbar.	...	...	Once a week.	500	Urdu

Ditto, ...	do. ...	do. ...	...	Quarterly and yearly return of Schools.	Tashizuluzhan Man-Neck, ...	...	Arabic
Hurdui, ...	Hurdui Press (Lithograph.)	Munir Ahmad, ...	...	Statement of holidays in Schools.	...	...	Urdú
Fyzabad, ...	Jail Press (Lithograph.)	Jail property, ...	...	Register of attendance of boys.	...	...	do.
Gondah, ...	Jang Bahaduri.	Máharája Sir Jang Bahadur, K.C.S.I.	...	Previous forms.	...	...	Urdú & English
				do.	...	...	Urdú & Hindi
				Jantris and sundry forms.	...	Once only in 1869-70.	500
					Makhzan-i-Fasá. Hat Digbijai. }	...	500
					Bhákhan Srá, Wan Bikheyán, Nit Martand, }	...	500

These publications are not sold but are presented to those who desire to read them.

V.—STATISTICS
A.—BIRTHS, DEATHS,
RETURN SHEWING BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES
DURING THE

District.	1 Total native popula- tion including Po- lice and excluding jails, by census of 1st February 1869.	2 Total births.	3 Annual rate per 10,000.	4 Total marriages.	5 Rate.
Lucknow City, ...	273,126	No information.			
„ District, ...	697,499	10,112	144.98	1,916	27.47
Oonao, ...	724,949	18,554	255.93	3,388	46.73
Barabunkee, ...	875,376	7,207	82.33	2,823	32.25
Seetapoor, ...	930,224	23,937	257.33	3,670	39.45
Hurdui, ...	930,977	19,828	212.98	3,209	34.47
Kherce, ...	737,732	14,108	191.23	3,577	48.48
Fyzabad, ...	1,437,009	26,064	181.38	7,060	49.13
Baraich, ...	774,437	21,008	271.27	5,981	77.23
Gondah, ...	1,167,816	25,621	219.40	6,855	58.70
Roy Bareilly, ...	782,874	22,863	292.04	2,536	32.39
Sultanpoor, ...	930,023	11,712	125.93	3,024	32.51
Pertabgurh, ...	936,053	15,050	160.78	1,922	20.53
Total, ...	11,198,095	216,064	192.95	45,961	41.04

OF LIFE.

AND MARRIAGES.

AMONG THE POPULATION IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,
YEAR 1869.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total deaths.	Rate.	Small pox.	Rate.	Cholera.	Rate.	Fever.	Rate.	Bowel complaints.
5,411	198·11	320	11·72	173	6·33	2,850	104·35	402
8,764	125·65	2,246	32·20	658	9·43	3,360	48·17	157
24,065	331·96	6,499	89·65	2,603	35·91	10,495	144·77	682
7,995	91·33	723	8·25	1,272	14·53	2,778	31·74	738
12,655	136·04	668	7·18	2,018	21·69	3,176	34·14	1,367
14,755	158·49	2,403	26·78	339	3·64	9,410	101·08	...
7,732	104·81	83	1·13	71	0·96	6,117	82·92	364
22,607	157·32	988	6·88	2,376	16·53	15,406	107·21	260
12,094	156·16	196	2·53	1,274	16·45	5,793	74·80	94
18,416	157·70	1,119	9·58	3,554	30·43	11,498	98·46	558
27,914	356·56	3,026	38·65	4,779	61·05	10,820	138·21	912
12,146	130·60	855	9·19	2,255	24·25	4,060	43·65	516
13,820	147·64	2,348	25·08	1,762	18·82	2,032	21·71	185
188,374	168·22	21,564	19·26	23,134	20·66	87,795	78·40	6,235

V. A.—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND

District.	15 Rate.	16 Accidents.	17 Rate.	18 Murder and homi- cide.	19 Rate.	20 All others.
Lucknow City, ...	14.72	74	2.71	5	0.18	1,587
„ District, ...	2.25	...	...	6	0.09	2,337
Oonao, ...	9.41	391	5.40	4	0.05	3,391
Barabunkee, ...	8.43	671	7.67	3	0.03	1,810
Sectapoor, ...	14.70	122	1.31	4	0.04	5,300
Hurdui, ...	...	378	4.06	9	0.10	2,126
Khoree, ...	4.93	204	2.77	4	0.05	889
Fyzabad, ...	1.81	135	0.94	...	...	3,442
Baraich, ...	1.21	127	1.64	3	0.04	4,607
Gondah, ...	4.78	429	3.67	36	0.31	1,222
Roy Bareilly, ...	11.65	304	3.88	18	0.23	8,055
Sultanpoor, ...	5.55	119	1.28	1	0.01	4,340
Pertabgurh, ...	1.98	153	1.64	...	...	7,340
Total, ...	5.57	3,107	2.77	93	0.08	46,446

MARRIAGES.—(Continued.)

21	22			23			24
Rate.	Police.			Criminal population of jails.			Remarks.
	Strength.	Deaths.	Rate.	Strength.	Deaths.	Rate.	
58-19	1,006	13	129-22	...	...	...
33-51	827	5	60-46	2,824	51	180-59	
46-77	459	10	217-86	246	4	162-40	
20-68	437	8	183-07	97	...	...
56-98	502	4	79-63	1,004	15	149-40	
22-83	476	4	84-03	287	3	104-53	
12-05	394	2	59-76	205	5	243-99	
23-95	595	6	100-84	1,121	43	383-59	
59-49	424	6	141-51	154	...	...
10-47	516	5	96-90	615	14	227-64	
102-89	446	6	134-53	286	8	279-72	
46-67	504	9	173-57	465	9	193-55	
78-41	420	5	119-05	167	5	299-40	
41-48	7,002	83	118-54	7,471	157	210-14	

V.—STATIS

B.—HOSPITAL

RETURN SHOWING THE DISEASES TREATED AND THE DEATHS
AND HOSPITALS OF THE PROVINCE

Place and Class of Hospitals and Patients.		Number of cases						
		Fevers.	Dysentry.	Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Lepra.
Lucknow,	{ King's Hospital,	860	279	76	20	928	464	70
	{ Hazratganj Dispensary,	1,644	448	336	22	671	385	17
Oonao,	Oonao,	1,059	314	184	127	239	204	9
Barabunkee,	{ Nawábganj,	292	115	92	...	145	167	32
	{ Rámánagar (Branch), ...	218	29	26	2	62	74	13
	{ Rámsanaighát, ,, ...	227	75	79	221	57	75	11
Seetapoor,	{ Seetapoor,	242	26	81	222	55	142	13
	{ Mohamadabád (Branch),	189	64	54	17	125	100	35
Hurdui, ...	{ Hurdui,	274	78	44	...	133	153	8
	{ Sandíla (Branch), ...	333	131	102	...	301	130	30
	{ Shalabád, ,, ...	203	47	131	...	267	96	26
Kheree, ...	{ Lakhimpúr,	230	57	51	...	160	103	23
	{ Mohamdí (Branch), ...	760	68	109	...	56	34	2
	{ Golah (Branch),	760	84	58	...	78	78	13
Fyzabad, ...	Fyzabad,	283	94	134	20	278	369	115
Gondah, ...	{ Gondah,	260	115	52	12	81	142	59
	{ Atraulah (Branch), ...	265	81	71	59	120	145	61
Baraich, ...	{ Baraich,	169	27	48	7	141	221	47
	{ Hissámpúr (Branch),...	58	15	13	14	20	8	...
Roy Bareilly,	Roy Bareilly,	601	203	...	7	...	135	...
Sultanpoor,	Sultanpoor,	321	136	134	49	...	130	...
Pertabgurh,	Pertabgurh,	540	16	142	35	391	536	82
European Patients,	... ..	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
Native Do.,	... ..	9,784	2,648	2,067	834	4,307	3,891	666
In-door, Do.,	... ..	429	222	176	114	149	253	26
Out-door, Do.,	... ..	9,359	2,426	1,891	720	4,159	3,638	640
Total,	... ..	9,788	2,648	2,067	834	4,308	3,891	666

TICS OF LIFE.

RETURNS.

FROM EACH CLASS OF DISEASE IN THE DISPENSARIES
OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1869.

of each disease.												
Nerve disease.	Chest disease.	Abdomer ditto.	Eye ditto.	Ear ditto.	Genito urinary.	Bone disease.	Female ditto.	Skin disease.	Injuries.	Other disease.	Poisoning.	Total.
151	618	676	255	219	170	125	16	1,940	694	3,037	18	10,661
136	1,154	691	328	186	174	120	74	2,155	55	475	22	9,363
127	420	385	265	102	47	17	19	561	171	908	1	5,159
65	226	216	56	59	82	9	2	290	128	485	...	2,461
29	135	143	26	44	81	20	1	378	87	243	...	1,608
44	143	249	80	40	75	21	3	459	76	61	...	1,996
236	83	335	77	32	63	1	23	606	163	319	2	2,721
58	144	201	39	20	25	9	22	172	13	464	5	1,756
109	92	152	11	13	36	4	7	124	163	334	1	1,736
116	260	358	23	46	7	24	4	198	74	959	...	3,096
13	114	224	68	42	31	8	5	279	666	319	22	2,555
50	62	227	107	60	6	1	...	681	91	99	6	2,014
75	38	343	124	44	12	...	...	499	305	192	...	2,661
122	140	312	104	50	23	...	42	418	247	586	3	3,118
114	167	325	204	98	175	30	19	754	188	3,010	3	6,380
66	119	346	51	77	30	19	5	5,757	126	101	1	7,419
46	126	274	55	43	8	2	...	723	97	173	1	2,350
91	84	284	53	35	23	16	4	3,279	100	184	1	4,814
16	17	44	14	8	10	...	1	1	168	96	...	502
269	393	666	...	...	...	...	...	2,633	...	1,454	...	6,361
123	70	42	40	...	...	...	...	6	124	2,470	...	3,645
220	331	1,136	351	37	44	34	4	719	234	2,437	1	7,486
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	18
2,276	4,986	7,897	2,331	1,265	1,122	460	296	22,626	3,964	18,396	87	89,844
166	128	390	56	5	134	54	20	336	841	733	31	4,268
2,110	4,808	7,509	2,275	1,260	388	406	276	22,292	3,123	17,668	56	85,594
2,276	4,976	7,899	2,331	1,265	1,122	460	296	22,628	3,964	18,406	87	89,862

Place and Class of Hospitals and Patients.	Deaths from						
	Fevers.	Dysentry.	Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Leprosy.
Lucknow, { King's Hospital, ...	12	15	3	4	4	...	...
Lucknow, { Huzratganj Dispensary, ...	8	16	6	7	2	...	...
Oonao, ... Oonao,	2	7	3	29	1	1	3
Barabunkee, { Nawárganj, ...	2	5	3	...	...	...	...
Barabunkee, { Rámánagar (Branch), ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Barabunkee, { Rámsanaighát ,, ...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
Seetapoor, { Seetapoor,	1	1	4	95	...	1	...
Seetapoor, { Mohamdábád (Branch), ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Hurdui, ... { Hurdui, ... ..	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Hurdui, ... { Sandíla (Branch), ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Hurdui, ... { Shahabád, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheree, ... { Lakhimpúr,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheree, ... { Mohamdi (Branch), ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Kheree, ... { Goiah (Branch),	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad, ... Fyzabad,	4	9	22	9	1	...	2
Gondah, ... { Gondah,	1	7	1	...	...	...	3
Gondah, ... { Atraulah (Branch), ...	1	1	1	15	...	...	...
Baraich, ... { Baraich,	1	3	...	2	...	...	...
Baraich, ... { Hissámpúr (Branch), ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Roy Bareilly, Roy Bareilly,	1	7	...	2	...	2	...
Sultanpoor, Sultanpoor,	4	5	4	7	...	...	...
Pertabgurh, Pertabgurh,	2	6	...	15	5	...	...
European Patients, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native Ditto,	45	87	51	250	13	4	8
In-door Patients,	40	87	48	58	9	4	8
Out-door Ditto,	5	...	3	192	4	...	...
Total,	45	87	51	250	13	4	8

RETURN.—Continued.

each disease.

Nerve disease.	Chest disease.	Abdomen disease.	Skin disease.	Injuries.	Genito urinary.	Bone disease.	Female disease.	Other disease.	Poisoning.	Total.
6	3	7	...	...	3	...	2	5	4	76
...	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	5	...	50
2	5	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	62
2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
2	1	7	1	1	2	...	...	8	...	125
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	9
...	5	2	...	3	1	...	...	7	...	21
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...
1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	8
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9
1	1	1	...	7	1	...	...	8	...	66
2	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	21
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20
...	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	46
...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	19	...	44
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	11	...	43
...
22	31	36	2	42	11	2	2	99	4	709
21	31	35	2	38	11	2	2	96	4	496
1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	213
22	31	36	2	42	11	2	2	99	4	709

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

RETURN OF VACCINE OPERATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1869-70.

Name of District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those "doubtful" and "unknown."	Total.			
Lucknow, ...	31	5,644	1,486	7,130	3,509-7-5	11,928	

APPENDIX A.

Annual Return of Accidents, on Open Line, of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway for the Official year 1869-70.

OPEN LINE (42 MILES) LUCKNOW TO CAWNPORE.

Date 1868.		Particulars.
April,	6th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 2 Down Train, between Oonao and Cawnpore.
"	10th	Deraiment of No. 1 Down Train at Cawnpore, through fault of Pointsman.
"	11th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 2 Up Train, causing damage to a quantity of bale goods, between Ajgaen and Harownee.
"	13th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 2 Down Train, at Ajgaen.
"	18th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 1 Down Train.
"	22nd	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 1 Up Train, between Ajgaen and Harownee.
"	25th	A cow run over, by No. 2 Down Train, between Ajgaen and Oonao
"	25th	A cow run over, by No. 2 Down Train, between Ajgaen and Oonao
"	26th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 1 Up Train, between Ajgaen and Oonao.
"	27th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in Train, between Ajgaen and Oonao.
"	28th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 2 Down Train, between Ajgaen and Oonao.
"	29th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 1 Up Train, at Harownee.
May.	3rd	A coolie, in loading timber at Lucknow, was struck by a Crane lever handle.
"	9th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 1 Down Train, between Oonao and Ajgaen.
"	11th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 2 Up Train, between Oonao and Ajgaen.
"	14th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 2 Up Train, between Oonao and Ajgaen.
"	14th	A cow run over by No. 1 Down Train, between Oonao and Cawnpore.
"	16th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 1 Up Train, between Harownee and Lucknow.
"	18th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 2 Up Train.
"	23rd	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 1 Up Train.
"	27th	A khallasie, while unloading bags of grain at Cawnpore goods-shed, fell and broke his arm.
June.	1st	The Engine of No. 2 Down Train encountered a dust storm at Cawnpore Station which so completely filled the machinery with dirt and dust that the eccentric strap seized and broke off the rod, causing a detention of two hours.
"	15th	A fire, caused by a spark from Engine, broke out in No. 1 Up Train, between Harownee and Lucknow.
"	18th	Four Company's khallasies slightly hurt at Cawnpore, while employed at various occupations in the goods-shed.

APPENDIX A.—(Continued.)

Dated 1868.		Particulars-
June.	24th	A pointsman at Harownee, is supposed to have gone to sleep sitting on the rail opposite to his hut, and was run over by the Train. He had his thigh fractured, from which he died.
"	30th	The axle of a steel carriage broke in the centre in No. 2 Down Train, about four miles from Harownee Station,
July.	1st	A cow run over at Lucknow by Pilot Engine, while shunting.
"	6th	A cow run over by No. 1 Down Train, between Lucknow and Harownee.
"	11th	Engine twice off the line at a pair of points in shunting.
August.	12th	Derailment of No. 2 Up Train, through carelessness of pointsman, who was fined Rs. 10 by Magistrate, and dismissed the service.
September.	13th	Axle broke of a wagon attached to No. 1 Down Train at Harownee, causing a delay of 34 minutes.
"	22nd	A cow run over by No. 2 Down Train, between Ajsaen and Oonao.
December.	15th	A khallasie, in attempting to pass between two trucks that were to be coupled, got jammed between the buffers at Cawnpore.
March.	29th	Derailment of 4 wagons on the Lucknow yard, caused by end of the connected rod having been broken.
1870.		

*Deaths in Trains and at Stations of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway,
during the Official year 1869-70.*

No.	Date.	Particulars.	Where found.	Cause of death.	No. of fellow Passengers in same Compartment.	Remarks.
1	6th June 1869.	A native third class passenger about to proceed by the No. 2 Down Train.	Lucknow.	Died suddenly supposed from heat apoplexy;	...	Report sent to the City Magistrate.
2	1st Dec. 1869.	A native passenger in a third class carriage in No. 2 Down Train.	"	Said to have been suffering from Dysentery for some time.	The nephew of deceased, and 4 other passengers.	Body made over to Local Police and report sent to Magistrate of District.
3	28th Dec. 1869.	Two natives passengers said to have arrived from Cawnpore, on the night of the 27th December, found dead in the third class waiting room, Lucknow Station.	"	Both men were ailing for some time.	...	Report sent to the District Superintendent of Police and the City Magistrate.

APPENDIX B.

Abstract Return of Persons employed in various Departments of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway on the 31st March 1870.

Name of Railway.	Agency.			Account Department.			Printing Department.			Traffic Department.			Engineering Department.			Telegraph Department.			Ticket Printing Department.			Store Department.			Medical Department.			Locomotive Department.			Grand total.								
	European.	East Indian.	Native.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	European.	East Indian.	Native.									
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, ...	3	1	26	40	5	3,69	77	1	3	35	30	6	1	19	125	51	35	653	1,080	1	17	18	4	4	1	28	80	10	1	51	62	13	8	322	342	121	62	1,624	1,807

CONTENTS.

PART I.—PHYSICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
SECTION A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.		
AREA, CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED,	1	1
Rivers,	3	”
Communications,	4	”
CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE,	5	”
CLIMATE—		
Rain-fall,	6	”
Temperature,	7	2
Winds,	8	”
SECTION B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS,	<i>Nil.</i>	
SECTION C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY,		”
SECTION D.—POPULATION,	10	”
SECTION E.—FISCAL.		
SURVEY.—		
Demarcation,	12	3
Professional Revenue Survey,	13	”
Field Survey,	14	”
SETTLEMENT,	15	4
SURVEY AND ASSESSED AREA, IN ACRES,	16	”
VARIETIES OF TENURES HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT,	17	”
Revenue-free tenures,	18	”
Revenue redeemed,	19	”
Purchasers of waste land,	20	”
VARIETIES OF TENURES NOT HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT,—		
Intermediate tenures,	21	”
REGISTER OF TRANSFERS,	22	”

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
LAND REVENUE,	23	5
Sales,	24	"
Coercive processes, dastaks	25	"
Estates held khām for arrears,	26	"
Transfers of defaulting pattis,	"	"

PART II.—PROTECTION.

SECTION A.—LEGISLATIVE,	27	,
Acts passed with special reference to Oudh,	28	6

SECTION B.—JUDICIAL,—

TRIBUNALS,—

Paid.—Unpaid,	}	30	"
European covenanted civilians,			
" Commissioned military officers,			
Natives, Uncovenanted,			
Powers,	31	6	
Emoluments,	32	"	
Qualifications,	33	7	

CRIMINAL OFFENCES.—

Comparative results of offences, trials, and convictions, &c.,	34	"
Rioting and unlawful assembly,	36	8
Offences relating to coin and stamps,	37	9
Culpable homicide and attempt,	38	"
Grievous hurt, hurt, criminal force, and assault,	39	"
Kidnapping,	40	"
Marked decrease in thefts, house breaking, and receiving stolen property,	41	"
Robbery and attempt,	42	10
Dacoities,	43	"
Offences against Opium Laws,	44	"
" " Salt and Saltpetre,	45	"

CRIMINAL TRIALS, GENERAL RESULTS OF,	46	"
Duration,	47	11
Witnesses,	48	"
" dieted,	49	"
Assessors,	50	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
PUNISHMENTS.—		
Fines by Magistrates generally, and by Commissioners,	51	11
Compensation,	52	12
Imprisonment,	53	"
Whipping,	54	"
Penal servitude,	55	"
Solitary confinement,	56	"
Forfeiture,	57	"
Death,	58	"
Re-convictions,	59	"
APPEALS AND REVISIONS.—		
Appeals to Deputy Commissioners,	60	13
" " Commissioners,	61	"
" " Judicial Commissioner,	62	"
Cases reviewed by Judicial Commissioner,	63	"
Mitigation of sentence,	64	14
Appellants,	65	"
Appeals disposed of,	66	"
CIVIL SUITS—NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF.—		
Instituted and disposed of,	68	15
Original suits,	69	"
Classification of suits,	70	"
Distribution,	71	"
VALUE OF SUITS.—		
Disposed of,	72	16
Costs,	73	"
Classification by value,	74	"
Average value,	75	"
GENERAL RESULT. —		
Of trial of suits in the Courts of original jurisdiction,	76	"
Disposal,	77	"
Cases struck off,	78	17
Decrees passed without contest,	79	"
Contested cases tried and decided in Court,	80	"
Cases pending at year's end,	81	"
Duration of cases,	82	18
Summons,	83	"
Witnesses,	84	"
" detention of,	85	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
BUSINESS OF CIVIL APPELLATE COURT,	86	18
Duration,	87	19
Appeals to Deputy Commissioners,	}	88
Struck off without trial,		
Decided,		
Remands,		
Pending,		
Duration,		
Appeals to Commissioners,	89	"
" Judicial Commissioner,	90	20
Revenue Appeals,	91	"
EXECUTION OF DECREES.—		
Number and value,	92	"
Applications for execution,	93	"
Execution,	94	"
Specific performance,	95	21
Coercive processes,	96	"
Percentage of decrees completely executed,	97	"
JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL TRIALS,	98	"
GENERAL REMARKS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL,	99	"
REGISTRATION.—		
Number of offices,	100	22
Deeds registered,	101	"
Fees,	102	"
Decrease in registration,	103	"
REVENUE—JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION,	104	"
Courts of original jurisdiction,	105	23
Rent Act cases,	106	24
Working of the rent Act. Ejectment,	107	25
REVENUE—JUDICIAL APPEALS.—		
To Deputy Commissioners,	108	"
" Commissioners,	109	26
Miscellaneous appeals preferred to Commissioners,	110	"
Special appeals to Financial Commissioner,	111	"
SETTLEMENT—JUDICIAL.—		
Case work disposed of,	113	27
Analysis,	114	"
General Progress,	115	28
Under-proprietary claims,	116	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Hereditary farming leases,	117	29
Appeals to Settlement Officers,	118	"
" to Commissioners,	119	"
Special appeals to Financial Commissioner, ..	120	"

SECTION C.—PRISONS.

NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS,	121	30
RELIGION, AGE, AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION,	123	31
Average daily number,	124	32
CLASSES ACCORDING TO SENTENCE.—		
Length of sentence,	125	33
Nature of imprisonment,	126	"
Number in 1868 and 1869. Rigorous. Simple im- prisonment,	127	"
Large percentage of prisoners on short terms, ..	128	34
Difficulty of providing employment for prisoners undergoing simple imprisonment. Hard labor,	129	"
Classification,	130	"
Separation,	131	"
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS,	132	35
ESCAPES AND RECAPTURES,	134	"
OFFENCES COMMITTED BY, AND PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON CONVICTS IN JAIL,		
Breaches of Jail rules,	136	"
Punishments,	137	"
Breaches of Jail discipline in past years,	138	37
GUARDS, OVERSEERS AND WARDERS,	140	"
EDUCATION OF CONVICTS,	141	38
EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN GUARDING AND MAIN- TENANCE,	143	"
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR PAST FIVE YEARS, ..	144	39
EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS. EARNINGS,	146	"
RESULTS OF MANUFACTORIES,	150	40
Results in 1868 and 1869,	151	41
SCALES OF DIET AND AVERAGE COST OF FOOD,	152	"
Price of grain,	153	42
Cost of diet,	154	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
EXPENDITURE IN CONSTRUCTION OF NEW JAILS, ADDITIONS ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS, WITH THE GROSS AND NET COST OF THE CONVICTS,	155	42
Total expenditure,	156	"
SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.—		
Available space,	158	43
General health,	159	"
Death rate,	160	44
CHIEF FORMS OF SICKNESS AND CAUSES OF MORTALITY.—		
I. General diseases. Sub-division A.,	161	"
" " B.,	162	"
II. Local diseases,	164	"
III. Conditions,	165	45
IV. Prisons,	166	"
V. Injuries,	167	"
VI. Surgical operations,	168	"
General total,	169	"
Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength,	170	"
Disease in 1869,	171	45
Dysentery and Diarrhoea,	172	46
Effects of diet on health,	173	47
Epidemics. Tents,	174	"
MONTHLY RATES OF ADMISSIONS INTO HOSPITAL, DAILY AVERAGE SICK OF DEATHS PER CENT. ON AVERAGE STRENGTH,	175	"
MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX,	176	48
MORTALITY ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT,	177	"
STATE OF HEALTH OF CONVICTS ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED,	178	49
CIVIL PRISONERS,	179	"
PERSONS UNDER TRIAL,	180	"
SECTION D.—POLICE.		
GENERAL RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS, IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME, AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN.—		
PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.—		
Cases reported,	}	183
Investigated,		
Convicted,		
Persons arrested,	}	184
Put on trial		
Acquitted or discharged,	}	185
Convicted,		
Pending at years ending,		
Property,	186	51

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
PART II.—NON COGNIZABLE CRIME...	187	51
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COGNIZABLE CRIME CASES.—		
Investigations,	188	"
Number of persons arrested and brought to trial, } Percentage of convictions to arrest and brought } to trial,	189	"
Stolen property,	191	52
Comparative numbers,	192	"
" percentages,	193	53
" results. Specific crime,	194	"
Uniformity in class propensity to crime,	195	54
Relative percentage in which each class was guilty,	196	"
Rájpút infanticide,	197	55
Return of living children,	199	56
Results of the year,	200	57
Proportion of excess of boys over girls,	201	"
PROFESSIONAL CRIMES.—		
Absence of,	202	"
Robbery with murder,	203	"
Robbery without murder,	204	58
Comparative return,	205	"
ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY, OR QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE,		
	206	"
STRENGTH, COST, DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT,—		
In 1869,	210	"
In 1870, strength,	211	59
Paid for wholly or in part from imperial revenue,	"	"
Regular police,	"	"
Paid for from other than imperial revenues,	213	"
Rural police,	214	"
Cost,	215	"
Actual reduction in regular police,	216	60
Rural police, chaukidárs,	217	"
Pay of chaukidárs,	218	"
Distribution,	219	"
Proportions to area and population,	221	61
Rural police,	223	"
EQUIPMENT, DISCIPLINE, AND GENERAL INTERNAL MANAGEMENT.		
Armament,	224	"
Punishments. Rewards,	225	62
Education,	226	"
Enlistments. Service. Left the service. Sick- ness. Mortality,	227	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
RACE, RELIGION, AND CASTE,	228	62
SECTION E.—MILITARY.		
STRENGTH, COST, &c., OF ARMY ATTACHED TO OUDH,	229	63
Deaths. Invalidings. Discharges,	231	64
Recruits,	232	"
DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT,	233	"
Average number at Head Quarters,	234	"
Parades. Musketry instruction,	235	"
AGE, HEIGHT, WEIGHT OF NATIVE TROOPS,	236	"

PART III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—FINANCE.

RECEIPTS,	237	"
TERRITORIAL INCOME,—		
Gross receipts,	238	66
Refunds and drawbacks,	239	"
Charges against income,	240	"
" of collection,	241	"
Allowances under treaty, &c.,	242	"
Total net receipts,	243	"
" " under remaining heads,	245	"
IMPERIAL INCOME,	246	67
EXPENDITURE,	247	"
Imperial Charges,	248	68
Cash receipts and disbursements,	249	"

SECTION B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

MILITARY,—

Expenditure,	250	69
Lucknow.—Cantonments,	251	"
Drainage of the Cantonments,	252	"
Artillery and Infantry lines bridge,	253	"
Roof renewals, Royal Artillery,	254	"
" " European Cavalry,	255	"
" " Right Infantry,	256	"
" " Left Infantry,	257	"
Gymnasium,	258	70
Cook-houses, Royal Artillery,	259	"
Stables,	260	"
European Cavalry Quarter Guard,	261	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Right Infantry Quarter Guard and servants houses, for medical subordinates,	262	70
Left Infantry Quarter Guard,	263	"
Cook houses,	264	"
Wells,	265	"
Medical Subordinates quarters,	266	"
Native Infantry Bells of arms,	267	"
Commissariat,	268	"
Fyzabad.—Barracks,	269	"
Cook houses,	270	"
Sergeants Mess,	271	71
Royal Artillery stables,	272	"
Wells and road,	273	"
Seetapoor,	274	"
Roy Bareilly.—Military buildings transferred to Public Works Department,	275	"
CIVIL BUILDINGS.—		
Expenditure,	276	"
Revenue.—Opium,	277	"
Distilleries,	278	"
Postal,	279	"
Judicial.—Court houses,	280	72
Jails,	281	"
Police,	282	"
Government houses,	283	73
Charitable Institutions, Lock Hospital Lucknow, Balrámpúr Hospital,	284	"
Workshops,	285	"
Ecclesiastical.—Cemeteries,	286	"
Churches,	287	"
Educational,	288	"
COMMUNICATIONS,	289	74
Byrámgát and Baraich roads,	290	"
Arboriculture,	291	"
River improvements,	292	"
Boat bridges,	293	"
Chárbágh canal and other bridges,	294	"
Seetapoor—Mehndíghát road,	295	75
Sandy tracts,	296	"
REPAIRS.—		
Military,	297	"
Civil buildings,	298	"
Communications,	299	"

	Para.	Page.
LOCAL FUNDS,—		
Expenditure,	300	75
Civil buildings,—Revenue,	301	"
General,	302	"
Latrine,	303	76
Village schools,	304	"
Public gardens,	305	"
Communications, metallated roads,	306	"
Unmetalled roads,	307	"
Bridges,	308	"
WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS,	309	"
TOOLS AND PLANT,	310	"
ESTABLISHMENT,	311	"
FOREST,—		
Sál coppice woods, Kheree district,	312	77
Jungle fires,	313	"
State forests,	314	"
Forest boundaries,	315	"
State of the boundaries,	316	"
Boundary ditch,	317	"
Division of the Baraich 7th section into 6 forest blocks,	318	"
Line cutting and road making,	319	78
Khyrígárh Sál forest,	320	"
Road making Kheree division,	321	"
Chaukis,	322	"
Wells,	323	"
Management and preservation of the forests surveys,	324	"
Clearance of snags in the Sohéli,	325	"
Bridges over the Sohéli,	326	79
Bridge of boats,	327	"
Boats for rafting timber,	328	"
Creepers cutting,	329	"
Plantations,	330	"
Bamboo seedlings,	331	"
Felling,	332	"
Out-turn during the year,	333	"
Depôts,	334	80
Financial results,	335	"
Sales,	336	"
Minor forest produce,	337	"
Grazing leases,	338	"
Actual revenue,	339	"
Miscellaneous receipts,	340	81

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
Recoveries of out-standings,	341	81
Amounts due by rafting contractors,	342	"
Establishment,	343	"
SECTION C.—RAILWAYS.		
Lines under construction,	}	
" " survey,		
Proposed extention,	344	"
Lines open,	}	
Management in India,		
Accounts and audit,	}	82
Engineering staff,		
Appointment of a Chief Engineer,	}	83
Government supervision,		
Capital raised,	347	"
Guaranteed interest account,	}	84
Oudh Railway Budget 1870-71,		
Transfer of Railway land,	348	84
Actual expenditure during year,	}	85
Percentage of establishment,		
Operations during 1870-71,	350	86
Earth-work,	}	
Brick-making,		
Out-turn of season,	351	"
Bridge-work,	}	87
Collection of ballast,		
Protection of Buddhist ruins,	}	
Distribution of permanent way,		
Relaying of the open line,	353	"
State of construction on 31st March 1871,	354	88
Oudh and Benares line,	}	89
Rohilkund lines,		
Accommodation,	}	90
Cawnpore junction,		
Cawnpore Ganges bridges,	}	"
Effect of scour on wells,		
Committee held at Cawnpore,	}	"
Sinking wells,		
Iron girders,	356	91
Waterway in Ganges,	}	"
Size of single well foundations increased at other large bridges,		
Rájghát Ganges bridge,	357	"
Waterway in the Ganges valley,	}	92
Bareilly, Rámangá bridge,		
Waterway in the Rámangá valley,	358	92
Barna bridge,	}	"
Sai do.,		
Jounpore Gumti do.,	359	93

	Para.	Page.
Tonse bridge,		93
Kalliání do.,		"
Waterway in the Gogra valley,		"
Lucknow Gumti bridge,		"
Waterway in the Gumti valley,		"
Bettah bridge,		"
Kanhout do.,		"
Garra do.,		"
Waterway in the Garra valley, ..	359	"
Bygul bridge,		94
Nakattia do.,		"
Uril do.,		"
Nawáb do.,		"
Gangan do.,		"
Bridges on the Allygurh branch, ..		"
Choyea bridge,		95
Ganges canal bridges,		"
Irrigation opening,	360	"
Road and cattle crossings,	361	"
Fencing,	362	"
Stations,	363	96
Central workshops,	364	"
Rolling stock,		
Manufacture,	365	97
Two classes of passengers,	366	"
Cooling railway carriages,	367	98
Telegraph,	368	"
Stores from England,		
Permanent-way material,	369	99
Inland transport,		
Wrought iron girders,		
General review,	370	"
Miscellaneous,	"	"
REVENUE.—		
Open line,		
Results of 1870-71,	371	100
Traffic receipts,		101
Working expenses,		"
Reduction of trains,		
Wood fuel,	372	102
Coal,		"
Metric weights,		"
Returns A.—Accidents,		"
B.—Servants employed,		
C.—Lines open for traffic,	373	"
D.—Mileage results,		

SECTION D.—AGRICULTURE.

CROPS CULTIVATED, IN ACRES, ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE,	374	103
---	------------	------------

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
STOCK,	375	103
RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE.		
Rent,	377	104
Produce,	378	"
SECTION E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.—		
PRODUCE.—		
Prices of produce,	379	105
Provincial average,	380	"
Prices prevailing,	"	106
LABOR.—		
Wages,	385	107
SECTION F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.		
Kankar,	386	"
SECTION G.—MANUFACTURES.		
Experimental salt works at Mallāon,	387	"
Manufactures,	} 388	"
Exports and imports,		
SECTION I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY,	389	108
SECTION K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—		
DISPENSARIES,	391	"
KING'S HOSPITAL,	393	"
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—		
King Nasir-ud-din Hydar's poor house, Lucknow,	394	109
General poor house,	395	"
Alms house at Seetapoor,	396	"
Nawwābganj poor house,	397	"
Sultanpoor Dharmśalā,	398	"
Fyzabad Blind and Leper Asylum,	399	"
Lunatic Asylum, Lucknow,	400	"
LOCK HOSPITAL, LUCKNOW,	401	110
 PART IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.		
SECTION A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.		
Religious Institutions,	403	111
SECTION B.—EDUCATION.		
THE UNIVERSITY.—		
Results of the Entrance Examination,	404	"
General results for the past five years,	405	"
First Arts Examination,	406	112
Detailed results,	407	"

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—		
Numbers,	408	113
Expenditure,	409	114
Detailed Abstract,	410	,,
Cost per pupil,	411	,,
Fees,	412	115
Subscriptions,	413	116
COLLEGES.—		
Canning College,	414	,,
Cost to Government,	415	117
Scope,	416	,,
SCHOOLS.—		
Government boys School,	417	,,
Students on rolls,		,,
Average attendance,		118
Teachers,	418	,,
Fees,		,,
Incomes from public funds,		,,
Persons under instruction,		,,
High Schools,	419	,,
Classification,	420	119
Middle Class Schools,	421	120
Anglo-Vernacular schools,	422	,,
Vernacular town schools,	423	121
Lower Schools,	424	,,
Comparative cost,	425	122
" progress,	426	,,
Girls' Schools,	427	123
Normal Schools,	428	124
For Masters,	429	,,
" Mistresses,	430	,,
Female Normal class,	431	,,
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS GENERALLY,	432	,,
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, AIDED AND UNAIDED.—		
Private Schools,	433	125
Comparative statement,	434	,,
Grants-in-aid,	435	126
Comparison of past two years,		
Income,	437	127
Number instructed,		
Indigenous Schools,	438	,,
General results,	439	,,
SECTION C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.		
Native reform clubs,	440	128
Presses,	441	,,

	Para.	Page.
News-papers,	442	128
Lucknow museum,	443	"
Fyzabad do.,	444	"

PART V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

SECTION A.—DEATHS.

Mortuary returns,	445	129
Registration agency,	446	"
Results,	447	"
Conservancy,	448	"

SECTION B.—HOSPITALS, 449 130

SECTION C.—VACCINATION, 450 "

Progress,	451	"
Extension of the system,	452	"

MUNICIPALITIES.—

LUCKNOW.—

Octroi,	}	453	131
House and Income Tax,			
Charges,			
Drainage and water supply,			
Income from Octroi, Income, Trade and House tax,	455	132	
Receipts and disbursements,	456	"	

OONAO, 475 133

BARABUNKEE, 458 "

ROY BAREILLY DIVISION, 459 "

SEETAPOOR, do. 460 134

FYZABAD, do. 462 135

TRANSIT DUTIES,—BONDED WARE-HOUSE SYSTEM, 465 137

DISTRICT POST OFFICE, 467 138

Receipts,	468	139	
General results,	}	469	"
Deliveries,			
Non-deliveries,			
Disbursements,	470	"	

LOCAL FUNDS.

Receipts and expenditure,	471	"	
Actual receipts,	}	472	140
Charges,			
Balances,			

	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Page.</i>
ASSESSED TAXES.		
Income tax,	473	140
Result,	474	"
EXCISE.		
Receipts and charges,	476	142
Income as compared with last year,	477	"
Shops,	478	143
Balance of license fees,.. .. .	479	"
Administrative measures,	480	"
Breaches of Abkárí law,	481	144
DRUGS,	482	"
STAMPS,		
Receipts,	483	"
Charges,.. .. .	484	145
Vendors,.. .. .	485	"
Prosecutions,.. .. .	486	"
Court Fee's Act,	}	"
CUSTOMS,	487	146
TRADE AND TRAFFIC,	488	"
European goods,	489	"
Native cloth,	490	"
Cotton,	491	147
Cattle and sheep,	492	"
Agricultural produce and timber,.. .. .	493	"
WARDS.		
Court of Wards Encumbered Estates,.. .. .	494	"
Results,	495	"
POLITICAL EVENTS,	496	148
ARMS,	497	"
WILD ANIMALS,	498	"
EMIGRATION,	499	149
CONCLUSION,	500	"

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. Cooler than in the previous year, the average temperature of 1870 ranged, at 2 P. M. in the shade, from 69·7 in December, to 102·5 in May.

The year was marked by the, for Oudh, unusually heavy rain-fall of 59·7 inches, and the August floods did considerable damage.

The scarcity of 1869 was much alleviated, but its traces were still visible in high prices, heavy criminal files, and crowded jails. Comparatively free from small-pox, the Province suffered much from malarious and other fevers, and from a partial visitation of cholera.

2. The total net income rose from £1,470,197 to £1,544,453, an increase of £74,256. The total civil expenditure fell from £476,287 to £458,410, a decrease of £17,877.

3. During the year the Financial Commissionership was abolished by Act XI. of 1871; Act XXIV. of 1870 was passed for the relief of encumbered estates; and Act XVII of 1871 enabled the Local Administration to meet the deficit caused by the diminished imperial assignments by a new rate, of which the proceeds will be devoted to the special welfare of the district in which it is raised.

4. The Judicial Department worked well. Criminal cases were disposed of promptly, the average duration of each case being in the Magisterial Courts 3, and in the Appellate Courts 12 days. Of the witnesses examined 92 per cent. were dismissed in one day; and the file pending at the year's end was small. The proceedings of the lower courts underwent a close scrutiny by the Judicial Commissioner, under whose review an abstract of the work of every judicial officer in the province passed.

Civil suits continued to increase, the number with miscellaneous cases being 49,943. The average duration of contested cases was 23, of uncontested 17 days; of witnesses 96 per cent. were dismissed on the first, 2 per cent. on the second day; the number detained over the second day was only 84.

Added to these the Revenue Courts disposed of 31,510, and the Settlement Courts of 39,792 cases. In the former the percentage of cases pending at the year's end was 5.

5. The Jail Department was carefully and efficiently managed. The average prison population was 6,708; lower by 769 than in 1869, higher by 185 than in 1868. The total population was 16,878, of whom 66·8 per cent. were sentenced to periods of less than one year; the average

term of imprisonment being 246 days. Prison discipline was well maintained, and escapes were few. The general health of the prisoners was good, and the percentage of deaths was to average strength 2·46, to population 0·97.

Strict economy was practised, and endeavors made to put manufactures on a sound footing.

6. The police force was materially reduced, but worked well. Reported cognizable cases were less by 5,429 than in 1869, but more by 6,425 than in 1868, and by 18,588 than in 1867.

The proportion of arrests to convictions was 57·65 ; of convictions to trials 76·67 ; and of property recovered to property stolen 20·44. Infanticide, though not yet stamped out, is steadily decreasing.

7. The Educational Department showed progress in the results of the University examinations ; in the number of its schools ; and in the number of pupils in the higher classes.

Fees and subscriptions continued to increase, and the average cost to Government of each pupil to diminish. Efforts are being made to regulate the system of grants-in-aid by ascertained results ; and to utilize the cess to the utmost in bringing home primary vernacular education to the mass of the rural population.

Female education seems to be obtaining a footing surely, if slowly ; and a stimulus to education generally has been given by the dissemination of committees and sub-committees throughout the Province.

8. In Sanitation, Conservancy, and Vaccination, steady progress has been made. The Deputy Inspector General was able to report very favorably on the state of the Dispensaries ; and one result of the new rate will be to give fresh life to these useful institutions. Vaccination, previously confined to Lucknow, has been introduced into each district. Though still far from accurate, the new system of mortuary registration through the agency of the police has materially advanced. Municipalities are each year becoming more alive to the necessity of a supply of pure water, and of improved conservancy ; and it may be hoped that old prejudices are gradually breaking down.

9. Act XV of 1867 is year by year extending, and in every direction municipalities are giving signs of their activity. The general leaning is towards octroi, and strict precautions have been taken against any tendency to levy duty on the transit trade. The removal of the restrictions imposed in November 1868 has been appreciated keenly, but it was not effected in time to influence materially the results of the year under review.

7. In the Department of Public Works the Military expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,97,579.

The communications and drainage of the Lucknow Cantonments were improved; barracks were re-roofed; cook houses and wells constructed; the fixing of the gymnasium apparatus completed; and other minor works carried out.

At Fyzabad the barracks were pushed on; new wells sunk; additions to and alterations in the Sergeants' Mess completed; and a Royal Artillery stable finished.

The Military buildings in the abandoned Cantonment of Roy Bareilly were dismantled, and the materials utilized.

On Civil buildings the expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,31,125. Various improvements in the buildings of the Opium, Abkary, and Postal Departments were effected, as well as in those of Police, Jail and Education. The Lock Hospital, and the Hospital erected and endowed by the Máhárájáh of Balrámpur at Lucknow, and the Steam Workshops at Bhyrámgát were completed.

Bridges and communications were pushed on; trees on station and District roads encouraged; and progress in removing impediments to the navigation of the Gogra made.

The expenditure from Local and Municipal Funds was Rs. 3,97,356. Octroi sheds, and bonded warehouses were erected; a West wing to the Museum and Municipal Hall at Fyzabad built; and various works constructed. Bridges were made and communications were improved. Rs. 74,254 were spent by private individuals on works of public utility.

8. In the Forest Department progress was made in inspection, demarcation and maintenance of boundaries, and in opening out communications. The Revenue Survey of the forests was completed, and valuation surveys in the Baraich and Kheree Divisions made.

Little timber was sold; and it was found difficult to obtain reasonable sums for leases of grazing and of miscellaneous forest produce. Rs. 50,000 were however realized by the collection of dues, and the sale of forest produce, through the agency of the Department, and by auction sales. The Officers of the Department staid out later in the forest than usual and did well.

9. The construction of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, on both main and branch lines, was diligently carried on; but the only length open for traffic is 42 miles from Lucknow to the Ganges. Additional capital was raised; and most of the remaining land required was taken up and transferred. An efficient and economical system of distributing contract for earthwork was introduced; but bridge-work was retarded by failure in the supply of bricks contracted for. The permanent way between Lucknow and the Ganges was for 39.5 miles completely re-laid,

without accident, and with superior rails upon cast iron oval sleepers packed in sand and covered with a coating of hard ballast. The August and September floods of 1870 having proved disastrous to the wells sunk for the Ganges bridge at Cawnpore, wells of a superior description were determined on, and are making good progress. The iron work for the bridge girders sent out from England was beginning to arrive at the year's end. Substantial progress was made with the Rájghát bridge, and steps have been taken for augmenting the waterways in the Ganges and Rámghanga valleys. The bridges and waterways throughout the line are making progress; designs for station houses have been made out; and the construction of a Central Workshop of iron made up in England, has been decided on.

The Government Telegraph along the line between Cawnpore and Lucknow has been completed; and that towards Fyzabad and thence to Benares, as well as the Telegraph towards Shahjehanpore are under construction.

The traffic earnings rose from Rs. 2,16,290 to Rs. 2,40,653; the working expenses (exclusive of Rs. 4,01,794 for relaying the permanent way) rose from Rs. 1,62,325 to Rs. 1,66,485.

There were but few accidents on the open line; and the only one which ended fatally was due to the imprudence of a passenger passing at night in front of the engine.

10. The year was one of complete political tranquillity, and unmarked by any event of peculiar interest.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE
OF OUDH FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—*Area*.—Based on the Ganges, and bordered on the North by Nipál, and on the East and West by the North-West Provinces, Oudh, is some 270 miles in length, and 160 in breadth; and comprises an area estimated at * 23,730 square miles.

Area cultivated and uncultivated. * According to census 23,992.

2, Of this area, 12,985 square miles are returned as † cultivated; 6,577 as culturable; and 4,168 as barren. The unappropriated culturable waste is given at 447,652 acres; of which only 175 were disposed of during the year.

† Exclusive of revenue free lands.

3. The principal rivers are the Rápti, the Gogra with its many affluents, the Gúmtí, the Sye, and the Ganges.

Rivers.

4. The length of water communication is given as 1,678 miles; of made roads 4,764; of railroads 42 miles complete, and 244 under construction.

Communications.

5. The character of the surface has been frequently described. Details are given in the usual statement, and it seems needless to repeat them here.

Character of the surface.

6. Observations were taken at the Lucknow Observatory, and at the Dispensaries in other districts, throughout the year.

Climate.

Rain-fall. The total rain-fall is given as:—

28·037 inches in 1868.

38·03 " in 1869.

59·7 " in 1870.

In 1870. 2·15 fell from January to May.

55·12 " " June to September.

2·53 " " October to December.

Considerable damage was done by floods in August.

OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Temperature. 7. The average temperature in the shade was, in

MAY.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Sunrise, ..	81·6	88·3	85·1
2 P. M., ..	94·	104·	102·5
Sunset, ..	91·	100·3	97·5

JULY.

Sunrise, ..	85·8	83·7	82·7
2 P. M., ..	93·6	91·5	88·8
Sunset, ..	90·3	87·7	85·2

DECEMBER.

Sunrise, ..	55·5	54·6	54·5
2 P. M., ..	70·4	72·6	69·7
Sunset, ..	66·5	65·4	64·7

8. During the rainy season, easterly prevailed over westerly winds; at other times westerly breezes predominated largely.

Winds.

* C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

9. The executive divisions of the Province comprise four Commissionerships, each containing three districts with an average area of 1,999 square miles; a population of 935,019; and 2,062 villages each. There are 43 sub-divisions or tahsils, each averaging 557 square miles in area.

The number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all classes is 167; of Magistrates 150. The average distance of villages from the nearest court is given at 13½ miles. The total number of Police is 7,411; and the total cost of officials of all kinds Rs. 18,60,125; the land revenue was Rs. 1,29,12,789, and the gross revenue Rs. 1,55,58,856.

D.—POPULATION.

10. Full details of population were given in the Census Report of 1869, and in the Annual Administration Report of 1869-70. The province contains 11,220,232 souls, or 474 to the square mile. Indeed, if three tahsils be excepted, its population on 84 per cent. of its area is 514 to the square mile. It contains a Mahomedan element of 10·3 per cent.; and the proportion of agriculturists and non-

* B. 1, 2, are blank; Oudh having no feudatories.

agriculturists is respectively 58·4 and 41·6. Of the total Hindú population 61·1, and of the total Mahomedan population 36·1 per cent. are engaged in agriculture.

There were, in February 1869, 1,774,355 inhabited houses, or one house for every 4·5 persons. Of these, however, only 21,902 were returned as masonry buildings. Between adult males and females the difference was only 1·0; between boys and girls it was 8·6.

Adults,	{	Men,	∴ ∴ ∴ ∴	50·5
		Women,	∴ ∴ ∴ ∴	49·5—100
Children,	{	Boys,	∴ ∴ ∴ ∴	54·3
		Girls,	∴ ∴ ∴ ∴	45·7—100

E.—FISCAL.

11. The returns are for the financial year, ending the 30th September 1870.

I.—SURVEY. Demarcation. 12. The Demarcation Department closed on the 30th March 1870.

13. The work of the professional revenue surveys, up to the 30th September 1870, was as follows :—
Professional Revenue Survey.

Survey Division.	District in which employed.	No. of Halkas or village circuit.	Square miles.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
1st Division,	Gondah, ...	1,143	*1,078	60,430 10 1	*Inclusive of 107 square miles surveyed as an overlap on District Bustee, N. W. Provinces.
2nd Division,	Baraich, ...	Forest reserve	40	2,243 5 4	

14. The Field Survey was carried on in two districts, Fyzabad and Gondah, the area surveyed being as follows :—
Field Survey.

District.	Area in acres.	Cost.	Rate per 1,000 acres.
Fyzabad,	472	Not distinguished.	
Gondah,	405,430	15,913	39 3 11

The total cost of the survey of the province, up to the 30th September 1870, had been Rs 8,30,801 (including Rs 14,873, the cost of surveying the city of Lucknow) and the provincial average per 1,000 acres, Rs 60-5-5.

SETTLEMENT.

15.—

464 square miles assessed at Rs.	1,46,702	had been settled in perpetuity.
18,538	1,25,07,192	for 30 years or upwards.
32	4,238	10 to 30
32	26,576	under 10 years.
3,577	10,82,029	are under progress.
16,015	1,11,87,891	had been settled with full record of rights.
3,577	10,82,029	without such record.
3,043	14,96,817	were settled in detail during the financial year.

2.—SURVEYED AND ASSESSED AREA IN ACRES.

16. Of a total assessed area of 8,938,806 acres,

2,762,142 are returned as irrigated by private individuals.

3,700,014 unirrigated.

2,476,650 grazing or cultivatable.

The gross amount assessed was Rs 1,26,83,708.

This fell at the rate of Rs 2-0-7 on each acre of cultivation ; and of Rs 1-7-1 on each acre of the total area of settlement.

3.—VARIETIES OF TENURE HELD DIRECT BY GOVT.

17. The prescribed details will be found in the Appendix. Speaking generally, it would seem that 7,444,382 acres are absorbed by 466 large, and 5,597,565 acres by 6,177 small estates ; the distinction between large and small being based on the payment of more or less than Rs 5,000 as annual revenue.

Of the large estates, the average area varies from 9,521 to 74,031 acres ; of the small, from 405 to 982.

Revenue free tenures.

18. 371,563 acres are held revenue free, the average area of each estate being 345 acres.

Revenue redeemed.

19. In only five estates, averaging 485 acres each, has the revenue been redeemed.

20. 50 estates, averaging each 1,513, and in all comprising 75,631 acres, are returned as held by grantees ; whilst 20

Purchasers of waste lands.

estates, covering 58,518 acres, and averaging 2,926 acres each, have been purchased under the waste land rules.

21. This return is necessarily incomplete. Up to the 30th September 1870, the number of recorded intermediate holdings was, on permanent tenure, 30,069, with an average area of 218 acres, and a rent of Rs. 331 ; and on farming lease 243, with an average area of 233 acres and a rent of Rs. 382.

4.—VARIETIES OF TENURE NOT HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT.

Intermediate tenures.

22. According to the return, 43 small zemíndáris were transferred by compulsory sale. The shares transferred under this process were, in large zemíndáris, 5, and in small 27 ; in cultivating communities only 4.

5.—REGISTER OF TRANSFERS.

23. During the year, the land revenue rose from Rs 1,27,96,836 to Rs 1,31,03,380, giving an increase of Rs 3,06,544.

6.—LAND REVENUE.

Of this, Rs 58,433 were remitted, Rs 25,548 refunded, and Rs 1,28,66,065 realized. The total cost of collection ; including a moiety of district officers' salaries and the whole cost of the revenue establishments ; was Rs 6,52,975, or at the rate of 5·07 per cent. on the amount realized, and the net collection, Rs 1,21,64,453. Outstanding balances amounted to Rs 1,53,333, or 1·17 per cent. on the demand. On the 30th September 1869, the outstanding balances had been Rs 3,60,089, or 2·81 per cent. on the demand ; whilst the cost of collecting Rs 1,24,01,686 had been Rs 6,58,978, or 5·31 per cent.

24. Not one estate was sold for arrears of revenue ; and, as the Financial Commissioner remarked, " that the Govern-

Sales.

ment demand has been realized from talukdars and other large proprietors without entailing any undue pressure or distress upon under-proprietors may be fairly assumed from the fact that in no instance has it been found necessary to sell a sub-tenure for arrears of rent."

COERCIVE PROCESSES.
Dustuks.

25. The details of dustuks issued for the realization of revenue were as follows :—

Year.	Number of dustuks issued.	Talabana received.			Talabana disbursed.			Credited to Government.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
In 1868-69, ...	28,422	21,164	0	0	13,793	0	0	7,471	0	0
In 1869-70, ...	32,659	24,795	12	7	14,354	10	6	10,441	2	1

26. The absence of severe coercive measures for realizing the revenue was further shown by the fact that no estates were taken under direct management for arrears ; and that in only two instances were defaulting estates or pattis transferred. In these two the outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 380.

Estates held khám for arrears.
Transfers of defaulting pattis.

PART II.

PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

27. The three prescribed statements are blank ; Nos. 1 and 2 because Oudh has no legislature of its own ; No. 3 because no draft bills were submitted during the year.

Acts passed with special reference to Oudh.

28. The following Acts, bearing specially on Oudh, were passed :

Act XXIV. of 1870, on the 7th September 1870.
 Act XI. of 1871, „ 24th March 1871.
 Act XVII. of 1871, „ 31st „ 1871.

The object of the first was to empower the Chief Commissioner to vest the management of the estate of an embarrassed t'aluqdár, who might so desire, in a Government Officer, to keep from the clutches of money lenders many debt-ridden estates owned by the influential heads of clans ; and to prevent embarrassments from becoming so heavy as to interfere with the proper performance by t'aluqdárs of their functions as landholders.

The object of the second was to do away with the post of Financial Commissioner.

The object of the third was to enable the local administration to meet the deficit caused by the so-called decentralization scheme, by raising on land a rate to the amount of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its annual value, practically equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the land revenue ; the proceeds being devoted to specific works of general utility, such as communications, education, hospitals and dispensaries, in the district from which the rate was raised,

B.—JUDICIAL.

29. Judicial, Executive, and Fiscal duties are, in Oudh, performed by the same officer. The returns, which are in the old form, exhibit, for the calendar year 1870, the following results.

STATEMENT No. I.

TRIBUNALS.

* Paid, ...	108
Unpaid, ...	48
	<hr/>
	156

Europeans Covtd. Civls.	14
„ Comd. Mily. Officers,	24
„ Uncovenanted,	15—53
Native,	103
	<hr/>
Total,	156

30. For a population of 11,220,230 souls, scattered over 23,992 square miles, there were, exclusive of the settlement staff, but 156 Judges, paid and unpaid; or an average of one Judge to every 71,930 persons, and to every 153 square miles.

Of the European Judges, 14 were Covenanted Civilians ; 24 Commissioned Military Officers ; and 15 Uncovenanted. Of Native Judges there were 103.

31. From the unpaid Honorary Assistant Commissioner and the tahsildár, with only the Criminal powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, which represents the High Court of the Province, the gradation in the scale of powers and emoluments is complete.

32. The average annual salary ranges from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 42,000. That of European Magistrates exercising full powers Criminal, Civil, and Revenue, was Rs. 6,483 ; of Natives exercising the same powers Rs. 4,500.

Emoluments.

33. Promotion and the acquisition of these powers depend, with a few limited exceptions, on passing the local "Lower" and "Higher" standard examinations.

STATEMENT No. 2.
CRIMINAL.

Comparative results of offences, trials, and convictions &c.

34. The comparative results of the last three years are as follows :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	Decrease on 1869.	Increase on 1869.
Offences reported, ...	86,755	95,666	81,172	14,494	
Persons under trial, ...	38,170	43,575	40,670	2,905	
Do. acquitted or discharged, ...	12,486	13,048	13,735		687
Do. convicted, ...	25,375	30,272	26,600	3,672	"
Deducting miscellaneous offences from the cases reported, the result will be :—	1868.	1869.	1870.		
	1868.	64,327	72,390		
	1869.	72,390	64,163		
	1870.	64,163			

A result attributable to better harvests and cheaper grain.

35. The following abstract is taken from the report of the Judicial Commissioner.

Number.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons under trial during the year.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted or committed.	
		1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
1	Offences against the State, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	Offences relating to the Army or Navy, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Unlawful assembly and rioting, ...	434	438	2954	2,618	1126	1,011	1821	1,577.
4	Offences relating to coin and stamps, ...	98	84	115	101	66	40	47	59
5	Culpable homicide and attempt, ...	63	56	155	130	49	54	89	65
6	Murder and attempt, ...	133	141	191	242	50	64	117	143
7	Grievous hurt, ...	311	270	466	375	136	112	328	251
8	Rape, ...	58	57	69	59	45	42	23	17
9	Theft { Cattle, ... Ordinary, ...	1416 18007	1,382 14,490	827 7127	725 5,454	184 1423	159 1,156	639 5659	558 4,253
10	Robbery and attempt, ...	120	180	176	190	65	76	105	109
11	Dacoity, attempt and making preparation for, ...	23	20	143	55	43	15	97	32
12	House-breaking or house-trespass simple or lurking in order to commit theft, ...	36741	31,381	4435	3,220	983	834	3416	2,349
13	Receiving and assisting in the concealment of stolen property, ...	852	685	1645	1,297	505	375	1125	915
14	Serious mischief by fire, ...	75	72	63	65	29	29	33	30
15	Vagrancy and bad character, ...	370	298	637	506	207	163	417	337
	Total, ...	58701	49,554	19007	15,037	4911	4,130	13916	10,695

36. The offence of rioting is one to which the province is unfortunately prone, and had for some years been on the increase. It is so far well that in 1870 a slight amendment is visible.

The number of cases was practically the same as in 1869, but in the number of persons under trial and of convictions there was a material decrease.

	1869.	1870.
Number of cases,	434	438
Under trial,	2,954	2,618—336
Convicted,	1,821	1,577—244

Of the total number, many were cases of unlawful assembly, but not riot.

It was noticed in the Police Report that of 205 cases of riot, the causes of 98 were not explained; of the remaining 107, not less than 30 were attributable to disputes anent the right to graze cattle; 16 to land; 16 to irrigation; 15 to crops; 13 to groves; 13 to rent; 2 to debt, and 2 to Brahmans' and other religious fees.

Of the 30 riots due to grazing, 19 occurred in the jungles of Hurdui, Baraich, and Gondah.

Roy Bareilly, with its essentially Rájput population, headed the list, with thirty-two riots; Hurdui, Sultanpoor and Barabunkee were answerable each for twenty-five; Gondah and Fyzabad for twenty.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner has satisfied himself that the punishments inflicted by Magistrates are not wanting in due severity; and that the police endeavour to do their duty in bringing offenders to justice. But, with one constable to every five square miles and to every 2,338 persons, it is not surprising that the utmost energy of the police is unable to prevent an occasional outbreak; and that before they can arrive, mischief has been done between bodies of high spirited, uneducated men, with strong clan feelings and with deadly weapons in their hands.

Report of Inspector
General of Police para.
141.

Out of 1392 convictions, the castes of the offenders were as follows:—

	Convictions.	Percentage.
Chhatrís,	428	30·7
Brahmans,	427	30·6
Mahomedans,	186	13·3
Pásís,	99	7·0
Ahírs,	76	5·4
Kúrmís,	70	5·0
Chamárs,	37	2·6
Korís,	22	1·5
Lodhs,	19	1·3
Kahárs,	17	1·2
Muráús,	10	0·7

37. The numbers were much the same as in 1869; but whereas in that year only 47 were convicted out of 115 under trial, in 1870 there were 59 convictions to 101 persons tried.

Offences relating to coin and stamps.

38. There were 56 cases reported; to 63 in 1869; 130 persons under trial, to 155; and 65 convictions to 89.

Culpable homicide and attempt.

Murder and attempt. 141 cases to 133; 242 persons under trial to 191; and 143 convictions to 117.

39. In cases of grievous hurt there was a decided fall, of offences reported, from 311 to 270; of persons under trial, from 466 to 375; and of convictions, from 328 to 251.

Hurt, criminal force, and assault.

*Report on Criminal Justice, para. 19.

On the other hand, as remarked in the Judicial Criminal Report "the offences of hurt* and criminal force and assault have increased; 1,369 persons having been convicted for the former, and 699 for the latter, during the year under review, against 1,204 and 564, respectively, during the previous year. The increase under the former charge is owing to people having discovered that a vexatious or frivolous accusation of that offence is not punishable under Section 270 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in that it is beyond the cognizance of the Magistrate under the 15th Chapter of that Code."

40. In this crime there was a decrease, there having been 100 convictions to 152 in 1869. To quote again from the Judicial Report, "the crime is owing to the facility with which girls of the lower caste can be sold for marriage as belonging to a higher caste, with little or no enquiry on the part of the purchaser; and the Judicial Officers, as a body, are disposed to visit it with the severity which it deserves." In Oudh the crime is, in fact, perpetrated less for criminal purposes in the usual sense of the words, than with the object of supplying wives for a community in which there is an undue scarcity of women.

41. As might have been expected after a more abundant harvest, there was a marked decrease under the headings theft, house-breaking, and receiving stolen property.

The distress of 1869 had, however, left its mark, and convictions were higher than they had been in 1868.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Theft ordinary,	3,820	5,659	4,253
" cattle,	469	639	558
House-breaking, in order to commit theft,	2,238	3,416	2,349
Total,	6,527	9,714	7,160

42. Although the cases reported rose from 120 to 180; and the persons under trial from 176 to 190; the convictions only rose from 105 to 109.

43. Of Dacoities, in the old sense of the word, there were none. In the technical sense, cases fell from 23 to 20; and convictions from 97 to 32.

Opium. 44. Offences against opium laws stand thus:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cases,	170	169	144
Persons under trial, ...	240	207	161
Convictions,	201	168	126

Salt and Saltpetre. 45. Offences against salt and saltpetre showed a marked decrease, and appear to be dying out:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cases,	429	400	79
Persons under trial, 581	496	114	
Convictions, .. 492	446	109	

46. The general results of criminal trials in the tribunals of the Province were as follows:—

STATEMENT No. 3.
CRIMINAL.
General results of criminal trials.

In 1869, 43,545 persons were dealt with by 167 Magistrates, and 1,515 persons by the Sessions and Judicial Commissioners' Courts. In 1870, 40,658 persons were dealt with by 136 Magistrates, and 1,441 persons by the higher Courts.

In the Magisterial Courts there were:—

	1869.	1870.	Percentage.	
Discharged without trial, ...	3,709	3,733	8.51	9.18
Acquitted,	9,224	9,863	21.18	24.25
Convicted,	28,179	24,710	64.71	60.77
Committed or referred to Commissioner,	337	324	0.77	0.79
Deputy Commissioner, ..	1,874	1,757	4.30	4.27
Died, escaped, or transferred,	86	112	0.19	0.27
Remaining at years' end, ..	136	179	0.31	0.44

In the higher Courts there were:—

	1869.	1870.	Percentage.	
Discharged without trial, ..	18	13	1.18	0.9
Acquitted,	3,171	392	24.48	27.2
Convicted,	1,041	944	68.71	65.51
Committed or referred, ..	31	43	2.04	2.98
Died, escaped, or were transferred,	17	4	1.12	0.27
Remained at year's end, ..	37	45	2.44	3.12

47. The average number of days during which each case lasted was, in the Magisterial Courts, 4 in 1869, and 3 in 1870; and in the Appellate Courts, 15 in 1869, and 12 in 1870.

48. The following details are taken from the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice:—
Witnesses.

“An abstract of the witness statement is given in the margin.

Year.	Discharged after											Total.	
	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	4 days.	5 days.	6 days.	7 days.	8 days.	9 to 15 days.	16 to 23 days.	24 days to end of month.		More than one month.
1869.	61388	4375	1075	442	138	71	32	46	19	7	4	...	67597
1870	59195	3871	892	237	141	53	50	25	...	...	...	...	64454
Dif.	-2203	-504	-183	-205	+3	-18	+18	-21	-19	-7	-4	...	-3143

It includes the witnesses in attendance before the Commissioners' Sessions Courts. It will be seen that 92 per cent. of the witnesses examined were dismissed in one day. In 1869 the percentage

was 90. The result is most satisfactory.”

49. “48,187 witnesses were dieted at a total cost of Rs. 20,565, or of six annas nine pie each witness. Seeing that the witnesses receive their diet money from the day they leave their home to the day on which they return, this average is not high.”

50. “Seven hundred and fifty-five cases were tried with the aid of Assessors during the year under review. In 1869, 811 cases were so tried. In 57 cases the verdict was set aside, whereas in 1869, the judgment was opposed to the verdict in only 47 cases. The figures are not quite so satisfactory during the present year, but they do not appear to call for special notice.”

STATEMENT No. 4, CRIMINAL.
Punishments.

51. This return calls for no remarks.

Fines by Magistrates generally.

The fines imposed by Magistrates, generally were,

	Fines imposed.	Fines realized.	Percentage.
1868	1,05,510	63,348	65.0
1869	1,11,195	74,361	66.0
1870.	1,04,374	69,958	67.0
1868	4,195	1,321	31.48
By Commissioners. 1869	56,041	6,627	11.82
1870	27,648	2,046	7.40

Of Rs. 17,859, imposed by the Commissioner of Lucknow, Rs. 16,311

were imposed in a single case, and had not been realized as the case was pending further enquiry ordered by the Judicial Commissioner.

52. The magisterial officers awarded in compensation Rs. 16,914 or 16 per cent. on the amount of fines imposed. Of these Rs. 16,914, Rs. 8,157, or about 11 per cent. on the amount realized, were actually paid by way of compensation to injured parties under section 44 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In 1869,	this percentage was ...	...	...	6.0
„ 1868,	Ditto,	...	...	5.0
„ 1867,	Ditto,	...	...	4.0

Imprisonment. 53. The total number of imprisonments was.

		1868.	1869.	1870.
Rigorous,	...	7,820	10,375	8,121
Simple,	...	654	734	766

Whipping. 54. The numbers whipped were :—

	Flogged.	Flogged and fined.	Imprisoned and flogged.	Imprisoned, flogged, and fined.
1869,	3,654	10	203	28
1870,	2,696	21	112	47

Penal servitude. 55. The number of transportations was :—

		1868.	1869.	1870.
Terms, ...	...	107		
For life,...	...	78	62	42

Solitary confinement. 56. The sentences to solitary confinement, in addition to imprisonment, were :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
	84	360	516

Forfeiture. 57. There were five sentences to forfeiture of property. In 1869 there were none.

Death. 58. There were thirty-one persons sentenced to death against twenty-four in 1869.

Reconvictions. 59. The following are the relative numbers of persons convicted of second offences under Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
	425	296	238

STATEMENT No. 5:
Appeals and revisions.

60. The following figures are taken from the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice.

Appeals to Deputy Commissioners.

Year.	Number of cases on the file.	Rejected.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Average duration.
1868 ..	323	47	132	62	75	7
1869 ..	281	29	152	30	61	7
1870 ..	230	35	99	28	57	8

The proportion of cases reversed or modified to the number on the file was 36 per cent. in 1870, against 33 in 1869.

The average duration was eight days in 1870, and seven in 1869.

61. In the Commissioners' Courts 20 per cent. only of the appeals were reversed or modified, as compared with 25 per cent. in 1869, and 26 per cent. in 1868. This result is satisfactory.

Appeals to Commissioners.

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner.

62. 176 appeals, against 141 in 1869, were preferred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The increase is probably due to the fact that, under Section 445 C. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, appeals from the decisions of Deputy Commissioner's Sessions Courts, which formerly were disposed of by Commissioners, are now preferred to this court.

The proportion of appeals-reversed or modified to the number on the file was 21 per cent.

Eighty-six cases were also referred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, under Section 434 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, on the ground that the sentence or order was contrary to law.

The judgment of the referring court was affirmed in 76 per cent. of these cases.

63. The proceedings of the lower courts were further closely scrutinized. As in 1869, an abstract of the work of every Judicial Officer in the province passed under the review of the Judicial Commissioner.

Cases reviewed by Judicial Commissioner.

489 cases were called for and examined; of these, 15 per cent. were modified or reversed in consequence of some illegality.

64. Besides these, 24 cases or 5 per cent. were referred to the Chief Commissioner for mitigation or remission of sentence, those passed by the lower court having been deemed unnecessarily or indiscriminately severe.

Appellants. 65. Speaking generally and of persons, the number of appellants was 1,377 to 1,606 in 1869.

Rejections. Of these, 314 or 22·8 per cent. were rejected, to 253 or 15·7 per cent. in 1869.

Appeals disposed of. 66. The percentage of appeals disposed of was as follows:—

Persons on whom sentences of lower courts were

		1869.		1870.		Percentage.	
						1869.	1870.
Confirmed, ..	.. ..	860	625	63·5	58·7		
Modified, ..	.. ..	225	138	16·6	12·9		
Reversed, ..	.. ..	215	226	15·8	21·2		
Returned, ..	.. ..	15	17	1·1	1·5		
Pending, ..	.. ..	38	51	2·8	4·7		

67. The following Statement shows the results of appeals preferred to the various tribunals since 1867.

	Year.	Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for.		Number of persons.											
				Appeals rejected.		Sentences confirmed.		Sentences modified.		Sentences reversed.		Returned for trial or further investigation.		Pending.	
				Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Paid.	Unpaid.
Deputy Commissioner,	1867.	455	69	45	4	282	27	68	4	54	34	2	...	4	...
	1868.	483	41	61	6	196	24	102	6	95	23	15	...	14	2
	1869.	488	85	44	6	249	34	64	13	66	32	13	...	2	...
	1870.	379	42	42	6	201	11	47	1	70	21	10	1	9	2
Commissioner,	1867.	1,510	83	167	...	1,076	78	84	...	113	...	4	...	66	5
	1868.	1,939	46	161	...	1,421	44	91	1	190	1	27	...	49	...
	1869.	840	2	133	1	455	...	123	...	93	1	1	...	30	...
	1870.	708	...	181	...	336	...	58	...	111	...	2	...	20	...
Judicial Commissioner,	1867.	395	45	90	...	262	45	29	...	7	...	...	...	7	...
	1868.	1,398	12	61	...	1,068	11	183	33	...	...	1	...	52	1
	1869.	241	...	64	...	122	...	25	...	23	...	1	...	6	...
	1870.	248	...	91	...	77	...	32	...	24	...	4	...	20	...

STATEMENT No. 6.
CIVIL.

68. For the last three years the number of Civil suits and miscellaneous cases, disposed of were :—

Number and description of Civil suits instituted and disposed of in the Civil Courts.							
* For Plaintiff,	28,256		1868	..	..	..	42,758
Otherwise,	17,352	45,608	1869	..	..	..	45,608*
† For Plaintiff,	29,522		1870	..	..	..	49,943†
Otherwise,	20,421	49,943					

Of these there were disposed of by :—

		1868.	1869.	1870.
Small Cause Courts,	.. ..	6,840	6,775	7,425
Tahsildárs and Honorary Assistant Commissioners,	.. ..	14,642	17,117	19,470
District and Civil Judges,	.. ..	21,276	21,716	23,048

69. Of original suits instituted the numbers were :—

Original Civil suits.							
1868,	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,459
1869,	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,867
1870,	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,925

70. The most numerous suits were filed under the following headings :—

		1868.	1869.	1870.
Bond debt,	.. ..	7,230	8,260	9,471
Simple,	.. ..	3,647	3,859	4,409
Goods sold,	.. ..	3,304	3,531	3,246
Personal property,	.. ..	2,388	3,219	3,590
On account stated,	.. ..	1,680	2,354	2,518

Suits for rights in land are not included, being instituted in the Settlement Courts.

71. The work which devolved on each class of offices is still relatively much the same, the percentage of suits being as follows :—

		1868.	1869.	1870.
Distribution.				
Small Cause Courts,	.. ..	15 per cent.	14 per cent.	14 p. c.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners,	.. ..	5	5	5
Tahsildárs,	.. ..	38	41	42
Extra Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners,	.. ..	36	34	33
Deputy Commissioners & Civil Judge,	.. ..	3	3	3
Pending,	.. ..	2	4	3

STATEMENT No. 7.
Value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts.

1868,	Rs. 27,08,617
1869,	23,81,135
1870,	29,36,664

Costs.

1869,	Rs. 2,49,871,	Percentage on value.
1870,	2,35,613,	Rs. A. P.
		10 7 4
		8 0 4

Classification by value.

Not exceeding, ..	5 rupees,	1868. 2,666	1869. 2,875	1870. 4,071
" " ..	20 "	10,762	11,811	11,738
" " ..	100 "	8,473	9,593	10,655
" " ..	500 "	2,140	2,179	2,487
" " ..	5,000 "	360	422	430
" " ..	1,00,000 "	40	36	37
Exceeding, ..	1,00,000 "	2	2	4

A coincidence which is very marked.

Average value.

Small Cause Courts,	1869. Rs. A. P.	1870. Rs. A. P.
Tahsildárs and Honorary Assistant Commissioners,	67 11 0	30 10 9
Civil Judges and District Courts,	46 3 9	27 8 2
	3,020 11 0	1,987 1 3

The average value of the 29,428 cases disposed of during the year was Rs. 99-12-8.

STATEMENT No. 8.
CIVIL.

General result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of original jurisdiction.

Disposal.

Withdrawn under Section 97, Act VIII. 1859. } Transferred, &c. } Adjusted without decree at or before first hearing. } Struck off without trial under Section 110. } Total struck off without trial. }	1868. 25,018 406 181 2,532 3,563 <hr/> 6,682	1869. 28,091 617 699 3,188 3,779 <hr/> 8,283	1870. 30,334 691 464 2,723 4,169 <hr/> 8,047
--	--	--	--

76. The number of cases on the file was in :—

77. Of these, there were in :—

Section 110, Act VIII.
1859.

78. The number struck off under Section 110 is still very high,
In 1868 it was 20 per cent.
„ 1869 it was 13 „ „
„ 1870 it was 14 „ „

The year was unusually rainy and more than one Court difficult of access. To guard against inaction of the Courts, a strict rule was issued in 1869, to the effect that on the day fixed for hearing the parties shall be invariably called before the Court, whether their case be heard or adjourned. But the chief reason for the large number struck off without trial is that in the outlying districts there are few vakeels, and suitors are more ready to come to some amicable arrangement than when both sides are represented by the profession.

Judicial Commissioner's Book Circular No. XIX. of 1869.

79. Of cases in which decree was passed without contest in Court the numbers were:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	Increase on 1863 in 1870.
<i>Ex parte</i> and in default, } Sections 111, and 114.	1,300	1,634	2,564	930
By confession, Sec. 144	5,247	5,808	6,778	970
By compromise and consent, decreed under Sec. 98. }	2,940	1,009	1,103	94
By arbitration, Cap. VI. of Civil Code. }	669	857	966	109
Total,	10,156	9,308	11,411	2,103

There was thus a large increase under every head.

Contested cases tried and decided in Court.

80. As regards contested cases tried and decided in Court, the returns show:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
In favour of Plaintiff. { In whole	4,170	4,055	4,188
„ „ of Defendants, objectors, or insolvents, { In part	2,806	2,831	2,941
	2,312	2,602	2,841
Total,	9,288	9,488	9,970

The percentage was in:—

1867, 52 per cent. 1869, 35 per cent.
1868, 38 „ „ 1870, 34 „ „

This steady falling off in the number of cases fairly tried out is not, at first sight, satisfactory. But there is no reason to believe that it is due to the inaction of the Courts, or to a distrust of their Administration on the part of the people at large.

