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1 Jamadar Rs. 9
2 Havildars - 13
20 Peons - - 85

Rs. 107

11. While I was absent in England during 1858, Government allowed an extra peon establishment of the strength noted in the margin for one year, and renewed the sanction in 1859 for another year; but I was enabled on my return (finding the inmates of the gaol diminished) to dispense with that establishment in 1859.

12. Though I am aware of the necessity for reduction in every way, I trust you will admit that, if his Excellency the Governor is of opinion that 60 rupees per mensem should be allowed for the deputy gaoler, the pay of the gaoler at Dhoolia should be at least as much, or somewhat better than that of a deputy gaoler. The pay of the gaoler is only 45 rupees. I have been fortunate to secure the services of Mr. T. Bird, a man of some mechanical knowledge, who has had experience in the India Navy and on the railroad, and whose skill finds suitable employment in bringing forward every branch of the industrial occupations of the convicts, and to whose care and attention I am, to some extent, indebted for the extreme cleanliness and order which characterises the whole of the gaol establishment. You will, I trust, when you have inspected the gaol, coincide with the views I expressed in my letters No. 188, dated 31st December 1861, and No. 196, dated 1st March 1862, and use your influence to obtain a revision of the rules of pay for the gaol establishment. Such increased pay upon a decreased strength, as I have shown, will effect a saving in the sum allowed to the gaol establishment at Dhoolia by the Secretary to Government's Letter of 5th September 1849, No. 3478.

Provisioning.

14. On this head, I have nothing to add to the superintendent's remarks, and his Appendix (C.), in columns 9 and 11, shows that the provisioning of the convicts has been at a higher rate during the past year than during any preceding period, but the annexed Table No. III. will show the rates at which the prices of the chief articles of food have risen. The provisioning is carried on departmentally, and has been found, from returns forwarded to your predecessors, to be attended with peculiar advantages in the cleanliness of the provisions, and, in some degree, in obtaining the due quantities at more favourable terms than under the contract system. The number of gaol servants among the able-bodied male convicts has been decreased, and the food is better prepared since Dr. James introduced the system of cooking by the females only. Two ovens have been built in the female ward. The diet table is appended to the superintendent's report, as (B).

Average per-centage
of gaol servants
during 1861, 10. 45
dec.

Clothing.

15. During the past year, the convicts have been supplied with warm clothing, &c., only renewed when the first issue was fairly worn out, instead of at stated periods, as formerly, by which, although each convict has a felt carpet to sleep on in addition to the native blankets, and a coarse cloth jacket during the cold weather, column 15 of the Superintendent's Appendix (C.) shows that a saving on each convict's clothes of a small fraction over 7 per cent. has been effected.

21. The extra mural labour has employed most of the convicts, and of these the labour of a daily average of 13,297 convicts has produced a net profit to the State of Rs. 1,102. 6. 1. to Rs. 84. 12. 9. per man. The result I calculate from the Tabular Statement I., in which it is shown that columns 8 and 9 represent the result of convict labour, after the deduction of all costs or outlay in column 4. I should add that this sum is made up of the value received from sales of produce, but that the cotton grown on the farm during the last season has been saw-ginned in the gaol at the rate of 250 lbs. per diem by five men's labour, and has been sent to Bombay to the care of Messrs. Nicol & Co., in order that those gentlemen may obtain the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce on the value of the staple, and then submit the quantity, 1,130 lbs., to sale, paying the sum realised into the Government treasury on account of the Dhoolia Gaol Convict Labour Fund, and, therefore, the value of that cotton has not been realised, and has been entered in Appendix (I.) by estimate. I may add that the quantity of cleaned cotton, though contrasting not unfavourably with the relative productive powers of land cultivated with indigenous cotton in Broach, Dharwar, or Khandesh, is still not a superior yield. The land is only third-class, and has been assessed at one uniform rate of 8 annas per beegha over the whole area. The statement in information contained in Table VII. will show the whole of the agricultural experiment by convict labour. You will observe the revenue authorities differ from Mr. Gray's survey as to the size of the area.

Gaol Manufacture.

Gross cost per convict, Rs. 49. 15. 0.
exclusive of the Superintendent's
salary. Inclusive of the Superin-
tendent's salary, Rs. 55. 5. 11.

Gross cost to the State for 1861,
Rs. 12,230. 0. 7.

Deduct the results of convict labour,
&c., Rs. 7,009. 6. 3.

Net cost to the State of the gaol at
Dhoolia, Rs. 5,230. 3. 4.

Net cost, per man, Rs. 23. 10. 7.

22. The superintendent's report shows that the result of convict labour in the gaol has been highly successful, as the net earnings of each man so employed averages 52 rupees and 11 pies per annum, to which the Table II. contrasts the cost of guarding, feeding, clothing, medical attendance, contingent bills, petty repairs to the gaol, on account of each man confined, amount, during 1861, to Rs. 49. 15.; and if the whole value of convict labour of every description, after deducting all outlay for materials, tools, and instruments, be deducted from the cost of guarding, feeding, &c. for the year under review, it will be seen that the cost of each convict in the Dhoolia gaol during 1861 has not exceeded the average of Rs. 23. 10. 7 per

per head; a rate which I trust you will be able to explain for the satisfaction of the Secretary of State for India, with reference to his letter No. 50 (Judicial), dated 24th December 1861, is a sum considerably less than Rs. 77. 15. 6, the average annual cost of convicts in the Bombay Presidency, but one which will bear comparison with the Bengal rate of 32 rupees 11 pies. I further request your attention to the printed returns of the gaols in the North Western Provinces, and to that of Jubbulpoor or Lullutpore, which shows the greatest amount of profit for the convict labour.

23. Contrasted with the returns for last year, the profits obtained from the convict labour show a higher productive power, though the result is not so favourable to the State. The sums are accurately reported by the Superintendent in his report. In 1860 the receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 3,642. 12. 2., and the year had commenced with a cash balance of Rs. 170. 9. 2: while the year 1861 commenced with a cash balance of Rs. 3,812. 4. 6., the receipts only exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 157. 9. 10.; so that if the debits in the accounts of the gaol factory were correctly those for which the factory is liable, the true cash balance should have been Rs. 2,716. 2. The cash balance shown on 1st January 1862 was Rs. 3,960. 14. 4., from which it must be remembered that as much as Rs. 3,812. 4. 6. were in hand on 1st January 1861, and that amount was paid into the collector's treasury on 31st January 1862 on account of 1860; and therefore the net balance, Rs. 148. 9. 10. only was in hand on the 1st January 1862 for the transactions of 1861.

Vide App. VIII.

24. The manufactory has been extraordinarily active. Dr. James has, I am persuaded, given every branch his very vigilant attention, and the result from a daily average number of so few convicts as 67 men is evidently good. I believe from the official returns for 1859, the result of Dr. James' efforts in the factory will bear comparison with the best gaols in the North Western Provinces, Bengal, or the Saugor territories; and I trust that the decrease in the establishments, which has not been accompanied by one single escape, or attempted escape, during the 12 months under review, will meet with your approval.

EXTRACT from REPORT of Dr. James, Superintendent of the Gaol of *Dhoolia*, for the Year 1861.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following remarks on the working of the gaol and gaol factory during the past year, and trust the result will be considered satisfactory.

I would beg to bring to your recollection that by the transfer of all long-timed prisoners to work on the Munmar and Malligaum road during the latter end of September, the factory has been virtually stopped since that time, so that the returns of the factory itself, though they are considered to be for 12 months, are really only for eight, and even for these eight months the prisoners engaged in the factory were taken from their labour for two hours each day, and employed in out-door, as recommended by the late Inspector General of Prisons. These have been serious drawbacks; yet, notwithstanding all these, I am happy to say that the average earnings of each prisoner in the gaol factory and Government garden included, after paying all expenses, have been Rs. 52. 0. 10.—*Vide* Tabular Statement (A).—On referring to the returns of the gaol, North Western Provinces, for the year 1860, the last issued, I observe the gaol factory at Jubbulpoor is the only one that shows a large return of actual profits.

In this report I shall attempt to follow the instructions issued by the Acting Inspector General of Prisons, and comprise my remarks under the following heads:—

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sanitary condition of the gaol. | 7. Provisioning charges. |
| 2. General management and discipline. | 8. Clothing charges. |
| 3. Reduction of expenditure. | 9. Petty repairs. |
| 4. Gaol guard and its cost. | 10. Medical charges. |
| 5. Cost of establishment. | 11. Convict labour. |
| 6. Contingent expenses. | 12. Gaol manufacture. |

There will, however, be a difficulty in ascertaining No. 10, medical charges; for the only accurate information on this point can be obtained from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, who must be applied to on the subject. As all my petty supplies, medical comforts, &c. are obtained directly through the nazir of the gaol, the cost can be at once determined, and will be included by me under this head:

Sanitary Condition of the Gaol.

There has been a decided improvement in the general health of the prisoners during the last year. There have been 339 admissions into hospital, and 13 deaths, out of a total population of 652. Of these 13 deaths, 12 occurred in hospital, and one suddenly at night, out of hospital. The prisoner, a leper, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, but, owing to the nature of his disease, he never did a single day's hard work, and was supplied with a most liberal and generous diet. He died, as I have said, suddenly, just 10 days before his period of release.

The daily average of sick during the year was 13. This high rate was kept up by the numerous admissions from phlegmon and ulcers caused by the friction of the fetters. Every

precaution was used, by softening the leather anklets in oil, to mitigate the evil, but the prisoners were frequently found to be without the anklets when at work, no doubt with the intention of causing sores, so as to enable them to gain admittance into hospital. No epidemic, I am glad to say, occurred amongst the prisoners.

General Management and Discipline.

The dry system of conservancy is now regularly introduced into this gaol; and, as the new *lieux d'aisance* are all completed and in working order, the slightest disagreeable odour is not to be perceived at any hour of the night or day.

The usual classification of the prisoners according to crime is rigorously attended to, and in each sleeping ward the best conducted prisoner has been selected as *muccadam* of the ward, and made answerable for its cleanliness, and any breach of prison discipline occurring amongst his associates is reported by him. His reward is simply removal of one or both fetters, and an extra allowance of either milk or mutton. Over these *muccadums*, again, I have two life-prisoners, Malays, who I have found, after long observation and trial, to be trustworthy. This system I have observed to answer most admirably; and as proof of its satisfactory working I have only to bring forward the fact, that, during the year, there has not been a single escape, or even an attempt at one. It is also more economical than a parcel of discontented, wretched, ill-paid peons.

From the construction of the gaol, and from the prisoners generally working in masses, the silent system, in its general acceptance of the word, cannot be strictly carried out, but any loud talking, singing, or quarrelling, is immediately checked by punishment.

The diet table used in this gaol is given in Appendix (B), and is in every way ample and sufficient: the quality of the food has also been good throughout the year, and I have never once been obliged to find fault with it. From the frequent complaints made by the prisoners of short allowance, which, after due investigation, was invariably traced to peculation by the cooks of messes, I devised a plan of cooking the food in an oven, and have eventually succeeded in getting the women to prepare all the food for the prisoners. This is appreciated by all, and there has not been the slightest objection made by any of them. Of course, the high-caste men are still permitted to cook for themselves, but the proportion is so small as hardly to be credited. The food, after being cooked by the females, is carried away by the peons in charge, and distributed to the male prisoners, and, consequently, I never now have a single complaint of short allowance on the score of economy. Also, I think that it is a plan that ought to be introduced in all gaols, as I find that the consumption of firewood is much less. Another indirect saving is in the number of cooks. Under the old system the allowance was, one man to every 25 or 50 prisoners, so that out of a strength of 330 prisoners there were 11 cooks. Calculating the value of labour of these at two annas each per diem, the cooking cost Rs. 1. 6. per diem, or Rs. 502. 4. per annum. For a similar number of prisoners by the oven and women cooking plan, three women are sufficient, and calculating the labour at the same price as a male, viz., two annas per diem, it only costs Rs. 137. 4., thus showing a difference of 365 rupees. The construction of the oven is most original and simple, being only two sheets of iron, and cost about 5 rupees.

The prisoners are worked by task work, and I do not consider the amount fixed as likely to endanger their health or constitution.

Reduction of Expenditure.

In comparison with 1860, the expenditure on account of the keep of the prisoners during 1861 is most satisfactory, and only amounts to Rs. 9,920. 10. 5., whilst, during 1860, it was Rs. 14,519. 10. The greatest reduction has been effected by diminishing the military guard and gaol establishment, as far as could safely be done.

The last year's expenditure includes the sum of 2,100 rupees, superintendent's pay 21 months, an allowance only last year sanctioned by Government. Appendix (C.) gives a tabular statement of the total expenditure under several heads, and the cost of each prisoner per annum.

The gaol guard, military, consisted at the beginning of the year of—

1 Jemadar.	3 Naiques.
2 Havildars.	27 Privates.

It has been gradually reduced to its present strength, viz. :—

1 Jemadar.	3 Naiques.
2 Havildars.	12 Privates.

at the cost of 2,406 rupees. The reduction in this guard was effected irrespective of the transfer of 150 of our convicts to Captain Greig's gang.

Permanent Gaol Establishment.

This cost during the past year 1,933 rupees, whilst for 1860 it was Rs. 3,898. 13. 2., thus showing a saving of Rs. 2,045. 13. 2., or more than the one-half. We have only two hired servants (sweepers) employed in this gaol at a cost of 102 rupees per annum, and I hardly think it possible to dispense with their services, as we seldom have any of this peculiar class of people in confinement as prisoners. Their pay, however, is included in that of the gaol establishment.

Contingent

Contingent Charges.

Owing to the high price of all bazaar supplies, the contingent charges show an increase of Rs. 34. -. 1. over 1860; for in 1860 there was expended on this account Rs. 684. 1. 6., whilst in 1861 it was Rs. 718. 1. 7. Every endeavour has been made to keep the expenditure of the several items as low as possible.

Provisioning Charges.

The total number of prisoners provisioned during the year was 652, at a cost of Rs. 4,612. 1. 5., being at the rate of 11 pies per head per diem, or Rs. 20. 14. 7. per head per annum, whilst during 1860 there were prisoners at a cost of Rs. 5,623. 15. 10., being at the rate of nine pies per head per diem, or Rs. 17. 1. 9. This increase must be attributed to the increase in the price of all articles of consumption, the difference ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. more this year than the last. The famine did not last year extend to the province of Khandesh, yet it was remarked by travellers from the North West Provinces who had to pass through Dhoolia on their way to Bombay, that the price they had to pay here for the necessaries of life was a very little less than they had to pay in the midst of the famine districts. Though surprising, it was nevertheless too true.

Clothing Charges.

There has been a decided decrease in the cost per prisoner; for during 1860 the sum expended on this item was Rs. 405. 11. 11., being at the rate of Rs. 1. 3. 6. per head per annum, whilst during 1861 it was only Rs. 250. 13. 11., or at the rate of Rs. 1. 2. 5. per head per annum. This great saving was effected by very simple means; viz., supplying the prisoners with new clothing only when the old ones were worn out by fair wear and tear. Previously new clothing was issued to every prisoner twice a year, irrespective of the condition of their clothes; and the prisoners knowing this would not take any trouble to make their clothes last any longer than the six months. An even greater saving than the above, I am sure, might be effected by distributing clothing made of stouter material, which will last two or even three seasons. The first cost will no doubt be slightly greater, but the greater length of time they may be supposed and would last would amply repay the first cost, and eventually prove more economical. During the last year warm woollen jackets made out of old blankets were distributed to each prisoner at the beginning of the rains, at the cost only of thread and convict labour in making up.

Petty Repairs.

None were executed during the past year.

Medical Charges.

As I have already remarked, the cost of the Europe medicines expended during the year in the treatment of the sick in hospital must be obtained from the Principal Inspector General Medical Department. The petty supplies and medical comforts cost during the year Rs. 111. 9. 3., being at the rate of eight annas three pies per annum. From January to July a first hospital assistant, at 30 rupees per mensem, was attached to the gaol, but since August there has been only a second hospital assistant, at 20 rupees per mensem. This gives a saving of 50 rupees for the five months, or 120 rupees for 12.

Convict Labour.

No out-door labour was allowed during the year, except that immediately connected with gaol matters. In June the land surrounding the gaol was made over to us by the collector, and steps were immediately taken to enclose the same, and the improvements and alterations suggested by the late Inspector General of Prisons, viz., surrounding the gaol with a 20 feet ditch, were commenced and carried on till September, when the prisoners were transferred to the Munmar and Malligaum road. On this same out-door work for the time being all short-termed prisoners were daily engaged.

Gaol Manufacture.

Appendix (D) is a tabular statement of the different kinds of manufactures undertaken in this gaol, the actual profit derived from each (after deducting the value of the raw material), and the amount gained by each prisoner per diem. This table will also show the returns in the factory for the years 1859, 1860, and 1861. During last year the average number of prisoners daily employed in the factory and Government garden was 80, or 36 per cent. of the total number in confinement in gaol, and they produced an actual profit of Rs. 3,487. 7. 3., or Rs. 52. -. 10. per head per annum. This must be acknowledged as satisfactory.

I must draw your attention to our having recommended the lithographic press, especially as the work has been undertaken by me without any extra-mural assistance, and shows a profit of Rs. 327. 11. 4., even after deducting 80 rupees, a sum paid on account of a debt outstanding against the press.

Garden.

The new garden made over to us by the collector, in June, contains 71 acres 39 rods; of which 23 acres, 17 rods, 12 poles, were planted in cotton; 13 acres, 39 rods, 8 poles, in grain; 3 acres, 1 rod, 8 poles, in tillee; and the remainder we were unable to bring under cultivation this year, owing to the season having been pretty far advanced before an operation could be commenced. The quality of the land was examined and classified by the Superintendent Revenue Survey, West Berar, who was in this station during the rains. His opinion was, that it was mostly third-class land. The only portion considered by him to be second-class, was a small bit of the triangle in front of the gaol. This was sown with wheat, but as no rain fell after the seed was in the ground, it never came up. Taking then all the land in the old and new gardens, 24 acres, 28 rods, and 4 poles, were planted in cotton. The produce was 4,008 lbs. of cotton in the seed. This will yield nearly 336 lbs. of wool, calculating, as is done in the bazaar, 13 wool, two-thirds seed. The real value of this has not as yet been realised, for we intend sending it to Bombay for sale, but it might be valued at Rs. 200. 10. 4. Altogether, 3 acres, 1 rod, 8 poles, were sown with tillee, and the amount realised from the sale of the produce, 202 seers, was Rs. 25. 4. 19 acres, 28 rods, 14½ poles, were sown with grain. The crop was sold in the ground, and realised by public auction 100 rupees.

The cost of enclosing the new gardens with their fences was Rs. 163. 4. 7., but as they are of a perishable nature, we intend gradually to substitute a cactus hedge.

The ground surrounding the collector's bungalow, was lent to us during the past year for cultivation, and from this we derived a sum of 75 rupees by the sale by public auction of the produce, jowaree.

The old Government garden has throughout the greater part of the year supplied the gaol with all the vegetables required for the use of the prisoners, except during the month of May and part of June, when all our labour and crops were lost from the failing of the water in the Paât. Even with this drawback we have been able to realise the sum of 4 annas 3 pies per prisoner per diem, or a total sum of Rs. 112. 6. 1.

EXTRACT from the SANITARY REPORT of Dr. James, M.D., Civil Surgeon of *Dhoolia*, for the Year 1861.

THE return for the last year will, I am sure, contrast favourably with that of 1860, and show a decided improvement in the general health of the prisoners.

During September, and since that period, all able-bodied convicts sentenced to three months' imprisonment and upwards, were ordered to be sent to work on the road between Munmar and Malligaum. This sudden exodus of nearly 150 has diminished the general average of convicts throughout the year, but it has in no way tended to diminish the number of our sick, for all the weak and sickly men were retained, and all bad cases have periodically been sent in here for further treatment; consequently, to judge this year of the health of the prisoners by the per-centage of treated to strength would not only lead to an erroneous conclusion, but would be altogether unjust. This, I think, will be easily rendered apparent, for the total number of prisoners admitted into gaol during the year has been 909, whilst the daily average has been 220, consequently, calculating the total number treated 35·3 by these two separately, there will be a difference of as 38·8 is to 160·4, a truly perceptible difference.

The health of the prisoners on admission into gaol, as recorded in the general register kept by me, shows a very great number to have been in a low cachectic state. This must be attributed to the prevalence of famine in the North West Provinces. Though the province of Khandesh itself was not visited by this scourge, yet the effects were felt here to an extent hardly to be credited, and the grain dealers raised their prices accordingly, under the impression that the famine would extend to this quarter, or that Government would be obliged to furnish supplies from here. The only alterations made in the gaol have been in the "*lieux d'aisance*." These were formerly four in number—two on the east and two on the west side. The alvine and urine discharges passed through the wall to the outside down at an angle of 45 into a brick and mortar trench about 3½ feet deep. These trenches were emptied every morning by the semi-fluid contents being bailed out into pans, and carried to a dry nullah at a distance of 700 yards to the north-east of the gaol. From the construction of these trenches, it was impossible to clean them out thoroughly, and consequently a small quantity of decomposing matter was sure to be left, thus creating a most noxious smell, even immediately after the cleaning process; besides this, these having been in use since this gaol was originally built, the mortar has become so surcharged and impregnated with ammonia, that it was utterly impossible to eradicate the smell.

These have now altogether been removed, and the earth found to be contaminated for six feet beyond the trenches has been excavated; a platform of stone five feet nine inches has been raised on the outside; the seats in the inside have been similarly raised, and the evacuations are now received in iron pans, three-fourths filled with dry earth, placed on the outside platform. These are carried away every morning into the garden, and emptied

into

into pits dug for the reception. Another alteration, or addition I should call it, has been effected in the sleeping wards. To the front of each, and extending half way up the iron railings, a strong taut curtain has been fixed; these are let down during the night, after the prisoners have been locked up, and rolled up during the day, so as not to impede free ventilation. This alteration might appear insignificant, and hardly worth notice in this report, but I attribute the very small number of admissions into hospital from rheumatic affections to this circumstance alone. With a due regard to the proper surveillance of the prisoners at night in their sleeping wards by the guards, prison architecture renders it requisite that the whole of the front part (or that part facing the centre guard-room) of the sleeping wards should be so constructed as to enable the sentry on duty at a glance to see every prisoner, and immediately detect any attempt at escape. To this end, strong iron railings are used: this necessarily exposes the occupants to draughts, and during the monsoon to damp by the beating of the rain, and they must and do suffer from diseases traced to and excited by these causes—inflammations, bowel complaints, rheumatism, &c. The simple addition then of these curtains, though they in no way interfere with the proper safety of the prisoners, adds materially to their comfort, and prevents all undue exposure to the changes of the season.