Cases pending at year's end,

81. The numbers pending at the year's end were:—

1868.	1869.	1870.
575	1,007	906

82. The average duration of cases, in days,

Duration of cases.	was :—		
	1868.	1869.	1870.
Contested,	19	22	23
Uncontested,	15	17	17

It was remarked in the Report of the Administration of Civil Justice that "the districts which show the highest averages in contested cases were :—

	1869.	1870.
Lucknow city,	38	58 days
Roy Bareilly,	21	29 "
Pertabgurh,	19	31 "

"The Civil Judge of Lucknow says, that summonses have been issued to people in England and Bagdad, and this seems a legitimate explanation. It would have been as well, however, if he had eliminated these exceptional cases and secured the general average."

A large number of officers were absent on furlough and the remainder were hard pressed.

83. The results of summonses were as follows :—

Summons.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Number of summonses to parties to appear in person,	28,770	34,096	38,192
Number of parties who appeared, ..	30,090	34,324	36,000
" of summonses to witnesses			
other than parties.	24,403	22,363	24,283
Number of witnesses who appeared,	20,037	20,468	19,910

84. The number of witnesses examined on the civil-side, was :—

Witnesses.	1868.	1869.	1870.
1868,	21,503
1869,	20,725
1870,	20,219

85. The following is the percentage of witnesses detained :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Dismissed on the first day, ..	96	92	96
" second day, ..	3	5	2

Only 84 witnesses were detained over the second day, against 539 in 1869, and 144 in 1868; a result eminently satisfactory.

STATEMENT No. 9.
CIVIL.
Business of Civil Appellate Courts.

86. The business of the Civil Appellate Courts was as follows :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cases on the file,	1,594	1,485	1,727
Struck off without trial,	244	273	244
Decided on trial, in { In whole,	238	252	340
favour of appellant, { In part,	81	86	123
In favour of respondent,	758	709	861
Remanded,	163	68	85
Total,	1,240	1,115	1,409
Pending at year's end,	110	97	71

Duration. 87. The average duration of appeals was, in :—

1868,	26 days.
1869,	17 "
1870,	16 "

88. This class of appeals decreased from 1,188 in 1867, to 1,014 Appeals to Deputy Com- in 1868, and 822 in 1869. In 1870, they rose missioners. to 956.

As in 1869, six per cent. were struck off without trial, against Struck off without trial. four per cent. in 1868.

Of appeals decided on their merits, the percentage given in favour Decided. of respondents was in :—

1868,	71.0
1869,	69.0
1870,	66.0

Remands for further investigation, which in 1868 had been 130, Remands. were in 1869, and again in 1870, only 56.

As remarked last year :—

“The decrease is satisfactory in that it indicates that Appellate Courts are less prone to get an appeal off their files by remanding it, without due reason assigned, for further enquiry.”

The appeals pending at the year's end were still further reduced. Pending. In 1869, there were forty-five, in 1870, only thirty-two. Their average duration, when tested, was 24 days, against 20 in 1869. Duration.

89. The Commissioners of Divisions disposed of 449 appeals, or Appeals to Commission- 126 more than in 1869. Of these, only five ers. were struck off without trial, under Section 346 of Act VIII. of 1859, by reason of the non-appearance of the appellants, the same as in 1869. Out of 449 appeals disposed of, 410, or 91 per cent., were contested, against 87 per cent. in 1869; and 139 appeals were decided, either wholly or in part, in favour of appellants. The average duration of these contested appeals was 46 days, against 49 in

1869. The Commissioner of Roy Bareilly shows the highest average, namely 65 days.

There were only 23 cases pending at the close of the year, against 41 in 1869.

Appeals to the Judicial
Commissioner's Court.

90. The number of appeals preferred to the
Court of the Judicial Commissioner was:—

In 1868,	202
1869,	213
1870,	221

The percentage of reversals in the number disposed of was:—

In 1869,	14.0
1870,	12.0

The average duration of the contested appeals was:—

In 1868,	29 days.
1869,	22 "
1870,	26 "

There were pending at the close of

1868,	22
1869,	11
1870,	16

91. Besides these cases on the Civil side, 489 revenue appeals transferred under Section 1, of Act XXXVII. of 1867, were disposed of in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and 12 cases were submitted by the Lucknow City and Cantonment Small Cause Courts for a ruling under Section 22 of Act XI. of 1865.

REVENUE APPEALS.

STATEMENT No. 10.
CIVIL.
Execution of decrees
in Civil Courts.

92. The number and value of Civil decrees
passed were:—

	1868.	Number.	Value.
Number and value.	1868,	14,347	Rs. 12,20,820
	1869,	14,836	" 13,64,507
	1870,	16,573	" 16,60,821

Applications for execu-
tion.

93. The applications for execution were:—

In 1868,	12,628
" 1869,	13,551
" 1870,	14,814

Executions.

94. There were:—

	1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Completely executed, ...	4,927	Rs. 5,12,438	4,797	Rs. 5,50,393	5,501	Rs. 7,07,569
Partially do., ...	1,632	" 8,19,946	2,003	" 4,06,362	2,338	" 8,08,974
Cases in which there was no execution, ...	4,410	" 8,42,610	4,683	" 12,72,310	4,858	" 15,20,498
Do. transferred, ...	607	" 2,73,511	894	" 9,03,682	880	" 3,80,959
Do. pending at year's end, ...	1,052	" 6,36,137	1,174	" 8,03,105	1,233	" 8,43,455

Specific performance. 95. Specific performance was enforced in:—

1868,	..	..	..	..	..	..	152 cases.
1869,	..	..	..	..	..	..	64 "
1870,	..	..	..	..	..	..	34 "

96. Of coercive processes in execution the numbers show a large increase:—

			1868.	1869.	1870.	Difference from 1869.
Sale of real property,	..	..	611	688	927+	239
Sequestration	"	..	1,333	1,110	1,415+	305
Sale of personal	"	..	1,496	1,649	1,916+	267
Distrainment,	..	..	3,048	5,122	6,235+	1,113
Imprisonment,	..	..	1,015	1,000	889-	111

Percentage of decrees completely executed.

97. The percentage of decrees completely executed was:—

In 1868,	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.0
1869,	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.0
1870,	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.0

“ There has been some improvement in the working of this branch of the administration. The total amount, execution for which was applied for, was Rs. 12,35,140. The total amount decreed was Rs. 16,60,821 and Rs. 8,58,555 or 69 per cent. were realized.”

STATEMENT No. 11.
JURIES.
Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts.

98. The number of cases tried were:—

	By Jury.	By Assessors.	
In 1868,	.. 1	.. 713	
„ 1869,	.. 8	.. 811	
„ 1870,	.. 6	.. 755.	One adjusted by rázínamáh.

In 1868 and 1869, the verdicts of the Jury had been in favour of the prosecutor or plaintiff. In 1870 the verdict was in four cases given for the prosecutor or plaintiff, and in two for the accused or defendant.

Juries.

Assessors.

Of assessors trials, the numbers were as follows:—

		1868.	1869.	1870.
Cases in which Judges agreed with assessors,	..	663	764	697
Ditto differed from do.,	..	50	47	57

99. Although in some respects the figures show a slight falling off from those of 1869, the administration of Justice, Civil and Criminal, was, on the whole, carefully and conscientiously carried out, but the want of officers was severely felt.

General remarks.

STATEMENT No. 12. 100. The number of offices, 210 in 1868, and Registration Offices. 220 in 1869, rose in 1870 to 226.

101. Of obligations for payment of money not secured on real Deeds registered. property, the deeds registered were:—

		1868.	1869.	1870.
Not exceeding,	Rs. 20	5,076	4,745	3,847
" "	" 200	18,051	18,996	16,275
" "	" 5,000	2,331	2,033	1,759
Exceeding,	" 5,000	184	557	56
Total,		25,642	25,831	21,927

Other personal contracts,		17,127	18,310	22,346
Receipts and other {	Not affecting real property,	1,473	1,880	1,397
acquittances, {	Affecting real property,	521	271	285
Transfer, terms not exceeding 1 year, ...		684	1,757	1,073
" " exceeding,		710	933	717
Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property not exceeding Rs. 100,		11,109	14,940	12,970
Deeds of gift of real property,		846	538	209
Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100,		5,162	5,975	5,425
Deeds affecting real property not included in above,		7,825	6,524	2,817
Wills,		77	73	73
Authorities to adopt,		153	30	15
Total,		71,329	77,062	68,254

Fees. 102. The amount of fees received was:—

In 1868,	Rs. 41,944
1869,	" 47,145
1870,	" 41,578

103. The decrease of Registration was general throughout the Province, with the exception of the Fyzabad Division, where 14,534 deeds were registered during the year, to 13,941 in 1869; and it may be attributable partly to the cheapness of grain. It amounted to 8,778 in deeds, and to Rs. 5,567 in fees.

104. In addition to the work thus performed by the Civil Courts under the direction of the Judicial Commissioner, a large amount, which finds no place in the prescribed returns, was got through by the Revenue Courts under the Control of the Financial Commissioner,

* Revenue Judicial Administration.

105. The case work of the Courts of Original Jurisdiction, during the revenue year ending on the 30th September was as follows :—

Description of suit.	Pending at the beginning of the year.		Assistant Collector 2nd Class.			Assistant Collector 1st Class.			Deputy Collector.			Collector.			Total.			Pending at the end of the year.	
	Instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Instituted.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Instituted.	For plaintiff.		For defendant.
Under Act of 1865. { XVI. of 1865.	80	..	..	13	5	4	1,066	517	495	133	32	138	1,272	554	657	141			
	144	80	20	98	35	60	2,103	744	1,144	576	230	306	2,857	1,029	1,522	450			
Under the Oudh Rent Act. { 1866-69, 1867-70.	1,106	9,408	6,628	2,751	3,211	923	15,497	8,343	7,026	596	175	489	28,712	17,405	11,189	1,224			
	1,167	4,976	3,407	1,615	1,223	898	21,820	11,489	10,169	943	442	494	28,962	16,176	12,783	1,170			
Total. { 1868-69, 1869-70.	1,186	9,408	6,628	2,751	3,224	927	16,563	8,860	7,521	789	207	647	29,984	17,959	11,846	1,365			
	1,311	5,056	3,427	1,627	1,321	565	23,923	12,233	11,313	1,519	672	800	31,819	17,205	14,905	1,620			

In suits of all classes there was an increase of 1835.

Plaintiffs were successful in 754 cases less, and defendants in 2,459 cases more than in the previous year.

The percentage of cases pending at the year's end was:—

in 1868-69, 4·5 per cent.
in 1869-70, 5·0 „ „

The average duration of Rent Act cases was much the same, 19·41 days in 1868-69 to 20·0 in 1869-70.

Rent Act cases.

106. The following is a statement of Rent Act cases, with and without pattas (or kabuliats.)

Division.	By landlords against tenants.		By lessees against tenants.		By tenants against landlords.		Total.									
	With pattas.	Without pattas.	With pattas.	Without pattas.	With pattas.	Without pattas.	With pattas.	Without pattas.								
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.								
Lucknow,	453	907	2601	2803	59	210	226	162	123	111	1145	2543	645	1228	3972	5306
Seetapoor,	219	378	1465	1412	2	53	146	270	135	201	1117	900	356	632	2728	2582
Fyzabad,	628	733	3709	2336	310	344	1584	1461	118	258	2937	2792	1056	1335	8230	6589
Roy Bareilly,	1065	923	2200	2708	161	914	528	1169	1490	487	3052	3399	2716	2324	5780	7277
Total,	2365	2941	9975	9060	532	1621	2484	3062	1876	1057	8251	9634	4773	5519	20710	21756

In suits by landlords against tenants there was in those with pattas an increase of 576; in those without pattas a decrease of 915; thus giving a total decrease of 339. In suits of lessees against tenants there was in those with pattas an increase of 989; in those without pattas an increase of 578; thus showing a total increase of 1567. In suits by tenants against landlords, there was in those with pattas an increase of 746, and in those without pattas of 1,046, thus showing a total increase of 1792.

The total number of suits instituted against tenants was—

in 1868-69, 15,356
in 1869-70, 16,584
increase, 1,228

whilst the total number instituted by tenants against landlords was—

in 1868-69, 25,483
in 1869-70, 27,275
increase, 1,792

107. During the period under review the Rent Act has worked far more smoothly than in the previous year. The subject of ejectment is one for separate consideration. It is sufficient here to note that the number of notices of ejectment issued through tahsildárs rose from 25,744 in 1868-69, to 52,151 in 1869-70.

The fact is that, owing to the pressure put upon us to bring the settlement to a close, the enhanced rates of assessment are declared before the rights of the under-holders have been judicially determined. It is obviously not right that the whole burden of the increased demand should fall on the landlord; and he consequently looks to his tenants for an enhancement of their rents. Naturally, they are reluctant to enter into his views without a certain degree of pressure, and the only mode he has of coercing them is by a suit for ejectment under the Rent Act. Such a suit is in short a mere notice to the tenant that his rent will be enhanced, although it bears the ugly name of ejectment. It follows that a large reduction in the number of these notices may be anticipated as soon as the settlements are completed and the rights of the under-holders clearly defined. In the meantime the working of the Rent Act in this respect will be carefully watched; and registers have been introduced from which it is hoped that some fairly accurate statistical information will be obtainable, in the future, regarding the number of notices the number contested, the number of actual evictions, &c.

REVENUE JUDICIAL APPEALS.

108. The following is an abstract statement of Appeals to Deputy Commissioners:—

To Deputy Commissioners.

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Cases on the file,	2,349	1,795
Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial,	262	212
Decided on trial, { in favour of { in whole, 384	384	342
{ appellant, { in part, 192	192	125
in favour of respondent, 1,223	1,223	887
Remanded,	182	135
Total,	2,243	1,701
Cases pending at year's end,	106	94
Average duration of appeals—days	21·14	22·27

Of the appeals disposed of, the relative results were:—

	Percentage.	
Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial	11·68	12·46
Decided in favour of { in whole,	17·12	20·11
{ appellant, { in part,	8·56	7·35
in favour of respondents,	54·12	52·15
Remanded,	8·12	7·93

To Commissioners, 109. Appeals disposed of by Commissioners, were as follows:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	Percentage.	
			1868-69.	1869-70.
Cases on the file,	1,055	1,653	..	..
Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial,	54	134	5.1	8.1
Decided on trial.				
In favor of appellants, } in whole,	179	246	16.9	14.8
} in part,	32	72	3.0	4.3
In favor of respondents,	573	838	54.3	50.69
Remanded,	110	85	10.4	5.1
Total,	958	1375	...	...
Pending,	97	278	9.2	16.8
Average duration, (days)	46.94	37.40	...	...

Miscellaneous appeals preferred to Commissioners. 110. The following miscellaneous appeals were preferred to Commissioners:—

	Pending at year's close.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Returned for final disposal.	Transferred.	Total.	Pending.
1868-69,	15	266	281	200	9	16	2	245	36
1869-70,	36	337	373	302	25	11	1	349	24

Special appeals to Financial Commissioner. 111. The following is the result of special appeals to the Financial Commissioner:—

Description.			Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Transferred.	Returned for final disposal.	Total.	Pending on 30th September.
	1868-69, ...	1869-70, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regular revenue, ...	132	188	38	132	226	84	1	4	18	6	2	94	38
Rent Act, ...	5	142	25	130	167	105	1	2	12	1	2	110	25
Miscellaneous, ...	37	82	2	37	84	27	1	4	2	1	...	35	2
	2	84	70	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	2	81	3
Total, ...	5	299	304	216	1	10	2	8	2	239	65		
	65	412	477	366	2	38	32	12	4	454	23		

112. On the whole, the work of the Revenue Courts must be held to have been satisfactory.

113. There remains the judicial work disposed of by the Settlement Courts. This would seem to have been as follows :—

Case work disposed of.	Decrees were given For proprietary rights in	1868-69.		1869-70.	
		For Plaintiff.	For Defdt.	For Plaintiff.	For Defdt.
entire villages,	1,503	2,494	1,773	1,435
„ share in proprietary rights,	2,010	3,177	2,487	3,259
„ under-proprietary rights in entire villages,	416	2,469	309	1,135
„ under-proprietary right in less than whole village,	2,914	2,353	3,527	4,324
„ miscellaneous sîr and nankâr,	8,975	5,665	7,687	5,273
Total, 1868-69 {		For plaintiff, ..		15,818	
		For defendant,		16,158	
Grand total,				31,976	
„ 1869-70 {		For plaintiff, ..		15,783	
		For defendant,		15,376	
Grand total,				31,159	

In all 39,792 cases, as against 40,169 in 1868-69, were disposed of, 25,134 being left pending, against 24,531 in the previous year.

114. The following analysis is taken from the Financial Commissioner's report:—

Division.	Settled by compromise.	Struck off in default.	Withdrawn.	Decided on trial.		Total disposed of	Pending.
				For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		
1	2	3	4	5		6	7
Lucknow,	127	291	128	1,923	1,866	4,335	882
Fyzabad,	3,214	799	1,137	6,214	6,172	17,536	17,271
Seetapoor,	234	597	316	3,589	3,210	7,946	1,337
Roy Bareilly,	463	899	428	4,057	4,128	9,975	5,644
Total,	4,038	2,586	2,009	15,783	15,376	39,792	25,134

General progress. 115. The progress made up to the end of September 1870, is shown thus:—

Description of suits.	Preferred.	Decided.	Pending.
Proprietary right in whole village,	37,095	36,358	737
Shares in " " " " " " " " " " " "	55,064	49,077	5,987
Sub-Settlements,	19,093	18,210	883
Under proprietary rights in less than entire villages,	43,189	33,584	9,605
Miscellaneous,	94,630	86,708	7,922
Total,	249,071	223,937	25,134

Under-proprietary claims. 116. The following figures show the fate of under-proprietary claims. Of 48,220 claims preferred, and 40,561 decided, 16,542 or 40·7 per cent. had been successful; 24,019 or 59·2 per cent. had failed.

Of the successful claims we have :—

Nature of claim.	By consent.	On trial.	Total.
Sub-Settlements,	2,029	2,296	4,325
Birts and Shankallaps,	673	2,230	2,903
Other claims,	2,422	6,892	9,314
Total,	5,124	11,418	16,542

Of the failures :—

Nature of claim.	By consent.	On trial.	Total.
Sub-Settlements,	1,511	10,952	12,463
Birts and Sankallaps,	219	2,315	2,534
Other claims,	968	8,054	9,022
Total,	2,698	21,321	24,019

117. Two hundred and eighty seven villages had been decreed on hereditary farming leases; and 135,217 bighas or 85,760 acres had been decreed as sîr.

Sir.

118. Out of 3,850 appeals disposed of by Settlement Officers the orders of the Court of first instance were confirmed in 2,624, or 68·15 per cent. The large number of 614 was pending at the year's end.

In 1868-69 out of 2,793 appeals disposed of, the orders of the lower courts were confirmed in 1826 or 65·38 per cent., and the number pending at the year's end was 642.

To Commissioners. 119. Commissioners disposed of 2,136 appeals against 2,696 in 1868-69; and left pending 262 against 453.

In detail—

In 1868-69	2,047	1,618	decisions were confirmed.
	148	195	„ modified.
	317	204	„ reversed.
	163	97	„ returned for final disposal.
	3	19	„ settled by consent.

Special appeals to the Financial Commissioner. 120. Special appeals to the Financial Commissioner were as follows:—

Appeals.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Razinamah.	Transferred.	Returned for final disposal.	Total.	Pending on 30th September 1870.
Settlement { By Major General Barrow, C. B. ...	356	1818	2174	1341	54	83	18	8	45	22	1571	122
	...	...	...	361	16	43	35	...	22	4	481	...
	356	1818	2174	1702	70	126	53	8	67	26	2052	122
Boundary dispute (Major General Barrow, C. B.)	4	12	16	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	16	...
Total,	...	360	1830	2190	1716	70	126	55	8	67	2068	122

* C.—PRISONS.

121. The convict population of the Province was provided for in one Central Prison, five first class, two second, four third, and one fourth class jails, thirteen in all.

STATEMENT No. 1.
NUMBER AND DISPOSAL
OF CONVICTS.

Total Population. Excluding those received from other jails, this population was—

in 1868,	..	...	...	...	16,088
" 1869,	...	...	...	...	18,750
" 1870,	...	...	...	...	16,878

Admissions. The admissions during the year were 9,320, being a decrease of 2,589 on the 11,909 admitted in 1869.

Received from other Jails. 1,580 individuals were received by transfer, against 2,016 in 1868, and 2,017 in 1869.

Daily Average. The daily average numbers were—

† Males 6,207·50	in 1868,	...	...	...	6,523·07
Females 500·83	" 1869,	...	...	...	7,477·48
	" 1870,	...	...	...	† 6,708·33

1,511 males and 125 females were transferred to other jails for the purpose of undergoing sentence; and 54 males and 11 females for transportation beyond seas, &c.,—in all 1,701 individuals.

Releases. The total number of releases was in :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
	8,938	10,928	10,309
Of these the details were :—			
	1868.	1869.	1870.
Judicial releases by acquittals, expiry of sentence, payment of fine, }	8,882	10,914	10,295
On account of sickness, ..	50	11	9
" " good conduct, ..	6	3	5
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum, ..	3	7	6
Escaped, ..	9	7	8
Executed, ..	23	24	28
Died, ..	162	157	165
Remaining on 31st December, ..	6,841	7,558	6,241

122. It will be thus seen that, whilst at the year's close, the jails contained 1,317 fewer inmates than in 1869, and 600 fewer than in 1868, their daily average population had been 185·16 more than in 1868, and 769·15 less than in 1869.

* The Jail Statistics are for the calendar year, and in the prescribed form. Owing to the change in the returns, comparison with other years is often difficult.

PRISONS.

31

STATEMENT No II.
RELIGION, AGE AND
PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

123. Of a convict population of 16,878,
there were :—

Religion.			Percentage.
Christians ...	9	...	0.05
Mahomedans,	3,152	...	18.66
Hindús,	13,317	...	78.90
All other classes,	400	...	2.37

Age. Classified by age, there were :—

Age.				Fer cent.
under 16.	Males,	261		
	Females,	34	295	1.74
16 to 40.	Males,	11,964		
	Females,	1,193	13,157	77.95
40 to 60.	Males,	2,731		
	Females,	330	3,061	18.13
above 60.	Males,	329		
	Females,	36	365	2.16
Total Males,		15,285		90.56
" Females,		1,593		9.43
Grand total,		16,878		...

Previous occupation.
Males.

According to occupation, the numbers were:—

	Males.	Percentage.
Of independent property,	439	2.87
Agriculture,	8,113	53.08
Labourers,	3,230	21.13
Shop-keepers and traders,	950	6.20
Artizans,	295	1.93
Domestic servants,	535	3.50
Professional,	375	2.47
Government servants,	427	2.79
No occupation,	921	6.02

Females.		Females.	Percentage.
	Married,	1,209	75.89
	Unmarried,	253	15.88
	Prostitutes,	131	8.22

As might be expected, a large proportion of the criminal population was taken from the agricultural and labouring classes, and from men in the prime of life.

124. The following figures, taken from last year's report, exhibit the average daily number, and not as the present returns the total population :—

Age			1868.	1869.
16	to	20	723	403
20	to	30	2,944	2,865
30	to	40	1,754	2,365
40	to	50	853	1,072
50	to	60	328	539
		above 60	126	179
Total, ..			6,728	7,523

	1868.	1869.
Agriculturists,	3,451	3,699
Labourers,	1,022	1,178
Watchmen,	162	271
Fishermen or boatmen,	27	31
Carpenters,	22	25
Masons,	18	24
Workers in metals,	34	26
Shop-keepers,	238	355
Writers,	86	83
Zemíndárs,.. .. .	343	306
Barbers,	41	47
Washermen,	21	27
Vegetable sellers,	22	22
Potters,	14	21
Oilmen,	24	40
Milkmen,	137	120
Bhujwas,	29	46
Saltpetre and salt makers,	47	46
Priesthood,	92	80
Weavers,	61	90
Tailors,	27	33
Sweepers,	53	51
Other occupations,	870	937

STATEMENT No. III.
Classes according
to sentence.
Length of sentence.

125. Classified according to length of sentence the population of 16,878 was divided into—

				Percentage.	
Class I.—Not exceeding one month, ..	Males,	2,151			
	Females,	431	2,582	15	02
" II.—Above one, and not exceeding three months, ..	Males,	2,186			
	Females,	310	2,496	14	78
" III.—Above three, and not exceeding six months, ..	Males,	2,461			
	Females,	292	2,753	16	31
" IV.—Six months, and not exceeding one year, ..	Males,	3,239			
	Females,	215	3,454	20	46
" V.—Above one, and not exceeding three years, ..	Males,	3,351			
	Females,	187	3,538	20	96
" VI.—Above three, and not exceeding five years, ..	Males,	912			
	Females,	95	1,007	5	96
" VII.—Above five, and not exceeding ten years, ..	Males,	517			
	Females,	25	542	3	21
" VIII.—Exceeding ten years, ..	Males,	29			
	Females,	1	30	0	17
" IX.—Transported for life beyond seas, ..	Males,	51			
	Females,	9	60	...	
For shorter periods, ..	Males,	361			
	Females,	26	387	447	2
" X.—Executed, ..	Males,	27			
	Females,	2	29	0	17

Nature of imprisonment.

126. There were under sentence of—

				Percentage.	
Simple imprisonment,	Males,	1,085			
	Females,	187	1,272	7	53
Rigorous,	Males,	14,200			
	Females,	1,406	15,606	92	46

Numbers in 1868 and 1869.

127. In 1868 and in 1869, the figures at the year's close were as follows:—

Rigorous.

Under sentence of rigorous imprisonment.

					1868.	1869.
For life,					35	24
More than 7 years,					120	103
Do. 2 do.,					1,795	1,915
Do. 6 months,					3,136	2,806
Not 6 months,					1,145	1,990
Total,					6,231	6,841

and under sentence of simple imprisonment

		1868.	1869.
Simple imprisonment.	More than 7 years, ...	0	0
	Do. 6 months, ...	158	186
	Not 6 months, ...	68	120
	Total, ...	226	306

128. That out of 16,878 prisoners no less than 11,285, or 66·8 per cent., were sentenced to a period not exceeding one year, and that of these the sentence of 7,832 did not exceed six, nor the sentence of 2,582 exceed one month, would seem to show that the crime of the province was not of a very serious nature.

Difficulty of providing employment for prisoners undergoing simple imprisonment.

Hard labour.

129. The difficulty of providing employment for the large number undergoing sentence of simple imprisonment is much felt, and it may be doubted whether means have yet been found for making the labour of those under sentence of rigorous imprisonment as hard as it ought to be.

The unusually heavy rains absorbed a large amount of convict labour in needful repairs.

130. The actual classification of prisoners in the Oudh Jails is in the Punjab, based on the recommendation of the Committee of 1864; the four main classes, distinguished by badges of red, blue, yellow, and white cloth, being—

- I. Those convicted of offences against the person with premeditation.
- II. Ditto ditto ditto without do.
- III. Ditto ditto ditto offences against property with aggravating circumstances.
- IV. Ditto ditto ditto without ditto.

131. By day the prisoners of each class are kept apart as much as possible, and at night the separation of classes is in the larger jails complete. In the smaller jails it is often impossible to carry out the system as completely as could be desired.

Separation.

STATEMENT No. IV.
Previous convictions.

132. Out of a total of 15,285 males and 1,593 females, the number of those who had been in prison

		Percentage.	
<i>Once</i> before, was, for the same class of crime,	{ Males,.....	693	... 4.53
	{ Females,.....	41	... 2.63
	Total,	734	... 4.34
,, for different crimes,	{ Males,.....	1,075	... 7.03
	{ Females,.....	51	... 3.20
	Total,	1,126	... 6.67
<i>Twice</i> before, for the same class of crime,	{ Males,	124	... 0.81
	{ Females,.....	13	... 0.81
	Total,	137	... 0.81
,, for different crimes,	{ Males,.....	323	... 2.11
	{ Females,.....	15	... 0.94
	Total,	338	... 2.00
<i>More than twice</i> before, for the same class of crime,	{ Males,.....	43	... 0.28
	{ Females,.....	2	... 0.12
	Total,	45	... 0.26
,, for different crimes,	{ Males,.....	112	... 0.73
	{ Females,.....	7	... 0.43
	Total,	119	... 0.70

In other words, out of the total number of 16,878 prisoners, 2,499 (of whom 2,570 were males and 129 were females) were old jail-birds, the men in the ratio of 15.50, and the women of 8.69, per cent.

133. More and detailed information on the important subject of re-convictions is much wanted, and it may be doubted whether the first step towards success, a complete system for the recognition of old offenders, has as yet been fairly taken. The subject is under the consideration of the Officiating Chief Commissioner in consultation with the Officiating Inspectors General of Prisons and Police.

134. Of a total of fourteen escapes, eight were made during the year, four from inside, and four from outside the Jail. The remaining six had succeeded in evading recapture up to the 31st December 1869.

STATEMENT No. V.
Escapes and recaptures.

Of these six, one was recaptured during the year under review. Of the eight who escaped during the year all but one were recaptured. So that of the fourteen who escaped only six remained uncaught.

Of the eight who escaped during the year, the unexpired portion of the sentence of five was less than one year, of three it was above one and under three years.

During the four years, 1865-68, the average criminal strength was 5,165, the average number of escapes eight, and of recaptures seven, the percentage of escapes to strength being 0·12.

In 1869, there were seven escapes and four recaptures, the percentage of escapes to strength being 0·9.

In 1870, out of an average strength of 6,708 convicts, there were eight escapes and eight recaptures, the percentage of escapes to strength being 0·11.

* STATEMENT No. VI.
Offences committed by
and punishments inflicted
on convicts in Jails.
Criminal offences.

135. With an average daily strength of 6,207·50 males, and 500·83 females, the criminal offences committed by the former were 20, and by the latter 4.

Breaches of Jail rules.

136. Of breaches of Jail rules, the total number committed by males was 893, and by females 35.

Punishments.

137. One male was committed for trial, 19 males and 4 females got extra imprisonment.

Of 257 who underwent corporal punishment

169 got under 10 stripes.

162 10—20 "

42 20—30 "

257 males and 20 females underwent solitary confinement; 181 males and 10 females reduction of diet; and 82 males and 3 females other punishments.

913 males and 39 females were punished altogether, the ratio to strength of the former being 14·70 and of the latter 7·78.

* The Amended Statement No. VI. was received too late for incorporation in the returns of 1870.

Breaches of jail discipline in past years.

138. As compared with other years, the breaches of jail discipline are thus given:—

Report of Inspector General of Prisons, para. 28.

Year.	Flogging.	Solitary confinement.	Penal diet.	Other punishments.	Total.
1867,	4.30	...	...	2.64	6.94
1868,	4.17	5.32	...	0.89	10.50
1869,	5.47	7.09	...	1.25	13.81
1870,	5.56	4.13	2.84	1.66	14.20

139. To be satisfactory, this steady increase must be shown to be due to stricter discipline and not to mere caprice. That it is due to better discipline was the conclusion of the Officiating Inspector General, resulting from an elaborate inquiry into the matter. It was at the same time pointed out that the subject is one which should always command his best attention, and that while wholesome severity is doubtless often needed, and strict discipline must needs be maintained always, he should have no hesitation in denouncing frequency or severity of punishments when they appear to be due to infirmity of temper, or want of sound discretion on the part of the officers in charge.

140. The system of jail guards, overseers, and warders has worked admirably, and the only question seems to be why it is not more largely utilized.

STATEMENT No. VII.
Guards, overseers, and warders.

The following are the Officiating Inspector General's remarks :

“Three hundred and sixty-three prisoners, of whom were 334 males and 29 females, acted as convict officers during the year. The average number of men so employed was 135.37, and of women 10.75. The ratio of the average number per cent. of the average number of prisoners was 2.18.”

Paras 44-46.

“These convict burkundazes behaved well. Most of the Superintendents consider them more trustworthy than the paid burkundazes, and there is little doubt that if well selected they are so. Only thirty-eight of the whole number were punished for misbehaviour during the year. Of these, thirty-one were reduced.”

“In the Central prison no prisoners were appointed to any of these offices till they had completed two years' imprisonment. And in all,

“the jails those men were selected whose terms of imprisonment were coming to a close, and who were considered to have earned the privilege by their industry and good conduct.”

This conduct is in marked contrast to that of the jail burkundazes, which is generally condemned severely, and which has called for a separate enquiry.

141. Of a daily average strength of 6,708, the daily average number under instruction was 122·55 or 1·82 per cent.

STATEMENT No. VIII.
Education of convicts.

Of 8,261 males, received during the year, 7,761, or 93·94 per cent. were unable to read or write.

Of 1,059 women, not one could read or write.

Three hundred and four men could read or write a little; and 196 could read and write well.

In Jail, 307 men learned to read or write a little, and 46 to read or write well.

142. The financial features of the Oudh Jails are shown in statements IX.—XIV.

143. Excluding the cost of new Jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs, a total cost of Rs. 2,69,052-7-11, or of Rs. 40-1-8, per head of average strength was made up as follows:—

STATEMENT No. IX.
Expenditure incurred
in guarding and main-
tenance.

	Total cost.	Per cent.	Per head.
Rations,	1,11,931 3 0	41·60	16 11 0
Fixed Estab- lishment, }	50,089 1 10	18·62	7 7 5
Police guard,	50,218 3 2	18·66	7 7 9
Extra Estab- lishment, }	32,047 1 4	11·91	4 12 5
Hospital charges, }	4,001 3 1	1·48	*0 9 6
Clothing, ..	10,438 12 11	3·87	1 9 0
Contingencies,	10,326 14 7	3·83	1 8 7
Grand Total	2,69,052 7 11		40 1 8

* Cost per head of
average number of sick,
29 13 6.

STATEMENT No. X.
Comparative state-
ment for last five years.

144. The comparative results of the above expenditure for the five years 1866—1870 are detailed as follows :—

Cost per head.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Of rations per head of average strength.	23 3 0	13 7 0	13 13 0	21 11 0	16 11 0
Fixed Establishment, Police Guard, and Extra Establishment.	21 2 0	19 7 0	19 7 0	16 12 0	19 12 0
Hospital charges, ...	1 6 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Clothing, ...	3 10 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	1 9 0
Contingencies, ...	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 9 0	2 3 0	1 9 0
Total cost, ...	52 5 0	38 1 0	38 6 0	42 14 0	40 2 0

145. In clothing and in contingencies there has been a steady reduction. Hospital charges have relatively remained the same for the last three years. The relative cost of establishment seems higher than it should have been. The Officiating Inspector General explains thus :—

“ The cost of fixed establishment, police guard and extra establishment, was Rs. 3 more for each prisoner in 1870 than in 1869. The pay of Superintendents is included in the column for 1870, but not in those for the preceding years. The increase is also partly due to the reduction in the jail population. The daily average number of prisoners in 1869 was 7,477·48, and in 1870 only 6,708·33, while the fixed establishments and police guards were about the same in both years.”

His attention has been called to the necessity of making where possible, a reduction in establishment corresponding to the reduction in the jail population. In the cost of rations, which varies directly with the price of grain, there was, as compared with 1869, a saving of five rupees a head ; but it was still much higher than in either 1867 or in 1868. It is a charge which has by the employment of inferior grains been reduced to the lowest verge compatible with safety.

STATEMENT No. XI.
Employment of convicts.

146. The average number sentenced to labour was } 6,498·66

	Percentage.
Of these there were sick,	240·9 3·69
Convalescent, and fit for only light labour, ...	337·85 5·18
Employed as jail servants,	580·44 8·92
Building and repairs, &c.,	999·51 15·37
Grinding wheat, and making articles for prison use, ...	1,211·25 18·68
On the roads, employed by Department Public Works or by municipalities,	260·85 4·00
On jail garden,	370·33 5·69
On manufactures,	2,012·27 30·96

Their total estimated earnings are given at Rs. 1,35,416-10-0, and the average estimated earnings per head of those sentenced to labour at Rs. 20-13-0.

Number in 1868-69. 147. The numbers for 1868 and 1869 were given thus :—

	1868.	1869.
Average number liable to labour, ..	6,197·72	7,163·23
Solitary cells,	47·39	78·39
Sick and infirm,	302·73	294·43
Total average fit for labour employed,	5,847·60	6,790·21
Jail service,	1,305·10	1,386·10
„ garden,	418·81	425·20
„ buildings,	1,221·55	1,618·35
„ outside,	736·07	950·48
Intramural manufactures,	2,166·07	2,408·68

148. In 1870, a material and very necessary reduction was made in the numbers employed on jail service.

The labour on jail gardens gave a good return, the supply of vegetables being with two exceptions, Baraich and Gondah, abundant everywhere.

The numbers employed on manufactures was less than should be, and no new kinds of manufacture were introduced during the year.

149. If the Oudh Jails could make good a claim to a style of hard labour really deterrent, the smallness of their manufactures might pass without comment. But their want of productive industry is entirely uncompensated by a system of labour compatible with the Inspector General's remark

“Release for good conduct is in many cases highly appreciated ; “but I have known men shed tears on leaving jail.”

Recent financial measures, and a reduction in the imperial assignment to jails amounting to Rs. 17,674 have made it imperative that the jails of the Province should become more self supporting than they have been as yet, and in the budget for the current year the estimate of receipts from jail manufactures has been raised to Rs. 29,650. This the Officiating Chief Commissioner is convinced can be done without rendering labour less severe than, as a matter of fact, it has been up till now.

STATEMENT No. XII.
Results of the manu-
factories.

150. The results of manufactures for 1870 show some improvement, and are thus epitomised by Dr. Wishaw :

“The average actual cash earnings per head, of prisoners sentenced to labour in 1870, were Rs. 3-9-0. The sum of Rs. 23,142-10-2 was remitted to the treasury; that is, Rs. 6,267-15-0 more than in 1869. In the Fyzabad Jail, the average cash earnings per prisoner were Rs. 7-8-10; in the Hurdul Jail, Rs. 4-15-9; in the Seetapoor Jail, Rs. 4-13-3; in the Lucknow Central Prison, Rs. 3-7-5; in the Roy Bareilly Jail, Rs. 3-6-11; in the Oonao Jail, Rs. 3-2-7; and in the Lucknow District Jail, Rs. 3-1-11. Of these, it will be seen that the Fyzabad Jail stands much the highest in the cash earning of each labouring prisoner. The small jail at Hurdul shows well in the amount earned by the prisoners. The Lucknow Central Prison and the District Jail Returns show a larger amount of cash earned by each prisoner, by Re. 1-0-1 and Re. 0-11-11, than in 1869.”

He adds, justly, that the earnings would have been greater if it had not been necessary to employ a daily average of 999·51 men in building and repairing the damages to the mud jail walls. The total estimated earnings by prisoners so employed at half free labour rates, was 2-12-0 per head a month, and the sum total of not less than Rs. 32,984.

Results in 1868 and 1869.

151. The following were the results given for 1868 and 1869 :—

	1868.			1869.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expended on raw materials, tools, &c.,	37,657	3	6	37,405	10	0
Received by sales,	58,608	13	0	53,226	13	6
Net amount credited to Government,	22,080	1	9	16,874	11	2
Average annual cash earnings of each prisoner liable to labour.	3	9	0	2	5	8
Do. of each prisoner actually employed on manufacture, &c.	10	3	1	7	0	1

152. The diet scales of both labouring and non-labouring prisoners were the same as those of the North Western Provinces, and no change was effected during the year. There is, however, one important exception; the cheaper grains, such as barley, jûar, maize &c., are allowed to be substituted for a part or the whole of the ration of wheat, barley being allowed in the same proportion as wheat, and the other less nutritive grains in the proportion of five to six.

The scale is, at best, barely sufficient for men engaged on unusually hard labour; and, in the case of the inferior grains, constant care is requisite to guard against irritating bowel complaints due to their

indiscriminate use. Under due precautions, their introduction at a time when, as in 1869, wheat was selling at 26 lbs to the Rupee, became imperative.

153. The average cost of some of the principal articles of diet during the three last years is given below; the number of lbs avoirdupois to be bought for one Rupee was :—

Price of grain.	1868.		1869.	1870.
	lb.	oz.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.
Wheat,	45	13	26 7	35 14
Rice,	34	3	22 3	29 12
Dall,	53	12	25 14	35 13

In 1869, when less than 23lbs of rice and 26lbs of wheat could be got for the rupee, that coin would purchase between 33 and 34lbs of bajra, 45 to 50lbs of Indian corn, and 42 to 43lbs of juár. So that there was ample reason for the introduction of the cheaper grains. The relief when wheat and dall fell to nearly 36lbs for the rupee was palpable; but they were still much dearer than they had been in 1868, and diet, though 20 per cent. lower than in 1869, still cost 41.60 per cent. on the total expenditure on guard and maintenance.

154. The average monthly cost of diet in 1870 was :—

For each labouring convict,	Re. 1 5 7
Ditto non-labouring do.,	„ 1 1 6

The annual cost of dieting each prisoner would seem to have been :—

In 1868,	14 3 8
In 1869,	22 2 2
In 1870,	14 10 0

STATEMENT No. XIV
Expenditure on construction of new jails, additions, alterations and repairs, with the gross and net cost of the convicts.

155. Of a total expenditure of Rs. 72,199-11-7 on building new jails, and on additions, alterations and repairs, Rs. 28,288-5-0 were spent on the new Jail at Gondah, which had already cost Rs. 1,52,583; and Rs. 4,333-1-1 on the new Jail at Baraich, which had already cost Rs. 19,159.

On additions, alterations and repairs, Rs. 2,677 were spent by the Jail Department and Rs. 36,896-5-6 by the Department of Public Works.

156. The total expenditure on jails, including Rs. 2,69,052-7-11, the cost of guarding and maintenance, was Rs. 3,41,252-3-6. If the cash receipts remitted to the treasury, Rs. 23,142-10-2 be deducted, the net cost to Government

of each convict, during the year, was Rs. 47-6-9 and the net profit of each to Government being given at Rs. 3-7-2.

157. The vital statistics of the jails are detailed in statements Nos. XV. to XX.

STATEMENT No. XV.
Sickness and mortality.
Available space.

158. At 36 superficial feet per prisoner, the total barrack accommodation is given as for 6,465·69 men, and for 464·75 women, *i. e.*, for a total of 6,900·44.

At this rate, there was, during the year, barrack accommodation for the total male population; that for the women fell short, and more will be provided.

Careful inquiries have, however, recently been made with the view of ascertaining whether the jails could provide sleeping accommodation for the convicts with the full allowance of 648 cubic space per prisoner.

The result of the enquiry was that, by utilising available accommodation, there is sleeping space for an average of 6,055 male convicts; and that, with judicious management, each convict can be provided with the prescribed amount.

General health. 159. Though relatively not quite so good as in 1869, the general health of the prisoners was very fair.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
The number of admissions to hospital was,	3,930	3,500	3,511
Daily average number of sick,	152·21	127·65	134·06
The number of deaths,	162	157	165

The percentage of deaths to the nominal population 18,458, was only ·89; on the real population, * 16,878, it was 0·97.

In 1868 it was,	1·006
„ 1869 „	0·89

The percentage to average strength was:—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Of admissions into hospital,	60·2	79·4	52·34
“ daily average number of sick,	2·3	1·71	1·99
“ deaths from cholera,	0	0·5	0·01
“ total number of deaths,	2·48	2·9	2·46

* Transfers excluded.

160. The improvement effected in the sanitary condition of the jails of the province is shown by the following figures, which give the death ratio of the last eleven years—

Year	Death rate
1860,	17.74
1861,	7.54
1862,	5.22
1863,	13.13
1864,	8.35
1865,	11.65
1866,	7.30
1867,	2.72
1868,	2.48
1869,	2.9
1870,	2.46

Low as the rate was in 1869, death was, in some instances, traced to preventible causes, and high as the standard of health has of late years been, there seems no reason why it should not become still higher. The effects of persistent efforts and continued care are most satisfactory, but in proportion as this care has been attended with marked success, the necessity of removing all causes of ill health becomes the more obvious.

161. The total number of admissions from small-pox, intermittent, remittent, and continued fever, cholera, and other diseases of sub-division A of general diseases was 1,542, and of these 19 or 1.23 per cent. died, 1,350, or 87.6 per cent. of the admissions, and 7 or 36.8 per cent. of the deaths were due to the disease for which the province peculiarly suffers, intermittent fever.

162. From scrofula, phthisis, pulmonary complaints, anæmia, &c., and other diseases enumerated in sub-division B, the admissions were 238, and of these 29 or 12.18 per cent. died,

163. Phthisis was peculiarly obnoxious in the Lucknow jails. In the Central Prison alone there were 54 cases, of which 12 proved fatal; in the district jail there were 27 cases and 8 deaths. In all the other jails together, the number of cases was only six.

164. Of cases of the respiratory system there were 145 admissions, and of these 7 or 4.8 per cent. died. From diseases of the digestive system there were no less than 948 admissions, and of these 80 or 8.43 per cent. died. Under local diseases generally, the total number of admissions was 1,657, and of these 96 or 5.79 per cent. ended fatally.

III.—Conditions. 165. Under the head 'conditions' there were 100 admissions and 16 deaths.

IV.—Poisons. 166. Of poisonings there were none.

V.—Injuries. 167. One hundred and three injuries were in 5 cases fatal.

VI.—Surgical operations. 168. There was but one surgical operation.

General total. 169. Out of 3,641 admissions, the deaths were 165 or 4·47 per cent.

Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength.

170. The percentage of admissions and deaths to average strength was as follows:—

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever,	20·12	0·10
Remittent and continued fever,	1·53	0·12
Cholera,	0·06	0·01
Dysentery,	6·63	0·76
Diarrhoea,	5·08	0·34

171. The following figures are taken from the jail report of 1869:—

Disease in 1869.

Diseases.	Percentage.				
	Cases to average strength.	Average sick to average strength.	Deaths to cases.	Deaths to average sick.	Deaths to strength.
Relapsing fever,...	0·36	0·02	7·41	183·48	0·03
Continued fever,...	0·10	0·01	14·29	181·82	0·01
Ague fever, ...	15·89	0·30	0·42	22·17	0·07
Remittent fever,...	1·06	0·01	12·58	30·30	0·13
Cholera, ...	0·29	...	36·36	2,758·62	0·11
Dysentery, ...	5·85	0·24	9·14	219·18	0·53
Diarrhoea, ...	5·06	0·13	7·13	274·67	0·36

The share borne by each disease in the mortality of the year being as follows:—

Dysentery,	..	..	..	25·0
Diarrhœa,	..	..	..	17·0
Phthisis,	..	..	..	10·0
Remittent fever,	..	..	..	6·0
Sun-stroke,	..	..	..	6·0
Cholera,	..	..	..	5·0
All others,	..	..	..	31·0
				Total, .. 100·0

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

172. Of dysentery and diarrhœa it was remarked by Dr. Sutherland in 1869:—

“Dysentery and diarrhœa together caused nearly half of the deaths of the year, but only one quarter of those of 1868. Of the deaths due to them nearly half occurred in the last quarter of the year, among men on an average nearly fifty years of age. They caused 77 per cent. of the deaths at Fyzabad, 50 per cent. of the deaths at Oonao, and 40 per cent. of those at Pertabgurh. I attribute them, in order of greatest effect, to the following causes;—(a) the use of imperfectly ground, sifted, and baked flour made of inferior grains; (b) insufficient clothing at the setting in of the cold season; (c) feeding old men with worn out teeth and weak digestion on a single meal of coarse bread; (d) bad condition of body from destitution before admission. Of these, *the two first are entirely preventible, the third partially so, and the fourth alone is beyond control.*”

In 1870, the figures are rather worse. Out of 165 deaths, the number caused by dysentery was 51, diarrhœa 23, and these diseases combined were thus answerable for 74 deaths, or no less than 44·84 per cent. of the whole mortality.

Even a death rate so low as 2·46 must cease to be a matter of congratulation, when more than 40 per cent. of the mortality is attributable to causes largely within control.

The attention of the Officiating Inspector General of Prisons has been called to the vital importance of seeing that the sickness, which usually prevails at the setting in of the cold weather is not enhanced by want of timely provision with regard to warm clothing.

173. The risk of using the cheaper grains has more than once been pointed out; but it is a risk, which the exercise of proper care has invariably prevented from becoming serious. The conclusion seems to be that where it becomes necessary to diet prisoners on the cheaper grains, a very serious responsibility is incurred; and the watch on their effects should be unrelaxing.

The variations of health attending variations of diet were during the year sufficiently instructive.

“ In September and October a dearth of vegetables in the Gondah Jail report. Jail was followed by the appearance of scurvy. Para. 93. By the use of limejuice and potash and attention to diet, the prisoners revived.”

“ At Roy Bareilly, a mixture of peas and barley was given for some months instead of wheat. Diarrhœa and dysentery and scorbutic symptoms having appeared among the prisoners, wheat was substituted for the birra, and health was restored.”

“ In the Fyzabad Jail the cheaper grains, Indian corn, and jowâr were given at the beginning of the year. Here also dysentery and diarrhœa attacked the prisoners. These complaints ceased when wheat was substituted for the cheaper grains.”

The attention of the Officiating Inspector General has been called to all these points; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner understands that during the current year the use of inferior grains has been discouraged.

174. The year was free from epidemics, small pox, and cholera both threatened, but were kept at bay by a judicious system of rigid quarantine.

Tents. Tents for 25 per cent. of the prisoners are provided for use in case an epidemic should break out.

STATEMENT No. XVII.

Monthly rates of admissions into hospital, daily average sick of deaths per cent., on average strength.

175. The highest ratios of admissions into hospital were, in January 4·47; September 4·86; October 6·61; November 5·24; and December 4·81.

Of deaths, the ratio was in January 0·30; November 0·39; and December 0·33; and of daily average sick in August 2·15; September 2·0; October 2·57; November 2·63; and December 2·78.

In 1869, it was remarked by Dr. Sutherland:—

“Comparing the several quarters of the year, we find the death rate (1·81), extremely low in the first or that of dry cold; still lower (1·62) in the second or that of dry heat; higher (2·17) in the third, or that of wet hot weather, and highest (2·76) in the fourth, or that of damp cold. The setting in of the cold season at the termination of the rains is generally most unhealthy, and this year destitution before admission, and the use of cheap and inferior grains in the jails have added to the effect of malaria and cold.”

STATEMENT No. XVIII.
Mortality according to age and sex.

176. The ratio of deaths, per cent. of average number was as follows:—

	Males,	Females,	Total.
Under 16 ..	2·62	..	2·59
10—20 ..	0·49	..	0·45
20—30 ..	1·50	0·60	1·44
30—40 ..	2·27	2·89	2·31
40—50 ..	2·64	6·00	2·94
Above 50 ..	11·84	25·99	13·13

As remarked by Dr. Whishaw:—

“The greatest average number of prisoners in 1870, in the Oudh Jails were between twenty and thirty years of age. Of these, the average number of males was 2,324·85 and of females 167·21. Next to these in average numbers were prisoners between thirty and forty, viz., 1,762·93 men and 138·51 women; then those of ages between forty and fifty; then those between sixteen and twenty; then those over fifty, and lastly those under sixteen.”

“The average number of prisoners under sixteen years of age was 121·77. Only three deaths occurred among them.

“The ratio of deaths per cent. of the average number of prisoners above fifty years of age was 13·13. Fifty deaths occurred among a daily average number of 380·84.

“Only 0·45 per cent. of the average strength (657·49) of prisoners between sixteen and twenty died.”

STATEMENT No. XIX.
Mortality according to length of imprisonment.

177. It is to be regretted that the information furnished for this return was so incorrect that the Officiating Inspector General has given no information at all.

The average term of residence was 220 days in 1868, 230 days in 1869; and 246 in 1870.

STATEMENT No. XX. 178. This return is also incomplete. As far as it goes, it would show that 7,755 prisoners were in good health, 403 in indifferent health, and 268 in bad health on admission to jail. 6,571 prisoners were in good health, 176 in indifferent health, and 55 in bad health, on discharge from jail. 2,737 were found to have gained in weight and 1,282 to have lost in weight at the time of their discharge. Of those who died in jail, 70 are said to have been in good health, 39 in indifferent health, and 41 in bad health, when they were admitted to jail.

Of the admissions, the percentage on these numbers would be in good health,	92.03
„ indifferent,	4.78
„ bad,	3.18
Of the discharges in good health,	96.60
Ditto indifferent,	2.58
Ditto bad,	0.80

Of the deaths, the percentage, at time of admission, was, in good health,	45.66
„ indifferent,	26.00
„ bad,	27.33

179. This return is only partially complete. Of civil prisoners the total population was 688, of whom 6 were women. Of them, 74 remained over from the year 1869, 614 were admitted, and 617 were released during the year. The daily average number was nearly 75 on the 31st December 1870, the number remaining was 69. As funds allow, better provision for this class of prisoners will be made outside the regular jails; and a new hawalát, will, during the cold season, be built at Roy Barryilly.

180. There were 308 men and 37 women under trial, in jail or lock-up, at the close of 1869; 11,194 men and 1,161 women were received during the year; the total number of persons under trial was 12,700. STATEMENT No. XXII. Persons under trial. The average daily number was 282.32 men and 25.14 women, total 307.46. Of these, 5,129 were released, 6,816 were convicted and sentenced, 351 were transferred, 1 escaped, 3 died, and 361 men and 39 women, total 400, remained at the close of 1870.

The cost per head of the average strength was Rs. 44-2-4.

337 persons under trial were treated in hospital.

181. On the whole, the department was carefully and effectively managed, and the general condition of the jails was good.

D.—POLICE.

182. The statements are for the calendar year and in the form prescribed under the Resolution of the Home Department, dated 9th September 1870, No. 615.

STATEMENT A.
General result of Police operations, in the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen.

183. During the year 61,116 cognizable cases were reported to the Police, and 392 cases reported in previous years were brought under inquiry.

Part I. cognizable crime,
Cases reported.

Of these 61,508 cases, 23,213, or 37·7 per cent were investigated by the Police *suo motu*. 949 cases in which no previous information had been given to the Police, and 15 cases into which the Police had refused to inquire, were investigated by order of

Investigated.
of the Magistrate.

Of the investigated cases, 24,177 in all, conviction was obtained in 11,085, or 45·84 per cent.

Persons arrested.

184. The number of persons arrested was :—

Pending at the year's end,	..	..	..	294
Within the year,	{	By Police,	..	24,399
		„ Magistrate,	..	2,068
Total,				26,761

53 persons died, escaped, or were transferred before trial; 495 were released by the Magistrate before trial; and the actual number put on trial was 25,793, or 92·6 per cent. on the total number of arrests.

185. Of the 25,793 persons actually put on trial, 5,825 were acquitted or discharged after trial by Magistrates, and 187 by Sessions or High Court. Of the total number, 6,012, thus acquitted or discharged, the percentage on the number under trial was thus 23·3.

19,778 persons were finally convicted, or 76·6 per cent. on the number tried; the numbers disposed of by death or other causes after commencement of trial being only three.

Pending at year's end.

The number pending at the year's end was :—

Before being put on trial.	{	In custody of Police,	204
		On bail,	7—211
		Under trial before Magistrate	180
		Committed to sessions,	20—209

186. The number of cases in which property was stolen is given at 50,664, the estimated value at Rs. 6,15,805, and the value of the property recovered at Rs. 1,20,919.

PART II.—NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

187. In cases of non-cognizable crime the police were employed in 4,257.

9,980 persons were arrested or summoned, and 4,777 were convicted.

Out of Rs. 138 worth of stolen property, Rs. 112 were recovered.

**STATEMENT B.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
OF COGNIZABLE CRIME
CASES.
Investigations.**

188. As compared with 1869, the results of 1870 were according to the returns as follows:—

In cases investigated there was a fall from 26,603 to 24,177, a decrease of 2,426; and the percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided was 79·91, against 84·59.

In offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice, the increase in cases was 23, and in the percentage of convictions 1·67.

In serious offences against the person there was a rise of 186 cases; but a fall in percentage of convictions amounting to 10·45 per cent.

In serious offences against person and property, or against property only, there was an increase of 50 cases, but a fall of 16·66 in the percentage of convictions.

In minor offences against the person there was an increase of 23 cases, and a fall of 2·26 in the percentage of convictions.

In minor offences against property there was a decrease of 2,553 cases, and a fall of 3·28 in the percentage of convictions.

In other offences the decrease in cases was 155, and the fall in percentage of convictions was 10·04.

189. 26,761 to 28,762 in 1869 were arrested and 25,793 to 28,050 in 1869 were brought to trial, the decrease in the former being 2,001, and in the latter 2,257.

Percentage of persons convicted to those arrested and brought to trial. The percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested was 73·90 to 77·54, and to persons actually put on trial 76·67 to 79·56 in 1869.

190. The great decrease in the ratio of convictions to cases decided, in several classes of crime, appears at first sight to speak badly for the police administration of the year under review.

It is only fair to point out that the offences in respect of which statement B. exhibits at once a large increase on the number of 1869, and a large decrease in the ratio of convictions to cases decided, are the very offences which, as shown by* Statement A., were, to a large extent, investigated by order of the magistrate, and in which no previous information had been given to the police.

The offences referred to comprise criminal force, under sections 353, 354, 356, 357, of the Indian Penal Code, serious mischief and cognate offences, under sections 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440; wrongful restraint and confinement, under sections 341 to 344; and criminal or house trespass, under sections 447 and 448.

The increase in these offences from 527 in 1869 to 838 in 1870 seems to be accounted for by the exclusion in 1869 and the inclusion in 1870 of cases investigated by order of the magistrate independently of the police. In 1870 of a total number of 838 investigations, no less than 436 or 58 per cent. were made by order of the magistrate independently of the police, convictions resulted in 356 cases, or in the ratio of 42·4 per cent. to investigations; whilst out of 1,421 persons put on trial, only 601, or 42·2, per cent. were actually convicted.

191. There was a decrease of Rs. 7,048 in the value put on Stolen property, property stolen, and an increase of Rs. 1,783 in the amount recovered; in the percentage of property recovered there was an increase of 1·34 per cent. but the percentage itself was only 20·44.

192. The following figures are taken from the report of the Inspector General:—

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Total number of cases cognizable by Police,	42,880	55,043	66,897	61,468
„ investigated,	16,770	20,589	26,810	24,177
„ convicted,	7,886	9,355	12,748	11,085
„ of persons tried,	18,338	21,037	27,086	25,793
„ convicted,	13,300	16,733	21,796	19,778
„ acquitted,	5,038	4,304	5,290	6,012
„ property stolen Rs.,...	4,85,214	5,68,619	6,22,877	6,15,805
„ „ recovered Rs.,	1,14,387	96,422	1,19,331	1,20,919

Traces of past want are too clearly visible, and, though less by 5,429 than in 1869; the reported cognizable cases of 1870 were 6,425 more than they had been in 1868, and 18,588 more than in 1867, In a population of 514 to the square mile, a good harvest by no means remedies at once the effects of previous scarcity, and it would be idle to expect that crime would show a fall at all corresponding to the fall in prices.

193. The Inspector General gives the following comparative percentages as a test of the working of the Police:—

Comparison of percentages.				
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Percentage of cases arrested to those investigated,	58·62	56·79	57·97	57·65
„ of persons convicted to those tried,	72·52	79·54	80·46	76·67
„ of property recovered to that stolen,	23·57	17·95	19·10	20·44

The proportion of arrests to investigations has varied little in the last four years. The proportion of convictions to trials, perhaps the best test of all, though still fair was not so good as in either 1869 or 1868.

The percentage of property recovered, as already remarked, was not much to boast of—

In 1865 this percentage had been, 15·71

In 1860 „ „ only, 13·10

In 1869 the Inspector General remarked:—

“It is hardly fair in a calculation to count the stolen property against the police, in cases where they have no power of enquiry. If this percentage was calculated only on cases in which police enquiry ensued, it would probably be near 40 per cent.”

194. As regards specific crime the following are the comparative results:—

	Cases reported.				Cases investigated.				Cases convicted.			
	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Murders and attempts, ...	109	142	136	145	109	142	136	145	84	85	83	91
Culpable homicide, ...	67	70	63	56	67	70	63	56	64	47	44	33
Dacoity, ...	19	24	27	21	19	24	27	21	6	9	9	8
Robbery, ...	86	88	152	189	86	88	152	189	47	42	50	70
Rioting and unlawful assembly, ...	234	246	322	382	234	246	322	382	192	189	237	274
Theft by house-breaking or house-trespass, ...	25,983	33,413	40,348	36,478	6,584	7,919	10,403	8,631	1,697	1,831	2,853	2,072
Theft simple, ...	10,566	14,076	18,345	16,268	4,564	5,631	8,331	6,894	2,336	2,518	4,094	3,213
Theft of cattle, ...	1,686	1,622	1,478	1,317	978	1,048	1,164	1,268	235	386	453	390
Offences against coin and stamps, ...	65	67	89	85	65	67	89	85	30	29	40	48

Out of 61,468 cases reported, no less than 54,063 or 87.9 per cent. were the cases of theft.

195. The following curious uniformity in class propensity to crime is the result of two years' observation on the part of Colonel Aitken :—

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE CRIMINALITY OF DIFFERENT CASTES, EXCLUDING NUISANCE CASES, AND OMITTING ALL CASTES NUMBERING LESS THAN 250,000 IN THE PROVINCE.

Castes.	Numbers by Census Returns.	Number of each caste to one criminal.		Order of criminality.	
		In 1869.	In 1870.	In 1869.	In 1870.
Bráhmans,	1,397,808	707	766	5th	4th
Mahomedans,	1,111,290	576	525	3rd	3rd
Alírs,	1,167,499	1,201	1,348	9th	7th
Chamárs,	1,030,467	851	1,250	6th	6th
Kúrmís,	764,000	1,486	1,495	10th	9th
Chhattrís,	662,946	391	447	2nd	2nd
Pásís,	649,000	252	318	1st	1st
Mooracs,	407,000	1,535	2,035	11th	11th
Korís,	360,000	1,002	1,429	7th	8th
Lodhs,	351,000	681	997	4th	5th
Kahárs,	288,263	1,067	1,638	8th	10th

196. As compared with its total numbers, the relative percentage in which each caste was guilty of some crime or other may be put as follows :—

Caste.	Numbers.	Convictions.	Percent- age.	
Bráhmans, ..	1,397,808	2,389	0·17	4th.
Mahomedans, ...	1,111,290	3,204	0·29	2nd.
Ahírs, ...	1,167,499	1,274	0·10	9th.
Chamárs, ...	1,030,467	1,390	0·13	6th.
Kúrmís, ...	764,000	816	0·10	9th.
Chhattrís, ...	662,946	1,766	0·25	3rd.
Pásís ...	649,000	2,229	0·34	1st.
Mooraos, ...	407,000	396	0·09	11th.
Korís, ...	360,000	462	0·12	7th.
Lodhs, ...	351,000	542	0·17	4th.
Kahárs, ...	288,263	328	0·11	8th.

Pásís Mahomedans and Chhattrís head the list. In thefts Pásís Mahomedans and Bráhmans; in murders and culpable homicides Chhattrís and Bráhmans predominate. In riots Bráhmans and Chhattrís are unapproached. In suicide Bráhmans are followed at an interval by Ahírs Chamárs and Pásís; and Chhattrís Pásís and Mahomedans stand first in dacoities and robberies.

Rájpút Infanticide. 197. The following remarks on Rájpút Infanticide are taken from the report of the Inspector General.

Paras 139, 140.

“1,204 villages, inhabited by Rájpúts, were under the surveillance of the Police during the year. In these villages the percentage of Rájpút Female adults to the entire Rájpút adult population was 42·39.

“The percentage of Rájpút female children under four years to the entire child population under four was 44·63; as regards these particular villages, therefore, it appears certain that female infanticide is dying out. Very shortly the enumeration of all the Rájpúts of the Province (male and female) will be completed, when the provisions of Act VIII. of 1870 will be put in force in villages, families, or clans, where the female children do not show a fair percentage of all children.”

198. This investigation was so far satisfactory, as showing that the percentage* of Rájpút female children under four to the entire child population was actually higher than that† of adult Rájpút females to the entire adult Rájpút population. This comparison, however, must not be too strictly pressed, for whereas, in the case of other castes, the excess of boys over girls was only 1,633 in a child population of 66,815, in the case of Rájpúts, out of a child population of only 13,862, the excess of boys over girls was 1,016.

In other words, although in the case of other castes the ratio which the excess of boys over girls bore to the total child population was only 2·44 per cent., in the case of Rájpúts the proportion was 7·33.

* 44·63

† 42·39

199. The provincial results of four years' inquiry are given thus:—

Years.	Number of villages in which enquiry was made.	Under four years.		Under three years.		Under two years.		Under one year.		Total.		Adults.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.
1867	1,223	2,294	1,651	1,536	1,310	1,672	1,391	2,115	1,888	7,620	6,240	40,040	27,227
1868	1,223	2,210	1,577	1,598	1,333	1,805	1,598	2,214	2,070	7,913	6,584	46,713	35,480
1869	1,195	2,342	1,701	1,750	1,478	1,724	1,545	2,121	1,772	7,947	6,499	45,344	41,958
1870	1,204	2,053	1,655	1,686	1,496	1,616	1,500	2,084	1,772	7,439	6,423	55,859	41,107
		7,818	6,805	7,096	6,798	7,513	7,450	9,594	9,119	32,021	30,172	1,49,863	1,39,886
		9,509	8,090	8,250	8,131	8,362	8,558	12,201	12,247	38,560	37,296	1,74,251	1,52,116
		9,991	9,012	8,694	8,678	8,854	8,842	11,787	11,389	39,326	37,921	1,95,513	1,76,750
		8,531	8,011	7,945	7,773	7,928	7,666	9,820	9,141	34,224	32,591	1,78,765	1,57,754

Other castes in the same villages.

200. To take the results of the year under review :—

Of children under four years of age, the total number of Rájputés was 3,708, and of these 2,053 were boys, and only 1,655 girls.

The boys thus exceeded the girls by 358, or by 9·65 per cent. on the total child population.

In other castes the boys exceeded the girls by 520, or to the extent of 3·14 per cent. on a total child population of 16,542.

Of children under three years of age the excess of boys over girls was, in the case of Rájputés 190 or 5·97 on a child population of 3,182.

In other castes the excess was 172 or 1·09 per cent. on a child population of 15,718.

Of children under two years the excess in the case of Rájputés was 116 or 3·72 per cent. on a child population of 3,116.

In other castes the excess was 262 or 1·67 per cent. on a child population of 15,594.

Lastly, of children under one year the excess among Rájputés was 312 or 8·80 on a child population of 5,856, whilst among other castes it was only 3·58 on a child population of 18,961.

201. It would thus appear that the excess of boys over girls bore the following proportion to the total child population :—

	Rájputés.	Other castes.
Under four years,	9·65	3·14.
" three "	5·97	1·09.
" two "	3·72	1·67.
" one "	8·80	3·58.

So far as they go, these figures seem to show that whereas with all castes there is an excess of boys over girls, the excess in the case of Rájputés is much more strongly marked.

In both cases, the first and fourth year of infant female life would seem to be subject to peculiar risks.

But although there can be little doubt that the crime is really dying out, there can, the Officiating Chief Commissioner fears, be none that it has not yet been entirely put a stop to.

202. Of professional cases, as such, there is positively nothing to record. Thuggee has entirely ceased. Professional dacoity and professional kidnapping may be fairly said to have been stamped out. There was no professional poisoning by administration of drugs; and there seems no reason for considering the 1268 cases of cattle theft to have been the work of professional cattle-lifters.

STATEMENT C.
Professional crimes.

Absence of.

203. In one case of robbery with murder, pending at the end of 1869 and 1870, conviction was not obtained till March 1871. During the year no case occurred at all.

204. Of robbery without murder, thirteen cases had been committed during the two previous years, and eighteen were committed in 1870.

Robber without murder. Twenty two cases were brought to trial within the year.

Of nine cases in which no one was brought to trial up to the close of the year, arrests had been made in four, but the trials were still pending.

Of fifty-nine persons supposed to be engaged, forty-one were arrested; thirty-six brought to trial; twenty-two convicted, and fourteen acquitted.

At the year's end, five were remaining under trial and eighteen supposed to be at large.

Comparative return. 205. The comparative return under this offence shows :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Arrested,...	6	18	41
Brought to trial,	6	18	36
Convicted, ...	5	12	23
Property stolen, ...	151	412	612
" recovered, ...	21	100	80

206. Twenty-two large fairs, with their assemblies of from 30,000 to 1,25,000 people, necessitated the temporary detachment of 100 officers and men, and the special employment of 1,202 men. The total cost to Government was only Rs. 19; and to local or private funds Rs. 1,045.

STATEMENT D.

Additional Police Collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

207. During these assemblies, of 269 offences against person or property investigated by the Police, conviction followed in 181, or at the rate of 67.2 per cent., of stolen property estimated at Rs. 1,767 the amount recovered was Rs. 699 or 59.5 per cent.

208. The only place in which, police were quartered as a punitive measure was Surkundeh Deeh, in the Sultanpoor District. There a guard of 1 officer and 4 men have been quartered since the beginning of 1868; and their presence is said to have effectually checked all kinds of crime in the village.

209. It was at one time feared that it might become necessary to quarter extra police on certain disturbed tracts of the Barabunkee District, where 19 murders and 40 robberies had occurred. But it was finally decided that further grace might be given, and the people placed on their good behaviour.

210. For 1869, the budget grants for Regular, Municipal, and Town Police, were Rs. 11,55,475, of which the sum debitable to Imperial funds was Rs. 10,15,958, ditto Municipal ditto " 1,37,517

STATEMENT E.
Strength, cost, distribution and employment.

The force maintained consisted of 285 officers, ranging from Chief Constables to the Inspector General of Police, and 8,004 men consisting of Constables and Head Constables. Towards the close of the year very large reductions were made. The force was reduced to 276 officers and 7,064 Head Constables and Constables; and the entire cost to Rs. 10,65,506, of which Rs. 9,50,000 were debitable to Imperial, and Rs. 1,13,506 to municipal funds.

All Assistant District Superintendents were swept away, and it became doubtful whether the efficiency of the force had not been seriously impaired.

In 1870.
Strength.

211. From the prescribed statement the sanctioned strength of the Police force for 1870 was as follows:—

Of the regular Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861, the sanctioned complement was 1 Inspector General; 12 District Superintendents; 36 subordinate officers on Rs. 100 a month and upwards; 942 subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 a month; 140 mounted, and 4,764 foot constables.

212. The sanctioned complement of City and Town Police, maintained under Act V. of 1861, and paid for from Imperial revenues, was 1 District Superintendent, 121 subordinate officers, and 776 foot constables.

The total force maintained from Imperial revenues was thus 13 officers, 1,099 subordinate officers and 5,680 constables, horse and foot.

Paid for from other than Imperial revenues.

213. The sanctioned numbers paid for from other than imperial revenues were

	Officers.	Men.
City and Town Police under Act V. of 1861, ...	48	499
Cantonment Police " " ...	6	80
Extra Police " " ...	4	34
Village Police enrolled under Acts II. of 1865, II. of 1866, III. of 1869, ...	...	134
Total, ...	58	747

Rural Police.

214. The number of rural Police or chaukidárs are estimated at 32,308, thus swelling the total number of men to 33,055.

Cost.

215. Excluding the pay of the rural police (chaukidárs,) the total cost is given at Rs. 10,76,951 the amount payable from Imperial revenues being, " 9,48,165 Ditto ditto other sources, " 1,28,786 Including the pay of the rural Police which is given at } " 9,02,877 the cost from other sources will be " 10,31,663 and the total cost " 19,79,828

216. The reductions in the regular Police, actually effected during Actual reductions in the year, are thus given by the Officiating Inspector Regular Police. or General:—

4	Assistant District Superintendents, ...	Rs.	19,200
4	Constables 2nd Grade, ...	"	1,440
12	Mounted Head Constables, ...	"	4,320
100	" Constables, ...	"	28,212
19	Foot Head Constables, ...	"	2,736
498	" Constables, ...	"	37,056
Total 637			92,964
Contingencies and clothing, ...			9,316
Total Rs.			1,02,280

217. Chaukidárs are maintained at the expense of landholders Rural Police, Chauki- and are usually paid by a small grant in land dárs. 3 acres and 20 perches in extent, and of a quality which will fetch a rent of Rs. 24 a year. Should land of this value not be granted, the landholder is compelled to make up the amount in cash, or to resort to a cash payment of Rs. 36 per annum.

218. During the year, and specially from the Fyzabad district Pay of Chaukidárs. complaints were made that Chaukidárs were paid irregularly, and even not paid at all. Special enquiry, however, showed that, although it was unfortunately true that Chaukidárs did not always receive their full dues at the hands of landholders, and especially in the estate of the late Mahárajáh Sir Mán Singh, it was equally certain that their wrongs had been much exaggerated, and the Officiating Inspector General was able to report that active measures were in progress, the result of which would leave the chaukidárs without cause of complaint.

219. The distribution of the Regular Police, was as follows:—

	Officers.	Men.
Guards at District, Central, or subsidiary Jails, ..	37	437
Over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escorts to prisoners and treasure,	77	679
On other duties,	611	3,247
Employed on Municipal and Town duties exclusive of the rural police,		1,347
In cantonments,		86

220. The following was the distribution of the Regular Police in 1869:—

	Of all ranks.
On armed guards on treasuries,	419
Guarding jails,	649
Reserve at head quarters, unemployed, absent with or without leave, and sick,	1,732
Remaining available at head quarters and police stations, on police duties, including office and court duties, ..	3,124

221. As regards proportion of the force to area and population, Proportion to area and owing to the redistribution of territory effected population. since the census taken in February 1869, the detailed returns of the district distribution of the regular force can be only taken as approximate; they are under rather than over the mark.

They are given as follows:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Police.	Population. One policeman to	
				Square miles.	Persons.
Lucknow, ...	1,379	697,500	498	2.76	1,406
Oona, ...	1,745	944,800	329	5.30	2,871
Barabunkee, ...	1,745	972,300	311	5.61	3,126
Sectapoor, ...	2,250	932,959	284	7.92	3,285
Hurdui, ...	2,317	931,377	329	7.04	2,830
Kheree ...	2,919	610,150	284	10.27	2,143
Fyzabad, ...	1,645	922,360	428	3.84	2,155
Baraich, ...	2,710	774,640	245	11.06	3,161
Gondah, ...	2,629	1,200,000	317	8.29	3,785
Roy Bareilly, ...	1,350	782,874	323	4.17	2,423
Sultanpoor, ...	1,701	1,035,600	340	5.00	3,045
Pertabgurh, ...	1,444	784,154	272	5.30	2,882
Total, ...	23,834	10,624,596	3,960	6.0	2,683

222. Estimating the area at 23,992 square miles, the population at 11,198,095, and the strength of the force of all grades at 4,789, after excluding guards, on quasi-military duty, there was but one man for every 5 square miles, and for every 2,338 persons.

223. The distribution of the rural police may be put thus; 32,308 *chaukidárs* are spread over an area of 23,992 square miles, and over a population of 11,198,095 persons. There is thus one *chaukidár* for every 346 persons, and one for every square mile of area, with 8,316 to spare. They are said to have reported crime regularly and well.

STATEMENT F.
Equipment, discipline
and general internal ma-
nagement.

Armament.

224. This return calls for no remarks. Of a total sanctioned force of 1,168 officers and 6,265 men, 3,874 were provided with firearms, 3,592 ... { with swords only, or with swords and batons, 1,105 ... batons only,

Punishments. 225. 17 Officers and 106 men were dismissed.

332 officers and 709 men were fined degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.

13 officers and 72 men were punished judicially by a Magistrate.

Rewards. 3 were rewarded by promotion ;
365 " " money.

Education. 226. 509 officers and 641 men could read and write.

38 officers and 502 men were under instruction during the year.

Enlistments. 227. 400 enlisted during the year.

Service. 2,686 were from one to 10 years' service.
4,336 of over 10 years' service.

Left the service. 43 left the service on pension.
85 " " gratuity,
152 " " resignation without pension or gratuity.
123 " " by dismissal.
33 " " on discharge otherwise than as above detailed.
4 " " by desertion.
70 " " by death.

Sickness, Mortality. In the regular force the percentage to total strength was :—

In hospital, 34.22
Deaths, 8.5

STATEMENT G. 228. The regular force was composed a
Race, religion and caste. regards race, of :—

Race. Europeans, 22
Eurasians, 14
Natives, 7,375

As regards religion or caste :—

	Officers.	Men.	
Christians,	36	5	
Mahomedans,	379	1,050	
Hindús.			
Bráhmans, 144	} 459	} 1,118 755 1 586	} 2,470
Rájpúts, 64			
Gurkhas, 0			
Síkhs, 236			
Other Hindús 15			
Other religions 0		0	

E.—MILITARY.

229. In 1869, a force consisting at the year's end of 6,939 fighting men, officered by 243 European, and 97 Native Commissioned Officers, and by 737 Non-Commissioned Officers, was maintained at a total cost of £260,546. 18s.

In 1870, at a total cost of £337,909-18s., the force maintained consisted at the year's end of 7,463 fighting men under 263 European and 96 Native Commissioned Officers, and 739 Non-Commissioned Officers.

230. The details are given in the following abstract, and in the prescribed statements :—

		Remaining at the end of		Details of 1870.						
		1869.	1870.	Number of Regiments, Battalions and Batteries.	Number of guns.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid camp followers and non-combatants.
European	{ Cavalry, ...	458	501	1	Data not furnished.	33	...	35	433	613
	{ Artillery, ...	689	694	6		37	...	80	577	826
	{ Infantry, ...	3,462	3,641	4		136	...	253	3,252	266
	Total, ...	4,609	4,836	11		206	...	368	4,262	1,705
Native	{ Cavalry, ...	933	927	2	Data not furnished.	17	32	108	770	59
	{ Infantry, ...	2,886	2,798	4		40	64	263	2,431	186
	Total, ...	3,819	3,725	6		57	96	371	3,201	245
Grand Total, ...		8,428	8,561	17		263	96	739	7,463	1,950

Deaths, Invalidings, Discharges.