Since the alterations in the hospital and its privy, effected in the latter end of 1860, I have never been able to detect the slightest bad smell in it. It is always swept and clean. I think it, however, a duty I owe to my sick, to press earnestly upon you, for its due presentation to Government, the faulty position of the hospital, and the desirableness of having a new one built, more suited to our advanced ideas of the requirements of such a place, viz., its accommodation for males and females, proper ventilation, facility of removing effete matters, removal from all noise and excitement of the sick, &c.

There has been no alteration in the dieting of the prisoners. The system of alteration of wheat, bajree, and jowaree, as recommended by me, is still pursued, and I think with decided beneficial results. The women now cook for all the prisoners. I was induced to introduce this system not only on the score of economy, but on account of the careless way in which the men were in the habit of cooking the bread, and the frequent complaints made to me by the prisoners of the short weight of their rations. I have said careless way of cooking the food. This arose from ignorance, for how few natives, accustomed as they have been from earliest infancy to look to their women for the preparation of their food, can have any idea of how long a cake takes to bake, or able to judge of its being properly done, except by tasting it. Again, the good understanding often detected of one or two men in a mess with their cook ensures them a larger than by right supply, at the expense not of the cook himself but of the other members. No such underhand understanding can possibly take place with the women, for they have no intercourse with the male prisoners. The food when ready is taken away by the peons under a havildar, and distributed to the male prisoners. The food is also now properly cooked at two-thirds of the expense for firewood, and I never now hear even a murmur of light bread.

EXTRACT from REPORT of the Assistant Session Judge of *Ahmednuggur* for the Year 1861.

IN the absence of the judge on circuit, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's letter No. 1999, of the 6th December last, and, in accordance with it, to submit as follows a condensed history of the Nuggur gaol during the past year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The total number of prisoners tried and untried remaining on the 31st December 1860 in this gaol was - - -	214	25	239
Admitted during 1861 - - - - -	376	35	411
Total number in confinement during 1861 - - - - -	590	60	650
Discharged, died, executed, transferred, &c. - - - - -	495	37	532
Remaining on the 31st December 1861 - - - - -	95	23	118

A great quantity of chunam was formerly required for whitewashing the gaol. This item of expense has been almost done away with by the substitution of white earth for chunam.

At present the ceilings only are whitewashed with chunam. No expense is incurred on account of the earth, as the prisoners are employed in getting it. The white earth answers in most respects the purpose of chunam. Similarly, the gaol privies and drains are whitewashed with the earth.

In accordance with the late Dr. Ogilvie's recommendation, earth naunds, filled with earth and ashes, for urinary requirements and for cook-room refuse, as well as wheeled trucks

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trucks with iron vessels for removing the filth of the gaol to the garden, have been provided since December 1860.

The removal of the piece of wall which joined the end of the farthest of the new barracks to the wall of the gaol, and of the privy in the solitary cell yards, which was never used even if there were prisoners in the solitary cells, has admitted more light and fresh air, and has given the sentries a clear view, which before was intercepted. It has also much added to the cleanliness of the yard.

Much improvement has been made in the management of the gaol by the introduction from the 1st July last of the following books, kept in accordance with the late Inspector General of Prisons' letter, No. 532, of the 20th May last:—

1. A General Visitor's Book.
2. An Official Visitor's Book.
3. A Gaol Minute Book.
4. A Contingent Expenditure Sanction Book.
5. Book of Indents for Articles required by the Civil Surgeon.
6. Punishment Book.

General Management and Discipline.

In accordance with the Chief Secretary's letter, No. 943, of 14th March 1861, to the Inspector General of Prisons, a copy of which was forwarded to the judge, the convicts have been employed on public works out of doors. The result of this has been that the silent system cannot on such work be carried out as rigidly as in the case of in-door and sedentary occupations. On the other hand, the convicts, as recommended in the above letter, receive benefit from exposure to the fresh air, of which they were before deprived by in-door occupation; and the labour exacted from them being more severe than the in-door work, is better calculated to impress them with a salutary dread of the hardship of prison life, and to deter them from incurring it again by fresh offences. On the whole the practice is, I think, decidedly advantageous.

The practice of giving rite once a week has since (except in the case of those prisoners who have before entering the gaol been accustomed to it) been discontinued, and has effected a saving to Government of 200 rupees per annum.

The services of the following members of the stipendiary staff of the gaol have been dispensed with, and in their stead the prisoners are now employed:—

- 1 Barber, from 1st June 1861.
- 1 Mussal, from 1st June 1861.
- 1 Blacksmith, from 1st May 1861.
- 4 Sweepers, from 1st July 1861.
- 1 Deputy Gaoler, from 1st June 1861.

In consequence of the abolition of the deputy gaoler's place, the present gaoler is obliged to be always present in the gaol. It might be much better and more convenient if Government were to supply him with a lodging near the gaol, as is the practice in other zillahs.

The sentry behind the hospital was taken off on the 5th May 1860, and the platform and the sentry-box removed to the corner of the work-shed yard. Formerly there were 11 guards, three of which were, after consultation with the Superintendent of Police, reduced on the dates noted in the margin, effecting a saving to Government without detriment to the security of the gaol.

29 June and 16 July
1861.

The giving of oil from Government for the hair of the female convicts was discontinued from 6th May 1861 with advantage, and they are allowed to get it in exchange for some articles of their food.

The extra allowance to Chinese convicts, such as opium, tobacco, fish, and mutton, has encouraged them in performing their conservancy duties, and also the garden work, satisfactorily.

The system of appointing "lumberdars" has been introduced in this zillah since 24th July last, and it has answered well with regard to the internal regulation of the gaol. These lumberdars are selected from among long-term convicts. They wear distinctive striped marks on their right arms. Their fetters are knocked off, the ankle ring only being retained. This method of selecting overseers from among the convicts has contributed much to the general management of the gaol, and rendered it an object with the convicts to obtain by good conduct the position of "lumberdar."

The instructions contained in the late Inspector General of Prisons, letter, No. 137, dated 9th August 1861, directing the prisoners to be regularly marched about their wards and put through the extension movements, have been fully carried out. This practice is undoubtedly highly conducive to the health of the prisoners.

The night soil and the cook-room refuse were formerly thrown away out of the city, but are now removed to the garden as manure.

A reduction has been effected in the cost of clothing supplied to the prisoner, since dhoturs and punchas have been disallowed from 4th June 1861 to the higher caste prisoners.

An item in the funeral expenses of prisoners of furnishing a new piece of cloth to cover the corpse of a prisoner dying in the gaol has been reduced since 9th September 1861, and in its stead an old useless piece of cloth is provided for the purpose.

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The room over the gaol gate, formerly occupied by the guard, is now used as a fether godown; the fethers not in use being cleaned, greased, and hanged upon the walls. A room has been erected outside the gaol for the guard.

By reverting to the old system of provisioning the convicts by contract, much unnecessary time and trouble have been saved.

The system of suspending black net bags, filled with charcoal, has also been introduced since November last.

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.

Reduction of Expenditure.

The following is a List of Reduction of Expenditure effected in this Gaol, viz. :—

No.	Description.	Monthly Expenditure.			—		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Deputy gaoler - - - - -	26	-	-			
1	By the transfer of the first hospital assistant employed on the gaol hospital - - - - -	10	-	-			
1	Blacksmith - - - - -	15	-	-			
1	Mussaul - - - - -	4	4	-			
1	Barber - - - - -	4	4	-			
2	Sweepers, each at Rs. 4. 4. per month - - - - -	8	8	-			
2	Sweepers, at 4 rupees per month - - - - -	8	-	-			
1	Karkhana carkoon - - - - -	13	-	-			
18	Peons, sepoy from the gaol guard, each at Rs. 6. 8. per month - - - - -	117	-	-			
TOTAL - - Rs.		206	-	-			
Or, per Annum - - - - -					2,472	-	-
On account of the following items being disallowed, there will be a saving per annum to the extent of—							
Cocoa-nut oil - - - - -		25	-	-			
Chunam - - - - -		84	-	-			
Dhoturs and punchas - - - - -		36	-	-			
Cloth for covering the dead bodies of prisoners - - - - -		5	-	-			
Rice - - - - -		200	-	-			
TOTAL Amount of Savings effected per Annum - - Rs.					350	-	-
					2,822	-	-
Cost of establishment during the last year (exclusive of that of the gaol guard) was - - - - -		2,066	8	-			
Contingent charges - - - - -		462	10	1			
Provisioning charges - - - - -		5,042	-	2			
Clothing charges - - - - -		563	8	6			
Petty repairs - - - - -		194	-	10			
Convict labour - - - - -		2,867	9	8			
Gaol manufacture - - - - -		2,886	13	11			

Sanitary Report.

The annual sanitary report of the criminal gaol and gaol hospital for last year, furnished by the Acting Civil Surgeon, will shortly be submitted, having been detained by the Session Judge for the purpose of making a minute on it. On its arrival, I would beg to draw your attention especially to the remarks made by the Acting Civil Surgeon in paragraph 5 (clothing), and to his account of the outbreak of dysentery. It will be seen that he attributes the prevalence of this complaint in great part to the insufficient supply of clothing for the prisoners, and the consequent effect of the damp weather on them.

In December last, the gaol was visited by Dr. Stovell, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, who recorded his opinion in the official visitor's book that the Acting Civil Surgeon was right in attributing the amount of zymotic diseases during the monsoon months (which were unusually wet in 1861) to the want of sufficient clothing during that period, and added a suggestion that a more ample supply of clothing should be issued next monsoon.

The insufficiency of the prisoners' clothing was brought under my own notice when in charge of the Tanna gaol a few months ago, and is likely to be more strongly felt here, where, although the annual rainfall, and consequent damp, is much less, the change is more marked, from the extreme dryness of the fair months above, and so far from, the Ghauts.

The Acting Civil Surgeon states that he addressed the late Dr. Ogilvie on the subject, who informed him that, although he had on several occasions urged on Government the importance of additional clothing for the prisoners, no sanction had as yet been obtained, or any further allowance.

I would therefore suggest that the attention of Government should again be drawn to the subject, on the score of economy as much as that of humanity, that there may be time for providing an effectual remedy before next rainy season, as the supply of old and partially worn blankets, described by the Acting Civil Surgeon in the conclusion of his 5th paragraph, is obviously only a temporary and inadequate expedient.

I beg to annex an extract from the statement received from the Superintendent of Police, showing the detail and cost of the police guards over the gaol, viz:—

Gaol Guard.

	Per Month.	Per Annum.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
2 Subedars, at 30 rupees each - - - - -	60 - -	720 - -
4 Havildars, at 10 rupees each - - - - -	40 - -	480 - -
6 Naiques, at 8 rupees each - - - - -	48 - -	576 - -
29 Sepoys, at 6½ rupees each - - - - -	188 8 -	2,262 - -
29 Sepoys, at 5½ rupees each - - - - -	159 8 -	1,914 - -
2 Drummers, at 6½ rupees each - - - - -	13 - -	156 - -
2 Bheesteers, at 7 rupees each - - - - -	14 - -	168 - -
TOTAL Cost - - - Rs.	523 - -	6,276 - -

1 Punishment awarded for breaches of prison discipline.

1 Return of juveniles.

1 Return showing the number of prisoners re-committed to the gaol.

1 Annual return of employment of convicts.

1 Statement showing the provisioning, contingent, clothing, and other charges.

1 Statement showing the sick prisoners in the gaol.

The usual statements noted in the margin are also herewith forwarded. No fines were inflicted on the gaol establishment during the year under report.

EXTRACT from the SANITARY REPORT of Dr. H. Cook, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Ahmednuggur, for the Year 1861.

* The heads of the following report are arranged in the order specified in Medical Board's Circular, No. 1,760, of 1856, thus:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Topography, nature of the climate, &c. | 5. Clothing. |
| 2. Position of gaol. | 6. Transfer. |
| 3. Diet. | 7. Remarks as to the principal classes of diseases, &c. |
| 4. Employment. | |

The topographical description of the station has been fully dwelt on in former reports. As the gaol, however, is situated within the walls of the town, and the health of the two are thus intimately connected, I shall briefly describe the present condition of the town and the character of the sanitary improvements which have been and are now being carried out.

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The town (situated in latitude $19^{\circ} 6' N.$, longitude $74^{\circ} 46' E.$) lies in a broad valley, between two low ranges of hills of trap rock, and on the trunk road which runs from Poona to Aurungabad, Mhow, and the north-east. It is thus in the direct route of the cotton traffic, and thousands of carts pass through and round it annually. They halt for the night, to the extent of several hundreds in the height of the season, outside the southern gate of the city, thus adding a floating population of considerable amount to that set down in the census.

A branch of the river, the Sina, runs round the south-west side, which is the lowest quarter of the town, and that in which the gaol is situated. During the cold weather, and the cold nights of the wet season, a fog very commonly rises and covers this portion of the city. During the hot season the river is usually dry. The town is walled in, and has nine gates. By four of these only is grain allowed to be brought in, and at these peons are stationed to collect the municipal tax. The south-west and south-east quarters are thickly studded with the ruins of old Mahomedan buildings, mosques, and caravansaries, which do not increase the salubrity of the district. It is said that there are, or were a few years ago, upwards of 300 of these ruins. The city is most plentifully supplied with water of the purest character from a series of fountains and tanks, said to be 365 in number. The water is brought in from the neighbouring hills by aqueducts, the bountiful provision of the past Mahomedan rulers of the country.

The Municipal Commission has been established for seven years, and has already done much good. This has been chiefly effected in laying down and keeping in thorough repair first-rate roads in every direction through the city, and in commencing a system of drainage, the principal lines of which are now just being brought to a close. On the occasion of building any new houses, oatas, walls, necessaries, &c., the inhabitants are obliged to refer the matter to the Municipal Commission, who take advantage of the opportunity to widen thoroughfares, improve drainage, and insist on a properly substantial style of building.

The improvements I am hopeful of carrying out (as a member of the Commission) are the following:—

More exactitude in the cleanliness of compounds, lanes, and public places; the establishment of a series of “necessary places” in the vicinity of the market, and in other crowded spots; the paving of the bottom of drains, carrying off waste water from the multitudinous washing places; the extension of the system of drainage to lanes and courts, and eventually to the reformation of the market-place.

The city of Ahmednuggur is estimated to contain about 35,000 inhabitants. In the past year 874 deaths have taken place, irrespective of those registered in the various hospitals. Of these, 235 were adult males, 168 adult females, 204 girls, and 267 boys. The majority of these deaths were due to zymotic disease, and therefore, in all probability, capable of being to a very great extent averted by sanitary measures on a proper scale. The return from which I have obtained these data is formed by the foudjar; but as a large proportion of the names of the diseases are put down by guess, and are not under medical surveillance, there is, of course, no very great exactitude.

Amongst the deaths not attributable to zymotic influence are the following:—

Old age 92, labour 13, miscarriage 1, suicide 2, drowning 1.

The proportion of deaths per thousand is thus about 24.10, that of England being 21.73, and the estimated death-rate of the Fort of Bombay being, I believe, 14 per 1,000.

The gaol is immediately surrounded by streets, but towards the west-south-west the quarter is more open, and a large space is filled up by the gaol gardens. These gardens were established by Mr. Woodcock, a late judge, and in his time attained a high degree of culture, but have since fallen into decay. Mr. Harrison (the present judge) has, however, lately handed them over to me; and I am hopeful that in a short time they will be brought again into a proper state of order, and prove of much advantage to the inhabitants of the gaol in affording a full supply of the best vegetable food, and tending to purify the air in the neighbourhood, as all belts of trees and well cultivated foliage undoubtedly tend to do.

The climatic character of the year, though resembling of course more or less exactly that of every year, presents in its variations and peculiarities matter for explanation of the unusually heavy amount of sickness and death-rate of the past year. A thorough knowledge of climate lies at the basis of all study of the laws of Hygiene. I have therefore, while preserving the necessarily meagre meteorological registers kept at the various hospitals, prepared tables of the register kept by myself with a larger (though, unfortunately, not yet large enough) set of meteorological instruments. These tables I now subjoin. As they were only commenced in May, soon after my taking charge, they are of course incomplete, but they still embrace the most sickly, and therefore most important period of the year.—*Vide* Tables, Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Week Ending	Maximum.	Minimum.	Sunrise.		9½ A.M.		2½ P.M.		Sunset.		Rain.	Ozone.	Sunshine.	Wind.
			Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.				
May 18 -	100.5	72.4	73.	67.	87.8	70.8	98.7	75.4	91.7	71.7	Hour	2.28	8.	
„ 25 -	96.8	74.1	74.2	69.5	85.8	74.5	94.2	75.5	95.4	72.4	-	2.	6.	
June 1 -	93.2	74.2	74.5	72.5	83.8	76.7	91.8	78.	80.7	74.7	3.61	2.	3.	
„ 8 -	83.5	70.1	71.	69.4	77.4	72.	80.2	74.5	75.1	71.4	1.73	4.	3.	SW. and S.
„ 15 -	89.8	71.7	71.7	68.8	81.1	72.1	86.1	72.5	78.8	70.7	0.60	3.2	4.	S. and E., W
„ 22 -	85.1	71.5	71.7	69.8	78.4	72.7	83.4	75.	76.7	72.7	1.69	2.2	2.	SW.
„ 29 -	83.	71.8	71.8	71.5	77.5	74.4	81.7	77.	76.2	73.4	4.38	2.5	1.	Ditto.
July 6 -	80.	71.1	71.1	70.5	76.2	73.1	78.8	74.2	75.	71.8	0.49	4.5	1.	Ditto.
„ 13 -	82.2	71.5	71.5	70.8	77.1	73.	80.8	74.4	76.2	72.7	1.90	2.85	1.5	S.W.
„ 20 -	77.1	69.1	69.2	69.1	73.	71.2	75.4	72.	72.2	70.2	0.76	5.1	0.0	S. and SW.
„ 27 -	77.9	69.5	69.7	69.	74.1	71.4	77.1	72.2	72.2	70.5	1.32	4.	0.5	Ditto.
Aug. 3 -	79.8	69.2	69.2	68.5	74.4	70.8	79.	71.8	74.2	70.4	0.05	3.2	1.	SW., W.
„ 10 -	81.	69.1	69.4	68.4	74.5	71.4	80.1	74.8	75.2	72.8	3.95	2.	1.	SW., W.
„ 17 -	80.1	70.2	70.2	70.1	74.5	72.4	79.4	75.2	74.4	72.	2.95	2.	.5	SW.,
„ 24 -	77.5	69.7	69.7	69.2	73.7	71.8	76.7	72.7	72.8	70.5	0.30	4.4	0.5	SW.
„ 31 -	77.4	69.2	69.2	68.5	74.1	71.8	76.2	72.7	72.8	70.4	1.	3.2	2.	W. and SW.
Sept. 7 -	71.7	69.8	69.8	68.	75.2	70.2	80.4	72.	74.5	79.5	.06	4.2	2.5	WSW.
„ 14 -	82.4	68.7	68.7	66.7	75.5	70.2	81.1	72.1	76.8	70.8	.02	2.7	3.5	WSW.
„ 21 -	85.4	67.8	67.7	66.7	77.1	70.5	83.5	72.2	77.8	70.1	.04	2.7	2.	WNW.
„ 28 -	86.4	68.1	68.8	67.8	78.2	73.1	85.2	74.8	78.2	72.5	6.83	3.8	2.5	NW. and W.
Oct. 5 -	85.	68.8	68.8	67.7	76.8	72.7	84.2	73.4	76.7	71.4	.79	3.4	4.	NW. and W.
„ 12 -	82.1	67.2	67.2	66.7	75.4	71.1	80.1	72.	74.4	70.5	1.20	3.2	2.5	NW. and E.
„ 19 -	85.8	68.7	68.7	67.2	77.1	71.0	84.2	73.	77.8	72.1	.28	3.2	6.5	NW. and E.
„ 26 -	82.7	68.2	68.	67.2	76.4	70.5	81.7	71.4	73.8	69.1	2.02	4.1	5.7	N. and NE.
Nov. 2 -	83.7	63.8	66.2	63.2	77.1	69.	82.8	67.7	75.5	67.1	Hour	3.4	8.	NNE., E., and NW.
„ 9 -	82.7	56.8	77.4	52.7	74.5	62.7	82.	66.4	73.1	63.	-	2.4	8.5	Ditto ditto.
„ 16 -	84.5	63.4	63.4	58.4	77.1	67.4	83.7	71.	75.8	66.2	-	2.8	8.6	NE. and NW.
„ 23 -	81.2	53.5	53.5	48.6	71.1	60.4	80.7	64.5	70.8	59.7	-	3.1	10.	Ditto ditto.
„ 30 -	80.2	56.4	56.4	51.2	71.	60.4	78.8	64.1	71.8	62.2	-	3.	9.5	Ditto and variable.
Dec. 1 -	78.8	53.7	54.	49.7	68.7	58.7	78.	64.4	69.7	60.2	-	3.	9.8	NE. and SE.
„ 14 -	85.	56.7	56.7	51.7	78.8	73.7	84.1	70.5	75.2	64.5	-	3.1	10.	NW. and E.
„ 21 -	83.5	53.5	53.5	48.8	75.7	62.7	82.2	64.4	72.1	59.5	-	3.7	9.8	Ditto ditto.
„ 28 -	81.2	52.1	52.5	46.8	70.2	59.7	80.2	62.4	71.5	60.2	-	2.5	10.	Ditto ditto.

No. 2.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of the Character of the Climate of the Months, from May to December.