231. The number of deaths, invalidings, and discharges stood as follows:—

			1868.	1869.	1870.
Deaths,	..	..	122	241	180
Invalidings,	..	..	137	245	232
Discharges,	..	..	557	245	335

Recruits.

232. Eight hundred and eighty were recruited, against 497 in 1869-70.

233. The Cantonments of Lucknow, Seetapoor and Fyzabad, are permanently occupied by European artillery and Infantry. European cavalry are confined to Lucknow. Native cavalry are posted at Lucknow and Seetapoor. Native Infantry at Lucknow and Fyzabad.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Distribution and employment.

Average numbers at Head Quarters.

234. The average number of men at Head-Quarters on and off duty was:—

	1869		1870.		Percentage of men on duty.		
	On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.	1869.	1870.	
European, {	Cavalry,	29	396	34	376	6·82	8·29
	Artillery,	59	557	52	599	9·57	7·98
	Infantry,	169	2,697	162	3,172	5·89	4·85
Native, ... {	Cavalry,	112	616	104	748	15·38	12·20
	Infantry,	262	2,584	196	2,182	9·20	8·24

Parades. Musketry. Instruction.

235. The following figures show the number of regimental parades and the days devoted to musketry instruction:—

		<i>Regimental Parades.</i>		<i>Days devoted to Musketry Instruction</i>		
		1869.	1870.	1869,	1870.	
European, .. {	Cavalry,	..	317	317	.. 78	90
	Artillery,	..	1,296	1,012	.. 41	18
	Infantry,	..	1,646	1,472	.. 460	612
Native, .. {	Cavalry,	..	402	400	.. 69	57
	Infantry,	..	976	959	.. 120	168

STATEMENT No. 3.

AGE, HEIGHT, WEIGHT OF NATIVE TROOPS.

236. The native troops, officers and men, averaged 30 years 9 months in age; 5 feet 6 inches in height; and 9 stone 7 lbs. in weight.

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

237. The Financial statements are appended in the prescribed form. The following comparative return will show the receipts for 1869-70 and 1870-71.

STATEMENT No. 1. Receipts.

ACCOUNT OF GROSS AND NET REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1869-70, AND 1870-71.

	Gross receipts.		Refunds and drawbacks.		Charges against incomes.						Net receipts		Deficit		
					Charges of collection including cost of salt and opium and cost of maintaining and reproductive works.		Allowances and assignments payable to district and village officers.		Total						
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.			
Land Revenue, ...	1,30,89,255	1,32,46,040	65,718	28,059	13,18,392	13,76,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forest, ...	1,06,822	60,181	525	19,976	1,05,370	99,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excise on spirits & drugs, ...	7,93,482	8,62,752	46	614	51,755	53,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Territorial, ...	1,39,89,559	1,41,68,973	66,291	48,649	14,75,407	14,29,163	7,36,628	7,57,846	5,600	5,700	22,47,635	21,92,709	1,17,25,633	1,19,27,615	...
Assessed taxes, ...	2,73,738	6,37,747	2,873	8,222	8,908	6,272	...	...	...	...	3,906	6,272	2,61,959	6,23,253	...
Salt, ...	12,188	54,506	...	...	68,117	96,467	...	...	...	...	68,117	96,467	...	...	...
Stamps, ...	8,34,048	9,55,908	11,244	10,802	42,617	39,540	...	...	...	...	42,617	39,540	7,80,187	9,05,954	...
Law and Justice, ...	1,00,444	1,45,840	9,331	8,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,113	1,37,067	...
Police, ...	1,57,623	1,11,959	5	2,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,618	1,09,304	...
Education, ...	10,170	12,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,170	12,585	...
Interest, ...	19,438	15,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,438	15,002	...
Miscellaneous, ...	34,247	26,534	605	2,955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,642	23,579	...
Total Imperial, ...	1,54,91,455	1,61,29,142	90,349	82,656	15,95,047	15,71,442	7,36,628	7,57,846	5,600	5,700	22,27,275	23,34,988	1,30,73,831	1,37,12,098	55,929
Provincial Service, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Funds, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
															41,961
															85,929
															55,929
															41,961

238. Under territorial income, the gross receipts amounted to
TERRITORIAL INCOME. Rs. 1,41,68,973, showing an increase of Rs. 1,69,414
 Gross receipts. on Rs. 1,39,99,559 of the previous year.

The increase under land revenue was Rs. 1,46,785, and under excise Rs. 69,270, against an increase of Rs. 5,46,664, in land revenue, and a decrease of Rs. 1,24,507 in excise in 1869-70. Forests, which in 1869-70, showed a decrease of Rs. 25,000, showed in 1870-71, a further decrease of Rs. 46,641.

Refunds and draw- 239. Under refunds and drawbacks, the
 bucks. respective amounts were :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Land revenue,	65,718	28,059
Forests,	525	19,976
Excise,	48	614

They thus showed a total decrease of Rs. 17,642.

240. Charges against income, Rs. 21,92,709, showed a decrease of
 Charges against in- Rs. 14,926 on Rs. 22,07,635 of 1869-70.
 come.

241. As regards charges of collection, land revenue showed a
 Charges of collection, decrease of Rs. 42,257.
 &c. Forests of " 5,279.
 Excise exhibited an increase of " 1,292.

242. Allowances and assignments payable under treaty, &c.,
 Allowances under showed an increase of Rs. 31,218. In allowances
 treaty, &c. to district and village officers there was an in-
 crease of Rs. 100.

243. The total net receipts thus amounted to Rs. 1,19,27,615,
 Total net receipts. against Rs. 1,17,25,633, an increase of Rs. 2,01,982
 on the net receipts of 1869-70.

244. The increase in land revenue is due to progress of settle-
 ment; and in excise the effects of the removal of the pressure of
 famine are very visible. The falling off in the receipts from forests is
 attributed to the deficient sale of sleepers.

245. Under the remaining heads, assessed taxes show the large
 Net receipts under increase of Rs. 3,61,254, consequent on the higher
 remaining heads. rate of taxation. Salt which in 1869-70, showed
 a deficit of Rs. 55,929, showed in 1870-71, a further deficit of Rs. 41,961.

Stamps exhibited an increase of Rs. 1,25,467.

Law and Justice a decrease of Rs. 4,046; attributed to a compara-
 tive deficiency in receipts from fees and fines.

Police a decrease of Rs. 48,614, attributed to deficiency in recovery
 from some Municipalities,

In Education there was a decrease of Rs. 4,436.

The other items call for no remarks.

246. The imperial net income was thus Rs. 1,37,12,098, against Rs. 1,30,73,831, in 1869-70, an increase of Rs. 6,38,267. By the addition of Rs. 93,990, on account of provincial services, and of Rs. 16,38,451, the total of net receipts amounted to Rs. 1,54,44,539, against Rs. 1,47,01,972, an increase of Rs. 7,42,567.

247. The following statement exhibits the comparative expenditure of the two years; the remarks are those of the Accountant General.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURE FROM THE NET INCOME OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

Subject of expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of increase and decrease.
	Past year.	Present year.	
Civil and Political establishment,	3,98,036	3,64,318	Transfer of Sanitary Commissioner's charges aggregating Rs. 8,992 to "Medical" in 1870-71.
Civil contingencies, ...	46,928	72,148	
Minor Departments, ...	...	120	This is for Emigration charges which were shewn under civil establishments according to classification in 1869-70.
Law & Justice { Courts &c., } { 6,28,270 } { Jails 2,07,527 }	8,81,395	8,35,797	Chiefly owing to high prices of jail rations during the scarcity of 1869-70.
Police, ...	11,25,864	10,68,943	Reductions.
Education, ...	2,32,107	2,27,965	Chiefly owing to increased grants-in-aid. Also partly to annual increments of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors salaries.
Ecclesiastical, ...	33,705	37,858	Higher salaries of Chaplains.
Medical, ...	1,20,236	1,36,717	Transfer to this Head of Sanitary Commissioner, charges Rs. 8,992 in 1870-71. More Dispensaries.
Stationery and Printing,	67,904	73,034	Increase of work.
Miscellaneous, ...	66,004	45,870	Chiefly owing to abolition of police superannuation fund in 1870-71 the interest of which has always been shewn here.
Superannuations, ...	59,417	69,189	Growth of pensions.
Allotments for provincial service, ...	...	93,990	A new charge caused by change of system only.
Total Imperial, ...	30,31,596	30,25,949	
Local Funds, ...	17,31,277	15,58,152	Extraordinary efforts in 1869-70 to provide work for the destitute poor during the scarcity.
Grand Total, ...	47,62,873	45,84,101	

Imperial Charges. 248. In Imperial Charges there was a decrease of Rs. 5,647; in Local Funds a decrease of Rs. 1,73,125.

The decrease effected in Law and Justice, Police and Education, was counterbalanced by causes over which the Local Administration had no control.

Cash receipts and disbursements. 249. The account of cash receipts and disbursements was as follows:—

THE ACCOUNT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSMENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS.

Receipts.	Amount.		Disbursements.	Amount.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.		1869-70.	1870-71.
Cash balance of last year,	30,04,063	40,54,800	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2, }	47,64,507	45,84,101
Net Revenue as per Statement No. 1, }	1,47,01,972	1,54,44,539	Loans, Railways and Interest, }	5,40,116	17,39,480
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways, }	5,46,153	14,08,312	Advances,	2,65,992	2,61,268
Ditto of service funds,	38,687	...	Payments of Deposits, }	31,05,357	32,38,149
Payments of advances,	1,03,767	3,73,978	Bills of other Treasuries paid }	96,14,680	1,76,73,919
Deposits	26,28,063	33,67,342	Payments on account of other Governments, }	1,35,29,971	2,21,69,741
Bills drawn on other Treasuries,	1,15,01,009	1,15,65,176	Settlement account before 1865-66. }	...	216
Receipts from other Governments, ... }	33,51,709	1,83,12,549			
Total, ...	3,28,71,360	5,04,71,896	Total, ...	3,18,20,623	4,96,72,874
			Cash at end of year, }	40,54,800	48,53,822
	3,58,75,423	5,45,26,696		3,58,75,423	5,45,26,696

The receipts rose from Rs. 3,28,71,360 to Rs. 5,04,71,896, giving an increase of Rs. 1,76,00,536.

The expenditure from Rs. 3,18,20,623 to Rs. 4,96,72,874, an increase of Rs. 1,78,52,251.

The cash balance at the year's end rose from Rs. 40,54,800 to Rs. 48,53,822, showing an increase of Rs. 7,99,022.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

MILITARY. Expenditure.

250. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,97,579, for original works Rs. 2,26,183, and repairs Rs. 71,396.

251. The construction and metalling of a road from the Sadr Bazar to the Charbagh Railway Station, and the metalling of a road through the Right Infantry Lines to the Sadr Bazar, was executed during the year.

LUCKNOW. Cantonments.

Drainage of the Cantonments.

252. The drainage of the Lucknow Cantonments has been improved.

Artillery and Infantry Lines. Bridge.

253. A bridge has been constructed over the Nullah between the Royal Artillery Hospital and the Barracks, and also in the Native Infantry Lines.

Roof renewals.

254. The following works have been executed:—

Royal Artillery.

The end verandahs of six single men's and one married men's barracks were re-roofed.

European Cavalry.

255. Three single men's barracks were re-roofed, two more three-fourths finished, and one married barrack three-fourths finished.

The end verandahs of six single men's barracks and one married men's barrack, and a great portion of the sick horse hospital were re-roofed.

No. 4, Cavalry Barrack was thoroughly re-roofed with double tiling.

256. The re-roofing of twelve single men's barracks was completed, two more three-fourths finished, and one one-fourth done; also one family barrack three-fourths and another half re-roofed.

Right Infantry.

The re-roofing of four single men's barracks completed, one more nearly, and a sixth half finished.

257. In the Left Infantry Lines, the Canteen was re-roofed, as also the Sergeant's Mess and Dispensary. The roofs of the semi-permanent barracks which leaked a good deal during the rains of 1870, had extensive repairs done to them.

Left Infantry.

- Gymnasium. 258. The fixing of the apparatus, which was commenced in the previous year, was completed.
- Cook-houses. Royal 259. The new cook-houses, which, had been
Artillery. commenced in the previous year, were completed during 1870-71..
260. Stables for Medical Subordinates in the Royal Artillery and European Cavalry were commenced and completed during the year.
- European Cavalry 261. The increase of accommodation in the
Quarter Guard. Quarter Guard European Cavalry was completed.
262. Accommodation for prisoners in the Quarter Guard was increased in these lines and a block of servants' houses for Medical Subordinates was constructed.
- Right Infantry.
263. The increase of accommodation for prisoners in the Quarter Guard, commenced last year, was completed.
- Left Infantry.
Quarter Guard.
- Cook-houses. 264. Seven new cook-houses which had not been completed in the previous year were finished.
265. Two wells were sunk near the double storied barracks, one $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet below water level and the other $36\frac{1}{4}$; these are considered the deepest wells in the cantonment.
- Wells.
- Medical Subordinates' 266. A block of servants' houses were completed and also stables for two horses.
Quarters.
- Native Infantry. 267. The Bells of Arms were re-roofed.
Bells of Arms.
268. The well in the Government ice house, with shed for bullocks to work under, was completed during the year, and one third of the commissariat cattle shed was constructed.
- Commissariat.
269. At the close of the year the lower story of the double storied band barrack was finished and the walls of the upper story, $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, the transept 19 feet high, the beams of the terrace roof fixed as also the verandah rafters, posts and railings placed in position, Nos. 5 and 6 of the married barracks in the European Infantry Lines, were finished and made over to the Barrack Department, and the superstructure &c., of Nos. 7 and 8 were completed.
- FYZABAD.
Barracks.
- Cook houses. 270. The semi-permanent cook-houses commenced in previous year were completed.

Sergeant's Mess. 271. Additions and alterations to the Sergeant's mess in the European Infantry Lines were carried out.

Royal Artillery Stables. 272. The third stable No. 2 which still remained to complete was finished in September 1870.

273. Five new wells were sunk in the European Infantry Lines and a pump fixed to well in European Infantry Hospital. Wells. A road was constructed in Fort *Calcutta* at a cost of Rs. 1,476.

274. The works in this division were suspended pending decision of the question of the permanency of the station as a military position.

SEETAPOOR.

275. Consequent on the departure of the families of Her Majesty's 55th from Roy Bareilly, it was decided that the military buildings should be transferred to the Public Works Department; the buildings consisted of 5 single men's barracks, two married men's barracks, besides subsidiary buildings. After a careful inspection of these buildings, it was decided that the whole of them should be dismantled, as they were in a very bad condition, and the materials used in constructing jail havalat, witness shed, police lines, &c.,

276. The total expenditure under civil buildings amounted to,

CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Works,	1,75,800
Expenditure.	Repairs,	55,325
	Total,	<u>2,31,125</u>

277. An estimate for a large new Opium godown at Oonao was sanctioned, but, owing to defective and dilatory arrangements for materials by the officers concerned, only the foundation and half the plinth had been completed when the year closed.

REVENUE. Opium.

Extensive additions and alterations to the Opium godown at Dalmow, in the Roy Bareilly district, were satisfactorily carried out during the year.

278. The new distillery at Fyzabad was completed, and a new one erected at Gondah. An additional tiled room was made to the Abkari godown at Baraich. A new distillery was erected at Lallganj in the Roy Bareilly district. In the Barabunkee district, additions and alterations were made to the distillery at Ramsanaí, and at Hydergurh a new distillery was constructed.

Distilleries.

279. A new fifth class Post office and out offices was completed at Roy Bareilly.

Postal.

280. Additional latrines to the Pertabgurh kutcherry have been constructed, and improvements were effected in the Circuit House at Pertabgurh.

JUDICIAL.
Court houses.

An additional Court House has been built at Rámsenaí in the Barabunkee district.

A shed for Treasury tumbrils and a cook-house and well added to the Baraich kutcherry.

A portion of the Old Infantry Hospital, near the Gondah Jail, was repaired to fit it for an office for the Settlement Officer of Atraulah. The verandah in the western face of the Commissioner's office, Lucknow, was renewed at a cost of Rs. 464.

Improvements were effected to the Commissioner's kutcherry, Roy Bareilly. A verandah was also added to the Judicial Commissioner's office, Lucknow, at a cost of Rs. 808. A witness shed was built at Roy Bareilly.

Jails.

281. Barabunkee Jail.—A well including bathing platform was added to the jail.

District Jail, Gondah.—The works in connection with this jail were completed, or very nearly so.

Roy Bareilly Divisional Jail.—Large quantities of bricks were carted to site and stacked. The plans of the building are before Government for approval. Additional latrines were given to the Fyzabad Jail. A barrack for females was added to the old jail at Pertabgurh, and a barrack for Civil prisoners was also completed. The airing yards to the solitary cells at the Fyzabad Jail were completed. An enclosure wall was built round the temporary barrack for Civil prisoners at Sultanpoor. Alterations to the solitary cells in the Seetapoor Jail were carried out. The roof of the barracks in the 1st circle of the Central Jail were repaired and improvements made to the Central Jail generally.

A hospital and work shed for boys in the Central Jail at Lucknow was sanctioned; one work shed was completed, the other and the hospital partially so.

Some palisading was put up in the District Jail, Lucknow.

282. The Police Lines at Gondah, which had been commenced in the previous year, were completed during 1870-71, as also servants house and stabling, in a substantial manner. A latrine, cookhouse, drinking well, &c, were finished for the Police Hospital at Gondah.

Police Hospital at Barabunkee has been about half finished.

The Police Inspector's Bungalow at Baraich was also half completed. Servants houses and stabling for Inspector and two Deputy Inspectors at Barabunkee were sanctioned and completed.

A Police Magazine and dead house at Baraich were completed.

The foundation and plinth of the Police Hospital at Pertabgurh were completed. The Sultanpoor Police Hospital made good progress in the year, the superstructure was finished. Two cook-houses for the police at the the Sultanpoor Kutcherry were made, and a well sunk at the Fyzabad Police Lines. The ventilation of the new police barracks at Seetapoor was improved. A magazine and store room in the police lines at Lucknow were completed.

283. An estimate for re-roofing the Civil Secretary's office building was sanctioned and completed. Some trifling alterations were also made to the building used as a Government Press.

Charitable Institutions.
the year previous.

284. The Lock Hospital, Lucknow, was completed, the work having been sanctioned in

Bulrampoor Hospital.—The main hospital was completed on 1st April 1871, with the exception of fixing some of the doors and windows, the two smaller hospitals were also completed, as also all the out offices.

285. The Byramghat steam workshops were finished in October 1870; they include a shed for machinery, engine and boiler house, bungalow for Assistant Superintendent in charge, and Overseer's bungalow. A pakka building with a domed roof for keeping the records of the office of the Executive Engineer at Byramghat, was also erected.

ECCLIASTICAL.
Cemeteries.

286. Boundary walls round the Baraich and Barabunkee Cemeteries were constructed.

Churches.

287. Berches and other furniture for the Roman Catholic Chapel at Fyzabad were provided.

288. A second class Tahsíl School at Suffeepore was commenced, the first class Tahsíl School at Akburpore, Fyzabad District, sanctioned in the previous year, was commenced. Superstructure carried 10 feet high and the out-houses finished. The same remarks apply to the Tahsíl School at Gondah.

The Hurdui Zillah School, commenced in the previous year, was completed.

The schools at Biswan and Jilalpore, sanctioned in the previous year, were in fair progress. Additions were made to the Sultanpoor school and out offices for the office of the Senior Inspector of schools at Fyzabad.

The school building at Nawabganj, in Gondah, commenced in the previous year, was completed.

Out offices for the Oonao, Rudowlie, and Baraich schools were constructed.

An addition of two rooms and some other alterations were made to the Gondah school.

Communications. 289. The total provision under this head from Imperial and Local Funds amounted to Rs. 4,06,201.

290. Byramghat and Baraich Roads.—Owing to the impracticability of obtaining kunkur except at the two ends of this road, little of the metalling was done. The Kurrai bridge, with the exception of the parapets, was completed. On the Muderia bridge Rs. 3,217 were expended in making and laying all the curbs; eight wells were built, four sunk 10 feet; the work was in fair progress.

Twenty-four wells of the Jhingooria Nullah were sunk 10 feet and 4 others built up to this height but not sunk. Culverts Nos. 36 and 37 on this road were also finished.

Arboriculture. 291. An expenditure of Rs. 5,626 was incurred for maintenance of trees on Station and District roads.

292. Rupees 3,726 was expended on improvements to the Gogra River, the kunkur reefs at Khyree and Munyar were removed and also those below Chahara. The trees on the river which impede navigation have been removed as far as possible, and the demolition of the kunkur reefs at Chaharah, Phoolpoor and Sirwah, commenced.

293. Meerunghat Boat Bridge over the Gogra.—During the year, five new boats were completed and transferred to the Municipality.

The Tehree Bridge consisting of five timber spans of 50 feet was entirely destroyed by the floods of September 1870; a boat bridge was therefore put up and opened to traffic in December 1870.

The Gumti bridge at Sultanpoor, on the Fyzabad and Allahabad road, was destroyed and partially carried away by the flood; a boat bridge was therefore sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,667 for the requirements of the traffic.

Charbagh Canal bridge. 294. This bridge was arched and opened for traffic in August.

Lattice girder bridge over the Badurka nullah in the Oonao district. The foundations of both abutments were completed and the superstructure commenced.

The wooden pile bridge over the Koanee, on Gondah and Bulram-poor road, was finished.

The new timber bridge over the Satie at Bunneeghát, on road from Baraich to Nanpara, made good progress. The Jhinga Ghát bridge on the same road was completed and opened for traffic in November.

295. The works in connection with this road were in fair progress. Seetapoor, Mehndighát road. Two double curbs on the Peerhi bridge on this road had been fixed, and 4 more nearly ready, and a large quantity of bricks collected. The Gurriah nullah bridge also on this road was completed.

Mohumdí bridge over Gumtí between the Sirsee and Dhilawarpoor Gháts. Both abutments of this bridge were completed, also a land arch 13 feet 6 inches span on each side. The wood work of piers was completed to the level of the trusses.

296. An extra opening to the bridge over the Patti nullah was executed. Sandy tracts in the Fyzabad district were improved.

The causeway at the Papamau Ghát was removed 1,440 feet further up stream.

297. The total expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 71,396, against Rs. 99,792 in the previous year. In repairs of Cantonment roads were spent in Lucknow, Rs. 4,198; Fyzabad, 3,838; and Roy Bareilly, 975.

REPAIRS.
Military.

298. The grant under this head was Rs. 45,000, and the sanction at the end of the year exceeded this grant by Rs. 10,325.

Civil Buildings.

299. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,47,095, against a Budget grant of Rs. 1,45,000.

Communications.

300. The expenditure on works, repairs, and establishment from Local and Municipal Funds, amounted to Rs. 3,97,356, this is exclusive of a sum of Rs. 64,765 expended by Public Works officers under head Communications.

LOCAL FUNDS.
Expenditure.

301. Thirteen Octroi sheds were constructed in Baraich and Nanpara. A bonded warehouse was built at Baraich and another at Hurdui.

Civil Buildings—Revenue.

302. Rupees 5,993 were expended in building the west wing of the Museum and Municipal Hall at Fyzabad. A set of servants' houses was erected for the Oonao Dispensary and the out-offices of the Atraulah Dispensary completed. A temporary poor house was erected at Gondah.

General.

303. In the Lucknow district, latrines on the dry earth system costing Rs. 1,756 were built; 3 new latrines were also built in the Oonao district. Privies at Ajúdyá, Fyzabad, Nanpara, and Roy Bareilly were constructed.

304. A sum of Rs. 2,222 was expended in construction of village schools in the Lucknow, Baraich, Kheree, and Pertabgurh districts. In Sultanpoor, Rs. 875 were spent in the erection of a second class school at Dostpoor, and partly rebuilding school houses at Puckrowle, Meerapoor, and Gowreeganj.

305. Rupees 5,062 were expended in maintaining the Gooptar Park, Fyzabad District, and Rs. 1,200 on an experimental garden.

306. An expenditure of Rs. 6,496 was incurred in metalling roads in the Barabunkee, Gondah and Kheree Districts.

307. The expenditure from Local Funds on account of unmetalled roads amounted to Rs. 59,871 in the several districts of the Province.

308. The total amount expended on account of bridges from Local Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 44,949.

309. The following works of public utility undertaken by private individuals were carried out during the year:—

299 Pucca Wells,	...	...	...	Rs.	52,232
8 Tanks,	...	...	...	"	20,850
3 Embankments,	...	...	...	"	1,022
1 Serai,	...	...	...	"	50
1 Pucca Drain,	...	...	...	"	100

Total, ... 74,254

310. Rs. 132 from Municipal, and 896 from Local Funds were spent in the districts of Lucknow, Gondah, Baraich and Hurdui, in the purchase of Working Tools and Surveying Instruments.

311. The cost of Imperial Public Works' Establishments ordinary, including travelling allowances and contingencies, amounts to Rs. 2,75,778, the cost in the previous year having been Rs. 3,10,506.

The expenditure on Establishment from the Local Funds amounted to Rs. 16,010, and Municipal Funds 9,722,

312. The extensive woodlands in the Kheree district, consisting chiefly of sal coppice, were inspected and examined FORESTS. in the early part of the season with view to their resumption by the Forest Department. Four of these Sal coppice woods, Kheree district. grants were made over to the Forest Department during 1870-71, and it is proposed to work these grants as a mixed coppice wood by cutting a certain area of copse in a fixed rotation of years to supply local demands and reserving 50 trees of the best growth and most useful species per acre for the supply of timber, as well as to shed seed to replace old stumps, and a commencement has been already made on this principle.

313. Fires were kept out of the Ramghur grant and out of considerable areas of forest in each division, but Jungle fires. this was attributable in a greater degree to the early setting in of the rains than to the success of the precautions taken by the Department.

314. The whole area of State forests in Oudh, including the 6,150 State forests. acres or 9.6 square miles added during 1869-70 is about 735 square miles.

315. All the forest boundaries in Oudh may be considered as finally settled except those of the 7th section, Baraich Forest boundaries. Division. The Rajah of Bhingra has decided to sue the Court of Wards with a view to recover possession of all the lands said to belong to the Bhingra Estate included in that section.

316. The forest boundaries and boundary marks in the Gondah State of the boundaries. Division were inspected and are reported to be in a satisfactory state and unencroached upon. One or two encroachments on the Kheree and Baraich forests were brought to notice and put a stop to

317. Seven miles and two furlongs of ditch and bank have been made round part of the 5th Section, and 23 miles Boundary ditch. six furlongs of the same kind of boundary have also been formed along part of the 8th Section of the Baraich forests, which contains the most valuable sal tract in that Division. The cost has been Rs. 35 per mile. Both these sections combined have a boundary 60 miles in length, which will be demarcated entirely in this manner and a quick set hedge of thorny bushes will be grown along the top of the embankment to serve as a barrier against encroachment.

318. This section of the forests has now been divided into six forest blocks by means of six ray lines radiating from the most central part of the section—a choki for the forest ranger of the 2nd Sub-division is being Division of the Baraich seventh section into 6 forest blocks. built at this centre point, of materials found on the spot, and a good well has already been constructed there.

319. During the year under report, about 23 miles of ray lines were cut in the Baraich Division, and seven miles of road, previously cut, freed from stumps and made practicable for traffic.

320. In the Kheree Division, a very important line of export, 50 feet wide and seven miles long, has been cut from the centre of the 2nd Sub-Division at Rs. 40 per mile. When this road is completed and the other lines have been made thoroughly drivable, the traction engine, which Captain Ward is bringing out, will be able to ply from end to end of the Kheree forests, a distance of about 30 miles.

321. Nineteen miles of road in the Kheree forest were cleared of stumps and rendered drivable at about Rs. 110 per mile. 17 miles repaired and portions levelled at about Rs. 52 per mile.

322. Two useful forest chokies at Motipoor, in the Baraich Division and Bhugwanpoor, in the Gondah District, were constructed.

323. Two wells were constructed at convenient spots in the Kheree forest, also in the Baraich and in the Gondah Division.

324. The Revenue Survey of the Oudh forests was completed by Major Anderson during 1870-71.

Valuation surveys, to ascertain the stock of timber in the forest were made to ascertain the stock of timber both in the Kheree and Baraich Divisions. The result of these valuation surveys still shows that there are about three sal trees of first class size on each acre of mature sal forest in those parts of these divisions where regular felling operations have not been carried on.

325. The expectation of the results of the first clearance of the Soheli river from snags was not realized, and the work of clearing had to be repeated last dry season. The trees growing on the banks were also cut within a distance of 10 feet from the river side to prevent them becoming snags. In the rains, water in the Soheli comes down in sudden rushes which either swamp the canoes encumbered with heavy logs or drive them helplessly on the bank at the first bend in the river and sink them there. More than 1,000 logs were thus either sunk or stranded in the Soheli during last rains. About 1,000 have since been recovered at considerable expense.

326. Two temporary bridges were built across the Soheli at the two main depôts of Sattiana and Doodooaghat to facilitate the export of timber and forest produce. These bridges cost about Rs. 300 each per annum in putting up, taking down, and repairing.

327. The bridge of boats was removed from Maroucha ghat, as the Sardah River had changed its course, and put up at Pachperee ghat, which is on the straight road from Singhai and Khyreeghur to Lukhimpore. This change was very useful to the public and remunerative to the Department. A Departmental Ferry was at the same time maintained at Sirseenuggur, the nearest and best point for crossing the Sardah from Doodooaghat.

328. Eighteen canoes were made out of hollow Sal trees at Rs. 25 each. It is necessary to maintain a fleet of departmental canoes on the Soheli, for rafting purposes.

329. The creepers in part of the 3rd block of the second section of the Kheree forest had, by some oversight, been left uncut in the clearing operations of previous years. This was completed during 1870-71 at a cost of Rs. 194-10-6.

330. One hundred maunds of babool seed and about 90 maunds of sissoo and khair seed were collected, and sown broad cast in about 86 acres of cleared ground. The babool and sissoo seed have germinated freely. Two or three hundred maunds of bamboo seed, obtained from the Conservator, North-Western Provinces, were also sown, and in a few places have appeared in small tufts. Khair is also visible here and there.

331. In the Kheree Division, 400 bamboo seedlings were planted during April and May 1870, and 1,000 more were put into the ground during the rains; most of these transplants withered and died from some cause not ascertainable. Another nursery was also formed of about 10,000 bamboo seedlings, but they also show signs of withering.

332. The felling operation was confined to block 3 of the second section of the Kheree Division, block 4 having been exhausted of first class sal trees in the year previous.

333. 3,288 logs and 235 pieces of sleeper length were carted out of the forests up to 31st March, and 2,500 logs were carted out in April and May 1870. From this out-turn 184 logs were examined by the Conservator, the result being that $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole out-turn are good logs, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd sound but more or less blemished, and somewhat less than half are more or less unsound.

In April and May, 3,046 logs were made over to 13 timber floating contractors for conveyance to Byramghát by the Soheli route during the rains of 1870. Of these, only 1,252 reached Shitabaghát and were afterwards despatched to Byramghát.

334. The Cawnpore and Shahjehanpore Depôts have been closed, but no saving has been effected as the Cawnpore depôt establishment is required at Byramghát, and

the Shahjehanpore darogah and peons have been transferred to Shitabaghát, at the mouth of the Soheli, where the timber out-turn of the Khyreegurh forests must be collected and stored until the Korially river is low enough to admit of rafting timber close to Byramghát with safety.

335. The receipts during the year were:—

Financial results.

Timber,	Rs.	2,704	0	0
Miscellaneous,	"	57,477	4	9
		<hr/>		
Total,	"	60,181	4	9
Deduct expenditure,	"	99,991	7	5
		<hr/>		
	"	39,810	2	8
But the assets of the year exceed the liabilities by,	"	93,181	8	10
		<hr/>		
Thus the net surplus is,	"	53,371	6	2
		<hr/>		

336. Very little timber was sold during the year under review, partly because the timber in store at Byramghát and Cawnpore was of inferior quality, and could not compete with the Nepal timber, and partly because the market was already glutted with inferior timber brought out of the Oudh Forests, by dry wood contractors. 122 logs were sold to the Public Works Department, 180 sound and good logs were made over to the Nowgong Division of the Public Works Department, in part settlement of an old outstanding account.

337. The Minor Forest produce of the Oudh Forests was put up to public auction at Kheree, Baraich, and Gondah, but owing to the depressed state of the market, fair prices could not be obtained. The other sections were in consequence not put up.

338. The grazing and miscellaneous forest produce leases were un-saleable for reasonable sums. Arrangements were therefore made for the collection of the grazing dues, and for the sale of dry wood and other forest produce by departmental agency in those sections which remained unleased. The results of these arrangements up to end of August, amounted to Rs. 26,821, and may be estimated at Rs. 29,000 by end of September, the last month of

the contract year. If this be added to the proceeds of the auction sales, *viz.*, Rs. 21,730-8, the total amount realized during the contract year would be Rs. 50,000, which is by no means an unfavourable result, during a year in which there has been very little demand for inferior timber.

Actual Revenue. 339. The actuals over this head during 1870-71, amount to Rs. 51,197-4-4.

340. The revenue under this head is small, which is due to the boat Miscellaneous receipts ferry having been established first at Marouchaghát where there was very little traffic; the receipts from these ferries have been over-estimated. Even at Pachperce Ghát which is an excellent ferry, the returns for three months were only Rs. 900, or about 300 per month, so that the receipts in one year would amount to Rs. 3,000.

Recoveries of outstand- 341. Recoveries to the amount of Rs. 469-9-11, were made from the old outstanding account of contractors, the more recent outstandings due by contractors have been reduced from Rs. 7,152-13-11 to Rs. 2,778-0-2.

Accounts due by raft- 342. These amounts have risen from Rs. 4,786-2-6 to Rs. 12,854-3-2 owing to the ill success of floating operations on the Soheli river during the rains of 1870. More than half of this, will, it is hoped, be adjusted when due credit has been given to the contractors for the value of work actually performed by them.

Establishment. 343. All the forest officers have been very favourably reported on by the Conservator; they were out in the forest later in the season during 1870-71 than usual, and have done remarkably well.

C.—RAILWAYS.

Lines under construc- 344. The work of construction of the Oudh and Rohilkund Rail- way, on the main line from Benares, *via* Lucknow to Morádabád, 419 miles in length; on the Byramghát branch, 22 miles; and on the Allíghur branch, 61 miles; has been carried on with diligence during the year 1870-71.

Lines under survey. The branch line from Morádabád to Rámnagar, 47 miles, was surveyed and estimated; the estimates showed the cost of this line if constructed on the ordinary or on a narrow gauge, and have been submitted to Government.

Proposed extensions. The extensions eastwards to Buxár and westwards to the Punjab Railway, have not been considered in any way during the past year.

The branch from Lucknow to the river Ganges at Cawnpore, 42 miles, was open for traffic during the year, but no new length of line is yet ready for opening.

345. The management of the Railway Company's business in India, by the Agent, Major General Beadle, R. E., at Lucknow, continued as before. Increased outlay has followed on the more extended operations, the capital expenditure of the last two years being :

	Construction.		Establishment.		Total.
	England.	India.	England.	India.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70,	34,39,101	14,84,156	37,821	6,77,075	56,38,153
1870-71,	70,18,652	51,94,164	52,110	8,74,982	1,31,39,908
Total up to 31st March 1871, ...	1,17,99,444	89,09,915	1,18,571	25,65,436	2,33,93,366

The accounts of the Company were audited by Mr. R. G. Macdonald, the Auditor on behalf of Government and of the Shareholders of the Company. The amount which passed through this office during the past year exceeded 134 lakhs of rupees. After this trial, the working of this combined audit may now be accepted as being practical, effective and economical.

The disbursements by the executive staff have been regularly checked each week, and so kept up to date. The discrepancies, which existed between the accounts as kept by the Company and those on the Government books with the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, were investigated, and the differences adjusted.

The number of engineers of all grades was forty-four at the close of 1869-70, and forty-seven at the close of 1870-71. These gentlemen were employed on a total length of about 547 miles, which was divided into 25 charges of 20 miles, with the open line and Cawnpore Junction 45 miles, and the three large bridges. The Engineering staff was strengthened principally on the line between Lucknow and Fyzabad, where an early connection by rail of these two depôts was sought to facilitate the transport of material over this length, and to ensure greater progress.

The superintendence of construction was originally divided between two Deputy Chief Engineers, whose charges met at Lucknow, and extended east and west. This arrangement obtained during the year, but in the

Appointment of a Chief Engineer.

spring of 1871, the Agent thought it advisable in the interests of the Company, and during his intended absence from India for six months, that the whole of the works be placed under one Chief Engineer. This proposal, supported by the Board of Directors, received the assent of Government and was carried out from the 15th April 1871, Mr. Thomas Lovell, Deputy Chief Engineer of the Rohilkund lines, being appointed Officiating Chief Engineer.

The circumstances which led to the change were connected principally with the relatively slow progress of construction on the Oudh and Benares line east of Lucknow, and the necessary dispositions for carrying it out were completed during the year under review.

346. The supervision of Government has remained the same—the Chief Commissioner of Oudh exercising the control under the guaranteed contract, through the Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary, Captain deBourbel, R. E., all power of sanction to capital expenditure being retained by the Government of India.

A Deputy Consulting Engineer, Lieutenant Shepherd, R. E., is attached to this office. Both these officers were incorporated and graded in the list of the Public Works Department, from the 1st of September 1870.

Half the length of this railway being situated in the North-Western Provinces, the advice and co-operation of that Government has been sought in all matters affecting its territory or people, and its requirements have been carefully attended to.

347. Of the four million pounds sterling which the Company are authorised to raise, £1,914,364 had been paid before this year into the Government treasuries, chiefly in England. During the year, a further sum of £1,569,973 has been raised, making a total sum of £3,484,337 paid into the Government treasuries up to 31st March 1871. A large number of shares, on this occasion, were placed in the Indian market, and the sum thus obtained, during the year, was £371,492.

The guaranteed interest account amounted to £140,105 up to 31st December 1869, whilst the payments into treasury from the surplus receipts of the open line between Lucknow and the Ganges, opposite Cawnpore, came to £21,154 up to 3rd March 1871. From this, however, must be deducted a payment of £40,179 by revenue for relaying the open line with new permanent way, leaving a deficit of £19,025.

348. The sums sanctioned in the Oudh Railway budget of 1870-71, Oudh Railway budget, and the amount realized or withdrawn by the Company during the year, are here contrasted :—

		Budget sanction.	Regular estimate.	Actuals 1870-71.	Actuals 1869-70.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Establishment,	} Paid by Govt.	40,900	47,000	45,832	30,366
II. Land,		50,000	50,000	46,240	1,10,164
III. Capital,	{ Receipts, ...	2,10,000	46,43,000	47,09,685	2,48,164
	{ Payments, ...	67,10,000	79,06,000	78,00,332	26,07,271
	{ Net-payments,	65,00,000	32,63,000	30,90,647	23,59,107
IV. Revenue,	{ Earnings, ...	2,85,000	2,65,000	2,66,554	2,16,290
	{ Expenses, ...	2,10,000	5,40,000	5,75,043	1,62,325
	{ Profit or ...	75,000	...	...	53,965
	{ Loss, ...	...	2,75,000	3,08,489	...

This difference between the estimated and actual withdrawals from treasury on capital are due to extraordinary receipts, viz :—

Payment by Government for nine miles of permanent way, purchased for the Khamgán State Railway Rs. 1,61,637. 2.—Payment by revenue for its portion of the cost of laying the new permanent way on the open line, Rs. 4,01,794. 3.—A refund by the East Indian Railway of excess payments for carriage of stores to Benares, Rs. 1,02,076. 4.—The issue of shares in India by the Agent, Rs. 37,14,920. The second item is also the cause of the profits of revenue being shown a minus quantity for 1870-71.

Most of the remaining land required by the Company for their lines was taken up and transferred; many small plots in the vicinity of the railway, required for temporary occupation as bungalow sites, brick fields, kunkur quarries, &c., were also made over during this year. The land, however, required at the Benares terminus, at the Cawnpore junction, and at some of the railway stations has not yet been transferred, owing to questions having arisen in their location.

349. The expenditure under the service heads on guaranteed Actual expenditure capital account, both in England and in India, during year. during the past two years, was as follows:—

Heads of Service.	Amount in	Amount in
	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Preliminary Expenses, ...</i>	23,258	13,486
<i>Land, ...</i>	...	1,677
<i>Construction of Line.</i>		
Earthwork, ...	2,93,737	5,45,429
Bridges and culverts, ...	3,40,475	10,90,520
Level Crossings, &c., ...	624	3,303
Fencing, ...	...	13,989
<i>Ballast and Permanent way.</i>		
Ballasting, ...	56,334	1,80,638
Permanent way, ...	3,445,050	32,55,493
<i>Stations and Buildings.</i>		
Stations and Officers, ...	38,032	40,111
Workshops and store buildings, ...	...	2,276
Staff quarters, ...	1,46,172	38,765
Station Machinery, ...	...	138
<i>Plant, ...</i>	1,34,601	93,957
<i>Rolling Stock.</i>		
Locomotive stock, ...	1,60,158	5,13,336
Carriage and waggon stock, ...	1,37,441	38,537
<i>Establishment.</i>	47,75,882	58,31,655
Direction in England, ...	37,821	52,110
Ditto „ India, ...	65,135	66,421
Engineering, ...	5,06,570	6,43,950
Locomotive, ...	13,635	8,119
Audit, ...	...	12,384
Accounts and cash, ...	39,541	38,882
Medical, ...	14,373	33,875
Stores, ...	...	27,799
<i>Contingencies, ...</i>	27,162	42,906
<i>General Charges, ...</i>	500	646
<i>Profit and Loss, ...</i>	19	...
<i>Stores and Materials.</i>	7,04,756	9,27,092
General stores, ...	61,406	7,13,873
Depôt ditto, ...	...	15,150
London ditto, ...	...	51,73,609
Workshops, ...	59,980	92,977
Manufacture of materials, ...	33,203	2,72,278
	1,54,589	62,67,887
Add items disallowed by Government, not included above, ...	2,926	1,13,274
Total Rs. ...	56,38,153	1,31,39,908

N. B.—A sum of Rs. 3,46,428 was disallowed by Government during the year as expended without sanction, and the amount, therefore, passed on the Capital Account in 1870-71, is only Rs. 1,27,93,480.

Taking the items of engineering, construction, and establishment in India alone, it will be seen that the cost of the Percentage of estab- in India alone, it will be seen that the cost of the lishment. executive staff to carry out the work was eighteen per cent. of this outlay. This proportion must be considered high, especially in Railway construction, where the works are concentrated, and the greatest progress attainable should be insisted on, in order to make full use of the establishment and to obtain as early as possible some return for the capital expended.

350. By the commencement of the year, sanction to commence Operations during operations over the whole system had been given, 1870-71. the engineering staff was distributed, and, on the greater portion of the length, labour for throwing up the banks had been collected, and the work was in progress.

The earthwork was not given out in one large contract, but each Earthwork. sub-division of twenty miles was parcelled out in small lots, which were thrown up by labourers collected in the district under native petty contractors. This system worked well and was attended with considerable economy; the rates paid for the greater bulk of earthwork varied from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per thousand cubic feet.

351. The manufacture of bricks was only partially undertaken by Brick-making. the Company. The bricks required for the lines east of Lucknow, 224 miles, for the 30 miles between Allíghur and Rájghát, and for the two Ganges bridges at Cawnpore and Rájghát, should have been furnished by a well known contractor, on whose experience in this special class of work and business habits the Company considered they could safely rely.

On the lines west of Lucknow to Sháhjehánpúr, 101 miles, from Chandausí to Morádabád, 27 miles, and from Chandausí to Rájghát on the Allíghur Branch, 30 miles, the engineers personally undertook making all bricks required for their separate divisions.

From Sháhjehánpúr to Chandausí junction, 89 miles, the bricks were supplied by another experienced contractor who had already worked in the same capacity for the Public Works Department.

The result of season's brick-making has been, so far as regards the Out-turn of season. Oudh and Benares line, very poor and the effect of this has been to retard the building of bridges on this portion of the line.

So few bricks had been delivered by the end of December 1870, that the Agent, in January 1871, limited this contract to the length between Nawábganj and Ajúdhia, 65.5 miles, and to the two Ganges bridges. Here, even, the supply fell short, and had to be supplemented late in the season by bricks purchased elsewhere or manufactured departmentally. A large store of bricks, the property of Government, at Fyzabad, was placed at the disposal of the Company, on which the Engineers were able to draw to some extent as soon as the rails were linked in outwards from Fyzabad in either direction.

From Lucknow to Sháhjehánpúr good progress was made on the first twenty miles out of Lucknow, but brick-making was backward on the remaining eighty-one miles; on the main line beyond, to Chandausi, the brick contract has worked fairly, though the quantities delivered have not quite equalled the requisitions made by the engineers.

On the lengths—Chandausi to Morádabád and Chandausi to Rajghát—brick-making has barely kept up to the demand, the works being very heavy in the valley north of the Ganges. South of this river, between Rajghát and Allíghur, the brick contract failed entirely, and block kunkur was used to a large extent. The bricks required for well foundations were made, late in the season, by the Engineers.

The building of bridges and culverts on this railway could only advance with the supply of bricks. On the Oudh and Benares division, the only work done was at the larger bridges, while on the Rohilkund division the progress on the whole was fair.

Bridge work.

352. Between Benares and Nawábganj, 185 miles, hardly any ballast was collected. From Byramghát to Lucknow, the supply of kunkur ballast was completed to the full amount required by the wrought iron sleepers.

Collection of ballast.

West of Lucknow, hard ballast only was collected and deposited along the side widths nearly over the whole of the Rohilkund lines. Between Sháhábád, and Aonlah, broken bricks have taken the place of kunkur: these are obtained from mounds and ruins of ancient towns and temples—some of Buddhist origin.

The Company has been particularly requested not to allow the destruction of any ruin having a structural character, and the contractors now remove only the debris accumulated round the mounds or scattered over the surface of ground.

Protection of Buddhist ruins.

353. By the beginning of the year, permanent way material was lying in depôts at Benares, at Bilaríghát and Ajúdhia on the Gogra, both near Fyzabad, at Cawnpore and at Allíwhur, in sufficient quantities to allow of distribution from these centres. At Benares, nothing worth recording was done; the material lying at Ajúdhia was led by carts, to the Fyzabad Railway station site, and for a length of ten miles out west, beyond this distance the cast iron sleepers alone were carted, while the rails, &c., were conveyed by train telescopically.

Distribution of permanent way.

A branch, one-and-a-quarter miles long, was made from the main line to Bilaríghát, on the banks of the Gogra. This spot, about ten miles distant east of Fyzabad, was chosen as a convenient place for landing from the India General Stream Navigation Company's Steamers, and from country boats, stores brought up by way of the rivers from Calcutta. The rails were laid to Fyzabad, and an uninterrupted flow of material was obtained. Two small engines were erected and forty-three miles of Railway were thus laid without ballast by the end of the year.

From Lucknow towards Nawabganj, twelve miles of the permanent way were laid.

From Allighur towards the Ganges, permanent way was also laid, about twenty miles being linked in by the end of the year.

The chief work of this kind done during the year, was relaying the open line between Lucknow and Cawnpore with the new permanent way. The old sub-way, which consisted of rails 36lbs to the yard upon corrugated iron plates imbedded into a solid metalled road, and was laid in 1866, proved too light for the heavy rolling stock used even with the small traffic at low speed, and became so deteriorated that it was taken up and the line renewed with rails 60lbs to the yard upon cast iron oval bowl sleepers packed in sand and covered with a coating of hard ballast.

The trains having been reduced to one either way daily, there was less difficulty in carrying on operations without interfering with traffic. Great care was exercised, and 39.5 miles have been completely relaid without accident.

State of construction on 31st March 1871.

354. The actual state of this Railway, at the end of the year, may be thus summarised.

	Miles.	Expenditure, 1870-71.	Rupees per mile.	Total spent to 31st March 1871.	Rupees per mile.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Benares to Ajádhia, ...	119.5	2,55,680	2,140	3,10,967	2,602
Ajádhia to Nawabganj, ...	65.5	1,68,329	2,570	1,89,720	2,895
Byramghát to Lucknow, ...	39	2,00,035	5,129	5,52,191	14,158
Cawnpore to Lucknow (open line,) ...	45	8,58,261	19,072	23,58,347	52,408
Cawnpore, Ganges bridge, ...	...	96,796	...	1,81,725	...
Lucknow to Sháhjehanpúr, ...	101	2,17,580	2,154	2,41,049	2,386
Sháhjehanpúr to Bareilly, ...	45	1,83,951	4,088	2,34,090	5,202
Rámangá bridge, ...	...	1,43,275	...	1,49,830	...
Bareilly to Morádbád, ...	71	3,57,574	5,036	4,81,631	6,784
Allighur to Chandausi, ...	61	2,33,410	3,826	3,34,416	5,482
Rájghát, Ganges bridge, ..	...	1,24,498	...	1,58,471	...
Head offices, ...	...	21,533	...	44,979	...
Preliminary expenses, ...	...	13,486	...	53,328	...
Collection of materials, ...	...	3,36,932	...	5,61,603	...
Plant, ...	...	93,957	...	4,03,838	...
Rolling stock, ...	...	5,51,873	...	16,46,557	...
Establishment, { Engineering, ...	547	6,73,644	1,232	16,57,250	3,030
{ General, ...	...	2,53,448	463	8,72,731	1,595
Permanent way, ...	...	72,57,796	...	1,12,87,318	...
Girders, ...	...	49,374	...	93,988	...
Machinery, ...	...	1,59,311	...	1,59,311	...
Other stores, ...	...	7,45,891	...	9,24,712	...
Total, ...	547	1,30,26,634	...	2,28,98,102	...
Deduct disallowances included in foregoing, ...	...	2,33,154	...	2,36,032	...
Total construction, ...	...	1,27,93,480	23,392	2,26,62,070	41,430
Lines abandoned, ...	...	...	...	26,997	...
Nulhatí Railway, ...	...	...	...	3,54,859	...
Disallowance, ...	...	3,46,428	...	3,49,440	...
Grand Total, ...	547	1,31,39,908	24,021	2,33,93,366	42,766

355. From Benares to the 113th mile, at the junction of the Oudh and Benares line. Bilaríghát branch, the earthwork was nearly finished, a commencement of brickwork made on one sub-division, and the foundations of the bridges over the Burna, Kowar, Sye, Mujwí, and Tonse rivers were in progress,

From Bilaríghát junction to Nawabganj, at the 185th mile, earthwork was nearly completed, forty-three miles of rail linked in, a few culverts commenced, and the Kulliání bridge in progress.

From Lucknow to Byramghát, 39 miles, earthwork finished, the bridges and culverts well advanced, and permanent way distributed over half the length.

From Lucknow, 203rd mile, to Sháhjehanpúr, 304th mile, earthwork completed, good progress made in bridges and culverts on the first twenty miles out of Lucknow, and but little done on the remainder.

On the main lines west of Sháhjehanpúr to Morádabád, 419th mile, earthwork completed; good progress in ordinary bridges and culverts; a large number of well foundations sunk for the piers of the larger bridges, and hard ballast collected along the line. On the Allyghur branch from Chandausi junction, 392nd mile, to Allyghur, 453rd mile, earthwork completed; ordinary bridges and culverts well advanced, and well foundations of the larger bridges in full progress; hard ballast being collected, and twenty miles of permanent way laid outwards from the Allyghur depôt.

The temporary cart road, which runs parallel throughout the line also the residences for Engineers and Inspectors; Accommodation. offices, &c., on each sub-division, were finished early in the year, and made use of at once.

In prolongation of the open line, the junction with the East Indian Railway at Cawnpore has been selected with an Cawnpore junction. approach through the Cantonment to the East Indian Railway Station on the up side. The line, after crossing the river Ganges, skirts the Sudder Bazar, passes through the Commisariat yard, where a local passenger and goods station will be placed close to the city, and joins the East Indian Railway on the canal bridge.

The embanked approach to the railway bridge on the Oudh side of the river Ganges was raised nearly to formation level. The river bank was made up and pitched with inferior bricks, laid dry, for a considerable distance above and below the railway crossing. The current was slack on this side during the floods of 1870.

356. The pier foundations of the Ganges bridge at Cawnpore, consisting originally each of two wells ten feet diameter, made good progress during the early part of the year, and by the middle of June 1870, the wells at sites of all the piers except Nos. 9 to 13, had been built up and undersunk to various depths, averaging thirty feet below low water. The top weights of rails and other material put on to force down the cylinders, as the sand was excavated from below, were allowed to remain on some of the wells. In August and September the floods were at their highest for the year, and the scour along the right or Cawnpore bank, where a strong current set, must have penetrated a considerable depth into the bed of the river, washing away the sand from around the cylinders.

The latter, losing this support and pressed by the stream on their surface, yielded and tilted; the weight on their tops aggravating the injury, once the perpendicular was lost. Some of the pier wells under the right bank were thrust over by this force, and when the water subsided the upstream wells of piers Nos. 3, 4 and 7, were seen heeling over, those of piers 13 to 22 had moved more or less, while those at Nos. 5, 6 and 8, had disappeared. The downstream wells did not suffer to the same extent; those in piers Nos. 3, 4 and 7, which were filled with concrete, remained firm, but those at Nos. 5, 6 and 8 were also lost.

After this disastrous experience, it came to be questioned whether such a depth and velocity of current, and a committee of the Officers of the Company and of Government assembled at Cawnpore on the 5th November 1870, to discuss the subject of foundations for this and other large bridges. The proposal to add more ten feet wells found some supporters, but at the pressing instance of the Agent of this Company, it was eventually decided to alter the centre line of the bridge downstream and to carry the body of the piers on a line of single wells, each eighteen feet diameter, sunk in a line with the existing ten feet wells. The upstream ten feet wells commenced to be sunk to their full depth and filled solid; the downstream ten feet wells to be sunk and hearted, incorporated with the new foundations and utilized for carrying the cutwaters.

The sinking of ten feet wells has been continued during the season, and, orders having been obtained, two large eighteen feet wells were commenced at the end of March, in the main bed of the river; these were found to descend quickly and evenly through sand at a cost much less in proportion to their size than the smaller wells did.

The iron work for the bridge girders was sent out from England and commenced to arrive about the end of the year and is to be collected on the right embanked approach.

Iron girders.

The high floods of 1870 spread over the Ganges Khadir or low land on the Oudh side of the river for a breadth of three miles, and put a severe pressure upon the culverts in the railway bank. These have been strengthened and protected by curtain walls and pitching.

Waterway in Ganges Khadir.

357. When altering the foundations of the Ganges (Cawnpore) bridge, it was deemed expedient to increase the diameter of the single well foundations for other large bridges, especially the two over the Ganges at Rajghát and over the Ramganga at Bareilly. Having regard to the less disadvantageous circumstances at the latter, wells sixteen feet diameter were considered sufficiently stable, and those remaining to be sunk were enlarged accordingly.

Size of single well foundations increased at other large bridges.

At the Rajghát bridge the single well foundations of eight piers had been commenced before the rains. In one well, which projected furthest into the main stream, sinking had been delayed by unexpectedly reaching a hard stratum at a depth of thirty feet below low water, the flood current overset this well, which, together with its top weight of rails, was lost. Except for this untoward event, the progress on this bridge has been uninterrupted, and, by the end of the year, all the foundation wells except four were in position and in a fair way of reaching their full depth.

Rajghát Ganges bridge, 33 spans of 92 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches girders.

The floods of 1870 submerged the valley of the Ganges for twelve miles north of Rajghát, and after seeing their effect, it has been thought prudent to augment the subsidiary waterways through the railway. A great strain was thrown on the openings left in the railway bank at the Mahawa river, and the (so called) Jheel No. I. which is half a mile north of it, by an overflow which left the river thirty miles above the Rajghát bridge. The floods here overtopped the left bank and swept over the country, devastating fields and deluging villages down to the Allyghur and Morádadábád road, and even further to the railway bank the country appeared an inland sea. Water lay upon the land for two or three months, which spoilt the crops, and was the cause, after subsidence, of many deaths and much sickness from malaria among the inhabitants of the inundated districts.

Waterway in the Ganges valley.

The matter was taken up, after the rains, in conjunction with the Government, North Western Provinces, and it was concluded that a marginal bund should be constructed to exclude this overflow of the floods. This had not been done by the end of the year,

358. At the Ramganga bridge, where a few wells had been begun there was no accident to mar the progress of the work, although the floods were here above the average and unusually early. The remaining single well foundations, except one, have since been commenced upon, and all are in full progress of under sinking.

Bareilly, Ramganga
bridge, 36 spans of 66
feet girders.

The floods of 1870 proved a severe trial to the railway works in the Ramganga valley, between Bareilly and Aonlah, a distance of sixteen miles.

Waterway in the Ram-
ganga valley.

The embankment was breached in several places, and the formation has since been raised.

Much patient consideration and careful study of the features of this valley were given by the railway Engineers, by the local authorities, and by the Consulting Engineer, before it was settled how best to dispose of the inland floods and to provide waterway through the railway embankment.

By a marginal bund on the left bank of the river, extending from the railway bridge five and-a-half miles up to Éedgah-ghát, a large area of land, immediately below Bareilly, was preserved from future inundations, and the meanderings of the river checked in that direction; openings, to pass off surface drainage through the railway, were found necessary.

On the right bank of the Ramganga, a cut was made to connect an old bed of the Ramganga with the main channel in order to divert the inland flood waters more directly towards the bridge, and openings in the railway bank were left at the larger flood courses, where they cross the line between the main bridge and the high bank at Aonlah, which limits this side of the valley.

359. A few words may be said of the other bridges, whose size demands attention, taking them as they would be passed in travelling North and Westward from Benares.

Burna bridge, 6 spans
of 66 feet girders.

At the bridge over the Burna, the single sixteen feet wells for the piers and the cluster of ten feet wells for the abutments are being sunk the first length.

The Sye bridge has also been commenced. Under careful management, all the single sixteen feet wells for the piers and the ten feet wells for the North abutment are in progress. The South block abutment has been commenced on a solid bed of clay and kunkur.

Sye bridge, 7 spans of
66 feet girders,

The Gúmtí bridge (Jaunpur) has been delayed from the difficulty of obtaining data on which to decide the necessary waterway and dimension of foundations. The rise of this river in flood is particularly great. The abutment in the right bank was commenced, at eight feet below the river bed, in a good stratum of clay.

At the Tonse bridge, at Akberpúr, the pier foundations, consisting of two wells, each ten feet diameter, are sinking slowly. The want of rails in sufficient quantities to weight the wells heavily, and the want of diving dresses to remove the obstructions met with, may be the cause of this

The floods of this river attained the recorded maximum, destroyed a portion of the road bridge two miles above the railway, and breached the embanked approach to the railway bridge on the left side of this valley.

The Kullianí bridge, having been first set out on a wrong centre line, had to be recommenced; the foundations being placed at a much greater depth for security from scour. Getting these in dry, has been attended with great trouble and expense from the water percolating through the sub-soil. One abutment and one pier have been founded.

The last four miles of the branch to Byramghát enters the valley of the Gogra river, which was submerged by the high floods of 1870. Additional water-way has been found requisite, chiefly in the Banúnia and Núrea rivers to pass off these inland floods.

The substructure of the Gúmtí bridge, near Lucknow, has been completed to girder bed level, and preparations were being made to roll on the girders.

The floods of 1870 were exceedingly high and of long duration in this valley. The railway embankment, which intersects the low country for a length of three miles, was under water and breached in several places. The formation throughout has since been raised and more water-way is necessary.

The sinking of the single twelve feet six inches wells for the pier foundations of the Bettah bridge is making steady progress. Thirty per cent. of sinking having been executed by the end of March 1871.

Sanction to go on with the Kunhout bridge was given in December 1870, and the single fourteen feet wells were going down their first length by the end of March.

At the Gurrah, work could not be really undertaken till January, owing to a change in the design of this bridge which has been settled on single well foundations fourteen feet diameter. The under sinking has been pushed here with energy, and all the wells but one were sunk an average depth of eighteen feet by the end of March 1871.

The floods of 1870 did not reach the recorded maximum height in this valley, but the country was more or less under water for ten miles between Sháhjehanpúr and Tilhur. The railway formation requires to be raised and more water-way will probably have to be added.

At the Bygúl, the single twelve feet six inches well foundations for the piers are nearly sunk to the full depth, and the abutment blocks to thirty-five feet below low water. A new channel has been cut down stream, across the neck of a loop, to divert the river from the bend where it seemed to threaten the railway embankment.

The Nukuttea bridge is founded on blocks, which have all been sunk to their full depth and are being filled with concrete. Falls of 11·8 and 12·3 inches of rain in twenty-four hours were recorded in the basin of this river in June and August 1870.

The Uril river flows through the country south of the Ramgunga. The single twelve feet six inches wells have been sunk twenty-six feet below low water.

The Nawab nullah is a branch of the Uril. The single ten feet wells for the piers have reached twenty-eight feet below low water, and the abutment blocks are also being sunk.

The bridge over the Gungun, near Morádabád, is in progress. The single twelve feet six inches well for the piers have been sunk thirty feet below low water. The abutment wells are also commenced. The early floods tested the wells which were partially sunk and moved one out of position.

On the Allígurh branch, between Chandausí junction and the Ganges, the line crosses the drainage of the country; a large number of bridges have to be provided, of which the foundations are all on twelve feet six inches diameter wells. Very good progress has been made, and early next season the building of piers will be commenced.

The principal bridges and the depth of well foundations sunk to 31st March 1871, are:—

Sote,	8	spans of 66 feet girders, sunk 45 feet.
Choyea,	4	" " 66 " " " 35 "
Jheel,	5	" " 66 " " " 37 "
Oodharpore,	4	" " 66 " " " 37 "
Mahawa,	8	" " 66 " " " 38 "
Burdmar, .. {	3	" " 66 " " " } " 30 "
	2	" " 34 " " " }

South of the Ganges, the bridges over the Choyea and Kali rivers were commenced late in the working season. The single twelve feet six inches well foundations are, notwithstanding, making good progress, and the piers and abutments promise to be ready by the time girders can be placed on the ground. For the bridge over the Ganges Canal, the central pier consisting of two iron cylinders was sunk and heaved. The land pier foundations of masonry wells hung in the tenacious subsoil for a time, delaying progress at a most important part of the line.

360. Between the Kali river and Alligurh, the irrigation ducts which issue from the Ganges Canal are crossed by the Railway. This has entailed considerable expense on the Company in providing culverts to pass the water through the bank. This branch is the only part of the Railway which crosses a regular and existing scheme of irrigation, but in Rohilkund several lines of canals are projected, which, with their branches, will cross the Railway, and for which openings have been demanded by the Government, North-Western Provinces, and bridges are being built.

Besides these, over the whole length of this Railway, numerous small openings have been provided for the passage of water channels, leading to the fields from wells or ponds. The Civil District Officers have been invited to go over the line with the Railway Engineers, and to state where they considered irrigation openings and level crossings necessary. This has been done, and these matters are now in course of settlement.

361. Besides level crossings at about a mile apart for the public roads, means of communication will be provided over the line by foot paths, and cattle crossings. Many of the small bridges and culverts are also passable by animals and carts during the dry weather.

362. The Government of the North Western Provinces has decided that the lines on its territory must be fenced, this will be done generally with a ditch and mound on

Fencing.

either side of the railway and a plantation of babool or other trees inside ; but in Oudh, fencing is not insisted upon except near villages and level crossings in the first instance. Should this partial fencing not answer, the Company will be directed to make the fence continuous. The Locomotives are all provided with cow-catchers in case of cattle coming upon the line in front of a passing train.

363. The selection of the best sites for stations and the direction of road feeders have received attention during the year. A proper distribution of the former is of primary importance in the future economical working of the line, while the perfection of the latter will facilitate the carriage of the staple products to the stations at all times of the year and encourage the free circulation of passenger traffic.

Designs for the station houses and all the attached buildings have been made out. It is proposed to construct these on four standard plans—one for first class stations to be adapted to each locality, the other three are similar in plan, so that each can be enlarged to become a station of a higher class. A platform and shed for the issue of tickets is all that is purposed at places where the traffic is likely to be very small.

At Lucknow Station a running shed for twelve engines has been sanctioned in addition to the present shed which has room for eight engines. The bricks required are being made, and the corrugated iron roof has been ordered from England.

364. The subject of erecting a central workshop in the Charbágh enclosure has been thoroughly considered and discussed during the year, the dimensions and cost of the original design proposed and the amount of machinery proposed by the officers of the Company, were in excess of the proportions within which it was thought they should be kept for repairing shops. It was believed possible that the large workshops constructed at great expense by other Railway Companies, especially those at Howrah, Jumalpur, Allahabad, and Bombay, could undertake some of the renewal and construction of rolling stock for the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, and thus relieve the latter from a considerable outlay.

The cost of carrying all materials from the sea board to Lucknow is very great, while the percentage of capital locked up in buildings, machinery, stores, &c., and the current expenses of keeping up an establishment of mechanics and labourers would be a heavy tax on the revenue of the lines.

It has been finally settled to construct one-half of the original scheme at a rough cost of Rs. 11,00,000 or £200 per mile of line under construction, including the machinery and existing shops. The new building will be of iron, on the design of Mr. J. G. Cooke, the Locomotive Superintendent ; will be made up in England and sent out to India.

365. The manufacture of rolling stock in England was temporarily suspended pending the results of a Committee assembled at Calcutta in January 1871, to consider the subject of the form of vehicles generally for Indian Railways.

The Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company placed the services of Mr. J. G. Cooke, the Locomotive Superintendent, at the disposal of Government. This gentleman and the Consulting Engineer attended the Committee. There was much discussion at this conference without any definite conclusion on this difficult point, but the information thus gained has been most useful in determining an improved form for the vehicles of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

Four hundred and sixty-three carriages and waggons had been contracted for to be made in England and put together in India, but as it is well known that wood seasoned in England warps and shrinks in the extreme heat to which it is subject in this country, it has since been proposed to send out, in future, only the iron work from England, and to have all the wood-work converted in India of timber seasoned in this climate.

Thirteen pattern carriages were sent out during the year which are not much approved, a certain number of high sided and covered goods waggons have also been received as a first instalment of those being made on the contract; these are strong and serviceable looking stock.

The rolling stock belonging to the Company on the 31st March 1870, and the additions made during the year, are shown in the following table:—

Description of stock.	Received up to 31st March 1870.	Received during year	Total 31st March 1871.
Locomotives	6	5	11
Passenger carriages	27	4	31
Steel cars	4	4	8
Horses boxes—carriage trucks	1	2	3
Break vans	4	...	4
Goods waggons... ..	76	63	139
Cattle trucks ... ..	...	2	2
Timber trucks	12	...	12
Steel waggons ... ..	...	1	1

Besides which, there are 16 engines, 4 steel cars under erection and frame work for 34 short steel waggons.

366. An experiment is to be tried with two classes of passenger fares on these railways, *viz.*, 2 pies per mile for the lower class of passengers and 9 pies per mile for the upper class. The carriages to be fitted up so as to provide reserved accommodation for each class of passengers on payment of a higher fare.

367. The Governor General of India having considered it incumbent on Railway Companies to provide the travelling public and their own servants with some protection from the excessive heat, which all must suffer when going long journeys in the day time through the summer months, a Committee was assembled at Lucknow, to consider the best method of ventilating and cooling railway carriages. Major General Beadle, R. E., the Agent, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, was invited to be President and accepted the office.

The Committee sitting at Lucknow received and considered proposals on the subject from persons in all parts of India, who had views or inventions to communicate. These were discussed in committee and if thought inexpensive, practicable, and likely to be successful, a specimen was constructed and tried. It was difficult in the end to draw any but negative conclusions, and certainly no perfect plan for cooling railway carriages or for protecting railway servants from the effects of heat has yet been submitted, though the results obtained may lead the way to further improvements.

Mr. Newton, Resident Engineer, Ganges Bridge, Cawnpore, invented an exhausting cowl which has merits. This being placed on the roof induces, while the carriages are in motion, a current of air out of the compartment, and thus keeps up the circulation. The general method of cooling the air entering the carriage was to pass it through mats of khus-khus grass fitted to the doors or windows. Various plans have been suggested for this purpose among the best of which are those by Mr. E. W. Stoney, Resident Engineer of the Madras Railway, and by Mr. J. G. Cooke, the Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

Another method of cooling the entering air is to pass it over mats of khus-khus grass, placed over an aperture in the floor of the carriage, as invented by Mr. Saunders, the Assistant Loco-Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The summer of 1871 was not very oppressive, the hot winds were intermittent, while occasional storms and showers mitigated the extreme heat; the effects of these cooling arrangements could hardly be judged, but this good result may be accepted, that, in a carriage properly fitted and arranged, the internal temperature can be reduced a few degrees, while the freedom from dust and glare and the slight moisture of the air continually passing through the carriage, when in motion, afford some relief.

368. The erection of the Telegraph by the Government over the lines of the Company was commenced this year along the open line from Lucknow to Cawnpore. The whole has been put up complete and is in working order, The Telegraph line is being continued towards Fyzabad, the posts being erected up to Nawabganj junction.

From Allighur towards Chandausi, material has been distributed and the work of construction is in hand.

At present, Government is paying for the whole cost of erecting the Telegraph, but the mode of adjustment for the expense of outlay and maintenance, between the Government and the Company, has not yet been arranged.

369. Stores have been sent out during the year by the Board of Directors with great diligence, 130,000 tons have been invoiced up to 31st March 1871. These consist chiefly of permanent way material, wrought iron girders for bridges, plant of every description, machinery and rolling stock.

The following quantities of permanent way material had been delivered at line depôts by the end of the year :—

	Tons.
Benares,	18,638
Store yards on the Gogra, near Fyzabad,	26,521
Byramghát,	412
Cawnpore,	26,692
Allighur,	19,944
Total, ...	92,207

The Stores for Benares, Cawnpore, and Allighur were sent by the East Indian Railway; those for Fyzabad and Byramghát were brought up the Gogra river route under the management of the India General Steam Navigation Company. The difficulties from sand banks and kunkur reefs render the navigation of this river most precarious in the dry season for steamers, country boats have consequently been employed in carrying the material to site from deposits at various places about the confluence of the Gogra with the Ganges. The expense of inland transit by the East Indian Railway is very high and raises the value of articles imported from England from 30 to 50 per cent.

A few girders have reached the store yards. Some of these, on inspection, appeared of such indifferent workmanship that it was considered necessary to test them. A pair of 34 feet girders was put together at the Charbágh, and loaded with weight much heavier than any to which the bridges under any possible circumstances will be called upon to bear. The deflection under

this test having been moderate, the trial was not pushed, as first intended, to the limit of strength of the girders. Very careful supervision in England is evidently required to ensure sound workmanship, and an appropriate selection of the articles to be sent out to India.

370. On the whole, the operations of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Company, during 1870-71, may be considered satisfactory. The direction has been intelligent, careful, studious of economy, and in concord with Government. The executive staff have devoted themselves to the works, and have done their best with the knowledge and means at their command. The accounts of all disbursements have been sent in weekly with regularity, and some check upon the current expenditure has been attained.

The junctions with the East Indian Railway line at Cawnpore and Allighur necessitating the occupation of part of that Company's premises have been the subject of negotiations between the two Companies; both matters are in a fair way of settlement.

It was found necessary to have some representative of the Company in Calcutta, to deal with the consignments of material and stores shipped from England, and Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., have been appointed Agents, their business being solely in connection with the receipt of stores on arrival and their despatch up country.

REVENUE.

371. The line between Lucknow and the Ganges Station opposite Cawnpore, forty-two miles in length, was worked throughout the year.

One train either way daily served the public, but a number of special trains were run for the Engineering Department whilst relaying the line, and others for the carriage of construction stores to Lucknow.

The third class passengers continue to be the remunerative traffic of this line. Both the passenger and public goods traffic show a small decrease on the former year whilst railway materials are in excess. The actual results of the working of this branch during the past two years are as follows:—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.
The traffic earnings,	2,16,290	2,40,653
The working expenses,	1,62,325	1,66,485
Charges for relaying sub-way, .. .. .	..	4,01,794
The net profits,	53,965	..
Or loss, .. .. .	..	3,27,626

In renewing the permanent way, the cost of the old sub-way taken up, less the value of the material, including the proportion of establishment charges, has been debited to Revenue, the whole sum being added to the debt of the Guaranteed Interest Account, and to be liquidated as a first charge from any future surplus revenue of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

372. The traffic receipts consisted of—

		1869-70.		1870-71.	
		Number	Earnings.	Number.	Earnings.
			Rs.		Rs.
Traffic Receipts.	First class passengers, ...	2,691½	10,017	2,262½	8,597
	Second class, „ ...	7,915	10,200	6,441½	10,171
	Third class, „ ...	351,554½	1,25,362	324,065	1,17,242
	Luggage Parcels, Horses, ...	...	18,927	...	16,766
		Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
	Weight of Goods carried,	22,928	49,574	24,082	47,102
	Railway materials, ...	...	...	6,367	19,890
	Telegraph, ...	...	740	...	650
	Sundries, ...	...	1,470	...	20,235*
	Total, ...	...	2,16,290	...	2,40,653

* Includes hire of vehicles for carriage of materials for renewal of permanent way.

The working expenses, excluding the charges for relaying the new permanent way, were :—

		1869-70.	1870-71.
Working expenses.	Miles open, ... e. ...	42	42
	Maintenance of road, ...	26,085	33,752
	Locomotive charges, ...	57,825	58,544
	Carriages and waggons, ...	10,723	8,263
	Traffic expenses, ...	42,859	39,279
	General charges, ...	22,884	21,120
	Special or miscellaneous, ...	1,949	5,527
	Total, ...	1,62,325	1,66,485

The improvement in receipts may be chiefly attributed to the rise in the earnings for carriage of railway materials, while, in the working expenses, credit is due to the economy practised by the Executive Officers.

Two mixed trains were run either way daily, for the public traffic, through 1869-70, but only one regular train was run daily in the next year 1870-71. This reduction has proved, on the whole, economical, the receipts having increased while the working expenses have remained stationary, and might have shown better results had not the traffic fallen off in September and October 1870, owing to the destruction of the pontoon bridge over the Ganges at Cawnpore, which delayed passengers and goods several hours in crossing by the boat ferry.

During the rainy season there was some unpunctuality in the running of the trains, attributed to the inferior quality and dampness of the fire-wood, and to great sickness among the drivers. The trains at that time were heavy and the road under renewal.

The possibility of burning coal at a remunerative price is being kept in view. The Kurhurballí and Nerbudda are at present the most promising mines from which to draw, and experiments are being made to ascertain whether wood or coal or the two combined would make the best fuel for use in the Locomotives of this railway. Partial search for coal has been made during the year at the foot of the Himalayas, between the Ganges and the Sarda rivers. No indications of much promise have yet been found. The subject is one of much importance and not to be lightly given up for want of success in the beginning; every encouragement is being given to people who will search for this valuable mineral.

In conjunction with the other railways, the metric system of weights has been accepted, but has not yet been introduced in the traffic working of the line.

373. Four returns are appended:—

- A.—Return of accidents during 1870-71.
- B.—Return of servants employed, do.
- C.—Return of lines open for Traffic, do.
- D.—Mileage results, do.

There have been but few accidents on the open line; only one ended fatally, from the imprudence of a passenger crossing the line in the Lucknow station, at night, in front of the engine. Another accident was due to the negligence of the station master and pointsman at the Ajgaen station, by which a passenger train ran into a standing ballast train. A few people were hurt, but not seriously; the parties in fault were convicted before a magistrate and punished.

D.—AGRICULTURE.

374. The returns in this section are in the prescribed form, and were furnished by the Financial Commissioner for the year ending the 30th September 1870. But it may be feared that the data on which they are compiled are in some instances not entirely reliable, and that the statements themselves can at best

be regarded as only approximate.

According to them the following is the extent to which the most important crops were grown during the years ending respectively with the 30th September 1869 and 1870 :—

Crops.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Rice,	1,331,396	1,517,529
Wheat,	1,775,119	1,734,416
Other food grains,	4,594,990	3,974,344
Oil seeds,	140,074	166,801
Sugar,	158,859	148,504
Cotton,	25,808	33,901
Opium,	31,260	37,022
Indigo,	9,234	11,435
Fibres,	11,631	16,915
Tobacco,	49,805	53,701
Vegetables	1,687,799	75,738

375. As remarked in the last annual report, there is not one of the products on the list that would not yield large results to skill and capital. Rice is most largely grown in the Trans-Gogra districts, and in Kheree, Barabunkee, Fyzabad and Sultanpoor. The great Oudh staples are wheat and other food grains. Oil seeds are grown largely in the districts of Lucknow, Barabunkee, and throughout the Seetapoor Division. Sugarcane will thrive in every district where there are sufficient capital and cultivators of the right sort. Cotton has never taken a firm hold, and European enterprize is wanted for the development of Indigo. For the extension of opium cultivation there is indefinite room, as the great mass of villages present the necessary requisites of a fair soil, accessible manure and water not too far from the surface. Tobacco is often luxuriant; good seed and the secret of its preparation seem alone wanting. Fibres are little grown.