MONTHS.	Week Ending	Range between Maximum and Minimum.	Extreme Difference between Means of Dry and Wet Bulbs.	Mean Difference between Sunrise and Sunset.	Rain.	Ozone Average.	Sunshine Average.	REMARKS.	Number of Deaths from Disease.
May - -	18	28.1	23.3	16.5	3.83	2.12	5.6	Atmosphere very dry, but becoming less so.	—
June - -	25	22.7	18.7	12.7					
	1	19.2	13.8	7.3	7.79	2.9	2.5	Atmosphere damp, with little sunshine.	—
	8	13.5	5.7	4.1					
	15	8.1	13.6	8.4					
	22	13.6	8.4	5.7					
	29	11.2	4.7	2.8	4.40	4.1	0.7	Atmosphere very damp, with little or no sunshine.	4
July - -	6	7.9	4.6	2.8					
	13	10.7	6.4	3.7					
	20	8.7	3.4	1.8					
	27	8.4	4.9	2.5	8.04	2.9	1.7	Ditto - - - -	3
August -	3	10.6	7.2	3.9					
	10	11.9	5.3	2.9					
	17	9.9	4.2	2.2					
	24	7.8	5.7	2.2	7.67	3.3	2.6	Atmosphere improving, with an increase of sunshine.	2
	31	8.2	3.5	2.4					
September -	7	11.9	8.4	5.7					
	14	13.7	9.7	5.6					
	21	17.6	11.3	7.4	3.70	3.4	4.6	Ditto - - - -	2
	28	18.3	10.4	5.6					
October -	5	16.2	10.8	5.1					
	12	14.9	8.1	4.2					
	19	17.1	11.2	6.1	None	2.9	8.9	Atmosphere becoming dry, with a large amount of sunshine.	1
	26	14.1	10.3	5.6					
November -	2	17.9	15.1	8.5					
	9	26.9	15.6	10.5					
	16	20.9	12.7	9.3	None	2.9	9.9	Atmosphere dry, and skies clear.	1
	23	27.7	16.2	10.8					
	30	23.8	15.7	10.3					
December -	7	25.1	15.6	9.4					
	14	28.3	13.6	9.8	None	2.9	9.9	Atmosphere dry, and skies clear.	1
	21	30.7	17.8	11.5					
	28	29.1	17.8	11.6					

Scale of Ozone, from 1—10. Scale of Sunshine, 1—10.

No. 3.

THE following is the METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER kept at the Gaol Hospital:—

Months.	Diseases Prevailing.	Maximum.	Medium.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.	Wind.
January -	Fevers - - - -	83.	64.	46.	-	96	N. and NE.
February -	Ditto - - - -	96.	74.	53.	-	—	Do. do.
March -	Ditto - - - -	100.	76.	53.	-	5	Do. do.
April -	Ditto - - - -	109.	90.	71.	-	2	Do. do.
May -	Ditto - - - -	100.	87.	74.	3	83	W. and SW.
June -	Ditto and bowel affections	89.	80.	72.	7	79	Milder than last.
July -	Ditto - ditto - -	86.	79.	73.	4	40	S. and SW.
August -	Ditto - ditto - -	92.	82.	73.	8	4	Do. do.
September	Ditto - ditto - -	89.	81.	72.	7	67	N. and NW.
October -	Ditto - ditto - -	89.	80.	71.	8	70	NW and W.
November	Ditto - ditto - -	87.	70.	53.	-	—	N. and NE.
December	Fevers - - - -	86.	67.	49.	-	—	NNW., NE.
Mean - - -		92.	77.	63.	{ 36 Total }	46	

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From this it will be seen that the thermometer ranges from 109° maximum in the month of April, to 46° minimum in the month of January; the average mean temperature throughout the year being 77°, the average maximum 92°, and average minimum 63°.

The total fall of rain was 36 inches 46 cents, or about 11 inches (about 60 per cent.) above the average of the past 14 years; and in this, I feel assured, lies the exciting cause of the great amount of sickness and the high death-rate of the year. In support of this statement, I have had the following table drawn up, showing the percentage of deaths to strength, and the fall of rain for the past 11 years, during the six months when the bulk of the rainfall occurs, omitting the occasional showers falling at other periods, which do not influence the humidity of the atmosphere to a sufficient extent to cause any effect on health:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Percentage of deaths to strength.	6.3	3.	2.3	3.	2.3	3.8	8.3	3.5	5.6	3.4	6.6
Fall of rain during the months from May to October, inclusive.	28.5	32.4	11.5	16.1	14.5	17.6	32.4	27.8	24.1	27.5	35.5

Thus it is seen that in the years 1851, 1857, and 1861, there was the heaviest fall of rain, and the greatest amount of humidity of atmosphere; and in these years the death-rate preponderated. Then, again, in the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, occurred the lightest fall of rain and the least death-rate.

It is true there are some exceptions in the table. The year 1852 is an especially marked one, and those of 1858 and 1860 are exceptions to the rule to a certain extent; still I believe, had I time or means more fully to investigate the climatic character of these years, these apparent contradictions could be cleared away. They depend, probably, on some unusual extent of deficiency or excess in ozone or sunshine. I would now draw attention to my tables of meteorology (Nos. 1 and 2), and especially to the weekly summary; and as the two subjects are so closely connected, I shall also, at the same time, contrast the amount of sickness which has occurred during the year, and call attention to the principal classes of diseases which has occasioned it. In thus departing somewhat from the exact order laid down in the Board's circular quoted at the commencement of this report, I hope that the close connexion of the two subjects will be a sufficient excuse.

The great preponderance of sickness and deaths during the year has been occasioned by zymotic diseases, and of these especially dysentery and diarrhoea. Now, zymotic agency is excited and fostered in two ways—from without and from within: in the first place from vitiation of the air by overcrowding, bad ventilation, and bad drainage, and from bad water, bad food, and insufficient clothing; and in the second place from the repression or non-removal of various excretions, and particularly those of the skin, whereby certain noxious excreta seeking elimination are thrown back into the circulation, and it is in this latter instance that the influence of atmospheric causes comes into play. Whenever, as in the present instance, no great fault can be found with the arrangements which supply good air, good food, and clothing, we must necessarily look to the one other and more universal cause. In the table before us, besides the usual registration (which is carried on in all hospitals) of the variations of temperature, I have sought to point out the changes in the amount of moisture, ozone, and sunshine. Electricity, unfortunately, I have had no means of measuring. These five influences together make the character of climate.

In the month of June and the four following ones, these, either in excess or defect, were the most prominent, and during this period nine-tenths of the deaths from zymotic disease took place.

In May the atmosphere was very dry, but becoming less so towards its close:—3.83 inches of rain fell; there was an average of 2.12 of ozone, and 5.6 of sunshine; no death from zymotic disease. In June the atmosphere had become damp, there being only from 4 to 8 degrees of mean difference between the dry and wet-bulb thermometers: 7.79 of rain fell; ozone averaged 2.9, and sunshine 2.5. In July the atmosphere was very damp, 3° between the wet and dry bulbs being the greatest mean difference: ozone averaged 4.1, and sunshine 0.7; there were four deaths. August had the same extreme humidity, with an average of 2.9 of ozone and 1.0 of sunshine: eight inches of rain fell; there were three deaths. In September there was an improvement, in there being less moisture and more sunshine, with an increase of ozone over the previous month: 7.67 of rain fell, and there were two deaths. In October the improvement continued; there was an average of from 4' to 6' between the means of dry and wet bulbs: 3.70 only of rain fell; ozone increased to 3.4 and sunshine to 4.6; there were two deaths. During November and December the atmosphere regained its dryness, and there was a full amount of sunshine. There was one death in each month: both cases had suffered severely in the earlier months.

Ozone.—This is not, perhaps, the place to discuss fully the nature and importance of this element. I fear my register is the only one kept on this side of India, and from a solitary instance

instance but little definite good can be obtained, or trustworthy data compiled. I would, however, earnestly recommend that every civil station should be supplied with an ozonometer, and a series of observations instituted. Its phenomena are yet unsolved problems in Europe, and surely no country in the world can afford so wide and varied a field of observation as India! In a paper published in the Medical and Physical Transactions for 1859, I advanced a theory that ozone in a concentrated form was the active agent of the simoom. This, I believe, has been generally received, or at least has not been combated. That it is without doubt Nature's universal disinfectant, and purifier of the atmosphere, is considered a settled question. That by ascertaining its amount in the atmosphere a measure of the relative purity of the air can be obtained, is probably one of the most useful of the facts connected with it. In a short series of observations which I have made in this direction, I have arrived at the following data:—

In the large hospital ward, upper-storied and well ventilated, when from the fewness of patients 5,000 cubic feet of air was allowed to each, there was hardly a perceptible loss of ozone.

In a ward occupied only at night, and freely ventilated during the day, with an allowance of 1,800 cubic feet to each occupant, there was a loss of 25 per cent.; and

In a ward under the same conditions, with an allowance of only 500 cubic feet of air to each occupant, there was a loss of 50 per cent.

One curious fact in relation to ozone occurred in the history of the year. On the day and night of the 15th of July a sudden increase in the amount of ozone from 4 to 7 took place, and on visiting the hospital on the morning of the 16th I observed a marked change in the condition of the patients suffering from dysentery: those who previously had been passing six or eight dejections in the day had passed only one or two, and all described themselves as feeling better. There was no sudden change in the direction of the wind, dampness of the air, amount of sunshine, or electric disturbance to cause this; and I have no means of accounting for the phenomenon, which occurred once again in the same manner on the 27th of October. As, however, at that time there was no great amount of bowel affection under treatment, I did not observe any corresponding improvement in these cases. The assistant-surgeon in charge of the force stationed at British Columbia, in North America, mentions one or two similarly sudden increases of ozone in the year, but was unable to mark any other atmospheric change that would account for it. It is an established fact, that, during the prevalence of cholera, ozone is found either not at all or in very minute quantity. At Kurrachee, in October of last year, whilst cholera was prevalent in the town and camp, I could detect for many days together no trace of ozone, which, however, returned as the epidemic cleared off. I have unfortunately lost the register, and cannot therefore give the dates or amounts.

Sunshine, as an essential element in the constitution of climate (apart from the heat-ray, which accompanies the compound ray of light), demands a place in every meteorological register. Botanists have already proved how essential it is to the wellbeing of plants, and that without its influence the chemical essences peculiar to the plant cannot be produced in its tissues. Physiologists have also pointed out how baneful is the want of sunshine in the dark alleys and crowded corners of large towns, and how decidedly it tends to shorten the life of the miner. The table before us shows a most intimate connexion between the ratio of sunshine and the loss of life from zymotic disease; and although only one influence amongst others, I feel assured that it was by no means a trivial one. Sunshine has a decided action on the nervous (especially ganglionic) and circulatory systems, and on the functions of assimilation and excretion. Without this stimulus the animal life of the native of India is diminished; the functions of his system are carried on sluggishly, more particularly the functions of the skin; his viscera become congested, his vital energy depressed, his blood impure; and, the poisonous excreta which should have been got rid of being retained, the effects of zymotic disease are speedily shown in some form or other, and most probably in that of affections of the bowels.

Position of the Gaol.

As I have already devoted so much space to the all-important point of meteorology, and as the description of the gaol, with full particulars of the accommodation afforded, size and number of the wards, &c., &c., has been previously repeatedly given in annual reports, I shall confine myself to very briefly pointing out the few improvements that have taken place. A portion of the hospital cooking-shed has been walled up, and windows and doors affixed, forming a convenient storeroom for the cumbrous articles which heretofore lumbered the dispensary-room. A series of charcoal frames, like those in use in the Poona Gaol, have been made and put up in the hospital sleeping-wards. They are formed of a wooden framework six feet long, nine inches deep, and three-and-a-half feet broad, filled with charcoal, which it retained in its place by a netting. They are very efficient deodorisers and purifiers, and their general use in hospitals and gaols should be recommended.

The iron urinal pans placed in each sleeping-ward, and which are connected with the drain by pipes, have been fitted with wicker covers, containing a layer of charcoal an inch deep. By this means, the offensive effluvia has been much diminished.

The windows of the hospital dispensary room have been fitted with glass, a great improvement, as during the wet and dusty seasons it was often found necessary to close the wooden shutters, and thus exclude all light.

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With regard to the accommodation afforded, I should mention that whenever, as it has happened during two months of the past year, the strength averages more than 280, there is an injurious amount of crowding, only 450 cubic feet of air being allowed in the sleeping wards. This, however, is not likely to occur again whilst the plan for sending the men to work on the roads is in operation.

Diet.

The scale of diet for the prisoners is liberal and well arranged, and is in accordance with the following Table:—

		Flour.		Dhall.	Vegetable.	Salt.	*Condi-ments.	Kokum, or Tamarind.	Fire-wood.
		lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	dr.	dr.	dr.	lb.
Prisoners at hard labour	Hard labour	1	8	4	4	8	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Light ditto	1	3	3	4	8	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Prisoners without hard labour		1	3	3	4	8	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Prisoners, female		1	3	3	4	8	8	8	$\frac{1}{2}$

* Including Chilli, 4 drs. ; Turmeric, 1 dr. ; Coriander, 1 dr. ; and Garlic, 2 drs.

Hard-labour diet is only allowed to those actually engaged in hard work, as grinding, brickmaking, roadmaking, garden-work, &c. The medical officer has the power of ordering any extra diet, or the issue of full diet, to prisoners who may not be capable of hard labour, but whom he considers requiring the higher scale. Patients suffering from scurvy, or under observation for scorbutic taint, are allowed an extra amount of vegetables to the extent of eight ounces. During the late prevalence of bowel affection, the Inspector General of Prisons sanctioned an increase in condiments, and at my suggestion, a drachm of cloves was issued to each man. It was found, however, that this was more than was required, and it was afterwards reduced to half a drachm. This, however, is not intended to be permanent. The various articles of diet were issued alternately, according to the following Table:—

Days.	Description of Grain.	Description of Dhall.
Sunday - - - - -	Bajree - - - - -	Toor.
Monday - - - - -	Wheat - - - - -	ditto.
Tuesday - - - - -	Jowaree - - - - -	ditto.
Wednesday - - - - -	Bajree - - - - -	ditto.
Thursday - - - - -	Bajree - - - - -	ditto.
Friday - - - - -	Wheat - - - - -	ditto.
Saturday - - - - -	Jowaree - - - - -	ditto.

By a recent order of the Session Judge, however, rice is only given to those natives who were in the habit of getting it previous to incarceration, and to those for whom the Civil Surgeon may consider it beneficial. Mutton, eggs, milk, &c., under the head of extra rations, are also ordered by the Civil Surgeon in cases which he considers requiring them. From the low type of disease during the past year, and the prevalence of anemic and scorbutic taint, the charges for these extras have been somewhat unusually heavy.

The hours appointed for meals are 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. In accordance with the instructions received from the late Inspector General of Prisons, a system of exercise was instituted in August, in the hope of counteracting the ill effect of sedentary employment. The prisoners are marched about and put through "extension movements" for a quarter of an hour on first turning out in the morning, again before the morning and evening meals, and lastly, before being locked up for the night. I believe the plan calculated to stimulate the vital energy, obviate congestion of the viscera, and promote a more healthy digestion and assimilation of food. The cooks are changed every 14 days, and men are chosen for this office who are weakly or convalescent.

The prisoners bathe twice a-day in the hot season, or before the morning and evening meals, and once in the cold season, at 10 a.m.

The system of exchanges, so much condemned by the late Inspector General, is not allowed in the gaol.

Employment.

The prisoners are divided into two classes—"with hard labour," and "without labour." It is much to be deplored, that the latter system is allowed in any gaol, or at least to any appreciable extent. It fosters idleness and evil habits, and increases greatly the expense of the institution, which is no way benefited by the presence of such drones.

Hard-labour prisoners are employed in weaving, in cleaning cotton-wool, preparing horse-jhools, &c., rattan work, ropemaking, brickmaking, and grinding. A certain number also are told off to form a conservancy gang, who in the early morning clean the roads and compounds, carrying the refuse matter to the Government brick kilns outside the town, and during the rest of the day are employed in the gaol gardens. The labour carried on is not prejudicial to the health of the prisoners. In July the system of employing a set of Chinese prisoners as scavengers was brought into use. Twelve Chinese were sent by the Inspector General of Prisons for this purpose; they all for a time refused to do the work, but ultimately all but one gave their acquiescence to the plan.

Clothing.

On admission, the prisoners are furnished with two loose cotton jackets, two breeches, and two caps; at the same time two new and one old cumblee are served out to them. This clothing is all that is required in the hot and dry seasons, but in the wet I cannot but think that it is quite insufficient. The past season being so unusually damp, the evil effect of insufficient clothing has been the more apparent. A representation of this was made by the Judge and by myself to the Inspector General of Prisons, who in return stated: "I have on several occasions urged on Government the importance, even as regards economy, of providing adequate clothing for their prisoners, but as yet no sanction has been obtained for any addition to the present allowance." Dr. Ogilvie then went on to point out that by a more rigidly economical use of the old and partially worn blankets of discharged prisoners, a supply might be collected, which could be reissued on urgent occasions. The Judge gave instructions that an overcoat of cumblee should be formed of partially worn blankets, and supplied to men whose sentences exceeded a certain time. This plan has been accordingly carried out, and a makeshift for the present emergency found.

Transfer.

Twenty-six prisoners have been sent to Tanna, and five gangs of men, numbering altogether 162, have been sent to join the gang working on the Munmar roads. Captain Fife has reported to me that they have arrived in orderly and good condition, notwithstanding the length of the march (90 miles), but that he considered the men, as a rule, somewhat wanting in vigorous health as compared with other gangs—a fact explained by the sickness which has been so prevalent amongst the men in gaol. 15 prisoners have been received from Poona.

Remarks on the Diseases by which Sickness and Mortality have been occasioned.

The diseases which have proved most fatal during the year (as before noted) have been dysentery and diarrhœa. Six fatal cases from the former, and four from the latter, disease have occurred; and besides these, one from cholera, one from hematemesis, one from ophthalmia, one from atrophy, and one from scorbutus. The total number of cases admitted with dysentery amounted to 58, one only being chronic. Of these, 52 were discharged cured.

In conclusion, I submit a table showing the number of prisoners who have gained weight, of those that have lost weight, and of those that have remained stationary, during the period of their incarceration. The table includes all the men who have been discharged during the year; and for the better understanding of the subject, I have arranged them according to length of time of imprisonment:—

Table of the Weights of 258 Men discharged from the Gaol during the Year 1861.

	Six Months and under.		One Year and under.		Three Years and under.		Five Years and under.		Ten Years and under.	
	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.	Men.	lbs.
Increase - -	60	295	21	104	10	48	1	4	1	-
Decrease - -	68	439	36	184	16	159	3	38	1	-
Stationary - -	33	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-

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EXTRACT from REPORT of the SESSION JUDGE of *Ahmedabad*, for the Year 1861.

With reference to your circular, No. $\frac{1919}{82}$, of the 6th ultimo, requesting me to furnish you with a condensed history of the gaol under my control during the past year, I have the honour to report as follows:—

Sanitary Condition of the Gaol during 1861.

2. The Civil Surgeon's annual report, dated 1st January 1862, will furnish you with full particulars regarding the sanitary condition of the gaol under my control during the past year.

General Management and Discipline.

3. Regarding the discipline enforced inside the gaol, it seems as good as can be expected. Considering the small amount of remuneration received by the gaol peons, they have become, I think, more careless since they have learnt that the pay of the revenue peons has been increased. The gaol peons have been decreased in number like the revenue peons, but have had no increase of pay like the latter; and the pay is so small that it is not to be wondered at that they succumb to bribes offered by the prisoners, many of whom have wealthy relations in or about Ahmedabad. Since I have been here I think the punishment adjudged to peons have equalled those adjudged to prisoners for breach of prison discipline, but it does not appear to have had a salutary effect; if any, it gives good and useful men a distaste for the service. I would earnestly call your attention to this subject. Until the peons serving in the gaol are better paid, I fear the gaol discipline cannot be much improved. The number of punishments for breach of prison discipline may be considered about equal with that of 1860, considering the average number of prisoners in the gaol in 1860-61. The faults were principally of a light nature, such as leaving the worksheds and sitting in the cookroom, and idleness, &c. These would probably not have occurred had the peons been more vigilant. On the whole, the general management during 1861 is creditable to the Nazir and his subordinates, though there is plenty of room for improvement.

Reduction of Expenditure.

4. The reductions that have been effected are as follows:—

	Saving per Mensem.	Saving per Annum.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2 Blacksmiths, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ rupees each per mensem - - -	15 - -	180 - -
1 Carpenter - - - - -	12 - -	144 - -
These situations have been permanently abolished from the 1st February 1861, according to the instructions of your predecessor.		
10 Peons, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ rupees each per mensem - - - -	42 8 -	510 - -
10 Hallalkores, at 4 rupees each per mensem - - -	40 - -	480 - -
Of the 10 peons nine were discharged on the 21st, and one on the 25th May 1861.		
Of the 10 hallalkores eight were discharged on the 15th June, and two on the 1st August 1861.		
1 Daroga - - - - -	33 - -	396 - -
3 Carkoons, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ rupees each per mensem - - -	25 8 -	306 - -
1 Jemadar - - - - -	8 - -	96 - -
1 Havildar - - - - -	6 8 -	78 - -
2 Peons, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ rupees each per mensem - - - -	8 8 -	102 - -
Their names, as well as the names of those who have been transferred to the factory, and whose pay is disbursed from the "Labour Profit Fund," are retained in the monthly abstract, and their pay drawn as usual, but refunded into the treasury at the close of each month, pending the re-organization of the Gaol Establishment.		
By the discontinuance of one naique and three sepoys who were attached to the gaol hospital from April 1861, there is a saving per annum of - - - - -	24 8 -	294 - -
1 Dispensary servant has been dispensed with from 22nd July 1861 - - - - -	5 - -	60 - -
Carried forward - - - Rs.	218 8 -	2,646 - -

	Saving per Mensem.	Saving per Annum.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward - - - £.	220 8 -	2,646 - -
1 Extra Bhungy attached to the Gaol Hospital, and by the Commissariat Department, has been dispensed with from July 1861 - - - - -	5 - -	60 - -
Extra charge usually made for steaming clothes has been put a stop to from the 1st July 1861, fuel required for that purpose being supplied by taking one piece of wood from each mess, which measure has effected a saving of - - -	2 5 4	28 - -
The practice of allowing oil for the hair of the female prisoners has been discontinued, and saves - - - - -	- 10 8	8 - -
TOTAL - - - Rs.	228 8 -	2,742 - -

5. The prisoners are supplied with vegetables from the gaol garden, from the 27th August last. The Nazir reports that there is a saving of 600 rupees to Government, the contract of vegetables being dispensed with altogether. I have not as yet been able to test the said saving, but have no doubt that it will prove considerable.

6. Since July last the Commissariat Department has ceased to supply articles required for the use of the gaol hospital, and the articles that are indispensably necessary are now supplied every month by this department, on the requisition of the civil surgeon, so that some saving will probably accrue.

7. A leechman was formerly attached to the gaol hospital, and paid by the Commissariat Department, at Rs. 9. 8. per month, but at the suggestion of the civil surgeon, as mentioned in his letter forwarded with my letter, No. 974, of the 7th November 1861, the services of the leechman have been dispensed with. The leeches are now purchased from the bazar at six annas per dozen, by which arrangement the expense on that account does not exceed five rupees per month, whereby there is a saving of Rs. 4. 8. to Government per mensem.

Gaol Guard and its Cost.

8. During the greater part of the year under report, the gaol was guarded by the men of the Kolie Police Corps. The strength and cost of the guard will be furnished as soon as the necessary information is received from the Commandant of the Kolie Police Corps. The military guard consisted of one native officer, two havildars, four naitques, 30 privates, one drummer, and one bhistee; and the cost incurred from 14th November 1861, the date on which the men of the line mounted guard at the gaol, up to the 31st December 1861, is about Rs. 579. 2. 2.

Cost of Establishment.

9. The following is the strength and cost of the gaol establishment during the year 1861:—

	Rs. a. p.
1 Gaoler, at 43 rupees per mensem - - - - -	516 - -
1 Deputy Gaoler, at 17 rupees per mensem - - - - -	204 - -
1 Daroga, at 33 rupees per mensem - - - - -	158 9 10
2 Carpoons, at 8½ rupees each per mensem - - - - -	121 5 10
2 Blacksmiths, at 7½ rupees each per mensem - - - - -	15 - -
1 Carpenter, at 12 rupees per mensem - - - - -	12 - -
3 Jemadars, at eight rupees each per mensem, of whom transferred to the Factory, from 26th May 1861 - - - - -	230 7 3
5 Havildars, at Rs. 6. 8. each per mensem, of whom one transferred to the Factory, from 26th May 1861 - - - - -	343 3 10
4 Naitques, at 5½ rupees each per mensem - - - - -	252 - -
3 Turnkeys, at Rs. 5. 12. each per mensem - - - - -	207 - -
75 Peons, at 4½ rupees each per mensem, of whom nine were discharged on the 21st, and one on the 25th May 1861, and two transferred to the Factory, from 22d May 1861 - - - - -	3,451 15 6
10 Hullalkores, at four rupees each per mensem, eight discharged on the 15th June, and two on the 1st August 1861 - - - - -	232 - -
1 Executioner, at Rs. 5. 4. per mensem - - - - -	63 - -
TOTAL - - - Rs.	5,806 10 2

Deducting from this total the sum of Rs. 14. 14. 7. on account of saving and other forfeitures, the balance Rs. 7,591. 11. 7. is the actual cost of gaol establishment during the year 1861.

Contingent and other Charges.

10. The contingent and other charges are as follows:—

							Rs.	a.	p.
Contingent charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,005	3	1
Provisioning charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,689	5	8
Clothing charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,477	10	11
Petty repairs, &c., charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	859	-	3
TOTAL - - - Rs.							17,031	3	11

of which the following are the items recovered from the Native States on account of the political prisoners confined in the gaol:—

							Rs.	a.	p.
Contingent charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	14	1
Provisioning charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,448	5	6
Clothing charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	314	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.							3,955	3	7

Medical Charges.

11. A memorandum furnished by the civil surgeon, showing the medical charges incurred in the gaol hospital at Ahmedabad for the past year, together with his letter in original, dated 12th instant, No. 2, is herewith forwarded.

Convict Labour and Gaol Manufacture.

12. The accompanying statement (A), showing in detail the amount realised by convict labour and gaol manufacture, will furnish you with all the information you require under this head.

13. The prisoners in this gaol have been up till now allowed to retain their private clothes for bathing and other purposes, but this practice will be discontinued from the time the first supply of clothing for the current year is distributed, and each prisoner will be supplied with two "lungotees," or loin cloths, in accordance with the sanction of Government, conveyed in Mr. Secretary Forbes' letter, dated 15th November 1861, No. 3762.

14. The practice of recovering from the prisoners' rations the value of earthen vessels broken by them through carelessness, and making the female prisoners grind their own grain, was introduced in this gaol during the last year at the suggestion of your predecessor.

15. In the month of June last the gaol hospital gate, and the gate of the female ward opening on the public road, were built up; and this arrangement, whilst it has added to the security of the gaol, has also decreased the expense, a naique and three privates having been reduced from the hospital, and two peons from the gate of the female ward.

16. I may mention that by the Chinese convicts taking the scavenging duties of the gaol, which were before performed by the hullalkores borne on the establishment, the cleanliness of the privies and urinaries has been well preserved in 1861. The nazir wishes to have five or six more Chinamen, in case of any of those at present here falling sick. If this arrangement is to be continued, I trust five or six more Chinamen may be despatched here as quickly as possible, but I think it is worth while considering whether the arrangement should be continued. It seems to me a rather invidious proceeding singling out any particular class of prisoners for the performance of duties which only the lowest classes can perform in this country. The Chinamen feel this themselves. It was with the greatest difficulty they could be induced to perform the duty of sweepers, and they explained to me that one reason why they objected was, that the other natives in the gaol would look down on them, and refuse them water. If all the prisoners could be used indiscriminately on this duty, I consider the plan would be excellent, but I doubt whether it is just or expedient to force any particular class of prisoners to perform such disagreeable duties, and I think it must eventually tell on the health of the prisoners so employed. It may be worth while also to consider the effect this arrangement may produce on the minds of foreigners. It can hardly be satisfactory to Chinamen to hear that any of their countrymen transported to Indian dominions of Her Majesty are made, as a rule, to perform the duties which in India can only be performed by the lowest and most degraded caste.

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17. In conclusion, I beg to bring to your notice that my duties as regards the gaol are made much lighter than they would otherwise be by the zeal and attention of Mr. Bazunjee Framjee, the Nazir. The services of this officer have been brought to the notice of your predecessor by Mr. Warden, the late Judge of Ahmedabad, and I believe Dr. Ogilvie had intended bringing them to the notice of Government. I trust you will find the present report such as to induce you to endorse any opinion that may have been recorded in your office by Dr. Ogilvie respecting Mr. Bazunjee Framjee.

EXTRACT from the SANITARY REPORT of Dr. D. Wyllie, Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, for the Year 1861.

THERE were in all 612 sick treated, of whom 578 were discharged, including five liberated, nine dead, and 25 remain under treatment at this date. These figures indicate a marked improvement in the usually obtaining state of health, and, compared with ordinary experience, the result must be regarded as satisfactory.

YEARS.	Average Strength.	Total Treated.	Average Daily Number of Sick.	Deaths.	Ratio Per cent. treated to Strength.	Ratio Per cent. of Deaths to Strength.
1856	484.3	892	23.8	20	184.2	4.1
1857	479.0	731	26.5	8	152.6	1.7
1858	527.6	781	27.5	42	148.0	7.9
1859	500.0	808	31.6	37	161.6	7.4
1860	465.6	663	27.2	19	143.0	4.1
1861	486.0	612	26.8	9	126.0	1.9

2. The most obvious cause contributing towards bringing about this improvement, was undoubtedly the partial employment of the prisoners at out-door labour, a system that had been entirely suspended since the summer of 1856. But, apart from this, the past year was unusually healthy, as I have elsewhere had occasion to note; and in this respect it resembled the exceptional season of 1857.

As regards the treated, not only was the number smaller than ordinary, but the cases, as a general rule, were less severe. Still, however, there was the usual tedious convalescence to contend against, with ever and again instances where recuperative power was so far exhausted that prostration gave place to a condition of cachexia. It was noticeable, as heretofore, that this last result was invariably coincident with undue crowding; and it was found impracticable to guard against it when the strength exceeded 500, even with the relief afforded by employing in rotation 150 prisoners daily at out-door labour.

The deaths were unusually few, and, so far as the past history of the hospital is known to me, the year stands next to 1857 in its exceptionally low rate of mortality.

There is no need for me now, as on former occasions, to indicate defects, or to urge ameliorations, inasmuch as a measure has recently been introduced which will effectually relieve the gaol from overcrowding, and thus, as I believe, remove the chief sources of disease and mortality. I allude to the formation of a subsidiary gaol on the Gogo-road, to join which a body of 159 prisoners left on the 20th ultimo. Whether this scheme may prove a pecuniary saving, is a question that time must determine. But, at least, it has the merit of utilizing the labour of the men, of providing a rational mode of punishment and discipline without undue risk of health, such as confinement too often implies; while as regards the prisoners in this gaol the measure is undoubtedly calculated to lessen the loss of life, and is thus one of humanity.

EXTRACT from the SANITARY REPORT of Dr. Mills, Civil Surgeon of Dharwar for the Year 1861.

THE report for the year just past must, I regret to state, present a very marked contrast to those of the two preceding years: in both of them small sickness and mortality was recorded; in that under review both have been excessive for 1860. From an average strength of 392, there were 346 admissions or 80.3 per cent., and six deaths, or 1.4 per cent. of strength; and 1.7 of treated; in 1861, from an average strength of 558, there were 943 admissions or 169 per cent., and 104 deaths; 18.6 per cent. to strength, and 11.02 to treated.

These numbers will not be found to correspond with those shown by the annual return, because up to the end of September the monthly returns from Devekope were included
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with those of Dharwar, but from the 1st of October they were sent in separately; consequently, in order that the annual returns may correspond with the monthly, they have been framed to embrace the Devekope returns up to the 30th of September, and a separate return for Devekope for the three months, October, November, and December, is forwarded, but to put in a clear light the proportion of admissions and deaths due to the gaol hospital and to Devekope respectively, the accompanying abstract return is inserted, from which it will be seen that among the prisoners in Dharwar Gaol the proportion of treated to strength was 97·3, deaths to strength 17·2, deaths to treated 17·6, but, excluding cholera, the proportions were treated to strength 71·4, deaths to strength 3·8, deaths to treated 5·3, while among the prisoners at and sent from Devekope the proportions of treated to strength was 199·5, deaths to strength 10·6, deaths to treated 5·3.

Average strength Dharwar Gaols 448, with Devekope 558. Devekope for 8 months 254.	Dharwar.				Devekope.		Total.		Transferred from Devekope to the Gaol.
	Admissions.		Deaths.		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	
	From other Diseases.	Cholera.	From other Diseases.	Cholera.					
January - -	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
February - -	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-
March - -	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
April - -	25	-	1	-	-	-	25	1	-
May - -	33	-	2	-	20	-	53	2	12
June - -	47	107	-	55	38	-	192	55	6
July - -	45	0	6	4	38	1	92	11	6
August - -	22	-	-	-	94	4	116	4	35
September - -	25	-	2	1	158	12	183	15	45
October - -	29	-	2	-	50	8	79	10	13
November - -	23	-	2	-	52	2	75	4	3
December - -	19	-	2	-	57	-	76	2	1
TOTAL - - -	320	116	17	60					
	436		77		507	27	943	104	119

The great increase of sickness and mortality during 1861 may be attributed to three causes—1st, the transfer of a large number of prisoners from the Concan, many of whom arrived at the worst possible season: 2d, a violent outbreak of epidemic cholera in June followed by severe diarrhœa: 3d, the great number of cases of scorbutic diarrhœa which occurred among the prisoners employed on the road works at Devekope, occasioned principally by the damp state of the huts in which they lived during the rainy season.

I shall now give a history of the events of the year as connected with the health of the prisoners. On the 31st of December 1860, only three cases remained in hospital, and the general health of the prisoners was particularly good; it remained so during the months of January, February, March, and the greatest part of April. The monthly admissions for the four months averaged 19, and the daily number of sick 6·5. At this time almost all the prisoners were employed in various ways within the gaol premises. From the 25th of March, in accordance with the orders of Government, almost all the able-bodied prisoners were sent to out-door labour on tanks, roads, &c. Shortly after this change there was a marked increase in the amount of sickness. On the 25th April, 50 prisoners were sent to Devekope (27 miles from Dharwar) to prepare huts for a large gang to be employed on the Sudashewghur road. On the 13th of May 119 prisoners, among whom were 60 Chinese and Malays, arrived from Vingorla, principally from Tanna Gaol. These men were generally in very good health, and on the 18th of May the greatest part of them were sent with 35 Dharwar prisoners to Devekope. On the 20th, the day of their arrival there, there was a violent outbreak on the part of the Chinese and Malays, many of whom were severely wounded. The whole of them were brought back to the gaol, and 12 were admitted into hospital for hurts and bruises; among them three had received severe sword wounds. As early as the beginning of May, reports of cholera had been received from the southern portions of the collectorate, and it was soon apparent that it was advancing slowly northward from the Mysoor country. At the end of May it appeared in some of the villages round Dharwar. On the 9th of June 201 prisoners (of whom 59 were Chinese and Malays), chiefly from Rutnagherry Gaol, arrived from Vingola. These men were in a very bad state. Just before they reached the Ramghât, heavy rain set

set in, much of their carriage broke down, and many of the tents provided for their shelter were left behind. They brought here only five small rowties to protect 200 prisoners and a large party of peons, and in consequence they arrived with most of their clothing wet, or having worn damp clothes for several days, and very much exhausted by exposure, fatigue, and irregular diet. That they should have reached Dharwar in such a state was most unfortunate, for it doubtless rendered them particularly liable to the disease which was hovering round the station. On the 10th one of the newly arrived prisoners was brought to hospital with slight symptoms of cholera, which at once yielded to treatment, but on the following day a Dharwar prisoner employed at outside work was seized with undoubted cholera, and on the 12th one of the new arrivals was attacked. After this, disease became daily more virulent until the 17th, when it reached its climax; on the 16th I moved 114 men, occupying the three worst ventilated wards in the gaol, into tents with good effect. The disease continued among the prisoners until 5th July, when it ceased as an epidemic. Two isolated cases occurred during the remainder of the month. The disease was most virulent in character; for several days medicine had little or no effect upon it, and there were none of the mild cases with which outbreaks of cholera so frequently subside, and which so materially help to diminish the proportion of deaths to treated. As will be seen by the returns, the rate of mortality was high, being 60 out of 116, or nearly 52 per cent. Very fortunately cholera did not appear among the prisoners at Devekope (although in many of the villages at no great distance), and throughout the months of June and July the health of the gang continued tolerably good. In August there was very much sickness both in Dharwar Gaol and at Devekope. In the former diarrhœa, such as generally follows epidemic cholera, and dracunculus, swelled the sick list; and at Devekope intermittent fever, diarrhœa, and scurvy prevailed. Serious cases (35 in number) were sent into the gaol hospital for treatment, and among them three deaths occurred from diarrhœa, besides one from fever, at Devekope itself. In September the state of health was worse than in August. Diarrhœa continued in the gaol, and, together with scurvy, prevailed extensively at Devekope. There were altogether 183 admissions, and 15 deaths: 45 cases were sent in from Devekope to the gaol hospital. The numbers hitherto quoted comprehend the sick treated both at the gaol and Devekope. From 1st October separate returns were kept and sent in. During October the health of the prisoners at both places materially improved; at the gaol there were 29 admissions, including 13 received from Devekope, where 50 were admitted into hospital, chiefly for fever. Diarrhœa and scurvy had much diminished; 10 deaths occurred. Of these, eight were among prisoners received from Devekope during the two preceding months. During October I twice visited and carefully inspected the whole of the prisoners at Devekope. In November the number of admissions did not diminish, but the cases were of a much less serious character. At the gaol hospital 23, and at Devekope 52 were admitted, chiefly for intermittent fever at both places. Three cases were sent from Devekope. Four deaths occurred in the gaol; of these, two cases were received from Devekope in September. In December fever cases continued numerous, though generally mild in character. There were 19 admissions at the gaol, of which nine were intermittent fever, and 57 at Devekope, of which 29 were intermittent and 12 ephemeral fever. Only one case was sent from Devekope, and two deaths occurred in the gaol hospital. The year closed leaving nine cases under treatment at Dharwar, and 18 at Devekope.

Transfer of Prisoners.

DURING the year 333 prisoners were received from other gaols, chiefly from Rutnagherry and Tanna, a few from Poona, Sattara, and Sholapoor. Of these, 66 have died. Twenty-four prisoners, under sentence of transportation, have been transferred to Tanna. The health of those prisoners who arrived from the Concan in June has suffered very much, and I would strongly recommend that for the future prisoners should never, if it can be avoided, be transferred from Concan gaols to Dharwar so late in the year. The best time for the change would, in my opinion, be the month of March, when the weather is warm, the nights have ceased to be chilly, and there would be time for the men to become in some degree acclimatised before the setting in of the rains. I cannot but think that some part of the mortality of the past year is due to the late season at which the Rutnagherry gang was sent to the Deccan.

Employment of Prisoners.

UP to the 25th of March they were employed, as much as possible, within the gaol compound. Since that time all of the able-bodied prisoners who have not been sent to Devekope have been employed upon out-door work. As far as two years' experience in this gaol will enable me to form an opinion, I should say that employment within the gaol premises is most conducive to the health of prisoners; weaving, paper-making, pottery, &c., are occupations which accord with the former habits of many, and sufficient out-of-door employment can be found for those who require it in the gaol garden, repairs, and conservancy arrangements.

Diet, Clothing, &c.

SOME changes have been made in the diet of the prisoners received from this part of the country. Up to the beginning of April all prisoners had received one-third of their daily allowance of grain in rice. In consequence of the great scarcity of rice this year this has been stopped, and an equal weight of wheat or jowaree substituted, except for those who come from rice-growing districts; they receive two-sevenths of their allowance in rice. I do not find that this change has been in any way detrimental to health; the rice was, indeed a luxury, to which very few of those from non-rice-growing districts had ever been accustomed. Those prisoners who were received from other gaols continued to get, as nearly as possible, the same diet as they had been used to. The clothing is sufficient, and kept clean.

Devekope.

THE cause of such great sickness at Devekope has already been referred to, and the several diseases occurring there have been mentioned. In my Report No. 90, of 3rd October 1861, I stated that "the position of the building is excellent during westerly and south-westerly, but this referred only to the time of my visit, when the rainy season was at an end. Having had further opportunities of examining the site, I think that during the rains the building must necessarily be very damp, both from position and construction, and I am decidedly of opinion that should the prisoners be required to remain on the road works during another monsoon, their huts should be rebuilt where better drainage can be obtained, and on a different plan. Moreover, it is absolutely essential for the health of those who are to occupy them, that the huts should be finished before the rains begin, so that both the ground on which they stand may be thoroughly dry, and that the floors may be raised several inches above the surface, with a thick layer of dry earth or sand. This latter measure was recommended by me on the 15th of May last, but it was not carried into effect, because dry earth could not be procured for the purpose.

The table contained in paragraph 1, will show the amount of sickness that occurred at Devekope, and the deaths due to it. I am of opinion that such sickness might be in a very great degree prevented on any future occasion, by adopting the precautions above mentioned, by strict attention to the state of the prisoners' clothing, so as to preclude the possibility of their sleeping in wet clothes, or on damp mats or cumblees, and by such arrangements as would secure a constant supply of fresh vegetables.

(True extracts.)

C. G. Wiehe, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX (J).

Giving detailed Information respecting the several Gaols, alphabetically arranged.

Ahmedabad.

THE Ahmedabad Gaol has long enjoyed a high reputation amongst the gaols of this Presidency for the excellence of its management; and the impressions which my inspection of it left on my mind is described in the following extracts of a letter which I addressed to the judge, Mr. Warden, on the 30th of March last:—

"I would premise by stating that, whether as regards the cleanliness and neatness of the gaol itself, its yards, wards, and cells, the cleanliness of the prisoners, their quiet, respectful, and orderly demeanour, or the method and excellent workmanship exhibited in the Factory Department, I believe that the Ahmedabad Gaol is surpassed by none, and rivalled by few gaols in India.

"And I have the more satisfaction in making this declaration, inasmuch as I visited the gaol in a hypercritical spirit, having been prejudiced against it by the laudatory notices that have appeared in the newspapers. * * * * * But the laudations of the Ahmedabad Gaol that have appeared in print are most fully merited."

2. When I mention, that though Mr. Warden's residence was at a distance of more than two miles from the gaol, a day rarely elapsed without his visiting it; that his visits were prolonged ones, in the course of which he thoroughly investigated at least one department, and passed all, more or less, under review; and that he never issued an order without seeing it carried out, the cause of this satisfactory state of matters will at once be apparent. But I should, I know, distress Mr. Warden, and do injustice to a very valuable public servant, were I not to add, that in his nazir, Mr. Bazonjee Framjee, Mr. Warden had a most zealous, energetic, and efficient collaborateur. Mr. Bazonjee's services as a gaol reformer date from 1853; since then he has uninterruptedly devoted himself to the work, and were the gaol his private property, and the money expended on it derived from his own resources, he could hardly be more zealous in the promotion of its welfare or the reduction of its cost.

3. But

3. But admirably kept as is the gaol, it labours under grievous defects in a sanitary point of view.

4. It as, as Government is aware, an old college, and though its cloister rooms were well suited, as originally constructed, for the occupation of students, they are but ill-suited to the purposes of convict dormitories. The open fronts are necessarily doored and barred. Anything like adequate ventilation is at present impossible, and the result is that a cachectic tendency prevails amongst the prisoners; that disease is apt to assume a low type, and that those conditions of extreme malnutrition, to which the term "Atrophy" has been given, are prevalent. To apply an adequate remedy is most difficult, for the walls are of enormous thickness; but something has been done, and more will still be done.

5. There are some of the dormitories for which doors are unnecessary, facing as they do open balconies, from or over which escape is impossible, and the doors of these have been unhinged. In other dormitories ventilatory shafts are to be carried through the whole thickness of the walls, a work of time and difficulty, but one reported by the engineers to be quite feasible, and in no way likely to prove injurious to the building. In other instances open galleries, secure on all sides but one, are on the insecure side to be furnished with railings, or with the doors removed from the cells where they are no longer required, and this converted into admirable dormitories. The present doors, which afford a minimum of ventilation, will be rendered more suitable for their purposes.

6. When these changes are effected, and when a Public Works gang for Guzerat is organized, the Ahmedabad Gaol will, I hope, suffice for the accommodation of the Ahmedabad and Kaira prisoners, and prove satisfactorily healthy.

7. Under Government sanction a garden has been added to the gaol, which will not only furnish healthy out-door occupation for a portion of the prisoners, but enable the gaol to grow for itself the vegetables which now cost it 600 rupees per annum; and I was in hopes that, by the introduction of the "dry system" of conservancy, the garden might have been made conducive to an immense saving in the present heavy scavenging charges of the gaol; but practical difficulties have been raised by the civil surgeon, who, on theoretical grounds, assumes that to inhumate the gaol filth in pits "within the city" would create a nuisance, and lead to pestilence. Technically, indeed, the gaol garden is within the city, but only technically. It lies along the banks of the river, beyond which is open ground, and even were it not so, we know, from ample experience, that, properly carried out, the system of disposing of ordure by inhumation is perfectly inoffensive; but in this, as in all other matters, success depends on the manner in which a principle is carried out, and I did not choose to have the reputation to what I believe to be the only sound system of oriental conservancy imperilled by pressing its adoption contrary to the representation of the civil surgeon, while I could exercise no personal control over details, and therefore the present offensive system remains in force, by which the prisoners' ordure falls into troughs, where it becomes fluidised by the water with which the privies are sluiced, and whence it is baled out and carried away in carts to a distance, diffusing its odours in its transit, and liable to be plashed about at every jerk of the cart.