STATEMENT No. 2.
STOCK.

376. This return is also only approximate. The figures given for the two years are as follows :—

	1868-69	1869-70
Cows and buffaloes, ..	3,065,449	3,209,939
Horses, ..	13,424	19,973
Ponies, ..	68,237	129,623
Donkies, ..	46,291	42,286
Sheep and goats, ..	804,492	825,441
Pigs, ..	301,071	349,350
Carts, ..	41,752	33,209
Ploughs, ..	919,289	1,009,430
Boats, ..	2,010	3,993

It is not to be supposed that the herds of cows and buffaloes have in the year increased by 144,490, and the ponies of the Province by 61,386; nor that carts have grown less by 8,543, and ploughs more by 90,141. These discrepancies will be pointed out to the officers concerned, and endeavors will be made to obtain more reliable information for the ensuing year. It is too late now to do so for this. At the same time it is right to submit that there exists no special establishment in this Province for the preparation of an annual census of stock. And the numbers must therefore always depend, in no small degree, on the estimate of an already overworked official who has not sufficient time at his disposal to devote to the matter in a manner which alone can make such returns really reliable.

STATEMENT NO. 3.
RATES OF RENT AND
PRODUCE.
Rent.

377. The general averages for the two years are given as follows.

For land suited to the growth of—

	Average rent per acre.					
	1868-69.			1869-70.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rice,	4	12	10	4	13	8
Wheat,	7	4	11	7	12	8
Inferior grains, .. .	4	0	3	4	3	9
Indigo,	7	0	1	4	3	4
Cotton,	5	7	6	6	3	1
Opium,	12	8	4	9	9	9
Oil seeds,	3	12	4	4	12	1
Fibres,	3	15	8	3	13	0
Sugar-cane,	9	2	6	10	13	11
Tobacco,	11	7	2	10	14	0

378. According to the returns, the average produce in lbs. avoirdupois per acre was :—

	1868-69.	1869-70.
Rice,	649½	701
Wheat,	878½	908
Inferior grains,	644	704
Opium,	20¼	16
Sugar,	816½	849
Tobacco,	700	702

The average yield of rice is made to vary from 360lbs. in Seetapoor to 1,116lbs. in Roy Bareilly; of wheat from 506lbs. in Seetapoor to 1,628lbs. in Hurdai; and of the inferior grains from 438lbs. in Per-tabgurh to 1,045lbs. in Roy Bareilly.

The fact seems to be that whilst the best irrigated lands give a yield of from 20 to 27 bushels (1,200 to 1,620lbs.) of wheat to the acre, the worst unirrigated lands may yield not more than 6 bushels or 360lbs.

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

STATEMENT No. I. 379. The prices of produce and labor are given in the prescribed statement furnished by the Financial Commissioner for the year ending the 30th September 1870.

Prices of produce were more equal than the returns would make them. Wheat could scarcely have averaged Rs. 3-3-6 at Barabunkee, and only Rs. 2 at Oonao; nor Rs. 3-2-1 at Pertabgurh, whilst at Sultanpoor it averaged Rs. 2-1-8.

Provincial average. 380. According to the returns, the number of sírs (at 2 lbs to the sír) which could be bought for one rupee, were:—

	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Sírs.	Chs.	Sírs.	Chs.	Sírs.	Chs.
Wheat 1st quality,	.. 23	1	13	7	15	5
" 2nd "	.. 26	4	14	1	16	0
Gram 1st "	.. 34	0	15	3	14	8
" 2nd "	.. 35	9	15	13	15	14
Rice 1st "	.. 10	13	7	15	8	0
" 2nd "	.. 17	2	11	9	11	13
Sugar refined,	.. 3	2	3	1	2	14
" gur,	.. 11	3	9	15	9	5
Salt,	.. 5	2	4	14	4	11
Ghí,	.. 1	10½	1	12¼	1	9
Cotton,	.. 1	15½	1	13	1	10
Linseed,	.. 16	7	10	4	13	10
Jute,	.. 13	5	12	10	12	10

According to the returns therefore, it might seem that the first half of the official year 1870-71 was still marked by famine prices.

Wheat was dearer than it had been in the famine year of 1837-38 at either Allahabad or Allighar where, as stated by Col. Baird Smith, it sold at 17½ and 18 sírs for the rupee. Rice of the first quality could in 1838 be purchased at Agra at 11 sírs, and of the second quality at 12 sírs for the rupee. The average price up to the 30th September 1870 is given in Oudh at only 8 sírs for the first quality, and less than 12 sírs for the second quality. Gram, sugar, and salt were even dearer than they had been in the previous year.

381. But these prices, it must be remembered, range over the period extending from the 1st October 1869, to the 30th September 1870.

By the beginning of the official year, on the 1st April 1870 a sensible diminution in the price of grain had taken place.

From the returns published in the *Oudh Government Gazette*, it appears that the prices prevailing in the province, were as follows:—

	End of June 1870.				End of September 1870.			
	Sirs.	Chks.	Sirs.	Chks.	Sirs.	Chks.	Sirs.	Chks.
Wheat,	18	0	...	...	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gram,	18	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	19	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rice (common),	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	15	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Juár,	22	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	22	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bájra,	18	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	22	0 $\frac{2}{3}$

382. During the last half of the official year there was a still further fall.

How great this fall had been will be at once seen by comparing the Provincial average of 1870 and 1871:—

	End of Jany. 1870.		End of Jany. 1871.		End of March 1870.		End of March 1871.	
	Sirs.	Chks.	Sirs.	Chks.	Sirs.	Chks.	Sirs.	Chks.
Wheat, ...	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	0	26	0
Gram, ...	11	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	0	26	0
Rice (common), ...	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	0	19	0
Juár, ...	17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	0	31	0
Bájra, ...	22	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	0	26	0

Wheat, rice, and gram fell gradually from famine prices to unusual cheapness.

The small millet (*juár) had, like Indian corn, † masúr (lentil), and * "*Sorghum panicum*" † arhar dál, remained comparatively cheap throughout the period of scarcity, and could even in 1869 or "vulgare." be got at 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ sírs for the rupee. Indeed, severely † "*Ervum lens.*" as the scarcity of 1869 was felt, its severity was † "*Cajanus indicus.*" prevented from becoming unbearable by the comparative cheapness of some of these inferior grains.

On the other hand, the spiked millet (*bájra) shared the fate of wheat and gram; and, procurable in January 1869 * "*Penicillaria spicata.*" at the rate of nearly 35 sírs for the rupee, could by September 1869 be got only at the rate of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ sírs for the rupee.

By January 1870 its price had fallen to 22 sírs 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ chittacks, and by January 1871, to 28 sírs 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks.

383. The judicial and jail statistics are prepared for the calendar year, and, for purposes of comparison, the last quarter of 1869 which belongs to the period referred to in the prescribed statement E, (No. 1), as well as the first quarter of 1871 which appertains to the official year under review, should be alike excluded. As regards the calendar year, it may be noted that whilst the inferior grains continued to be com-

paratively cheap, wheat and gram, which at the close of 1869 could not be got at 11 sírs the rupee, could at the close of 1870 be got, wheat at nearly 23 sírs, and gram at nearly 20 sírs, whilst common rice, which at the end of 1869 had averaged 12 sírs 13 chittacks, averaged 19 sírs 12½ chittacks at the end of 1870.

384. Ranging as they do over a period extending from the 1st October 1869 to the 31st March 1871, the prices exhibit at once the characteristics of the year of famine 1869, and the year of plenty 1871; at the end of June 1870 they stood about midway between the two.

STATEMENT No. II. 385. The ordinary wages of skilled labour
Labour. may be put at 4 annas or 6*d.*, and of unskilled at
Wages. 2 annas or 3*d.* a day; the weekly wages of the
common day labourer is thus. 1*s.* 9*d.*

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

386. Of mines or quarries there are none; 'Kankar,' an inferior lime stone, is found abundantly.

G.—MANUFACTURES.

Experimental Salt 387. The experimental manufacture of salt
works at Malláon. at Malláon, in the Oonao District, was given
up during the year.

388. The figures, given for the first time, in the prescribed
Statement G, are, it may be feared, far from reli-
Manufacture. able. The following remarks are quoted from the
Financial Commissioner's Report :—

"The statements of exports and imports show that the former
Exports and Imports. "were of the value of Rs. 1,42,34,054, the latter
"aggregating Rs. 1,64,88,566; the imports exceed-
"ing the exports in value by Rs. 22,54,512. This result is mainly
"attributable to the dependence of Oudh upon imports for English
"piece goods, miscellaneous European articles, metals and hard-ware,
"which are thus shown against exports :—

	Exports.	Imports.
"Metals and hardware,	79,819	28,37,229
"English piece goods,	64,975	2,29,783
"Miscellaneous European goods, ..	71,645	32,56,380

"At Tánda in the Fyzabad district, is found the only large native
"cloth manufactory in the province, and in 1869-70, the value of native
"cloth imported was Rs. 8,25,347; against Rs. 8,07,306 exported, or
"Rs. 18,041 excess of imports. But it yet appears, as a fact, that Oudh
"sufficiently supplies its wants of this product by local manufacture,
"and this impression is corroborated by the large importations of raw
"cotton.

"How little cotton cultivation has progressed in Oudh, is shown by the registered imports and exports of cotton, which are of the value of Rs. 32,73,016 and Rs. 3,74,575 or nearly 29 lacs in favour of the former.

"It is in its agricultural and forest produce that Oudh is an exporting province. This is shown by the following abstract :—

	Imports.	Exports.
" Grain,	10,67,964	55,13,881
" Oil seeds,	82,652	43,86,955
" Timber,	40,104	2,24,736
" Sugar and gur,	5,02,538	8,91,832"

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

389. The statements regarding coinage and currency are necessarily blank.

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

390. The statements are in the prescribed form, the figures for Return of Charitable Institutions. Dispensaries being, for the sake of accuracy, taken from the Dispensary Report which is for the calendar year.

391. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Archer, was able, after a careful personal inspection, to report very favourably of the general state of these institutions; this was the more gratifying as in the dispensaries of Seeta-poor, Lakhimpur and Hissampur, which had been severely commented on in the previous year, a marked improvement had been made.

392. The comparative returns of the two years are given as follows :—

Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.		Subscriptions and donations.	
			Paid by Government.	From endowments (in money).		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1869,	23	953	109,632	18,250	9,120	13,528
1870,	24	1,465	121,125	18,951	14,656	24,747
Increase,	1	512	11,493	701	5,536	4,219

393. The Deputy Inspector General speaks of King Nasir-ud-din King's Hospital. Hydar's Hospital as in every way suitable for the sick, and the sanitary condition of the buildings and neighbourhood as in every way satisfactory. 8,527 patients were cured and relieved; and 28 capital, and 903 minor surgical operations were performed.

394. The average number of persons daily aided is given as 213 ; the number aided during the year at 77,690 ; the income at Rs. 13,280. It is under the special charge of the City Magistrate, and affords food and clothing to in-door, and monthly relief to out-door patients.

395. 13,755 persons are said to have been relieved. The Government contribution is Rs. 15,000 and is paid in pensions according to an approved list. Private subscriptions have fallen away to Rs. 4,075, and are disbursed at the discretion of a native committee of management.

396. The Seetapoor Alms-house was built during the year, at a cost of Rs. 2,649, defrayed from the Building Fund. The annual subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1,636, and the donations to Rs. 175. Fifty-eight paupers received weekly relief, and professional mendicancy seemed to have disappeared from Seetapoor. The institution was not however found to flourish, and subscriptions were got in with difficulty.

397. At Nawábganj, Barabunkee, a poor-house, in honour of the former Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Colonel Chamier, was in process of erection.

398. At Sultanpoor a small Dharmshala is devoted chiefly to the support of Brahmins.

399. The Fyzabad Blind and Leper Asylum continues to be successfully managed by a committee of native gentlemen.

400. Of the Lucknow Lunatic Asylum the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals reports thus:—

“ I was much pleased with all the arrangements, the plan of segregating the patients is most perfect ; separate, and isolated wards being erected for the idiots and violent and criminal prisoners, each ward containing only 12 patients ; this is a great improvement on the usual custom of congregating a large number of the insane in one compartment, and must greatly assist the medical measure for relief so judiciously and humanely carried out by the Superintendent, Dr. Cannon. The criminal barracks were injured by the late rains, but are in course of repair. On the occasion of my visit there were 144 persons within the asylum walls, of which 79 were Hindú males and 30 Hindú females, 23 Mussalmán males and 12 Mussalmán females. The whole of the patients seemed to be well nourished and admirably cared for. Medicines both European and Country were of good quality and sufficient, the Books and Committee’s records all written up to date. The health of the Lunatics has been unusually good during the year, there has been no epidemic disease. The following statistical tables are appended :—

	1869.	1870
“ Remaining under treatment on 31st Decr.,	140	149
“ In-door patients admitted, ...	129	85
“ Out-door do. do., ...	...	...
Total,	269	234

		1869.			1870.		
"Cured and relieved,		45			53		
"Ceased to attend, transferred to friends, &c.,		12			...		
"Died,		63			39		
"Remaining,		149			142		
Total, ..		269			234		
"Daily average attendance in-door, ...		163.2			164.4		
Do. do. out-door, ... ..		...			...
Total, ...		163.2			164.4		
Surgical operations.							
"Capital, ... ..		...			...
"Minor, ... ..		...			...
Total, ...		...			...
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Receipts.							
"European Subscriptions, ...		...			...
"Native do., ...		...			...
"Government allowance, ...		12,246	3	3	12,246	3	3
"Other sources, ...		...			...
Total, ...		12,246	3	3	12,246	3	3
Disbursements.							
"Establishment, ...		6,755	9	9	6,755	9	9
"Dieting in-door patients, ...		4,570	8	3	4,443	7	4
"Bazár medicines, ...		106	3	5	103	3	3
"Contingencies, ...		813	13	10	943	14	11
Total, ...		12,246	3	2	12,246	3	3
"Cost per diem of dieting each in-door patient,		0	1	1	0	1	0

401. On the 1st July 1870, the City Lock Hospital was removed into the new building. It consists of two barracks built on the radiating system, each capable of holding fifteen to twenty women, whilst there is room for adding if necessary more wards on the same principle. The wells, bathing places, examination rooms, and latrines on the dry-earth system are complete.

The amount received from registered women during the calendar year was Rs. 2,921 which more than covered the "hospital expenses."

The total cost of bedding, clothing, hospital establishment, medicines, and contingent charges for the treatment of 349 in-door patients was only Rs. 1,885-2-9 or an average of Rs. 5-14-1 per head.

It is remarked by Doctor Cannon that disease at Lucknow has, of late years, become of a less virulent type, and that bad cases of the secondary form amongst the women are rare; this he attributes to the prompt measures which are taken to find out and place diseased women under treatment.

402. The total number of individual women on the register during the year, including those of the city and cantonments, was 1,582; the daily average number on the rolls was 514, of whom 234 live in the City proper, whilst the remainder, about 280, reside in Amínabád, Sadr and Regimental Bazárs. The women of the city are as a rule not accessible to Europeans.

All the city women are inspected twice a week by *dhais*, and those who reside in Amínabád and near the Machí Bháwan Fort are further obliged to attend the City Lock Hospital twice a month for the purpose of undergoing examination.

PART IV.
STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Religious Institutions.

403. This return is incomplete and unreliable.

B.—EDUCATION.

404. For the Entrance Examination, the number of students under preparation rose from 1,142 to 2,916; the number of actual candidates from 32 to 57; of the latter 31 were educated in Government Schools, 20 in Canning College, and six in La' Martiniere; of the forty who passed, 18 belonged to Government Institutions, 18 to Canning College, and four to La' Martiniere.

The Zillah Schools of Lakhimpúr, and Barabunkee secured the three first places on the list of native students.

General Results for the last five years.

405. The following table gives the general results for the last five years:—

Year.	Entrance Examination.		First Arts' Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Number of candidates.	Number who passed.	Number of candidates.	Number who passed.	Number of candidates.	Number who passed.
1866	23	6	...	...	...	...
1867	17	15	...	...	...	...
1868	38	31	3	3	...	...
1869	32	20	3	2	...	...
1870	*57	*40	10	6	2	1

* Includes four students of La' Martiniere College.

STATEMENT No. II.
Educational Institution.
Numbers.

408. The following figures are taken from
the Educational Report :—

Heads.		Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls at close of the year.	Average number of pupils on rolls during the year.	Average attendance during the year.
Zillah Schools,	... { 1869-70,	11	2,390	2,266	1,932
	{ 1870-71,	11	2,626	2,529	2,139
Anglo-Vernacular Town Schools,	{ 1869-70,	18	1,840	1,965	1,599
	{ 1870-71,	18	2,214	2,096	1,678
Vernacular Town Schools,	... { 1869-70,	27	2,474	2,428	1,911
	{ 1870-71,	33	2,709	2,706	2,061
Village Schools,	... { 1869-70,	542	21,433	20,210	16,135
	{ 1870-71,	575	3,270	21,445	16,562
Government Female Schools,	... { 1869-70,	38	879	851	714
	{ 1870-71,	69	1,369	1,293	1,056
Jail Schools,	... { 1869-70,	2	68	81	63
	{ 1870-71,	2	*118	86	85
Normal Schools,	... { 1869-70,	2	201	214	197
	{ 1870-71,	2	141	140	126
Private Colléges,	... { 1869-70,	2	705	668	576
	{ 1870-71,	1	730	674	562
Middle Private Schools,	... { 1869-70,	24	2,177	2,341	1,737
	{ 1870-71,	22	2,124	2,142	1,610
Lower do. do.,	... { 1869-70,	40	1,765	1,815	1,506
	{ 1870-71,	42	2,160	2,047	1,584
Private Female Schools,	... { 1869-70,	11	371	278	233
	{ 1870-71,	16	387	398	310
Indigenous Schools,	... { 1869-70,	...	...	...	...
	{ 1870-71,	507	4,257	2,912	2,699
Total	... { 1869-70,	717	34,303	33,117	26,603
Omitting Indigenous Schools,	... { 1870-71,	791	37,848	35,556	27,773
Increase,	... ..	74	3,545	2,439	1,170
Total	... { 1869-70,	717	34,303	33,117	26,603
Including Indigenous Schools,	... { 1870-71,	1,298	42,105	38,468	30,472
Increase,	... ..	581	7,802	5,351	3,869

“Omitting the statistics of indigenous schools, we find that the “number of schools has risen from 717 to 791, the pupils from 34,303 “to 37,848, and the average attendance from 26,603 to 27,773. The “schools have increased by 74, the pupils by 3,545, and the average “attendance by 1,170. Thus the pupils have increased by 13 per cent. “and the average attendance by 4 per cent.”

409. Omitting Indigenous Schools, the total expenditure fell from Rs. 4,37,650 in 1869-70 to Rs. 4,26,214 in 1870-71, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 11,436.

It was charged as follows :—

	1869-70	1870-71.
To Imperial funds,	Rs. 2,24,218	2,15,933
„ Educational Cess,	„ 1,18,120	1,07,294
„ Other sources,	„ 95,312	1,00,614
„ Municipal funds,	„ ..	2,373
Total,	4,37,650	4,26,214

410. The following abstract gives the details of 1870-71 :—

Heads of expenditure.	Expenditure during 1870-71						Percentage.
	From Imperial Funds.		From Local Funds.		Total.		
	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	
Direction and its subsidiary charges,	18,927	9 10	292	0 0	19,219	9 10	4.4
Inspection and its subsidiary charges,	40,749	5 2	4,000	4 8	44,749	9 10	
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads, and disbursed by the Department),	1,56,256	14 2	2,05,988	13 10	3,62,245	12 0	85.4
Do. do., indigenous Schools not disbursed by the Department, ... .. .	...		11,433	11 0	11,433	11 0	
Total,	2,15,933	13 2	2,21,714	13 6	4,37,648	10 8	100

411. The cost of educating each pupil is given as follows :—

Cost per pupil.

Heads.		Expenditure from Imperial Funds.	Expenditure from the Educational Cess Fund.	Expenditure from the Municipal Fund.	Expenditure from other sources.	Total Expenditure.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As P.	Rs. A. P.
Zillah Schools, ...	{ 1869-70.	53,489	293	...	9,560	63,342	27 15 3	23 9 8
	{ 1870-71.	54,147	716	1,173	9,448	65,484	25 14 3	21 6 6
Anglo-Vernacular Town Schools, ...	{ 1869-70.	20,389	701	...	5,719	26,809	13 10 3	10 5 11
	{ 8870-71.	19,333	1,006	...	4,967	25,306	12 1 2	9 3 7
Vernacular Town Schools, ...	{ 1869-70.	9,320	2,143	...	2,729	14,192	5 13 6	3 13 4
	{ 1870-71.	9,878	2,282	895	2,340	15,395	5 11 0	3 10 4
Village Schools, ...	{ 1869-70.	...	60,673	...	5,164	65,837	3 0 0	...
	{ 1870-71.	...	64,890	...	5,653	70,543	3 4 7	...
Government Female Schools, ...	{ 1869-70.	3,055	1,524	...	12	4,591	5 6 3	3 9 5
	{ 1870-71.	4,919	1,819	...	121	6,859	5 4 10	3 12 10
Jail Schools, ...	{ 1869-70.	...	...	...	380	380	4 10 11	...
	{ 1870-71.	...	...	...	383	383	4 7 3	...
Normal Schools, ...	{ 1869-70.	8,128	12,508	...	213	20,849	97 6 9	37 15 8
	{ 1870-71.	6,000	9,820	...	55	15,875	113 6 3	42 13 8
Private Colleges, ...	{ 1869-70.	26,729	...	...	27,530	54,259	81 3 7	40 0 3
	{ 1870-71.	27,173	...	...	35,200	62,373	92 8 8	40 5 1
Middle Private Schools, ...	{ 1869-70.	17,529	196	...	18,776	36,501	16 4 7	7 13 1
	{ 1870-71.	16,499	120	...	18,877	35,496	11 14 5	7 11 2
Lower do. do., ...	{ 1869-70.	4,078	542	...	6,503	11,123	6 2 0	2 3 11
	{ 1870-71.	4,327	513	...	7,098	11,938	5 13 3	2 1 9
Private Female Schools, ...	{ 1869-70.	5,123	...	...	6,805	11,928	42 14 6	18 6 10
	{ 1870-71.	5,308	...	...	12,220	17,528	44 0 7	13 5 4
Indigenous Schools	{ 1869-70.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1870-71.	...	...	...	11,434	11,434	4 4 4	...

The only exceptions to a general decrease in the average cost to Government of educating each pupil were in the Normal School, in Canning College, and in Schools for Girls. As will be noticed in details, the apparently increased average cost in the Normal School is really due to a reduction in the number of pupils, and in the Canning College to increased expenditure in scholarships.

Fees. 412. Fees continue to increase. The collections for the last six years are shown by the Director of Public Instruction thus:—

Year.	Fees collected.	Increase on preceding year.	Remarks
	Rs.	Rs.	
1865-66	10,804	...	
1866-67	12,447*	1,643	* Calculated for 12 months.
1867-68	17,294	4,847	
1868-69	21,569	4,275	
1869-70	24,429	2,860	
1870-71	35,225†	10,796	† Government and Aided Schools Rs. 27,266 Indigenous Schools, Rs. 7,959

Excluding indigenous schools, the increase in 1870-71, was Rs. 2,827

Subscriptions.

413. The receipts and expenditure of Subscriptions are thus tabulated:—

District.	Receipts.					Expenditure.				Balance on 31st March 1871.
	Balance on 1st April 1870.	Subscriptions collected in 1870-71.	Government grants-in-aid carried to credit of fund in the year.	Other receipts.	Total.	On account of zillah and tahsil schools.	On account of aided and private schools.	Buildings and miscellaneous charges.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow, ...	483	970	...	...	1,453	875	...	556	1,431	22
Oonao, ...	16	569	...	48	633	592	...	...	592	41
Barabunkee, ...	852	1,556	1,500	...	3,908	178	2,965	...	3,143	765
Sestapoor, ...	4,120	2,781	2,977	499	10,377	300	4,540	1,796	6,636	3,741
Hurdui, ...	311	1,746	1,789	...	3,846	3,200	...	9	3,209	637
Kheree, ...	316	2,124	188	...	2,628	1,012	1,016	398	2,426	202
Fyzabad, ...	3,421	2,675	1,030	...	7,126	580	2,192	22	2,794	4,332
Baraich, ...	...	2,215	1,375	...	3,590	...	3,590	...	3,590	...
Gondah, ...	...	3,765	...	...	3,765	2,992	...	1,121	4,113	348
Roy Bareilly, ...	1,759	...	...	...	1,759	470	...	...	470	1,289
Sultanpoor, ...	153	199	...	...	352	...	...	...	...	352
Pertabgurh, ...	5,401	475	...	...	5,876	240	...	...	240	5,636
Total, ...	16,832	19,075	8,859	547	45,313	10,439	14,303	3,902	28,644	16,669

* Excludes subscriptions to Canning College, Rs. 29,355
 Ditto ditto to Balrámpur School Rs. 2,627
 Ditto ditto to Mahmudabád „ Rs. 1,050

Total Rs. 33,032

414. Of the Canning College, the Director of Public Instruction reports that the progress has been considerable. 18 out of 20 candidates passed the Entrance University Examination, six passed the First Arts, and one graduated.

415. "The strength and cost to Government of the College Department and ancillary schools may be thus shown.

	Pupils in March 1870.	Pupils in March 1871	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost to Government in 1868-70.	Cost to Government in 1870-71.	Remarks
College Department, ...	38	56	18	...	7,631	*12,985	*The apparent increase is a mere matter of account, the school department showing a corresponding decrease. Last year most of the general expenditure was debited to the school.
Upper school, ...	506	296	13	...	16,956	8,390	
Lower school, ...	...	223					
Oriental Department, ...	161	155	...	6	2,140	2,822	
Total, ...	705	730	31	6	26,727	27,171	

"The slightly increased cost to Government is owing to an increase in the scholarship expenditure."

416. The institution embraces five departments; the College proper; the Oriental Department; the Law Department; and the English and Preparatory schools.

It is supported jointly by the liberality of the talukdars, whose subscription in 1870-71, was Rs. 29,355, and by a grant-in-aid which (exclusive of scholarships) amounts to Rs. 25,000 per annum.

SCHOOLS. 417. Of Government Boys' Schools the returns show:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Higher, ..	..	2	8
Middle, ..	..	48	54
Lower, ..	..	485	577
Total, ..	535	600	639

There was thus an increase of six higher and thirty-three lower schools:—

Students on rolls.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
418. The number of students on the rolls was,	24,951	28,205	30,937

Average attendance.	The average daily attendance	1868-69 ..	1869-70	1870-71
		18,222	21,640	22,525
Teachers.	The number of teachers	..	748	917
				1,072
Fees.	Fees	Rs.	12,350	14,866
				15,655
Income for public funds.	Income from public funds	Rs.	1,35,340	1,50,819
				1,61,457
Persons under instruction.	Taught in English ..	2,468	2,626	2,699
	" " Vernacular	26,759	29,897	32,192
	" " General ..	3,350	4,447	5,045

419. The relative statistics of the eleven zillah schools, of which High schools. all aim at, and eight have succeeded in becoming, high schools are as follows :—

Names of institution.	Number of pupils on rolls at close of the year.	Average number of pupils on rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance during the year.	Percentage of average attendances to average number of pupils on rolls.	Amount of fees collected during the year.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure from Imperial Funds	Cost per pupil.		
								Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Oonao.	1869-70	186	157	129	83	504	5,678	4,707	36 2 7	29 15 8
	1870-71	250	242	194	80	518	5,790	4,752	23 14 9	19 10 1
Barabunkee.	1869-70	192	190	163	86	480	4,464	3,630	23 7 10	19 1 8
	1870-71	247	220	188	85	595	4,976	4,120	22 9 10	18 11 8
Seetapoor.	1869-70	213	199	176	88	730	5,763	4,615	28 15 3	23 3 6
	1870-71	214	196	171	90	784	6,168	4,764	31 7 6	24 4 11
Hurdui.	1869-70	134	126	107	85	430	4,518	4,089	35 13 8	32 7 2
	1870-71	187	173	150	87	426	4,957	4,331	28 15 5	25 0 6
Lakhimpur.	1869-70	159	163	134	82	317	4,391	3,918	26 14 11	24 0 6
	1870-71	158	158	128	80	376	4,464	3,932	28 4 0	24 14 2
Fyzabad.	1869-70	475	444	396	89	1,258	13,247	11,413	29 13 4	25 11 3
	1870-71	517	506	444	88	1,390	13,398	11,172	26 7 7	22 1 3
Baraich.	1869-70	140	121	97	80	655	5,251	4,597	43 6 4	37 15 3
	1870-71	211	207	171	83	579	5,830	4,913	28 2 7	23 11 9
Gondah.	1869-70	308	266	240	90	666	5,040	3,883	18 15 1	14 9 6
	1870-71	313	292	262	90	667	4,483	3,350	15 5 7	11 7 6
Roy Bareilly.	1869-70	249	268	216	81	735	6,772	5,609	25 4 3	20 14 10
	1870-71	231	238	186	78	707	7,496	6,004	31 7 2	25 3 7
Sultanpoor.	1869-70	192	167	145	88	519	4,582	4,063	27 6 11	24 5 3
	1870-71	168	160	137	85	519	4,528	4,009	28 4 9	25 0 10
Pertabgurh.	1869-70	142	165	129	78	551	3,636	2,965	22 0 6	17 15 6
	1870-71	130	137	108	79	458	3,394	2,800	24 12 5	20 7 6
Total 11 schools.	1869-70	2,390	2,266	1,932	85	6,844	63,342	53,489	27 15 3	23 9 8
	1870-71	2,626	2,529	2,139	84	7,009	65,484	54,147	25 14 3	21 6 6

420. As remarked by the Director of Public Instruction, the present state of these schools is accurately shown in the following classification, which is tabulated for the last seven years:—

Year.	Number of pupils in classes.										Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Persian.	Sanscrit.	
1864-65, ...	...	10	36	119	154	301	264	413	...	...	1,297
1865-66, ...	8	22	57	121	164	310	258	402	19	34	1,395
1866-67, ...	12	18	97	87	108	244	359	477	...	25	1,427
1867-68, ...	15	15	95	120	185	229	447	754	11	19	1,890
1868-69, ...	8	72	134	194	195	273	554	813	29	12	2,284
1869-70, ...	57	109	201	183	284	344	526	686	...	...	2,390
1870-71, ..	74	147	207	220	221	329	613	815	...	...	2,626

“There are no classes, excepting the 5th and 6th, that do not show ‘improvement.’”

Mr. Browning adds:—

“Our first, or entrance class, contains 74 as against 57 last year. I have seen all the zillah schools and they are all, with exceptions that will be noticed, progressing steadily. The classification return is especially valuable, as it enables us to separate at will our high schools into their proper sub-headings of high, middle and primary schools. Thus, by using the above classification table, we find the number of pupils in each sub-division to be as follows:—

Year.	High school proper, classes.			Total.	Middle school proper, classes.			Total.	Lower school classes.		Total.	Remarks.
	1	2	3		4	5	6		7	8		
1869-70, ...	57	109	201	367	183	284	344	811	526	686	1,212	
1870-71, ...	74	147	207	428	220	221	329	770	613	815	1,428	

“All these branches, then, of our high schools look to be in a very healthy condition.”

421. The fifty-four Middle Class Schools embrace three Zillah, Middle Class Schools, eighteen Anglo-Vernacular, and thirty-three Vernacular town schools.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

422. Of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the Director remarks :—

“ There are still eighteen Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class Schools. Eleven of these schools are maintained entirely from the Imperial Educational Grant, whilst in seven schools the Vernacular establishment is paid from the Government Allotment, and the English departments are supported partly by the State and partly from the subscriptions according to the grant-in-aid rules.

Educational Report, para 68.

“ The statistics of these schools may be thus shown :—

Institution.	Year.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on roll at close of the year	Average number of pupils on roll during the year.	Average attendance during the year.	Percentage of average attendance to average number of pupils on roll.	Amount of fees collected during the year.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure from Imperial funds.	Cost per pupil.					
										Total cost.	Cost to Government.				
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Anglo-Vernacular Town Schools.	1864-65, ...	18	1,548	...	972	...	541	20,344	13,472	20	14	10	13	13	9
	1865-66, ...	19	1,907	1,714	1,424	83	1,056	28,590	19,455	29	1	3	13	10	7
	1866-67, ...	19	2,072	1,899	1,593	83	1,186	25,938	17,168	16	4	6	10	12	5
	1867-68, ...	20	2,258	2,174	1,716	78	1,581	32,020	23,284	14	11	8	10	11	4
	1868-69, ...	19	2,164	2,149	1,775	82	2,043	30,510	22,348	13	15	0	10	3	4
	1869-70, ...	18	1,840	1,965	1,599	81	1,945	26,809	20,389	13	10	3	10	5	11
	1870-71, ...	18	2,214	2,096	1,678	80	2,054	25,306	19,333	12	1	2	9	3	7

“ The scholars have increased from 1,840 to 2,214, or by 20 per cent. “ and the average attendance has risen from 1,599 to 1,678, the percentage “ remaining about the same as last year. 80 per cent. is a very fair average “ attendance, but I should like to see it some 4 or 5 per cent. higher. “ The fee receipts have risen, and the expenditure has decreased. “ The annual cost to Government of educating each pupil is now only “ Rs. 9-3-7.”

It may, however, seem open to question whether, good as the results are, this kind of school does not even yet absorb more than its fair share of the amount which can be devoted to education.

Vernacular Town Schools.

423. These schools have increased from 27 to 33, the pupils from 2,428 to 2,709 and the cost to Government has fallen.

The following table exhibits their progress for the last seven years:

Year.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls at close of the year.	Average number of pupils on rolls during the year.	Average attendance during the year.	Percentage of average attendance to average number of pupils on rolls.	Amount of fees collected during the year.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure from Imperial Funds.	Cost per pupil.	
									Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1864-65 ...	15	901	...	554	...	188	5,853	4,771	10 9 0	8 9 10
1865-66 ...	15	1,082	839	665	79	373	8,315	7,298	12 8 0	10 15 7
1866-67 ...	15	1,028	954	767	80	472	8,217	7,104	10 11 4	9 4 2
1867-68 ...	14	1,324	1,100	843	76	461	8,716	7,358	7 14 9	6 11 0
1868-69 ...	20	2,152	2,034	1,632	80	768	12,161	8,911	5 15 7	4 6 1
1869-70 ...	27	2,474	2,428	1,911	78	913	14,191	9,320	5 13 6	3 13 4
1870-71 ...	33	2,709	2,706	2,061	76	939	15,395	9,878	5 11 0	3 10 4

The six additional schools of this grade are all situated in Lucknow. They were supported by the municipality and by a grant of one-third of their total cost from the Educational Imperial Allotment.

Lower Schools.

424. The progress made with lower, or village, schools is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls at close of the year.	Average number of pupils on rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance during the year.	Total cost.	Cost to Imperial Funds.	Average cost per school.	Average cost per pupil.	
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
					Rs.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1865-66 ...	61	2,004	1,236	1,094	5,082	...	83 0 0	4 10 4	
1866-67 ...	264	7,462	6,758	5,294	10,570	...	40 0 7	1 15 11	
1867-68 ...	381	13,707	11,228	8,871	33,753	...	88 9 5	3 0 1	
1868-69 ...	433	18,261	16,313	12,913	47,061	...	97 6 11	2 14 1	
1869-70 ...	542	21,433	20,210	16,135	60,963	...	112 7 7	3 0 3	
1870-71 ...	575	23,270	21,445	16,562	70,543	...	122 11 1	3 4 7	

There was an increase of 33 schools and of 1,837 pupils; in the average daily attendance, however, the increase was only 427.

425. The increase in the average cost per school is, perhaps, unavoidable; but the increase in the average cost per pupil cannot be considered satisfactory.

The only remedy seems to be on the one hand to re-distribute schools in centres calculated to furnish more pupils, and on the other to secure as teachers a class of men likely, on moderate pay, to fill them. With this view, lists of all villages containing from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants were procured, and schools situated in small villages, where the average attendance was below 20, were in some instances removed elsewhere. The Director is alive to the necessity of economy, and every effort will be made to make the most of the proceeds of the cess.

426. The progress of village education in each district is shown in the following statement, taken from the educational report:—

District	Year	Total number of schools.	Number of pupils in classes.					Average number of pupils on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Fees collected.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total.				
Lucknow, ...	1869-70	38	170	354	395	1,109	2,028	1,834	1,417	77	378
	1870-71	39	208	354	541	1,121	2,224	2,110	1,563	73	379
Barabunkee, ...	1869-70	66	318	447	586	1,269	2,620	2,298	1,819	80	648
	1870-71	68	293	485	701	1,350	2,829	2,529	1,960	78	632
Oonao, ...	1869-70	65	257	472	595	1,543	2,867	3,058	2,508	82	498
	1870-71	64	227	446	566	1,558	2,797	2,706	2,081	76	490
Seetapoor, ...	1869-70	51	54	309	400	1,219	1,982	1,771	1,478	83	654
	1870-71	54	101	427	500	1,338	2,366	2,210	1,748	79	660
Hurdui, ...	1869-70	66	124	470	655	1,559	2,808	2,642	2,231	84	652
	1870-71	72	261	500	696	1,787	3,244	2,983	2,405	81	935
Kheree, ...	1869-70	12	2	17	49	303	371	288	242	84	39
	1870-71	12	12	78	117	260	467	445	372	83	142
Fyzabad, ...	1869-70	46	145	349	444	718	1,656	1,509	1,214	80	452
	1870-71	51	214	441	533	848	2,036	1,759	1,368	78	657
Gondah, ...	1869-70	1	...	...	4	27	31	37	23	62	...
	1870-71	1	7	...	10	18	35	29	23	80	3
Baraich, ...	1869-70	31	...	61	203	784	1,048	871	702	80	490
	1870-71	39	42	197	371	708	1,318	1,177	907	77	671
Roy Bareilly, ...	1869-70	61	266	471	582	1,081	2,350	2,269	1,760	78	548
	1870-71	62	237	420	613	983	2,253	2,159	1,617	75	402
Sultanpoor, ...	1869-70	52	143	338	530	907	1,918	1,733	1,332	76	374
	1870-71	59	175	379	527	986	2,067	1,871	1,392	74	546
Pertabgurh, ...	1869-70	53	66	240	436	1,012	1,754	1,900	1,409	74	431
	1870-71	54	120	278	386	850	1,634	1,467	1,126	77	136
Total, ...	1869-70	542	1,545	3,528	4,879	11,481	21,433	20,210	16,135	79	5,164
	1870-71	575	1,897	4,005	5,561	11,807	23,270	21,445	16,562	77	5,653

Girls' schools.

427. The following return exhibits the results of the last two years :—

	Schools.		Pupils.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost of educating each pupil.				Remarks.			
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.		1870-71.					
							Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.		As.	P.	
Lucknow, ...	11	29	285	482	225	393	8	4	6	6	7	2		
Barabunkee,	6	5	86	84	52	73	4	8	11	4	13	1		
Oonao,	1	...	19	...	17	...				3	7	2	
Seetapoor, ...	4	5	96	119	85	105	2	9	11	3	4	7		
Hurdui, ...	9	*14	229	315	200	212	2	13	7	3	14	6	* Including one closed during the year.	
Kheree,	1	...	17	...	11	...				4	12	0	
Fyzabad, ...	1	4	66	174	61	120	9	7	6	7	12	8		
Baraich, ...	2	2	26	24	20	20	...				7	2	9	
Sultanpoor,...	5	†7	91	120	71	92	3	12	3	3	6	11	† Including one closed during the year.	
Pertabgurh,	...	1	...	15	...	13	...				1	10	4	
Total, ...	38	69	879	1,369	714	1,056	5	6	3	5	4	10		

The Director remarks:—

“The schools have increased by thirty-one, and the pupils have risen from 879 to 1,369, or have increased by 490. The average attendance per school is now about twenty; last year it was twenty-three.”

“It might seem from the above table, as if very great improvement had been effected, and that the girls' schools in Oudh were in every respect progressing. But, indeed, the education of girls in Oudh is beset with difficulties. Here not only do school mistresses object to having their pupils seen or to be seen themselves, but many of them object to male inspection, even from behind a purdah. Some say that not only must not a man be seen, but even his voice must not be heard. Consequently, there are some girls' schools that I have not seen or examined even from behind a purdah, and of whose condition I can form but the faintest idea. Moreover, the girls will sometimes not come to school without a dūlí, and the money spent on kahárs is actually, in some instances, greater than the amount spent on tuition.”

The use of dūlís has been prohibited in all new schools. Spite of difficulties, female education is certainly making progress.

Normal schools.

428. The statistics of the Government Normal schools are given thus:—

	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Masters who completed their education during the year and obtained certificates.	Average number enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Total cost to Government.		Total cost to Cess.	Total cost.	Cost per pupil.	
						Rs.	Rs.			Total cost.	Cost to Government.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
For Mas- ters,	{ 1869-70,	1	184	131	197	181	6,692	12,720	19,412	98 8 6	33 15 5
	{ 1870-71,	1	133	100	130	117	4,782	9,875	14,657	112 11 11	36 12 6
For Mis- tresses,	{ 1869-70,	1	17	8	17	16	1,437	...	1,437	84 8 3	84 8 3
	{ 1870-71,	1	8	8	10	9	1,218	...	1,218	121 12 10	121 12 10
Total,...	{ 1869-70,	2	201	139	214	197	8,129	12,720	20,849	97 6 9	37 15 8
	{ 1870-71,	2	141	100	140	126	6,000	9,875	15,875	113 6 3	42 13 8

429. In the school for masters judicious reductions were made during the year; not, however, in sufficient time to mark the real reduction in cost to both cess and Government by a reduction in the average cost per pupil.

For Masters.

430. The normal school for mistresses was closed during the year as it was generally found impossible to employ the trained mistresses out of Lucknow. All the eight students, however, received appointments, and the Head Mistress was made Deputy Inspectress of Schools in Lucknow.

For Mistresses.

431. Steps have been taken to open a Normal class at Golaganj in connection with the school there, so that, in the event of any vacancy occurring at any of the 12 Government schools for girls in Lucknow, a new mistress may be supplied.

Female Normal class.

432. Of Government Institutions generally, the number rose from 640 to 710; the students on the rolls from 29,285 to 32,447; the average daily attendance from 22,551 to 23,707; the number of teachers from 966 to 1,149; fees from Rs. 14,866 to Rs. 15,655; and the total income from Rs. 1,91,125 to Rs. 1,99,846. Of this income, the charge to Imperial funds fell from Rs. 94,381 to Rs. 94,277, whilst the contribution from local funds rose from Rs. 96,744 to Rs. 1,05,568.

Government Institutions generally.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS
AIDED AND UNAIDED.
Private Schools.

433. The statistics of Private schools are thus shown by the Director of Public Instruction :—

Description of Institutions.		Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.	Average number of pupils on rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance during the year.	Grants-in-aid sanctioned by Government.	Expenditure from all other sources.
						Rs.	Rs.
Colleges aided,	{ 1869-70,	2	705	668	576	26,729	27,530
	{ 1870-71,	1	730	674	562	27,173	35,200
Higher class schools aided,	{ 1869-70,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1870-71,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle class schools aided,	{ 1869-70,	24	2,177	2,341	1,737	17,529	18,972
	{ 1870-71,	21	2,056	2,081	1,548	16,499	18,063
Ditto ditto unaided,	{ 1869-70,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1870-71,	1	68	61	62	...	934
Lower class schools aided,	{ 1869-70,	23	1,342	1,361	1,135	4,078	5,430
	{ 1870-71,	24	1,674	1,570	1,240	4,322	5,509
Ditto ditto unaided,	{ 1869-70,	17	423	454	371	...	1,615
	{ 1870-71,	18	486	477	344	5	2,102
Middle class Female Schools aided,	{ 1869-70,	1	80	41	40	2,430	4,079
	{ 1870-71,	1	71	71	53	2,880	8,125
Lower class ditto ditto aided,	{ 1869-70,	10	291	237	193	2,693	2,726
	{ 1870-71,	15	316	327	257	2,428	4,095
Indigenous schools unaided,	{ 1869-70,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1870-71,	507	4,257	2,912	2,699	...	11,434
Total excluding Indigenous schools,	{ 1869-70,	77	5,018	5,102	4,052	53,459	60,352
	{ 1870-71,	81	5,401	5,261	4,066	53,307	74,028
Total including Indigenous schools,	{ 1869-70,	77	5,018	5,102	4,052	53,459	60,352
	{ 1870-71,	588	9,658	8,173	6,765	53,307	85,462

Comparative State-
ment.

434. The increase of private schools for the past six years appears from the following table :—

Institutions.	Years.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on rolls at close of the year.	Average number of pupils on rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance during the year.	Grants-in-aid sanctioned by Government.	Expenditure from all other sources.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.	
Private institutions under Government inspection.	1865-66	63	3,687	3,201	2,524	37,741	36,131	
	1866-67	70	3,926	3,743	2,803	45,577	37,986	
	1867-68	73	4,404	4,275	3,143	47,816	49,479	
	1868-69	72	4,852	4,572	3,654	52,286	53,422	
	1869-70	77	5,018	5,102	4,052	53,459	60,352	
	1870-71	81	5,401	5,261	4,066	53,307	74,028	Omitting indigenous schools.
		588	9,658	8,173	6,765	53,307	85,462	Including do. do.

Mr. Browning adds:—

“Omitting indigenous schools from consideration, for which there were no returns in 1869-70, slight improvement is shown in schools of all grades, excepting middle class schools. The cost to Government shows a slight decrease, whilst the amount expended from private sources has greatly increased. The great increase in private expenditure occurs in schools for girls, and is occasioned chiefly by including a portion of the private expenditure on the zanana mission that receives a grant from Government, and which was omitted from the returns of last year. The percentage of attendance continues to be very good for schools of this kind, and is now 77. Last year it was 79.”

435. The whole subject of grants-in-aid is under consideration, and with special reference to ascertained results; Grants-in-aid. for the average cost to Government for each pupil in both middle and lower class schools seems still higher than it ought to be—

The actual amounts granted seem to have been—

For Colleges,	Rs. 27,173	7	5
„ Higher class schools,	„	0	0
„ Middle, „	„ 16,499	10	0
„ Lower, „	„ 11,149	3	0
Total,	Rs. 54,822	4	5

436. Including the Canning College and Branch Schools, there were ninety-seven aided institutions; of these, thirty had been added during the year and five were closed before its end.

Of the ninety-two institutions left, five were Government Vernacular Schools, whose English teachers are paid from grants-in-aid and subscriptions. In two, additional teachers have been added, and in five the teachers are maintained from grants-in-aid and Municipal funds. Fifteen are branch schools attached to zillah schools, their teachers being supported from grants-in-aid and Municipal funds, and six are cess schools, to which superior teachers have been added at a cost charged partly to subscriptions and partly to grants-in-aid.

437. To compare the statistical table of the two years, the figures of private aided institutions, (excluding indigenous schools,) are given thus:—

		1869-70	1870-71.
Comparison of last two years.	Number of institutions, ...	77	81
	Average daily attendance, ...	4,052	4,066
		In 1869-70	1870-71.
Income.	From endowment,	Rs. 73,069	71,238
	„ fees,	„ 9,562	11,611
	„ Government grants,	„ 60,177	53,308

The number of persons instructed was :—

		1869-70.	1870-71.
The number of persons instructed.	In English,	1,718	1,668
	„ Vernacular,	4,968	5,592
	„ General,	1,386	1,506

438. The statistics of indigenous schools, given for the first time, are only approximate. They would show that there had been recorded 507 schools, with an average daily attendance of 2,699 scholars, and with an income of Rs. 3,475 from endowments, and Rs. 7,959 from fees. At them, 23 persons were instructed in English, 1,351 in Vernacular, and 2,997 in General subjects; 2,000 learnt Persian, 1,000 Hindí, 256 Sanskrit, and 2,102 Arabic, the subjects least taught in the departmental schools.

439. The general results of the two years (excluding indigenous schools) are given thus :—

		1869-70.	1870-71.
	Grand Total Schools, ..	717	791
	Average attendance, ..	26,603	27,773

The proportion of attendance to a population of 11,220,230 was in 1869-70, 1 to 421; in 1870-71, 1 to 368.

Decided, and on the whole satisfactory progress was made during the year under review.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Native Reform Clubs.

440. Lucknow, Seetapoor, and Gondah have each a Native Reform Club.

441. Besides the Government Press, there are from fifteen, to twenty presses working, or attempting to work, in Lucknow. One is for English only, two for English and Vernacular, and the rest all Vernacular. They mostly lithograph only in the Persian character, though a few also lithograph Nágrí and Arabic. The press of Munshí Niwal Kishore bears a deservedly high reputation.

442. The chief newspapers.

published during the year were: *The Lucknow Times* in English bi-weekly; the *Oudh Akhbar* and *Kárnáma* in Urdú, weekly; the *Shams-ul Akhbár* in Urdú, bi-monthly; and the *Kawákib Iswi* or *Christian Star* monthly.

In Seetapoor the solitary paper *Ghálíib-ul Akhbár* was given up in October 1870.

At Fyzabad a weekly Advertizer is printed at the Regimental press of the 26th Cameronians, for Messrs. Wordsworth and Co.

443. The receipts of the Lucknow Museum.

of the Superintendent of the Department of Science, amounted to Rs. 1,705-1-0, the expenditure to Rs. 1,669-15-0. The building was for a portion of the year closed for repairs to the roof, and, beyond a collection of arms, but little seems to have been added to its contents.

444. At the Fyzabad Museum.

for which a new building was erected, the receipts from the Municipality were raised from Rs. 720 to Rs. 1,200; the expenditure was Rs. 1,072-1-1. Upwards of 300 specimens of Natural History were added, but, pending removal to the new building, had not been set up.

The Curator, Mr. Thompson, Inspector of Schools, reports as follows:—

“ The number of visitors has increased immensely during the year, being on the average nearly 130 per day. But this is not all to be put down to the credit of the Museum. Many visitors had business in the Settlement Court, and as it was near they dropped into the Museum till such time as their cases might be called. The Museum, however, is a well known institution throughout the country, and whenever there is melá at Ajudhiá, crowds visit it. Many of these are women, who make a point of inquiring after the whereabouts of the Museum. There have been upwards of 2,000 visitors in a single day.

“ The above will show that the Museum is a great source of amusement to the people, and I believe it is also very useful as an educational institution. For one of the greatest difficulties educationists have to overcome in India is the want of any wish for further knowledge. Museums, if they do not impart much knowledge, at least produce a great deal of inquisitiveness, and this alone is a result worth a considerable expenditure of labour and money.”

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

445. In lieu of the Statistical Committee return, tables furnished by the Officiating Sanitary Commissioner are given. The record is confined to deaths, and can only be considered as approximate.

Mortuary returns.

446. The system of registration introduced on the 1st July 1870, was an endeavor by means of village patwáris to secure a daily record of deaths, the returns being taken monthly to the thana by village watchmen, and then prepared through the Agency of the Police.

Registration Agency.

The employment of patwáris was found open to objection, and was subsequently, with the consent of Government, dispensed with, so that the returns will in future be based on the verbal reports of the village watchmen made on their periodical visits to the police station.

447. The data furnished for the year under review, though not sufficiently accurate for statistical purposes, seem to justify the belief that spite of the many difficulties which beset the preparation of an accurate record of mortuary statistics, the people have during the last six months of the year become familiarized with the process of registration, and that material progress has been made.

Results.

The chief sanitary features to be noted seem to be the satisfactory condition of the city of Lucknow ; the great prevalence in the province of malarious and other fevers ; its comparative freedom from small-pox ; and a partial visitation of cholera.

448. Steady if slow progress is being made, especially by municipalities, in the supply of pure water, and in conservancy arrangements generally. The dry earth system and latrines are being gradually established and with excellent results, the main object being rather to explain to the people

Conservancy.

how improvements are to be made, and that in making them their best interests will be secured, than in forcing on them a system which they do not understand, and which, on the removal of pressure from above, is only too likely to collapse.

B.—HOSPITAL RETURNS.

449. This return seems to call for no remark.

C.—RETURN OF VACCINE OPERATIONS.

Vaccination. 450. Vaccination, hitherto confined to Lucknow, was during the cold season of 1870-71 extended to the Head quarters of each district.

The result was that 12,250 out of 16,016 persons were vaccinated successfully, against 5,644 successful operations out of 7,130 in the previous year.

451. Although great opposition has still to be overcome, it is gratifying to notice that in more than one quarter influential native gentlemen have applied for operators, and have manifested an intelligent interest in their work.

452. During the ensuing cold season the system will be introduced into the interior of each district; the staff will be materially increased; and a Vaccinator will be attached to the camp of the District and Settlement Officer whilst on tour. It is hoped that, by thus having an operator always at hand, full and practical effect may be given to the endeavors of officers to impress on the people the benefits of Vaccination.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Lucknow. 453. The position of the Lucknow Municipalities at the end of 1869-70 was described thus:—

“ The city has had a year of financial difficulty to pass through.
 Octroi. “ The full effect of the Government Resolution
 “ of November 1868 was felt, and notwithstanding an increase to the rates of Octroi duty levied on the articles left
 “ by the Government Resolution, the total receipts fell from Rs.
 “ 2,31,523 to 1,64,165. This was due no doubt partly to the badness
 “ and dearthness of the season, but the Government Resolution deprived
 “ the city of an annual income of Rs. 53,858, and, it has since imposed
 “ an additional share of the police charges on the city. * * * * ”

“ In order to do what could be done to apply a remedy to the House and Income Tax, “ deficit, other taxation was necessary ; and, as “ doubts arose whether two kinds of taxation were “ possible under Act XVIII of 1864, Sections 6, 7, and 12 of Act XV “ of 1867, were extended to Lucknow to enable the Committee to “ raise the requisite income. The result was an Income tax of one “ half per cent. on native incomes of Rs. 100 and upwards, and a house “ tax of five per cent. on the rental upon Europeans. These taxes “ only however yielded between them Rs. 27,686, and the means of the “ year had to be supplemented by a loan of Rs. 50,000 from the “ Margin Fund. A proposal was submitted to the Government to grant “ to the city, as some partial compensation for the arbitrary reduction “ of its means, the rents of the lands within its boundary and the pre- “ cedents of Delhi and Lahore were quoted in support. This question “ was reserved for consideration, and up to this time we have heard “ nothing more about it.

“ With regard to the charges, the most vigorous efforts were made Charges. “ to economise in every department. The first “ that attention was turned to was the police, but “ here we were met by an universal cry from the Native Members of “ the Committee. They most thoroughly appreciate the police ; they “ remember what the city was beforehand ; and they will not hear of “ its reduction, rather thinking that it should be increased. Beyond a “ few savings by little economies here and there, which did not affect “ efficiency, the conservancy appropriation does not admit of reduction. “ There is no doubt that this grant ought to be largely increased ; for “ though, as will have been seen by the Sanitary Report, the Lucknow “ Conservancy is a great success as far as it goes, yet, the question of “ private house conservancy has yet to be dealt with, and it will require “ a staff of inspectors and probably an addition to the cart establish- “ ment. The establishment for collecting the taxes has been reduced “ to a minimum, and there is nothing left but to reduce the Public “ Works expenditure. This has been done as far as possible. The “ Public Works will in future consist of repairs alone. The city has no “ prospect before it of improvements of any kind, and the most the “ administration can hope to do is to maintain what has been already “ done.

“ The great wants of the city are thorough drainage and water Drainage and water “ supply. The one depends on the other, as drains “ supply. “ which cannot be flushed are nothing but recep- “ tacles for filth during the dry season. I believe “ there are no engineering difficulties to contend with as regards the “ drainage, and we had been looking forward to the Sardah Canal for “ the water supply. But I do not see how we are to accomplish either, “ even with the assistance of the Act to enable Municipalities to “ borrow money. With our income, restricted as it has been by the

“ Government of India, and a constant endeavour to put the whole charge for the police more and more upon the city, there is no prospect even of that moderate surplus which might repay the interest of the money; and this city contains a population which leaves no hope of its resources increasing by a natural growth of prosperity and trade. On the contrary, it is to be expected that the railway, on its completion will carry past the city such trade as is at present carried on, and that it will be more concentrated at the two ends of the line, Byramghát and Cawnpoor, as the one will be the point of collection and the other of the distribution of the commodities.”

454. In January 1871, the Resolution of November 1868 was modified by the addition to the Schedule of Piece goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress, and of metals and articles of metal.

The relief effected by this measure did not, however, come into operation till the 1st of April 1871; and, for the year under review the Municipality had to meet its difficulties in the best way it could.

455. Rupees 1,62,309 were raised by Octroi; and Rs. 28,486 from the now discontinued taxes on income, trade, and houses.

Income tax	... Rs. 22,342
Trade	... ,, 1,089
Houses	... ,, 5,055
Total	... ,, 28,486

The total income of the Municipality was by rents of lands and houses, fines, sale of filth, &c., made up to Rs. 2,31,634 an amount declared to be wholly inadequate to its wants.

456. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Lucknow Municipal Fund from 1866-67 to 1870-71 :—

RECEIPTS.

No.	Heads of Receipts.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1	Octroi,	1,57,181	2,67,768*	2,31,525	1,64,166	1,62,309
2	Sale of filth,	2,288	3,795	5,715	6,254	5,803
3	City Máfis,	6,084	5,810	...	...	...
4	Fines,	580	705	834	1,706	774
5	Fees from Prostitutes, ... ..	...	...	2,893	2,918	2,810
6	Assessed Taxes, ... ..	...	...	...	27,687	28,487

* 2,34,793
 32,974 last year's arrears.
 2,67,767

DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Heads of Disbursements	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1	Octroi Collection, ... ..	...	21,717	27,913	21,083	20,340
2	Police,	63,290	71,334	72,912	72,333	73,527
3	Conservancy,	23,073	29,954	48,009	52,294	50,411
4	Public Works,	1,25,008	1,01,505	1,03,345	98,365	51,603
5	Public Gardens,	11,853	9,232	13,891	9,533	7,653
6	Municipal Office Establishment, ...	1,485	1,918	2,343	2,918	2,352
7	Lock Hospital, ... ..	...	2,400	5,551	3,997	3,599
8	Assessed Taxes, ... ..	...	...	...	615	1,913

* In these years Nazul and Municipal Office was the same, hence a portion of the charge was debited to Municipal account exclusive of receipts (net.)

457. *Oonao*.—Of the Oonao Municipality there seems nothing to report. Its income from octroi is about Rs. 2,100 per annum.

458. *Barabunkee*.—The town of Nawabganj has a thriving trade to fall back on; and the Deputy Commissioner reports that “the municipal body has worked with great zeal, and the improvements made “under its direction during the year in the way of drainage, and filling “up old excavations, the receptacles at no distant period of filth and “refuse, have been of the most satisfactory character.”

The receipts almost entirely from octroi, amounted to Rs. 15,277; the total expenditure to Rs. 8,667.

It has been pointed out to the Commissioner that one of the first duties of this municipality should be to provide a suitable warehouse, or to make such other arrangements as will thoroughly secure the exemption from duty of all articles declared to be in transit, or which the owners do not wish to sell at once for local consumption.

459. Act XV of 1867 is in force only in the three Sadr stations.

Roy Bareilly Division. The Municipal income and expenditure were as follows:—

			Receipts including Balances.	Disbursements.
Roy Bareilly.	...	...	11,812 0 0	7,689 0 0
Sultanpoor.	...	...	3,964 0 0	3,339 0 0
Pertabgurh.	...	...	3,249 0 0	3,074 0 0
Total,	...	...	19,025 0 0	14,102 0 0

* Except in Pertabgurh.

The * income includes contributions from the Nazul Fund and the proceeds of collections under Act III of 1869.

In all three a system of octroi identical with that of the Lucknow Municipality has been subsequently introduced.

460. Of the Seetapoor Division the Officiating Commissioner reports as follows:—

“The municipalities of this division are small, and with the exception of Seetapoor, which steadily increases in importance, they are only struggling into existence. The collection of octroi is not yet in an entirely satisfactory state, and there is much room for improvement. That improvement will certainly come when the native gentry can be brought to take an active interest in the self government of their own towns; already there are signs of a growing intelligence in this direction, and I say with confidence that the state of our Municipalities is better to-day than it was a year ago.”

461. The accounts stood thus:—

Receipts.	Seetapoor.			Hurdul.			Kheree.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance,	17,007	6	9	2,352	2	6	1,914	14	7
Octroi,	9,833	3	7	15,480	6	10	1,436	8	6
House Tax,	1,564	8	1	...	...	...	1,485	13	9
Miscellaneous,	5,587	9	6	175	2	6	126	3	11
Transfer Nazul Fund,	3,414	5	6	1,551	0	0	1,200	0	0
Fines, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	0
Sale of sewage, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
Levy of Tax at Golá fair for sanitary arrangements, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,102	15	0
Total,	37,407	1	5	19,558	11	10	7,274	0	9

Charges.	Seetapoor.			Hurdul.			Kheree.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
General Establishment,	480	0	0	320	0	0	260	0	0
Ditto Contingencies, ... ..	...	...	...	152	6	6	...	...	...
Octroi Collection,	1,797	0	0	3,488	4	1	806	8	7
House Tax do.,	294	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police,	2,614	14	5	5,954	2	5	813	4	8
Conservancy,	2,340	0	0	2,867	12	5	786	5	9
Special objects,	1,036	5	6	490	0	0	132	3	0
Public garden,	400	0	0	358	13	3	...	...	...
Special reserve,	1,576	7	7	...	...	...	268	2	4
Public works new works,	2,076	12	9	1,602	12	9	...	...	...
" " repairs,	2,464	3	10	1,131	2	1	1,000	0	0
" " reserve,	2,496	0	0	292	0	6	...	...	...
Transfer to Cantonment Funds,	1,282	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
By transfer to Nazul Fund by Accountant General's order, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	0	9
Balance,	18,549	5	4	2,901	5	10	3,123	7	8
Total,	37,407	1	5	19,558	11	10	7,274	0	9

462. The subjoined Statement shows the income and expenditure of Municipalities in the Fyzabad Division:—

RECEIPTS.		
FYZABAD.		
FYZABAD TOWN.		
	Balance, ...	4,921 10 1
Octroi,	...	42,580 9 4
Sale of sewage,	...	1,599 15 4
Miscellaneous,	...	1,208 7 3
Transfers Nazul Fund,	...	12,646 5 10
" Pound Fund,	...	400 0 0
" Margin Fund.	...	371 0 0
		63,727 15 10
AJODHIA FAIR TAX.		
Sale proceeds of Tickets,	...	10,707 2 3
Gangaputrs Chaukies,	...	2,980 12 0
Barber Tax,	...	314 0 0
Rent of shops,	...	725 0 0
Sale proceeds of mats, &c.,	...	42 9 9
	Total, ...	14,769 8 0
Wheel Tax,	...	2,787 8 0
		17,557 0 0
TANDAH TOWN.		
Balance,	...	7 12 11
Octroi,	...	5,089 12 9
Transfers Nazul Fund,	...	332 3 0
		5,429 12 8
	Total, ...	...
		86,714 12 6
BARAICH.		
BARAICH TOWN.		
	Balance, ...	6,092 2 7
Octroi,	...	11,602 14 11
House tax,	...	668 2 3
		12,271 1 2
Pilgrim's tax at the Syad Salar's Dargah,	...	914 12 6
Fines,	...	300 6 3
Sale of sewage,	...	59 2 0
Miscellaneous,	...	374 2 9
Transfers, Nazul Fund,	...	1,766 0 2
		21,777 11 5
NANPARA TOWN.		
Octroi,	...	2,908 5 1
House tax,	...	404 0 0
Fines,	...	29 9 0
Miscellaneous,	...	33 0 0
		3,374 14 1
	Total, ...	...
		25,152 9 6

RECEIPTS.—(Continued.)

GONDAH.					
GONDAH TOWN.					
Octroi,	...	4,132	2	2	
Miscellaneous,	...	747	0	0	
Transfers, Nazûl Fund,	...	5,053	0	0	
„ Pound Fund,	...	279	14	6	
House tax,	...	791	8	9	
					11,003 9 5
Divisional Total,	...	...	...	...	1,22,870 15 5

DISBURSEMENTS.

FYZABAD.					
General Establishment,	...	840	0	0	
Do. Contingencies,	...	177	0	0	
Octroi collections,	...	6,677	11	10	
Police,	...	10,780	4	7	
Conservancy,	...	11,501	2	6	
Lock Hospital,	...	1,205	14	0	
Special objects,	...	4,179	3	4	
Wheel Tax,	...	338	1	5	
Public Gardens,	...	1,200	0	0	
Special reserve,	...	159	0	6	
Public Works Establishment,	...	3,527	4	7	
Do. Works,	...	17,137	2	4	
Do. Repairs,	...	11,177	11	6	
Do. Reserve,	...	2,429	0	0	
Transfer to Cantonment Fund,	...	2,761	0	0	
Balance,	...	7,194	7	3	
					81,284 15 10
General Establishment,	...	500	0	0	
Do. Contingencies,	...	15	0	0	
Octroi collections,	...	910	5	8	
Police,	...	1,568	6	6	
Conservancy,	...	1,169	14	11	
Special objects, (cholera charges),	...	81	6	10	
Public New Works,	...	600	0	0	
Public Repairs,	...	299	0	0	
Balance,	...	285	5	9	
					5,429 12 8
BARAICH.		Total,	...		86,714 12 6
General Establishment,	...	515	3	3	
Octroi collections,	...	3,247	10	3	
Police,	...	3,167	3	8	
Conservancy,	...	4,490	5	6	
Special objects,	...	95	10	0	
Public Gardens,	...	650	0	0	
Public new works,	...	4,086	7	5	
Do. repairs,	...	2,020	1	4	
Education,	...	317	3	0	
Balance,	...	3,109	15	9	
					21,777 11 5

DISTRICT POST OFFICES.

467. The following comparative return will show approximately the working of the District Post Offices, under the scheme originated by Mr. Charles Currie in 1864. This scheme has paved the way for the introduction of the Imperial system into the Province.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of miles of postal line.	Number of delivery peons.	Total covers passing through District Post Offices.	No. of covers received for delivery.				No. of covers sent for despatch.			Receipts.		Disbursements.				
					Delivered.		Not delivered.		Service.	Paid.	Refused.	Address not found.	Bearing.	Paid.	Private.	From Govt.	From Govt.	Post Masters' salaries.	Runners' wages.	Peon's wages.	Contingencies.
Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Private.	Service.	Paid.	Bearing.	Private.	From Govt.														From Govt.	Post Masters' salaries.	Runners' wages.	Peon's wages.	Contingencies.
1870-71.	143	2,048	379	989,538	195,053	53,149	280,160	723	4,923	93,176	131,852	221,534	30,572	10,471	7,605	14,798	11,001	972
1869-70.	149	2,015	398	880,437	208,958	52,574	235,399	741	4,266	114,122	155,214	202,400	27,456	11,841	7,592	15,004	11,072	896

Receipts. 468. The receipts from the Cess were increased by Rs. 3,116; receipts from Government decreased by Rs. 1,370.

General results. 469. 143 offices with a staff of 379 delivery peons passed 989,538 covers over 2,048 miles, against 880,487 covers passed in the previous year over 2,015 miles by 149 offices and 398 delivery peons.

Deliveries. In service letters the deliveries fell from 208,958 to 195,053; in private letters paid they rose from 52,574 to 53,149, and in unpaid from 235,399 to 280,160.

Non-deliveries. The numbers of undelivered letters seem to have been, service 723 against 741; prepaid private letters 4,923 against 4,266; unprepaid 98,176 against 114,122.

Disbursements. 470. Disbursements were as follows:—

			1869-70.	1870-71.
Post masters' salaries,	...	...	7,592	7,605
Runners' wages,	...	...	15,004	14,798
Peons' wages,	...	...	11,072	11,001
Contingencies,	...	...	896	972
Total,	...		<u>34,564</u>	<u>34,376</u>

a difference of only Rs. 188.

LOCAL FUNDS.

471. The receipts and expenditure under Local Funds are given in the following return:—

Funds.	* Receipt.		Charges.		Balances.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
PUBLIC WORKS FUNDS.						
Ferry,	1,02,642	1,26,605	63,802	88,397	38,840	38,208
Road,	4,54,833	4,08,920	3,52,275	2,42,639	1,02,558	1,66,281
Cantonment,	55,948	60,567	51,050	51,407	4,898	9,160
Pound,	74,881	68,382	52,793	57,204	22,088	11,178
Staging Bungalow,	7,306	5,793	3,184	1,870	4,122	3,923
Municipal,	5,70,422	5,48,841	4,95,637	4,60,395	74,785	88,446
Nazul,	1,08,810	1,20,001	89,085	98,865	19,725	21,136
POLICE FUNDS.						
Village Chankidari,	54,146	55,374	39,185	38,551	14,961	16,823
General Police,	75,298	14,659	70,399	11,862	4,899	2,797
Police Chanda,	15,204	18,103	8,361	8,489	6,843	9,614
Police Clothing,	24,712	37,830	18,254	28,523	6,458	9,307
Police School,	6,583	7,487	2,950	2,890	3,633	4,597
Carried over,	15,50,785	14,72,562	12,46,975	10,91,092	3,03,810	3,81,470

* Including Balances.

Funds.	* Receipts.		Charges.		Balances.	
	1869-70	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	15,50,715	14,72,562	12,46,975	10,91,092	3,03,810	3,81,470
EDUCATION FUNDS.						
School,	2,04,157	2,15,334	1,52,033	1,44,219	52,124	71,115
CHARITABLE FUNDS,						
• Dispensary,	34,322	33,250	19,691	20,190	14,631	13,060
King's Hospital and Charitable Institutions, ...	42,442	34,255	31,736	26,155	10,706	8,100
MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS,						
Margin,	3,56,449	3,07,768	1,17,273	87,895	2,39,176	2,19,873
Record,	8,380	11,520	4,280	8,982	4,100	2,538
Patwári,	37,185	30,420	21,907	21,741	15,278	8,679
District Dák,	39,720	48,457	27,041	28,848	12,679	19,609
Total,	22,73,480	21,53,566	16,20,936	14,29,122	6,52,504	7,24,444

* Including Balances.

Actual receipts. 472. Excluding balances, the actual receipts during the year are returned at Rs. 15,25,681 against Rs. 15,68,889, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 43,208.

Charges. At the same time charges fell from Rs. 16,20,936 to Rs. 14,29,122, thus giving a decrease of Rs. 1,91,814.

Balances. The balance at the year's end rose from Rs. 6,52,504 to Rs. 7,24,444, an increase of Rs 71,940.

ASSESSED TAXES.

473. During the year ending with the 30th September 1870, no less than three Acts were in force; Act IX. of 1869 for two months, levying an Income Tax of one per cent; Act XXIII. of 1869, which came into force on the 1st December and was in force for four months during the year and levied a tax of two-and-a-half per cent.; and Act XVI. of 1870, which came into force on the 1st of April, and was in force during six months of the year, levying a duty of six pies in the rupee, or about three and one-eighth per cent.

Result. 474. The following return gives the result of the assessments under the three Acts:—

ASSESSED TAXES.

District.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Class VI.		Class VII.		Total.	
	No.	Tax.	No.	Tax.	No.	Tax.	No.	Tax.	No.	Tax.	No.	Tax.	No.	Tax.	No.	Tax.
Barabunkee,	587	11446 8 0	185	4895 0 0	137	5343 0 0	76	4104 0 0	156	18007 14 2	20	19162 15 7	...	...	1161	62959 5 9
Oonao, ...	396	7712 8 0	152	4104 0 0	47	1833 0 0	32	1728 0 0	34	4362 3 3	7	6264 10 6	...	...	668	26004 5 9
Lacknow, ...	701	14860 14 0	153	4131 0 0	249	9411 0 0	100	5400 0 0	309	64541 15 2	...	...	...	...	1512	98844 13 2
Seetapoor, ...	209	4063 6 0	115	3083 14 0	102	3958 0 0	42	2237 11 6	97	17513 5 6	5	8178 2 0	...	...	570	39034 7 0
Hurdui, ...	185	3594 8 0	119	3187 9 0	78	3021 10 0	39	2173 1 0	3	187 8 0	63	14222 7 6	...	...	487	26386 11 6
Kherree, ...	192	3744 0 0	109	2943 0 0	52	2028 0 0	12	648 0 0	21	2914 4 6	3	5546 14 9	...	...	389	17824 3 3
Fyzabad, ...	1013	19753 8 0	154	4158 0 0	84	3276 0 0	27	1458 0 0	54	8131 13 7	...	...	...	...	1332	36777 5 7
Baraich, ...	463	9057 8 0	69	1863 1 0	68	2652 0 0	29	1870 8 0	16	2108 15 6	4	1928 14 6	1	4894 15 0	650	24070 14 0
Gondal, ...	375	7312 8 0	80	2160 0 0	69	2691 0 0	14	756 0 0	29	2920 11 0	4	1933 7 0	...	...	571	17773 10 0
Roy Bareilly,	216	2129 15 6	58	797 4 0	21	420 5 0	21	524 4 0	18	1532 13 0	...	...	...	...	334	5404 9 6
Sultapoor,	196	1827 0 0	78	1009 4 0	43	816 0 0	16	427 12 0	2	64 2 6	36	4604 8 6	1	3074 3 0	372	11822 14 0
Pertabgarh,	116	2263 8 0	47	1270 2 0	33	1282 8 0	14	756 0 0	10	1670 10 0	...	...	...	...	220	7242 12 0
Total, ...	4649	87765 11 6	1319	33602 2 0	983	36732 7 0	422	21783 4 6	749	123951 4 2	142	61842 0 4	2	7969 2 0	8266	373645 15 6

475. The comparatively insignificant results of the tax were thus explained by the Financial Commissioner :—

“The number of persons assessed with income tax is 0.73 per cent. of the whole population (estimated at 11½ millions). The incidence of the tax similarly calculated is 6.37 pies. But when it is remembered that this population is nearly wholly agricultural, that large towns are comparatively few, and that wealthy bankers and money-lenders are rarely found in the province, the apparent insignificance of the income tax realizations may be considered as not wholly unnatural. Except land-owners and Government employés who cannot escape from the tax, the classes who are most easily assessed are the urban rather than the rural people, and the absence of these classes on any large scale restricts the area of taxation in Oudh.”

EXCISE.

476. With a general fall in prices, the receipts from excise naturally rose. The results of the two years ending respectively on the 30th September 1869 and 1870, are shown in the following statement :—

Receipts on account of duty		Receipts on account of license fees.		Gross receipts.		Charges.		Net receipts of the year ending 30th September 1869.	Net receipts of the year ending 30th September 1870.
1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.		
5,20,702	5,57,476	1,28,539	1,28,721	6,49,241	6,86,198	22,662	20,499	6,26,578	6,65,698

There was thus a rise of Rs. 36,957 in gross receipts, and a fall of Rs. 2,163 in charges, the percentage of which fell from 3.49 to 2.98 per cent.

477. As remarked by the Financial Commissioner, “the income of 1869-70 was within Rs. 25,517 of that of 1867-68, in which year it reached the highest point yet touched, either under the contract or sadr distillery system.”

The revenue, under the heads of duty and license fees, for the period ranging from 1862-63 to 1869-70, is given thus :—

Year.	Still head duty.			License fees.			Gross receipts.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1862-63,	4,83,213	14	11	72,938	0	0	5,56,151	14	11
1863-64,	4,79,389	14	6	98,989	6	6	5,78,379	5	0
1864-65,	4,59,182	10	3	1,11,727	6	8	5,70,910	0	11
1865-66,	4,73,783	6	0	1,07,560	13	4	5,81,344	3	4
1866-67,	5,35,161	5	3	1,08,462	4	6	6,43,623	9	9
1867-68,	5,85,180	3	9	1,26,535	3	2	7,11,715	6	11
1868-69,	5,20,702	4	6	1,28,539	1	6	6,49,241	6	0
1869-70,	5,57,476	8	3	1,28,721	13	9	6,86,198	6	0

Shops. 478. The number of wholesale shops rose from 301 to 402; and the number of retail shops, open at the year's end, from 5,312 to 5,402.

"The demand for license fees of the two years (Rs. 1,29,793 and "Rs. 1,29,482) is almost the same, and this indicates that, taking the "twelve months into consideration, the numbers of shops open in the "two periods differed but very slightly."

The detail of shops in 1869-70 was as follows:—

Number of shops existing during 1870.

At Rs. 2 per diem.	At 1-8-0 do.	At 1-0-0 do.	At 0-8-0 do.	At 0-4-0 do.	At 3-12-0 per mens.	At 2-0-0 do.	At 1-0-0 do.	Exempted and various rates.
12	1	...	20	119	102	1,130	4,353	67

Balances of license fees. 479. The balances of license fees, which at the close of 1868-69, had amounted to Rs. 2,154, were at the close of 1869-70 Rs. 760.

Administrative measures. 480. During the year all darogahs and moharrirs who had been employed for more than two years at one distillery were removed; and a gradation of darogahs was introduced. From both measures good results are anticipated.

481. "The prosecutions for breach of the Ábkári laws were 172 Breaches of Ábkári law. "in 1869-70, against 152 in 1868-69. The number of persons convicted was 244. Fines amounting to Rs. 4,289 were imposed, Rs. 2,798 were realized, and Rs. 1,351 were paid to informers and apprehenders "from fines, Rs. 60 being paid from other sources."

DRUGS.

482. The following is a comparative Statement for the revenue years 1868-69 and 1869-70:—

Demands.		Collections.						Balances.	
Drugs.		Drugs.		Opium.		Total.		Drugs.	
1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1869-70.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
88,837 1 9	78,474 9 5	85,992 10 5	79,290 9 1	82,280 13 4	79,381 4 0	1,68,273 7 9	1,58,471 13 1	3,705 4 4	1,976 12 4

"The collections on account of drugs, other than opium, again fell during the year, and were Rs. 79,290 against Rs. 85,992 in 1868-69. The sales of opium realized Rs. 79,381 against Rs. 82,280, in the previous year. Under the head of drugs, therefore, there was a total falling off of Rs. 9,601 (the difference between Rs. 1,68,272 and Rs. 1,58,671). The balances were reduced from Rs. 3,705 to "Rs. 1,976."

The whole subject is under separate consideration.

STAMPS.

483. The net Stamp receipts were as follows:—

	Rs.
1867-68,	6,96,090
1868-69,	7,75,350
1869-70,	8,70,090

"The increase in the net stamp revenue was greater than that of any previous year, or Rs. 94,740. In 1868-69, the gross receipts were Rs. 8,18,270-5-0; the charges Rs. 42,920-5-0; and the net receipts, Rs. 7,75,350. In 1869-70, the gross receipts were Rs. 9,15,667-11-9; charges, Rs. 45,577-2-4; and net receipts, Rs. 8,70,090-9-5. The gross receipts of 1869-70 are nearly treble those of 1862-63."

The total sum of Rs. 9,10,151-2-6 realised by sale of stamps seems to have been thus distributed:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Court fees,	3,51,143	14	0

GENERAL STAMPS.

Impressed,	5,39,397	9	6
Adhesive,	14,050	10	0
Húndí,	5,559	1	0
Total, ..	9,10,151	2	6

484. Whilst the increase in receipts amounted to Rs. 94,740, the increase in charges was only Rs. 2,657; Rs. 32,209 out of a total of Rs. 45,577 expended, being on account of discount.

485. The number of vendors rose from 417 to 448.

Rs.

15 Treasuries sold stamps to the value of,	4,65,064
29 Tahsildárs,	71,028
34 Other officials,	19,280
370 Non-officials,	3,54,777

486. The number of cases prosecuted rose from 244 to 297, and of persons brought to trial from 443 to 639; convictions were 449 or 70·26 per cent. against 307 or 69 per cent. The Superintendent Excise and Stamps remarks:—

“The increase in number of prosecutions is attributable to the newly introduced General Stamp Act not being fully understood at once; and in many instances the prosecutions were of the mildest character, it being stated at the outset that the only object was to make the error known, and secure the realization of the insufficient duty without infliction of penalty or fines.”

He adds; “although the experience of the Court Fees’ Act is but limited, it may be fairly said of it, as of Act XVIII. of 1869, that it has worked smoothly during the year; and there is every reason to suppose that both laws will be more readily intelligible to the bulk of the people. That the financial results have been so far satisfactory will, I trust, be conceded.”

CUSTOMS.

487. As regards customs the Financial Commissioner observes :—

“ Under the head of customs there is but little to be said. The Revenue Report paras. 70-71. “ year 1869-70 saw the re-introduction of legalized salt manufacture into Oudh, and the experiment “ having, so far, failed, the new manufacture barely “ survived the year of its introduction. The works at Mullowna have “ now been closed by order, and this being the case it were idle to discuss what might be if they had continued open.

“ As it was, they certainly failed to throw any substantial quantity “ of salt into the market, and, what is more, what Mullowna salt was made “ did not appear to find purchasers eager to take it. Oudh, as heretofore, relied upon imported salt for its supply, and the importations of “ this article for 1869-70 exceed the exports by 586,808 maunds, while “ in 1868-69, they were in excess 612,420. From these figures it “ must be concluded either that the importations of salt into the province are not properly registered, or that the supply of duty paid salt “ which finds its way into the Oudh markets is wholly inadequate to “ to the requirements of 11½ millions of people.”

TRADE AND TRAFFIC.

488. The system of registration cannot be considered perfect. Trade and Traffic. According to the returns the total value of Exports during the revenue year 1869-70, is given at Rs. 1,49,53,812, and of Imports at Rs. 1,64,88,560. In 1868-69 the returns gave as :—

Exports, Rs. 2,82,66,217.

Imports, Rs. 2,54,52,027.

489. The extent to which Oudh is dependent upon Imports for European Goods. English piece goods, miscellaneous European articles, metals and hardware, is thus illustrated by the Financial Commissioner :—

			Exports.	Imports.
Metals and hardware,	... ..	Rs.	79,819	Rs. 28,37,229
English piece goods,	... ..	”	64,975	” 2,29,783
Miscellaneous European Goods,	... ..	”	71,645	” 32,56,380

Native Cloth. 490. The value of native cloth imported is put at Rs. 8,25,347, or Rs. 18,041 in excess of the value exported Rs. 8,07,306.

The Financial Commissioner, however, concludes that, “ as a fact Oudh “ sufficiently supplies its wants of this product by local manufacture, and, “ this impression is corroborated by the large importation of raw cotton.”

491. "How little cotton cultivation has progressed is shown by Cotton. "the registered imports and exports of cotton which are of the value of Rs. 32,73,016 and Rs. 3,74,575, or nearly 29 lacs in favor of the former."

492. Of cattle and sheep, the returns
Cattle and Sheep. give:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Cattle valued at,	Rs. 2,57,497	Rs. 1,65,480
Sheep " "	" 3,975	" 8,582

493. With regard to Agricultural produce and timber. and timber, the contrast is sufficiently striking. The returns show:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Grain valued at,	Rs. 10,67,964	Rs. 55,13,88
Oil seeds " "	" 82,652	" 43,86,95
Timber " "	" 40,104	" 2,24,73
Sugar & gúr " "	" 5,02,538	" 8,91,83

WARDS.

494. During the year ending with 30th September 1869, 45 estates were under management; 28 under the Court of Wards, and 17 as "encumbered."

495. The results are thus epitomised by the Results. Financial Commissioner.

Number of estates under management.	Government demand.	Demand on rent roll.	Debts due when estates came under management.	Debts since paid.	Cash balance.	Amount invested.	Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on collection.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
45	11,18,465 1 10	23,30,393 5 6	25,60,822 7 4	5,72,916 14 2	6,32,187 15 7	1,74,389 1 5	1,57,690 6 1	6.69

* This does not include Rs. 1,99,807 on account collection from other sources.

Useless expenditure of every kind has been cut down, and expenditure on improvements encouraged. The budget system has been enforced, and a system of takávi advances attempted. To do full justice to the management of these large estates is however scarcely compatible with the manifold duties of the already overtasked District Officers, and a special system of control is now under organization.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

496. The public tranquillity of the Province is marked by the fact that there are no political events to record.

Political events.

ARMS.

497. The following return calls for no remarks; there seems to be an increasing demand for fire arms of English manufacture, and for sporting purposes:—

Arms.

Year.	Number of persons licensed to possess Arms.	Number of Arms.	Fire Arms, English manufacture.	Fire Arms, Native manufacture.	Swords.	Shields.	Daggers.	Remarks.
1869-70, ...	2,578	5,210	742	1,464	2,373	205	97	T'alukdárs and their retainers, Landholders, Government Officials, Sportsmen.
1870-71, ...	2,578	5,352	1,390	1,567	1,961	384	243	

WILD ANIMALS.

498. The only noticeable feature is the cessation of the destruction of snakes attendant on the cessation of the reward.

Wild animals.

WILD ANIMALS DESTROYED IN 1870-71.

	Number.		Rate of reward.		Amount paid.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Male Wolves,	363	367	4 to 6 Rs.,	3 to 6 Rs.	2,086 0 0	2,169 0 0
Female do.,	226	60	4 to 6 "	3 to 6 "	1,330 0 0	351 10 3
Male Cub do.,	413	506	4 As. to 2 "	1 and 2 "	415 12 0	516 0 0
Female do.,	246	374	1 "	1 to 4 "	246 0 0	425 8 0
Hyenas, ...	7	21	2 and 3 "	3 "	20 0 0	57 0 0
Leopards, ...	...	2	.....	10 "	...	20 0 0
Dogs, ...	3,783	2,153	2 to 8 As.,	2 and 4 As.	472 0 0	279 0 0
Tigers, ...	36	1	5 to 10 Rs.,	15 Rs.	185 0 0	10 0 0
Snakes, ...	5,625	167	1 to 8 As.,	2 to 8 As.	1,964 15 9	83 0 0
Total, ...	10,699	3,651	.....	.....	6,719 11 9	3,901 4 2

EMIGRATION.

499. During the year the number of emigrants doubled. With the exception of thirteen men, three women, and one child from Barabunkee, they seem to have been confined to Oonao, Lucknow, and Fyzabad. The total number was 1,137.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EMIGRANTS REGISTERED IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN YEARS 1869-70.

District.	Year.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Remarks.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Lucknow, ...	1869-70,	279	72	17	4	372	} To Demerara and Jamaica, principally Mahomedans, Koris, Ahirs and Brahmins.
	1870-71,	457	106	14	3	580	
Oonao, ...	1869-70,	124	56	39	23	242	} To Demerara, mainly Mahomedans.
	1870-71,	290	81	2	1	374	
Barabunkee,	1869-70,	...	...	...	...	...	} To Trinidad, Jamaica and St. Vincent, mainly Thákurs, Lodhs, Koris and Dhobis.
	1870-71,	13	3	1	...	17	
Fyzabad, ...	1869-70,	...	...	...	...	...	} To Trinidad, Jamaica and St. Vincent, mainly Koris, Kahars and Chamars.
	1870-71,	144	14	5	3	166	
Total, ...	1869-70,	403	128	56	27	614	
	1870-71,	904	204	22	7	1,137	

CONCLUSION.

500. The following officers have been favourably noticed during the year:—

COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. W. C. Capper, c. s.

„ P. Carnegy, officiating.

Major E. Thompson, c. s. I., officiating.

„ I. F. MacAndrew, Secretary to Chief Commissioner, officiating.

Lieut.-Col. J. Perkins, officiating.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Lieut.-Col. F. E. A. Chamier.
 Mr. R. M. King, B. A. C. S.
 „ J. G. Anderson.
 „ W. Glynn.
 „ A. Young, M. D.
 „ H. J. Sparks, C. S.
 „ J. W. Quinton, B. A. C. S., on deputation.
 Captain R. H. deMontmorency, officiating.
 Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, V. C., officiating.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. H. W. Gibson.
 Major A. E. Wilkinson, B. A.
 Captain F. Currie, City Magistrate.
 „ I. Low.
 Mr. J. T. Crawford, C. S.
 „ W. Blennerhassett, C. S.
 Captain C. S. Noble.
 Mr. C. Chapman.
 Captain F. M. Newbery.
 Lieut. A. G. W. Hemans.
 „ D. G. Pitcher.
 „ M. N. Gubbins.
 Mr. W. H. C. Wyllie.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Sayad Abdúl Hakím.
 Mr. R. Collins.
 Mirza Kalb Alí.
 Sayad Gulám Hydar.
 Mr. J. Finn,
 Munshí Naráin Dás.

SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

Mr. G. B. Maconochie.
 Captain W. E. Forbes, officiating.
 „ G. G. Young, officiating.

Captain G. E. Erskine, officiating.
 Mr. A. H. Harington, B. A. C. S. officiating.
 „ M. L. Ferrar, B. A. C. S. officiating.
 „ J. Woodburn, C. S. officiating.
 „ H. S. Boys, B. A. C. S. officiating.

ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

Mr. W. C. Bennett, C. S.,
 Sayad Safdar Hússén Khán,

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Maulví Alí Hússén,
 Pandit Mádho Parshád,
 Munshí Mahammad Ikrám-ul-láh,
 Pandit Kálí Sahái,
 Munshí Dhaukal Parshád,
 Munshí Brij Lál,
 Munshí Sheo Parshád,
 Munshí Azíz-ud-dín,
 Munshí Ináyatulláh, officiating,
 Munshí Sayad-ud-dín, ditto.,

EDUCATION.

Mr. Colin Browning, M. A., Director of Public Instruction,
 Mr. A. Thomson, Inspector of Schools Eastern Circle,
 Pandit Durgá Parshád, Inspector Western Circle,

POLICE.

Lieutenant Colonel Aitken, V. C., Inspector General of Police
 and Deputy Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
 Lieutenant Colonel De S. Barrow, Officiating ditto ditto.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

2nd Grade.

Major C. F. Sharpe.

4th Grade.

Mr. N. A. Garstin.
 „ J. Burton.
 „ J. G. Low, officiating.
 „ E. A. Mumford, officiating.
 „ D. Hodgkinson, officiating.

JAILS.

Assistant Surgeon A. Cameron, M. D.

Mr. G. D. McReddie.

The duties of the Sanitary Commissioner and Inspector General of Prisons were efficiently performed by Dr. J. C. Whislaw, M. D.

Mr. H. B. Harington the Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, maintained the reputation which he has already established for himself, and Captain Murray rendered valuable service as Officiating Junior Secretary.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC WORKS.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS 1ST GRADE.

Captain G. Newmarch, R. E., Assistant to Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Dawson.

Mr. J. W. O'Donnell, C. E.,

4TH GRADE.

Mr. J. A. Wilmore, C. E.,

„ W. C. Wright, C. E.,

„ F. B. Henslowe, C. E.,

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS 1ST GRADE.

Lieutenant C. James, R. E.,

Mr. A. Valentine, C. E.,

Ensign D. McLeod.

In his review of the Progress Report, Sir George Couper recorded as follows with regard to the services of Colonel Maxwell :—

“ I hope I may be permitted to say how fully I appreciate the advantage which this administration derives from having an officer of Colonel Maxwell's experience and ability at the head of the Public Works Department, in this Province.”

The merits of Captain Forbes, the Superintendent of the Irrigation Department, are well known to the Government of India ; and Captain Stenhouse, the Conservator of Forests has also worked well. Messrs. T. Heaford, W. Handcock, D. Scott, and J. C. Ledger, are favourably mentioned by Captain Forbes.

In the Railway Department good service was rendered by Captain R. deBourbel, R. E., Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and by the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Lieutenant W. Shepherd, R. E.,

Major General L. Barrow C. B., was Financial Commissioner during the year under review, and succeeded Mr. Davies as Chief Commissioner in January last. The Government of India has recently recorded the following remarks with regard to the services of this most distinguished officer :

“ In conclusion, I am desirous to record His Excellency's appreciation of the conscientious and thoughtful manner in which General Barrow has ever discharged the important revenue duties entrusted to him, and his deep regret at the illness which has, for a time, deprived the people of Oudh of the services of this most experienced officer.”

INDEX.

BEING a list of statistical forms drawn up by the Statistical Committee for the Annual Administration Report of Provinces.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography—including area, character of the surface and climate.

B.—Political relations with Natives States.

C.—Civil divisions of British territory.

D.—Population—classified as far as possible.

E.—Fiscal statistics—including Survey, Settlements, Landed Tenures and Land Revenue.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

B.—Judicial—Civil and Criminal Courts.

C.—Prisons.

D.—Police.

E.—Military.

F.—Marine.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

B.—Public Works.

C.—Railways.

D.—Agriculture.

E.—Prices of produce and labour.

F.—Mines.

G.—Manufactures,

H.—Trade.

I.—Coinage and currency.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical—including Places of Worship and Ministers of Creeds.

B.—Education.

C.—Literary and Scientific.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

B.—Hospital returns.

C.—Vaccination returns.

APPENDICES.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL,
A.—PHYSICAL
 I. AREA.—CULTIVATED AND UNCUL

Principal geographical divisions of territory.		Total area in square miles.			
Divisions.	Districts.	Cultivated.	Waste.		Total.
			Culturable.	Unculturable.	
LUCKNOW, ...	Lucknow,	757	317	329	1,403
	Oonao,	706	276	359	1,341
	Barabunkee,	830	250	205	1,285
	Total,	2,293	843	893	4,029
SEETAPOOR, ...	Seetapoor,	1,438	497	280	2,215
	Hurdui,	1,320	550	422	2,292
	Kheree,	1,254	1,370	295	2,919
	Total,	4,012	2,417	997	7,426
FYZABAD, ...	Fyzabad,	1,287	484	551	2,322
	Baraich,	1,309	1,070	258	2,637
	Gondah,	1,789	626	268	2,683
	Total,	4,385	2,180	1,077	7,642
ROY BAREILLY, ...	Roy Bareilly,	669	96	285	1,350
	Sultanpoor,	788	99	383	1,570
	Pertabgurh,	838	342	533	1,713
	Total,	2,295	1,137	1,201	4,633
GRAND TOTAL, ...		12,985	6,577	4,168	23,730

N. B.—The areas, &c., are according to

AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.
GEOGRAPHY.
CULTIVATED, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Unappropriated cultivable waste in acres.			Communications—mileage of.			
Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water, distinguish- ing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads—first second, & third class.	Railroads.	Remarks.
...	(a) 140	{ 1st 60 2nd 47 3rd 142	{ 15 (k)	(a).—73 Miles of Gúmfti navigable. 67 miles of Sye navigable during the rains only.
...	(b) 59	{ 1st 106 2nd 109 3rd 174	{ 26	(b).—The Gúmfti, navigable. (k).—37 Miles were under construction.
...	(c) 160	{ 1st 0 2nd 6 3rd 692	{ (l)	(c).—49 Miles of Ganges and 84 of Gúmfti navigable, 28 of Chauka navigable during the rains only.
...	359	1,336	...	(l).—73 Miles under construction.
...	(d) 174	{ 1st 0 2nd 151 3rd 86	{ (m)	(d).—29 Miles Gogra, 97 of Gúmfti navigable, 48 of Chauka navigable during the rains only.
3,337	...	3,337	(e) 261	{ 1st 0 2nd 329 3rd 50	{ ...	(e).—33 Miles Ganges, 64 Garra 42 Rámangá, 75 Sye, 47 Saketa, the last two navigable during the rains only.
443,099	...	443,099	(f) 229	{ 1st 0 2nd 106 3rd 179	{ ...	(f).—61 Gogra, 132 Sárda, 36 Gúmfti, all navigable.
446,436	...	443,099	664	901	...	(m).—63 Miles under construction.
Fl,216	175	1,031	(g) 310	{ 1st 143 2nd 286 3rd ...	{ (n)	(g).—95 Gogra, 141 Gúmfti, navigable; 74 Tons navigable during the rains.
...	(h) 41	{ 1st 135 2nd 109 3rd 87	{ ...	(h).—Rápti navigable in the rains only.
...	(h) 37	{ 1st 132 2nd 75 3rd 115	{ ...	(n).—66 Miles under construction.
1,216	175	1,031	388	1,086	...	(i).—54 Ganges, navigable; 55 Sye navigable in the rains only.
...	(i) 109	{ 1st 52 2nd 24 3rd 446	{ ...	(j).—44 Ditto 114 ditto.
...	{ 1st 58 2nd 97 3rd 159	{ ...	GENERAL REMARKS. Portions of the Gogra, Sárda Gúmfti and Sye bound two districts, and are therefore available for both. Thus the Gogra skirts Baraich, for 114 miles, Gondah for 55 miles, the Sárda skirts Seetapoor for 43 miles, the Gúmfti skirts Hurdui for 115 miles, Roy Bareilly for 18 miles, Sultanpoor for 198 miles, Pertabgarh for 4 miles, and the Sye skirts Oonso for 114 miles. Their lengths are already included.
...	267	1,095	...	
...	...	Under Ex. Engineer.		346		
447,652	175	447,467	1,678	* 4,674		

Settlement division of districts.

Lucknow.—Cawnpore, ...	49	
Ditto.—Fyzabad, ...	78	
Ditto.—Seetapoor, ...	52	
Fyzabad.—Allahabad, ...	96	
Ditto.—Gondah, ...	29	
Barabunkee.—Byramghat, ...	22	
Seetapoor.—Luckimpoor, ...	21	
	346	
1st Class, ...	762	
Do. under Executive Engineer, ...	346	
2nd Class, ...	1,333	
3rd Class, ...	2,273	
	4,764	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
Mountains and elevated tracts.	<p>There are no mountains or other elevated tracts in the province of Oudh. In the Gondah and part of the Barach district, the boundary is on the ridge of the first range of hills, which are rather abrupt, and not high. They are said to be destitute of water and are not cultivated. Some of the slopes are grassy towards the top, and some wooded all the way up. At the bottom they change into a slope where the forest begins. Elsewhere the boundary is in the plain.</p>	Wholly British territory.	No minerals of any market value have yet been discovered in Oudh.
Plains.	<p>The province of Oudh is a part of the alluvial valley of the Ganges, and of some of its tributaries. The rivers descend from the hills first in a southerly direction, and then turn eastwards. The belts of forest come down between them, and are situated on the higher land between the streams. The forest generally terminates in an abrupt ridge on either side, below which there is low ground forming the immediate valleys of the rivers and smaller streams. These lower belts are cultivated mainly by Tharús, who occupy a piece of ground for a year or two and then abandon it. When not cultivated these plains are covered with long grass, which is burnt every year about April to admit of the young grass springing up</p>		Soil sandy with a covering of turf only a few inches thick Rice, massúr, linseed, hemp, (ganja.)

below upon which the large herds of cattle feed. Below the region of the forest comes the tarai, of which these lower plains on the banks of the streams may be said to be offshoots. The tarai stretches all along the frontier of the province immediately below the forest, and is low and moist. It is more or less settled and cultivated, but the crops are poor and the country is unhealthy, at first at any rate, and there are great difficulties in the way of bringing the soil under cultivation. Throughout this district there are large grassy plains where numerous herds of cattle are kept, and it is interspersed with old water-courses, the former beds of the rivers, now forming jhils and swarming with alligators. The whole country between the rivers Sohéli and Chowka may be thus described, though the central ridge is higher and less moist, and produces to a certain extent the crops which grow on the higher lands. This country, moreover, extends for some distance to the south of the Chowka in the Khersee district, and about the head waters of the Ul, Barauncha, and other streams which rise in a series of swamps where forest and tarai are all mingled in a sort of jumble together. In the Baraich and Gondah districts, the rivers run in a less easterly direction to meet the Gogra, and the tarai gradually fades into the drier land; the beds of the streams become deeper and more marked, the jhils disappear or assume a totally different character, being mere collections of rain water instead of spring fed reservoirs as before; and the country assumes the ordinary appearance of the plain of the Ganges. The land is now better cultivated, villages are more numerous, groves of fine trees abound, and everything has a comparatively civilized and settled appearance. Henceforward the country lies in belts or zones following the course of the rivers. North of the Gogra, soil is for the most part

The upper soil here is less turfy, though still of that character; the productions are linseed, arhar, barley, haldí tobacco, a little wheat, peas, jowár.

Soil generally sandy, known as bhúr. Products, wheat, barley, gram, peas, mustard, linseed, Indian corn and the ordinary pulses and millets of the rains.

I. A. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.—(Continued.)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
<p>Plains. <i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>of a sandy character. It is, however, fertile, and its yield is proportionate to the amount of water it receives. The rain-fall of this part of Oudh is greater than south of the river, and the crops are but scantily irrigated. Such as it is, the irrigation is chiefly from streams and hills, as well irrigation has hardly made any progress. The population in these districts is comparatively scanty, the holdings of cultivators much larger than across the river, and the region has in the other parts of the province a bad name for fever, which is unquestionably more or less justified by fact. There are large waste tracts in both these districts, and no doubt the people are holding back, in many instances, for the conclusion of the settlement before undertaking to break them up. In the Baraich and Kherce districts, where the taráí fades into the drier land, are two tracts, known as Dhauréra and Nánpára, which have an excellent breed of draught cattle. The pasture here is better, finer, and more succulent, and the young calves have a better chance; for Oudh, though the taráí is covered with herds of cattle, really produces no grasses on which fine animals can be raised.</p> <p>South of the Chowka and Gogra the province is divided by the Gúmí, which runs through it in an east-south-east direction, into two nearly equal portions. The general character of the country south of that river is superior</p>		

to that on the north. The upper part of the tract between the Gúmti and the Gogra, consisting of the main part of the district of Kheree, the whole of Seetapoor, a part of Lucknow, and the upper part of Barabunkee, is generally sandy; the crops are mainly unirrigated. In the centre of this tract there are a few jhils, especially in the lower part of Seetapoor, in Lucknow, Barabunkee, where the soil is more clayey and the crops more irrigated and finer, but its general character is as described. The lower part of the Barabunkee district and Fyzabad are better; there are more jhils and more irrigation, and all the finer crops are produced. The finest part of this tract is in the district of Barabunkee between the main road from Lucknow to Fyzabad and the river Gúmti. Here the population is dense, the soil excellent, and kacha well irrigation general.

The tract of country between the Gúmti and the Gauges is the finest part of the Province of Oudh. The river Syc runs through the centre of it, and perhaps the part south of that river is, on the whole, the finer. The characteristics of both are the same. Between the rivers, midway, there is an elevated hollow in which there is a string of jhils. Often in this tract, and more especially in the Lucknow and Oonao districts, in that part of the country through which the Lucknow and Cawnpore road and railway run, there are large plains of bare uncultivated land, on which it is to be seen the réh efflorescence in parts, and of which it is hard to say whether it is barren or not. But among these jhils and waste tracts are to be found some of the finest villages in the province, producing magnificent crops, all irrigated, and interspersed with fine groves of trees. Generally, however, the aspect of this tract is the

Sugar, cotton, tobacco, opium, wheat, barley, gram, all the dalls, linseed, mustard, sessamum, jowár, bajrá, kodon, Indian corn, hemp (sun), safflower, &c.

I. A. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE—(Continued.)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
<p>Plains. <i>Continued</i></p>	<p>least interesting to the eye. The long stretches of uncultivated waste and the distance between the groves impress the traveller with the idea that he is in a less favoured country. In some parts of this tract there is much rice cultivation, and the water is always near the surface. But kacha wells do not stand here, and the wells are made of large burnt bricks, moulded into segments of the circle of the well and laid on one another without mortar. These wells stand about 30 years, but as they involve a certain expenditure of capital they are not so numerous as they might be, though costing less than half the money that a real pakka well does.</p>		
	<p>Outside the central tract, and on either side of it lies a beautiful stretch of country. The soil here is <i>demat</i> (two earths), it is all watered from kacha wells, and is wooded in a style not often to be seen. The wood indeed goes on to the banks of the rivers, though as they are approached, the water is not found so near the surface, and the soil is more sandy and less productive. The products of this tract embrace all the crops found in this part of India, and the country looks like a garden. It is healthy, and the climate is agreeable to the native idea and constitution, and it produces the men who have filled the ranks of our own army as well as those of every Native State. In this tract the crops are large and heavy, and</p>		

the trees attain a great size. It is nearly all cultivated, and very little waste is to be seen. The population is dense and the holdings small, and the people are remarkable for attachment to their birth place. The cultivation is not equal over the whole areas of the villages. On the contrary, the lands lying near the villages are all watered and manured, but the out-lying lands on the borders of the villages are for the most part unirrigated, and are held by cultivators resident in other villages.

Forests.

The Ondh forests are divided into three divisions. The 1st, or Kheree division, lies between the rivers Sohéli and Mohána; at the north west end it is bounded by an arbitrary line which goes through the forest, and is the limit towards Nipál, and at the east end by the river Kauriáli. There is some forest land south of the Sohéli, but with little sál (Shorea robusta), which is the most valuable of the woods these forests produce. In this division also, about the head waters of the U1 and Baraun-cha, there is some forest land consisting partly of stunted sál and partly of other trees. The trees here are not large enough to produce logs of timber. The total area of the 1st division of forest lands is 263 square miles, of which 149 square miles produce sál. In the 2nd, or Baraich division, the country between the rivers Kauriáli and Girwa is partly covered with sissú forest and partly with a dense jungle of a variety of trees. No sál is to be found here, the land lies too low, being very little elevated above the banks of the Motla, which is a river in the rains, but half stream half swamp at other times. It runs about midway between the other two rivers. East of the Girwa there is a sál forest nine or ten miles wide, and then the Bábái river is met with. There is no sál forest on the east bank of the Babái, which is low tarái land, but after

Timber, resin, lac, gall nuts, various kinds of vegetable dyes, maddák, &c.

I. 4. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.—(Continued.)

(4)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
<p>Forests. <i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>crossing the Bháda there is a considerable belt of forest. There is a belt of sál forest from the Nipál frontier on the left bank of the Rápí down to Bhinga. The area of the forest lands in this division is 269 square miles, of which 176 square miles produce sál. In the 3rd, or Gondah division, the wood is less valuable. The sál tree is here stunted, the forest tracts are less extensive, occupying a less breadth of land under the hills, and are more tangled and of the nature of a thicket. The forest area in this division is 170 square miles, of which 100 produce sál. The trees which are reserved in the Oudh forest are (1.) Sál (<i>Shorea robusta</i>), (2) Sissú (<i>Dalbergia sissou</i>); (3.) Tún (<i>Cedrela toona</i>), (4) Ebony (<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>), (5.) Dhau (<i>Conocarpus latifolia</i>), (6) Arséni (<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>), (7.) Kháir (<i>Acacia catechu</i>), (8.) Tikóí or Haldú (<i>Nauclea cardifolia</i>). Of these, sál, tún, ebony, dhau, and arséni are found in the higher forest, called bhábar or, locally, damár. The other trees are found on the lower ground or taráí. In the part of the 1st or Khyrigárh division which lies between the Mohána and the Sonéí rivers, every now and then we come upon tracts in the middle of the forest quite bare of trees. These tracts are termed villages, though no one lives there, but cattle are driven on to the lands to pasture. Every year these tracts are set on fire, which not only effectually prevents any encroachment of the forest, but</p>		

the fire goes into the forest and does serious damage there. The tract to the south of the Sohéli, though not producing much sál, is full of fine large trees and is bordered by a belt of kháir. The tracts about the head waters of the Ul and the Barauncha produce sál only fit for bullocks. There is a very small tract under sissú in British territory, and that is reserved for the use of the gun carriage agency at Futtehgurh. The bulk of the Oudh forests, and far the more valuable ones, were given to Nipál by Lord Canning, in reward for the services of the Darbár during the mutiny.

Rivers.

The principal rivers of Oudh are the Ráptí, the Babái, the Girwá, the Kauriál, the Mohána, the Sohéli, the Sárda, the Ul, the Katna, the Gúmtí, the Sye and the Ganges. Of these all, except the Ul, Katna, Gúmtí and Sye, are hill streams descending from the Himalayas, and subject to the sudden freshes which characterise the hill streams.

The Ráptí is a rapid river in the Oudh territories, and is navigable for boats up to Bhiaga. It is used throughout its course in Oudh for rafting timber in the rains. It is a second class river, and swarms with alligators.

The Babái is rapid and shallow in its upper course, and useless for navigation and for rafting. Some of its waters are drawn into a more sluggish stream called the Sarjú, which passes Baraich, but it is nowhere navigable. The rest of its water fall into the Gográ.

The Girwá, where it enters British territory, is a mountain stream with a great fall, rushing in rapids and pools over a stoney and sandy bed. It is full of snags,

Fish in large quantities.

I. A. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.—(Continued.)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
<p>Rivers. <i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>and useless for purposes of navigation. It is a branch of the Kauriálí, from which it issues by percolation, and to which it is united lower down.</p> <p>The Kauriálí is the largest of the affluents of the Ganges. Its discharge is 13,082 cubic feet per second. It is more than twice the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills, and is navigable for boats throughout the year within British territory. This is the river which is called Karnáli in the hills, Kauriálí, after it enters the plains to its confluence with the Sárjú a little below Bhartípúr, Gogra thence to Fyzabad, Sárjú, about Adjádía, and Déva or Gogra again, below this down to its confluence with the Ganges at Revelganj near Chapra. The Mohána is the boundary of the British territory from Gwári Ghát to its confluence with the Kauriálí, rather more than half its course in the plains. It is a shallow and rapid stream, full of snags, and not navigable, but timber is floated down it in the rains to the Kauriálí. This river swarms with alligators, both the magar or broad nosed, and the guriál or long nosed species. Towards the mouth the river becomes sluggish, being dammed up by the waters of the Kauriálí.</p> <p>The Sohéli is a small stream, but has sufficient water to float timber in the rains to the Kauriálí. It has many</p>		

snags, but as the course of this river is short below the principal dépôt for the 1st Forest division, past which it flows, it is worth the while of the department to keep it clear of snags, which is done at some cost. It is not a navigable river.

The Sárda is a river about the size of the Ganges where it leaves the hills : nine miles below its discharge is 6,416 cubic feet per second. Where it enters British territory in Oudh (for it is the boundary between British territory and Nipát out of Oudh,) it has lost the character of a hill stream and flows in a sandy bed. It is more or less navigable throughout British territory, but being large, rapid, and full of shallows and snags, it is not a good river for rafting, and the route by the Sohéli and the Kauriáli to Byramghát, is considered a better one for timber. This river is called Káli in the hills, and Sárda in the plains after emerging from the hills. Soon after entering British territory it gives off a branch which unites with the Sohéli, and the united stream, known as the Sárjú, into the Kauriáli a little below Bhartípúr, and nearly opposite where the Girwa joins that river on the other side. The main stream of the Sárda, after this bifurcation, is called the Chowka, and it falls into the Gogra at Byramghát, but it has, in the meantime, got rid of much of its water into the Gogra through branches higher up, and is but a small river where it finally falls into the Gogra.

The Ul, which receives the Baraucha, rises in the swamps of the Kheree district bordering on Shahjehánpúr. It is not navigable, except for small boats in the lower parts of its course. It flows under the station of Lakhim-

I. A. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.—(Continued)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
<p>Rivers. <i>Continued.</i></p>	<p>púr and falls into the Chowka at the eastern extremity of the Kheree district.</p> <p>The Katna is hardly a river. It rises in Sháhjehánpúr and is not navigable. Its banks are clothed with dense jungle of a character suitable rather for fuel than timber. The water of this stream is said to be unwholesome, and this is given as the reason why it is not settled; the jungle on its banks certainly comes down far into the midst of the cultivated land. It falls into the Gúmti about where the Seetapóór and Hurdai road crosses that river.</p> <p>The Gúmtí is a river rising in some rice fields from which its head waters appear to trickle. Its water is sweet, and its banks are cultivated throughout the Province. It is navigable throughout the greater part of its course in Oudh; but it is extremely tortuous, and the navigation is impeded at Sultanpóor by some kankar rocks which nearly cross the bed of the river and leave but a small opening. In the upper part of its course the valley of the river is wide and open, but about thirty miles below Lucknow it begins to contract, and with some open parts, the banks henceforward are generally contracted and often precipitous. In some parts of Sultanpóor the scenery on the Gúmtí, is exceedingly pic-</p>		

turesque. The banks are precipitous, forty or fifty feet high, and clothed with luxuriant vegetation. Trees, shrubs, and grasses, in Indian profusion and of the most charming colours, throw their shade over the deep still water beneath, and through the foliage the weather worn, rugged kankar rock looks singularly beautiful.

The Sye rises in some fields in the Hurdui district on the borders of Kheree. It has hardly any bed for some miles, and is dry in the dry weather, but shortly below Páiháni the water appears. It is not navigable, but is used for irrigation, being temporarily banded for the purpose by the people themselves. Its water is sweet and wholesome. This river is subject to extraordinary floods, and in the rains is sometimes a most formidable stream.

Between the Sye and the Ganges the river Gurra, and to a lesser degree the Rámanga flow through a corner of the Hurdui district, but they can hardly be called Oudh rivers. The Gurra comes down from Sháh-jehánpúr and passes the towns of Páí and Sandí before it joins its waters to those of the Rámanga, immediately to pour the united stream into the Ganges. The river Ganges itself is too well known to need description.

There are no pieces of water known as lakes in Oudh, though some of the jhíls, as they are called, may well deserve to be so termed, as they are very extensive sheets of water. For the most part, however, they are not deep and are mere collections of rain water. But the larger and deeper of them retain water all the year round, and as a general rule, it is only the smaller ones which entirely dry up in the hot weather. In the taráí they are deeper and fed by springs. These jhíls are great

Lakes.

Wild rice, pasture for buffaloes, wild ducks and geese, and in some, fish.

I. A. 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.—(Continued)

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
Lakes. <i>Continued.</i>	<p>reservoirs of irrigation water. All the land in their immediate neighbourhood is watered from them, and, though the water is not considered as good as well water by the cultivators, unquestionably it produces most beautiful crops. Many of them produce a kind of wild rice in quantities, and the grassy ones form very good pasturage for buffaloes. The country between the Gúmtí and the Ganges is well supplied with these jhíls. They lie in two parallel elevated hollows, on either side of the Sye, and about midway between that river and the Gúmtí and Ganges respectively. They are drained by lateral nálas, which fall mainly into the Sye, and which cause the occasional floods in that river after heavy rain. They are a striking feature of the country, stretching in a continuous series, on both sides of the Sye, from the Sháhjehánpúr boundary to that of Jaunpúr and Allahabad, and often connected when the rain has been heavy. North of the Gúmtí, there are a good many of these jhíls in the Seetapoor district, and they come down into Barabunkee, but there they appear to end. The Fyzabad district is drained by two or three nálas running through it, parallel to the Gogra and Gúmtí. The elevated hollows are more like ridges; from the smaller space between the nálas, jhíls are there less frequent though found. The Oudh jhíls are covered with all kinds of wild fowl in the cold weather, and, some of them, fairly stocked with snipe.</p>		

Marshes.

In the taráí, marshes are numerous. They are covered with long grasses, narkút, patél, and the like, and are the favourite lairs of tigers after the hot weather has fairly set in. These tracts however, would be more correctly described as swamps than as marshes. The true marshes are found on the low lands near the rivers, where the water oozes through the ground. There are several of these in the valley of the Gúmtí, especially above Lucknow, as also on the banks of the Uí in the Kherree district, and of the Sye in the Hurdái district. Horses and cattle are to be seen feeding in them and they are favourite beats for snipe and bittern.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

3.—CLI

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain fall in inches.				Average tempera		
	January to May.	June to Septem- ber.	October to De- cember.	Total.	May.		
					Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Sunset.
1870. Lucknow Observatory.	1.16	61.0	2.44	64.6	82.2	110.3	100.7
Oonao Dispensary,	1.2	51.05	5.45	57.7	92.8	113.0	103.3
Barabunkee,	2.85	57.25	2.0	62.1	84.6	105.3	99.4
Seetapoor,	2.5	53.5	...	56.0	86.3	96.3	94.9
Hurdui,	1.8	44.8	0.2	46.8	83.5	106.5	99.2
Kheree,	2.0	62.2	0.4	64.6	81.9	104.5	98.0
Fyzabad,	1.3	55.1	2.4	58.8	87.5	91.8	93.9
Baraich,	1.5	66.8	0.3	68.6	84.9	95.7	94.9
Gondah,	2.6	69.5	1.5	73.6	85.9	90.1	90.0
Roy Bareilly,	3.8	39.3	2.9	45.9	83.8	101.6	96.2
Sultanpoor,	2.3	46.3	6.2	54.8	84.5	106.5	100.1
Pertabgurh,	2.6	54.8	6.6	64.0	84.1	108.7	99.9
General average,	2.13	55.12	2.53	59.7	85.1	102.5	97.5

I. A. 3.—CLIMATE.

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Prevaling															
	January to May.					June to Sep										
	N. W.		Variable.	Out of gr.	North.		East.	S. E.		South.						
	N. W.	N. N. W.			N. N. E.	N. E.		E. S. E.	S. S. E.	S. S. W.	W. S. W.					
1870.	928	100	16	6	141	203	158	123	311	361	277	114	28	160	62	227
Lucknow Observatory, ...	N. W.	Vari- able.	Calm.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.	S.	S. W.							
Oonao Dispensary, ...	..	..	..	1	1	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barabunkee, „ ...	2	..	..	6	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seetapoor, „ ...	..	..	..	1	3	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hurdui, „ ...	5	..	..	3	..	80	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kheree, „ ...	6	..	..	12	..	82	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fyzabad, „ ...	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baraich, „ ...	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gondah, „ ...	12	1	1	13	34	37	8	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roy Bareilly, „ ...	16	..	..	7	30	12	15	6	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sultanpoor, „ ...	7	..	..	4	49	25	3	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pertabgurh, „ ...	12	..	2	4	16	38	8	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
General average, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The readings of standard thermometer are not corrected as the observations have

—(Continued.)

wind.		October to December.														Remarks.							
tember.																							
262	West.	W.		Variable.	Out of gr.	North.		East.		S. E.		South.		S. W.		West.		N. W.		Variable.	Out of gr.		
76	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	19	38	110	N. N. E.	21	E. S. E.	7	S. E.	34	S. S. E.	80	S. W.	43	West.	808	N. W.	93	N. N. W.	6	Out of gr.
76	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. W.	19	38	110	N. N. E.	21	E. S. E.	7	S. E.	34	S. S. E.	80	S. W.	43	West.	808	N. W.	93	N. N. W.	6	Out of gr.
42	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	8	..	..	..	..	8	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	4	..	..	..	72	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1	..	..	..	..	11	1	18	1	3	..	..	..	..	56	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	3	..	..	..	..	10	15	11	..	1	3	39	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	16	..	..	..	..	5	32	1	16	1	19	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	1	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	16	..	1	20	..	18	10	4	..	28	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..

been taken from ordinary thermometer on account of standard thermometer being broken

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

RETURN SHEWING AREA AND BOUNDARY OF COMMISSIONERSHIPS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERSHIPS, SUB-DIVISIONS, &c., IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

Name of Commissioner-ship.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.*	Chief Towns with population.	Number of villages.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
Lucknow.	Lucknow, ...	3	988	789,460	Lucknow, 2,84,779 Améhi, 7,128 Kakori, 8,348 Maliabád, 7,333	979	11	13	25	10	1,768	2,84,540 0 0	7,48,849	7,55,188
Lucknow.	Oonao, ...	4	1,766	1,070,337	Oonao, 7,277 Bángarman, 7,621 Purwa, 10,880 Moráwan, 7,997	1,677	11	11	10	5	... Dist. 462 Town, 18	63,332 0 0 55,991 0 0 696 0 0	Local funds	17,00,265
Lucknow.	Barabun-kee, ...	4	1,735	1,101,954	Nawábganj, 10,466 Zaidpur, 10,680 Rámnagar, 5,714 Fatehpur, 7,494 Darabád, 4,999 Radauli, 12,517	2,065	15	15	28	13	... Dist. 428 Town, 61	47,462 0 0 61,802 0 0 8,564 0 0	Local funds	17,03,163
												1,20,019 0 0	12,96,693	17,33,925
												47,462 0 0	...	17,03,163
												61,802 0 0 8,564 0 0	Local funds	86,176
												1,12,828 0 0	15,48,289	17,89,344

I. C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.—(Continued.)

Name of Commissioner.	Name of Executive District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	Number of Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of Ditto.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials, and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
												Lend.	Gross.
Seetapoor.	Seetapoor.	4	2,206	932,959	Seetapoor, Khyrabád, Laharpur, Mahmudabád, Paentiyar,	12	8	25	12	... Dist. 558 Cantt. 18 Town, 31	77,573 0 0 71,962 0 0 1,182 0 0 2,509 0 0 1,53,226 0 0	11,48,354	12,76,589
												14,61,546	14,65,148
Seetapoor.	Hurdui, ...	4	2,292	931,377	Sháhábád, Bilgrám, Sandila, Hurdui, Mallaon,	21	22	25	9	... Dist. 458 Town, 90	98,645 0 0 56,462 0 0 6,799 0 0 1,60,906 0 0	14,61,546	14,65,148
Seetapoor.	Kherce, ...	3	3,046	737,732	Lakhimpur, Mahaundi, Gola, Kherce, Palia,	8	9	50	86	... Dist. 391 Town, 15	1,29,853 0 0 45,310 0 0 751 0 0 1,75,914 0 0	Local funds	7,51,758
												...	50,541
												5,70,119	8,92,299

Hyzabad,	4	1,644	922,360	Fyzabad, Ajudhia, Jalápur, Tánda, Jajhote,	37,804 9,949 6,275 13,543 5,614	14	14	23	7	Dist. 562 Cantt. 17 Town, 169	2,00,506 0 0	11,38,565	16,05,704
	3	2,710	774,640	Baraich, Bhinga, Nánpara, Jarwal,	18,889 4,341 6,858 4,510	10	12	28	16	Dist. 393 Town, 47	45,191 0 0 53,116 0 0 3,167 0 0	Local funds, 7,55,521	11,11,672 22,082 11,33,754
	3	2,683	1,200,000	Gondah, Colonelganj, Atraula, Balrámpur, Navárganj,	11,764 10,009 5,988 14,026 6,131	9	7	35	27	Dist. 579	1,01,474 0 0 63,464 0 0 73,596 0 0	9,66,677	11,29,850
Roy Bareilly,...	4	1,741	983,636	Roy Bareilly, Dalmai, Jacs,	11,544 5,654 11,689	20	20	16	10	Dist. 449	1,72,356 0 0	12,21,814	14,96,801
Sultanpoor,	4	1,702	1,070,594	Perkinganj,	14,975 2,524	16	11	48	9	Dist. 509 Town, 10	63,915 0 0 75,385 0 0 418 0 0	Local funds, 10,86,510	11,96,057 54,978 12,61,035
Pertabgurb,	3	1,423	784,154	Pertabgurb, Manikpur,	3,768 4,048	20	9	24	9	Dist. 378	1,39,718 0 0 1,01,578 0 0	9,59,848	11,09,218
	43	23,730	11,220,747		24,748	167	150	50	13-58	† 7,411	18,60,125 0 0	1,2912,789	1,55,58,856

* The details of population and area are only approximate.

† Includes City, Town, and Cantonment Police.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—POPUL

District.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					No. per square mile.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Ditto of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	
						Male.	Female.		
Lucknow, ...	4,090	130,602	134,692	347,667	319,176	170,462	144,974	982,278	706
Oonao, ...	4,972	119,767	124,739	236,511	234,199	136,207	118,237	725,154	538
Barabunkee,	925	147,271	148,166	283,364	283,512	166,857	141,854	875,587	650
Total, ...	9,987	397,640	407,629	867,542	836,886	473,526	405,065	2,583,019	631
Sectapoor,...	1,456	161,169	162,625	317,113	282,676	180,372	153,284	933,445	419
Hurdni, ...	3,495	175,024	178,519	316,210	278,859	184,744	151,564	931,377	406
Kheree, ...	129	119,042	119,171	263,803	222,952	136,079	115,770	738,604	242
Total, ...	5,080	455,235	460,315	897,126	784,487	501,195	420,618	2,603,426	356
Fyzabad, ...	3,283	276,567	279,850	456,382	465,859	283,681	235,106	1,441,023	618
Baraich, ...	52	121,853	121,905	256,146	237,337	150,779	130,378	774,640	286
Gondah, ...	...	...	...	354,414	354,627	250,210	209,211	1,168,462	425
Total, ...	3,335	398,420	401,755	1,066,942	1,057,823	684,670	574,695	3,384,130	443
Roy Bareilly	1,544	160,865	162,409	236,132	260,892	153,567	132,655	733,246	580
Sultanpoor,	1,221	155,568	156,789	281,647	312,794	184,895	151,327	930,663	593
Pertabgurb,	735	184,725	185,460	286,944	301,664	188,477	159,178	936,263	543
Total, ...	3,500	501,158	504,658	804,723	875,350	526,939	443,160	2,650,172	572
GRAND TOTAL,	21,902	1,752,453	1,774,355	3,636,333	3,554,546	2,186,330	1,843,538	11,220,747	465

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.
LATION.

Classification of population.						Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.	Hindús.	Mahomedans.	Parsís. Badhists and Jaens. Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
4,222	760	...	783,036	187,589	...	398,342	583,936	Urdu and Purbia dialects of Hindi.	1,093	The totals of the figures given in columns 5 to 9, do not correspond with the totals given in columns 11 to 18. The former include and the latter do not include the prison and military population, of which no detail in castes was given.
10	2	...	673,019	51,930	...	408,076	317,078		600	
67	9	...	748,061	127,315	...	471,989	403,598		...	
4,292	771	...	2,204,116	366,834	...	1,278,407	1,304,612	1,693		
430	35	...	812,776	117,448	...	53,377	399,698	...		
39	9	...	845,293	85,684	...	599,696	331,681	...		
78	18	...	664,610	73,637	...	474,810	263,794	...		
547	62	...	2,322,679	276,769	...	1,608,253	995,173	...		
426	41	...	1,301,756	135,253	...	946,140	494,888	23		
34	6	...	676,313	98,124	...	495,751	278,889	...		
32	7	...	1,050,433	117,383	...	753,720	414,742	...		
492	54	...	3,028,502	350,760	...	2,195,611	1,188,519	23		
47	35	...	749,148	33,726	...	399,634	383,612	...		
43	40	...	838,467	91,556	...	521,357	409,306	...		
18	23	...	859,819	76,234	...	540,034	396,229	...		
108	98	...	2,447,434	201,516	...	1,461,025	1,189,147	...		
5,446	985	...	10,002,731	1,195,879	...	6,543,296	4,677,451	1,716		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

1.—THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

SURVEY.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed, in soiles.		Cost per mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
	Topographically.	Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.
		By villages.	By fields.				
Lucknow,	1,372	1,403	...	Rs. As. P.	...	...
Oonao,	1,331	1,353	...	45 10 6	...	...
Barabunkee,	1,295	1,285	...	24 1 0	...	...
Seetapoor,	2,226	2,207	...	33 7 3	...	...
Hurdui,	2,318	2,292	...	37 7 9	...	...
Kherree,	2,753	2,362	...	37 1 9	...	...
Fyzabad,	2,592	2,337	...	53 8 2	...	...
Baraich,	2,486	2,395	...	38 12 1	...	...
Gondah,	1,228	1,241	...	30 6 11	...	...
Roy Bareilly,	1,342	1,350	...	.. 5 2	...	...
Sultanpoor,...	...	1,568	1,570	...	39 15 11	...	...
Pertabgarh,...	...	1,723	1,713	...	...	...	...
Total,	22,234	21,508	...	42 10 10	...	...

{ 539 square miles of Khasrah survey carried on at 38-3-11 per 1,000 acres.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity,	464	1,46,702	..	
" for 30 years or upwards, ..	18,538	1,25,07,192	Between the years 1895 and 1900.	
" for 10 years and under 30, ..	32	4,238	Between the years 1877 and 1879.	
" under 10 years,	32	26,576	Various.	
" in progress,	3,577	10,82,029	..	
Total,	22,635	1,37,66,737	..	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights,	16,015	1,11,87,891	..	
Ditto without such record, ..	3,577	10,82,029	..	
Settlements during the year. { Detailed, ..	3,043	14,96,817	..	
Summary, ..	..	..	..

To pay punctually Government Revenue, and the wages of Patwáris and Chaukidáris; to assist the police in keeping order; to level all forts; to give up arms; and to act loyally.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

2.—SURVEYED AND ASSESSED AREA, IN ACRES.

Districts.	Cultivated.				Total.	Uncultivated.		Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Assessment.			Remarks.
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.			Grazing land culturable.	Unculturable waste.			Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
	By Government work.	By private individuals.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Lucknow,	...	209,754	272,108	481,862	184,995	211,325	666,857	Rs. 11,62,869	2 6 7	...	1 11 11	Rs. A. P.	
Oonao,	...	209,629	239,151	448,780	185,956	228,220	634,736	10,62,992	2 5 10	...	1 9 6	1 9 6	
Barabunkee,	...	155,777	378,517	534,294	96,627	192,019	630,921	12,25,210	2 4 7	...	1 15 1	1 15 1	
Sectapoor,	...	153,407	610,310	763,717	243,197	184,210	1,006,914	11,55,520	1 8 3	...	1 2 4	1 2 4	
Hurdni,	...	258,220	586,340	844,560	352,724	269,830	1,197,284	14,31,063	1 11 1	...	1 3 1	1 3 1	
Kheree,	...	68,200	170,050	238,250	157,793	61,959	396,043	3,55,666	2 1 7 11	...	0 14 4	0 14 4	
Fyzabad,	...	480,573	844,707	825,280	239,053	417,354	1,064,333	16,73,045	2 0 5	...	1 9 2	1 9 2	
Baraich,	...	41,342	585,778	627,120	378,386	126,165	1,006,106	8,27,749	2 1 6 5	...	1 2 5	1 2 5	
Gondah,	...	73,854	157,466	231,320	84,468	63,634	315,788	4,84,670	2 1 0	...	1 8 6	1 8 6	
Roy Bareilly,	...	308,624	119,742	428,366	203,697	232,323	632,063	10,33,615	2 6 7	...	1 10 2	1 10 2	
Sultanpoor,	...	393,459	110,875	504,334	185,478	315,001	689,812	10,94,098	2 2 8	...	1 9 4	1 9 4	
Pertabgurrh,	...	409,303	124,970	534,273	163,676	405,195	697,949	11,77,209	2 3 3	...	1 11 0	1 11 0	
Total,	...	2,762,142	3,700,014	6,462,156	2,476,650	2,708,006	8,938,806	1,26,83,708	2 0 7	...	1 7 1	1 7 1	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

3.—VARIETIES OF TENURE HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1870.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Great zamindáris pay- ing more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	25	5,090	29	1,850,777	74,081	90,746 15 10	1 3 7	1 2 3
{ Held by individuals under law of primogeniture, { Held by individuals and families under ordinary law,	37	1,411	16	946,212	25,578	20,632 10 4	0 12 10	0 14 1
Large zamindáris pay- ing more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	268	5,637	214	3,352,472	12,509	12,484 5 9	0 15 11	1 1 2
{ Under law of primogeniture, { Under ordinary law,	136	2,195	1,061	1,294,921	9,521	10,210 12 3	1 1 1	1 1 11
Small zamindáris other than those of cultivating communities,	2,231	4,106	16,456	2,191,657	932	1,764 4 4	1 12 8	1 0 1
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common,	3,484	6,060	40,218	3,218,480	923	772 9 5	0 13 6	0 15 8
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100,	462	358	5,524	187,428	405	324 4 3	0 12 9	0 10 4
{ In perpetuity, { For life,	1,074	1,341	2,504	371,563	345	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue,	5	4	12	2,426	485	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
{ Grantees, { Purchasers,	50	90	150	75,691	1,513	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
{ Grantees, { Purchasers,	20	76	20	58,518	2,926	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Total,	7,792	26,368	66,604	13,550,085	1,738	19,562 0 0	1 1 2	0 15 8

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

4.—VARIETIES OF TENURE NOT HELD DIRECT FROM GOVERNMENT.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Intermediate holders between zamindárs and ryots, { On permanent tenure,...	30,069	218 0 0	330 15 7	1 10 2
... { On farming leases, ...	243	233 0 0	332 1 11	2 5 6
* Ryots holding at fixed rates, ... ..	...	...	...	...
* Ryots with right of occupancy at variable rates, ... .. }	...	...	...	...
* Cultivating tenants with no permanent rights, ... .. }	...	...	...	...
* Holders of service grants, ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	30,312	225 0 0	356 8 9	2 0 1

* Data cannot be furnished till completion of settlement.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—REGISTER OF TRANSFERS.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area, in acres, of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great zemindáris complete,	1	...	173	281	...	94,287	
Shares in ditto,	..	6	...	4	1,922	...	7,401
Large zemindáris,	..	1	...	4	305	...	7,975
Shares in ditto,	5	50	...	6,975	1,107
Small zemindáris,	..	112	43	149	4,571	6,105	3,870
Shares in ditto,	..	588	27	177	787	1,067	2,052
Villages owned by cultivating communities,	3	...	...	387
Shares in ditto,	4	2	...	...	1
Holdings of proprietary cultivators,	..	7	...	2	18	...	12
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character,	..	3	...	2	582	...	1,007
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates,
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy,	..	1	...	...	4	...	...
Revenue-free tenures,	..	3	...	19	100	...	689

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL,

E—FIS

6.—LAND

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year (1868-69).											
	Assessed.			Remitted.			Refunded.			Realized.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year, ...	1,27,03,257	13	10	29,150	6	9	4,594	15	10	1,22,69,969	0	11
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year, ...	48,637	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,209	3	9
Total, ...	1,27,51,914	15	7	29,150	6	9	4,594	15	10	1,23,18,178	4	8
Deduct settled estates taken off revenue roll, ...	45,789	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	1,27,06,125	12	1	29,150	6	9	4,594	15	10	1,23,18,178	4	8
Collections from Government estates, ...	67,933	8	1	...	...	...	951	5	0	62,154	7	6
Income from sale of Government estates, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above, ...	22,777	1	6	364	4	5	...	...	...	21,353	5	3
GRAND TOTAL, ...	1,27,96,836	5	8	29,514	11	2	5,546	4	10	1,24,01,686	1	5

AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

CAL.

REVENUE.

Revenue this year (1869-70).				Cost of collection.
Assessed.	Remitted.	Refunded.	Realized.	
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1,29,55,704 7 0	42,905 13 6	25,548 8 7	1,12,91,131 14 4	...
15,10,929 8 0	15,527 11 3	...	14,76,281 7 1	...
1,44,66,633 15 0	58,433 8 9	25,548 8 7	1,27,67,413 5 5	...
14,69,862 11 0	...	...	...	...
1,29,96,771 4 0	58,433 8 9	25,548 8 7	1,27,67,413 5 5	6,51,874 8 0
49,796 11 3	...	...	45,224 14 11	1,100 8 2
...
56,812 15 5	...	...	53,426 14 8	...
1,31,03,380 14 8	58,433 8 9	25,548 8 7	1,28,66,065 3 0	6,52,975 0 2

I. E. 6.—LAND REVENUE.—(Continued).

Description of Revenue.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year, ...	...	...	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year, ...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	...	...	...	...
Deduct settled estates taken off revenue roll, ...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	1,20,66,901 11 8	1,45,375 13 3	...	...
Collections from Government estates,	44,124 6 9	4,571 12 4	...	...
Income from sale of Government estates,	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above, ...	53,426 14 8	3,386 0 9	...	...
Grand total ...	1,21,64,453 1 1	1,53,383 10 4	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—STATEMENT OF ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1870-71 AND SANCTIONED AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

Title of act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
		<i>Nil.</i>	

2.—STATEMENT OF BILLS PROPOSED OR PENDING IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1870-71.

Title of bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why, and in what state.
			<i>Nil.</i>		

3.—STATEMENT OF DRAFT BILLS SUBMITTED BY THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF INDIA, DURING THE YEAR 1870-71.

Title of bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed bill.
		<i>Nil.</i>	

**II.—STATISTICS OF
B.—JUDICIAL,
STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS,
OUDH ON THE LAST DAY**

Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid judges.	Number of judicial divisions.		Area of province in square miles.	Population of the province.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of judges in each, and jury or assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualification of judges previous to appointment.
	Paid, ...	Unpaid.	Number of tribunals.	1869,			
Local and subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and revenue powers,	Paid, ...	2	2	2	1	Sub-Magistrate 2nd class.	...
	Unpaid.	2	2	2	1	Sub-Magistrate 1st & 2nd class and Assistant Collector 1st class.	...
Local and subordinate Magistrates exercising civil and revenue powers only,	Paid, ...	1	1	1	1	Powers of Naib Tahsildár and Assistant Collector 2nd class.	...
	Unpaid.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local and subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers.	Paid, ...	2	2	2	1	Sub-Magte. 1st and 2nd class, Asst. Comr. 3rd class, and Tahsildár 2nd class,	...
	Unpaid.	9	9	9	1	Sub-Magistrate 1st class and Tahsildár 2nd class.	...
Local and subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, civil & revenue powers.	Paid, ...	49	49	49	1	Sub-Magte. 1st & 2nd class, Asst Comr. 3rd class, Tahsildár 2nd class, Asst. Collr. 1st & 2nd class.	...
	Unpaid.	34	34	34	1	Sub-Magte. 1st class, Asst. Com. 3rd class, Tahsildár 2nd class, Asst. Collr. 1st and 2nd class.	...
Local and subordinate Magistrates exercising only criminal powers.	Paid, ...	1	1	1	1	Sub-Magistrate 2nd class.	...
	Unpaid,	3	3	3	1	Ditto ditto.	...
Magistrates of full powers exercising only criminal powers.	Paid, ...	2	2	2	1	Full powers.	...
	Unpaid,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrates of full powers exercising civil and criminal powers,	Paid, ...	1	1	1	1	Magistrate, and Judge Small Cause Court.	...
	Unpaid,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrates of full powers exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers;	Paid, ...	31	31	31	1	Magtes. Asst. Comrs. 1st class, Deputy Collectors.	...
	Unpaid,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrates of full powers exercising the powers of Deputy Commissioner described in section 445A, Act VIII. of 1869,	Paid, ...	12	12	12	1 with 2 assessors.	Magtes. of District, Civil Judges, and Collectors.	...
	Unpaid,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magistrates of full powers and subordinate Magistrates who left the district before the close of year as well as those whose powers were increased during the year.	Paid, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unpaid,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions, Judges exercising civil powers only,	Paid, ...	1	1	1	1	Tries cases up to Rs. 500 under Act. XI. of 1865.	...
	Unpaid,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commissioner's Courts,	Paid, ...	1	1	1	1	Powers of Dy. Comr. under Act XIV. of 1865.	...
	Unpaid,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial Commissioners' Court,	Paid, ...	4	4	4	1 & aided by assessors.	Sessions trials and civil appeals.	...
	Unpaid,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial Commissioners' Court,	Paid, ...	1	1	1	1	Appellate court of ultimate jurisdiction in the Province.	...

PROTECTION.

I.—Criminal.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE PROVINCE OF
OF THE YEAR 1870.

Total number of judges.				Average annual salary of each paid judge.		Average annual cost of establishment of each tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.				Remarks.
European.			Native.		Criminal.					Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.		
Covenanted.	Commissioned officers.	military officers.	Uncovenanted.	European.	Native.									
...	...	...	2	...	1950	180	...	305	...	388	...	317	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	383	...	20	...	4	...	
...	...	...	1	...	600	300	...	...	...	178	306	...	...
...	
1	1	...	...	2395	...	600	...	133	...	172	151	...	...
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	528	...	...
2	4	3	40	4604	2188	1122	Local Fund, Income tax, Roads, &c.	245	...	6047	13637	13092	...	
...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	320	...	567	847	511	...	
...	...	...	1	4200	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	10860	...	1140	City Magistrate, and Superintendent of jail.	254	10	1837	...	...	...
...	
...	1	...	...	12000	...	1872	Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...	883	671	...	...
...	
3	8	8	12	6483	4500	865	Treasury, Abkari, Havalat &c.	212	8	6667	5275	5524	...	
...	
5	6	1	...	17360	...	3352	Municipal, Nazul, Court of Wards, Road and Ferry Funds, Chungi, &c.	235	9	945	103	598	1853	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3208	2363	4344	305	
...	
...	1	...	...	9600	...	3540	...	269	...	3	2	3285	...	
...	
...	...	1	...	14400	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...
...	
2	2	...	...	33000	...	13752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	42000	...	16884	...	...	...	33	...	...	875	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL, 2.—Criminal.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED, AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE, IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Number.	Description of offence.	I. P. Code. 121 to 130	131 to 140	Number of cases pending at close of last year.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	CLASS I. Offences against the State, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	CLASS II. Offences relating to Army and Navy, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS III. <i>Offences against Public Tranquillity.</i>									
1	Unlawful assembly and rioting,	141 to 158		7	438	2,618	1,011	1,577	20	10 Committed, transferred, &c.
2	Affray,	159, 160		...	75	329	88	241	...	

CLASS IV.

Offences by or relating to a Public Servant.

1	Public servant taking gratification,	...	...	161 to 165	1	39	49	28	21	...
2	Ditto using his position to do injury against the law,	...	...	166, 167	...	8	20	18	2	...
3	Ditto unlawful trading,	...	...	168, 169	...	3	6	...	6	...
4	Personating public servant,	...	...	170, 171	...	31	32	10	21	...

1 Transferred.

CLASS V.

Contempt of the lawful authority of Public Servants.

1	Ordinary contempt of the authority of public servant,	...	...	178 to 188	...	423	826	398	431	...
2	Threatening public servant,	...	...	189, 190	...	3	8	4	4	...

2 Transferred.

CLASS VI.

False evidence and offences against Public Justice.

1	Concealing design to commit offence,	...	...	118 to 120	...	1	1	1	...	...
2	Giving or fabricating false evidence,	...	...	191 to 195, 199	...	85	134	63	75	6
3	Using or issuing false evidence or certificate,	...	...	196 to 198, 200	...	7	15	3	11	1
4	Causing disappearance of evidence,	...	...	201, 204	...	7	19	12	7	...
5	Intentional omission to give information or giving false information,	...	...	202, 203	...	111	166	70	92	...
6	False personation to mislead court of justice,	...	...	205	...	10	9	1	8	...
7	Fraudulent removal or claim to attached property,	...	...	206, 207	...	16	7	5	2	...
8	Fraudulently suffering or obtaining a decree,	...	...	208, 210	...	3	3	1	2	...
9	False claim or charge,	...	...	209, 211	...	47	65	41	24	...
10	Harbouring offender,	...	...	212, 216	...	6	9	3	6	...
11	Bribery to obstruct public justice,	...	...	213 to 215	...	14	17	3	14	...
12	Public servant using his position to obstruct justice,	...	...	217 to 219	...	6	7	2	4	1
13	Ditto ditto to oppress by form of law,	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Intentional omission by public servant to apprehend,	...	...	221, 222	...	14	16	13	3	...

4 Committed.

II. B.—JUDICIAL, 2.—Criminal.—(Continued.)

Number.	Description of offence.	I. P. Code.	Number of cases pending at close of last year.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS VI.—(Continued.)									
15	Negligent suffering of escape by public servant, ...	223	...	26	36	19	17	...	
16	Resistance to apprehension, ...	224	...	36	64	8	55	...	1 Transferred.
17	Unlawful return from transportation, ...	226	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Violation of condition of remission of punishment, ...	227	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Intentional insult to public servant on judicial duty, ...	228	...	48	59	2	57	...	
20	Personation of juror or assessor, ...	229	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS VII.									
<i>Offences relating to Coin and Stamps.</i>									
1	Counterfeiting coin, ...	230 to 236	...	6	7	2	5	...	
2	Trading in counterfeit coin, ...	237 to 243	...	74	89	38	49	...	2 Transferred.
3	Diminishing or altering coin, ...	244, 246 to 249	...	3	4	...	4	...	
4	Taking from the mint any coining instrument, ...	245	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Counterfeiting stamp, ...	255 to 257	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trading in or using counterfeit stamps, ...	258 to 263	...	1	1	...	1	...	

II. B.—JUDICIAL, 2.—Criminal.—(Continued.)

Number.	Description of offence.	I. P. Code.	Number of cases pending at close of last year.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	Theft, ... ..	...	14	14,490	5,454	1,156	4,253	20	25 Committed, transferred, &c.
2	Theft of cattle,	378 to 382	1	1,382	725	159	558	7	1 Transferred.
3	Extortion,	383 to 389	...	57	72	46	26	...	...
4	Robbery and attempt,	390, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398	3	180	190	76	109	5	...
5	Dacoity, attempt and making preparation for, 391, 395 to 399, 402	...	1	20	55	15	32	8	...
6	Belonging to a gang of dacoits,	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Do. do. wandering thieves,	401	...	3	33	5	28	...	...
8	Criminal misappropriation of property,	403 to 404	...	200	279	102	177	...	...
9	Criminal breach of trust,	405 to 409	1	182	232	99	132	...	1 Transferred.
10	Receiving and assisting in the concealment of stolen property,	410 to 414	10	685	1,297	375	915	6	1 Ditto.
11	Cheating,	415 to 420	...	91	118	47	71	...	...
12	Fraudulent concealment of property,	421 to 424	4	4	2	...	2	...	...
13	Mischief ordinary,	425 to 428 434	1	312	532	384	147	1	...
14	Serious mischief,	429 to 433 437, 439, 440	1	32	56	42	12	2	...
15	Serious mischief by fire,	435, 436, 438	...	72	65	29	30	6	...

CLASS XII.

Offences against property.

16	Criminal trespass and house trespass, ... 441, 442, 447, 448	1	740	1,254	781	473	...
17	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, 443 to 446, 453, 456	...	112	103	35	68	...
18	House-breaking or house-trespass simple, or lurking in order to commit theft, ... 451, 454, 457	20	31,381	3,220	834	2,349	22
19	House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft, ... 449 to 451, 454, 457	...	145	165	51	114	...
20	Do. with hurt or with preparation or attempt at hurt, ... 452, 455, 458 to 460	...	14	22	14	8	...
21	Breaking open a closed receptacle, ... 461, 462	...	3	2	2	...	...
CLASS XIII.							
<i>Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.</i>							
1	Forgery, ... 463 to 470, 472, 473, 475 to 477	...	32	59	40	16	1
2	Fraudulently using or possessing forged document, 471, 474	...	5	8	4	4	...
3	Counterfeiting or using counterfeit trade marks, 487 to 489	...	1	1	1	...	2 Committed.
CLASS XIV.							
1	Criminal breach of contract, ... 490 to 492	...	2	2	1	1	...
CLASS XV.							
<i>Offences relating to marriage.</i>							
1	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages, ... 493 to 496	...	54	92	56	36	...
2	Adultery, ... 497	...	171	195	105	81	7
3	Enticing married woman with criminal intent, ... 498	1	279	344	260	74	5
CLASS XVI.							
1	Defamation, ... 499 to 502	...	65	69	42	27	...
CLASS XVII.							
1	Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, ... 503 to 510	...	89	133	57	75	1

15 Committed, transferred, &c.

2 Transferred.
5 Committed.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL, 3.—Criminal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULTS OF THE CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Name of officer.	Number of persons dealt with.				Persons disposed of						Remarks.				
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during the year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred to			Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.						To C.	To D. C.					
Village officers, ...	6	949	1,452	...	2,407	351	641	1,324	1	59*	28	3	3	2,358	
Unpaid Magistrates, ...	54	8,988	6,625	4	15,621	2,013	3,565	9,268	5	689†	15	61	3	19,799	
Social and subordinate paid Magistrates, ...	76	14,835	6,317	19	21,247	1,204	5,313	13,320	271	989	37	113	-4	35,419	
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	...	779	578	26	1,383	160	344	738	47	...	32	2	3	1,484	
Chief Magistrates of districts, ...	136	25,501	14,972	49	40,658	3,733	9,863	24,710	324	1,737	112	179	3	59,060	
Total Magistracy, ...	10	313	12	1	336	7	89	173	43	...	4	20	26	1,489	
Commissioner's Sessions, Deputy Commissioner's Courts under sections 445A & 445B, Act VIII. of 1869, ...	27	904	131	...	1,062	6	298	738	...	...	...	25	11	3,724	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, ...	...	43	...	...	43	...	5	38	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Grand Total, ...	173	26,761	15,115	50	42,099	3,746	10,255	25,654	367	1,737	116	224	10	64,273	

* These were simply referred under Section 277 C. P. C. for enhanced punishment.
 † 652 of these were simply referred under Section 277 C. P. C.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL, 4.—Criminal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY
VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS, IN THE PROVINCE
OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

Nature of punishment.	Number of persons punished.							
	By village officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By local and subordinate paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By Chief Magistrates of districts.	By Deputy Commissioners' Sessions under Sections 445A. and 445B. of C. P. C.	By Commissioners' Sessions Courts.	By Judl. Commr's Court.	Total.
Fined,	1057	5,669	5,889	208	20	1	...	12,844
Imprisoned,	156	2,013	2,646	147	502	131	7	5,602
Flogged,	52	1,216	1,375	43	10	...	...	2,696
Ordered to find security,	2	42	1,412	333	1	...	...	1,790
Imprisoned in default of security, ... ..	...	1	379	25	1	...	...	466
Imprisoned and fined,	111	912	1,473	41	185	40	...	2,762
Flogged and fined, ... ..	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	21
Imprisoned and flogged,	3	28	70	1	10	...	...	112
Ditto ditto, and fined,	1	6	37	...	3	...	...	47
Death, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
Total persons punished,	1382	9,900	13,289	798	732	172	38	26,311
<i>Details of sentences of fines, and imprisonment.</i>								
Fines not exceeding, ... Rs. 5 ...	1009	5,310	5,057	169	17	1	...	11,563
„ „ ... „ 50 ...	158	1,251	2,216	76	156	22	...	3,879
„ „ ... „ 200 ...	2	39	119	3	31	6	...	200
„ „ ... „ 1,000 ...	...	...	13	1	4	9	...	27
„ exceeding, ... „ 1,000 ...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	5
Total number of fines,	1169	6,600	7,407	249	208	41	...	15,674
Total amount of fines,	3336	30,608	67,594	2,836	8,867	27,648	...	140889
Amount realized on fines imposed during the year,	2071	23,251	42,609	2,027	4,412	351	...	74,721

II. B.—JUDICIAL, 4—Criminal—(Continued).

Nature of punishment.	Number of persons punished.							
	By village officers.	By unpaid Magistrates.	By local and subordinate paid Magistrates.	By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	By chief Magistrates of districts.	By Deputy Commissioners' Sessions under Sections 445A. and 445B, of C. P. C.	By Commissioners' Sessions Courts.	By Judl. Commr's. Court.	Total.
Amount realized on fines imposed previous to the year, ...	101	1,366	2,806	161	224	7,812	...	12,470
Amount awarded to injured parties by way of compensation or amend, ...	427	3,790	12,411	277	1,747	1,019	...	19,680
Amount actually paid, ...	221	1,646	6,070	220	251	333	...	8,741
<i>Sentences of imprisonment.</i>								
Not exceeding 15 days, {	Rigorous, ...	31	726	335	18	9	...	1,119
	Simple, ...	...	64	118	5	...	...	187
Do. 6 months, {	Rigorous, ...	213	1,982	2,149	80	179	16	4,619
	Simple, ...	...	35	297	13	7	...	352
Do. 2 years, {	Rigorous, ...	27	149	1,491	63	241	29	2,000
	Simple, ...	...	...	210	15	1	...	226
Do. 7 " {	Rigorous, ...	...	4	4	20	263	80	371
	Simple, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Exceeding 7 " {	Rigorous, ...	...	...	...	...	1	11	12
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ... {	Rigorous, ...	271	2,861	3,979	181	693	136	8,121
	Simple, ...	...	99	626	33	8	...	766
<i>Penal servitude.</i>								
Transportation, {	For terms, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For life,	35	7	42
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment, to {	Solitary confinement, ...	12	16	350	18	92	26	516
	Forfeiture of property, ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Total, ...	12	18	350	18	92	66	7	563
Sentenced under Section 75 Indian Penal Code, ...	6	37	137	16	39	3	...	238

II.—STATISTICS OF
B.—JUDICIAL.
STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF
COURTS OF THE PROVINCE

Number.	Description of claim.	Number of cases instituted			
		Pending.	Small Cause Courts.		
			Instituted.	For Plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.
Suits.					
1	Simple debt,	117	796	541	265
2	Bond debt,	305	825	490	347
3	On account stated,	69	197	129	68
4	Money paid or received,	24	29	20	9
5	Goods sold,	102	1,045	761	320
6	Breaches of contract for money due not included in above,	80	385	263	135
7	Rent,	18	458	271	189
8	For personal property or the value thereof,	108	393	252	145
9	For damages for personal injuries,	4	...	...	...
10	" injuries to property,	44	68	35	34
11	" defamation,	6	...	...	...
12	" other injuries,	16	...	...	...
13	To compel specific performance of contract,	9	...	...	...
14	To set aside contract on account of fraud, mistake, or accident,	2	...	...	...
15	Mandamus or injunction,	4	...	...	...
16	Partnership or account,	9	...	...	...
17	Admiralty, ... ..	...	...	...	...
18	Religion or caste, ... ..	...	...	...	...
19	Trusts and religious endowments,	1	...	...	...
20	Marriage,	20	...	...	...
21	Adoption, ... ..	...	...	...	...
22	Guardianship of minors and lunatics, ... ..	...	...	...	...
23	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights	7	...	...	...
24	Wills,	1	...	...	...
25	Claims to inheritance, Hindú,	6	...	...	...
26	" Mahamedans,	5	...	...	...
27	" Others, ... ..	...	...	...	...
28	Hindú widows, ... ..	...	...	...	...
29	Relating to the revenue, ... ..	...	...	...	...
30	Mortgage,	9	...	...	...
31	Bailment,	8	...	...	...
32	Pre-emption, ... ..	...	...	...	...
33	Possession of land,	3	...	...	...
	<i>Carried forward,</i> ...	977	4,196	2,762	1,512

PROTECTION.

6—Civil.

CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED AND DISPOSED OF IN THE CIVIL OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1870.

and disposed of in different Courts.