8. Considerable reductions have been made in the guards and establishments of the Ahmedabad Gaol. My own opinion is, that these are susceptible of still greater reductions. But Mr. Warden differed from me as to the extent to which reductions were judicious, as, though I adhere to my original views, I felt I had no right to press measures against the conviction of the gentleman who was responsible for the gaol, he being one who had so greatly signalled himself by his knowledge and zeal in gaol economies, and one who had so cordially co-operated with me; but even Mr. Warden considers that in course of time, as the prisoners become habituated to the reductions already effected, others may be ventured on; and our latest correspondence before he left Ahmedabad was in reference to a re-organised establishment. But, as I have stated in the body of my report, it is not desirable to submit to the Government of India the programme of a re-organised gaol establishment, of which the creation of a permanent Public Works gang will necessitate the early modification.

9. The reductions effected have been not only not weakened, but have, in at least some instances, added to the strength of the gaol, and improved its efficiency. Thus the unseemly usage obtained of two peons placed over the female ward—an arrangement rendered necessary by the door of that ward opening on the public road. The door has been built up, an opening to the female ward has been effected through the interior of the gaol, and the peons have been discharged.

10. By the substitution of convict for hired mehturs, 480 rupees will be saved per annum; and it is needless to say that every stipendiary servant dispensed with in a gaol implies a reduction *pro tanto* in the facilities enjoyed by the prisoners for illicit communications with their friends outside. To Mr. Cameron, the present acting judge, is due the credit of having compelled the Chinese convicts to act as mehturs. For long they held out, and affected a horror of duties to which it is well known they have no aversion in their own country; but Mr. Cameron's judicious firmness prevailed, and now the

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convicts carry out their work efficiently and cheerly, and "more harmoniously than the paid Hallalcores did."

11. Reduction of the guards was facilitated by building up a very mischievously placed gate, which, leading direct from the hospital to the public road, necessarily afforded facilities for irregularities. It is a maxim of gaol architecture, that a gaol should have only one gateway; and of all parts of a gaol the hospital, where discipline is necessarily lax, is that to which a superfluous gateway is most objectionable.

12. Since Mr. Warden's departure, his successor, Mr. Cameron, has zealously and successfully carried out his system: and I am under very deep obligations to him for the earnestness with which he has endeavoured, and is endeavouring, to give effect to my wishes, involving though this does an immense amount of personal inspection, and frequent consultations with the civil surgeons, executive engineer, collector, &c. I hope, ere long, to submit the result of some of these labours in the form of an application for the improvement of the immediate neighbourhood of the gaol, which, owing to the crowding up to the very gaol walls of filthy huts, is decidedly objectionable when viewed in respect of security, discipline, or health.

Ahmednuggur.

13. The Ahmednuggur Gaol has had the advantage of being superintended by a succession of judges who have taken a very deep interest in its welfare, and, as a consequence, it has enjoyed a high and well-merited reputation, which has been most effectually maintained by the present judge, Mr. Harrison. To this gentleman my obligations are very great indeed, not only for the extreme care he bestows on the conduct and accounts of the gaol, but for the cordial promptitude with which he has carried out all my suggestions, and applied their spirit to other matters not specifically mentioned.

14. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the condition of the gaol in every department. It not only possesses the cardinal virtue of cleanliness, but that neatness which never exists where European surveillance is not unremittingly exercised. Neither the Nuggur prisoners nor the Nuggur peons are, I presume, above the average of their fellows' antecedents or personal characters, but there was a greater degree of decorum amongst the convicts than I had seen elsewhere. The peons gave me the idea of being better trained than many but the Ahmedabad Gaol. There was no sudden display of zeal on my arrival; no turning round; no superfluous servile "salaaming."

15. I had not the advantage of going round the goal with Mr. Harrison, who was then on circuit, and with whom I had the pleasure of conversing on gaol matters in camp at Kuppurgaon; but from Mr. Gonne, his then assistant, and very zealous collaborateur in goal reform, I received all the information and assistance I could desire.

16. There was little scope during 1860 for any such improvements within the goal itself as has been effected in some other goals. Extensive additions and repairs having been recently effected, the administrative excellence of its previous arrangements left little to be effected; the moderateness of its establishment rendered extensive reductions in that department impracticable; and the unfortunate position of the gaol in the midst of a large city, some of the houses of which approach within five feet of its walls, rendered any considerable diminution in the strength of the guard inadvisable. But three sentries have been dispensed with, representing, with reliefs, a permanent reduction in the police force, which supplies them, of 22 men; and the cost of the establishment (as elsewhere shown) has been reduced to the extent of 1,935 rupees per annum. But for Mr. Harrison's firmness and the cordial co-operation of his civil surgeon, the Chinese convicts would have successively resisted his orders to carry out the scavenging duties of the gaol. But Mr. Harrison would not recede from his point, nor would he allow them to make martyrs of themselves; and the civil surgeon carefully abstained from that mistaken humanity which often prompts medical men to weaken the hands of authority by unnecessary professional interference. The men's stubbornness gave way, and so in other gaols they work well and efficiently.

17. In all the departments of this gaol Mr. Harrison has laboured to effect economy; and he has cordially entered into all my views in respect of diet.

Broach.

18. The gaol of Broach maintained during 1860 its recently alleged reputation for healthiness; no deaths having occurred, except those arising from cholera, which was epidemic in the town. I found it clean and neat. Its recent abolition renders it unnecessary to occupy space with details regarding it, which have now ceased to possess any practical interest. The history of the transfer of its prisoners to Surat will be given in the Report for 1861.

Dhoolia.

19. Very important reforms have been carried out in the Dhoolia Gaol by the Superintendent, Dr. James, under the personal direction of the judge, Mr. Richardson.

20. The nuisances in connexion with the gaol hospital, which formed the subject of much correspondence in the latter end of 1860, have been so effectually abolished, that Dr. Scott, Inspector General of Hospitals, reported at his last inspection that whereas he had "never seen anything so bad" as the Dhoolia Gaol Hospital of former days, he could now state that he had rarely seen anything so perfect.

21. The

21. The floors of the sleeping wards which had fallen into disrepair have been dug up; the old material being carted away, and replaced by new sloping platforms (similar to those in guard-rooms), and formed of well-rammed earth, have been substituted for the objectionable "bunks" that formerly existed; and 16 of the wards have been furnished with curtains of taut or sacking cloth, 4½ feet broad, which, stretched at night along the open railing that constitutes the front wall of the cells, protect the bodies of the sleeping prisoners from those currents of cold air to which I attribute much of the pulmonary and rheumatic disease that formerly existed in the Dhoolia Gaol, but in no wise interfere with inspection, or the proper ventilation.

22. Formerly the night-wants of the prisoners were provided for by plaster pissoirs in the corners of the wards, from which the urine passed by tin pipes into iron vessels placed outside. This arrangement was, in all respects, most objectionable. The urinal and the adjacent ground became foully contaminated not only with urine, but occasionally with ordure, rendering the atmosphere of the cells offensive; and it was impossible to remove the iron pans without spilling their contents over the gaol yards. In lieu of these pissoirs small iron tubs, two-thirds full of dry sand, are placed in the centre of each ward on mounds of dry earth. The urine voided into them becomes absorbed, solidified, and in a great measure deodorized. If by any accident the tubs are overturned, little damage is done; and any urine accidentally sprinkled over the edge of the tub in the act of voidance is at once absorbed by the earth on which the tub rests. The pans are removed in the morning, and their contents (a solid mass) conveyed to a distance to be inhumed. The result of these changes has been altogether satisfactory.

23. Great difficulty was formerly experienced in keeping the gaol yards in order during the rains; and though every effort had been made by Mr. Richardson to overcome the difficulty, by an elaborate system of surface drainage, and covering the ground with a thick coating of river gravel, the result was most satisfactory; and gravel is objectionable in a gaol, by rendering it impossible to have the yards thoroughly swept every day, and the swept-up matter removed.

24. To obviate these inconveniences, the yards attached to the sleeping wards have been dug up to a depth of one foot, and the excavated earth replaced by finely broken road metal, well rammed down, and thickly coated with moorum. The surfaces of the yards have been made to slope towards open stone water drains, so as to carry off the rain as fast as it falls; and so successful has been the operation, that, though in the beginning of June four inches of rain fell in seven hours, none of it lodged in the yards thus treated. Neither time nor labour has as yet sufficed for carrying out these improvements in the cooking yards and factory yard.

25. As Government has already been informed, the drainage system of the Dhoolia Gaol was entirely vicious.

26. And, as a result, the soil in and around the gaol was in many parts horribly polluted, and to a considerable depth. The polluted earth, to the extent of many hundreds of cart-loads, has been dug up, removed, and replaced by new materials. By the adoption of the "dry system" of conservancy all drains have been abolished, save those necessary for the removal of rain-water, bathing-water, and the water spilt at the wells.

27. The deficiency of artisan labour in the gaol has prevented full effect being given to the whole of the conservancy arrangements sanctioned by Government. But though many of the details of construction necessary to give full and successful effect to the system of dry conservancy are unaccomplished, that system is in operation. The faecal discharges of the prisoners fall unto receptacles half filled with earth, which partially deodorizes them, and with which they are more intimately mixed by the mehters before removal. Thus mixed, they are as nearly inodorous as possible, and they are carried away without the slightest risk of polluting the ground over which they are conveyed to pits, in which they remain buried for six or eight months: when passing into a condition of "*poudre animale*," they become highly valuable for agricultural purposes.

28. The daily bathing of the patients is conducted in a systematic and orderly manner, that equally prevents its evasion by those who are strong enough to bear it, its indiscriminate enforcement on all, irrespective of their strength, and the frolicking which so often in gaols is indulged in under plea of bathing. In the hot weather the bathing takes place when the prisoners leave their wards. In the cold weather Dr. James wisely defers it till just before the forenoon meal, when the sun has warmed the air; and care is taken that a healthy re-action is set up by a sufficiency of active exercise after the bath.

29. Nor have the sanitary reforms of the Dhoolia Gaol been limited to its interior. Large quantities of soil outside the gaol which had been polluted by the overflows of the old drains had been removed, all hollows have been filled up, and the surface drainage of the surrounding area, much of which found its way to the immediate neighbourhood of the gaol walls, has been diverted into other channels.

30. The reductions effected in the guards of the Dhoolia Gaol since last report represent an annual saving of Rs. 823. 7. 5.; those in the establishment a further saving of Rs. 2,310; and I would solicit attention to the fact that the Dhoolia Gaol was the first in

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in which stipendiary mehters were dispensed with. By judicious arrangements the amount of contingent charges are being reduced by at least 50 per cent. ; and, long before I had visited Dhoolia, Dr. James had instituted arrangements which tend to reduce the cost of the hospital department at least one-half, without, in the least degree, interfering with the welfare or comforts of the sick ; and while the cost of the gaol is thus diminished, its discipline has been greatly improved. An admirable code of gaol rules has been prepared. Every gaol servant has his definite duties. The prisoners, in passing out of their wards, are formed into orderly lines, and marched to the respective departments. At labour they are divided into gangs, each having its convict foreman, who, exercising no authority over his brother convicts, is held responsible for the amount and accuracy of the work done by his gang, the interposition of a gaol officer being invoked whenever, through the misconduct of an individual, the reputation of the gang is in danger. And I learn from Dr. James that this plan, which combines the good effect of the Lumberdar system, while avoiding any delegation of power to criminals over their comrades, or any exemption of them from their own fair share of work, has been found in practice to succeed admirably. The waste of time and agency involved in sending messages is avoided by the adoption of certain signals given by means of a railway whistle, or the gong. A recognised signal indicates that meal hours having arrived, work is to be suspended ; the prisoners, forming into ranks corresponding with their messes, stand at "attention" ; and on a second signal they pass in an orderly manner into the cook-room yard, where each mess takes up position by itself. When the time has come for the resumption of work, another signal is given ; and again the prisoners, formed into lines, are marched back to their duties. On giving over work for the day, the same orderly procedure is adopted ; and the prisoners afterwards, ranging themselves in their gangs of night association, are marched to their wards, searched, and one by one take up their places for the night.

31. I have deemed it my duty to notice at length some of the improvements that have taken place in the Dhoolia Gaol, because I think it only fair to Dr. James, who last year had the misfortune to incur the serious displeasure of Government, to bring to favourable notice the indefatigable zeal, the untiring industry, the intelligence and remarkable success, with which he has exerted himself.

32. I would, with all confidence, solicit a comparison between the Dhoolia Gaol and the best gaol in any part of India ; and though to Mr. Richardson the credit of this is in the first instance due, that gentleman acknowledges with grateful warmth the assistance he has derived from Dr. James, who has been described to me by a recent visitor to Dhoolia as never "out of the gaol grounds." To Mr. Richardson himself my obligations are greater than I well know how to express, without using terms which might appear exaggerated. He was the first of the judges to enter into my views, and to carry out my recommendations ; and he has in not a few cases carried out my views when they were in opposition to his own, with as much determination to give my measures every chance of a successful result, as though the success at which he aimed had been intended to support, instead of to counteract, his individual opinions. With no judge have I had such material differences of opinion ; for there is perhaps no judge who, having devoted so much time to the study of gaol discipline, both as a science and an art, had so thoroughly based his gaol managements on principles, and so thoroughly identified himself with the details of the application of these principles. But our differences have been solely in matters of opinion. They have been urged on both sides as became friends co-operating together in the public interests ; and on not a few occasions have I felt grateful to Mr. Richardson for his correction of my too hasty generalizations, and for his thoughtful suggestions of difficulties I had overlooked.

Poona.

33. In my letter, No. 924 B, of 22d December 1860, I had occasion to give a very disheartening account of the Poona Gaol. Since then, however, I rejoice to say that great improvements have been effected. The walls indeed still remain, as they were then described to be, "in rapid process of dilapidation," from the want of timely repairs ; and the structural arrangements of the gaol are as little calculated as they then were to enable the authorities to enforce obedience to their orders without the risk of serious collisions, which, if they did not result in the convict getting the mastery, would probably involve bloodshed. But the persistence of this state of matters is unavoidable ; the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department having declared the utter inability of Government, from absolute want of funds, to pass the estimates which the Executive Engineer had prepared, though that officer and the superintending engineer of the circle concurred in describing the proposed repairs as urgently required. But, in so far as the defects noticed in my letter above quoted were removable by the means and agencies at the judge's command, most gratifying improvements are conspicuous.

34. Cleanliness characterises every department of the gaol. Those disgraceful huts and awnings of old blankets which, as I then reported, made the cooking yards "resemble rather a cal muc encampment than the interior of a gaol," have been swept away. The sites of those foul pissoirs which polluted the sleeping wards, and rendered their atmosphere intolerable, have been dug up ; the floors have been renewed, raised, and brought into a condition that would do credit to the best gaol in India ; the yards have been levelled, repaired, and, so far as was practicable, furnished with the slopes necessary to carry off at once the rain-fall ; and at my last visit I walked dry-shod after a heavy rain over spots where,

where, after a moderate shower, mud pools of water used invariably to be found. The conservancy arrangements are very greatly improved. The persons and the clothing of the prisoners exhibit a very marked contrast as regards cleanliness to their condition at the date of my last report, and in their demeanour a decided improvement, though this must be, in a great measure, attributed to their reduced numbers, which admit of their being kept more effectually within observation and under control.

35. To the same cause must, to a certain extent, be attributed the fact, that the visitor to the gaol is no longer shocked by the sight of piles of arms within a few yards of a crowd of prisoners, and imperfectly protected from seizure by a few sauntering sentries and a number of sleeping sepoys; for should the gaol be again crowded, as it was when I last wrote, it will be very difficult altogether to prevent a recurrence of the same risks.

36. The necessary system is in full force. The accumulations of food, therefore, which formerly took place, cannot again occur; and thus one facility which the prisoners enjoyed for the procural of illicit indulgences is cut off.

37. The godowns are in good order, as is the prisoners' property-room.

38. Economy has been introduced into every department of the gaol. The guards and establishments have been reduced, as shown in former Appendices, and with greater detail in the schedules which accompanied my letter, No. 1229 of 1861. The contingent bills have been reduced to an extent (latterly) of fully 40 per cent. over the former averages. The clothing department has been subjected to new and judicious regulations; and stringent measures have been adopted to prevent fraud or waste in the provisioning department.

39. When reporting the previous condition of the Poona Gaol, I pointed out, and Government has recognized, that for the defects brought to notice no blame was attributable to Mr. Loughnan; but I hope I shall not be considered as exceeding my legitimate functions if I venture to affirm that the credit of removing them is entirely his, and to express the very grateful sense I entertain of the time-consuming and trouble-imposing efforts he has made not only to comply with, but to exceed the letter of, my requisitions and suggestions, and that, too, often when sickness and the heavy duties that more strictly appertain to his office would have afforded very valid excuse for limiting his exertions to the mere issue of orders.

40. So far as the engineers can advantageously employ the convicts on public works, they are thus employed. The rest are engaged in the ordinary in-door gaol operations. But I regret to say that the most profitable of the gaol labours have been brought to a conclusion—the Post Office having withdrawn its contract for carts, disappointed, I regret to say, with the work turned out—an incident much to be deplored, and far from creditable to the late marshal of the gaol, but one which, of course, the judge could in no wise have prevented.

(True copy.)

C. G. Wiehe, M. D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

APPENDIX TO REVENUE REPORT.

APPENDIX (A.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Collections of Revenue for the Official Years 1860-61 and 1861-62, in the District of North Canara, from 1st May to 30th April of each Year.

ITEMS. 1.	1860-61.			1861-62.							Difference between Columns 4 and 11.	
	Arrears.	Current.	TOTAL.	From 1st May 1861 to 15th April 1862.			From 16th to 30th April 1862.			TOTAL of Columns 7 and 10.	Increase.	Decrease.
				Arrears.	Current.	TOTAL.	Arrears.	Current.	TOTAL.			
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
Land Revenue :	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Not permanently settled -	413	10,95,713	10,96,126	451	9,12,017	9,12,468	60	83,815	83,875	9,96,343	-	99,783
TOTAL - - - Rs.	413	10,95,713	10,96,126	451	9,12,017	9,12,468	60	83,815	83,875	9,96,343	-	* 99,783
Sundry Sources of Re- venue :												
Abkary - - - -	2,075	43,700	45 775	4,697	53,638	58,335	-	1,662	1,662	59,997	14,222	—
Salt - - - -	-	2,87,762	2,87,762	8,813	3,30,184	3,38,997	-	21,617	21,617	3,60,614	† 72,552	—
Sea Customs - - -	-	19,491	19,491	434	18,572	19,006	-	744	744	19,750	259	—
Moturpha - - - -	8	7,191	7,199	1	7,168	7,169	-	434	434	7,603	404	—
Stamps - - - -	-	37,556	37,556	-	82,441	82,441	-	3,119	3,119	85,560	‡ 48,004	—
Frontier Duty - - -	-	64,506	64,506	-	66,199	66,199	-	3,409	3,409	69,608	5,102	—
Income Tax - - - -	-	4,915	4,915	-	28,628	28,628	-	3,236	3,236	31,864	§ 26,949	—
TOTAL - - - Rs.	2,083	4,65,121	4,67,204	13,945	5,86,830	6,00,775	-	34,221	34,221	6,34,996	1,67,792	—
Extra Revenue or Sevoy Jama, inclusive of in- terest account :												
Land Revenue - - -	4	8,887	8,891	53	9,268	9,321	-	1,013	1,013	10,334	1,443	—
Sundry sources of Revenue -	-	7,032	7,032	22	13,973	13,995	-	445	445	14,440	7,408	—
TOTAL - - - Rs.	4	15,919	15,923	75	23,241	23,316	-	1,458	1,458	24,774	8,851	—
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.	2,500	15,76,753	15,79,253	14,471	15,22,088	15,36,559	60	1,19,494	1,19,554	16,56,113	1,76,643	99,783

* Chiefly owing to the smaller receipts of Forest Revenue in 1861-62.

† Mostly owing to the rise in price.

‡ This increase is attributable to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860.

§ This increase is attributable to the Income Tax Act having been brought into operation for a few months only in 1860-61.

APPENDIX (B.)

RETURN of Chowthae and Annual Nuzzerana leviable under the Summary Settlement, so far as it was completed on the 30th April 1862, on Unadjudicated Inams, in Six Collectirates of the Southern Division, and in the Khandesh Collectirate and Colaba Sub-Collectirate of the Northern Division.

NAME of COLLECTORATE. 1.	Field Inams.			Umuls, or Shares of Villages.			Whole Villages.			TOTAL.				REMARKS. 15.
	Number in each Collectorate of Holdings settled.	Chowthae.	Annual Nuzze- rana.	Number in each Collectorate of Holdings settled.	Chowthae.	Annual Nuzze- rana.	Number in each Collectorate of Holdings settled.	Chowthae.	Annual Nuzze- rana.	Total of Columns 2, 6, and 8.	Chowthae (Total of Columns 3, 6, and 9).	Annual Nuzze- rana (Total of Columns 4, 7, and 10).	Total of Columns 12 and 13.	
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
Southern Division :	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sattara - - - -	10,840	62,631	12,134	236	8,827	2,003	243	32,330	6,975	11,319	1,03,788	21,112	1,24,900	Fractions of rupees have been discarded.
Poona - - - -	1,267	6,362	1,141	106	2,786	646	3	229	32	1,376	9,377	1,819	11,196	
Ahmednuggur - - -	3,258	11,138	1,736	40	2,713	629	19	4,606	1,102	3,317	18,457	3,467	21,924	
Dharwar - - - -	7,854	30,514	5,480	-	-	-	3	329	58	7,857	30,843	5,538	36,381	
Belgaum - - - -	9,372	29,974	4,277	2	408	102	4	189	47	9,378	30,571	4,426	34,997	
Sholapoor - - - -	2,074	8,612	1,440	35	1,808	323	9	1,049	224	2,118	11,469	1,987	13,456	
Northern Division :														
Khandesh - - - -	1,546	7,493	1,554	27	4,864	766	22	5,946	1,483	1,595	18,303	3,803	22,106	
Tanna (Colaba Districts) -	257	791	158	21	2,600	467	-	-	-	278	3,391	625	4,016	
TOTAL - - - Rs.	36,468	1,57,515	27,920	467	24,006	4,936	303	44,678	9,921	37,238	2,26,199	42,777	2,68,976	

APPENDIX (C.)