Tahsildár's and Honorary Assistant Commissioners' Courts.			District and Civil Judges' Courts.			Superior Courts.			Total.			Pending.
Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of		
	For Plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For Plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For Plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For Plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.	
2,059	1,098	943	1,554	677	854	...	...	...	4,409	2,316	2,062	148
4,581	3,364	1,218	4,065	2,817	1,246	...	...	...	9,471	6,671	2,811	294
1,702	1,048	643	619	337	298	...	...	...	2,518	1,514	1,009	64
306	159	147	234	113	130	...	...	...	569	292	286	15
1,052	579	480	1,149	577	567	...	...	...	3,246	1,917	1,367	64
899	437	462	660	352	334	...	...	...	1,945	1,052	931	41
124	60	65	173	91	76	...	...	...	755	422	330	21
2,072	1,017	1,033	1,125	470	674	...	...	...	3,590	1,739	1,852	107
23	14	10	37	15	21	...	...	...	60	29	31	4
440	191	255	246	99	151	...	...	...	754	325	440	33
100	38	60	100	18	83	...	...	...	200	56	143	7
160	76	85	85	32	57	...	...	...	245	108	142	11
111	59	56	57	23	33	...	...	...	168	82	89	6
3	3	1	30	15	12	...	...	...	33	18	13	4
8	6	3	14	7	9	...	...	...	22	13	12	15
82	43	42	121	50	62	...	...	...	203	93	104	...
...
9	2	8	7	2	5	...	...	...	16	4	13	...
154	80	83	96	43	56	...	...	...	250	123	139	8
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
20	8	13	63	38	27	...	...	...	83	46	40	4
...	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	3	...
20	11	10	43	20	25	...	...	...	63	31	35	3
2	1	2	23	19	5	...	...	...	25	29	7	3
...
3	3	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	7	4	3	...
12	4	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	13	5	7	1
61	33	26	146	106	39	...	...	...	207	139	65	12
55	23	33	49	19	33	...	...	...	104	42	66	4
...	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	5	2	2	1
34	13	20	25	7	17	...	...	...	59	20	37	5
14,092	8,370	5,705	10,736	5,954	4,822	...	...	...	29,024	17,086	12,039	876

Number.	Description of Claim	Pending.	Number of cases		
			Small Cause Courts.		
			Instituted.	Disposed of	
				For Plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.
	<i>Brought forward,</i> ...	977	4,196	2,762	1,512
34	To resume or assess rent free land, ...	...	...	...	...
35	Proprietary right, ...	...	...	...	...
36	Under-proprietary right, ...	...	...	...	...
37	Partition, ...	3	...	...	...
38	Boundaries, ...	...	...	...	...
39	Relating to real property not included in above,	27	...	...	...
	Total, ...	1,007	4,196	2,762	1,512
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	Application for execution of decrees, ...	1,183	2,499	1,354	1,171
2	Claims preferred against attachment of property in execution of decrees, ...	30	101	56	52
3	Contempt of Court, ...	...	...	...	...
4	Claim to sue as pauper, ...	8	6	5	1
5	Bankruptcy cases and claims of insolvent debtors to release, ...	1	35	18	14
6	Claims to administer estate of deceased or incapable persons, ...	54	...	...	...
7	Cases relating to administration of trusts, ...	4	...	...	...
8	Applications for rehearing under Section 119, ...	27	36	15	20
9	„ review of judgment, ...	14	119	39	86
10	„ injunction, ...	...	44	30	14
11	Proceedings in other miscellaneous subjects received from other Civil Courts, ...	4	67	64	3
12	Miscellaneous petitions, returns of Amlah, &... 327	102	206	191	18
13	Cases instituted under Section 326, Act VIII. of 1859,	1	...	...	...
14	„ Ditto ditto, ...	2	...	...	...
15	Claims to foreclose or redeem mortgages, ...	2	...	...	...
	Total, ...	1,432	3,113	1,772	1,379
	Grand total, ...	2,439	7,309	4,534	2,891

—(Continued.)

instituted and disposed of in different Courts.

Tahsildárs and Honorary Assistant Commissioners' Courts.			District and Civil Judges' Courts.			Superior Courts.			Total.			Pending.
Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of		Instituted.	Disposed of.		
	For Plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For Plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For Plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.		For Plaintiff.	Otherwise disposed of.	
14,092	8,370	5,705	10,736	5,954	4,822	...	...	...	29,024	17,086	12,039	876
...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
5	3	1	7	4	6	...	...	...	12	7	7	1
...
99	49	56	193	91	94	...	...	...	292	140	150	29
14,198	8,422	5,764	10,936	6,049	4,922	...	...	...	29,330	17,233	12,198	906
4,840	3,276	1,545	6,329	3,589	2,681	...	...	...	13,668	8,219	5,397	1,235
190	89	100	656	447	208	...	...	...	947	592	360	25
...	3	...	71	33	41	...	...	...	80	38	46	4
...	...	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	45	29	14	3
...	...	...	125	77	20	...	...	...	125	77	20	82
...	...	...	14	14	3	...	...	...	14	14	3	1
151	83	68	396	246	162	...	...	...	583	344	250	16
59	18	37	134	61	73	...	...	...	312	118	196	12
1	...	1	33	21	11	...	...	...	78	51	26	1
...	...	...	1,456	926	527	...	...	...	1,523	990	530	7
54	10	51	2,925	1,580	1,298	...	...	...	3,185	1,781	1,367	139
2	2	...	20	14	5	...	...	...	22	16	5	2
...	...	...	25	17	9	...	...	...	25	17	9	1
...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...
5,300	3,478	1,806	12,195	7,039	5,038	...	...	...	20,608	12,289	8,223	1,528
19,498	11,900	7,570	23,131	13,088	9,960	...	...	...	49,938	29,522	20,421	2,434

II—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.
B.—JUDICIAL, 7.—Civil.
STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE
PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1870.

Value of suits.	Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.												Total value of suits.	Total cost of suits.	Percentage of cost to value.
	Small Cause Courts.			Tehsildars and Honorary Assistant Commissioners' Courts.			Civil Judges' and District Courts.			Total.					
	Cases.	Average value.	Rs. As. P.	Cases.	Average value.	Rs. As. P.	Cases.	Average value.	Rs. As. P.	Cases.	Average value.	Rs. As. P.				Rs.	Rs.
Not exceeding Rs.	5	874	3 5 0	2,001	3 8 1	1,196	3 8 10	4,071	3 6 10	13,945	4,041 28 15	7			
" " " " " "	20	1,881	12 6 2	6,322	11 14 9	3,585	12 7 1	11,738	11 13 8	1,39,114	19,990 14 5	11			
" " " " " "	100	1,200	41 15 5	5,646	44 7 3	3,809	50 3 9	10,655	45 2 9	4,81,326	54,060 11 3	8			
" " " " " "	500	366	178 4 7	217 217	8 11	1,904	196 3 7	2,487	195 14 7	4,87,233	55,742 11 7	1			
" " " " " "	5,000	...	...	...	...	436	1,259 10 0	436	1,259 10 0	5,49,196	55,165 10 9	6		
" " " " " "	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	37	10,839 11 8	37	10,839 11 8	4,01,070	31,969 7 15	6		
Exceeding, " " " " " "	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	4	2,16,195 0 0	4	2,16,195 0 0	8,64,780	11,646 1 5	7		
Total,	4,271	30-10 9	14,186 27 8 2	10,971	1,987 1 3	29,428	99 12 8	29,428	99 12 8	29,96,664	235,613 8 0	4			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL 8.—Civil.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Class of Courts.	Number of cases on file.				Withdrawn under Sec. 97, Act VIII. of 1869.	Transferred to other Courts under Secs. 20 & 21 of Act XIV of 1865.	Adjusted without decree under Sec. 98 at or before first hearing.	Struck off without trial under Sec. 110.	Total.
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted under Section 38 of Act VIII. of 1869.	Received by transfer under Secs. 20 and 21 of Act XIV. of 1865.	Total.					
Small Cause Courts, ...	91	4,188	5	4,284	99	8	502	384	993
Unpaid local tribunals, ...	33	1,472	...	1,505	49	17	101	187	354
Paid sub-divisional tribunals,	367	12,633	93	13,093	373	128	1,056	1,794	3,351
District Courts other than Chief Courts of district,	432	9,759	304	10,495	164	307	1,005	1,719	3,196
Chief Courts of districts,	84	873	...	957	6	4	59	85	144
Total, ...	1,007	28,925	402	30,334	691	464	2,723	4,169	8,047

II. B.—JUDICIAL 8.—

Class of Courts.	Cases in which decree was passed.								
	Without contest in Court.					Contested cases tried and decided in Court.			
	Ex-parte and in default Secs. 111 and 114.	By confession Sec. 144.	By compromise and consent cases decreed under Sec. 98.	By arbitration, Chapter VI. of Civil Code.	Total.	In favour of Plaintiff.		In favour of defendants, objectors, or insolvents.	Total.
						In whole.	In part.		
Small Cause Courts, ...	643	773	42	70	1,528	841	448	461	1,750
Unpaid local tribunals, ...	93	555	21	120	789	144	123	59	326
Paid sub-divisional tribunals, ...	674	3,290	602	454	5,020	1,671	1,359	1,316	4,346
District Courts other than Chief Courts of district, ...	930	2,069	428	315	3,742	1,321	940	886	3,157
Chief Courts of districts,	224	91	10	7	332	201	71	119	391
Total, ...	2,564	6,778	1,103	966	11,411	4,188	2,941	2,841	9,970

Civil.—Continued.

Cases pending at the close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.						Number of summons to parties to appear.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summons to witnesses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.	Remarks.
	Contested.			Uncontested.							
	From date of institution to date fixed for appearance of defendant.	From date fixed for appearance of defendant to date of decision.	Total.	From date of institution to date fixed for appearance of defendant.	From date fixed for appearance of defendant to date of decision.	Total.					
13	6	3	9	9	3	8	5,289	10,321	4,172	3,086	
36	9	15	24	8	20	28	1,775	1,375	1,557	1,180	
376	10	9	19	10	6	16	17,367	13,206	11,746	8,570	
401	17	18	35	16	12	28	11,412	9,350	5,560	5,903	
80	18	26	44	16	38	54	2,349	1,748	1,248	1,171	
906	12	11	23	11	6	17	38,192	36,000	24,283	19,910	

II.—STATISTICS OF
B.—JUDICIAL,

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL APPEL-

Class of Courts.	Cases on the file								Struck off without trial.														
	Remaining from last year.		Instituted.		Received by transfer under Sections 20 and 21 of Act XIV of 1865.		Total.		Rejected under Sec. 338 Act VIII of 1869 or Sec. 26 of Act XXIII of 1861		Transferred under Secs. 20 and 21 of Act XIV of 1865		Adjusted without decree under Sec. 38 at or before first hearing.		Struck off without trial by reason of non-appearance of appellants under Section 346 Act VIII of 1859.		Tried exparte by reason of non-appearance of respondent under Section 346		Rejected under Section 27 Act XXIII of 1861 or otherwise.		Total.		
	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	
Deputy Commissioners' Courts,	49	...	956	...	...	...	1005	...	38	...	3	...	9	...	58	...	4	...	...	...	112	...
Commissioners' Courts,	41	...	441	...	...	...	482	...	16	...	1	...	5	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	39	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court,	19	1	221	516	...	...	240	517	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	15	...	29	87	280	93	326
Total, ...	109	1	1618	516	1727	517	54	...	8	2	14	...	72	15	...	9	29	87	280	244	326

II. B.—JUDICIAL, 9.—Civil—(Continued.)

Class of Courts.	Duration of cases disposed of.												Remarks.
	Uncontested.												
	From date of institution to date fixed for appearance of respondent				From date fixed for appearance of respondent to date of decision.				Total.				
	Days.		Average duration		Days.		Average duration		Days.		Average duration		
	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.	
Deputy Commissioners' Courts.	1665	...	15	...	534	...	5	...	2199	...	20	...	
Commissioners' Courts.	894	...	23	...	141	...	4	...	1035	...	27	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court.	...	1824	...	6	772	3132	8	9	772	4956	8	15	
Total, ...	2559	1824	10	6	1447	3132	6	9	4006	4956	16	15	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL, 10.—Civil.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXECUTION OF DECREES OF
THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,
FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Class of Courts.	Number and amount of decrees passed during the year.		Number and amount of applications for execution of decrees.					
			Pending from last year.		Application for execution of decrees passed during the previous year.		Applications for execution of decrees passed during the year.	
	Civil.		Civil.		Civil.		Civil.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Small Cause Courts,...	2762	105885	53	3340	633	27147	1892	93190
Local and Sub-divisional Civil Courts,	8106	225795	391	17337	1972	71291	2857	101987
District Courts, ...	5705	1329141	739	782483	3398	2100617	2879	1039963
Total,	16573	1660821	1183	803160	6003	2199055	7628	1235140

II. B.—JUDICIAL,

Class of Courts.	No. and amount of applications for execution of decrees.		Number and amount of decrees completely executed.		Number and amount of decrees partially executed.		
	Total.						
	Civil.		Civil.		Civil.		
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
Decreed.						Realized	
Small Cause Courts,...	2578	123677	975	36129	754	23476	9133
Local and Sub-divisional Civil Courts,	5220	190615	2399	74995	786	33005	11441
District Courts, ...	7016	3923063	2127	596445	798	752493	130412
Total, ...	14814	4237355	5501	707569	2338	808974	150986

10.—Civil—(Continued).

Number and amount of cases in which there was no execution.		Number and amount of cases transferred.		Number and amount of cases pending at the end of the year.		Number of cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of coercive processes in execution.				
Civil.		Civil.		Civil.			Sale of real property.	Sequestration of real property.	Sale of personal property.	Distrain of personal property.	Imprisonment.
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Civil.	Civil.	Civil.	Civil.	Civil.	Civil.
624	41523	198	20447	27	1965	14	...	...	147	371	86
1466	54511	159	8135	410	19258	6	118	394	805	3167	209
2768	1424464	523	352377	796	822332	14	809	1021	964	2697	594
4858	1520498	880	380959	1233	843455	34	927	1415	1916	6235	889

II.—STATISTICS OF
B.—JUDI
 STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN
 OUDH, IN THE

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases with assessors.
Civil Judge of Lucknow exercising only Civil powers.	5	6	...
Magistrates of districts, with additional powers under Sections 445 A and B, Act VIII. of 1869.	2	...	*598
Sessions Courts, <i>i. e.</i> , Commissioners',	3	...	157
Judicial Commissioner's Court, ... ..	...	...	...
Total,	3	6	755

PROTECTION.

CIAL, 11.

THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF
YEAR 1870.

Jury Trials.			Assessors' Trials		Note showing in what classes of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
Verdict in favour of the prosecutor or plaintiff.	Verdict in favour of the accused or defendant.	Jury discharged without verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from assessors.		
4	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	554	43	Classes VI to XV. in cases triable by Deputy Commissioner's Court under Section 445 A and B, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.	* One of these was adjusted by Rázínámah.
...	143	14			In cases triable by Commissioners' Courts of Sessions.
...		
4	2	...	697	57		

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDI

STATEMENT OF DEEDS REGISTERED IN THE REGISTRATION

Class of Registry Office.	Number of offices.	Number of Deeds								
		Obligations for payment of money not secured on real property.				Other personal contracts.	Receipts and other acquittances.		Leases.	
		Not exceeding Rs. 20.	Not exceeding Rs. 200.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not affecting real property.	Affecting real property.	For terms not exceeding one year.	For terms exceeding one year.
Sadr Registrars,	14	17	241	274	44	729	31	145	190	153
Tahsildárs, ...	29	5	154	119	12	592	10	6	107	82
Parganah Registrars, ...	110	2,035	9,046	720	...	11,427	772	92	199	347
Public Notaries,	73	1,784	6,830	646	...	9,598	584	42	577	135
Total, ...	226	3,841	16,271	1,759	56	22,346	1,397	285	1,073	717

PROTECTION.

CIAL, 12.

OFFICES OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1871

registered.						Amount of fees received.	Actual cost of registry office.	Remarks.
Deeds of sale or mortgage of real property of value not exceeding Rs. 100.	Deeds of gift of real property.	Deeds of sale or mortgage of same when value exceeds Rs. 100.	Deeds affecting real property not included in above.	Wills.	Authorities to adopt.			
2,904	62	2,299	1,198	35	2	12,220 15 6		
198	15	415	97	9	2	3,101 12 0		
9,588	128	2,680	1,429	26	8	17,844 8 11		
280	4	31	93	3	3	8,410 14 0		
12,970	209	5,425	2,817	73	15	41,578 2 5		

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF THE CON
DURING THE

1 Number.	2 Jails.	3		4		5	
		Remaining on the 31st December 1869.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Prison, ...	1,565	173	41	3	1,606	176
2	Lucknow, ...	1,223	76	786	128	2,009	204
3	Fyzabad, ...	930	39	965	95	1,895	134
4	Seetapoor, ...	1,029	31	471	48	1,500	79
5	Sultanpoor, ...	483	35	631	68	1,114	103
6	Gondah, ...	547	36	596	82	1,143	118
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	271	59	680	146	951	205
8	Pertabgurh, ...	71	9	496	111	567	120
9	Hurdui, ...	226	11	1,135	86	1,361	97
10	Kheree, ...	201	14	648	61	849	75
11	Baraich, ...	151	10	468	47	619	57
12	Oonao, ...	234	30	536	76	770	106
13	Barabunkee, ...	93	11	803	108	901	119
	Total, ...	7,024	534	8,261	1,059	15,235	1,593

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 1.

VICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,
YEAR 1870.

6				7			8		
Received from other jails.				Total Population.			Daily average number.		
A.		B.							
To undergo sen- tence.		In transit for transportation en route to other jails, &c., &c.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
337	44	24	3	1,967	223	2,190	1,574.49	160.24	1,734.73
473	54	...	...	2,482	258	2,740	983.92	58.82	1,042.74
47	4	...	...	1,942	138	2,080	652.66	38.06	690.72
243	14	...	...	1,743	93	1,836	801.11	34.02	835.13
32	4	...	...	1,146	107	1,253	391.44	32.88	424.32
74	...	...	...	1,217	118	1,335	412.24	26.85	439.09
4	1	...	...	955	206	1,161	236.23	51.68	287.91
4	...	...	...	571	120	691	120.42	13.99	134.41
11	2	1	...	1,373	99	1,472	261.36	15.57	276.93
1	...	...	...	850	75	925	182.20	20.20	202.40
182	...	...	...	801	57	858	316.98	20.28	337.26
15	1	...	...	785	107	892	168.93	18.93	187.86
4	1	...	...	905	120	1,025	105.52	9.31	114.83
1,427	125	25	3	16,737	1,721	1,8458	6,207.50	500.83	6,708.33

II. C.—PRISONS, I.—

Number.	Jails.	9				10					
		Transferred to other jails.				Released during					
		A.		B.		A.		B.		C.	
		To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On Appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Prison,	25	1	22	7	8	1	278	53	3	...
2	Lucknow, ...	237	28	2	2	18	...	1,296	177	52	3
3	Fyzabad, ...	109	6	5	...	34	...	1,202	99	32	...
4	Sectapoor, ...	57	2	15	...	...	...	999	55	...	...
5	Sultanpoor, ...	70	2	1	...	15	...	673	82	24	...
6	Gondah, ...	18	1	...	...	25	2	726	82	27	...
7	Roy Bareilly,	61	21	1	1	24	3	502	151	112	5
8	Pertabgurh, ...	130	8	...	...	17	...	280	102	67	1
9	Hurdui, ...	237	10	5	1	17	...	721	69	88	...
10	Kheree, ...	88	5	...	...	9	...	547	50	7	...
11	Baraich, ...	24	1	...	...	5	...	349	37	51	...
12	Oonao, ...	94	5	1	...	11	...	487	86	31	...
13	Barabunkee,...	361	35	2	...	6	...	387	57	42	8
	Total, ...	1,511	125	54	11	189	6	8,447	1,100	536	17

(Continued).

the year.				11		12		13		14		15		16		
D.				Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1870.		
By order of Government.																
e.		f.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total.
On account of sickness.		For good conduct.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
2	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	41	13	1,579	144	1,723
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	22	1	853	47	900
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	21	2	533	30	563
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	7	...	656	36	692
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	350	23	373
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	404	33	437
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	246	23	269
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	73	8	81
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	297	19	316
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	197	20	217
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	1	363	18	381
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	156	16	172
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	98	19	117
7	2	5	...	...	...	3	3	8	...	26	2	146	19	5,805	436	6,241

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION
DURING THE

1	2	3										4					
		Religion.										Age.					
		A.					B.		C.			D.		A.		B.	
		Christians.					Mahomedans.		Hindus.			All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		f.		b.		c.											
Number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Native.											
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	Central Prison, ...	3					316	38	1168	134	119	4	7		1274	117	
2	Lucknow, ...				6		643	76	1351	117	9	11	68	2	1539	178	
3	Fyzabad, ...						389	34	1506	100			21	1	1505	105	
4	Seetapoor, ...						496	29	913	43	91	7	33		1110	70	
5	Sultanpoor, ...						113	21	992	78	9	4	19	1	902	80	
6	Gondah, ...						62	16	1081	102			1		802	76	
7	Roy Bareilly, ...						92	25	857	177	2	3	11	6	802	149	
8	Pertabgurh, ...						50	15	466	98	51	7	7	8	446	91	
9	Hurdui, ...						162	24	1199	73			30	1	1148	70	
10	Kheree, ...						105	22	682	53	62		23		576	49	
11	Baraich, ...						114	12	492	37	13	8	12	4	541	47	
12	Oonao, ...						78	6	692	100			14	6	553	71	
13	Barabunkee, ...						189	25	712	94			15	5	766	90	
	Total, ...	3			6		2809	343	12111	1206	356	44	261	34	11964	1193	

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 2.

OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,
YEAR 1870.

C.		D.		5													6		
				Previous occupation.															
				Males.									Females.						
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.	l.	Total.			
				Of independent pro- perty.	Agriculturists.	Labourers.	Shopkeepers and traders.	Artizans.	Domestic servants.	Professional.	Government ser- vants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	
40 to 60.		Above 60.																	
M.	F.	M.	F.																
280	45	45	14	5	881	174	103	31	56	75	69	212	12	163	1	1606	176	1782	
382	20	20	4	44	695	643	149	60	...	72	55	291	147	29	28	2009	204	2213	
280	23	89	5	...	1363	180	183	19	26	...	25	99	105	3	26	1895	134	2029	
289	7	68	2	97	809	180	103	17	79	88	19	108	32	18	29	1500	79	1579	
183	22	10	...	44	617	391	28	18	15	...	1	...	91	...	12	1114	103	1217	
303	38	37	4	76	508	214	119	6	37	...	142	41	111	5	2	1143	118	1261	
138	50	...	...	...	523	198	15	6	...	114	55	40	200	1	4	951	205	1156
73	16	41	5	1	297	226	16	2	6	9	6	4	111	3	6	567	120	687	
173	25	10	1	144	740	242	32	53	75	...	14	61	75	10	12	1361	97	1458	
243	25	7	1	...	480	290	49	...	25	...	5	...	74	1	...	849	75	924	
66	6	...	...	...	350	131	47	...	56	...	19	16	52	4	1	619	57	676
201	29	2	...	3	368	175	42	73	87	...	3	19	103	3	...	770	106	876	
120	24	...	...	25	482	186	64	10	73	17	14	30	96	13	10	901	119	1020
2731	330	329	36	439	8113	3230	950	295	535	375	427	921	1209	253	131	15285	1593	16878	

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE CLASSES OF CONVICTS IN THE JAILS
FOR THE

1 Number.	2 Jails.	Classes according to					
		A.			B.		
		Class I.			Class II.		
		Not exceeding one month.			Above one and not exceeding three months.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Central Prison, ..	1	...	1	1	...	1
2	Lucknow, ..	249	60	309	380	44	424
3	Fyzabad, ..	112	28	140	222	26	248
4	Seetapoor, ..	56	16	72	146	18	164
5	Sultanpoor, ..	269	35	304	277	24	301
6	Gondah, ..	52	28	80	207	30	237
7	Roy Bareilly, ..	249	50	299	149	46	195
8	Pertabgurh ..	166	87	253	75	15	90
9	Hurdui, ..	383	46	429	201	9	210
10	Kheree, ..	164	12	176	116	14	130
11	Baraich, ..	120	8	128	131	13	144
12	Oonao, ..	121	16	137	113	27	140
13	Barabunkee, ..	209	45	254	168	44	212
	Total, ..	2151	431	2582	2186	310	2496

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 3.

OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, ACCORDING TO SENTENCE,
YEAR 1870.

3

length of sentence.

C.			D.			E.			F.		
Class III.			Class IV.			Class V.			Class VI.		
Above three and not exceeding six months.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding three years.			Above three and not exceeding five years.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	...	1	13	10	23	234	44	278	619	74	693
392	34	426	496	34	530	441	20	461	18	2	20
394	34	428	540	31	571	550	6	556	45	8	53
195	10	205	315	13	328	597	22	619	89	...	89
161	22	183	168	11	179	225	11	236	9	...	9
121	16	137	245	13	258	472	30	502	35	...	35
137	49	186	213	28	241	183	27	210	15	4	19
147	9	156	97	4	101	74	4	78	6	1	7
182	20	202	285	16	301	259	4	263	35	1	36
164	21	185	297	24	321	70	2	72	21	2	23
185	26	211	103	5	108	72	4	76	2	1	3
108	34	142	321	23	344	90	5	95	7	1	8
274	17	291	146	3	149	84	8	92	11	1	12
2461	292	2753	3239	215	3454	3351	187	3538	912	95	1007

		3									
		Classes according to length of sentence.									
Number.	Jails.	G.		H.		I.				J.	
		Class VII.		Class VIII.		Class IX.				Class X.	
		Above five and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Transported <i>beyond seas.</i>				Executed.	
						For life.		For shorter periods.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Prison,	328	16	22	1	27	5	352	26	8	..
2	Lucknow, ..	31	8	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
3	Fyzabad, ..	19	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	5	1
4	Seetapoor, ..	79	...	...	...	13	...	2	...	8	...
5	Sultanpoor, ..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
6	Gondah, .	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Roy Bareilly, ..	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
8	Pertabgurh, ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Hurdui, ..	11	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...
10	Kheree, ..	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Baraich, ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12	Oonao, ..	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
13	Barabunkee, ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
	Total, ..	517	25	29	1	51	9	361	26	27	2

(Continued.)

4								5		
Nature of Imprisonment.										
A.		B.								
Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.						Total.		
		a.		b.		c.				
		Hard labour.		Medium.		Light.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	...	1605	176	...	...	...	...	1606	176	1782
166	38	1843	166	...	...	...	...	2009	204	2213
140	7	1755	127	...	...	...	...	1895	134	2029
31	2	1469	77	...	...	...	...	1500	79	1579
58	22	1056	81	...	...	...	...	1114	103	1217
67	14	1076	104	...	...	...	...	1143	118	1261
109	19	842	186	...	...	...	...	951	205	1156
107	23	460	97	...	...	...	...	567	120	687
129	20	1232	77	...	...	...	...	1361	97	1458
63	11	786	64	...	...	...	...	849	75	924
68	4	551	53	...	...	...	...	619	57	676
44	10	726	96	...	...	...	...	770	106	876
102	17	799	102	...	...	...	...	901	119	1020
1085	187	14200	1406	...	...	...	...	15285	1593	16878

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE
BEEN PREVI

Number.	Jails.	3		4			
		Total number of prisoners during the year.		Number of those in prison once before.			
				A.		B.	
				For crime belonging to same class.		For different crimes.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Prison, ...	1,606	176	178	15	42	7
2	Lucknow, ...	2,009	204	35	2	418	13
3	Fyzabad, ...	1,895	134	93	4	109	5
4	Seetapoor, ...	1,500	79	25	1	91	2
5	Sultanpoor, ...	1,114	103	78	4	44	2
6	Gondah, ...	1,143	118	58	3	96	2
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	951	205	14	1	25	1
8	Pertabgurh, ...	567	120	17	4	31	13
9	Hurdui, ...	1,361	97	36	...	161	5
10	Kheree, ...	849	75	14	1	...	...
11	Baraich, ...	619	57	50	3	...	...
12	Oonao, ...	770	106	69	1	2	...
13	Barabunkee, ...	901	119	26	2	56	1
	Total, ...	15,285	1,593	693	41	1,075	51

(lxxxii.)

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 4.

PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1870, WHO HAD
OUSLY IN JAIL.

5				6				7		8	
Number of those twice before in prison.				Number of those more than twice before in prison.				Total number out of column 3 who had been previously in prison.		Ratio of total of column 7. Per cent. of total in column 3.	
A.		B.		A.		B.					
For crime belonging to same class.		For different crimes.		For crime belonging to same class.		For different crimes.		M.	F.	M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
24	4	11	3	11	1	...	...	266	30	16.56	17.04
13	2	206	7	7	1	83	7	762	32	37.92	15.69
45	...	51	...	9	...	13	...	320	9	16.88	6.71
5	...	13	...	5	...	13	...	152	3	10.13	3.79
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	7	11.13	6.79
9	2	11	...	...	...	2	...	176	7	14.52	5.93
...	1	7	2	1	...	...	...	47	5	4.94	2.44
5	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	57	22	10.05	18.33
4	...	20	1	8	...	1	...	230	6	16.90	6.18
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	1.76	1.33
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	3	8.88	5.26
10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	82	1	10.65	0.94
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	84	3	9.32	2.52
124	13	323	15	43	2	112	7	2,370	129	15.50	8.09

II.—STATISTICS OF
 C.—PRI
 SHOWING THE ESCAPES AND RECAPTURES OF CON
 DURING THE

1	2	3	4			5
Number.	Jails.	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1869.	Escaped during the year.			Grand Total.
			A	B	C	
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	
1	Central Prison, ... ..	..	...	...	...	...
2	Lucknow, ... ..	...	...	1	1	1
3	Fyzabad, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
4	Seetapoor,	1	1	...	1	2
5	Sultanpoor,	1	...	...	...	1
6	Gondah,	4	2	...	2	6
7	Roy Bareilly, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pertabgurh, ... ..	..	...	...	...	...
9	Hurdui, ... ..	...	...	1	1	1
10	Kheree, ... ..	...	...	1	1	1
11	Baraich, ... ..	...	1	1	2	2
12	Oonao, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
13	Barabunkee, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	6	4	4	8	14

PROTECTION.

SONS 5.

VICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,
YEAR 1870.

6			7			8			
Recaptured during the year.			Remaining un-captured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the past year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of present year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 & under 3 years.	Above 3 & under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..
..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	2	3	3	..	3	2	..	..	..
..
..
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
..	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..
..
1	7	8	5	1	6	5	3	..	..

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY, AND THE
JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF

1 Number.	2 Jails.	3 Average number of prisoners.		4 Criminal offences committed by prisoners while in jail.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
		1	Central Prison.	1574.49	160.24	2
2	Lucknow,	983.91	58.82	2	...	2
3	Fyzabad,	652.36	38.06	1	...	1
4	Seetapoor,	891.11	34.02	1	...	1
5	Sultanpoor,	391.44	32.88	1	...	1
6	Gondah,	412.24	26.85	...	...	...
7	Roy Bareilly,	236.23	51.68	...	...	...
8	Pertabgurh,	120.42	13.99	...	...	...
9	Hurdui,	261.36	15.57	2	...	2
10	Kheree,	182.20	20.20	...	3	3
11	Baraich,	316.98	20.28	...	...	...
12	Oonao,	168.93	18.93	5	1	6
13	Barabunkee,	105.52	9.31	6	..	6
14	Total, ..	6,207.50	500.50	20	4	24

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 6.

PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THE CONVICTS IN THE
OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

5

Breaches of Jail Rules.

A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H	
Having tobacco or smoking.		Having other forbidden articles or attempting to introduce them.		Neglecting work		Quarrelling or causing disturbance.		Insolence or using bad language.		False complaints		Other breaches of jail rules.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11	...	8	...	25	1	38	...	7	...	...	...	128	...	217	1
2	...	21	...	92	9	24	2	6	1	...	...	69	1	214	13
4	...	16	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	52	...
11	...	6	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	2	79	2
5	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	26	...
9	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	19	3
6	...	5	...	14	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	14	4	46	6
1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	11	...
3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	33	2
2	21	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	36	3
9	2	...	14	...	6	2	...	...	19	1	50	3
27	33	...	4	1	...	1	2	...	16	...	82	2
4	...	4	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	28	...
94	...	67	...	225	11	103	10	23	4	5	...	376	10	893	35

		6							
		Punishments							
Number.	Jails.	A.		B.		C.			
		Committed for trial.		Extra imprisonment.		Corporal punishment.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	a.	b.	c.	d.
						Under 10 stripes.	10 and under 20.	20 to 30.	Total.
1	Central Prison, ...	1	...	1	...	33	31	22	86
2	Lucknow, ...	...	...	2	...	55	17	5	77
3	Fyzabad, ...	...	...	1	...	10	5	...	15
4	Seetapoor, ...	...	...	1	...	13	37	4	54
5	Sultanpoor, ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	5
6	Gondah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
8	Pertabgurh, ...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	11
9	Hurdui ...	...	...	2	...	...	18	2	20
10	Kheree, ...	...	...	...	3	24	3	...	27
11	Baraich, ...	...	...	...	...	14	12	3	29
12	Oonao, ...	...	...	5	1	12	12	...	24
13	Barabunkee, ...	...	...	6	...	...	6	3	9
	Total, ...	1	...	19	4	169	162	42	373

(Continued.)

inflicted.											7	
D.		E.		F.		G.		Total.		Ratio of punishments per cent. of average strength, column 3.		
Solitary confinement.		Reduction of diet.		Reduction of good conduct marks.		Other punishments:						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
66	...	63	1	...	...	2	...	219	1	13.91	0.62
82	7	52	6	...	...	3	...	216	13	21.95	22.10
29	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	53	...	8.12	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	80	2	9.98	5.87
6	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	27	...	6.89	...
8	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	19	3	4.60	11.17
12	6	23	...	...	...	2	...	46	6	19.47	11.61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8.18	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	35	2	13.48	12.84
...	2	...	...	...	...	9	1	36	6	19.75	29.70
2	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	50	3	15.77	14.79
9	2	4	...	...	...	45	...	87	3	51.50	15.84
10	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	34	...	29.61	...
257	20	181	10	...	...	82	5	913	39	14.70	7.78

II.—STATISTICS OF

C.—PRI

SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING THE CONVICTS WHO
IN THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE

1 Number.	2 Jails.	3 Average number of prisoners during the year.		4 Total number employed during the year as										5 Average number employed during the year.	
				A.		B.		C.		D.		E.			
				Warders.		Work over- seers.		Intramural guards.		Extramural guards.		Total.			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
1	Central Pri- son, ...	1,574.49	160.24	2	...	14	..	3	...	10	...	29	...	8.34	...
2	Lucknow, ...	983.92	58.82	75	6	13	...	6	...	...	...	94	6	22.35	2.00
3	Fyzabad, ...	652.66	38.06	29	4	19	...	14	...	...	...	62	4	34.80	2.84
4	Seetapoor, ...	801.11	34.02	27	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	42	7	16.86	1.56
5	Sultanpoor,	391.54	32.88	...	...	1	...	22	2	...	...	23	2	12.00	1.00
6	Gondah, ...	412.24	26.85	21	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	12.17	0.58
7	Roy Bareilly	236.23	51.68	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4.00	...
8	Pertabgurh,	120.42	13.99	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	3.57	0.28
9	Hurdui, ...	261.36	15.57	12	3	8	...	...	...	1	...	21	3	7.59	1.00
10	Kheree, ...	182.20	20.20	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	3.32	1.00
11	Baraich, ...	316.98	20.28	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	3.01	0.16
12	Oonao, ...	168.93	18.93	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	3.67	0.33
13	Barabunkee,	105.52	9.31	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3.69	...
	Total, ...	6,207.50	500.83	185	26	93	1	45	2	11	...	334	29	135.37	10.75

10.—PROTECTION.

SONS 7.

WERE EMPLOYED AS GUARDS, OVERSEERS AND WARDERS,
OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

6 Ratio of average number so employed per cent. of average number of prisoners in jail, column 3.	7 Period of imprisonment accomplished by those so employed on date of first appointment.								8 Portion of sentence remaining unexpired on date of first appointment.								9 Number reduced for misconduct during the year.		10 Number otherwise punished during the year.	
	A. One year.		B. Above one and not exceeding two years.		C. Above two and not exceeding five years.		D. Above five years.		A. Under one year.		B. Above one and under two.		C. Above two and under five years.		D. Above five years.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
0.48	...	...	...	...	19	...	10	...	4	...	15	...	10	...	...	12	...	2	...
2.33	57	5	33	1	4	...	...	...	94	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5.45	14	4	48	...	...	...	...	...	62	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
2.20	11	4	20	3	11	...	...	...	29	5	10	2	3	...	...	5	2	...	...
3.06	22	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.90	8	2	12	...	3	...	...	...	15	...	5	2	3	...	...	2	...	1	...
1.39	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.86	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
3.10	18	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	20	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.13	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.94	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...
2.12	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
8.70	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
2.18	164	25	121	4	39	...	10	...	281	22	35	7	18	...	...	28	3	7	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS 8.

SHOWING THE STATE OF EDUCATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1870.

1 Number.	2 Jails.	3 Daily average number of prisoners.	4 Daily average number under instruction.	5 Of those received during the year there were						6 Of the "Total" of the year, there have learned, (<i>while in Jail.</i>)					
				Unable to read or write.			Able to read or write a little.			Neither to read nor write.			To read or write a little.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Prison, ...	1734-73	51-68	29	3	8	...	4	...	1460	176	115	...	81	...
2	Lucknow, ...	1042-74	26-14	738	128	7	...	41	...	1,915	204	90	...	4	...
3	Fyzabad, ...	690-72	...	848	95	98	...	19	...	1,895	134	...	...	...	...
4	Seetapoor, ...	835-13	13-28	389	48	29	...	53	...	1,466	79	34	...	...	...
5	Sultanpoor, ...	424-32	12-88	626	68	4	...	1	...	1,109	103	5	...	...	...
6	Gondah, ...	439-09	13-96	533	82	31	...	32	...	1,111	118	30	...	2	...
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	287-91	0-75	676	146	4	...	...	...	944	205	7	...	...	...
8	Pertabgurh, ...	134-41	...	1,451	111	45	...	...	...	567	120	...	...	...	...
9	Hurdai, ...	276-93	1-03	1,128	86	2	...	5	...	1,336	97	19	...	6	...
10	Kherce, ...	202-40	...	626	61	...	...	22	...	849	75	...	...	...	...
11	Baraich, ...	337-26	2-88	449	47	...	...	19	...	609	57	7	...	3	...
12	Oonao, ...	187-86	...	512	76	24	...	...	...	770	106	...	...	...	...
13	Barabunkee, ...	114-83	...	756	108	52	...	...	...	901	119	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	6,708-38	122-55	7,761	1,059	304	...	196	...	14,932	1,593	307	...	46	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS. 9.

SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE GUARDING AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH DURING THE YEAR 1870 EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW JAILS, AND OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

1 Number.	2 Jails.	3 Rations.				4 Fixed establishment.				5 Police guard.									
		A.		B.		A.		B.		A.		B.							
		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.							
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
1	Central Prison,	28,987	8	4	16	11	5	16,173	14	5	9	5	2	7,719	0	0	4	7	2
2	Lucknow, ...	17,851	14	4	17	1	11	4,408	1	0	4	3	8	3,536	0	0	3	6	3
3	Fyzabad, ...	12,554	1	7	18	2	10	3,914	11	8	5	10	8	4,344	0	0	6	4	8
4	Seetapoor, ...	12,826	11	9	15	5	9	4,652	9	0	5	9	1	5,051	3	2	6	0	9
5	Sultanpoor, ...	7,157	10	11	16	13	11	4,005	8	2	9	7	0	4,272	0	0	10	1	1
6	Gondah, ...	7,564	2	7	17	3	8	3,056	8	4	6	15	4	4,080	0	0	9	4	8
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	4,724	13	4	16	6	7	2,203	9	6	7	10	5	2,610	0	0	9	1	1
8	Pertabgurh, ...	2,110	12	6	15	11	3	2,223	12	6	16	8	9	2,292	0	0	17	0	10
9	Hurdui, ...	4,178	4	3	15	1	5	2,241	4	9	8	1	6	2,544	0	0	9	3	0
10	Kheree, ...	2,876	7	2	14	3	5	1,407	3	10	6	15	2	2,664	0	0	13	2	7
11	Baraich, ...	6,252	15	11	18	8	8	2,478	2	8	7	5	7	6,546	0	0	19	6	7
12	Oonao, ...	3,146	3	1	16	11	11	1,880	0	6	10	0	1	2,628	0	0	13	15	10
13	Barabunkee, ...	1,699	9	3	14	12	9	1,443	11	6	12	9	2	1,932	0	0	16	13	3
	Total, ...	1,11,931	3	0	16	11	0	50,089	1	10	7	7	5	50,218	3	2	7	7	9

II. C.—PRISONS,

Number.	Jails.	6		7		
		Extra establishment.		Hospital charges.		
		A.	B.	A.	B.	C.
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Central Prison, ...	6,705 6 2	3 13 10	1,447 9 1	0 13 4	35 7 11
2	Lucknow, ...	5,086 14 6	4 14 1	697 12 11	0 10 8	41 14 4
3	Fyzabad, ...	3,602 4 11	5 3 5	432 4 8	0 10 0	31 0 6
4	Seetapoor, ...	4,268 0 7	5 1 9	203 2 2	0 3 11	18 13 6
5	Sultanpoor, ...	2,083 11 3	4 14 7	136 12 5	0 5 2	24 11 9
6	Gondah, ...	2,843 15 8	6 7 8	272 4 7	0 9 11	21 10 3
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	1,386 4 6	4 13 0	201 15 2	0 11 3	25 14 9
8	Pertabgurh, ...	690 6 3	5 2 2	87 1 2	0 10 4	26 1 1
9	Hurdui, ...	1,266 10 1	4 9 2	88 0 10	0 5 1	32 3 9
10	Kheree, ...	980 11 0	4 13 6	107 4 3	0 8 6	25 8 7
11	Baraich, ...	1,697 11 5	5 0 6	134 7 9	0 6 4	22 13 11
12	Oonao, ...	1,018 3 3	5 6 9	118 5 9	0 10 1	15 14 11
13	Barabunkee, ...	416 13 9	3 10 0	74 2 4	0 10 4	30 4 2
	Total, ...	32,047 1 4	4 12 5	4,001 3 1	0 9 6	29 13 6

9.—(Continued).

8		9				10	11
Clothing.		Contingencies.					
A.	B.	A.	B.				
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3,115 1 6	1 12 8	2,255 1 3	1 4 10	66,403 8 9	38 4 5		
804 5 11	0 12 4	1,290 1 8	1 3 9	33,675 2 4	32 4 8		
1,600 10 0	2 5 1	1,725 14 11	2 8 0	28,173 15 9	40 12 8		
912 13 1	1 1 6	547 3 7	0 10 6	28,461 11 4	34 1 3		
540 13 6	1 4 5	332 11 8	0 12 6	18,529 3 11	43 10 8		
454 11 4	1 0 7	642 6 0	1 7 5	18,914 0 6	43 1 3		
290 3 1	1 0 1	610 14 5	2 1 11	12,027 12 0	41 12 4		
214 3 11	1 9 6	717 4 4	5 5 5	8,335 8 8	62 0 3		
471 0 0	1 11 3	531 11 10	1 14 8	11,320 15 9	40 14 1		
783 12 0	3 14 0	393 4 8	1 15 1	9,212 10 11	45 8 3		
1,064 1 11	3 2 5	690 1 2	2 0 9	18,863 8 10	55 14 10		
153 10 8	0 13 1	376 11 6	2 0 1	9,321 2 9	49 9 10		
33 6 0	0 4 8	213 7 7	1 13 9	5,813 2 5	50 9 11		
10,438 12 11	1 9 0	10,326 14 7	1 8 7	2,69,052 7 11	40 1 8		

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE GUARDING AND VINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1870, (EXCLUDING COST-OF REPAIRS) COMPARED WITH THE EXPENSES INCURRED ON THE PRE

1 Number.	2 Jails.			3 Cost of rations per head of average strength.									
				1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
				Rs.	A. P.	R.	As. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1	Central Prison,	...	...	23	1 0	14	5 0	14	6 0	21	7 0	16	11 0
2	Lucknow,*	...	...	0	0 0	14	8 0	14	8 0	22	8 0	17	1 0
3	Fyzabad,	...	...	24	0 0	12	15 0	14	15 0	21	7 0	18	3 0
4	Seetapoor,	...	...	22	12 0	13	8 0	11	6 0	21	13 0	15	6 0
5	Sultanpoor,	...	...	20	3 0	11	3 0	14	3 0	19	8 0	16	14 0
6	Gondah,	...	...	25	2 0	11	9 0	12	6 0	20	0 0	17	4 0
7	Roy Bareilly,	...	...	18	12 0	13	5 0	16	1 0	23	4 0	16	7 0
8	Pertabgurh,	...	...	22	1 0	11	14 0	15	9 0	24	9 0	15	11 0
9	Hurdui,	...	...	19	10 0	13	4 0	12	14 0	23	14 0	15	1 0
10	Kheree,	...	...	18	4 0	13	7 0	10	13 0	22	7 0	14	3 0
11	Baraich,	...	...	21	13 0	12	3 0	11	1 0	19	13 0	18	9 0
12	Oonao,	...	...	25	5 0	17	2 0	16	2 0	22	15 0	16	12 0
13	Barabunkee,	...	...	26	3 0	14	6 0	16	6 0	21	13 0	14	13 0
	Total,	...	...	23	3 0	13	7 0	13	13 0	21	11 0	16	11 0

* This Jail was not opened in 1866.

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 10.

MAINTENANCE OF EACH CONVICT IN THE JAILS OF THE PRO-BUILDING NEW JAILS, AND OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND SAME ACCOUNT IN EACH OF THE FOUR YEARS IMMEDIATELY CEDING.

4					5				
Cost of fixed establishment, police guard and extra establishment per head of average strength.					Cost of all Hospital charges per head of average strength.				
1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15 9 0	14 4 0	15 4 0	16 5 0	17 10 0	1 9 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 13 0
0 0 0	18 2 0	15 4 0	11 1 0	12 9 0	0 0 0	0 9 0	0 5 0	0 9 0	0 10 0
17 7 0	14 0 0	12 7 0	10 10 0	17 3 0	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 9 0	0 10 0
17 8 0	16 4 0	13 14 0	12 4 0	16 11 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
33 13 0	21 8 0	18 12 0	19 12 0	24 7 0	1 1 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0
24 3 0	23 8 0	31 14 0	23 5 0	22 12 0	1 11 0	0 15 0	2 3 0	0 8 0	0 10 0
44 13 0	37 3 0	29 6 0	19 7 0	21 8 0	2 4 0	1 1 0	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 11 0
30 11 0	28 2 0	31 9 0	32 5 0	38 12 0	2 4 0	1 5 0	0 9 0	0 11 0	0 10 0
36 3 0	25 6 0	23 12 0	20 7 0	21 14 0	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 5 0
47 3 0	31 5 0	32 0 0	22 13 0	24 15 0	1 6 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
30 10 0	29 9 0	32 5 0	37 6 0	31 13 0	2 1 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 6 0
53 4 0	36 6 0	45 3 0	23 5 0	29 7 0	0 14 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 10 0
68 7 0	45 11 0	55 14 0	41 5 0	33 0 0	1 1 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
21 2 0	19 7 0	19 7 0	16 12 0	19 12 0	1 6 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0

II. C.—PRISONS,

Number.	Jails.	6															
		Coat of clothing per head of average strength.															
		1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.			1870.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Central Prison,	...	3	13	0	1	11	0	1	5	0	1	14	0	1	13	0
2	Lucknow,*	...	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	11	0	1	12	0	0	12	0
3	Fyzabad,	...	2	13	0	2	5	0	2	11	0	1	13	0	2	5	0
4	Seetapoor,	...	1	11	0	2	3	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
5	Sultanpoor,	...	1	1	0	1	10	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	4	0
6	Gondah,	...	5	7	0	1	12	0	3	9	0	2	13	0	1	0	0
7	Roy Bareilly,	...	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
8	Pertabgurh,	...	3	6	0	3	0	0	1	11	0	0	7	0	1	10	0
9	Hurdui,	...	2	3	0	2	7	0	1	2	0	1	12	0	1	11	0
10	Kheree,	...	3	9	0	1	12	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	3	14	0
11	Baraich,	...	3	1	0	2	1	0	1	9	0	2	2	0	3	2	0
12	Oonao,	...	11	4	0	0	5	0	2	8	0	1	7	0	0	13	0
13	Barabunkee,	...	7	7	0	2	10	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
	Total,	...	3	10	0	1	15	0	2	0	0	1	11	0	1	9	0

* This Jail was not open in 1866.

10.—(Continued.)

7					8				
Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.					Total cost per head of average strength.				
1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 3 0	5 0 0	2 7 0	3 6 0	1 5 0	47 2 0	35 14 0	34 0 0	43 12 0	38 4 0
0 0 0	1 15 0	2 10 0	1 14 0	1 4 0	0 0 0	37 3 0	35 6 0	37 10 0	32 4 0
1 13 0	1 3 0	3 2 0	1 5 0	2 8 0	46 13 0	30 15 0	33 8 0	35 12 0	40 13 0
1 11 0	1 3 0	2 7 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	44 7 0	33 11 0	29 6 0	36 5 0	34 1 0
2 9 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	2 1 0	0 13 0	58 11 0	35 8 0	36 1 0	43 3 0	43 11 0
2 12 0	1 11 0	2 13 0	1 11 0	1 7 0	59 4 0	39 7 0	52 11 0	48 4 0	43 1 0
2 12 0	3 3 0	2 1 0	3 4 0	2 2 0	70 12 0	55 14 0	49 7 0	47 14 0	41 12 0
4 0 0	2 13 0	3 11 0	2 9 0	5 5 0	62 6 0	47 2 0	52 8 0	60 9 0	62 0 0
4 6 0	3 14 0	4 5 0	3 2 0	1 15 0	63 3 0	45 9 0	42 6 0	49 8 0	40 14 0
3 3 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	2 10 0	1 15 0	73 10 0	50 7 0	47 4 0	49 9 0	45 8 0
4 4 0	1 14 0	1 6 0	3 3 0	2 1 0	61 13 0	45 12 0	46 10 0	62 13 0	55 15 0
11 4 0	2 3 0	3 8 0	2 3 0	2 0 0	101 14 0	56 10 0	67 12 0	50 7 0	49 10 0
10 8 0	3 3 0	2 7 0	5 11 0	1 14 0	113 9 0	66 3 0	76 13 0	71 4 0	50 10 0
3 0 0	1 10 0	2 9 0	2 3 0	1 9 0	52 5 0	38 1 0	38 6 0	42 14 0	40 2 0

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF
ESTIMATED

1	2	3	4	5	6						
					Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number unable to labour from sickness or old age.	Average number of convalescents and weakly convicts employed on light labour.	Jail servants.			
								A.	B.	C.	D.
Number.	Jails.				Average number of convicts so employed.	Ratio per cent. of average strength.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.			
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
1	Central Prison, ...	1,732·80	40·75	84·23	204·81	11·81	2 12 0	6,758 12 0			
2	Lucknow, ...	993·99	16·62	37·75	24·35	2·45	2 12 0	803 9 0			
3	Fyzabad, ...	662·59	55·05	126·18	112·59	16·30	2 12 0	3,715 7 0			
4	Seetapoor, ...	828·47	11·28	3·75	18·42	2·20	2 12 0	607 14 0			
5	Sultanpoor, ...	419·98	22·51	5·44	12·00	2·82	2 12 0	396 0 0			
6	Gondah, ...	436·95	39·45	18 11	71·69	16·32	2 12 0	2,365 12 0			
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	266·88	14·14	1·58	5 25	1·82	2 12 0	173 4 0			
8	Pertabgurh, ...	126·44	...	...	26·25	19·53	2 12 0	866 4 0	
9	Hurdui, ...	246·79	3 10	1·46	31·11	11·23	2 12 0	1,026 10 0			
10	Kheree, ...	185·41	4·72	8·34	20·46	10·10	2 12 0	675 3 0			
11	Barāich, ...	324·93	21·69	50·88	31·98	9 48	2 12 0	1,055 5 0			
12	Oonao, ...	180·70	8·33	...	4 00	2·12	2 12 0	132 0 0			
13	Barabunkee, ...	92·73	2·45	0·13	17·53	15·27	2 12 0	578 8 0			
	Total, ...	6,498·66	240·09	337·85	580·44	8·93	2 12 0	19,154 8 0			

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 11.

THE PROVINCE OF OUDH DURING THE YEAR 1870, AND THEIR EARNINGS.

7			8			9		
Building and repairing Jail.			Grinding wheat and making clothing or other articles for prison use.			On the roads, employed by Public Works Department or by Municipalities.		
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Average number of convicts so employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.	Average number employed.	Average estimated or actual monthly earnings per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
255·90	2 12 0	8,444 11 0	277·83	2 12 0	9,168 6 0	...	...	...
87·56	2 12 0	2,888 9 0	214·61	2 12 0	7,082 2 0	...	...	...
76·12	2 21 0	2,511 15 0	68·45	2 12 0	2,258 14 0	41·84	2 12 0	1,380 11 0
69·66	2 12 0	2,298 12 0	229·11	2 12 0	7,560 10 0	...	...	...
71·75	2 12 0	2,367 12 0	62·41	2 12 0	2,059 9 0	...	...	...
160·41	2 12 0	5,293 8 0	76·08	2 12 0	2,510 10 0	7·03	2 12 0	232 0 0
25·50	2 12 0	841 8 0	69·62	2 12 0	2,297 7 0	61·09	2 12 0	2,015 15 0
25·72	2 12 0	848 12 0	25·64	2 12 0	846 2 0	26·88	2 12 0	887 1 0
29·18	2 12 0	962 12 0	79·00	2 12 0	2,607 0 0	48·76	2 12 0	1,609 1 0
46·63	2 12 0	1,538 13 0	17·57	2 12 0	585 12 0	25·78	2 12 0	850 12 0
112·28	2 12 0	3,705 4 0	50·29	2 12 0	1,659 9 0	34·12	2 12 0	1,125 15 0
32·02	2 12 0	1,056 11 0	33·57	2 12 0	1,107 13 0	15·35	2 12 0	506 9 0
6·78	2 12 0	223 12 0	6·89	2 12 0	227 6 0	...	...	...
999·51	2 12 0	32,983 230	1,211·23	2 12 0	39,971 4 0	260·85	2 12 0	8,608 0 0

II. C.—PRISONS,

		10				
		On Jail Gardens.				
Number.	Jails.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Average number employed.	Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners.	Value of vegetables sold.	Average estimated monthly earning per head.	Total estimated earnings for the year.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Central Prison,...	93-94	1,921 10 0	713 4 0	2 5 0	2,634 14 0
2	Lucknow, ...	53-82	635 0 0	674 14 0	2 0 0	1,309 14 0
3	Fyzabad, ...	68-41	352 5 0	647 5 0	1 4 0	99 10 0
4	Seetapoor, ...	30-74	1,078 10 0	163 0 0	3 6 0	1,241 10 0
5	Sultanpoor, ...	25-73	332 12 0	160 11 0	1 10 0	493 7 0
6	Gondah, ...	22-93	310 13 0	148 7 0	1 11 0	459 4 0
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	15-91	190 12 0	45 9 0	1 4 0	236 5 0
8	Pertabgurh, ...	9-85	150 0 0	66 9 0	1 13 0	216 9 0
9	Hurdni, ...	11-95	316 7 0	67 11 0	2 11 0	384 2 0
10	Kheree, ...	11-20	181 4 0	9 6 0	1 7 0	190 10 0
11	Baraich, ...	5-07	151 4 0	6 12 0	2 9 0	158 0 0
12	Oonao, ...	12-45	89 0 0	22 11 0	0 12 0	111 11 0
13	Barabunkee, ...	8-33	138 3 0	...	1 6 0	138 3 0
14	Total, ...	370-33	5,848 0 0	2,726 3 0	1 15 0	8,574 3 0

11.—(Continued.)

11			12			13
On manufactures.			Total.			Remarks.
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.		
Average number employed.	Estimated profits of the year.	Average profits per head of those so employed.	Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labour.		
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
579·65	7,242 0 0	12 8 0	34,248 11 0	19 12 0		
448·23	3,569 4 0	7 15 0	15,654 5 0	15 12 0		
113·95	5,372 15 0	47 2 0	16,239 8 0	24 8 0		
363·74	3,507 10 0	10 15 0	15,216 8 0	18 6 0		
220·14	1,285 5 0	7 13 0	6,602 1 0	15 11 0		
41·25	785 8 0	19 1 0	11,646 10 0	26 10 0		
44·15	1,062 6 0	24 1 0	6,626 13 0	24 13 0		
18·62	550 3 0	29 9 0	4,214 15 0	33 5 0		
41·39	1,476 0 0	35 10 0	8,065 12 0	32 11 0		
32·67	448 1 0	13 11 0	4,289 3 0	23 2 0		
18·61	238 3 0	12 13 0	7,942 4 0	24 7 0		
51·49	448 4 0	8 11 0	3,363 0 0	18 9 0		
38·38	139 3 0	3 10 0	1,307 0 0	14 1 0		
2,012·27	26,124 14 0	12 5 0	1,35,416 10 0	20 13 0		

II.—STATISTICS OF
C.—PRI
SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE MANUFACTORIES IN THE

1 Number.	2 Jails.	Cash.								
		Debits.								
		A.			B.			C.		
		Balance at close of previous year.			Cash receipts during this year.			Total cash debits (against the Superintendent.)		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Central Prison, ..	303	4	3	14,751	13	1	15,055	1	4
2	Lucknow, ..	206	6	1	9,096	1	5	9,302	7	6
3	Fyzabad, ..	....			10,337	4	5	10,337	4	5
4	Seetapoor, ..	134	0	0	7,263	8	4	7,397	8	4
5	Sultanpoor, ..	31	1	3	2,289	0	10	2,320	2	1
6	Gondah, ..	5	13	5	2,468	7	6	2,474	4	11
7	Roy Bareilly, ..	12	10	0	1,608	12	5	1,621	6	5
8	Pertabgurh, ..	....			852	15	10	852	15	10
9	Hurdui, ..	1	6	6	2,053	0	7	2,054	7	1
10	Kheree, ..	1	1	9	1,085	8	0	1,086	9	9
11	Baraich, ..	0	0	9	2,029	4	1	2,029	4	10
12	Oonao, ..	247	14	9	835	2	2	1,083	0	11
13	Barabunkee, ..	8	1	2	544	6	11	552	8	1
	Total, ..	951	11	11	55,215	5	7	56,167	1	6

PROTECTION.

SONS, 12.

JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

3 .			4						
			Out-standing.						
Credits.			A.			B.			
D.	E.		F.			Amount of out-standing bills due by the jail.	Amount of standing bills due to the jail.		
Expended during the year.	Cash remitted to the treasury.		Balance in hand at close of this year.						
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
9,036 5 7	6,000 0 0	18 11 9	.....	2,236 11 7				
5,984 12 7	3,100 0 0	217 10 11	.....	604 10 10				
4,717 8 0	5,000 0 0	619 12 5	.....	223 5 6				
3,182 5 4	4,000 0 0	215 3 0	.....	505 9 6				
1,615 7 2	669 14 4	34 12 7	.....	138 0 0				
1,739 13 6	500 0 0	234 7 5	.....	184 15 7				
703 10 6	916 13 6	0 14 5	.....	43 5 8				
524 12 9	250 0 0	78 3 1	.....	26 0 0				
820 7 10	1,230 0 0	3 15 3	.....	199 1 0				
629 11 4	430 0 0	26 14 5	.....	88 6 3				
1,627 11 5	384 4 11	17 4 6	.....	.....			
483 10 9	571 9 5	27 12 9	.....	.....			
394 4 5	90 0 0	68 3 8	.....	24 13 6				
31,460 9 2	23,142 10 2	1,563 14 2	.....	4,274 15 5				

II. C.—PRISONS,

Number.	Jails.	Stock								
		Raw material.				Manufac				
		A.		B.		C.				
		Value at close of previous year.		Value at close of this year.		Value at close of previous year.				
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			
1	Central Prison, ..	1,645	3	3	820	6	2	3,219	13	11
2	Lucknow, ..	579	5	8	156	4	9	1,535	13	0
3	Fyzabad, ..	122	7	4	154	3	7	604	11	9
4	Seetapoor, ..	128	3	9	44	7	9	1,981	8	5
5	Sultanpoor, ..	58	0	4	32	8	0	250	6	11
6	Gondah, ..	41	13	6	58	0	0	784	3	5
7	Roy Bareilly, ..	1	11	0	26	6	0	69	5	6
8	Pertabgurh, ..	.....			5	0	0	.....	
9	Hurdui, ..	.....			2	0	0	101	7	0
10	Kheree, ..	11	0	3	32	2	5	91	15	1
11	Baraich, ..	0	7	10	16	14	7	13	7	7
12	Oonao, ..	47	4	8	121	0	9	104	13	2
13	Barabunkee, ..	8	8	0	3	0	0	97	15	8
	Total, ..	2,644	1	7	1,472	6	0	8,855	9	5

12.—(Continued.)

5			6								
tured goods.			Plant and Machinery.			Average actual cash earnings per head of average number of prisoners sentenced to la-hour.					
D.			E.								
F.			F.								
Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.					
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
5,223	7	8	621	6	0	621	6	0	3	7	5
1,982	11	5	322	15	9	325	15	9	3	1	11
752	2	8	700	0	0	700	0	0	7	8	10
1,308	15	8	273	2	0	285	4	0	4	13	3
932	0	7	24	0	3	58	0	8	1	9	6
686	11	6	32	2	0	32	2	0	1	2	4
54	3	10	18	12	0	49	15	6	3	6	11
159	11	10	.....			15	2	0	1	15	7
39	14	0	76	0	0	80	15	0	4	15	9
83	14	9	15	7	0	33	7	3	2	5	1
31	6	3	12	12	0	40	12	0	1	2	11
59	15	1	3	13	0	14	9	0	3	2	7
133	8	0	7	3	3	12	6	3	0	15	6
11,448	11	3	2,107	9	3	2,269	15	5	3	9	0

II.—STATISTICS
C.—PRI

SHOWING THE SCALES OF DIET IN FORCE IN THE JAILS OF
CHIEF ARTICLES COMPOSING

1 Number.	2 Jails.	3 Diet scale of labouring prisoners.	4 Diet scale of non-labouring prisoners.	5 Note of any change effected in either during the year.	Average							
					A.		B.		C.		D.	
					Wheat, per Re. 1.		Meat, per Re. 1.		Dalls, per Re. 1.		Rice, per Re. 1.	
					lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
1	Central Prison, ...	Scale of the North-Western Provinces.	Scale of the North-Western Provinces.	None.	34	...	16	...	45	...	28	2
2	Lucknow,				32	3	16	...	37	8	28	5
3	Fyzabad,				34	13	16	6	32	12	28	11
4	Seetapoor,				40	...	16	...	41	9	29	...
5	Sultanpoor,				40	...	16	...	44	...	44	...
6	Gondah,				37	13	16	8	26	1	31	8
7	Roy Bareilly,				30	5	16	...	36	4	31	2
8	Pertabgurh,				31	13	...	...	29	11	32	2
9	Hurdui,				38	6	16	...	48	14	21	15
10	Kheree,				40	14	16	6	36	10	25	4
11	Baraich,				37	8	16	...	22	2	31	...
12	Oonao,				36	8	16	...	34	12	29	10
13	Barabunkee,				32	2	...	...	30	8	26	2
	Total, ...				35	14	16	2	35	13	29	12

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 13.

THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, AND THE AVERAGE COST OF THE
IT, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

6													7					
rate at which procured during the year.													Average monthly cost of diet of each convict.					
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		A.		B.				
Salt, per Re. 1.		Ghee, per Re. 1.		Oil, per Re. 1.		Spices, per Re. 1.		Fish, per Re. 1.		Fuel, per Re. 1.		Labouring.		Non- labouring.				
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
13	2	3	4	8	6	11	2	16	...	297	...	...	1	6	3	1	2	8
12	10	2	13	8	7	10	10	16	...	302	6	...	1	7	0	1	3	3
16	...	4	1	8	3	...	...	...	...	352	9	...	1	8	4	1	7	10
15	...	4	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	360	...	...	1	2	7	0	15	7
15	...	3	4	8	...	16	...	...	...	320	...	...	1	6	6	1	5	6
14	8	3	7	7	15	...	...	...	...	672	...	...	1	4	10	1	0	9
10	2	3	...	7	2	...	...	32	...	400	...	...	1	6	0	1	1	4
13	7	3	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	822	14	...	0	12	2	0	9	1
14	...	3	...	7	10	4	...	...	...	640	...	...	1	10	3	0	15	0
13	...	3	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	410	...	...	1	2	11	1	2	9
13	8	2	13	8	12	...	...	...	...	438	...	...	1	9	11	1	1	2
15	14	3	2	7	10	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	1	7	6	1	0	10
14	1	2	15	8	1	...	...	...	...	215	4	...	1	4	0	1	1	9
13	14	3	4	8	...	8	15	21	5	426	15	...	1	5	7	1	1	6

II.—STATISTICS

C.--PRI

SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW JAILS AND REPAIRS, WITH THE GROSS AND NET COST OF THE SAME, DURING THE YEAR 1870

1 Number.	2 Jails.	3 Estimated cost of new jail, if any sanctioned.		4 Expended on the construction of new jail in previous years.		5 Expended on new jail during the past year.						6 Expended during additions, and repairs.				
						A.		B.		A.						
						By Jail Department.		By Public Works Department.		By Jail Department.						
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.					
1	Central Prison, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2	Lucknow, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3	Fyzabad, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,262	0	6		
4	Seetapoor, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	14	2		
5	Sultanpoor, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215	10	3		
6	Gondah, ...	1,86,685	0	0	1,52,583	1	11	0	0	0	28,288	5	0	0		
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8	Pertabgurh; ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9	Hurdui, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0		
10	Kheree, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0		
11	Baraich, ...	19,159	0	0	15,924	13	3	0	0	0	4,333	1	1	104	8	4
12	Oonao, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	266	3	9		
13	Barabunkee, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	11	0		
	Total, ...	2,05,844	0	0	1,68,407	15	2	5	0	0	32,621	6	1	2,677	0	0

OF PROTECTION.
SONS, 14.

TION OF NEW JAILS, AND ON ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND
CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,
INCLUDING ALL CHARGES.

	7		8		9		10		11		12	
ing the past year alterations, pairs.	Total expended, columns 5 and 6.		Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year, as shown in statement No. LX.		Total expenditure on the prisoners of the Jails during the past year, columns 7 and 8.		Deduct cash receipts remitted to the treasury.		Net cost to Government during the year per convict.		Net profit to Government during the year per convict.	
B.												
By Public Works Departments.												
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
4,959 0 11	4,959	0 11	66,403	8 9	71,362	9 8	6,000	0 0	37	10 10	3	7 4
3,753 2 9	3,753	2 9	33,675	2 4	37,428	5 1	3,100	0 0	32	14 9	2	15 7
10,734 6 8	11,996	7 2	28,173	15 9	40,170	6 11	5,000	0 0	50	14 8	7	3 10
897 5 8	1,036	3 10	28,461	11 4	29,497	15 2	4,000	0 0	30	8 6	4	12 7
5,254 5 11	5,470	0 2	18,529	3 11	23,999	4 1	669	14 4	54	15 9	1	9 3
3,273 9 3	31,561	14 3	18,914	0 6	50,475	14 9	500	0 0	113	13 1	1	2 2
0 0 0	0	0 0	12,027	12 0	12,027	12 0	916	13 6	38	9 5	3	2 11
290 4 6	295	4 6	8,335	8 8	8,630	13 2	250	0 0	62	5 7	1	13 9
0 0 0	600	0 0	11,320	15 9	11,920	15 9	1,230	0 0	38	9 7	4	7 1
781 14 6	831	14 6	9,212	10 11	10,044	9 5	430	0 0	47	8 0	2	2 0
6,117 2 6	10,554	11 11	18,863	8 10	29,418	4 9	384	4 11	86	1 5	1	2 3
0 0 0	266	3 9	9,321	2 9	9,587	6 6	571	9 5	47	15 11	3	0 8
835 0 10	874	11 10	5,813	2 5	6,687	14 3	90	0 0	57	7 3	0	12 6
36,896 5 6	72,199	11 7	2,69,052	7 11	3,41,252	3 6	23,142	10 2	47	6 9	3	7 2

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG THE
DURING THE

Number.	2 Jails.	3 Capacity of the jail barracks at 30 superficial feet per prisoner.			4 Average number of prisoners above capacity.			5 Average number of prisoners below capacity.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
		1	Central Prison,...	1,708	115	1,823	...	45·24	45·24	133·51	...	133·51
2	Lucknow, ...	830	45	875	153·92	13·82	167·74	...	...	...
3	Fyzabad, ...	844	40	884	...	...	...	191·34	1·94	193·28
4	Seetapoor, ...	885	40	925	...	...	...	83·89	5·98	89·87
5	Sultanpoor, ...	402	31	433	...	1·88	1·88	10·56	...	10·56
6	Gondah, ...	562	34	596	...	...	...	149·76	7·15	156·91
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	250	50	300	...	1·68	1·68	13·77	...	13·77
8	Pertabgurh, ...	90	7·50	97·50	30·42	6·49	36·91	...	...	...
9	Hurdui, ...	166	9	175	95·36	6·57	101·93	...	...	...
10	Kheree, ...	128	21	149	54·20	...	54·20	...	0·80	0·80
11	Baraich, ...	346·11	18·53	364·64	...	1·75	1·75	29·13	...	29·13
12	Oonao, ...	147·58	14·72	162·30	21·35	4·21	25·56	...	...	...
13	Barabunkee, ...	107·00	9·00	116·00	...	0·31	0·31	1·48	...	1·48
	Total, ...	6,465·69	434·75	6,900·44	...	66·08	66·08	258·19	...	258·19

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 15.

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,
YEAR 1870.

6			7			8			9		
Average daily strength during the year.			Total population during the year.			Number admitted into Hospital during the year.			Daily average number of sick during the year.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,574.49	160.24	1,734.73	1,967	223	2,190	470	54	524	34.77	6.01	40.78
983.92	58.82	1,042.74	2,482	258	2,740	327	18	345	15.55	1.09	16.64
652.66	38.06	690.72	1,942	138	2,080	339	71	410	10.62	3.31	13.93
801.11	34.02	835.13	1,743	93	1,836	474	18	492	10.32	0.46	10.78
391.44	32.88	424.32	1,146	107	1,253	120	28	148	4.16	1.37	5.53
412.24	26.85	439.09	1,217	118	1,335	333	23	356	11.45	1.13	12.58
236.23	51.68	287.91	955	206	1,161	129	60	189	5.42	2.37	7.79
120.42	13.99	134.41	571	120	691	190	18	208	3.01	0.33	3.34
261.36	15.57	276.93	1,373	99	1,472	81	4	85	2.49	0.24	2.73
182.20	20.20	202.40	850	75	925	151	41	192	3.17	1.03	4.20
316.98	20.28	337.26	801	57	858	85	11	96	5.37	0.51	5.88
168.93	18.93	187.86	785	107	892	278	68	346	6.16	1.27	7.43
105.52	9.31	114.83	905	120	1,025	116	4	120	2.35	0.10	2.45
6,207.50	500.83	6,708.33	16,737	1,721	18,458	3,093	418	3,511	114.84	19.22	134.06

II. C.—PRISONS,

Number.	Jails.	10							11		
		Number of deaths.							Ratio of deaths per cent. of total population.		
		A.		B.		C.					
		In Hospital.		Out of Hospital		Total.			M.	F.	Total.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.					
1	Central Prison,...	41	10	...	3	41	13	54	2.08	5.83	2.46
2	Lucknow, ...	22	1	...	...	22	1	23	0.88	0.38	0.84
3	Fyzabad, ...	21	2	...	...	21	2	23	1.08	1.45	1.10
4	Seetapoer, ...	7	...	...	...	7	...	7	0.40	...	0.38
5	Sultanpoor, ...	11	...	...	...	11	...	11	0.96	...	0.87
6	Gondah, ...	15	...	...	...	15	...	15	1.23	...	1.12
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	5	2	...	...	5	2	7	0.52	0.97	0.60
8	Pertabgurh, ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	0.70	...	0.58
9	Hurdui, ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	0.22	...	0.20
10	Kheree, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.12	...	0.10
11	Baraich, ...	6	1	...	...	6	1	7	0.75	1.75	0.81
12	Oonao, ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	0.51	...	0.45
13	Barabunkee, ...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	0.66	...	0.58
	Total, ...	146	16	...	3	146	19	165	0.87	1.10	0.89

15.—(Continued.)

12

Ratio per cent. of average strength.

A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from Cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29·85	33·69	30·20	2·20	3·75	2·35	...	...	...	2·60	8·11	3·11	2·60	8·11	3·11
33·23	30·60	33·08	1·58	1·85	1·59	0·10	...	0·09	2·13	1·70	2·11	2·23	1·70	2·20
51·94	186·55	59·36	1·63	8·70	2·02	...	...	...	3·22	5·25	3·33	3·22	5·25	3·33
59·16	52·91	58·91	1·28	1·35	1·29	...	...	...	0·87	...	0·83	0·87	...	0·83
30·65	85·16	34·88	1·06	4·16	1·29	...	...	...	2·81	...	2·59	2·81	...	2·59
80·78	85·66	81·08	2·77	4·20	2·86	...	...	...	3·63	...	3·41	3·63	...	3·41
54·60	116·10	65·64	2·29	4·58	2·70	...	...	...	2·11	3·87	2·43	2·11	3·87	2·43
157·78	128·66	154·75	2·50	2·36	2·48	...	...	...	3·32	...	2·97	3·32	...	2·97
30·99	25·69	30·69	0·95	1·53	0·98	...	...	...	1·14	...	1·08	1·14	...	1·08
82·87	202·97	94·86	1·74	5·09	2·07	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·49	0·54	...	0·49
26·81	54·24	28·46	1·70	2·51	1·74	...	...	...	1·89	4·93	2·07	1·89	4·93	2·07
164·56	359·21	184·18	3·64	6·71	3·95	...	...	...	2·36	...	2·13	2·36	...	2·13
109·93	42·96	104·50	2·22	1·07	2·13	...	...	...	5·68	...	5·22	5·68	...	5·22
49·82	83·46	52·34	1·85	3·83	1·99	0·01	...	0·01	2·33	3·79	2·44	2·35	3·79	2·46

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE CHIEF FORMS OF SICKNESS AND CAUSES OF
PROVINCE OF OUDH,

Number.	Jails.	I. General															
		Sub-Division A.										Sub-					
		Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and continued Fever.		Cholera.		Other diseases of Sub-division A.		Total of Sub-division A.		Scrofula.		Phthisis Pulmonalis.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Central Prison,	3	1	111	1	54	3	...	2	...	170	5	2	...	54	12	
2	Lucknow,	...	...	121	...	2	...	1	1	...	124	1	...	...	27	8
3	Fyzabad,	2	...	154	1	3	...	3	1	...	165	2	...	...	3	3
4	Seetapoor,	1	...	243	1	2	...	...	1	...	247	1	...	...	2	2
5	Sultanpoor,	5	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...
6	Gondah,	...	...	68	...	30	1	...	53	1	151	2	...	...	1	1
7	Roy Bareilly,	2	...	103	1	6	2	...	...	...	111	3	...	...	...	...
8	Pertabgurh,	1	...	99	1	...	...	...	2	...	102	1	1	...	...	...
9	Hurdui,	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	5	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
10	Kheree,	...	...	80	...	1	...	...	3	...	84	...	2	...	...	...
11	Baraich,	...	...	25	...	5	2	...	...	...	30	2	...	...	...	...
12	Oonao,	...	...	201	1	...	...	...	...	...	201	1	...	...	...	...
13	Barabunkee,	2	...	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	54	1	...	...	...	...
	Total,	16	1	1,350	7	103	8	4	1	69	2	1,542	19	5	...	87	26

NOTE.—A. stands for Admissions.

D. for Deaths.

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 16.

MORTALITY AMONG THE CONVICTS OF THE JAILS OF THE
DURING THE YEAR 1870.

diseases.				II. Local Diseases.																	
Division B.				1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8			
Anemia.	Other diseases of Sub-division B.		Total of Sub-division B.	Total of General diseases.		Of the nervous system.		Of the eye.		Of the ear.		Of the nose.		Of the circulatory system.		Of the absorbent system.		Of the ductless glands.		Of the respiratory system.	
	A.	D.		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
2	14	1	72	13	242	18	3	5	1	2									64	1	
3	12		42	8	166	9	7	10				2							17		
	16	1	19	4	184	6		9	1										10		
	13		15	2	262	3	2	3		2	1					1	1		6		
	2		2		65		2	1				2	1						4	1	
	28		29	1	180	3	4	7				2	2			1			13	3	
	9		9		120	3	4	11											1		
	4		5		107	1	1	3											4		
	6	1	6	1	46	1		4											2	1	
	6		8		92		1	3	1										8		
1	10		11		41	2	1	3											10	1	
	13		13		214	1		6	1										5		
	7		7		61	1	1	2											1		
6	140	3	238	29	1,780	48	26	3	67	4	4	1	6	3		2	1	145	7		

II. C.—PRISONS,

		II Local Diseases.											
		9											
		Of the Digestive system.											
Number.	Jails.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.		Hepatitis.		Jaundice.		Other diseases of No. 9.		Total of No. 9.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Central Prison, ...	85	16	43	5	2	...	6	...	15	1	151	22
2	Lucknow, ...	73	8	35	4	...	...	2	...	12	2	122	14
3	Fyzabad, ...	60	7	117	10	...	...	...	...	19	...	196	17
4	Seetapoor, ...	44	2	31	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	98	2
5	Sultanpoor, ...	33	7	17	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	54	8
6	Gondah, ...	51	3	26	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	85	4
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	15	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	36	2
8	Pertabgurh, ...	16	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	20	1	39	2
9	Hurdui, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...
10	Kheree, ...	18	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	42	1
11	Barsaich, ...	8	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	17	3
12	Oonao, ...	21	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	66	2
13	Barabunke, ...	17	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	35	3
	Total, ...	445	51	341	23	2	...	12	...	148	6	948	80

16.—(Continued.)

—(Continued.)

10		11		12		13		14								Total of Local diseases.	
Of the urinary system.		Of the generative system.		Of the organs of locomotion.		Of the cellular system.		Of the cutaneous system.									
								Ulcer.		Boil.		Other diseases of No. 14.		Total of No. 14.			
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	259	23
1	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	174	14
1	8	...	...	...	29	...	37	...	254	17
4	109	...	4	...	1	...	7	...	12	...	237	4
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	13	...	77	10
2	11	...	7	...	23	...	1	...	13	...	37	...	169	9
3	9	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	69	4
5	14	...	7	...	...	...	16	...	23	...	89	3
...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	1
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	19	...	5	...	35	...	93	1
3	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	10	...	46	4
...	21	...	5	...	10	...	36	...	114	2
2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	10	...	52	4
22	1	29	...	17	...	151	...	99	...	32	...	105	...	236	...	1,657	96

II. C.—PRISONS

Number.	Jails.	III. Conditions.						V. Injuries.											
		General debility.		Other conditions.		Total conditions.		IV. Poisons.		2		3		4		5		Total of injuries.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Central Prison,	43	3	21	6	64	9	4	3					1				4	4
2	Lucknow,	14		5		19		2										2	
3	Fyzabad,							3										3	
4	Seetapoor,	2				2													
5	Sultanpoor,	2				2		5	1					1				6	1
6	Gondah,	3	3			3	3	10						4				14	
7	Roy Bareilly,							6										6	
8	Pertabgurh,							13										13	
9	Hurdui,	2	1			2	1	5						8				13	
10	Kheree,							6						1				7	
11	Baraich,	6	1			6	1	4										4	
12	Oonao,	1	1			1	1	15						8				23	
13	Barabunkee,	1	1			1	1	7					1					8	
	Total,	74	10	26	6	100	16	80	4				1	1	22			103	5

16.—(Continued).

VI. Surgical operations.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength from.											
		General Total.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.	
...	...	569	54	6.39	0.05	3.11	0.17	...	...	4.89	0.92	2.47	0.28
...	...	361	23	11.60	...	0.19	...	0.09	0.09	7.00	0.76	3.35	0.38
...	...	441	23	22.29	0.14	0.43	...	0.43	...	8.68	1.02	16.94	1.45
...	...	501	7	29.09	0.12	0.23	...	...	...	5.27	0.23	3.71	...
...	...	150	11	13.67	...	...	...	...	...	7.77	1.65	4.01	0.23
...	...	366	15	15.49	...	6.83	0.22	...	...	11.61	0.68	5.92	...
1	...	196	7	35.77	0.34	2.08	0.69	...	...	5.21	0.34	6.25	...
...	...	209	4	73.65	0.74	...	...	...	...	11.90	0.74	1.49	...
...	...	85	3	12.64	...	...	...	...	...	1.44	...	...	...
...	...	192	1	39.52	...	0.49	...	...	...	8.89	...	4.94	0.49
...	...	97	7	7.41	...	1.48	0.59	...	...	2.37	0.29	1.77	0.59
...	...	352	4	106.99	0.53	...	...	...	...	11.17	1.07	...	...
...	...	122	6	45.28	0.87	...	...	...	...	14.80	2.61	10.45	...
1	...	3,641	165	20.12	0.10	1.53	0.12	0.06	0.01	6.63	0.76	5.08	0.34

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE MONTHLY RATES OF ADMISSIONS INTO
PER CENT, OF AVERAGE STRENGTH OF THE CON
DURING THE

1 Number.	2 Jails.	3			4			5		
		January			February.			March.		
		Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of		
		Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1	Central Prison,	4.09	2.43	0.81	1.25	2.29	0.17	1.72	1.69	0.23
2	Lucknow, ...	2.22	1.31	0.08	1.45	1.90	0.23	1.72	1.09	0.09
3	Fyzabad, ...	7.26	2.68	0.76	6.45	2.73	0.23	8.65	2.81	0.13
4	Seetapoor, ...	4.54	0.76	...	5.51	1.16	0.10	3.70	1.08	0.21
5	Sultanpoor, ...	2.79	0.79	0.20	3.96	1.09	0.44	2.75	1.20	...
6	Gondah, ...	3.96	1.80	...	3.14	2.17	...	4.04	1.63	0.21
7	Roy Bareilly,	5.97	1.91	...	4.00	1.81	0.31	5.35	2.84	...
8	Pertabgurh, ...	5.61	2.31	...	6.10	3.03	...	9.21	1.75	...
9	Hurdui, ...	0.43	0.75	...	0.81	0.52	...	1.95	0.61	...
10	Kheree, ...	8.10	2.38	...	9.59	1.82	...	6.51	2.54	...
11	Baraich, ...	2.55	1.05	...	1.90	1.56	...	2.02	1.08	0.40
12	Oonao, ...	9.23	2.67	...	9.04	2.84	...	17.46	3.71	...
13	Barabunkee, ...	10.35	3.00	...	10.10	3.60	...	4.86	2.66	...
	Total, ...	4.47	1.79	0.30	3.58	1.84	0.16	3.93	1.69	0.14

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 17.

HOSPITAL, OF DAILY AVERAGE SICK AND OF DEATHS
VICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH
YEAR 1870.

6			7			8			9		
April.			May.			June.			July.		
Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of		
Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1.38	1.80	0.23	1.27	1.55	0.12	1.88	1.51	0.23	2.26	1.96	0.23
0.74	0.97	0.09	2.45	1.11	0.09	2.05	1.40	0.10	3.01	1.63	0.10
4.81	2.26	0.82	1.57	0.73	...	2.99	1.23	0.15	2.16	1.63	0.15
3.80	1.08	...	4.59	0.98	...	4.80	1.10	...	4.51	1.16	...
2.79	1.68	0.25	3.11	1.57	0.77	1.05	1.09	0.26	1.80	1.24	...
9.60	2.48	0.22	11.94	3.13	0.23	8.87	3.50	0.23	8.70	3.18	...
6.99	2.70	...	5.23	2.85	0.75	4.43	2.73	0.37	3.30	3.10	...
15.04	3.67	...	9.26	2.25	...	8.20	0.95	...	12.67	2.49	...
2.35	0.79	...	2.46	1.00	...	1.63	1.08	...	1.68	0.92	...
9.89	2.25	...	5.45	1.39	...	5.35	1.51	...	9.33	2.83	...
1.19	1.30	...	2.73	1.79	...	2.32	1.80	...	2.04	1.70	...
10.44	2.88	...	7.90	2.67	...	11.67	3.63	...	13.97	3.66	...
10.04	1.28	1.00	8.32	1.85	...	7.01	2.00	...	8.39	1.49	...
3.70	1.70	0.20	3.59	1.52	0.13	3.48	1.62	0.12	3.89	1.88	0.16

II. C.—PRISONS

Number.	Jails.	10			11			12		
		August.			September.			October.		
		Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of		
		Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
1	Central Prison,	2.17	2.35	0.11	1.33	2.03	0.17	3.79	2.73	0.17
2	Lucknow, ...	2.62	1.80	...	3.29	1.75	0.32	5.12	1.89	...
3	Fyzabad, ...	4.74	1.84	0.16	5.63	1.85	0.17	3.43	1.76	0.34
4	Seetapoor, ...	3.60	1.13	...	10.72	1.91	...	5.73	2.64	0.13
5	Sultanpoor, ...	4.17	1.54	...	4.34	1.22	...	3.49	1.54	0.44
6	Gondah, ...	9.38	4.18	0.48	5.63	3.02	0.49	9.30	3.93	0.49
7	Roy Bareilly,	4.33	3.67	...	5.60	2.68	...	11.96	3.83	0.36
8	Pertabgurh, ...	22.23	2.59	...	8.66	2.02	0.62	18.76	2.79	1.17
9	Hurdui, ...	2.21	0.53	...	5.64	1.53	0.35	4.37	1.00	0.36
10	Kheree, ...	7.45	2.32	...	4.19	1.83	...	8.60	3.14	...
11	Baraich, ...	2.53	2.41	...	1.77	2.05	0.25	3.92	1.85	0.73
12	Oonao, ...	13.81	3.50	...	21.79	3.90	...	40.10	8.36	...
13	Barabunkee, ...	8.19	2.24	...	7.33	1.61	0.73	18.94	2.20	0.86
	Total, ...	4.38	2.15	0.08	4.86	2.00	0.20	6.61	2.57	0.27

17.—(Continued.)

13			14			15		
November.			December.			Total.		
Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of			Ratio per cent. of average strength of		
Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.
4.98	3.67	0.23	4.20	4.30	0.41	30.20	2.35	3.11
4.19	2.34	0.79	5.97	3.34	0.46	33.08	1.50	2.20
5.51	1.91	0.17	4.11	2.22	...	59.36	2.02	3.33
3.85	1.68	0.27	3.82	1.18	0.14	58.91	1.29	0.83
3.55	1.51	...	0.70	1.22	0.22	34.88	1.29	2.59
3.58	3.49	0.51	4.16	2.59	0.78	81.08	2.86	3.41
4.48	2.50	0.75	4.10	2.07	...	65.64	2.70	2.43
19.24	3.90	0.68	13.12	2.32	...	154.75	2.48	2.97
1.02	0.67	...	5.26	2.09	0.31	30.69	0.98	1.08
8.67	3.22	0.46	11.40	2.58	...	94.86	2.07	0.49
3.21	1.84	0.49	1.74	1.55	...	28.46	1.74	2.07
24.66	7.54	0.63	15.75	4.41	1.90	184.18	3.95	2.13
4.29	2.06	1.71	6.55	1.61	0.82	104.50	2.13	5.22
5.22	2.63	0.39	4.81	2.78	0.33	52.34	1.9	2.46

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE MORTALITY AMONG THE CONVICTS OF THE
ACCORDING TO

1 No.	2 Jails.	3 Under 16 years.						
		Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Central Prison, ...	22·73	...	3	...	13·19	...	13·19
2	Lucknow, ...	35·52	0·22	...	...	...	...	...
3	Fyzabad, ...	9·72	1·11	...	...	...	...	...
4	Seetapoor, ...	13·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Sultanpoor, ...	14·10	1·00	...	...	...	...	...
6	Gondah, ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	3·15	2·19	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pertabgurh, ...	0·63	0·38	...	...	...	...	...
9	Hurdul, ...	2·48	0·08	...	...	...	...	...
10	Kheree, ...							Information
11	Baraich, ...	2·75	0·28	...	...	...	...	...
12	Oonao, ...	8·45	1·50	...	...	...	...	...
13	Barabunkee, ...	1·75	0·41	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	114·60	7·17	3	...	2·62	...	2·59

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 18.

JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1870,
AGE AND SEX.

4							5						
16 to 20							20 to 30.						
Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths percent of average number			Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
42·00	6·00	...	...	...	...	...	664·00	45·00	9	1	1·35	2·22	1·41
113·30	10·69	2	...	1·76	...	1·61	402·25	26·94	5	...	1·24	...	1·16
176·82	6·17	...	...	...	...	...	247·33	12·42	3	...	1·21	...	1·15
35·19	3·27	...	...	...	...	...	211·55	13·64	1	...	0·47	...	0·44
53·70	4·25	...	...	...	...	...	153·56	14·58	1	...	0·65	...	0·59
48·52	3·52	1	...	2·06	...	1·92	192·14	10·28	5	...	2·60	...	2·47
25·30	3·25	...	...	...	...	...	85·26	15·50	2	...	2·34	...	2·98
13·10	1·89	...	...	...	...	...	51·21	4·11	1	...	1·95	...	1·80
42·31	2·29	...	...	...	...	...	131·54	4·73	...	...	...	...	...
not available.													
25·23	5·25	...	...	...	...	...	102·99	11·38	3	...	2·91	...	2·62
16·00	2·60	...	...	...	...	...	40·11	4·30	3	...	7·47	...	6·75
16·09	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	42·91	4·33	2	...	4·66	...	4·23
607·56	49·93	3	...	0·49	...	0·45	2,324·85	167·21	35	1	1·50	0·60	1·44

II. C.—PRISONS,

No.	Jails.	6.						
		30 to 40.						
		Average number		Number of Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1	Central Prison, ...	548·76	53·00	7	3	1·27	5·66	1·66
2	Lucknow, ...	229·90	13·44	3	...	1·30	...	1·23
3	Fyzabad, ...	103·35	8·13	12	...	11·61	...	10·76
4	Seetapoor, ...	313·17	9·25	4	...	1·27	...	1·24
5	Sultanpore, ...	88·18	7·00	5	...	5·67	...	5·21
6	Gondah, ...	105·19	5·50	5	...	4·75	...	4·51
7	Roy Bareilly, ...	95·52	21·52	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pertabgurh, ...	31·36	5·17	...	...	...	...	...
9	Hurdui, ...	49·56	4·73	1	...	2·01	...	1·84
10	Kheree, ...							Information
11	Baraich, ...	117·91	3·37	1	1	0·85	29·67	1·65
12	Oonao, ...	52·09	5·40	...	...	...	...	...
13	Barabunkee, ...	27·94	2·00	2	...	7·16	...	6·67
	Total, ...	1,762·93	138·51	40	4	2·27	2·89	2·31

18.—(Continued.)

7							8						
40 to 50.							Above 50.						
Average Number		Number of Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.			Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
188·00	40·24	9	4	4·78	9·94	5·69	109·00	16·00	13	5	11·92	31·25	14·40
143·10	5·48	5	...	3·49	...	3·36	59·85	2·05	7	1	11·69	48·78	12·92
75·82	7·13	1	...	1·31	...	1·20	39·62	3·10	5	2	12·62	64·51	16·38
192·24	6·07	1	...	0·52	...	0·50	35·68	1·79	1	...	2·80	...	2·66
57·75	6·05	2	...	3·47	...	3·13	24·15	...	3	...	12·42	...	12·42
52·20	5·05	1	...	1·91	...	1·74	14·15	2·50	3	...	21·20	...	18·01
17·19	5·21	...	1	...	19·19	4·46	9·81	4·01	3	1	30·58	24·93	28·94
17·44	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	6·68	0·14	3	...	44·91	...	39·89
23·52	2·11	1	...	4·25	...	3·90	11·95	1·63	1	...	8·37	...	7·36
not available.													
58·92	...	2	...	3·40	...	3·40	9·18	...	...	...	...	...	...
32·17	2·90	1	...	3·11	...	2·85	20·11	2·23	...	...	...	...	...
10·80	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	6·03	0·48	2	...	33·16	...	30·72
869·15	83·18	23	5	2·64	6·00	2·94	346·21	34·63	41	9	11·84	25·99	13·13

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE MORTALITY AMONG THE CONVICTS IN THE
ACCORDING TO LENGTH

1 Number.	2 Jails.	3 Average term of residence.	4			5			6			7		
			Under one Month in Jail			From 1 to 3 Months.			3 to 6 Months.			6 to 9 Months		
			Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.
1	Central Prison.													
2	Lucknow, ...													
3	Fyzabad, ...													
4	Seetapoor, ...													
5	Sultanpoor, ...													
6	Gondah, ...													
7	Roy Bareilly,													
8	Pertabgurh, ...													
9	Hurdui, ...													
10	Kheree, ...													
11	Baraich, ...													
12	Oonao, ...													
13	Barabunkee, ...													
	Total, ...													

Information

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING THE STATE OF HEALTH OF THE CONVICTS
OF THE PROVINCE OF

1 Number.	2 Jails.	3 State of health on admission into jail of those admitted during the year		
		A.	B.	C.
		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
1	Central Prison,	370	68	14
2	Lucknow,	1,201	90	150
3	Fyzabad,			
4	Seetapoor,	760	12	4
5	Sultanpoor,	724	3	8
6	Gondah,			
7	Roy Bareilly,	756	70	5
8	Pertabgurh,			
9	Hurdui,	1,188	40	7
10	Kheree,	648	1	61
11	Baraich,	691	3	3
12	Oonao,	600	16	12
13	Barabunkee,	817	100	4
	Total, ...	7,755	403	268

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 20.

ADMITTED INTO AND DISCHARGED FROM THE JAILS
 OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

4			5		6		
State of health on discharge from jail of those discharged during the year.			Number of those discharged.		State of health on their admission into jail of those who died during the year.		
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.
Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Who gained weight during imprisonment.	Who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
397	3	6	57	87	40	10	4
Information not available.			582	348	10	5	8
Information not available.					3	11	9
1,143	...	1	465	102	3	1	3
873	...	7	279	601	6	3	2
Information not available.							
854	21	10	115	...	3	1	3
Information not available.			460	8	1	2	1
1,111	25	20	210	15	1	..	2
701	7	...	174	22	...	1	...
Information not available.			168	34	1	3	3
690	20	5	210	38	1	1	2
802	100	6	17	27	1	1	4
6,571	176	55	2,737	1,282	70	39	41

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING CIVIL PRISONERS DURING THE

1 Number.	2 Lock up or Jail.	3 Number remained at close of previous year.		4 Number received during the year.		5 Total population.		6 Average daily number.		7 Released during the year.		8 Escaped.		9 Transferred.		10 Died.		11 Remaining on 31st December 1870.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		1	Lucknow, ...	20	...	132	5	152	5	14-00	0-07	134	5
2	Fyzabad, ...	13	...	64	...	77	...	14-65	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
3	Seetapoor, ...	1	...	19	...	20	...	2-29	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
4	Sultanpoor,...	1	...	43	...	44	...	5-15	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
5	Gondah, ...	7	...	56	...	63	...	6-47	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
6	Roy Bareilly,	...	...	21	...	21	...	5-57	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
7	Pertabgurh,...	13	1	131	...	144	1	11-60	0-22	133	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
8	Hurdui, ...	8	...	55	...	63	...	5-59	...	57	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
9	Kherce, ...	3	...	30	...	33	...	2-75	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Baraich, ...	4	...	17	...	21	...	2-60	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11	Oonso, ...	1	...	27	...	28	...	1-89	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12	Barabunkee,	2	...	14	...	16	...	1-91	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Total, ...	73	1	609	5	682	6	74-47	0-29	611	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	69	...

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING THE PERSONS UNDER
ING THE

1 Number.	2 Jail or Lock-up.	3		4		5		
		Number remain- ed at close of previous year.		Number receiv- ed during the year.		Total population.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Lucknow, ...	12	4	1,323	152	1,335	156	1,491
2	Fyzabad, ...	49	4	1,411	134	1,460	138	1,598
3	Seetapoor, ...	24	...	869	76	893	76	969
4	Sultanpoor, ...	15	1	1,106	122	1,121	123	1,244
5	Gondah, ...	33	2	775	78	803	80	888
6	Roy Bareilly, ...	33	17	1,017	172	1,050	189	1,239
7	Pertabgurh, ...	23	...	818	110	841	110	951
8	Hurdui, ...	30	1	1,377	91	1,407	92	1,499
9	Kheree, ...	32	3	687	62	719	65	784
10	Baraich, ...	12	2	628	46	640	48	688
11	Oonao, ...	23	1	403	45	426	46	472
12	Barabunkee, ...	22	2	780	73	802	75	877
	Total, ...	308	37	11,194	1,161	11,502	1,198	12,700

OF PROTECTION.

SONS, 22.

TRIAL IN THE LOCK-UPS OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DUR-
YEAR 1870.

6			7			8			9		
Average daily number			Released during the year.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
15-00	2-00	17-00	633	41	674	693	115	808	...	...	...
33-29	3-88	37-17	443	40	483	965	95	1,060	...	...	...
25-73	1-06	26-79	474	35	509	341	37	378	48	...	48
25-35	2-35	27-70	577	57	634	495	55	550	18	6	24
16-10	1-46	17-56	256	18	274	487	56	543	30	3	33
24-30	3-41	27-71	275	64	339	713	118	831	22	1	23
20-51	0-30	20-81	414	6	420	410	99	509	...	...	...
48-70	3-69	52-39	665	31	696	593	45	638	87	8	95
26-80	3-16	29-96	345	22	367	311	40	351	32	2	34
17-01	1-12	18-13	281	18	299	332	29	361	12	...	12
10-57	1-04	11-61	92	9	101	288	25	313	32	10	42
18-96	1-67	20-63	310	23	333	430	44	474	34	6	40
282-32	25-14	307-46	4,765	364	5,129	6,058	758	6,816	315	36	351

II. C.—PRISONS

Number.	Jail or Lock-up.	10			11			12		
		Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1870.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Lucknow, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
2	Fyzabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	3	55
3	Seetapoor, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4	34
4	Sultanpoor, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	4	36
5	Gondah, ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	35	2	37
6	Roy Bareilly, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	6	46
7	Pertabgurh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	22
8	Hurdui, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	8	70
9	Kheree, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	32
10	Baraich, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	14	1	15
11	Oonao, ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	1	15
12	Barabunkee, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	27	2	29
	Total, ...	1	...	1	1	2	3	361	39	400

22.—(Continued.)

13										14										
Cost.										Hospital.										
A.			B.			C.			D.		E.		A.	B.	C.	D.				
Rations.			Guards and establishment.			Other charges.			Total.		Annual cost per head of average strength.		Number of admissions.	Daily average sick,	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.				
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Number of admissions.	Daily average sick,	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		
464	13	11	576	0	0	27	15	9	1,068	13	8	62	13	11	...	...	...	...
825	2	11	1,176	0	0	71	3	0	2,072	5	11	55	12	0	...	...	...	...
490	1	9	257	6	2	8	7	7	755	15	6	28	3	5	38	0	40	...	...
472	14	10	256	0	0	50	15	8	779	14	6	28	2	5	28	0	08	...	...
264	1	5	1,320	0	0	19	15	10	1,604	1	3	91	5	7	39	0	27	1	5	69
687	14	10	192	0	0	9	9	0	889	7	10	32	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
583	0	11	168	0	0	22	1	4	773	2	3	37	2	5	190	0	52	...	...
1,025	7	0	1,449	0	0	111	9	6	2,586	0	6	49	5	9	11	0	32	...	...
443	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	443	11	1	14	12	11	2	0	16	...	...
428	10	6	1,027	4	11	58	5	2	1,514	4	7	83	8	4	1	0	06	1	5	51
513	8	0	144	0	0	42	13	0	700	5	0	60	5	1	28	1	21	1	8	63
302	0	2	72	0	0	11	8	3	385	8	5	18	10	7	...	...	...	...	...
6,501	7	4	6,637	11	1	434	8	1	13,573	10	6	44	2	4	337	3	02	3	0	97

PROTECTION.

1.

POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION
STOLEN DURING THE YEAR 1870.

ZABLE CRIME.

Cases.						Persons.					
IV	V	Investigated.			IX	Number arrested.					
		VI	VII	VIII		X	Within the year.		XIII	XIV	XV
Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police <i>etio motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns VII and VIII.)				Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
...
84	1	76	9	...	48	...	85	12	...	2	93
10	...	5	5	...	7	...	7	7	...	...	14
33	2	27	8	...	24	2	49	11	2	...	60
374	8	347	33	2	274	51	2,262	193	...	180	2,292
29	...	28	1	...	17	...	29	1	1	...	28
7	...	1	6	...	1	...	2	7	...	...	9
537	11	484	62	2	371	53	2,434	231	3	182	2,436
...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
19	1	20	...	...	10	4	28	...	...	1	29
3	2	5	...	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	6
92	2	92	1	1	56	7	158	2	3	1	149
24	1	25	...	...	23	5	33	...	...	...	33
56	...	56	...	...	33	4	150	1	...	7	133
54	1	48	5	2	15	2	50	7	...	1	58
19	...	19	...	...	7	...	24	...	...	...	21
57	...	52	5	...	38	...	60	8	1	1	65
379	1	376	4	...	227	3	380	4	11	14	340
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
261	3	255	8	1	194	4	375	15	...	7	376
17	1	18	...	...	9	...	23	...	...	...	22
12	...	10	2	...	4	...	28	1	...	...	29
17	...	17	...	...	13	...	22	...	...	...	22
104	3	87	19	1	57	11	178	32	13	24	178
19	...	1	18	...	5	...	1	25	...	...	26
10	...	6	4	...	4	...	21	10	...	10	21
...
200	...	17	183	...	87	...	24	361	...	...	385
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3
1,346	15	1,107	249	50	785	42	1,565	466	28	66	1,897

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.			
1	131 to 136, 138,	Offences relating to Army and Navy,	
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263,	Offences relating to coin and stamps,	
3	212 to 216,	Harbouring an offender,	
4	224 to 226,	Other offences against public justice,	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158,	Rioting or unlawful assembly,	
6	140, 170, 171,	Personating public servant or soldier,	
7	467, 471,	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents,	
		Total,	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.			
8	} 302, 303, 396,	} Murder by thugs,	
9			" dacoits,
10			" robbers,
11			" poison,
12			Other murders,
13	307,	Attempts at murder,	
14	304, 308,	Culpable homicide,	
15	376,	Rape,	
16	377,	Unnatural offences,	
17	317, 318,	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth,	
18	305, 306, 309,	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide,	
19	329, 331, 333,	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	
20	325, 326, 335, 338,	Grievous hurt,	
21	328,	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt,	
22	327, 330, 332,	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession,	
23	324,	Hurt by dangerous weapon,	
24	363 to 369,	Kidnapping or abduction,	
25	346 to 348,	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	
26	372, 373,	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	
27	371,	Habitually dealing in slaves,	
28	353, 354, 356, 357,	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	
29	336,	Rash act causing grievous hurt,	
		Total,	

* N. B.—All annas and pies have been omitted from

1.—(Continued.)

Persons								Property.			
Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, <i>e. g.</i> , died, &c. after commencement of trial	No. pending at the end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
				In custody of Police.	On bail.						
XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII
...	*	*
36	5	52	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
781	6	1,505	...	22	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
844	12	1,640	...	22	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	83	...
9	5	15	...	...	...	...	2	18	10	1,512	229
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
34	23	92	...	1	...	3	10	2	1	6	3
12	...	30	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	17	17
38	15	71	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	...
35	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	3	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	44	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
110	...	230	...	16	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
106	...	270	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
9	2	11	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	51	32
13	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	30	81	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
21	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...
250	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
748	89	1,060	...	19	...	37	26	28	15	1,694	281

the totals of columns XXVI and XXVII.

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.
	I	II	III
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against persons and property, or against property only.</i>	
30	395, 397, 398,	Dacoity,
31	399, 402,	Preparation and assembly for dacoity,
32	394, 397, 398,	Robbery with hurt,—By poisonous or stupefying drugs. By other means,
33	392, 393,	Robbery, { In dwelling house, On the highway, between sunset and sunrise, Other robberies,
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences,
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.
36	449 to 452,	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.
37	412, 413,	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually,
		Total,
	<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>	
38	334,	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation,
39	341 to 344,	Wrongful restraint and confinement,
40	337,	Rash act, causing hurt,
41	374,	Compulsory labour,
		Total
	<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>	
42	453, 456,	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking,
43	379 to 382,	Theft, ... { Of cattle, Ordinary,
44	406 to 408,	Criminal breach of trust,
45	411, 414,	Receiving stolen property,
46	447, 448,	Criminal or house-trespass,
47	461, 462,	Breaking closed receptacle,
		Total,
	<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>	
48	311, 400, 401 and chapter XIX C. P. C.	Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers and thieves,
49	101, C. P. C.,	Vagrancy and bad character,
50	295 to 297,	Offences against religion,
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province,	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act,
52		—Excise Laws,
53		—Railway Laws,
54		—Salt and Custom Laws,
55		—Stage Carriage Act,
56		—Stamp Act,
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws,	} Public and local nuisances,
58	... ..
		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police,
		Total,
		Grand Total,

1.—(Continued.)

Cases.					Persons.							
Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.	Number arrested.					Number actually put on trial.	
		By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 88 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.		Pending at end of last year.	Within the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.		Released by Magistrate without trial.
							By Police.	By order of Magistrate (See columns VII and VIII.)				
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	
20	1	21	...	...	6	8	44	...	...	1	43
8	...	8	...	...	6	...	13	...	...	...	13
15	1	16	...	...	6	1	14	...	...	...	15
25	1	26	...	...	9	...	24	...	...	...	24
48	1	49	...	...	20	3	43	...	...	2	43
90	...	90	...	...	35	3	93	8	...	1	93
147	1	86	60	2	44	1	76	161	...	5	229	
68	...	66	2	...	49	...	82	1	...	...	83
14	...	13	1	...	10	...	13	1	...	...	13
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	6
436	5	376	63	2	186	16	408	171	...	9	562	
14	...	12	2	...	13	...	25	3	...	...	28
110	11	74	48	...	47	2	131	56	...	8	181	
7	...	5	3	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	11
131	12	90	53	...	64	2	162	64	...	8	220	
36,419	59	8,625	6	...	2,072	58	3,716	52	3	53	3,666	
1,298	19	1,267	1	...	390	3	706	14	11	11	693	
16,229	39	6,877	17	...	3,213	52	5,178	38	5	80	[5,094	
166	18	144	19	6	88	...	177	25	...	2	198	
654	46	698	2	...	597	17	1,181	10	1	19	1,175	
260	115	174	195	...	178	8	303	364	...	42	626	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
55,027	296	17,735	241	6	6,538	138	11,261	505	20	207	11,454	
2	...	2	...	...	1	...	32	...	...	...	32
303	...	299	4	...	207	7	502	13	2	1	514	
3	1	2	2	...	3	...	5	2	...	2	5	
50	...	49	1	...	39	...	233	2	...	...	228
392	7	329	70	...	320	3	430	101	...	5	524	
14	...	5	13	...	17	...	5	15	...	...	20
21	...	20	1	...	20	...	35	3	...	...	38
73	...	1	72	...	55	...	1	127	...	...	128
2,632	1	2,515	118	...	2,367	33	6,989	368	...	15	7,343	
149	...	149	...	...	112	...	337	...	...	...	332
3,639	13	3,371	281	...	3,141	43	8,569	631	2	23	9,164	
61,116	352	23,213	949	15	11,085	294	24,399	2,068	53	495	25,793	

Serial number	Law.	Description of crime.
		<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>
30	395, 397, 398,	Dacoity,
31	399, 402,	Preparation and assembly for dacoity,
32	394, 397, 398,	Robbery with hurt.—By poisonous or stupefying drugs. By other means,
33	392, 393,	Robbery, ... { In dwelling house, On the highway, between sunset and sunrise. Other robberies,
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440, .	Serious mischief and cognate offences,
35	454, 455, 457 to 460,	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt,
36	449 to 452,	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.
37	412, 413,	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually, Total,
		<i>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>
38	334,	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation,
39	341 to 344,	Wrongful restraint and confinement,
40	337,	Rash act, causing hurt,
41	374,	Compulsory labour, Total,
		<i>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</i>
42	453, 456,	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking,
43	379 to 382,	Theft, ... { Of cattle, Ordinary,
44	406 to 308,	Criminal breach of trust,
45	411, 414,	Receiving stolen property,
46	447, 448,	Criminal or house-trespass,
47	461, 462,	Breaking closed receptacle, Total,
		<i>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>
48	311, 400, 401 and chapter XIX C. P. C.	Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers and thieves,
49	101, C. P. C.,	Vagrancy and bad character,
50	295 to 297,	Offences against religion,
51	} Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province, ...	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act,
52		Excise Laws,
53		Railway Laws,
54		Salt and Custom Laws,
55		Stage Carriage Act,
56		Stamp Act,
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws,	} Public and local nuisances,
58	... ..	} Other special and local laws cognizable by Police. Total, Grand Total,

1.—(Continued)

Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Persons.							Property.			
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of <i>e. g.</i> , died, &c. after commencement of trial.	No. pending at the end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
				Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
				In custody of Police.	On bail.							
XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	
9	8	26	...	...	...	8	...	19	12	*	*
...	3	4	6	...	...	...	...	18	17	561	48
5	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	129	29
5	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	25	5	600	186
21	3	19	...	1	...	...	...	47	21	1,342	211
26	10	57	...	4	...	4	2	86	37	2,442	345	
112	14	103	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
21	6	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	275	19
1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	52	304	...	5	...	16	3	212	99	8,142	1,368	
5	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
886	16	2,764	...	58	...	46	...	32,642	3,356	4,94,263	78,410	
153	...	537	3	3	...	5	...	1,298	498	19,845	9,916	
962	10	4,122	...	66	...	23	...	16,153	4,239	80,803	21,162	
79	1	118	...	...	...	2	...	90	58	3,877	1,150
305	3	867	...	7	...	6	...	234	273	7,112	8,627	
340	...	286	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	52	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,727	30	8,694	3	136	...	87	...	50,418	8,424	6,05,952	1,19,265	
3	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	...	337	...	...	...	5	...	6	2	17	5
1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	3	178	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	...	416	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	
1	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
720	...	6,623	...	15	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
83	...	249	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,187	4	7,973	...	22	7	25	...	6	2	17	...	
5,825	187	19,778	3	204	7	180	29	50,664	8,540	6,15,805	1,20,919	

from the totals of columns XXI. and XXVII.

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—POLICE,
GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME, SHOWING THE RESULT OF
CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY
PART II.—NON-COG

Serial number.	Law.	Description of Crime.
I	II	III
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity. &c. &c..		
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State,
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship,
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice,
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants,
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims,
6	465 466, 468 to 470, 472 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, Using false stamps, and offences relating to weigh- ing and measuring.
7	264 to 267,	Making or using false trade-marks,
8	482 to 489	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray,
9	142 154 to 156, 160	Total,
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.		
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage,
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves,
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.		
12	384 to 389,	Extortion,
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.		
13	323	Hurt,
14	345	Wrongful confinement,
15	352, 355, 358	*Criminal force,
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.		
16	417 to 420	Cheating,
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property,
18	409	Criminal breach of trust,
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple),
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.		
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage,
21	298	Offences against religion,
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service,
23	500 to 502	Defamation,
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult,
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances.
26	... ..	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII., C. P. C.
27	... ..	Special laws not cognizable by Police,
Total,		
Grand Total,		

PROTECTION.

1.
POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF
STOLEN DURING THE YEAR 1870.
NIZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	7	6	1	...	...
258	608	272	336	...	...
69	101	61	40	...	...
92	192	114	78	...	...
16	35	17	18	...	...
63	127	56	71	...	...
48	297	100	197	...	...
547	1,367	626	741	...	...
13	24	17	7	...	...
1	3	3	...	...	...
14	27	20	7	...	...
24	33	25	13	...	...
1,066	2,149	1,409	740	...	...
6	14	10	4	...	...
709	1,374*	860	499	...	...
1,781	3,537	2,279	1,243	...	...
59	109	50	59	...	...
174	270	112	158	85	80
43	60	31	29	53	32
98	376	261	115	...	...
374	815	454	361	138	112
307	448†	316	130	...	...
2	76	46	30	...	...
2	2	1	1	...	...
27	45	30	15	...	...
46	89	36	53	...	...
19	87	34	53	...	...
341	2,122	737	1,385	...	...
773	1,327‡	573	745	...	...
1,517	4,196	1,773	2,412	...	...
4,257	9,980	5,177	4,777	138	112

* 15 Pending trial. † 2 Pending trial. ‡ 9 Pending trial.

II.—STATISTICS

D.—POLICE,

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COGNIZABLE CRIME WITH

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	
I.	II.	III.	
<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>			
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy,	
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263,	Offences relating to coin and Stamps,	
3	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender,	
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice,	
5	143 to 153, 157, 158,	Rioting or unlawfully assembly,	
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier,	
7	467 to 471	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents,	
		Total,	
<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person,</i>			
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thugs,	
9		— dacoits,	
10		— robbers,	
11		— poison,	
12		Other murders,	
13		307	Attempts at murder,
14		304, 308,	Culpable homicide,
15		376	Rape,
16		377	Unnatural offences,
17		317, 318,	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth,
18	305, 306, 309	Attempts at and abetment of suicide,	
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession,	
20	325, 326, 335, 338,	Grievous hurt,	
21	323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt,	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession,	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon,	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction,	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion,	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution,	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves,	
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine,	
29	398	Rash act, causing grievous hurt,	
		Total,	

OF PROTECTION.

2.

RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns VI and VIII of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.			
				Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons brought to trial.	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
...
98	85	45 05	63 15	109	97	106	93
4	16	50 00	77 77	6	14	6	14
39	35	81 08	82 75	61	62	61	60
359	382	74 55	73 85	2,764	2,506	2,617	2,292
24	29	95 83	65 38	32	30	30	28
1	7	100 00	33 33	1	9	1	9
525	548	70 50	72 17	2,973	2,718	2,821	2,496
...
1	1	100 00	...	5	1	5	1
16	20	83 33	62 50	21	32	15	29
3	5	100 00	40 00	4	7	3	6
94	94	69 73	69 13	132	167	121	149
27	25	69 56	95 83	36	38	29	33
64	56	70 31	64 70	173	155	149	133
56	55	40 00	28 84	63	59	53	58
14	19	61 54	39 99	14	24	14	21
48	57	78 04	73 07	54	68	52	65
340	380	76 29	68 58	325	387	307	340
1	1	100 00	...	7	1	7	...
288	264	83 39	77 91	479	394	465	376
12	18	70 00	60 00	13	23	13	22
12	12	33 32	33 33	23	29	21	29
19	17	73 68	76 47	30	22	30	22
116	167	81 63	64 77	264	221	228	178
21	19	45 00	26 31	43	26	41	26
9	10	55 55	50 00	24	31	24	21
...
33	200	64 51	46 77	44	385	40	385
1	1	100 00	100 00	1	3	1	3
1,175	1,361	7,453	64 08	1,755	2,073	1,618	1,897

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.		
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.				
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy,		
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263	Offences relating to coin and Stamps		
3	212 to 216,	Harbouring an offender,		
4	224 to 226,	Other offences against public justice,		
5	143 to 153, 157, 158,	Rioting or unlawful assembly,		
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier,		
7	467 to 471	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents,		
		Total,		
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.				
8	{ 302, 303, 396	{ Murder by thugs,		
9			— dacoits,	
10			— robbers.	
11			— poison,	
12			Other murders,	
13			307	Attempts at murder,
14			304, 308,	Culpable homicide,
15			376	Rape,
16			377	Unnatural offences,
17			317, 318,	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth,
18			305, 306, 309	Attempts at and abetment of suicide,
19			329, 331, 333,	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession,
20			325, 326, 335, 338,	Grievous hurt,
21			323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt,
22			327, 330, 332	Hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession,
23			324	Hurt by dangerous weapon,
24			363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction,
25			346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion,
26			372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution,
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves,		
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined,		
29	338	Rash act, causing grievous hurt,		
		Total,		

2.—(Continued.)

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.				Amount of property stolen.*		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.
...
42 20	53 51	43 39	55 91	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 00	71 42	50 00	71 42	...	...	...	...	...	...
67 21	88 71	67 21	91 66	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 25	60 05	64 69	65 66	...	...	...	...	...	...
87 50	56 66	93 33	60 71	...	...	...	...	...	...
100 00	11 11	100 00	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 94	60 33	64 23	65 70	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
80 00	100 00	80 00	100 00	30	83	30	...	100 00	...
57 14	46 87	80 00	51 72	79	1512	32	229	40 50	15 14
50 00	42 85	66 66	50 00	67	...	67	...	100 00	...
51 51	55 09	56 19	61 74	523	6	502	3	95 98	50 00
47 22	78 94	58 62	90 90	28	17	28	17	100 00	100 00
59 53	45 80	69 12	53 38	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 74	27 11	37 74	27 58	...	...	...	...	...	...
64 28	33 33	64 28	38 09	...	...	...	...	...	...
72 22	64 71	75 00	67 69	...	...	...	...	...	...
72 30	59 43	76 54	67 64	...	...	...	...	...	...
85 71	...	85 71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72 23	68 52	74 40	71 80	...	...	...	...	...	...
69 23	47 82	69 23	50 00	129	...	...	...	...	...
26 08	44 82	28 57	44 82	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 00	81 82	60 00	81 82	...	51	...	32	...	62 74
56 43	36 65	65 35	45 55	34	...	14	..	40 00	...
46 51	19 23	48 78	19 23	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 66	45 16	41 66	66 66	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
56 81	35 06	62 50	35 06	...	25	...	...	...	...
100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
62 62	51 13	67 92	55 87	890	1,694	673	281	75 61	16 58

excluded from columns XVI to XIX.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.
I.	II.	III.
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against person and property or against property only.</i>		
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity,
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity,
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means,
33	392, 393	Robbery { In dwelling-house, On the highway, between sunrise and sunset, Other robberies,
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences,
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trepass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt,
36	449 to 452	House-trepass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt,
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually,
		Total,
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the person.</i>		
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation,
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement,
40	337... ..	Rash act, causing hurt,
41	374... ..	Compulsory labor,
		Total,
CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences against property.</i>		
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trepass or house-breaking,
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle, ordinary,
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust,
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property,
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trepass,
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle,
		Total,
CLASS VI.— <i>Other offences not specified above.</i>		
48	311, 400, 401, and Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers and thieves,
49	101, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character,
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion,
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province,	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act,
52		Ditto Excise Laws,
53		— Railway Laws,
54		— Salt and Custom Laws,
55		— Stage Carriage Act,
56		— Stamp Act,
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances,
58	... ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police,
		Total,
		Grand Total,

2.—(Continued.)

Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns VI VII and VIII of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.			
				Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons brought to trial.	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
30	21	58.82	60.00	124	52	110	43
1	...	100.00	...	6	...	6	...
4	8	50.00	85.71	2	13	2	13
14	16	92.30	66.66	32	15	31	15
...	26	...	47.36	...	24	...	24
18	49	75.00	52.63	19	46	19	43
80	90	68.33	66.03	106	104	99	93
101	148	50.74	39.63	103	238	100	229
91	68	86.66	74.24	107	83	106	83
52	14	86.54	76.92	69	14	69	13
...	1	...	100.00	...	6	...	6
391	441	73.54	56.88	568	595	542	562
18	14	72.22	93.33	32	28	32	28
74	121	51.61	47.00	100	189	96	181
12	...	60.00	...	16	...	13	...
16	8	43.75	50.00	21	11	21	11
120	143	54.71	52.45	169	228	162	220
9,836	8,631	85.95	81.67	5,038	3,826	4,908	3,666
1,147	1,268	85.15	83.33	795	723	773	693
8,216	6,894	85.97	83.45	6,554	5,268	6,422	5,094
73	169	41.81	62.85	95	202	91	198
943	700	81.04	75.95	1,541	1,208	1,508	1,175
319	369	63.60	48.62	542	675	527	626
1	1	100.00	...	2	2	2	2
20,585	18,032	84.36	81.08	14,567	11,904	14,231	11,454
3	2	17.64	50.00	38	32	38	32
373	303	72.80	69.00	617	522	593	514
7	4	100.00	100.00	7	7	7	5
53	50	80.77	84.78	174	235	174	223
303	399	89.41	81.63	341	534	338	524
4	...	100.00	...	4	...	4	...
41	18	87.80	94.44	49	20	49	20
12	21	100.00	95.24	12	38	12	38
30	73	63.33	73.57	64	128	64	128
2,879	2,633	94.78	90.27	7,275	7,390	7,228	7,343
102	140	87.25	76.71	149	337	149	332
3,807	3,652	91.28	81.24	8,730	9,243	8,656	9,164
26,603	24,177	84.51	79.91	28,762	26,761	28,030	25,793

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.		
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity,
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity,
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means,
33	392, 393	Robbery { In dwelling-house, On the highway, between sunrise and sunset, Other robberies,
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences,
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt,
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt,
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually
		Total,
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.		
38	334... ..	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation,
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement,
40	337... ..	Cash act, causing hurt,
41	374... ..	Compulsory labor,
		Total,
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.		
42	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking,
43	379 to 382... ..	Theft { of cattle, ordinary,
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust,
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property,
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass,
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle,
		Total,
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.		
311, 400, 401, and Chapter XIX, C.		
49	P. C.	Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers and thieves,
50	101, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character,
51	295 to 297... ..	Offences against religion,
52	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act,
53		Ditto Excise, Laws,
54		— Railway Laws,
55		— Salt and Custom Laws,
56		— Stage Carriage Act,
57		— Stamp Act,
58	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances,
59	... ..	Other special and local laws cognizable by police,
		Total,
		Grand Total,

2.—(Continued.)

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.				Amount of property stolen *		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount. *		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.
39.51	50.00	44.54	60.46	9728	2,793	2,312	530	23.76	18.97
100.00	...	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.00	46.15	50.00	46.15	35	561	...	48	...	9.30
84.37	53.33	87.09	53.33	156	129	49	29	31.41	22.48
...	58.33	...	58.33	...	600	...	186	...	31.00
52.63	41.30	52.63	44.18	1,041	1,342	125	211	12.00	15.72
61.32	54.80	65.65	61.29	1,944	2,442	458	345	23.55	14.12
48.54	43.27	50.00	44.97	...	...	...	...	...	...
83.17	67.47	83.96	67.47	24	...	24	...	100.00	...
75.36	71.42	75.36	76.92	64	275	10	19	15.62	6.90
...	83.33	...	83.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
61.44	51.09	64.39	54.09	12,992	8,142	2,978	1,368	22.92	16.80
59.37	82.14	59.37	82.14	...	...	...	...	...	...
49.00	40.74	51.04	42.54	...	...	...	...	...	...
43.75	...	53.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38.09	63.63	38.09	63.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
49.11	46.93	51.23	48.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
76.95	72.24	78.99	75.39	4,882.203	4,942,263	65,024	78,410	13.31	15.86
76.98	74.27	79.17	77.48	21,672	19,845	11,107	9,916	51.25	49.96
80.56	78.24	82.21	80.91	95,341	80,803	30,690	21,162	32.18	26.18
57.89	58.41	60.44	59.59	1,699	3,877	980	1,150	57.68	29.66
68.20	71.77	69.69	73.78	2,054	7,112	7,682	8,627	374.00	121.30
48.70	42.36	50.09	45.68	2	52	2	...	100.00	...
100.00	...	50.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76.47	73.03	78.27	75.90	6,08,971	6,05,952	1,15,485	1,19,265	18.96	19.68
28.94	87.50	28.94	87.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
66.93	64.55	69.64	65.56	...	17	...	5	...	29.41
100.00	57.14	100.00	80.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
70.69	75.74	70.69	78.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
84.16	77.90	84.91	79.38	...	...	...	...	...	...
100.00	...	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83.67	95.00	83.67	95.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
100.00	89.47	100.00	89.47	...	...	...	...	...	...
57.81	66.40	57.81	66.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
92.82	89.62	93.42	90.19	...	...	...	...	...	...
85.90	73.88	85.90	75.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
89.57	86.25	90.34	87.00	...	17	...	5	...	29.41
77.54	73.90	79.56	76.67	6,22,853	6,15,805	1,19,136	1,20,919	19.10	20.44

excluded from columns XVI to XIX.

II.—STATISTICS

D.—POLICE,

THUGGEE AND DACOITY, ADMINISTRATION OF POISONOUS OR
PROFESSIONAL CRIMES, FOR THE PRO

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II. and III.	Arrested including pending trial at commencement of year.	Brought to trial	Convicted	Acquitted	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Thuggee. { By strangulation, } { By poison, }											<i>Nil.</i>
Dacoity on land, ... } Dacoity on water, ... }											No professional ca
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs, ...											
(a) with murder, ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
(b) without murder, ...	13	18	22	96	59	41	36	22	14	5	18
Other professional crimes, viz :— ...											
Kidnapping, ... } Cattle theft, ... }											No professional ca

NOTE.—Columns XIII to XVII includes all persons arrested or brought to trial during the

The difference has been explain-

OF PROTECTION.

3.

STUPEFYING DRUGS FOR CRIMINAL PURPOSES, AND OTHER
VINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

Comparative return.															Remarks.		
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.					
1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1868.	1869.	1870.			
XIII			XIV			XV			XVI			XVII			XVIII		
...	1 α	...	...	1 α	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	18	41	6	18	36	5 α	12 d	23	151	412	612	21	100	80			
ses have occurred.															<p>a. This case was pending at end of 1869 and 1870 and was convicted in March 1871.</p> <p>b. Of these 9 cases, in 4 cases arrests have been made, but from various causes the trials are pending.</p> <p>c. This includes the arrests of 1868 subsequently convicted in 1869.</p> <p>d. One of these though arrested in 1869 was convicted only in 1870.</p>		
ses have occurred.																	

year for these offences, though such persons are not included in columns II and III.
ed in the column of remarks.

II.—STATISTICS
D.—POLICE,
STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE
AS A PUNITIVE

PART I. Additional Police collected for the protection of persons									
Districts.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to columns V. to VIII.	
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
Lucknow city, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow district,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oonao,	Parriar,	8 dys.	1,00,000	...	...	2	24	...	...
	Mohabbat Sháh,	8 do.	50,000	...	...	1	18	...	...
	Lodhesar Máhádeo,	7 do.	1,20,000	...	...	3	12	...	...
	Ditto,	10 do.	1,50,000	...	...	3	18	...	...
	Satrick Syad Salár,	4 do.	50,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
Barabunkee, ...	Makdúm Sháh Rudauli.	3 do.	50,000	...	...	1	8	...	...
	Kotoa,	4 do.	60,000	...	...	2	12	...	...
	Ditto,	5 do.	75,000	...	...	2	12	...	...
	Ousanasur, ...	3 do.	50,000	...	...	1	6	...	...
Seetapoor, ...	Khyrabad, ...	18 do.	1,00,000	4	24	16	100	...	280
	Nimsár,	3 do.	1,00,000	2	15	11	62	...	100
	Misrick,	4 do.	1,25,000	4	14	3	17	...	100
	Bansibat,	9 do.	50,000	1	4	1	13	...	30
Hurdui, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheree, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad,	Ajudhiya, Rámnaumi.	5 do.	2,00,000	5	45	20	125	...	500
	Gobind Sáheb,	3 do.	50,000	...	...	5	20	...	46
Baraich,	Syad Salár, ...	10 do.	50,000 to 1,00,000	4	19	18	72	...	...
Gondah,	Débi Pátan, ...	5 do.	30,000	3	12	3	50	...	...
	Manu Rámá, ...	2 do.	40,000	...	...	2	14	...	11
	Sangam,	3 do.	50,000	...	...	4	12	...	100
	Lachmanghát, ...	2 do.	80,000	...	...	1	8	...	36
Roy Bareilly, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultanpoor, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pertabgurh, ...	Mánikpúr, ...	3 do.	50,000	...	...	2	12	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

4.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY, OR QUARTERED MEASURE.

and property.						PART II. Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure.							Remarks.
Total cost under columns IX and X.		No. of offences against persons or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total cost of additional Police, including all contingences.	Period for which quartered.	No of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional Police was established.		
To Government.	To Local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.					
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	
...	
...	...	16	11	451	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	9	74	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	1	229	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	3	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	4	61	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	4	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	333	10	4	130	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	12	3	64	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	8	105	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19	7	2	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	682	107	84	243	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	30	11	6	18	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	33	16	186	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	58	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	4	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	10	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	2	35	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	Sarkan- di Dih.	1	4	2,016	not fix- ed.	1†	...	
...	...	1	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† This guard has been at village Sarkan-di Dih since January 1898, there has been no period fixed for its removal; since the guard was quartered, there has been no signs of crime in the village.

OF PROTECTION.

5.

EMPLOYMENT OF POLICE DURING THE YEAR 1870.

Cost of Police.

Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Col. II), and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III.) including local and personal but not travelling allowance.	Other expenses Col. III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Col. IV. and V. excluding house and travelling allowance.	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI. VII., and VIII.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise not included in Cols. XI., XIII, and XIV.	Average pay, of	
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments including cost of all enrolled officers and men employed on office duties.				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX
35,125	14,400	420	3,168	28,082	55,284	4,736	300	78
...	9,653	450	1,164	22,508	28,015	2,340	300	78
...	8,260	850	4,556	20,324	27,952	2,431	300	78
...	7,200	511	3,000	22,056	37,548	2,481	300	78
...	8,400	307	3,732	19,224	29,877	2,295	300	78
...	6,396	861	1,848	19,776	25,272	1,800	300	78
...	12,800	365	3,648	22,259	39,056	2,715	300	78
...	6,000	1,074	2,940	19,656	22,588	1,700	300	78
...	8,300	833	2,220	23,018	31,389	2,340	300	78
...	7,200	560	2,711	23,916	29,688	1,980	300	78
...	9,600	722	3,706	24,156	36,300	1,800	300	78
...	6,071	791	1,980	20,875	25,908	2,175	300	78
35,125	1,04,280	7,744	34,673	2,65,800	3,88,877	28,793	300	78
...	6,600	...	2,205	26,319	56,417	...	...	74
...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	336	3,538	...	...	58
...	...	...	...	336	1,920	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	840	4,980	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	115	653	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	2,484	7,582	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	288	1,435	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	564	3,408	...	...	57
...	...	...	...	738	5,285	...	...	60
...	6,600	...	2,205	32,021	85,398	...	...	60
...
...	...	...	...	1,680	4,032	...	...	72
...	...	...	...	228	960	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	1,050	1,215	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	2,958	6,207	...	...	64

5.—(Continued.)

Cost of Police.

Pay and travelling allowance of Controlling Officers (Col. II) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishment.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Col. III.) including local and personal but not travelling allowance.	Other expenses Col. III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Col. IV. and V.) excluding Horse and travelling allowance.	Total pay of Constables of all classes (VI., VII., and VIII.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Cols. XI., XIII., and XIV.	Average pay of	
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments including cost of all enrolled Officers and men employed on office duties.				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX
...	540	...	...	90
...	208	1,716	...	...	61
...	208	2,256	...	...	76
...	1,836	...	...	36
...	552	...	...	42
...	1,837	...	...	36
...	1,044	...	...	36
...	5,269	...	...	38
...	37,799	...	...	28
...	1,332	...	...	36
...	84,564	...	...	36
...	77,568	...	...	36
...	1,30,164	...	...	36
...	53,789	...	...	36
...	80,712	...	...	36
...	52,680	...	...	24
...	79,056	...	...	36
...	91,560	...	...	24
...	82,213	...	...	24
...	66,408	...	...	24
...	65,032	...	...	25
...	9,02,877	...	...	31
35,125	1,10,880	7,744	36,378	3,00,987	13,90,884	28,793	300	55

Description of Police.	Cost of Police.				Distribution			
	Contingencies and all expenses other than included Cols. XI. to XVII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In District.			
					Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	
<i>Regular Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861.</i>								
Lucknow, ...	17,777	1,58,942	1,58,942	...	2	115	...	54
Oonao, ...	3,815	67,945	67,945	...	1	23	1	62
Barabunkee, ...	3,818	68,191	68,191	...	3	15	9	58
Seetapoor, ...	2,903	75,699	75,699	...	4	45	11	72
Hurdui, ...	2,800	66,635	65,123	1,512	3	20	5	39
Kheree, ...	3,974	59,927	59,927	...	1	22	1	27
Fyzabad, ...	5,703	86,546	86,546	...	3	43	10	64
Baraich, ...	2,693	56,651	56,651	...	4	33	7	55
Gondah, ...	3,967	72,067	72,067	...	6	48	5	32
Roy Bareilly, ...	2,901	68,956	68,956	...	3	22	11	83
Sultanpoor, ...	4,838	81,122	81,122	...	4	36	10	75
Pertabgurh, ...	4,196	61,996	61,996	...	3	15	6	42
Total, ...	59,385	9,24,677	9,23,165	1,512	37	437	76	663
<i>City and Town Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>								
Lucknow City, ...	6,586	98,127	25,000	73,127	...	...	1	10
Oonao, ...	15	195	...	195	...	...	...	...
Barabunkee, ...	278	4,152	...	4,152	...	...	...	...
Seetapoor, ...	...	2,256	...	2,256	...	...	...	...
Hurdui, ...	241	6,061	...	6,061	...	...	...	...
Kheree, ...	...	768	...	768	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad City, ...	550	10,616	...	10,616	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad Town, ...	118	1,841	...	1,841	...	...	...	...
Baraich, ...	235	4,207	...	4,207	...	...	...	...
Gondah, ...	434	6,458	...	6,458	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	8,457	1,34,681	25,000	1,09,681	...	...	1	10
<i>Cantonment Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>								
Lucknow, ...	460	6,172	...	6,172	...	...	...	...
Seetapoor, ...	...	1,188	...	1,188	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad, ...	117	2,382	...	2,382	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	577	9,742	...	9,742	...	...	...	...

5.—(Continued.)

of Force.				Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).					
On other duties.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area.			To population.		
Officers.	Men.					Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns of at least 5000 inhabitants.	Of Towns of at least 5000 inhabitants.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns of at least 5,000 inhabitants.	Of Towns of at least 5,000 inhabitants.
XXVIII	XXIX	XXX	XXXI	XXXII	XXXIII	XXXIV	XXXV	XXXVI*	XXXVII		
14	291	...	...	1,379	697,547	1·71	1·20	...	867	839	...
16	351	...	...	1,745	944,750	3·83	3·82	...	2,076	2,065	...
62	262	...	...	1,745	972,300	4·07	2·60	...	2,271	1,258	...
70	345	...	...	2,250	932,959	4·03	4·07	...	1,671	1,623	...
49	227	...	...	2,317	931,377	4·99	6·05	...	2,007	350	...
10	179	...	...	2,919	610,152	7·56	6·57	...	1,580	1,810	...
54	234	...	...	1,645	922,360	2·85	2·81	...	1,601	1,476	...
65	229	...	...	2,710	774,640	6·87	6·87	...	1,966	1,905	...
74	317	...	...	2,629	1,200,000	5·43	5·03	...	2,479	2,389	...
54	185	...	...	1,350	782,874	2·94	2·94	...	1,705	1,687	...
69	311	...	...	1,701	1,071,483	3·34	3·34	...	2,105	2,105	...
58	252	...	...	1,444	784,154	3·83	3·83	...	2,080	2,080	...
595	3,183	...	...	23,834	10,624,596	4·04	4·09	...	1,802	1,632	...
12	36	666	...	...	...	...	...	22·16	...	...	356
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2·01	...	...	5,000
...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	7·17	...	...	4,869
...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	37·00	...	...	135
...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	29·08	...	...	444
...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	3·00	...	...	723
...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	353
...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	3·37	...	...	612
...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	395
...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	6·00	...	...	466
12	36	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	11·01	...	...	1,335
...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	5·20	...	...	396
...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	9·00	...	...	152
...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	2·83	...	...	235
...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	5·68	...	...	261

Description of Police.	Cost of Police.				Distribution			
	Contingencies and all expenses other than included Cols. IX. to XVII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	In District.			
					Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lockups and Treasuries or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII	
<i>Extra Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>								
Lucknow District,	540	...	540	...	...	...	6
Lucknow City, ...	118	2,042	...	2,042	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	118	2,582	...	2,582	...	...	...	6
<i>Village Police enrolled under Act II. of 1865 and Act II. of 1866.</i>								
Lucknow,	1,836	...	1,836	...	...	...	...
Seetapoor,	552	...	552	...	...	...	...
Gondah,	1,837	...	1,837	...	...	...	...
Oonao,	1,044	...	1,044	...	...	...	...
Total,	5,269	...	5,269	...	...	...	...
<i>Village Police other than Act II. of 1865 and Act II. of 1866.</i>								
Lucknow District,	37,799	...	37,799	...	...	...	...
Lucknow City,	1,332	...	1,332	...	...	...	...
Oonao,	84,564	...	84,564	...	...	...	...
Barabunkee,	77,568	...	77,568	...	...	...	...
Seetapoor,	1,30,164	...	1,30,164	...	...	...	...
Hurdai,	53,789	...	53,789	...	...	...	...
Kheree,	80,712	...	80,712	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad,	52,680	...	52,680	...	...	...	...
Baraich,	79,056	...	79,056	...	...	...	...
Gondah,	91,560	...	91,560	...	...	...	...
Roy Bareilly,	82,213	...	82,213	...	...	...	...
Sultanpoor,	66,408	...	66,408	...	...	...	...
Pertabgurh,	65,032	...	65,032	...	...	...	...
Total,	9,02,877	...	9,02,877	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, ...	68,537	19,79,828	9,48,165	10,31,663	37	437	77	679

5.—(Continued).

of Force.*		Proportion of Police (Officers and Men).									
On other duties.		On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	To Area.			To population.		
Officers.	Men.					Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns of at least 5,000 inhabitants.	Of Towns of at least 5,000 inhabitants.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns of at least 5,000 inhabitants.	Of Towns of at least 5,000 inhabitants.
XXVIII	XXIX	XXX	XXXI	XXXII	XXXIII	XXXIV	XXXV	XXXVI	XXXVII	XXXVIII	XXXIX
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	51	...	...	...	...	8.09	...	...	445	...
...	...	14	...	...	...	...	3.50	...	...	1,428	...
...	...	51	...	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	823	...
...	...	18	...	...	...	...	3.33	...	...	555	...
...	...	134	...	...	...	...	3.98	...	...	1,454	...
...	...	1,350	...	...	...	1.02	...	516	...	...	...
...	...	37	...	...	...	0.10	...	540	...	...	...
...	...	2,349	...	...	...	0.75	...	402	...	...	...
...	...	3,195	...	...	...	0.54	...	304	...	...	...
...	...	3,949	...	...	...	0.57	...	236	...	...	...
...	...	2,378	...	...	...	0.97	...	391	...	...	...
...	...	2,335	...	...	...	1.25	...	261	...	...	...
...	...	2,195	...	...	...	0.75	...	420	...	...	...
...	...	2,196	...	...	...	1.23	...	352	...	...	...
...	...	3,815	...	...	...	0.68	...	314	...	...	...
...	...	3,074	...	...	...	0.43	...	254	...	...	...
...	...	2,767	...	...	...	0.64	...	387	...	...	...
...	...	2,668	...	...	...	0.54	...	293	...	...	...
...	...	32,308	...	...	...	0.73	...	329	...	...	...
611	3,247	33,655	86	23,834	10,624,596	2.38	4.09	6.89	1,065	1,632	762

RETURN SHOWING EQUIPMENT, DISCIPLINE, AND GENERAL

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.		
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
<i>Regular Police under Act V of 1861.</i>					
Lucknow,	103	700	637	166	369
Oonao,	79	362	316	142	183
Barabunkee,	84	341	217	149	124
Seetapoor,	84	473	369	188	...
Hurdui,	78	385	267	196	...
Kheree,	69	316	224	152	9
Fyzabad,	88	487	349	207	19
Baraich,	76	317	237	156	...
Gondah,	85	398	317	181	...
Roy Bareilly,	80	378	243	80	136
Sultanpoor,	84	424	463	277	156
Pertabgurh,	69	309	228	148	...
Total, ...	979	4,890	3,867	2,042	996
<i>Cantonment Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861.</i>					
Lucknow,	11	40	...	51	49
Seetapoor,	2	16	...	18	...
Fyzabad,	2	15	...	17	...
Total, ...	15	71	...	86	49
<i>City and Town Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>					
Lucknow City,	121	776	...	897	...
Oonao, ... ..	...	3	...	...	3
Barabunkee,	4	61	...	57	57
Seetapoor,	3	34	...	37	...
Hurdui,	7	83	7	83	...
Kheree,	2	13	...	15	...
Fyzabad,	19	155	...	178	...
Baraich,	5	60	...	65	...
Gondah	8	86	...	94	...
Total, ...	169	1,271	7	1,426	60
<i>Extra Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>					
Lucknow City,	4	28	...	32	...
Lucknow District,	1	5	...	6	...
Total, ...	5	33	...	38	...
Grand Total, ...	1,168	6,265	3,874	3,592	1,105

OF PROTECTION.

6.

INTERNAL MANAGEMENT OF THE FORCE, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
				Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348 Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
...	3	4	38	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	4	3	49	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	11	39	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	9
1	1	10	48	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	8	4	37	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	4	1	27	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4
3	7	65	82	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	4	31	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
1	1	31	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	6	21	32	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	6	36	55	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	3	30	51	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
11	58	275	512	4	15	...	...	1	2	2	39
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3	17	39	49	1	4	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	5	56	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11	1	64	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	47	55	191	1	10	...	...	...	...	5	5
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	106	332	709	5	25	...	...	1	2	7	45

District.	Reward.		Education.				Number enlisted during the year	Of one years' service and under ten years.
	Number of Police re-warded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.			
	By pro-mo-tion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	XXVI.
<i>Regular Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>								
Lucknow,	42	50	20	34	55	39	184
Oonao,	10	13	50	...	24	20	159
Barabunkee,	41	55	41	...	109	22	272
Seetapoor,	8	34	15	...	11	8	142
Hurdui,	17	15	50	...	11	16	107
Kheree,	5	11	39	...	194	15	175
Fyzabad,	1	60	68	288	1	20	209
Baraich,	25	29	14	2	13	19	116
Gondah,	38	55	48	1	16	24	184
Roy Bareilly,	1	5	47	14	...	20	259
Sultanpoor,	3	50	12	...	13	33	126
Pertabgurh,	15	28	13	...	6	13	74
Total, ...	2	269	455	604	38	492	276	2,007
<i>Cantonment Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861.</i>								
Lucknow,	7	6	...	...	...	...	20
Seetapoor,	3	1	...	...	...	1	7
Fyzabad,	3	2	1	...	...	...	8
Total,	13	9	1	...	...	1	35
<i>City and Town Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>								
Lucknow City, ...	1	28	34	12	...	7	32	367
Oonao,	2
Barabunkee,	5	...	...	...	1	12	53
Seetapoor,	1	2	...	...	4	19
Hurdui,	2	...	...	...	...	1	27
Kheree,	2
Fyzabad,	44	5	11	...	...	36	70
Baraich,	3	...	2	...	...	15	47
Gondah,	1	4	8	...	...	11	33
Total, ...	1	83	44	35	...	8	111	620
<i>Extra Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>								
Lucknow City,	1	1	...	2	6	24
Lucknow District,	6	...
Total,	1	1	...	2	12	24
Grand Total, ...	3	365	509	641	38	502	400	2,686

6.—(Continued.)

Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns VII and VIII.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding column.	By desertion.	By death.		
XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
580	...	8	21	3	...	...	7	15.41	0.87
275	2	4	24	5	21	2	7	7.54	1.51
131	4	4	2	11	2	...	3	24.47	0.70
407	2	7	7	2	4	...	4	40.21	0.73
332	4	3	1	8	...	...	1	7.54	1.00
210	4	3	5	4	...	...	7	77.92	1.81
312	2	14	14	10	3	...	8	1.73	1.39
248	2	8	11	5	...	...	3	20.65	0.07
274	4	10	7	2	...	1	5	27.00	0.10
181	9	5	6	6	...	1	2	63.05	0.43
347	7	4	17	9	...	...	3	35.26	0.59
289	3	3	4	4	...	...	4	89.89	1.06
3,586	43	73	119	69	30	4	54	34.22	8.5
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
496	...	6	11	20	...	...	8	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
14	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
62	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	...	6	15	12	3	...	8	...	...
2	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
698	...	12	33	53	3	...	16	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,336	43	85	152	123	33	4	70	...	...

II.—STATISTICS
D.—POLICE,

SHOWING THE RACE AND RELIGION OR CASTE OF OFFICERS

Districts.	Races.						
	Europeans.				Eurasians.		
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.
	Military or Co-venanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.					
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
<i>Regular Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>							
Lucknow,	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Oonao, ... ..	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Barabunkee, ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Seetapoor,	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Hurdui, ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Kheree,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Baraich, ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gondah,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roy Bareilly, ... ..	...	1	3	...	...	1	...
Sultanpoor,	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pertabgurh, ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Total,	6	6	9	...	...	11	...
<i>Cantonment Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>							
Lucknow, ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Seetapoor, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
<i>City and Town Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>							
Lucknow City, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Oonao, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barabunkee, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seetapoor, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurdui, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheree, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baraich, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gondah, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
<i>Extra Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>							
Lucknow City, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow District, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total,	6	6	10	...	1	13	...

OF PROTECTION.

7.
AND MEN EMPLOYED IN THE POLICE DURING THE YEAR 1870.

Natives.			Religion or caste.											Other religions.	
			Officers.										Hindús of all other castes.		
District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rájpúts.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Kaeths.	Bháts.	Hindús of all other castes.	XXII		XXIII	
IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	
...	101	700	3	21	24	13	...	20	...	...	...	23	...	...
...	78	374	3	26	12	5	...	17	...	...	...	18	...	...
...	80	341	3	33	5	7	...	21	...	...	...	15	...	...
...	82	462	3	32	4	2	...	26	...	...	...	18	...	...
...	77	377	2	28	2	2	...	15	...	...	...	30	...	...
...	68	316	2	24	14	...	...	19	...	...	...	11	...	...
...	84	485	2	24	12	5	...	23	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	76	307	1	24	4	3	...	23	...	...	...	22	...	...
...	85	397	1	31	4	6	...	16	...	...	...	28	...	...
...	76	378	5	19	12	5	...	21	...	...	...	19	...	...
...	81	423	3	24	6	2	...	16	...	...	...	33	...	...
...	65	309	3	17	8	3	...	17	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	953	4,869	31	303	107	53	...	234	...	...	...	257	...	...
...	10	40	1	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	2	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	2	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	71	2	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	118	775	3	39	26	6	...	1	...	...	...	46	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	61	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	3	34	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	83	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	2	13	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19	150	...	13	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
...	5	59	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	86	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	166	1,264	3	69	31	10	...	1	...	...	...	55	...	...
...	4	28	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	33	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,138	6,237	36	379	144	64	...	236	...	...	...	15	...	...

Districts.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rājputs.
	XXIV	XXV	XXVI	XXVII
<i>Regular Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>				
Lucknow,	111	176	132
Oonao,	1	31	52	46
Barabunkee,	83	41	40
Seetapoor,	65	50	42
Hurdui,	20	44	39
Kheree,	39	51	41
Fyzabad,	59	92	78
Baraich,	63	39	29
Gondah,	75	54	84
Roy Bareilly,	40	50	34
Sultanpoor,	40	32	44
Pertabgurh,	45	26	20
Total,	1	671	707	629
<i>Cantonment Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>				
Lucknow,	3	12	6
Seetapoor,	13	...	2
Fyzabad,	5	5	3
Total,	21	17	11
<i>City and Town Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>				
Lucknow City,	4	148	295	73
Oonao,	1	...	...
Barabunkee,	26	28	2
Seetapoor,	25	...	1
Hurdui,	18	16	...
Kheree,	10	...	...
Fyzabad,	67	26	25
Baraich,	35	5	1
Gondah,	24	15	3
Total,	4	354	385	105
<i>Extra Police under Act V. of 1861.</i>				
Lucknow City,	3	7	9
Lucknow District,	1	2	1
Total,	4	9	10
Grand Total,	5	1,050	1,118	755

7.—(Continued.)

Religion or caste.								
Men.								Grand total officers and men.
Hindús.					Other religions.			
Gurkhas.	Sikhs.		Káeths.	Bháfás.	Hindús of all other castes.			
XXVIII	XXIX	XXX	XXXI	XXXII	XXXIII	XXXIV	XXXV	XXXVI
1	42	...	...	...	238	...	...	804
...	88	...	...	...	156	...	...	455
...	29	...	...	...	148	...	...	425
...	50	...	...	...	255	...	...	547
...	41	...	...	...	233	...	...	456
...	46	...	...	...	139	...	...	386
...	74	...	...	...	182	...	...	571
...	32	...	...	...	144	...	...	384
...	37	...	...	...	147	...	...	483
...	47	...	...	...	207	...	...	459
...	39	...	...	...	268	...	...	507
...	47	...	...	...	171	...	...	377
1	572	...	...	...	2,288	...	...	5,854
...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	86
...	9	...	...	...	246	...	...	896
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	65
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	37
...	1	...	...	...	48	...	...	90
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	15
...	1	...	...	...	31	...	...	169
...	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	64
...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	94
...	14	...	...	...	402	...	...	1,433
...	...	...	1	3	5	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
...	...	...	1	3	6	...	...	38
1	586	...	1	3	2,718	...	...	7,411

II.—STATISTICS OF

E—MILI

STATEMENT SHEWING THE STRENGTH, COST
ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting Officers and men.								Detail Number of Regiments, Battalions or Bat- teries.	
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.		
			In actiop.	Otherwise.	Total.					
European, {	Cavalry, ...	458	96	...	7	7	27	19	501	1
	Artillery, ...	689	121	...	19	19	38	59	694	6
	Infantry, ...	3,462	396	...	60	60	107	50	3,641	4
	Total, ...	4,609	613	...	86	86	172	128	4,836	11
Native, ... {	Cavalry, ...	933	62	...	11	11	3	54	927	2
	Infantry, ...	2,886	205	...	83	83	57	153	2,798	4
	Total, ...	3,819	267	...	94	94	60	207	3,725	6
Grand Total, ...	8,428	880	...	180	180	232	335	8,561	17	

PROTECTION.

TARY, 1.

AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ARMY
OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1870.

of force at end of the year.						Average annual pay and allowances of each.					Total cost including contingencies.
Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned officers.	Native ditto.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp followers.	
	European Commissioned Officers.	Native ditto.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.							
...	33	...	35	433	613	4,312	...	905	177	86	3,71,400
...	37	...	80	577	826	4,943	...	566	212	89	4,95,268
...	136	...	253	3,252	266	4,532	...	400	186	138	14,29,838
...	206	...	368	4,262	1,705	4,736	...	533	197	107	22,96,506
...	17	32	108	770	59	8,306	1,518	477	340	62	5,04,606
...	40	64	263	2,431	186	6,289	732	174	99	66	5,77,987
...	57	96	371	3,201	245	6,961	994	287	179	64	10,82,593
...	263	96	739	7,463	1,950	5,521	994	436	190	75	33,79,099

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

E.—MILITARY, 2.

STATEMENT SHEWING DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE ARMY ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE OF OUDH IN 1870.

Arm of the service.	Employment on last day of the year.						Employment during the year.					Remarks.		
	Average number of men at Head Quarters of each Regiment &c. not in active service.		Average number of men of each Regiment &c. detailed for out post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.			Average number of days spent by each man on active service.			Number of Regiments, Batteries &c. on active service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.
	On Duty.	Off Duty.	On Duty.	Off Duty.	On Duty.	Off Duty.	On Duty.	Off Duty.	On Duty.	Off Duty.	On Duty.	Off Duty.		
European.	Cavalry, ..	34	376	..	..	..	41	324	..	..	..	..	317	90
	Artillery, ..	52	599	..	..	..	107	258	..	..	..	..	1,012	18
	Infantry, ..	162	3,172	..	..	..	38	327	..	..	..	..	1,472	612
Native.	Cavalry, ..	104	748	..	..	..	76	289	114	..	..	..	400	57
	Infantry, ..	196	2,182	..	..	..	29	336	49	..	..	..	959	168

* Arm of the service.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION:

E.—MILITARY, 3.

STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES AND CLASSES OF
THE NATIVE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ARMY,
ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE OF OUDH ON
THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1870.

Classification according to race, &c.	Average age.		Average height.		Average weight.		General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
	Y.	M.	F.	I.	S.	lb.	
According to religion.	Mahomedans, ...	30	4.5	7	9	13	<i>Mahomedans.</i> —As a rule are crafty and untruthful, fanatical on matters of religion. Time servers and prone to penetrate into the intentions of their Rulers. These men have no confidence in Christians, extravagant in their habits, and, as a rule, dirty and immoral.
	Hindús, ...	30	11.5	6	9	40	
	Sikhs, ...	35	2.5	8	10	8	
	Christians, ...	30	8.5	6	8	7	
According to countries and races.	Hindustanis, ...	30	5.5	7	9	6	<i>Affghans.</i> —Are impetuous, irregular, equally given to exultation and despondency speedily recovering from the latter, and physically strong, active, make good Cavalry soldiers, are fond of spending money after getting it. <i>Hindustáni Mahomedans.</i> —Are demure and quiet very courteous to superiors, have neither the dash of the Affghans nor the endurance of the Sikhs. are good horsemen, not wanting in courage or good soldierly qualities, are usually bigotted.
	Panjábis, ...	34	0.5	7	10	4	
	Affghans, ...	35	4.5	7	10	3	
	Western Himalayas	40	0.5	10	12	3	
	Eastern do., ...	31	0.5	5	8	7	
	Burdélahs, ...	37	6.5	5	8	9	
Hindú according to caste.	Brahmans, ...	33	6.5	7	9	5	<i>Brahmans.</i> —Bigotted as a class, smooth tongued, but deceitful, patient to a degree, and enduring to gain an end. Some considerable courage, trustworthy (under authority) in money matters, clean in habits, a handsome fine race of men, but always clinging to "caste rules". <i>Panjábis.</i> —Are much the same as Sikhs, though not strictly belonging to that religion, are quite devoid of all caste prejudices, eating and drinking with Sikhs or other Hindús, are a very good class of men to counteract the influence of Hindústáni Brahman. <i>Rájputs.</i> —Are quiet men, well conducted, willing to serve, make very good soldiers, have some caste prejudices, but not many. <i>Aátrs.</i> —Clean and simple minded men, more trustworthy than either the Rájput or Brahman, less bigotted and far more trusting, consequently more faithful soldiers. <i>Játs.</i> —Are rough, raw country men from the North-Western Provinces, a sort of Indian, free of all caste trammels, strong, bony, powerful men.
	Rájputs, ...	30	8.5	7	9	5	
	Abírs, ...	30	0.5	7	8	13	
	Játs, ...	30	8.5	6	8	11	
	Other castes, ...	31	3.5	6	8	11	
	General average, ...	30	9.5	6	9	7	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

F.—MARINE, 1.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE STRENGTH AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MARINE FORCE ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE OF OUDH IN THE YEAR 1870-71.