RETURN of Annual Nuzzerana leviable under the Summary Settlement, so far as it was completed on the 30th April 1862, on account of previously Adjudicated Inams, in Six Collectorates of the Southern Division, and in the Khandesh Collectorate and Colaba Sub-Collectorate of the Northern Division.

NAME OF COLLECTORATE. 1.	Field Inams.		Umuls, or Shares of Villages.		Whole Villages.		TOTAL.		REMARKS. 10.
	Number of adjudicated Holdings subjected to annual Nuzzerana.	Amount of annual Nuzzerana.	Number of adjudicated Holdings subjected to annual Nuzzerana.	Amount of annual Nuzzerana.	Number of adjudicated Holdings subjected to annual Nuzzerana.	Amount of annual Nuzzerana.	Total of Columns 2, 4, and 6.	Total of Columns 3, 5, and 7.	
Southern Division :		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Fractions of rupees have been dis- carded.
Sattara - - -	65	291	13	313	70	3,814	148	4,418	
Poona - - -	316	597	10	150	85	3,788	411	4,535	
Ahmednuggur - - -	13	16	60	551	93	4,774	166	5,341	
Dharwar - - -	764	914	-	-	19	945	783	1,859	
Belgaum - - -	277	342	-	-	13	1,202	290	1,544	
Sholapoor - - -	1	1	6	442	25	2,581	32	3,024	
Northern Division :									
Khandesh - - -	4	10	1	24	9	764	14	798	
Tanna (Colaba Districts)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	
TOTAL - - -	1,441	2,172	90	1,480	314	17,868	1,845	21,520	

APPENDIX (D.)

STATEMENT of the Value of Inams with respect to which the Holders have, up to the 30th April 1862, elected to pay Occasional, instead of Annual Nuzzerana, in Six Collectorates of the Southern Division, and in the Khandesh Collectorate and Colaba Sub-Collectorate of the Northern Division.

NAME OF COLLECTORATE. 1.	Unadjudicated Inam Lands, Umuls, &c.		Adjudicated Inam Lands, Umuls, &c.		TOTAL.		REMARKS. 8.
	Number in each Collectorate.	Annual Assessment.	Number in each Collectorate.	Annual Assessment.	Total of Columns 2 and 4.	Total of Columns 3 and 5.	
Southern Division :		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Fractions of rupees have been dis- carded.
Sattara - - -	10	6,077	1	1,727	11	7,804	
Poona - - -	2	680	18	11,035	20	11,715	
Ahmednuggur - - -	1	252	12	16,477	13	16,729	
Dharwar - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Belgaum - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sholapoor - - -	2	381	1	1,812	3	2,193	
Northern Division :							
Khandesh - - -	1	3,664	1	200	2	3,864	
Tanna (Colaba District)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL - - -	16	11,054	33	31,251	49	42,305	

APPENDIX TO FINANCIAL REPORT.

APPENDIX (A).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROPER.

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree - - -	3,07,70,097	2,99,39,024	2,97,78,656	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	6,58,170	6,95,705	8,73,771
Assessed Taxes - - -	16,82,918	42,81,285	37,66,444	Charges against Income :			
Customs - - - - -	94,85,704	84,93,826	91,57,948	Revenue Departments - -	40,15,887	42,93,850	39,12,462
Salt - - - - -	32,61,029	39,46,500	34,93,576	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engage- ments - - - - -	63,04,609	45,38,745	44,07,048
Opium - - - - -	2,47,29,260	1,95,28,000	2,44,41,408	Allowances to District and Village Officers - - -	55,37,626	58,60,074	55,35,414
Stamps - - - - -	24,04,939	24,70,061	27,85,230	Miscellaneous - - - -	21,682	59,919	57,556
Law and Justice - - -	2,85,678	2,95,889	3,64,805	Works of Internal Improve- ments and Public Con- venience - - - - -	54,761	81,727	1,08,145
Police - - - - -	82,968	87,070	90,169	Civil Services :			
Mint - - - - -	5,18,900	6,16,530	11,20,721	Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments - - - -	16,69,768	15,97,413	14,63,454
Marine (not Indian Navy) -	18,651	18,000	14,929	Law and Justice - - -	23,91,959	23,09,143	22,97,474
Tributes and Contributions from Native States on ac- count of Contingents, &c. -	9,20,824	9,38,472	10,64,776	Police - - - - -	28,12,528	27,79,006	27,80,381
Miscellaneous - - - -	7,68,373	4,26,902	4,85,369	Education, Science, and Art -	4,85,408	4,66,202	5,28,506
	7,49,29,341	7,10,41,359	7,65,64,023	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services - -	3,28,987	3,47,867	3,27,895
Interest - - - - -	1,60,411	1,30,244	1,36,193	Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes - - - - -	11,32,896	4,75,713	4,89,140
TOTAL (Civil) - - -	7,50,89,752	7,11,71,603	7,67,00,216	Marine - - - - -	16,245	16,429	16,323
Public Works - - - -	4,50,857	4,32,200	8,52,332	Miscellaneous - - - -	22,90,656	16,50,197	18,55,068
Military - - - - -	25,12,862	25,13,400	33,96,139	Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary - - -	19,627	6,19,442	1,93,978
Marine - - - - -	2,43,284	3,46,620	3,22,011		2,77,40,809	2,57,91,432	2,48,46,615
				Interest - - - - -	48,46,800	48,11,775	37,45,228
					3,25,87,609	3,06,03,207	2,85,91,843
				Add Civil and Mint Stores -	99,214	1,33,000	1,82,344
				TOTAL (Civil) - - -	3,26,86,823	3,07,36,207	2,87,74,187
				Public Works Charges - -	38,02,277	32,74,800	45,58,977
				Ditto - Stores - - -	44,640	10,516	62,018
				TOTAL (Public Works) -	38,46,917	32,85,316	46,20,995
				Army - - - - -	2,72,09,472	2,49,71,055	2,57,39,167
				Add Europe Stores - - -	15,13,944	19,61,177	14,52,754
				TOTAL (Army) - - -	2,87,23,416	2,69,32,232	2,71,91,921
				Navy - - - - -	24,49,469	26,00,552	26,44,424
				Add Europe Stores - - -	10,82,068	7,04,325	4,06,895
				TOTAL (Navy) - - -	35,31,537	33,04,877	30,51,319
GRAND TOTAL - Rs.	7,82,96,755	7,44,63,823	8,12,70,698	GRAND TOTAL - Rs.	6,87,88,693	6,42,58,632	6,36,38,422

APPENDIX (B).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—SIND.

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree - - -	37,38,152	37,05,260	42,33,085	Allowances, Refunds, and Draw- back - - - - -	26,506	28,580	1,14,505
Assessed Taxes - - -	1,93,938	3,66,800	4,34,426	Charges against Income :			
Customs - - - - -	5,65,962	6,00,000	6,84,491	Revenue Departments - -	7,95,147	6,73,965	6,60,527
Salt - - - - -	-	-	1,379	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engage- ments - - - - -	9,11,045	8,16,427	8,16,935
Opium - - - - -	-	-	-	Allowances to District and Village Officers - -	13,025	13,263	12,502
Stamps - - - - -	54,855	1,40,180	1,45,969	Miscellaneous - - - -	-	4,753	-
Law and Justice - - -	75,254	57,310	59,546	Works of Internal Improve- ments and Public Con- venience - - - - -	14,109	18,000	28,815
Police - - - - -	-	4,800	10,523	Civil Services :			
Mint - - - - -	-	-	-	Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments - -	1,88,889	1,66,058	1,78,624
Marine (not Indian Navy) -	-	-	-	Law and Justice - - -	3,56,352	4,51,609	4,31,061
Tributes and Contributions from Native States, on ac- count of Contingents, &c.	-	-	-	Police - - - - -	8,51,506	7,29,561	6,87,214
Miscellaneous - - - -	27,482	11,670	36,260	Education, Science, and Art -	19,449	27,298	26,867
	46,55,643	48,86,020	55,85,679	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services - -	62,610	69,607	71,271
Interest - - - - -	6,736	1,675	1,661	Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes - - - - -	15,425	46,451	20,786
TOTAL (Civil) - - -	46,62,379	48,87,695	55,87,340	Marine - - - - -	-	-	-
Public Works - - - -	28,575	37,900	1,58,543	Miscellaneous - - - -	60,368	1,03,263	32,078
Military - - - - -	500	-	1,135	Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary - - -	-	-	25,419
Marine - - - - -	75,510	32,347	51,178		83,14,431	31,48,835	31,06,604
				Interest - - - - -	14,475	15,210	8,640
				TOTAL (Civil) - - -	33,28,906	31,64,045	31,15,244
				Public Works - - - -	20,14,666	14,03,100	8,43,074
				Add Public Works Stores -	1,98,066	2,24,286	1,67,102
				TOTAL (Public Works) -	22,12,732	16,27,386	10,10,176
				Army - - - - -	25,95,160	-	6,67,767
				Add Europe Stores - - -	-	-	-
				TOTAL (Army) - - -	25,95,160	-	6,67,767
				Navy - - - - -	6,42,555	2,21,617	4,55,479
				Add Europe Stores - - -	-	-	3,50,846
				TOTAL (Navy) - - -	6,42,555	2,21,617	8,06,325
GRAND TOTAL - Rs.	47,66,964	49,57,942	57,98,196	GRAND TOTAL - Rs.	87,79,353	50,13,048	55,99,512

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

APPENDIX (C).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—NAGPORE.

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree - - - -	35,03,227	35,08,974	32,13,487	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback -	2,331	2,410	13,094
Assessed Taxes - - - -	63,343	2,92,499	2,21,697	Charges against Income:			
Customs - - - -	1,72,603	1,05,900	47,359	Revenue Departments - - -	6,39,403	4,85,546	6,13,861
Salt - - - -	-	1,05,000	1,93,440	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements -	6,68,833	6,72,000	6,51,523
Opium - - - -	-	-	-	Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - -	93,606	97,238	5,722
Stamps - - - -	68,504	1,13,600	1,20,272	Miscellaneous - - - -	-	-	-
Law and Justice - - - -	33,587	22,800	41,794	Works of Internal Improvement and Public Convenience - - -	-	-	-
Police - - - -	61	1,675	22,285	Civil Services:			
Mint - - - -	-	-	-	Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments - - - -	2,23,626	1,41,672	1,54,438
Marine (not Indian Navy) - -	-	-	-	Law and Justice - - - -	3,73,296	2,62,778	2,73,941
Tributes and Contributions from Native States, on account of Contingents, &c. - - - -	-	250	522	Police - - - -	5,12,202	6,03,172	5,52,766
Miscellaneous - - - -	5,065	11,402	49,988	Education, Science, and Art - -	-	-	20
				Political Agencies and other Foreign Services - - - -	-	-	-
	38,46,390	41,62,100	39,10,844	Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes - - -	87,564	55,093	80,095
Interest - - - -	-	-	-	Marine - - - -	-	-	-
				Miscellaneous - - - -	2,922	4,400	16,667
				Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary - - - -	-	4,200	40,548
TOTAL (Civil) - - -	38,46,390	41,62,100	39,10,844		26,03,783	23,28,509	24,02,675
				Interest - - - -	2,957	3,125	7,740
Public Works - - - -	9,245	4,303	1,27,927	TOTAL (Civil) - - -	26,06,740	23,31,634	24,10,415
				Public Works - - - -	241	8,45,996	9,36,600
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.	38,55,635	41,66,403	40,38,771	GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.	26,06,981	31,77,630	33,47,015

APPENDIX (D).

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

RECEIPTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual for 1860-61.	Regular Estimate for 1861-62.	Actual for 1861-62.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, including Sayer and Abkaree - - - -	1,90,788	1,85,402	2,47,294	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks -	-	210	21,563
Assessed Taxes - - - -	32,081	50,156	68,053	Charges against Income:			
Customs - - - -	-	-	-	Revenue Departments - - -	39,523	56,464	68,538
Salt - - - -	-	-	17	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements -	-	1,42,715	72,663
Opium - - - -	-	-	-	Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - -	2,238	8,486	2,397
Stamps - - - -	2,754	40,700	44,648	Miscellaneous - - - -	-	-	-
Law and Justice - - - -	12,129	9,682	11,831	Works of Internal Improvements and Public Convenience - - -	-	-	1,493
Police - - - -	3,591	800	3,664	Civil Services:			
Mint - - - -	-	-	-	Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments - - - -	7,125	52,509	43,025
Marine (not Indian Navy) - -	-	-	-	Law and Justice - - - -	63,169	64,718	59,269
Tributes and Contributions from Native Estates, on account of Contingencies, &c. - - - -	7,54,742	6,39,351	5,95,715	Police - - - -	1,02,831	71,595	90,584
Miscellaneous - - - -	20,313	15,479	26,059	Education, Science, and Art - -	3,351	900	14,514
	10,16,398	9,41,570	9,97,281	Political Agencies and other Foreign Services - - - -	4,02,569	3,11,056	3,00,222
Interest - - - -	-	-	-	Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes - - -	5,254	1,709	11,053
				Marine - - - -	-	-	-
TOTAL (Civil) - - -	10,16,398	9,41,570	9,97,281	Miscellaneous - - - -	43,998	72,345	2,05,995
Public Works - - - -	657	1,010	100	Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary - - - -	54,509	-	2,997
Marine - - - -	-	-	1,906	Interest - - - -	7,24,567	7,82,707	8,94,313
					-	1,75,064	1,77,975
GRAND TOTAL - - Rs.	10,17,055	9,42,580	9,99,287	TOTAL (Civil) - - -	7,24,567	9,57,771	10,72,288
				Public Works - - - -	-	2,75,000	7,126
				GRAND TOTAL - - - Rs.	7,24,567	12,32,771	10,79,414

APPENDIX (E).

STATEMENT of the Operations of the Bombay Mint for the Official Year 1861-62, prepared for Publication, in accordance with the Instructions of Government, in Mr. Secretary *Hart's* Circular Letter, dated the 16th November 1856, No. 3390, General Department.

RECEIPTS.												To the General Treasury, H.M.'s Treasury Bank of Bombay, and Currency Department, in New Coin.	
Silver.			Mint Duty.		Premelting Charges.		Refining Charges.		TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.			
From Government.	From Merchants.	TOTAL.	Government.	Merchants.	Government.	Merchants.	Government.	Merchants.					
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	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.	Silver.	Copper.
30,78,913 2 1	4,75,64,221 13 11	5,15,43,035	79,942 13 2	9,71,691 0 4	3,993 2 5	48,584 8 7	124 0 5	50 11 9	11,03,655 4 8	5,26,46,690 4 8	4,05,88,000		-

APPENDIX TO POLITICAL REPORT.

APPENDIX (A).

(No. 228 of 1862.)

No. 55 of 1862.—Political Department.

From Major General *R. W. Honner*, c.B., Acting Political Resident, Aden, to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, the Annual Administration Report of Aden for the official year 1861-62, ending 30th April.

I have, &c.

R. W. Honner, Major General,
Acting Political Resident, Aden.

Aden, 20 May 1862.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT of ADEN for the Year 1861-62.

DURING the past year the civil duties of Aden have been administered by the under-mentioned officers:—

By Captain Playfair - - - during 7½ months.
By Brigadier Coghlan - - - „ 1½ „
By Brigadier Robertson - - - „ 2½ „
And by General Honner - - - „ ½ „

2. The following statement exhibits the number of civil suits decided during the year 1861, as compared with those of the two previous years:—

JUDICIAL.
Civil Justice.

By whom Decided.	1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Number of Suits.	Aggregate of Awards.	Number of Suits.	Aggregate of Awards.	Number of Suits.	Aggregate of Awards.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Captain Playfair - - -	246	13,724	1,222	81,559	132	19,802
Mr. Rassam - - -	822	28,604	158	3,590	23	2,352
The Cuzee - - -	27	130	31	-	2,861	47,126
Arbitration - - -	18	4,545	40	5,135	53	3,804
Settled out of Court - -	394	10,281	-	-	556	5,624
TOTAL - -	1,507	57,284	1,451	90,284	3,625	78,708

3. The system now introduced for the first time, of giving the Caze civil jurisdiction in suits not exceeding 200 rupees, has worked admirably. It is apparent that many suitors have gone to him who would not have brought their cases before the regular court, as, although the amount of awards passed during last year is (excluding the cases settled out of court) less than the previous year by 18,200 rupees, the number of suits are more than double those decided in 1860.

4. The Caze is remunerated by fees; he is allowed four annas on each award under 50 rupees, and four annas more for each 50 rupees above that sum; the amount he has thus received is 264 rupees 12 annas.

Criminal Justice.

5. In last year's Administration Report it was shown that there had been a steady decrease in crime since 1857. In the year now under review the decrease is very decided, the total number of offenders being 545, or 194 less than last year, and 441 less than in 1857.

6. The following table exhibits the number of each class of offences during the past five years :

NATURE of OFFENCES.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
I. Offences against the Person - -	99	9	104	1	90	7	102	8	119	2
II. Offences against the Property, attended with Violence.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
III. Offences against the Property, without Violence.	140	6	132	4	143	2	99	8	94	10
IV. Malicious Offences against Property -	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. Forgery and Offences against Currency	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
VI. Miscellaneous - - - - -	708	21	510	14	503	2	492	29	307	10
TOTAL - - -	950	36	748	21	737	12	604	46	520	25
TOTAL Convicted and Acquitted - -	986		769		749		739		545	

7. The first class, "Offences against the Person," calls for no special remark.

8. There was only one instance of offence against property accompanied by violence, and this did not occur within civil jurisdiction. Two workmen of the Engineer Department were charged with having bound, robbed, and otherwise ill-treated one of their comrades. The case was sent by the military authorities to the Civil Court for trial, but as no evidence was forthcoming, the prisoners were acquitted.

9. The class Miscellaneous is composed of the following items :--

	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Returning after Expulsion - - - - -	30	-
Refusal of Duty by Seamen - - - - -	20	-
Rescue - - - - -	2	-
Other Offences not otherwise specified - - - - -	255	10
TOTAL - - -	307	10

10. The following sentences were passed :

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	Dismissed from Office.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Imprisonment not exceeding six months.	Imprisonment not exceeding one year.	Imprisonment not exceeding two years.	Expelled.	TOTAL.
By Captain Playfair - - - -	1	231	15	70	51	5	1	22	396
By Mr. Rassam - - - - -	-	73	2	42	5	-	-	2	124
TOTAL - - - - -	1	304	17	112	56	5	1	24	520

11. No alteration has taken place in the police establishments during the year under review, except that the pay of the Subedar has been increased from 40 to 50 rupees per mensem; the increasement was recommended last year when a reduction took place, but the sanction was not obtained for it till the present year.

Police.

12. The present sanctioned strength is as follows :—

DETAIL.	Number.	Amount.	Total.
MUNICIPAL POLICE:		Rs.	Rs.
Subedar - - - - -	1	50	
Jemadar - - - - -	1	30	
Havildars - - - - -	4	56	
Naiques - - - - -	4	48	
Sepoys, 1st class - - - - -	75	750	
Ditto, 2d ditto - - - - -	25	200	
TOTAL - - - - -	110	1,134	1,134
SEEBUNDEES:			
Havildar - - - - -	1	15	
Naiques - - - - -	2	24	
Sepoys, 1st class - - - - -	17	170	
Ditto, 2d ditto - - - - -	10	80	
TOTAL - - - - -	30	289	289
Mounted Orderlies - - - - -	5	150	150
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	145	-	1,573

13. The following is an abstract of the prisoners in gaol during 1861, compared with the Gaol previous year :—

	1860.	1861.
Aggregate of the average daily number of all classes - - - -	63,107	52,903
Daily average - - - - -	172	145
Number remaining in gaol on the 31st December 1859 and 1860 -	164	178
Number admitted during the year - - - - -	357	207
Number released - - - - -	340	247
Ditto escaped - - - - -	-	1
Ditto died - - - - -	8	4
Ditto executed - - - - -	-	-
Remaining 31st December 1860 and 1861 - - - - -	178	188

14. The health of the prisoners continues satisfactory, as will be seen from the subjoined Table:—

Year.	Cholera.	Atrophia.	Intermittent Fever.	Remittent Fever.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Ophthalmia.	Chest Affections.	Rheumatism.	Scurvy.	Various other Diseases.	Total Admitted.	Died.	Nature of Disease producing Death.	Accidental Death.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Per-centage of Death to Strength.
1857 -	-	-	47	-	3	2	1	3	2	6	1	65	3	Small-pox - - Ascetis - - - Beriberi - - -	-	152	1.9
1858 -	1	-	58	1	5	9	4	11	12	10	10	120	6	Remittent Fever - Bronchitis (2) - - Cholera - - - Heart Disease - - Scurvy - - -	-	161	3.7
1859 -	-	15	-	10	7	2	6	4	9	8	-	61	1	Dropsy - - -	-	158	0.63
1860 -	-	1	31	1	4	3	2	2	2	48	51	145	2	Intermittent Fever - Scurvy - - -	-	172	1.7
1861 -	-	-	86	-	6	9	3	9	16	9	63	201	2	Scurvy - - - Abscess - - -	-	145	1.37

15. Of the four prisoners whose deaths are detailed, one died of sheer old age and debility; another, one of the State prisoners sent from Sind, was upwards of 70 years of age; and the remaining two, though only 40 and 43 years of age respectively, had been 16 and 13 years in confinement.

16. Remunerative in-door labour progresses satisfactorily. The following is a summary of realisations from each branch of industrial art during the three past years:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. d.
Net profit of printing press, - - - - -	998 2 2	1,382 14 7	1,334 - 10
Type purchased during the year - - - - -	397 2 3	-	-
Bookbinding plant purchased during the year - - - - -	189 - -	130 14 -	-
Net profit on bookbinding - - - - -	- - -	335 15 6	460 9 -
Miscellaneous manufacture - - - - -	931 2 7	1,082 5 8	760 6 -
Realised by sale of vegetables grown in gaol garden - - - - -	74 11 6	112 3 -	66 12 6
Realised by grinding wheat - - - - -	- - -	257 13 -	307 11 -
Actually received from proceeds of outdoor convict labour. - - - - -	- - -	1,090 10 -	784 14 -
Miscellaneous receipts - - - - -	18 8 3	58 11 3	17 11 3
Saving actually effected by substitution of convicts for hired menial labour. - - - - -	- - -	150 - -	150 - -
TOTAL - - - Rs.	2,608 10 9	4,601 7 -	3,882 7 7
Deduct— Bookbinder's wages (as instructor) - - - - -	17 8 1	462 - -	-
Actual Net Profit - - - Rs.	2,591 2 8	4,139 7 -	3,882 7 7

17. Although the actual amount realised during the present year falls short of that of 1860, there has been an advance in reality. In 1860 there was a daily average of 172 prisoners, who yielded a net profit of 4,139 rupees; during 1861, 145 prisoners yielded 3,882 rupees. The present year's income, calculated according to last year's rate, would have been—

172 : 145 :: 4,139 : 3,489,
which result is less by 393 rupees than has been realised.

18. The value of convict labour not actually charged for (gaol servants excluded) was Rs. 943. 2., of which sum, Rs. 500. 14. represents labour expended in repairing the gaol buildings and making a paper manufactory; the remainder was on account of various petty repairs for the execution of which no local funds were available.

19. The paper manufactory had not commenced to yield any return before the end of the year. It is now, however, in full work. Much *direct* profit cannot be expected from this source, but the indirect gain will be considerable, as it enables a number of prisoners to be employed inside the gaol, and a proportionate reduction will be effected in the Seebundee guard.

20. The following Table exhibits the description of work on which the prisoners were employed :—

DESCRIPTION OF LABOUR.		1860.		1861.	
		Aggregate Number.	Average Daily Number.	Aggregate Number.	Average Daily Number.
1. Hard Labour outside Gaol.	Masons - - - -	1,452	3.967	1,350	3.699
	Carpenters - - - -	51	0.139	219	0.600
	Labourers - - - -	7,089	19.369	4,700	12.877
	Water-carriers - - - -	6,811	17.243	3,907	10.704
	Miscellaneous - - - -	714	1.951	670	1.839
	TOTAL - - -	15,617	42.669	10,846	29.715
2. Hard Labour inside Gaol.	Printers - - - -	1,889	5.161	1,739	4.765
	Bookbinders - - - -	1,364	3.727	1,403	3.844
	Carpenters - - - -	1,088	2.973	920	2.520
	Tailors - - - -	1,189	3.249	1,109	3.038
	Chick-makers - - - -	3,308	9.038	3,008	8.243
	Rattan-workers - - - -	2,894	7.907	2,357	6.457
	Coir-workers - - - -	2,497	6.822	2,505	6.863
	Painters - - - -	42	0.115	72	0.197
	Mat-workers - - - -	634	1.732	606	1.660
	Mochies - - - -	479	1.309	339	0.929
	Grinders - - - -	-	-	1,940	5.315
	Weavers - - - -	995	2.719	317	0.868
	Miscellaneous - - - -	6,022	16.453	4,562	12.334
	Paper-makers - - - -	-	-	412	1.129
	TOTAL - - -	22,401	61.205	21,229	58.162
3. Gaol Servants.	Cooks - - - -	4,057	11.085	3,419	9.367
	Sweepers - - - -	1,602	4.377	1,460	4.000
	Gardeners - - - -	366	1.000	365	1.000
	Mussals - - - -	732	2.000	730	2.000
	Monitors - - - -	1,098	3.000	1,095	3.000
	Store-keepers - - - -	366	1.000	365	1.000
	Barbers - - - -	366	1.000	365	1.000
	TOTAL - - -	8,587	23.462	7,799	21.367
4. Without Hard Labour.	Light labour - - - -	155	0.423	-	-
	Debtors - - - -	2,194	5.995	1,906	5.222
	Sick and excused - - - -	3,394	9.287	2,912	7.978
	Attending sick - - - -	804	2.197	674	1.847
	Temporarily detained - - - -	2,743	7.495	974	2.668
	Miscellaneous - - - -	1,241	3.390	1,532	4.197
	Excused on account of holidays	5,966	16.300	5,031	13.784
	TOTAL - - -	16,502	45.087	13,029	35.696
GRAND TOTAL of PRISONERS		63,107	172.423	52,903	144.940

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21. The average earning of each prisoner was Rs. 26. 12. 4, being an increase of Rs. 2. 1. 9 over the rate during 1860.

22. The following Statement exhibits the cost of each prisoner per mensem, during the past three years :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ADEN GAOL.		
	158 Prisoners in 1859. 172 ditto 1860. 145 ditto 1861.		
	1859.	1860.	1861.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Rations - - - - -	8,564 14 8	8,184 5 4	6,785 - -
Money allowance - - - - -	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	8,564 14 8	8,184 5 4	6,785 - -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	54 3 4	47 9 4	46 12 8
Fixed establishment - - - - -	2,727 2 4	1,991 9 4	1,872 - -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	17 4 2	11 8 4	12 14 6
Extra establishment - - - - -	4,999 4 0	4,161 4 -	3,586 2 -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	29 1 9	25 15 -	24 11 8
TOTAL - - -	7,326 6 10	6,142 13 4	5,458 2 -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	46 5 11	37 7 4	37 10 2
Hospital Charges.			
European medicines - - - - -	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	—	—	—
Bazar medicines - - - - -	475 10 4	592 2 4	163 6 -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	3 4 2	3 7 1	1 2 -
Sick diet - - - - -	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	—	—	—
Furniture, bedding, and extra blankets - - - - -	—	—	—
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	475 10 4	592 2 4	163 6 -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	3 - 2	3 7 1	1 2 -
Clothing, including blanket and bedding - - - - -	—	—	111 13 -
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	—	—	—
Contingencies - - - - -	308 9 6	279 8 -	164 9 9
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	1 15 3	1 10 -	1 2 2
Additions, alterations, and repairs - - - - -	—	1,733 7 -	990 10 7
Cost per prisoner - - - - -	—	10 1 3	6 13 2
Gross cost of maintenance - - - - -	16,675 9 4	16,932 4 -	13,672 9 4
Gross cost per prisoner - - - - -	105 8 8	100 3 -	94 4 6

23. Deducting the amount of each prisoner's earnings the expense is as follows :—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Gross Cost per prisoner - - - - -	105 8 8	100 3 -	94 4 6
Deduct—			
Average earnings - - - - -	16 6 5	24 10 7	26 12 4
Actual Cost - - - - -	89 2 3	75 8 5	67 8 2

24. The following is a Statement of the external trade of Aden during 1861-62 contrasted with that of the previous year:—

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REVENUE.
Customs.

CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ale and Porter -	12,589	-	8,714	-	-	-
Alkali Sajeekhar (Soda) -	-	-	800	11,463	2,351	-
Coals -	7,54,136	-	20,93,659	-	-	45
Coffee -	3,64,138	113,525	-	8,57,337	4,19,909	-
Cotton -	1,33,243	-	74,920	30,065	-	62,605
Dates -	49,942	11,513	-	10,464	8,339	-
Drugs -	15,638	5,370	-	25,478	16,938	-
Ghee -	64,840	-	8,440	19,030	-	14,023
Grains -	2,69,324	-	27,070	43,198	-	1,974
Gums and Raisins -	21,016	640	-	25,302	-	8,626
Hides and Skins -	36,110	5,165	-	58,177	-	31,269
Ivory -	1,31,580	18,964	-	2,36,267	-	41,803
Live Stock -	12,788	-	53,507	22,636	5,340	-
Mats, &c. -	4,608	-	1,679	73	-	979
Metal -	68,916	14,121	-	26,672	12,521	-
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells -	1,086	1,086	-	540	540	-
Munjeet or Madder -	3,655	-	1,947	25,474	-	906
Oil -	28,648	17,191	-	348	-	1,097
Piece Goods (Cotton and Silk) -	10,48,865	92,887	-	5,71,358	70,042	-
Provisions -	1,744	-	2,970	80	-	550
Seeds -	5,527	-	1,383	165	-	640
Silk -	24,330	12,135	-	400	-	720
Spices -	70,907	26,243	-	27,210	15,557	-
Spirits -	23,570	-	1,204	200	20	-
Sundries -	1,81,207	-	21,245	84,379	-	18,615
Sugar -	69,202	-	18,398	25,803	4,735	-
Tea -	7,972	15	-	-	-	-
Tobacco -	1,92,765	-	33,785	47,525	1,888	-
Wax -	725	-	10	7,908	-	932
Wines -	8,488	-	12,414	-	-	-
Woods -	7,262	-	16,019	2,590	815	-
Wearing Apparel -	5,006	-	5,149	20	-	945
Weerrus or Bastard Saffron -	-	-	775	4,111	-	14,079
TOTAL -	37,29,327	3,18,852	23,84,088	21,74,273	5,58,395	1,99,808
Treasure -	12,38,978	-	1,35,488	11,16,978	1,06,703	-
GRAND TOTAL - Rs.	49,68,305	3,18,852	2,51,95,763	32,91,251	6,65,098	1,99,808

25. From the above there appears to be a decrease in imports, as compared with the previous year, of 22,00,724 rupees, but it will be seen at a glance that this is mainly owing to the small quantity of coal imported, which was less by nearly 21 lacs of rupees than during 1860-61.

26. The cause of this is partly the unusually large stock which remained in the depôt of the Peninsula and Oriental Company at the close of last season, and partly that, owing to the Egyptian Railway coal can be delivered at Suez so cheaply, the demand for it here has very much declined. Formerly steamers took in little or none there; now nearly as much is used as at Aden.

27. Nevertheless, deducting the item "Coal," there still remains a decrease in imports amounting to 1,07,065 rupees, principally in the following articles:—

Cotton -	-	-	Rs. 74,920	Tobacco -	-	-	-	Rs. 33,785
Grains -	-	-	27,070	Wines -	-	-	-	12,414
Live Stock -	-	-	53,507	Wood -	-	-	-	16,019
Sundries -	-	-	21,245	Treasure -	-	-	-	1,35,488
Sugar -	-	-	18,398					

28. The most marked items of increase are:—

Coffee -	-	-	Rs. 1,13,525	Oil -	-	-	-	Rs. 17,191
Dates -	-	-	11,513	Piece Goods -	-	-	-	92,887
Ivory -	-	-	18,961	Silk -	-	-	-	12,135
Metals -	-	-	14,121	Spices -	-	-	-	26,243

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29. In exports there has been a decided advance, amounting to 4,65,290 rupees, principally in the following articles:—

Coffee - - -	Rs. 4,19,309	Piece Goods - - -	Rs. 70,042
Drugs - - -	16,938	Spices - - -	15,557
Metals - - -	12,521		

30. While the items in which the greatest decrease is apparent are:—

Cotton - - -	Rs. 62,605	Ivory - - -	Rs. 41,803
Ghee - - -	14,023	Sundries - - -	18,615
Hides - - -	31,269	Weerrus - - -	14,079

31. Adding the amount of exports and imports, exclusive of coal, which can hardly be regarded as an article of regular commerce here, we find that the gross value of external trade was 75,05,420 rupees, being an increase over the previous year of 3,58,225 rupees.

32. The following Table shows the distribution of trade:—

	Amount.	Comparison with 1860-61.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
IMPORTS from—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom - - -	7,78,519	-	21,31,389
Bengal - - -	88,430	-	1,06,920
Madras - - -	-	-	3,050
Bombay and subordinate Ports - - -	12,19,904	1,65,388	-
Kutch, Veerawul, and Porebunder - - -	3,47,262	-	53,969
Malabar - - -	49,497	3,870	-
Singapore - - -	150	-	13,149
Ports in the Red Sea - - -	6,25,885	3,14,362	-
Africa, exclusive of the Red Sea - - -	3,56,440	-	3,13,567
Arabia - ditto - ditto - - -	1,51,117	28,663	-
Persian Gulf - - -	49,935	5,634	-
United States of America - - -	56,175	43,906	-
France - - -	800	-	7,240
Hamburgh - - -	-	-	-
Australia - - -	-	-	-
Mauritius - - -	5,613	1,775	-
TOTAL - - Rs.	37,29,327	5,64,048	26,29,284
Treasure - - Rs.	12,38,978	-	1,35,488
GRAND TOTAL - - - Rs.	49,68,305	5,64,048	27,64,772
EXPORTS to—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom - - -	1,803	-	457
Bengal - - -	3,710	-	8,187
Madras - - -	1,985	1,985	-
Bombay and subordinate Ports - - -	5,82,104	1,47,967	-
Kutch, Veerawul, and Porebunder - - -	34,914	-	4,718
Malabar - - -	-	-	-
Singapore - - -	3,543	3,543	-
Ports in the Red Sea - - -	5,62,667	53,146	-
Africa, exclusive of the Red Sea - - -	3,16,011	-	1,19,724
Arabia - ditto - ditto - - -	1,06,968	-	48,795
Persian Gulf - - -	26,146	-	35,513
United States of America - - -	96,912	52,369	-
France - - -	2,40,110	1,40,785	-
Hamburgh - - -	-	-	-
Australia - - -	2,400	2,400	-
Mauritius - - -	-	-	-
Genoa - - -	1,95,000	1,95,000	-
TOTAL - - Rs.	21,74,273	5,97,145	2,38,558
Treasure - - Rs.	11,16,978	1,06,703	-
GRAND TOTAL - - - Rs.	32,91,251	7,03,848	2,38,558

33. The falling off in imports from the United Kingdom, as has been already explained, is owing in a great measure to the decrease in coal. There has also been a great decline in the imports from Bengal and the African coast; the former are always uncertain; the latter have been injuriously affected by the feuds which prevailed between the two rival tribes at Berbera, and which threatened at one time to put a stop to the annual fair altogether.

34. On the other hand, there is a steady annual increase in the trade with Bombay and subordinate ports. Last year the increase in imports was more than 2½ lacs, while there was a small decrease in exports. This year there is an increase of about 1½ lac in each.

35. There is also a large increase both in imports from, and exports to, the Red Sea America, France, and Genoa.

36. There has been a decrease of 13,164 rupees in the value of goods passed into the interior, the aggregate of which is 13,20,252 rupees. With the exception of cotton and dates, however, there has been an increase in every article of merchandise. The decrease in dates is only 2,063 rupees, while, owing to the increased market for cotton in Bombay, consequent on the American war, the quantity passed into the interior is less than last year by more than 3½ lacs.

37. There has been a striking increase in the value of tobacco taken into the interior, amounting to 2,15,333 rupees.

38. Of goods brought into Aden from the interior, there were 147,285 camel-loads, the estimated value of which was 16,35,756 rupees, or 1½ lacs more than during last year.

39. The following is a summary of the external and internal trade:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Imports by sea - - - - -	49,68,305	
Exports by sea - - - - -	32,91,251	
		82,59,556
Imports by land - - - - -	16,35,756	
Exports by land - - - - -	13,20,252	
		29,56,008
TOTAL - - - Rs.		1,12,15,564

40. This is 11,96,065 rupees less than last year; but deducting the items of coal, it may be safely asserted that during the year now under review, the regular trade of Aden has increased by nearly 9 lacs of rupees (the exact figure is 8,97,594 rupees).

41. The number of assessments on account of income-tax up to the end of May was 712, Income Tax. of which the following is the result:—

SCHEDULES I. AND II.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Imperial, at 3 per cent. - - - - -	6,469	8	-			
Ditto, at 2 per cent. - - - - -	2,217	8	-			
Local, at 1 per cent. - - - - -	2,181	3	-			
				10,868	3	-
SCHEDULE III.						
Imperial, at 3 per cent. - - - - -	—					
Ditto, at 2 per cent. - - - - -	—					
Local, at 1 per cent. - - - - -	—					
				—		
SCHEDULE IV.—(Civil Salaries only.)						
Imperial, at 3 per cent. - - - - -	3,410	3	-			
Ditto, at 2 per cent. - - - - -	481	10	-			
Local, at 1 per cent. - - - - -	1,132	5	-			
				5,024	2	-
Penal assessments - - - - -	8	-	-			
Fines - - - - -	—					
				8	-	-
TOTAL - - - Rs.				15,000	5	-

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

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42. The above, compared with the past year, is as follows:—

							AMOUNT.		
							<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1860-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,045	14	-
1861-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,900	5	-
Decrease - - - <i>Rs.</i>							1,145	9	-

A decrease was to be expected, as those whose profits during the present year exceeded last year naturally preferred to accept that year's assessment, while those whose profits were less demanded a new assessment. The number of new assessments was 53.

43. Of the above assessments, all have been collected save *Rs.* 653. 9.

License Tax.

44. The number of assessments made, and the amount collected under the Trades' License Act previous to the receipt of orders for its discontinuance, was as follows:—

							<i>No.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Class I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	426	1,254
Class II.	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	658
Class III.	-	-	-	-	-	-	765	740
Penal assessments	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	—
Fines	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	38
TOTAL - - -							1,540	2,690

45. The whole of this has been refunded, except 110 rupees, which has not yet been claimed.

46. The only establishment entertained for collecting the income tax and trades' license duty was a clerk, on 40 rupees per mensem. In addition to this, printing expenses, stationery, &c., amounted to 59 rupees.

Stamp Duty.

47. The Governor General in Council has exempted the Courts at Aden from the payment of the stamp duty specified in Schedule B. of the Stamp Act.

48. The following is a statement of the amount of Government stamps sold during the past two years, deducting discount:

YEARS.							AMOUNT.		
							<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1860-61	-	-	-	-	-	-	445	10	-
1861-62	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,437	3	-
Increase - - - <i>Rs.</i>							2,991	9	-

PUBLIC WORKS.

Fortifications.

49. In Ras Morbut wall-battery, the embrasures which were arched and built of rubble masonry were so defective, that they had to be opened and relieved with massive cut-stone work; three of these have been completed, but the stone used is of so soft a nature that it has already commenced to flake away.

Barracks, &c.

50. The European infantry barracks in Front Bay have been completed, and the Ball Court erected.

Ras Tarshaque
Barracks.

51. The new barracks on Ras Tarshaque at Steamer Point have, after an interval of several years, been again put in hand, and once more suspended, pending a reference as to the comparative cost of iron and stone buildings.

Isthmus Barracks.

52. The roof of one of the Isthmus barracks was destroyed by fire, and has been rebuilt.

Artillery Barracks.

53. The sea-wall in front of the site on which the artillery barracks in Front Bay are to be built has been finished, and the barracks themselves have been put in hand.

54. The

54. The new Civil hospital, in course of erection from the proceeds of the municipal fund, has been noticed elsewhere. Hospital, Civil.

55. A new hospital for the accommodation of native infantry, golundauze, and sappers and miners, is in course of erection. All the out-houses and the compound-wall have been completed; the main building is nearly so, and is in course of being roofed in. Hospital, Native Military.

56. Apothecary and servants' quarters, privies, store-room, and a compound-wall are being added to the European General Hospital at Steamer Point; the work is not yet complete. Hospital, European General.

57. The timbers of the Residency roof were entirely decayed, and it leaked so much that the building was not habitable during rain. It has been renewed. Residency.

58. The Treasury roof, owing to the original faulty construction, leaked as much, and was likewise rebuilt. Treasury.

59. The new passenger-pier at Steamer Point has been completed at a great expense; but it is not well adapted to the purpose for which it is required: only two boats can come alongside at once, and when there is much swell in the harbour it is hardly approachable. The native boatmen cannot be induced to use it, and prefer landing their passengers on the beach. Harbour.

60. The great work of the year has been the completion of the Tawella reservoirs as far as Coghlan Tank at a cost of 3,34,028 rupees. Water Supply.

61. Independently of several tanks outside the Tawella Valley, which have been cleared out and repaired at the expense of the municipal fund, the following have been restored by the Department for Public Works:—

Upper tank - - - - -	Capacity 1,255,424 gallons.
Pool below tank - - - - -	„ 64,881 „
Tank in aqueduct - - - - -	„ 135,919 „
Side tank to the right of aqueduct - - - - -	„ 467,908 „
„ to the left of „ - - - - -	„ 181,998 „
Coghlan tank - - - - -	„ 4,645,273 „
<hr/>	
TOTAL - - - - -	6,751,403 „

62. There now only remains Playfair Tank to complete the series; it is the finest of all, and will contain 5,000,000 gallons. The Executive engineer is engaged in preparing an estimate for this work.

63. The water collected during the fall of rain in October 1860 lasted till the beginning of the present year. When the hot season approached, the tanks were absolutely empty; and the Arabs of the interior supplied themselves with extra camels, water-skins, &c., and anticipated a rich harvest from us during the approaching hot season. One camel-load of water was brought in and sold for 3 rupees, being at the rate of 6 rupees per 100 gallons.

64. Fortunately on the 3d, and again on the 15th of April, we were blessed with showers of rain, which, although they did not fill all the tanks, gave us sufficient water to meet the requirements of Aden for a year.

65. The effect of Captain Fuller's bunds was fairly tested. No débris reached the upper tank, and a large body of water was retained, which continued to flow for several days.

66. The upper tank is quite full; the side tanks are nearly so. Coghlan tank has about five feet of water in it, and there is a large quantity of water in the detached reservoirs; in all about 3,000,000 gallons has been collected.

67. The realisations from the reservoirs up to the end of April amount to Rs. 56,254. 3. 3.

68. A new church is in course of erection at Steamer Point; the masonry is nearly finished. It is being built by private subscription, aided by a grant of 10,000 rupees from Government. We have already collected 14,543 rupees, which, with the grant above-mentioned, will suffice to complete the shell of the building, and we trust that a further sum sufficient to fit it up and build a bell gable will be collected before it is required. ECCLESIASTICAL.

69. The Red Sea telegraphic cable has been repaired from Jubal Island, at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez, to Suez, and the steamer "Sir James Duke" has left Aden for the purpose of examining, and, if possible, repairing the line to the eastward. The engineer in charge of the operation, however, has little hope of the line being in working order during the present year. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

70. During the past year 158 square-rigged vessels and steamers entered the port of Aden, the aggregate burden of which amounted to 152,479 tons, being a decrease of 103 in the number, and 84,113 tons in the burden, as compared with 1860-61. MARINE.

71. The following table exhibits the nationality of the various ships:—

Under what Colours.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Tons.
British Colours - - - - -	150	147,584
American „ - - - - -	4	3,316
French „ - - - - -	2	724
Italian „ - - - - -	1	280
Arab „ - - - - -	1	575
TOTAL - - -	158	152,479

72. During the same period 950 country crafts, the aggregate burden of which was 37,857 tons, arrived at Aden; the number has declined by 20, but there is an increase of 794 tons in the burden over the number registered last year.