Arm of Service.	Total No. of Fighting Officers and Men						Detail of Force at end of the year.						Average annual pay and allowance of each.									
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	In action.	Died.	Total.	Invaded.	Discharged deserted &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of guns.	No. of ships.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.	Paid non-combatants.	Total cost including contingents.	
European,	•																			
Native,			Nil.																	
Total,	•																			
European,																				
Native,																				
Total,																				
Grand total,	•																			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

F.—MARINE, 2.

STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES AND CLASSES OF
THE NATIVE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE MARINE FORCE
ATTACHED TO THE PROVINCE OF OUDH OF THE LAST
DAY OF THE YEAR 1870-71.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.		Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
According to religion.	Mahomedans, ..				
	Hindús, ..				
	Seikhs, ..				
	Christians, ..				
	Pársís, ..				
	&c., ..				
According to countries and races.	Hindústánís, ..		<i>Nil.</i>		
	Punjábís, ..				
	Affghans, ..				
	Beluchís, ..				
	From Western Himalayas, ..				
	From Eastern Himalayas, ..				
	Bengálís, ..				
	From Mahratta Countries, ..				
	Tilingas, ..				
	Canarese, ..				
	Tamuls, ..				
Malabars, ..					
	&c., ..				
Hindús according to caste.	Bráhmans, ..				
	Rájpúts, ..				
	&c., ..				
	&c., ..				
	General Average, ..				

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE, 1.

ACCOUNT OF THE GROSS AND NET REVENUES OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

Sources of income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of Collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaty and engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers.			
Land Revenue, ...	1,32,46,040	28,059	12,76,125	...	...	...	...	...
Forest, ...	60,181	19,976	99,991	...	...	...	...	...
Excise on Spirits and Drugs, ...	8,62,752	614	53,047	...	...	...	...	...
Total Territorial, ...	1,41,68,973	48,649	14,29,163	7,57,846	5,700	21,92,709	1,19,27,615	...
Assessed Taxes, ...	6,37,747	8,222	6,272	...	...	6,272	6,23,253	...
Customs, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt, ...	54,506	...	96,467	...	...	96,467	...	41,961
Opium, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamps, ...	9,55,996	10,802	39,540	...	...	39,540	9,05,654	...
Post Office, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mint, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice, ...	1,45,810	8,743	...	...	...	...	1,37,067	...
Police, ...	1,11,989	2,685	...	...	...	...	1,09,304	...
Marine, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education, ...	12,585	...	...	...	...	...	12,585	...
Interest, ...	15,002	...	...	...	...	...	15,002	...
Miscellaneous, ...	26,534	2,955	...	...	...	...	23,579	...
Total Imperial, ...	1,61,29,142	82,056	15,71,442	7,57,846	5,700	23,34,988	1,37,12,098	41,961
Provincial Services, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,990	...
Local Funds, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,38,451	...
Total Net Receipt, ...							1,54,44,539	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE, 2.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURE FROM THE NET INCOME
OF THE OUDH PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

Subject of expenditure.	Amount.		Cause of increase and decrease.
	Last year.	Present year.	
Civil and Political establishment,	3,98,036	3,64,318	Transfer of Sanitary Commissioner's charges aggregating Rs. 8,992 to "Medical" in 1870-71.
Civil contingencies, ...	46,928	72,148	
Minor Departments, ...	...	120	This is for Emigration charges which were shown under civil establishments according to classification in 1869-70.
Law and Justice { Courts &c., 6,28,270 Jails, 2,07,527 } Charges,	8,81,395	8,35,797	Chiefly owing to high prices of jail rations during the scarcity of 1869-70.
Police, charges, ...	11,25,864	10,68,943	Reductions.
Military, ...	...	...
Marine, ...	...	...
Deficit Post Office, ...	...	...
„ Electric Telegraph,	...	...
Education, ...	2,32,107	2,27,965	Chiefly owing to increased grants-in-aid. Also partly to annual increments of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors salaries.
Ecclesiastical, ...	33,705	37,858	Higher salaries of Chaplains.
Medical, ...	1,20,236	1,36,717	Transfer to this Head of Sanitary Commissioners, charges Rs 8,992 in 1870-71 More Dispensaries.
Stationery and Printing,	67,904	73,034	Increase of work.
Miscellaneous, ...	66,004	45,870	Chiefly owing to abolition of police superannuation fund in 1870-71 the interest of which has always been shown here.
Superannuations, ...	59,417	69,189	Growth of pensions.
Allotments for provincial services, ...	...	93,990	A new charge caused by change of system only.
Total Imperial, ...	30,31,596	30,25,949	
Local Funds, ...	17,31,277	15,58,152	Extraordinary efforts in 1869-70 to provide work for the destitute poor during the scarcity.
Grand Total, ...	47,62,873	45,84,101	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE, -3.

ACCOUNT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF
THE TREASURIES OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH,
IN THE YEAR 1870-71.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Cash balance of last year, ...	40,54,800	Expenditure as per State- ment No. 2, }	45,84,101
Net Receipts as per Statement No. 1, }	1,54,44,539	Loans, Railways and Interest,	17,39,480
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways, }	14,08,312	Advances,	2,61,268
Payments of advances,	3,73,978	Payments of Deposits,	32,38,149
Deposits	33,67,342	Bills of other Treasuries paid,	1,76,79,919
Bills drawn on other Treasuries,	1,15,65,176	Payments on account of other Governments, }	2,21,69,741
Receipts from other Govern- ments, }	1,83,12,549	Settlement account before 1865-66, }	216
Total,	5,04,71,896	Total,	4,96,72,874
		Cash at end of year,	48,53,822
Grand Total,	5,45,26,696	Grand Total,	5,45,26,696

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS, 1.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE
INCURRED IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
IN THE YEAR 1870-71.

Details	Total of each Station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Military.</i>						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops, ...	73,205	7,355	80,560			
Lucknow, ...						
Fyzabad, ...	1,04,390	8,430	1,12,820			
Seetapoor, ...	39,234	4,148	43,382			
Roy Bareilly,	8,252	8,252	2,16,829	28,185	2,45,014
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops,
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings,	3,884	...	3,884
Works of fortification,
General cantonment works and roads,	12,814	7,074	19,888
Hill sanatoria,
Minor works,	24,017	36,137	60,154
Total Military,	2,57,544	71,396	3,28,940
<i>Agricultural.</i>						
Minor works,	492	...	492
Total Agricultural,	492	...	492
<i>Civil Buildings,</i>						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice,	60,898	4,970	65,868
Buildings for Revenue Department	16,370	...	16,370
Ecclesiastical,
Educational,	35,636	...	35,636
Other public buildings,	14,050	...	14,050
Minor works,	48,846	50,355	99,201
Total Civil Buildings,	1,75,800	55,325	2,31,125
COMMUNICATIONS.						
<i>Roads.</i>						
Road from Seetapoor to Shahjehanpoor,	27,348	...	27,348
Carried forward,	27,348	...	27,348

III. B.—PUBLIC WORKS 1.—(Continued.)

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
<i>Communication (Continued.)</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over,	27,348	...	27,348
Road from Byrámgát to Baraich, Extra protective work Gogra crossing,	8,873	...	8,873
Repairs of road from Fyzabad to Allahabad,	43	...	43
Metalled road over Phápámau causeway,	11,525	11,525
Repairs of road from Lucknow to Fyzabad,	2,087	...	2,087
Repairs of road from Lucknow to Cawnpore,	44,173	44,173
Repairs of road from Lucknow to Seetapoor,	18,940	18,940
Repairs of road from Gondah to Fyzabad,	20,883	20,883
Repairs of road from Barabunkee to Byrámgát,	11,828	11,828
	10,584	10,584
<i>Avenues.</i>						
Avenues to all imperial roads,	5,626	...	5,626
Ditto Byrámgát and Baraich road,	1,499	...	1,499
<i>Bridges.</i>						
Karrác bridge, Byrámgát and Baraich road,	6,168	...	6,168
Jarwal bridge, Byrámgát and Baraich road,	66	...	66
Madaria bridge (nallah) Byrámgát and Baraich road,	3,218	...	3,218
Jhanguria nallah bridge, Byrámgát and Baraich road,	5,393	...	5,393
Bridge on 19th and 20th mile Cawnpore road,	864	...	864
Arching the Chárbágh bridge, Cawnpore road,	3,328	...	3,328
Pile bridge over Gumti at Sultānpoor,	6,246	...	6,246
<i>Boat bridges.</i>						
Boat bridge over Gogra at Mirāngát Fyzabad,	25,845	...	25,845
<i>River Improvements.</i>						
Removal of kankar rocks, Gogra, Demolition of kankar reefs at Chauhera,	1,246	...	1,246
Demolition of kankar reefs at Turtipur,	1,243	...	1,243
	2,209	...	2,209
Carried forward,	1,01,302	1,17,933	2,19,235

III. B.—PUBLIC WORKS 1.—Continued)

Details.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>River Improvements. (Continued.)</i>						
Brought forward, ...	...	...	...	1,01,302	1,17,933	2,19,235
Removal of kankar at Kheres and Moniyár, ...	...	...	...	1,337	...	1,337
Minor works, ...	...	...	...	5,447	29,163	34,610
Total Communications, ...	...	...	...	1,08,086	1,47,096	2,55,182
Total Works and Repairs, ...	...	...	...	5,41,928	2,73,817	8,15,739
<i>Works of public utility by private individuals.</i>						
Pucca wells, ...	52,232	...	52,232	...	...	...
Tanks, ...	20,850	...	20,850	...	...	...
Sarâes, ...	50	...	50	...	...	...
Embankments, ...	1,022	...	1,022	...	...	...
Pacca drains, ...	100	...	100	...	...	...
Total Works of Public Utility, ...	74,254	...	74,254	...	...	...
Establishment, ...	...	...	...	1,95,153	80,624	2,75,778
Tools and Plant, ...	...	...	...	4,941	2,041	6,982
Total Ordinary Expenditure, ...	...	...	...	7,42,017	3,56,482	10,98,499
EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
<i>Irrigation.</i>						
Sárdah Canal, ...	...	...	...	4,912	...	4,912
Establishment, ...	...	...	...	83,072	...	83,072
Tools and Plant, ...	...	...	...	767	611	1,378
Total Irrigation, ...	...	...	...	88,751	611	89,362
Total Extraordinary Expenditure, ...	...	...	...	88,751	611	89,362
Grand Total, Ordinary and Extraordinary, ...	...	...	...	8,30,768	3,57,093	11,87,861

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS, 2.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ON RE-PRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH. IN THE YEAR 1870-71.

Name of work.	Total outlay, on construction to end of 1869-70.	Total income realized during 1870-71.	Deduct charges 1870-71.			Net surplus or deficit.
			Cost of main-tenance in-cluding es-tablishment.	Interest on ca-pital @ 5 per cent.	Total charges.	
			• Nil.			

NOTE.—These are the forms prescribed in Government Resolution No. 190 A. G., dated 30th March 1870.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.
C.—RAILWAYS.

Name of Railway.	Passengers during the year.					Total miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	First.	Second.	Intermediate.	Third.	Total.	Receipts from Passengers.	Luggage parcels, &c.	Receipts from Merchandise and Live stock.	Receipts from Railway Materials.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Loss.	Number of European and East Indian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total Capital expended.
	Year.																						
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway...	...	42	2,262½	6,441½	535	323,540	382,779	1,36,010	16,766	47,102	19,890	20,885	2,40,653	5,68,279	3,27,626	22	233	2,30,43,926					

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION:

D.—AGRICULTURE.

1.—CROPS CULTIVATED, IN ACRES, ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE.

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat	Other food grain.	Oil seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Remarks.
Lucknow,	35,272	82,041	138,406	33,416	5,368	762	1,050	3	1,016	1,433	...	...	3,439	
• Oonao,	70,317	85,100	303,438	12,089	10,500	5,250	370	537	2,750	3,927	...	...	7,466	
Barabunkee,	164,736	184,058	270,090	29,000	15,286	1,435	2,936	3,975	425	4,587	...	...	5,947	
Seetapoor,	54,991	124,581	457,329	17,644	21,635	1,658	1,256	1,459	1,582	10,778	...	...	9,112	
Hurdai,	74,846	281,500	724,574	15,215	19,146	11,659	5,830	975	4,607	13,961	...	...	19,162	
Kheree,	99,353	200,313	115,268	20,079	22,176	4,484	...	...	62	2,309	...	...	6,646	
Fyzabad,	127,578	120,152	261,873	5,128	12,449	584	6,502	545	741	4,820	...	...	3,905	
Baraich,	87,851	45,268	441,380	19,266	1,614	2,433	348	23	2,253	412	...	...	545	
Gondah,	479,814	176,435	440,496	6,435	10,500	1,446	11,050	127	425	862	...	...	2,896	
Roy Bareilly,	87,070	193,583	319,435	2,714	1,672	2,295	3,815	26	65	1,637	...	...	7,048	
Sultanpoor,	157,378	98,230	307,294	4,870	19,298	325	3,167	153	1,757	3,770	...	...	4,497	
Pertabgurnh,	78,823	143,225	194,061	945	8,860	1,575	698	3,612	1,332	5,205	...	...	4,415	
Total,	1,517,529	1,734,486	3,974,344	166,801	148,504	33,906	37,022	11,435	16,915	53,701	...	...	75,738	

(exc)

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

D.—AGRI

2.—

Districts.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.
Lucknow,	217,311	1,258	2,488
Oonao,	134,600	175	6,200
Barabunkee,	90,590	1,001	2,442
Seetapoor,	29,700	23	2,570
Hurdui,	323,052	1,080	10,510
Kherée,	407,221	6,329	2,562
Fyzabad,	407,944	2,605	1,660
Baraich,	240,000	500	10,000
Gondah,	349,603	2,161	83,850
Roy Bareilly,	273,112	1,532	4,863
Sultanpoor,	364,455	2,035	1,031
Pertabgurh,	372,351	1,274	1,947
Total,	3,209,939	19,973	129,623

AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

STOCK.

Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
3,080	33,879	13,109	1,462	47,737	139	
3,530	86,000	32,500	855	38,160	..	
2,769	68,923	48,460	1,086	26,410	1,533	
1,375	29,267	17,625	470	33,361	3	
4,097	66,330	11,900	3,114	117,618	63	
2,006	37,822	17,796	1,288	107,808	36	
1,660	41,605	44,450	653	99,526	643	
10,000	50,000	25,000	10,000	100,000	500	
2,083	26,813	22,578	6,894	98,130	928	
4,480	81,420	50,660	1,288	107,808	27	
3,721	63,107	42,320	333	112,562	79	
3,485	240,275	22,952	455	135,024	42	
42,286	825,441	349,350	33,209	1,009,430	3,993	

II.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

D.—AGRI

3.—RATES OF RENT

	Average rent, per acre, for land suited for																							
	Rice.		Wheat.		Inferior grains.		Indigo.		Cotton.		Opium.		Oil seeds.		Fibres.									
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.								
Lucknow, ..	5	5	4	9	5	4	7	5	4	0	0	0	7	10	8	9	10	8	7	5	4	4	5	4
Oonao, ...	3	8	6	8	15	0	4	5	0	6	10	3	4	14	9	9	11	0	5	10	6	3	5	4
Barabunkee, ...	10	4	0	11	12	0	5	7	0	10	0	0	10	8	0	13	10	0	5	0	0	6	10	0
Seetapoor, ...	7	0	7	11	3	9	4	14	5	2	6	6	9	14	8	15	2	0	6	7	0	5	15	0
Hurdui, ...	2	14	0	5	5	9	3	11	0	6	0	0	5	1	9	7	6	9	5	15	0	4	8	0
Kherree, ...	3	6	8	4	3	1	2	11	9	0	0	0	4	8	4	7	9	0	3	10	0	1	14	2
Fyzabad, ...	5	1	0	6	12	0	3	12	0	6	0	0	4	6	0	9	4	0	4	4	0	2	10	0
Baraich, ...	4	6	5	6	6	6	3	3	3	0	0	0	5	2	8	9	5	4	2	13	4	3	0	8
Gondah, ...	4	0	0	5	10	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0
Roy Bareilly, ...	4	8	0	7	8	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	5	8	0	7	8	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
Sultanpoor, ...	4	10	0	7	2	0	4	4	0	7	0	0	5	2	0	9	9	0	4	5	0	5	2	0
Pertabgurh, ...	3	3	6	9	4	10	3	11	4	7	15	11	7	8	5	8	9	5	4	5	0	5	6	0
General Average,	4	13	8	7	12	8	4	3	9	4	6	4	6	3	1	9	9	9	4	12	1	3	13	0

AND DISTRIBUTION.

CULTURE.

AND PRODUCE.

		Average produce of land per acre, in lbs.											
Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Remarks.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.												
11 5 4	11 0 0	773	934	586	...	129	9	700	734	667	640		
10 7 0	11 5 0	464	685	589	16	35	8	318	397	813	562		
12 4 0	17 0 0	575	936	826	45	194	24	338	349	1,140	516		
33 11 10	19 13 11	360	506	466	20	42	14	278	224	235	600		
6 0 0	12 3 0	468	1,628	958	32	75	16	258	350	298	934		
6 8 0	7 6 8	800	720	520	...	120	...	180	160	480	480		
8 12 0	9 4 0	640	800	400	...	70	20	208	480	934	654		
6 6 6	7 1 4	822	1,017	866	...	93	29	822	906	1,316	480		
7 0 0	0 0 0	1,040	1,120	1,000	...	124	...	640	...	...	1,134	
7 8 0	10 8 0	1,116	1,200	1,045	5	163	17	340	400	1,577	660		
9 6 0	11 4 0	656	759	720	24	32	11	214	479	845	859		
11 3 0	13 10 8	705	594	483	20	76	10	174	424	1,043	986		
10 13 11	10 14 0	761	908	704	23	97	16	372	482	849	708		

(exciv)

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCE

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE

1.—PRODUCE

Districts.	Average price of produce per maund																				
	Wheat 1st quality.		Wheat 2nd quality.		Gram 1st quality.		Gram 2nd quality.		Rice 1st quality.		Rice 2nd quality.		Sugar white, (chinf).								
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.						
Lucknow, ..	2	8	11	2	6	7	2	12	11	2	10	8	4	5	4	2	15	10	14	12	0
Oonao, ..	2	0	0	1	14	0	2	8	0	2	5	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	18	0	0
Barabunkee, ..	3	3	6	3	1	3	3	2	8	2	14	1	6	10	8	5	11	5	13	5	4
Seetapoor, ..	2	14	4	2	12	7	3	12	9	3	1	10	4	0	0	2	13	8	13	5	4
Hurdui, ..	2	7	3	2	6	3	2	10	8	2	7	3	8	0	0	3	14	0	13	5	4
Kheree, ..	2	7	10	2	5	0	2	10	10	2	7	9	6	13	4	3	5	1	13	2	6
Fyzabad, ..	2	11	9	2	10	0	3	0	2	2	11	9	3	12	1	3	8	1	12	15	0
Baraich, ..	2	8	0	2	5	8	2	8	0	2	3	6	4	0	0	3	1	3	15	3	9
Gondah, ..	2	4	1	2	2	10	2	8	0	2	5	15	0	0	2	11	9	11	13	8	
Roy Bareilly, ..	3	0	0	2	15	2	2	8	0	2	6	3	3	11	6	2	14	4	14	10	0
Sultanpoor, ..	2	1	8	2	0	9	2	4	7	2	3	7	3	5	4	2	5	7	10	0	0
Pertabgurh, ..	3	2	0	3	0	7	2	9	6	2	7	4	5	0	0	3	5	4	14	8	8
Provincial average, ..	2	9	9	2	8	0	2	12	0	2	8	3	4	15	6	3	6	2	13	12	1

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

DUCE AND LABOUR.

DUCE.

of 80 pounds.						Plough bullock, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	
Sugar raw, (gur).	Salt, Sambhar.	Ghl.	Cotton.	Linseed.	Jute.					
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
3 10 0	7 8 6	29 12 0	23 11 3	3 1 13	1 3 1	3 15 0	0 1 13	5 0 1	7 6 13	1 1
5 0 0	7 8 0	28 0 0	18 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	22 8 0	1 0 0	0 1 9	11 8 0	
3 10 2	7 4 4	29 1 5	25 8 0	3 0 6	3 5 4	25 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	
4 5 2	7 14 1	25 1 6	26 10 8	2 5 9	3 5 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 2 0	7 0 0	
4 6 3	9 1 6	23 4 0	24 2 6	2 8 0	4 7 0	17 8 0	1 2 0	0 1 6	6 3 0	
4 5 8	9 10 6	24 9 6	25 15 0	2 6 0	3 8 9	15 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 9	6 10 6	
3 0 1	7 13 0	25 1 7	25 1 6	2 15 2	0 0 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0	7 0 0	
4 4 6	9 11 0	23 0 0	23 11 3	2 9 4	3 0 0	27 10 8	0 13 0	0 1 2	19 0 0	
2 13 8	10 0 0	22 13 8	27 12 9	2 13 1	3 5 4	14 0 0	0 14 0	0 1 0	6 10 8	
4 0 0	8 14 3	26 5 4	27 5 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 6	8 0 0	
8 0 0	8 0 0	29 1 5	17 12 5	2 8 0	2 0 0	20 0 0	0 12 0	0 1 0	4 0 0	
4 0 0	9 0 3	20 0 0	22 13 8	3 0 0	0 0 0	15 0 0	0 10 0	0 1 6	3 7 7	
4 4 7	8 8 5	25 8 2	24 0 8	2 14 1	3 2 6	17 9 8	1 1 9	0 1 6	7 13 9	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

2.—LABOUR.

Districts.	Wages, per diem.				Cart per Day.				Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score per day.	Boat, per day.										
	Skilled.		Unskilled.		2 Bullocks.		4 Bullocks.														
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.													
Lucknow, ..	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	3	0	0		
Oonao, ..	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Barabunkee, ..	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
Seetapoor, ..	0	3	9	0	2	9	0	13	4	1	7	4	0	7	0	2	4	8	0	10	0
Hurdui, ..	0	7	0	0	1	6	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	5	0	11	6	0	9	1
Kheree, ..	0	5	2	0	1	9	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	4
Fyzabad, ..	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	8	0
Baraich, ..	0	4	5	0	2	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	1	12	0
Gondah, ..	0	4	11	0	3	3	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	1	0	0
Roy Bareilly, ..	0	3	6	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
Sultanpoor, ..	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	3	0	0	10	0
Pertabgurh, ..	0	5	0	0	1	6	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	5	11	2	4	9	5	0	0
General average, ..	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	10	11	1	0	0	0	6	8	2	5	5	1	9	6

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES,

Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of Mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
		<i>Nil.</i>		

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

G.—MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufacture.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building	Miscellaneous Goods.
Number of mills and large manufactories, ... ..	...	1,160	297	...	...	81	220	66	201	2,603
Private looms or small works,	64	28,756	5,942	5,987	34	8,417	4,580	963	1,860	14,011
Number of workmen in large works, ... ..	...	5,817	1,175	...	67	200	458	258	402	425
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans,	123	37,198	9,077	3,709	...	11,520	8,412	1,665	3,169	35,455
Number of European Superintendents in large works, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value of block in works,	1,010 0 0	23,938 0 0	6,863 12 0	1,100 0 0	...	61,843 0 0	38,971 8 0	34,010 0 0	25,910 0 0	1,01,380 0 0
Estimated annual out-turn of all works,	1,820 0 0	7,98,231 0 0	1,14,112 0 0	90,690 0 0	2,742 0 0	1,80,184 0 0	1,82,888 0 0	2,68,989 0 0	23,004 0 0	11,65,573 0 0

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

RETURN OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

(CXCIX)

District.	Class and order of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.				Number of in-stitutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.	
					Paid by Govern-ment.	In land.	In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.		
Lucknow.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>												
	Dispensaries,	3	573	36,285	1,314	...	14,431	1,990	3	3	...	In all the Dispensaries relief is given in the shape of Medical treatment & diet.	
	<i>Poor House.</i>												
	General,	1	213	77,690	...	...	13,280	...	1	1	1	To in-door patients, food and clothing; to out-door, monthly relief.
	<i>Supported by General public.</i>												
Ooro.	To relieve paupers,	1	37	13,755	14,196	...	...	4,075	...	...	1	For support of parda washings, old men, and orphans of respectable families of officials of the late Native Govt.
	Total,	5	823	127,730	15,510	...	27,711	6,065	4	4	2		
	<i>Government Institutions.</i>												
	Dispensaries,	1	46	5,052	456	...	...	1,811	1	1	...	

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—(Continued.)

District.	Class and order of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
					Paid by Government.	Inland.	In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
Barabunkee.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>											
	Dispensaries,	3	125	6,989	1,618	...	...	4,774	3	3	...	
	Divisional Total, ...	9	1,158	139,955	29,830	...	27,711	12,650	8	8	2	
Seetapoor.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>											
	Dispensaries,	2	58	4,722	2,347	...	...	1,234	2	2	...	
	<i>Supported by General Public,</i> To relieve paupers,	1	53	19,345	...	...	...	1,811	...	...	1	In cash on an average of 0 1 5 to each.
	Total,	3	111	24,067	2,347	...	...	3,045	2	2	1	
Hurdni.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>											
	Dispensaries,	4	172	11,842	2,268	...	...	3,215	4	4	...	

Kheree.		Fyzabad.		Baraich.		Gondah.	
<i>Government Institutions.</i>							
Dispensaries, ...	3	112	8,217	1,754	...	...	1,717
<i>Hindés.</i>							
To relieve paupers, ...	1	4	1,460	...	(a.) 215	...	...
<i>Mahomedans.</i>							
To relieve paupers, ...	1	20	7,300	...	(b.) 2,398	...	250
Total, ...	5	136	16,977	1,754	2,613	...	1,967
Divisional Total, ...	12	419	52,886	6,369	2,613	...	8,227
<i>Government Institutions.</i>							
Dispensaries, ...	1	56	7,764	1,446	...	...	878
<i>Poor House.</i>							
General, ...	1	26	9,720	...	...	...	596
Total, ...	2	82	17,484	1,446	...	...	1,474
<i>Government Institutions.</i>							
Dispensaries, ...	2	84	9,188	1,952	...	(c.) 225	1,416
<i>Government Institutions.</i>							
Dispensaries, ...	2	93	11,341	1,872	...	...	1,279
<i>Poor House.</i>							
General, ...	1	21	4,532	800	...	...	525
Total, ...	3	114	15,873	2,172	...	...	1,804
Divisional Total, ...	7	280	42,495	5,570	...	225	4,694

(a) Revenue of 2 villages granted by the late Native Government.

(b) Ditto, ditto. Relief in cooked food and provisions.

Food, clothing and medicines.

(c) Interest on Government Promissory notes.

Food and clothing from September 1870 to March 1871.

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—(Continued.)

District.	Class and order of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.	
					Paid by Government.	From endowments.	From land.	In money.	Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.		General.
Koy Bareilly.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>												
	Dispensaries, ...	1	68	8,314	1,619	...	...	2,684	1	1	...		
	<i>Supported by General public.</i>												
	For cure of sickness, ...	1	39	1,949	...	...	1,046	...	1	1	2		Supported by Rajá Dakkhin- aranjan at Shankarpdr.
	Total, ...	2	107	10,263	1,619	...	1,046	2,684	2	2	...		
Sulstam-poor.	<i>Government Institutions.</i>												
	Dispensaries, ...	1	45	4,627	1,069	...	...	385	1	1	...		
	<i>Hindús.</i>												
	To relieve Brahmans, ...	1	7	2,515	...	...	...	248	...	...	...	1	Food.
	Total, ...	2	52	7,142	1,069	...	...	633	1	1	1		

Patabgurnh	<i>Government Institutions.</i>										
	Dispensary,	1	33	6,884	1,296	...	...	1,414	1	1	...
	Divisional Total, ...	5	192	24,289	3924	...	1,046	4,681	4	4	1
	<i>Government Institutions.</i>										
	Dispensaries,	24	1,465	121,125	18,951	...	14,656	22,747	24	24	...
	<i>Poor Houses.</i>										
	General,	3	260	91,942	300	...	13,280	1,121	1	1	3
	<i>Supported by General public.</i>										
	For cure of sickness, ...	1	39	1,949	...	...	1,046	...	1	1	...
	To relieve paupers, ...	2	90	33,100	14,196	...	...	5,886	...	...	2
	<i>Handās.</i>										
	To relieve paupers, ...	1	4	1,460	...	215	...	...	...	...	1
	" " Brahmans, ...	1	7	2,515	...	...	...	248	...	...	1
	<i>Mahomedans.</i>										
	To relieve paupers, ...	1	20	7,300	...	2,398	...	250	...	...	1
	Grand Total, ...	33	1,785	259,391	33,447	2,613	28,982	30,252	26	26	8

NOTE.—The figures for Dispensaries are taken from the Dispensary report, and are for the Calendar year.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.
A—ECCLESIASTICAL.
RETURN OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS OF VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE PROVINCE
OF OUDH, FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

District.	Profession.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons at- tending worship.	Income.				Explanatory Remarks.
					Paid by Govern- ment.	From endowed property.		From fees and offerings.	
						R. A. P.	In land.			In money.
Lucknow.	Christians { Roman Catholic,	2	1	...	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	...	Data not furnished
	Church of England,	3	3	2,148	...	...	...	1,560
	Protestant Dissenters,	1	1	250	...	...	...	1,160
	Hindús,	700	287	...	...	102	271	118
	Maho- { Súnní,	371	196	...	...	8	30	...
	medans, { Shiáh,	295	113	...	...	...	...	...
	Sikh,	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhuddhist or Jains, &c.,	16	26	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	1390	633	2,398	...	110	301	2,838	
	Oonao.	Hindús,	491	16	1,050	Bigahs.	...	...		1,105
Maho- { Súnní,		131	11	520	150	15	0	...	
medans, { Shiáh,		22	2	40	76	3	20	320	
Total,		644	29	1,610	...	...	...	...
					Bigahs.	226	3	85	1,425

Mafi 11 pattis in Radauli
for Darga Shék h Abdúl Ha-
yát.

Parabunkke.		20	23	114,534	...	Bigas.	200	12,000
Hindús,	...	20	114,534	...	714 15 0	0	200	12,000
Mahomedans, Súnní,	...	27	46,000	1,225	54 0 0	0	419	300
Bhudhist or Jains, &c.,	...	1	200	...	...	...	...	...
Total,		48	160,734	1,225	Bigas.	0	619	12,300
Christians.		1	332	333	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholics,	...	1	400	500	...	...	...	...
Church of England,	...	1	80	...	A cres.	...	2,400	...
Protestant Dissenters,	...	1	...	A cres.	2,012	...	...	...
Hindús, {		142	101,072	2,316	22	...	1,500	4,077
Maho-	Súnní,	152	11,520	440	...	...	...	60
medans, {	Shíáh,	10	157	...	...	...	...	...
Bhudhist or Jains, &c.,	...	4	526	...	...	...	...	...
Total,		311	114,087	Ac. 2756	Ac. 2,034	...	3,900	4,137
				Rs. 869				
Hurdú.		...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholics,	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
Church of England,	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Church of Scotland,	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Protestant Dissenters,	...	368	11,419	...	Bigas. 55	...	773	285
Hindús,	Súnní,	146	1,520	Bigas. 80	"	2	605	10
Maho-	Shíáh,	54	375	...	...	...	...	...
medans, {	...	401	13,360	Bgs. 80	Bgs. 57	...	1,378	295
Total,								

IV. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.—(Continued.)

District.	Profession.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	Income.			From fees and offerings.	Explanatory Remarks.
					Paid by Govern-ment.	From endowed property.	In money.		
					R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		
Kheroe.	{ Roman Catholics, Church of England, " Scotland, Protestant Dissenters, ...	...	...	4	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
	Christians.	...	...	22	...	...	...
	Hindús, Mahomedans, { Súnní, Shíáh,	218	159	10,861	...	...	159	4,194
	...	18	25	14,818	...	...	...	186
	...	68	24	555	...	...	...	...
	Total,	300	208	26,268	...	...	159	4,380
	Hyabad.	{ Roman Catholics, Church of England, Protestant Dissenters, ...	1	1	325	2,400	
		Christians.	2	1	400	9,600	
		Hindús, Mahomedans, { Súnní, Shíáh,	171	175	755,910	...	Bigas.	276*	2,429
		...	12	11	413,625	...	1,071 1 16	55	Calcutta.
Sikh, Bhudhist or Jains &c.,		3	3	4,600	...	779 1 10	819	For Minister, Rs. 216	
...		3	3	8,025	...	...	8	" Chaukidárs, " 60
...		4	3	25	...	...	60	
Total,		197	198	1,182,922	12,000	Bigas.	...	1,218	
						1,850 2 26			3,656

* Paid by Church Society, Calcutta.
For Minister, Rs. 216
" Chaukidárs, " 60

		1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barach.	Christian, Protestant Dissenters.	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindús,	51	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahomedans, Súní, medans, { Shíah,	58	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
	Total,	109	100,025	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Gondah.	Chris- { Church of England, ...	1	25	...	386	...	...	...	...
	tians. { Protestant Dissenters,	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindús, { Súní, medans, { Shíah,	340	27,195	...	...	...	...	...	4,360
	Total,	466	30,499	...	386	...	...	...	4,379
Roy Bareilly.	Chris- { Church of England, ...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	tian. { Protestant Dissenters,	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindús, { Súní, medans, { Shíah,	261	63,145	...	...	...	...	...	10,272
	Total,	596	90,773	...	...	...	...	...	10,272
Sultanpoor.	Christian, Church of England, ...	1	42	...	108	...	...	...	...
	Hindús, { Súní, medans, { Shíah,	107	128,250	...	...	...	...	...	569
	Mahomedans, Súní, medans, { Shíah,	103	16,020	...	...	...	...	...	76
	Total,	217	146,932	...	108	...	...	...	645

About Rs. 3,000 is collected at the Sayad Salár Dargáh.

IV. A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.—(Continued.)

District.	Profession.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	Income.				Explanatory Remarks.	
					From endowed property.					
					Paid by Government.	In land.	In money.	From fees and offerings.		
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.			
Pertaabgarh.	Christian, Church of England,	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindús,	121	34	13,250	Rs. 962	...	...	1,929	...
	Mahomedans, Súní,	108	4	5,650	...	...	30	955	...
	Total,	230	38	136,917	...	962	30	2,884	...	
Province.	Christians.	Roman Catholics,	4	3	666	2,733
		Church of England,	10	6	3,097	10,544	1,560
		Scotland,	4
	Protestant Dissenters,	5	6	414	...	...	2,676	1,160	...
	Hindús,	2818	4,631	1,364,686	205	7,019	1,458	41,338	...	
	Maho-medans, { Súní,	1367	690	429,087	1,261	11,455	3,403	7,135	...	
	medans, { Shiáb,	489	240	10,762	...	350	8	18	...	
	Sikhs,	5	9	8,025	...	...	60	...	...
	Bhuddhist or Jains, &c.,	25	29	751	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total,	4723	5,614	1,417,492	14,743	Rs. 18,824	7,605	51,211	...

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION, &c.

I.—RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1870-71.

Name of Examination.	Number of affiliated colleges.	Number of their students.	Number of candidates.	Average age.	Education.		Religion.				Passed.			Net cost to State.	Remarks.
					Government schools.	Private schools.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.		
Entrance Examination,	...	2916	57	...	31	26	7	42	8	...	13	22	5	Rs. A. P.	* This is the net cost to Government of the 8 Zillah Institutions and of the Canning College (School Department, Oriental Department and Preparatory Schools).
First Examination in Arts,	...	56	10	...	...	10	...	5	5	...	...	4	2	*57,272 3 1	
B. A. Examination,	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	+12,985 13 0	† This is the net cost to Government of the Canning College (College Department.)
M. A. Examination,	
B. L. Examination,	
L. L. Examination,	
L. M. S., First Examination,	
L. M. S., Second Examination,
B. M. Examination,
M. D. Examination,
Total,	1	2972	69	...	31	88	8	48	13	...	13	26	8	70,258 0 11	

IV.—STATISTICS OF
B.—EDUCA

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTI-

Government Institutions.												
	Number.	Number of Students on Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Teachers		Income			Number of persons instructed in			
				Average age.	Others.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
COLLEGES.												
Arts, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS (BOYS.)												
Higher,	8	1972	1598	...	4	46472	5305	51777	1198	2504	897	
Middle,	54	5577	4280	...	220	49712	4697	54409	1501	6544	1889	
Lower,	577	23388	16647	...	848	65273	5653	70926	...	23144	2259	
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.												
Higher, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower,	69	1369	1056	...	69	6859	...	6859	...	1379	6	
NORMAL SCHOOLS.												
For Masters,	1	133	117	...	...	8	14657	...	14657	...	266 82
For Mistresses,	1	8	9	...	...	...	1218	...	1218	...	8 ...
Indigenous Schools, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	710	32447	23707	...	4	1145	184191	15655	199846	2699	33845 5188	

INSTRUCTIONS.

TION, 2.

TIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, IN THE YEAR 1870-71.

Private Institutions aided and unaided.														
General.	Class.			Total.	Average daily attendance.	Income.			Number of persons instructed in			Grand total schools.	Grand total average attendance.	Proportion of attendance to population.
	Hindú.	Mahomedan.	Christian.			From endowment.	From fees.	From Government grants.	English.	Vernacular.	General.			
1	1	562	37693	4641	27173	575	506	341	1	562	
...	
...	8	1598	
22	22	1610	16923	2695	16500	1022	2465	793	76	5890	
42	42	1584	6899	690	4327	...	2357	372	619	18231	
...	
...	1	1	53	5605	3585	2880	71	...	...	1	53	
15	15	257	4118	...	2428	...	264	...	84	1313	
...	1	117	
...	1	9	
507	507	2699	3475	7959	...	23	1351	2997	507	2699	
587	1	588	6765	74713	19570	53308	1691	6943	4503	1298	30472	

As 1 to 368, the population of Oudh being 11,220,332.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

1.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Govern- ment.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
						<i>Nil.</i>					

VI.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.
C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

2.—THE PRESS.

District.	Number of Newspapers.								Periodicals.								Books published in the year.			
	Daily.		Bi, or tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.		Other.			
	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	Number of books.	Number of copies.	Number of books.	Number of copies.		
Lucknow,	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	500	246	328,941	..		
Seetapoor,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fyzabad,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gondah,	1	..	..	2	500	..		
Total,	1	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1,500	248	329,441	..			

APPENDIX TO
IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.
C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.
2.—THE PRESS.

RETURN OF PRESSES WORKED, AND NEWSPAPERS OR PERIODICALS PUBLISHED, IN THE YEAR 1870-71, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONDEH.

(ccxliii)

District.	Presses worked.		Newspapers or periodicals published.					Remarks.
	Name.	Proprietor.	Name.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.	Language.	
			Newspaper.	Periodical.					Book.
Lucknow,	Summér Hind.	Pandit Baejnáth,	...	...	Mádhó Rám, Amadnámáh, Harbilás, Farab-ul-nissa, Gotr Manjrae, Muktawalli, Patra sambat 28, Farbing Isk, Daryái Hassán, Parkala Átish, Ramáyn Fársi, Rahás Bhujádhyae, and Pahlád Chalitar. Geography in Poetry Gayámatnámáh and Bahishtraámáh,	April 1870, ... Do. do., ... May do., ... Do. do., ... June do., ... July do., ... Do. do., ... Aug. do., ... Do. do., ... Do. do., ... Sept. do., ... Do. do., ... Octr. do., ... Novr. do., ...	10000 1500 500 15000 1000 500 3000 1000 1000 1000 1000	Persian. do. Nágrí. Urdú. Nágrí. Sanskrit. do. Urdú. do. do. do.

IV. C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.—(Continued.)

District.	Presses worked.		Newspapers or periodicals published.					Remarks.
	Name.	Proprietor.	Name.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.	Language	
			Newspaper.	Periodical					Book.
Lucknow, (Contd.)	Sumér Hind. (Contd.)	Pandit Baejnáth. (Contd.)	...	...	Khulásat-ul-amráz, Pushámásh Rasúl, Himo Jawáhir, Patra sambat 28, ...	Dec. 1870, ... Do. do., ... January 1871, February do.,	1000 1000 1000 1000	Urdu. do. Bháká. Sanskrit
	Kálf Prasád	Alí Mohamad & Kálf Prasád,	...	...	Armarurubanca, ...	May,	1100	Persian.
	Aftáb Alamtáb,	Debí Prasád, Shambhúnáth,	...	...	Párá An, Dastúr-us-subián, Safat-ul-masádar, ... Dalupdesh, Gopal Saheshrnám, Súrur Páráh, ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	1100 1000 1600 1000 1100 1000	Arabic. Persian. do. Nágrí. do. do.
	Mustafá, ...	Mahamad Abdulwáhed Khán,	...	...	Chashmai Faéz, Hidáya, last 2 Vols, Súrur-ul-malzún, ...	May 1870, ... November do., December do,	1000 1000 500	Urdu. Arabic. Persian.
Kárnámáh,	Kárnámáh, Lucknow,	Fida Hussén Khán and Mahamad Yákúb.	...	...	Masnawí Karashmai Isht,	Weekly, August 1870, ...	3000 500	Urdu. do.

	Lazat-ul-wisál, ... Jantrí Almanac for 1871, ...	September do., November do., Do.	500 500 500	Persian. Urdú. do.
	Statement of do.,			
	Mubáraknámáh, and Andaléh Námáh, ...	September do., January 1871,	1100 1000	Persian. Urdú.
	Guldastár Amánat, Majmuai Khutub, ...	February do., March do.,	1100 1100	Arabic. Nágri.
	Súrajpúrán, ...			
	Dilkushá, ...	January 1870,	1100	Persian.
	Indar Sabhá Amánat	April do.,	2000	Urdú.
	Hakikat Salákh, ...	May do.,	1700	do.
	Maulúd Sharíf, ...	Do. do.,	1700	do.
	Gulzár Nasím, ...	October do.,	1700	do.
	Nisab-us-subyán, ...	November do.,	1700	Persian.
	Hazár Masla, ...	January 1871,	1100	Urdú.
	Singásan Batisí, ...	February do.,	1400	do.
	Karímá, ...	Do. do.,	1400	Persian.
	Inshá Ajíb, ...	March do.,	1100	do.
	Badí-ul-mízán, ...	April do.,	1000	Arabic.
	Núrnámáh, ...	12th May do.,	500	Urdú.
	Majmuai Chahal Ri- sáláh, ...	May 1870,	500	do.
	Inshá Khird Afróz, Majmuai Wazáef, ...	June ... Do. ...	1000 1000	do. Arabic.
	Majmuai Hidáyat ... Arba, ...	July, ...	500	Urdú.
	Tadbír Fast, ...	August, ...	500	do.
Shajar Hind.	Abdul Mehdí,			
Bhagwán- dín Press.	Pandit Bhag- wándín.			
Ulwí, ...	Alí Baksh, ...			

IV. C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, 2.—(Continued.)

District.	Pressed worked.		Newspapers or periodicals published.				Remarks.	
	Name.	Proprietor.	Name.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.		
			Newspaper.	Periodical.				Book.
Lucknow, (Contd.)	Ulwi, (Contd.)	Alí Baksh, (Contd.)			Maktubátsuddí, Hidáya Jild Awallín 1st Volume,	September 1871, November, ...	1000 1000	Persian. Arabic.
					Alamgirí, Sharah Tabzíb, Ashik Guda Báhardánish,	Ditto, December, February 1871, March, ...	1000 500 300 1000	Persian. Arabic. Urdu. Persian.
Native Christian Orphan Press.		Robert French,	...	...	Khálikbárá, Jógínámah, Karimah	... ... ...	1200 1200 1200	do. Urdu. Persian.
			Gulshan Oudh.	Ahmad Alí Khán	Saudágarbachcha, Chárbágh, Dastúr-ul-súbyán, Rukát Azízí, Alif Bé, Lalí Majnún Nazír,	... ... ... ... ... ...	1500 1000 1500 1500 2000 1000	Urdu. do. Persian. do. do. Urdu.

IV. C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, 2.—(Continued.)

District.	Presses worked.		Newspapers or periodicals published.					Remarks.
	Name.	Proprietor.	Name.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.	Language.	
			Newspapers.	Periodical.					Book.
Lucknow, (Contd.).	American Mission Press.	American Mission; J. H. Mesmore, Supdt.	...	...	Hikāyat Dilpizir, ... Ain Islām, ... Isla Saha, ... Muatul Atfal, Catechism No. 2, ... Masihī Gīt ki Kitāb, ...	...	Urdu. do.	
	Hussain Asnai Ashri.	Syad Abid Ali,	...	Kaukáb Iswi. Shamsul Akhbār.	...	Monthly, ... Bi-Monthly, ...	300 500 400 500 400 400 400	Urdu. do. do. do. do. do. do.

Newal Kishore Press.	Munshí Newal Kishore.	...	Asrár Madárá, Nihál Akhírat, Kantáb,	Novr. Decr. Novr.	do., do., do.,	400 500 600	do. do. do.
	Akhhár Sharishhta Tálim.	...	...	Weekly,	...	9300	do.
	Oudh Akhhár.	...	...	Ditto,	...	22800	do.
	...	...	Muzihul Haq, Básitul Akhláq, Mulját Ihsání, Zubdátul Hikmat, Karima, ...	Apríl Do. Do. Do.	do., do., do., do.,	550 275 2275 1100	do. Urdú. do. do.
	...	...	Nazimul Ulla, Mufáreh-ul-Kuláb, Karabádín Qadrí, ...	Jany. & April do. Apríl Do.	do., do., do.,	3300 550 550	Persian. Urdú. do.
	...	...	Mahmúdnamah, Insha Báhar Mufíd, Dastar-ul-maktubát, Mazaher-ul-Haq, ...	Do. Apríl & Oct., do. May May	do., do., do., do.,	2200 1650 1100 1650	do. Persian. Urdú. Persian. Urdú.
	...	...	Masharek-ul-Anwar Karim-ul-lugat, ...	Do. Do.	do., do.,	1100 1650	do. Arabic Urdú & Persian.
	...	...	Act VII of 1870. ...	April,	...	16500	Urdú.
	...	...	Qissa Guláb Chabelí Zatokha, ...	May May 1870, and March 1871.	...	2200 4575	do Persian.
	...	...	Indarsabbá, Risálati Gobind Láal, Act XVIII of 1869,	May Do. Do.	do., do., do.,	4025 550 1100	Urdú. Nágrí. do.

IV. C.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, 2.—(Continued.)

(CCXX)

District.	Presses worked.		• Newspapers or periodicals published.				Remarks.	
	Name.	Proprietor.	Name.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.		Language.
			Newspaper.	Periodical					Book.
Lucknow, (Contd.)	Newal Kishore Press. (Contd.)	Munshi Newal Kishore. (Contd.)	...	...	Singasan Batisi, ... Do, ...	May 1871, ... Do. do., ...	1000 1600	Nágrí. do.
			...	...	Díwán Rind, ... Nairang Ishk, ... Tilism Firang, ... Karíma, ...	Do. do., ... June do., ... Do. do., ... June 1870 and March 1871.	1100 550 550 8300	do. Persian. Urdú. Persian.
			...	...	Máhábharat, Ikbálnamai Jahan- giri.	June do., Do. do.,	1100 275	Urdú. Persian.
			...	...	Majmua-i-Khutáb, Pitrahét, Badi Manzum, ... Gulzár Dabistán, ...	Do. do., Do. do., Do. do., June, Sept. 1870 & March 1871,	2200 6300 1100 2200	Arabic. Nágrí. Persian. do.
			...	...	Circulars of Punjab, Pahlád Cháhtar, ... Karíma, ...	June do., Do. do., Do. do.,	275 550 2200	Urdú. do. Persian. & Urdú. do.
			...	...	Masadas Majmua Kaf Námah. Bikram Bilás, • ...	July, do., ... Do. do., ...	2200 1100	Urdú. do. Persian. & Urdú. do. Nágrí.

Targ'ib-ul-farqan, ...	Do.	do., ...	275	Persian.
Marah-ul-arwah, ...	Do.	do., ...	2200	Arabic.
Akhláq Mohswáí, ...	Do.	do., ...	1100	Persian.
Tib Akbar, ...	Do.	do., ...	1650	Urdú.
Padmáwít Bháská, ...	Do.	do., ...	1100	do.
Abkharai Isk, ...	Do.	do., ...	550	do.
Mufid-ul-Mubtadí, ...	Do.	do., ...	4400	do.
		Jan'y. & July 70,		
		& Jan'y. 1871.		
Tarikh Dakan, ...	Do.	July 1870, ...	310	do.
Tálm-ul-Mubtadí ...	Do.	do., ...	3300	do.
		Feb'y. 1871 &		
		once more.		
Risáa Ajuba, ...	Do.	August,	275	Persian.
Mufid-ul Inshá, ...	Do.	Feb'y. & Aug., ...	3300	Urdú.
Risáa Qawáed Urdú	Do.	August, ...	1100	do.
2nd part				
Inshá Dilkushá, ...	Do.	Sept. & Nov. 70,	1650	Persian,
Báb Mutawal, ...	Do.	Sept. 1870, ...	1100	Arabic,
Qarabádín Sahafaie,	Do.	do., ...	1100	Urdú.
Quránsharif, ...	Do.	do., ...	1100	Arabic.
Quránsharif Nizámi,	Do.	do., ...	1100	do.
Matá-ul-ullum, ...	Do.	do., ...	550	Urdú.
Act XXIII. of 1861,	Do.	do., ...	275	do.
Act XXIV. of 1870,	Do.	do., ...	275	do.
Act V. of 1861,	Do.	do., ...	275	do.
Act XIV. of 1865,	Do.	do., ...	275	do.
Act IV. of 1867,	Do.	do., ...	275	do.
Act VII. of 1864,	Do.	do., ...	275	do.
Act XXVII of 1868,	Do.	do., ...	275	do.
Zadul Maad	Do.	do., ...	300	Persian.
Shabd Prakáská, ...	Do.	do., ...	2200	Nágrí,
Mafah-ul-quláb,	Do.	do., ...	550	Urdú.
Anwár Soheli,	Do.	do., ...	1100	Persian.
Mujaribat Akbarí, ...	Do.	do., ...	1100	Urdú.

Mubadi-ul-hisab 1st part,	Do.	do.,	1650	Urdu.
Alif Bé,	Do.	do.,	3300	Persian.
Bhagwat,	Do.	do.,	1376	Sanskrit.
Diwan Afif,	Do.	do.,	300	Persian.
Almanac for 1871,	Do.	do.,	3300	Urdu.
Bidiá chakar,	Do.	do.,	1100	Nagri.
Chief Comr's Report,	Do.	do.,	275	Urdu.
Qawad-Urdú 1st part	Do.	do.,	1100	do.
Murim-ul-Maslat,	Do.	do.,	275	do.
Majlis-ul-usháf,	Do.	do.,	275	Persian.
Sukh Sagar,	Do.	do.,	1670	Nagri.
Fisana Ajáb,	Do.	do.,	1650	Urdu.
Ruqát Alangiri,	Do.	do.,	1100	Persian.
Mubadi-ul-hisab 2nd part,	Do.	do.,	1650	Urdu.
Maahud Sharif	Do.	do.,	275	do.
Risala Aksamul Uzman,	Do.	do.,	275	do.
Diwan Mahtab,	Do.	do.,	550	Persian.
Bág-ho-behar,	Do.	do.,	500	English.
Act VI of 1864,	Do.	1871,	275	Urdu.
Taeshi-ul-fawáid,	Do.	do.,	550	do.
Tib Akbar,	Do.	do.,	550	Persian.
Questions and Answers Penal Code,	Do.	do.,	1350	Urdu.
Tarikh Kalisa,	Do.	do.,	1050	do.
Khaliqburi,	Do.	do.,	1100	Persian.
Kisandh Kand,	Do.	do.,	50	Nagri.
Rah Najat,	Do.	do.,	1100	Urdu.
Diwan Naqi,	Do.	do.,	2200	do.
Ruqat Amanullah Hussaini,	Do.	do.,	1650	Persian.

IV. C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY, 2.—(Continued.)

District.	Pressed worked.		Newspapers or periodicals published.					Remarks.	
	Name.	Proprietor.	Name.		When and how often published.	Number of copies issued.	Language.		
			Newspapers.	Periodical.					Book.
Seetapoor,	Ghálíb-ul-Akhhár.	Mahamad Sádík.	Ghálíb-ul-Akhhár.	...	...	Weekly,	150	Urdú.	Discontinued since October 1870.
Hurdú, ...	Hurdú Press.	Munír Ahmad,	...	...	...	...	...	do.	Job work
Fyzabad, ...	Regimental Workshop.	H. M's. 26th Cameromians.	Fyzabad Advertiser for Messrs Worth & Co	...	...	Weekly,	...	English.	...
Do., ...	Jail Press.	District Jail.	...	...	...	...	...	do.	Job work.
Gondah, ...	Jang Bahádúrí.	Máharájá Sir Drig Bijae Singh, K. C. S. I.	...	Noshdárú with Náma námí.	Sawánat Umre 4th volume	First time,	500	Urdú. Bháká (Nágri)	...

V.—STATISTICS

A.—

VITAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICTS IN OUDH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Districts.	Total native population, including Police and excluding jails, by census of 1st February 1869.	Deaths.					
		Christian.	Rate per 10,000.	Mahomedan.	Rate.	Hindú.	Rate.
Lucknow,	697,499	..	..	420	6·022	4,854	69·591
Fyzabad,	1,437,009	2	0·014	1,457	10·139	10,269	71·461
Seetapoor,	930,224	..	..	1,296	13·932	7,707	82·851
Sultanpoor,	930,023	3	0·032	923	9·924	7,987	85·880
Gondah,	1,167,816	2	0·017	1,218	10·429	8,140	69·703
Roy Bareilly, ..	782,874	17	0·217	991	12·659	10,249	130·915
Pertabgurh, ..	936,053	..	..	656	7·008	6,132	65·509
Baraich,	774,437	..	..	909	11·737	5,021	64·834
Hurdui,	930,977	1	0·010	821	8·819	7,640	82·064
Kheree,	737,732	..	..	751	10·180	4,948	67·070
Oonao,	724,949	..	..	1,091	15·050	10,829	149·376
Barabunkee, ..	875,376	11	0·126	1,734	19·809	8,308	94·908
Total, ..	10,924,969	36	0·033	12,267	11·228	92,084	84·288
Lucknow, (City), ..	273,126	4	0·146	1,120	41·007	1,968	72·055
Grand Total, ..	11,198,095	40	0·036	13,387	11·955	94,052	83·989

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF 1870.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Other classes.	Rate.	Cholera.			Rate.	Small pox.			Rate.
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
..	...	5	2	7	0·100	70	87	157	2·251
1,164	8·100	1,296	1,023	2,319	16·138	306	282	588	4·092
222	2·386	988	872	1,860	19·995	203	185	388	4·171
1,155	12·419	408	397	805	8·656	246	270	516	5·548
1,137	9·736	162	144	276	2·363	210	269	479	4·101
2,009	25·662	143	129	272	3·474	236	261	497	6·348
759	8·108	75	62	137	1·463	117	177	294	3·141
1,099	14·191	348	317	665	8·587	86	92	178	2·297
32	0·344	11	16	27	0·290	73	260	333	3·577
1,357	18·394	51	58	109	1·477	84	93	177	2·399
3,641	50·224	..	..	..	..	173	248	421	5·808
1,071	12·234	502	320	822	9·390	319	422	741	8·465
13,646	12·491	3,989	3,310	7,299	6·681	2,123	2,646	4,769	4·365
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	0·109
3,646	12·186	3,989	3,310	7,299	6·518	2,125	2,647	4,772	4·261

V. A.—DEATHS

Districts.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Fevers.			Rate.	Bowel Complaints.			Rate.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Lucknow, ..	2,343	1,951	4,294	61·563	206	120	326	4·675
Fyzabad, ..	5,007	3,079	8,086	56·270	738	405	1,143	7·954
Seetapoor, ..	2,825	2,056	4,881	52·471	620	449	1,069	11·492
Sultanpoor, ..	3,841	3,215	7,056	75·869	522	289	811	8·720
Gondah, ..	4,655	3,757	8,412	72·032	258	127	385	3·297
Roy Bareilly, ..	5,269	5,152	10,421	133·112	544	217	761	9·721
Pertabgurh, ..	3,280	2,733	6,013	64·238	183	117	300	3·205
Baraich, ..	2,904	2,095	4,999	64·551	214	122	336	4·339
Hurdui, ..	3,826	3,204	7,080	75·512	328	152	480	5·156
Kheree, ..	3,126	2,623	5,749	77·928	311	155	466	6·316
Oonao, ..	6,635	6,579	13,214	182·275	411	308	719	9·918
Barabunkee, ..	3,506	3,069	6,575	75·111	644	437	1,081	12·350
Total, ..	47,217	39,513	86,730	79·387	4,979	2,898	7,877	7·210
Lucknow (City),	941	997	1,938	70·956	223	164	387	14·170
Grand Total, ..	48,158	40,510	88,668	79·181	5,202	3,062	8,264	7·380

—(Continued.)

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Suicide.			Rate.	Wounds.			Rate.	Accidents.			Rate.
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
2	7	9	0.129	2	1	3	0.043	71	53	124	1.778
57	54	111	0.772	44	41	85	0.592	153	135	288	2.004
25	30	55	0.591	30	38	68	0.731	277	234	511	5.493
80	84	164	1.763	30	37	67	0.720	137	135	272	2.925
27	20	47	0.402	14	12	26	0.223	147	101	248	2.124
80	85	165	2.107	63	40	103	1.316	174	155	329	4.202
30	46	76	0.812	50	65	115	1.228	158	164	322	3.439
9	7	16	0.207	3	5	8	0.103	92	75	167	2.156
36	24	60	0.644	16	12	28	0.301	82	74	156	1.675
29	23	52	0.705	11	21	32	0.434	61	34	95	1.288
22	25	47	0.649	25	17	42	0.579	96	107	203	2.801
79	54	133	1.519	72	79	151	1.725	272	246	518	5.917
476	459	935	0.856	360	368	728	0.666	1,720	1,513	3,233	2.960
5	4	9	0.330	..	..	..	..	59	46	105	3.845
481	463	944	0.843	360	368	728	0.650	1,779	1,559	3,338	2.981

Districts.	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.			Rate.	All others.			Rate.	Total deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.
Lucknow,	4	7	11	0·157	213	130	343	4·917	2,916	2,358
Fyzabad,	26	39	65	0·452	117	90	207	1·440	7,744	5,148
Seetapoor,	32	36	68	0·731	179	146	325	3·494	5,179	4,046
Sultanpoor,	28	24	52	0·559	194	131	325	3·495	5,486	4,582
Gondah,	85	84	169	1·447	244	211	455	3·806	5,802	4,695
Roy Bareilly,	21	30	51	0·652	337	330	667	8·520	6,867	6,399
Pertabgurh,	23	24	47	0·502	126	117	243	2·597	4,042	3,505
Baraich,	60	76	136	1·756	304	220	524	6·766	4,020	3,009
Hurdui,	45	53	98	1·052	186	96	282	3·030	4,603	3,891
Kheree,	33	19	52	0·705	186	138	324	4·392	3,892	3,164
Oonao,	37	36	73	1·007	426	416	842	11·613	7,825	7,736
Barabunkee,	67	70	137	1·565	494	472	966	11·035	5,955	5,169
Total,	461	498	959	0·878	3,006	2,497	5,503	5·037	64,331	53,702
Lucknow(City)	3	...	3	0·109	359	288	647	23·689	1,592	1,500
Grand Total,	464	498	962	0·860	3,365	2,785	6,150	5·492	65,923	55,202

—(Continued.)

49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
		Age at time of death.							
Total.	Rate.	Born dead.	Rate.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Rate.	1 to 9.	Rate.	6 to 12.	Rate.
5,274	75.613	80	1.147	728	10.437	677	9.706	270	3.871
12,892	89.714	108	0.752	1,130	7.864	1,937	13.479	986	6.861
9,225	99.169	175	1.881	1,075	11.556	1,126	12.104	744	7.998
10,068	108.255	124	1.333	838	9.010	1,459	15.688	757	8.139
10,497	89.885	391	3.348	1,688	14.454	1,780	15.242	768	6.576
13,266	169.453	538	6.872	1,856	23.707	1,819	23.235	764	9.759
7,547	80.625	89	0.951	983	10.502	1,000	10.683	573	6.121
7,029	90.762	147	1.898	1,061	13.700	969	12.513	495	6.391
8,494	91.237	171	1.837	1,419	15.242	1,128	12.116	456	4.898
7,056	95.644	240	3.253	1,056	14.314	1,208	16.374	490	6.642
15,561	214.650	402	5.545	2,104	29.023	2,365	32.623	1,211	16.704
11,124	127.077	341	3.895	1,479	16.896	1,578	18.027	757	8.648
118,033	108.040	2,806	2.568	15,417	14.112	17,046	15.613	8,271	7.572
3,092	113.208	5	0.183	334	12.229	366	13.400	97	3.551
121,125	108.166	2,811	2.510	15,751	14.066	17,412	15.549	8,368	7.472

	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
	Age at time							
Districts.	12 to 20.		20 to 30.		30 to 40.		40 to 50.	
		Rate.		Rate.		Rate.		Rate.
Lucknow, ..	220	3·154	367	5·262	341	4·889	563	8·071
Fyzabad, ..	837	5·825	1,315	9·151	1,231	8·566	1,577	10·974
Seetapoor, ..	730	7·847	1,074	11·546	828	8·901	1,034	11·116
Sultanpoor, ..	639	6·871	808	8·688	857	9·215	1,124	12·086
Gondah, ..	646	5·532	840	7·193	892	7·638	903	7·732
Roy Bareilly, ..	664	8·482	956	12·212	968	12·365	1,230	15·711
Pertabgurh, ..	532	5·683	687	7·339	642	6·859	826	8·824
Baraich, ..	489	6·314	649	8·380	586	7·567	631	8·148
Hurdui, ..	441	4·737	549	5·897	697	7·487	912	9·796
Kheree, ..	486	6·588	611	8·282	585	7·930	576	7·808
Oonao, ..	929	12·815	1,263	17·422	1,326	18·291	1,671	23·050
Barabunkee, ..	534	6·100	927	10·590	923	10·544	1,173	13·400
Total, ..	7,147	6·542	10,046	9·195	9,876	9·030	12,220	11·185
Lucknow (City),	146	5·345	289	10·581	311	11·387	388	14·206
Grand Total, ..	7,293	6·513	10,335	9·230	10,187	9·097	12,608	11·259

—(Continued.)

67				68			69			70			71			72			Remarks.
of death.												Police.			Criminal population of Jails.				
												Strength.	Deaths.	Rate.	Strength.	Deaths.	Rate.		
50 to 60.	Rate.	Exceeding 60.	Rate.	Strength.	Deaths.	Rate.	Strength.	Deaths.	Rate.	Strength.	Deaths.	Rate.							
832	11-929	1,196	17-147	803	4	49-813	2,654	38	143-180										
1,895	13-187	1,876	13-055	575	4	69-565	605	6	99-173										
1,194	12-836	1,245	13-384	557	3	53-680	763	4	52-425										
1,632	17-548	1,830	19-677	508	2	39-370	429	3	69-930										
1,150	9-848	1,439	12-322	483	3	62-112	402	11	273-632										
2,173	27-757	2,298	29-353	458	2	43-668	279	3	107-527										
1,161	12-403	1,054	11-260	378	4	105-820	155	4	258-064										
876	11-311	1,126	14-540	393	...	...	400	6	150-000								
1,175	12-621	1,546	16-606	463	1	21-598	291	3	103-093										
813	11-020	991	13-433	385	5	129-870	215	1	46-511										
1,968	27-147	2,322	32-030	441	4	90-703	158	4	253-164										
1,474	16-838	1,938	22-139	425	1	23-530	122	5	409-836										
16,343	14-959	18,861	17-264	5,869	33	56-227	6,473	88	135-949										
456	16-696	700	25-630	897	7	78-038	...	...	...							
16,799	15-001	19,561	17-469	6,766	40	59-119	6,473	88	135-949										

V.—STATISTICS

B.—HOSPITAL

RETURN SHOWING THE DISEASES TREATED, AND THE DEATHS
HOSPITALS OF THE PROVINCE

Place and Class of Hospitals and Patients.		Number of cases						
		Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Lepra.
LUCNOW.	King's Hospital,	1,323	343	359	...	939	436	85
	Huzrutgunj Dispensary, ...	2,125	353	340	2	949	429	70
	Oonao,	1,578	249	241	...	285	101	7
	Barabunkee,	658	170	124	...	215	124	24
	Rámnagar (Branch),	370	53	38	...	65	72	4
	Rámsanaighát „	308	82	130	...	46	60	2
		6,362	1,250	1,332	2	2,499	1,222	192
SETAPOOR.	Seetapoor,	471	53	77	2	199	179	32
	Mahmudabád (Branch), ...	262	103	77	14	141	40	16
	Hurdai,	502	108	54	2	171	134	17
	Sandíla (Branch),	681	144	188	...	407	71	35
	Sháhábád „	585	96	148	...	402	61	24
	Belgrám „	1,045	156	75	...	169	37	13
	Kheree,	413	92	58	...	256	40	28
	Mahamdí (Branch),	825	97	93	...	62	37	5
Golah „	717	69	39	...	123	62	12	
		5,501	918	809	18	1,930	661	182
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad,	370	108	151	36	304	250	104
	Gondah,	340	98	182	...	143	197	98
	Atraulah (Branch),	259	93	70	18	116	61	53
	Baraich,	219	37	73	4	124	144	49
	Hissámpúr (Branch),	657	78	22	2	188	46	30
		1,845	414	498	60	875	698	334
ROY BAREILLY.	Roy Bareilly,	1,612	249	377	...	679	236	53
	Pertabgurh,	1,028	190	89	2	344	254	52
	Sultanpoor,	847	165	220	8	330	93	99
		3,487	604	686	10	1,353	583	204
European Patients,	13	3	...	...	...	...	...
Native Do.,	17,182	3,183	3,225	90	6,657	3,164	912	
	17,195	3,186	3,225	90	6,657	3,164	912	
In-door Do.,	562	233	214	39	188	230	23	
Out-door Do.,	16,633	2,953	3,011	51	6,469	2,934	889	
Total,	17,195	3,186	3,225	90	6,657	3,164	912	

OF LIFE.

RETURNS.

FROM EACH CLASS OF DISEASE, IN THE DISPENSARIES AND OF OUDH IN THE YEAR 1870.

of each disease.

Nerve disease.	Chest ditto.	Abdomen ditto.	Eye ditto.	Ear ditto.	Genito-urinary.	Bone disease.	Female ditto.	Skin ditto.	Injuries.	Other disease.	Poisoning.	Total.
176	790	926	327	210	435	181	78	2,251	554	697	29	10,139
218	1,081	1,047	136	120	224	213	127	1,653	36	778	23	9,924
40	406	477	184	83	187	13	...	905	130	165	1	5,052
52	201	522	92	52	163	12	6	594	193	95	6	3,303
25	145	181	23	35	80	...	3	530	64	168	4	1,860
28	88	319	43	52	52	...	4	352	110	92	7	1,775
539	2,711	3,472	805	552	1,141	419	218	6,285	1,087	1,995	70	32,053
89	114	390	107	65	115	10	8	812	199	132	1	3,055
5	166	180	27	23	72	...	...	395	57	89	...	1,667
63	134	262	65	20	115	2	3	222	160	385	2	2,421
63	290	559	134	31	96	35	1	399	73	575	1	3,783
53	156	399	75	39	83	...	8	245	285	569	...	3,223
169	267	216	73	61	72	2	12	198	104	356	...	3,085
48	104	291	161	66	73	4	2	800	187	197	6	2,825
90	45	477	178	29	51	...	33	96	294	371	6	2,789
94	98	251	71	35	127	...	26	401	251	221	5	2,602
674	1,374	3,025	891	369	804	53	93	3,568	1,670	2,895	21	25,456
176	237	710	242	90	240	28	23	991	511	3,167	26	7,764
90	256	642	118	130	110	5	2	726	136	5,797	6	9,076
54	87	325	67	39	48	3	13	690	43	225	1	2,265
64	106	251	62	44	177	4	5	529	113	3,842	8	5,855
100	127	230	121	36	53	6	...	318	38	1,230	1	3,283
484	813	2,158	610	339	628	46	43	3,254	841	14,261	42	28,243
100	442	1,008	249	126	307	7	46	2,157	86	476	7	8,297
165	239	782	197	172	315	43	8	1,569	153	1,282	...	6,884
92	191	517	100	80	67	49	5	1,333	127	304	...	4,627
357	872	2,307	546	378	769	99	59	5,059	366	2,062	7	19,808
...	2	6	1	2	2	...	...	9	...	9	3	50
2,054	5,768	10,956	2,851	1,636	3,340	617	413	18,157	3,964	21,204	137	1,05,510
2,054	5,770	10,962	2,852	1,638	3,342	617	413	18,166	3,964	21,213	140	1,05,560
131	129	477	74	6	238	63	25	330	786	469	60	4,277
1,923	5,641	10,485	2,778	1,632	3,104	554	388	17,836	3,178	20,744	80	1,01,283
2,054	5,770	10,962	2,852	1,638	3,342	617	413	18,166	3,964	21,213	140	1,05,560

Place and class of Hospitals and Patients.		Deaths from						
		Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Lepra.
LUCKNOW.	King's Hospital,	8	19	3	...	...	...	...
	Huzrutgunj Dispensary,	3	6	1	...	2	1	...
	Oonao,	6	4	8	...	...	...	...
	Barabunkee, ... ..	...	5	8	...	...	...	...
	Rámnagar (Branch), ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rámsanaighát „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		17	34	20	...	2	1	...
SEETAPOOR.	Seetapoor,	3	6	10	...	...	...	...
	Mahmudábád (Branch),	1	5	1	1	1	...	...
	Hurdui, ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Sandíla (Branch), ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sháhábád „ ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Belgrám „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheree,	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Mahamdí (Branch),	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Golah „	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		13	18	12	3	1	...	...
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad,	4	9	13	19	...	1	...
	Gondah, ... ..	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
	Atraulah (Branch),	2	4	...	6	...	...	...
	Baraich, ... ..	...	...	4	1	...	...	...
	Hissámpúr (Branch), ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
		6	15	21	27	1	2	...
ROY BAREILLY.	Roy Bareilly,	1	8	6	...	...	...	...
	Pertabgurh,	2	...	4	2	...	...	...
	Sultanpoor,	3	4	8	6	1	1	1
		6	12	18	8	1	1	...
European Patients, ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Native Do.,	42	78	71	38	5	4	1	
	42	79	71	38	5	4	1	
In-door Do.,	38	72	67	26	5	4	1	
Out-door Do.,	6	7	4	12	...	...	...
		42	79	71	38	5	4	1
Total,	42	79	71	38	5	4	1	

RETURNS.—(Continued).

each disease.

Nerve disease.	Chest ditto.	Abdomen ditto.	Eye ditto.	Ear ditto.	Genito-urinary.	Bone disease.	Female ditto.	Skin ditto.	Injures	Other disease.	Poisoning.	Total.
2	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	15	2	63
...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	3	...	23
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	25
...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	22
...
...
2	8	6	...	...	5	1	...	3	10	22	2	133
1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
1	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	13
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	9
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	8
3	3	9	...	...	2	...	...	2	9	4	3	82
3	...	7	...	...	3	1	...	2	5	12	...	79
...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	2	1	18
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14
1	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	1	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15
4	4	13	...	...	7	1	...	2	9	21	3	146
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	26
2	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	23
1	5	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	3	...	44
5	5	8	...	...	4	...	...	...	10	14	...	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	20	36	...	...	18	2	...	7	38	61	8	453
14	20	36	...	...	18	2	...	7	38	61	8	454
13	19	33	...	...	18	2	...	7	37	60	8	418
1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	36
14	20	36	...	...	18	2	...	7	38	61	8	454

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

RETURN OF VACCINE OPERATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF OUDH, DURING THE YEAR 1870-71.

Name of District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations during the year.	Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful including those "doubtful" and "unknown."	Total.			
Lucknow,	21	5,414	1,640	7,054	17,342	Including the Civil Surgeon.	
Oorah,	1	117	177	294	117	Do. 2 Municipal Vaccinators.	
Barabunkee,	3	1,759	657	2,416	1,759	Do. 3 Native Doctors.	
Seetapoor,	1	322	96	418	322	Do. 2 do.	
Hurdai,	4	258	116	374	258	Do. 2 do.	
Kherree,	3	539	272	811	539		
Fyzabad,	1	1,352	208	1,560	1,352		
Baraich,	1	840	163	1,003	840		
Gondah,	1	385	142	527	385		
Roy Bareilly,	1	420	91	511	420		
Sultanpoor,	1	597	115	712	597		
Pertabgurh,	1	247	89	336	247		
Total,	39	12,250	3,766	16,016		* Including 94-14-11 of the Municipal Fund at Barabunkee.	
						*Rs. A. P. 4,981*11 5	

(cexli)

APPENDIX A.

Annual Return of Accidents, on Open Line of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, for the Official year 1870-71.

OPEN LINE (42 MILES) LUCKNOW TO CAWNPORE.

Date.	Particulars.
1870.	
April ... 15	A fire broke out in No. 2 down train, caused by a spark from an engine, burning a small hole in a timber truck.
May ... 8	The leading wheels of an engine derailed outside goods shed at Lucknow.
" ... 17	The flange of a wheel of one of the vehicles forming No. 1 down train struck and smashed the head bolt of switch rod of up points at Harauni.
" ... 22	An engine passed over the left leg of a native trespassing on the line instead of crossing it by the ordinary place of exit at Lucknow. The man died in hospital.
" ... 30	A cow thrown off the line and killed by cow-catcher of up train, near No. 35 gate.
June ... 29	Deraiment of 4 waggons at Lucknow caused by the pointsman being absent.
" ... 30	The switch rail and switch rod at Harauni station bent by a wagon being forced through locked points.
July ... 25	The up mixed train ran into a material train at Aijaen station, owing to the switch rod bolt giving way and the points not being locked. Two ballast train coolies were hurt.
August ... 27	The cow-catcher of an empty engine much damaged by coming in contact with a spare rail lying near the life.
September ... 10	Two stray ponies were run over by a ballast engine near Cawnpore.
" ... 12	A cooly belonging to the locomotive department got his arm jammed between the buffers of two waggons that were being hand shunted at Harauni.
October ... 13	A bullock run over and cut to pieces by down pilot engine, near No. 19 gate.
" ... 23	Two goats were run over and killed by engine of down empty special train.
November ... 23	A trolley run over by ballast engine between Aijaen and Oonao.

*Statement showing deaths in trains and at Stations, of the Oudh and Rohil-
khand Railway, for the official year 1870-71.*

Number.	Date.	Particulars.	Where found.	Cause of death.	No. of fellow passenger in same compartment.	Remarks.
1	22nd May	A third class native passenger found dead in train.	Cawn-pore	Died suddenly, supposed to be from heart disease from which deceased was suffering for 2 years.	Relatives of the deceased.	The body was made over to the police, who reported that the man died from natural causes.
2	21st December	A third class native passenger, travelling from waznapore to Lucknow, alighted at Harauni and died.	Harauni	Said to have been suffering for some time from fever and general debility.	...	The Local Police were informed of the circumstances.
3	27th December	A man found dead in third class waiting room.	Cawn-pore	The deceased was suffering from fever and ague for 15 days.	...	The man's father was with him, and the body was made over to Local Police.

Abstract Return of Persons employed in various Departments of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, on the 31st March 1871.

Name of Railway.	Agency.			Account Department.			Printing Department.			Traffic Department.			Engineering Department.			Telegraph Department.			Ticket Printing Department.			Store Department.			Medical Department.			Locomotive Department.			Grand Total.								
	European.	East Indian.	Native.	Total.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	Total.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	Total.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	Total.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	Total.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	Total.	European.	East Indian.	Native.	Total.											
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, ...	414	32	50	4	1	48	53	...	6	38	44	5	4	121	130	97	54	1,675	1,826	1	...	4	4	7	3	71	81	10	1	100	111	9	13	337	359	137	86	2,447	2,680



00134191

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