73. The total amount of tonnage which entered the port was—

Steamers and ships - - - - -	152,479 tons.
Country crafts - - - - -	37,857 „

TOTAL - - - 190,336 „

74. The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements at the Treasury during the past official year:—

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Abkaree - - - - -	8,441	Allowances, refunds, and drawback	2,708
Income tax - - - - -	16,471	Assessed taxes - - - - -	1,214
License tax - - - - -	2,653	Customs - - - - -	2,797
Fines tax - - - - -	69	Stamps - - - - -	224
Stamps - - - - -	3,604	Allowances and assignments under	17,214
Law and justice - - - - -	2,432	treaties and engagements.	
Police - - - - -	1	Salaries and expenses of public de-	11,919
Miscellaneous (civil) - - - - -	1,250	partments.	
Local funds - - - - -	42,161	Law and justice - - - - -	9,470
Miscellaneous (advances) - - - - -	735	Police - - - - -	22,864
		Political and other foreign agencies	35,851
		Superannuation and retired allow-	4,553
		ances, and gratuities for chari-	
		table and other purposes.	
Local Remittances.		Miscellaneous - - - - -	4,817
Cash - - - - -	12,58,951	Interest on loans - - - - -	200
Bills - - - - -		Local funds - - - - -	55,041
Military remittances - - - - -	1,34,221	Miscellaneous (advances) - - - - -	2,105
Naval remittances - - - - -	2,899		
Public works remittances (house	120		
rent).			
Adjusted receipts on account of	4,434		
other Governments.			
		Local Remittances:	
		Cash - - - - -	4,593
		Bills - - - - -	
		Military remittances - - - - -	9,06,565
Remittances from other Govern-		Naval remittances - - - - -	1,39,754
ments:		Public works remittances - - - - -	2,75,000
India:		Adjusted charges on account of	34,844
Civil - - - - -	450	other Governments.	
Madras:		Remittances to other Governments:	
Civil - - - - -	210	Civil - - - - -	399
Imperial:		Imperial:	
Post-office remittances - - - - -	10,474	Post-office remittances - - - - -	6,256
TOTAL Receipts - - - Rs.	14,89,576	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS - - - Rs.	15,37,888

75. The following is a list of the various Civil salaries and establishments as they stood on the 30th of April 1862, showing the amount of increase and decrease compared with previous year:—

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DEPARTMENTS.	Amount of Monthly Salary.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
PRESIDENCY.				
Political :	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Political Resident and Commandant -	3,000 - -			
First Assistant Political Resident* -	600 - -			
Second Assistant Political Resident† -	300 - -	- -	300 - -	
Civil Surgeon‡ - - - - -	399 12 10	- -	- -	60 14 -
Head Accountant - - - - -	100 - -			
First Clerk - - - - -	80 - -			
Second Clerk - - - - -	60 - -			
Third Clerk - - - - -	40 - -			
Interpreter at the Walls - - - - -	21 11 10			
Four Peons - - - - -	34 - -			
Town overseer - - - - -	80 - -			
Residency boat - - - - -	55 - -	4,770 8 8		
Judicial Department:				
Cazee - - - - -	30 - -	30 - -		
<i>N. B.—The rest of this department is paid from Municipal Fund.</i>				
Gaol:				
{ Gaoler - - - - -	100 - -			
{ Deputy Gaoler - - - - -	30 - -			
{ Blacksmith - - - - -	12 - -			
{ Two Sweepers - - - - -	14 - -			
{ One hospital assistant - - - - -	25 - -	181 - -		
Municipal police - - - - -	1,134 - -	- -	10 - -	
Sebundee police - - - - -	289 - -	1,423 - -		
Custom House:				
Registrar of Trade - - - - -	75 - -			
1st Clerk - - - - -	60 - -			
2d Clerk - - - - -	40 - -			
4 Peons - - - - -	34 - -	209 - -		
Civil Hospital:				
1 Hospital assistant - - - - -	30 - -	- -	30 - -	
1 Second hospital assistant - - - - -	25 - -	- -	- -	2 8 -
2 Apprentices - - - - -	20 - -	- -	20 - -	
2 Bheestees - - - - -	18 - -	- -	18 - -	
2 Sweepers - - - - -	14 - -	- -	14 - -	
1 Dresser - - - - -	7 - -	- -	7 - -	
1 Cook - - - - -	9 - -	- -	9 - -	
1 Dhoby - - - - -	8 - -	- -	8 - -	
1 Female attendant - - - - -	8 - -	- -	8 - -	
1 Vaccinator - - - - -	15 - -	- -	- -	
1 Small-pox guardian - - - - -	12 - -	166 - -		
Carried over - - - <i>Rs.</i>		6,779 8 8	424 - -	63 6 -

* Draws 60 rupees for Military Paymaster.

† Was absent last year.

‡ Net military pay charged in Military Department.

§ Paid from proceeds of convict labour.

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Departments.	Amount of Monthly Salary.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Brought forward - - -	- - -	6,779 8 8	424 - -	63 6 -
Ecclesiastical Department :				
Assistant chaplain - - -	575 - -			
Clerk - - -	12 - -			
Sexton - - -	8 - -			
Peon - - -	9 - -			
Hamaul - - -	10 - -			
Mussaul - - -	9 - -			
Chowkedar - - -	10 - -			
Grave-digger - - -	8 - -			
Contingencies and lights - - -	14 - -			
		655 - -		
Post Office :				
Postmaster - - -	250 - -			
Head Clerk - - -	70 - -			
2d Clerk - - -	40 - -			
3d Clerk - - -	35 - -			
4 Peons - - -	34 - -			
		429 - -		
Harbour Master's Department :				
Harbour Master - - -	500 - -			
Clerk - - -	60 - -			
Native carpenter's mate - - -	30 - -			
		590 - -	6 - -	
Harbour Master's Boat :				
1 Tindal - - -	15 - -			
5 Lascars - - -	50 - -			
		65 - -		
Anchor Boat :				
1 Tindal - - -	15 - -			
10 Lascars - - -	100 - -			
		115 - -		
Light Boat :				
1 Tindal - - -	15 - -			
8 Lascars - - -	80 - -			
		95 - -		
Signal Stations :				
1 Superintendent - - -	30 - -			
1 Tindal - - -	15 - -			
6 Lascars - - -	48 12 -			
		93 12 -		
Pilot Establishment :				
1 European pilot - - -	170 - -			140 - -
2 Native pilots - - -	55 - -			50 - -
1 Cooper - - -	26 - -			
		251 - -		
Pilot Boat, Large :				
1 Tindal - - -	15 - -			
12 Lascars - - -	120 - -			
		135 - -		
Pilot Boat, Small :				
1 Tindal - - -	15 - -			
8 Lascars - - -	80 - -			
		95 - -		
Perim Lighthouse :				
1 Lighthouse-keeper - - -	50 - -		50 - -	
1 Tindal - - -	20 - -			
8 Lascars - - -	112 - -		28 - -	
		182 - -		
H. M.'s Schooner "Fanny :"				
Commander - - -	200 - -		200 - -	
1 Syrang - - -	- - -			30 - -
1 Tindal - - -	23 - -			
5 Lascars at 15 rupees each - - -	75 - -			
5 ditto at 13 " - - -	65 - -			
5 ditto at 11 " - - -	55 - -			
1 Topass - - -	6 - -			
		424 - -		
TOTAL - - -	Rs.	9,909 4 8	708 - -	283 6 -

76. The subjoined table exhibits the sums realised during the last four official years, by selling the exclusive privilege of retailing liquor, opium, and other drugs: Excise.

Nature of Licenses.	1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.			1861-62.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Civil Liquor license - -	3,350	-	-	3,350	-	-	3,945	13	4	3,633	5	4
Military ditto - - -	16,525	-	-	16,016	10	8	14,166	10	8	11,066	10	8
Jews ditto - - - -	548	5	4	480	-	-	480	-	-	480	-	-
Civil Opium ditto - -	1,278	5	4	1,640	-	-	2,280	-	-	1,933	5	4
Ditto Ganza ditto - -	1,267	8	-	1,908	5	4	2,069	2	8	1,650	-	-
Military Opium and Ganza license.	2,500	-	-	2,516	10	8	2,410	-	-	2,153	5	4
TOTAL - - - Rs.	25,464	2	8	25,911	10	8	25,351	10	8	20,916	10	8

77. In addition to the above, the duty on kaât realised 2,676 rupees, being 543 rupees more than during 1860-61.

78. The quantity of opium sold was 132 Indian seers, the value of which was 3,131 rupees.

79. The records of our relations with the Arab tribes in the vicinity of Aden during the past year has been happily almost a blank ; the most profound peace has prevailed between us and our neighbours, and, until the last few weeks, between our neighbours themselves. One or two plunders and murders have lately occurred on the roads, but this is too much the normal condition of society in Arabia to be seriously regarded ; the disturbances were devoid of any political importance, and are in a fair way of being amicably settled.

POLITICAL.
Occurrences in, and relations with neighbouring States.

80. In the Turkish provinces of Yemen, Ahmed Pasha has again been at war with his Arab neighbours. Not long since he made an incursion into the district of Melhan with a force composed of a few Turkish soldiers, a large number of Arab and Somalie mercenaries, and a few pieces of artillery. He destroyed the coffee and fruit plantations of Melhan ; but eventually a number of his mercenaries were killed by the enemy ; the rest deserted—the Arabs to their homes, and the Somalies to Aden ; his guns were captured, and he himself was closely invested with a few followers in a hill-fort where he still remains.

81. At Mokha there has been an outbreak of the old feud between the Mushlahi and the people of Moza, in which a number have been killed on both sides ; it still continues unabated.

82. From Abyssinia there is no news of importance. King Theodorus still maintains peace in his extensive kingdom, and appears engaged in the work of consolidating his authority.

83. On the coast, the Turks are extending their possessions ; they have already occupied "Disseh" and "Adoolis," and it is rumoured that they intend planting military colonies along the frontiers of Abyssinia. There is no doubt that the occupation of "Disseh" by a power which would hardly use it to our disadvantage, is a most fortunate circumstance, as far as British interests are concerned ; but it is equally true that in proportion as the Turkish power becomes established along the African shore of the Red Sea, so the slave trade will be extended, and the efforts of Theodorus for its suppression will be paralysed.

84. During the past year we have succeeded in preventing the exportation of slaves from the Somalie coast to the various markets on the Arabian coast outside the Straits of Babel-Mandeb ; but it is vain to suppose that this has been any material check to the slave trade. Instead of bringing slaves to Berbera as heretofore, the Hurren merchants take them to Tajourra, whence, in spite of orders from the Turkish Government to the contrary, they are sent to Yemen and the Hejaz. Boats do not indeed enter the principal harbours, such as Mokha and Hodeida, but there are numberless points on the coast, removed from the surveillance of the Turkish authorities, where they can be and are landed in security.

Slave Trade.

85. Until we obtain the right by treaty of capturing slaves under Turkish colours and of watching Turkish ports, our endeavours to stop the trade may be partially successful, but to a great extent the effect will be to enrich the merchants in Turkish ports who gain their livelihood thereby at the expense of such as have bound themselves to us by treaty not to engage in it.

CHAP. XI.
Bombay.
MILITARY.

86. The strength of the garrison on the 30th April was as follows :—

C O R P S.	European Commanding Officers.	Native Commanding Officers.	Serjeants or Havildars.	Buglers, Drummers, &c.	Rank and File.
Her Majesty's 6th Battery, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery -	3	-	5	2	89
" Gun-Lascars attached - - - -	-	-	2	30	-
" 2d Company, 4th Battalion Golundauze -	2	3	6	2	64
" Gun-Lancers attached - - - -	-	-	1	-	13
" 4th Company, 4th Battalion Golundauze -	1	1	3	1	34
" Gun-Lancers attached - - - -	-	-	1	-	11
" 5th Company Sappers and Miners - -	1	1	4	2	92
" 1st Company, 4th (King's Own) Regiment -	15	-	18	9	448
" 15th Regiment Native Infantry - - -	11	15	40	18	652*
Perim Detachment, 4th Company, 4th Battalion, Golundauze	1	2	3	1	45
TOTAL - - -	34	22	83	65	1,448

* Including Gun-Lascars.

87. During the past official year there have been several officers who, by virtue of their seniority, have commanded the troops at Aden. These were—

	Months.	Days.
Lieutenant Colonel Grimes, 15th Regiment Native Infantry - - -	-	19
Major Cameron, Her Majesty's 4th (King's Own) Regiment - - -	2	8
Brigadier Coghlan - - - - -	1	8
Major M'Grigor, Her Majesty's 15th Regiment Native Infantry - -	1	11
Lieutenant Colonel Aitken, Royal Artillery - - - - -	-	17
Brigadier Robertson, C.B., Her Majesty's 25th Regiment Native Infantry	2	4
Lieutenant Colonel Aitken, Royal Artillery - - - - -	2	23
Major General Honner, C.B., Her Majesty's 4th Native Rifles - - -	-	28

88. The following are the salaries of the various staff officers in the Military and Public Works Department :—

N A M E S.	30th April 1861.	30th April 1862.	R E M A R K S.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Commandant - - - - -	120 - -	- - -	Draws pay as Political Resident.
Major of Brigade (1) (2) - - - - -	266 - -	266 - -	
Executive Engineer (1) - - - - -	600 - -	600 - -	
" " for Perim - - - - -	300 - -	500 - -	
Commissariat officer and Superintendent of Bazars (1) (2).	456 - -	368 8 -	Tentage and also full batta.
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance - -	506 - -	145 12 -	
Superintendent of Medical Department, and in charge of European General Hospital.	975 6 -	975 6 -	
Roman Catholic Chaplain - - - - -	180 - -	180 - -	
Staff Surgeon, Deputy Medical Storekeeper, and in charge of Native General Hospital.	220 - -	220 - -	Pay and allowance of a serjeant.
Barrack-master - - - - -	105 - -	85 - -	

(1) In addition to full pay and allowances of rank.

(a) 90 rupees for office establishment.

(2) Draws 30 rupees office rent.

89. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund for the year 1861 :—

R E C E I P T S.			E X P E N D I T U R E.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Balance on hand 31st December 1860	3,668	8 6	Establishment of police court	4,542	- -
Received on account of fines	2,538	15 -	Expenditure on account of police	1,235	10 -
Ditto - ditto of poundage	185	5 9	Ditto - ditto of conservancy of town	3,502	2 -
Ditto - ditto of summons	1,965	1 -	Expense of drawing water from wells and tanks	5,504	1 9
Ditto - ditto of taxes on animals	725	4 -	Constructing new civil hospital	14,586	9 6
Ditto - ditto on boats	1,082	- -	Constructing cutch-house for residency gig's crew	99	8 -
Assessment for sweeping and watering streets	3,104	- -	Planting and watering trees	665	7 -
Ditto on coal depôts	323	1 10	Repairs to ancient reservoirs	1,381	7 3
Fees on notarial and other documents	2,460	1 9	Ditto to Banian well	160	1 4
Realisation from Banian well	4,188	8 -	Ditto to police station	148	5 9
Ditto Tawella well	1,890	8 6	Ditto to Caze's court	45	1 -
Realised from sale of water from reservoirs	5,670	8 -	Ditto to police court at Steamer Point	285	1 -
Ditto by levy of quit-rent	2,517	4 -	Ditto to Small-pox Hospital	13	14 5
Received by subscription for civil hospital	6,144	1 6	Expense of collecting taxes	269	12 5
Miscellaneous receipts	1,549	5 11	Subsistence of patients in the Civil Hospital	296	9 -
			Ditto - ditto in Small-pox Hospital	34	6 -
			Contingencies	1,130	3 6
			TOTAL Expenditure	33,900	4 5
			Balance on hand	4,112	5 4
TOTAL Receipts	Rs. 38,012	9 9	GRAND TOTAL	Rs. 38,012	9 9

90. The following is a statement of the progressive increase in this fund since its institution in 1854 :—

Y E A R S.			Receipts.	Y E A R S.			Receipts.
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
1854	-	-	8,564 3 2	1858	-	-	20,480 7 1
1855	-	-	13,529 5 4	1859	-	-	31,705 5 1
1856	-	-	23,334 1 8	1860	-	-	31,169 4 5
1857	-	-	23,053 8 2	1861	-	-	38,012 9 9

91. The aggregate of the receipt side during the year under review was Rs. 38,012 9. 9., but from this the sum of Rs. 6,414 1. 6. should be deducted, that being an extraordinary item of receipt, viz., subscription given by the inhabitants of the town to assist in building a new civil hospital. With this deduction, the amount exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 699 3. 10.

92. One wing of this hospital, with the necessary outhouses, has been completed and occupied; the other wing will soon be ready.

93. A fine ancient reservoir above the Roman Catholic Chapel has been cleared out and repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,381 7. 3.; this is quite unconnected with the system in the Tawella Valley.

94. As usual, the current expenses of the police court, conservancy establishment, wells, tanks, &c., have been borne by the municipal fund, and a number of public works executed, which are detailed in the statement of expenditure.

95. The following Table shows the extent to which vaccination has been carried on during the past year :—

1861-62.	May 1861.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1862.	February.	March.	April.	Total.
Number operated on	75	60	63	68	83	96	98	91	103	82	89	98	1,006
Of these, successful -	51	25	48	44	72	81	84	59	69	49	51	64	697

96. There have been no cases of small-pox under treatment in the civil hospital, and, as far as I am aware, the disease has not occurred in the settlement during the past year. During the preceding four years the average number of cases treated annually (in the civil hospital) was 52 of which 31 per cent. proved fatal.

97. The following table shows the number of cases treated at the Civil Hospital during 1861-62 :—

CLASSES OF DISEASES.	TOWN PEOPLE.					POLICE.				
	Remained, 1860-61.	Admitted, 1861-62.	TOTAL.	Deaths.	Ratio per Cent. of Death to Sick.	Remaining.	Admitted.	TOTAL.	Death.	Ratio per Cent.
Fever - - - - -	2	69	71	-	-	1	12	13	-	-
Eruptive fever - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the lungs - - - - -	2	76	78	2	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of the liver - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto of the stomach and bowels - - - - -	3	131	134	9	6.7	-	5	5	-	-
Epidemic cholera - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the brain - - - - -	1	28	29	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Dropsies - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic affections - - - - -	-	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal ditto - - - - -	3	121	124	-	-	1	9	10	-	-
Abscess and ulcers - - - - -	12	184	196	9	4.5	-	4	4	-	-
Wounds and injuries - - - - -	6	53	59	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Punished - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the eye - - - - -	-	27	27	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Diseases of the skin - - - - -	-	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases - - - - -	13	220	233	8	3.4	-	9	9	-	-
TOTAL - - -	42	989	1,031	28	17.1	2	44	46	-	-

R. L. Playfair,
First Assistant Political Resident.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX (A).—Abstract Statement showing the Expenditure, debitable to Imperial Assignments, during 1861-62, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind.																						
Class.	Departments.	Sub-Divisions.	Chief Engineer at the Presidency.		Auditor of Public Works Accounts.		Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.		Executive Engineer, Dharwar Districts.		Executive Engineer, Bulgaum and Kolhapoor.		Executive Engineer, Sattam.		Executive Engineer, Scholapoor.		Superintending Engineer, Central Circle.		Executive Engineer, Poona and Karkse.		Executive Engineer, Poona Districts.	
			Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.
I. Military.		1. Fortifications	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		2. Cantonments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Accommodation for troops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Ordnance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Commissariat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Stud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7. Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8. Land and miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9. Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.		1. Post Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Government houses and residences.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Public departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Charitable institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Monuments and antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1. Churches and other buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Burying grounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Courthouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.		1. Town buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Paving and streets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Sewage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1. Harbours and navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Lighthouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Manufactories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. ESTABLISHMENT.		1. Irrigation canals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Dykes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Metalled roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7. Unmetalled roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8. Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9. Boat-bridges and ferries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Navigable canals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V. ESTABLISHMENT.		1. River improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. River improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Accommodation for travellers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Railways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7. Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VI. ESTABLISHMENT.		1. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7. Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII. ESTABLISHMENT.		1. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7. Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. ESTABLISHMENT.		1. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7. Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. ESTABLISHMENT.		1. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7. Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. ESTABLISHMENT.		1. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3. Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		4. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7. Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		8. Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10. Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI. ESTABLISHMENT.		1. Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Expenditure, debit to Imperial Assignments, during 1861-62, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind—continued.

Departments.	Sub-Divisions.	Executive Engineer, Northern Concan.		Executive Engineer, Nasick Districts.		Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar Districts.		Executive Engineer, Khandesh.		Executive Engineer, Mhow.		Executive Engineer, Bombay and Agra Road near Mhow.		Executive Engineer, Boun Division of the Bombay and Agra Road.		Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle.		Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach.		Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad and Kaira.		
		Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	
I. Military.		1. Fortifications	Rs. 108	-	Rs. 405	-	Rs. 96	167	Rs. -	-	Rs. -	-	Rs. -	-	Rs. -	-	Rs. -	-	Rs. 37	107	Rs. -	-
		2. Cantonments	-	-	-	-	2,057	-	633	-	2,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	985	197	812	-
		3. Accommodation for troops	840	-	1,324	618	1,324	4,906	1,487	997	7,021	2,465	66	-	-	-	-	-	6,212	1,109	4,088	58,944
		4. Ordnance	-	-	-	-	43	67	29	19	576	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	364	351	298	-
		5. Commissariat	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,985
		6. Stud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		7. Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Navy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C. Revenue	1. Land and miscellaneous	100	59	171	-	-	-	784	1,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	806	1,054	429	
	2. Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	207	-	214	-	
	3. Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4. Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D. General	5. Post Office	202	318	74	-	-	108	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	17	-	
	1. Government houses and residences.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	411	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,745	51	645	201	
	2. Public departments	136	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	64	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	245	
	3. Scientific institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	-	182	6,301	
E. Ecclesiastical	4. Charitable ditto	207	163	-	-	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	363	87	-	-	
	5. Monuments and antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,093	78	-	-	
	6. Miscellaneous	384	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	203	2,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1. Churches and other buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F. Educational	2. Burying grounds	197	-	33	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1. Police	504	2,120	25	-	80	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2. Courthouses	-	600	815	-	147	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,324	203	309	112	
	3. Gaols	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,554	-	-	-	
H. Municipal	1. Town buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2. Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	3. Paving and streets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4. Lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
I. Marine	5. Water supply	130	2,102	-	440	442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	6. Sewage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1. Harbours and navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2. Lighthouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1,821	586	-	
J. Industrial	1. Mines	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2. Manufactories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1. Irrigation canals	-	15,230	-	-	-	1,332	-	10,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2. Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
K. Agricultural	3. Dykes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4. Drainage	7	3,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	5. Forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1. Metalled roads	69,007	8,966	27,464	10,676	14,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,486	15,311	5,211	33,105	
L. Communications	2. Unmetalled roads	20,206	305	9,218	2,901	9,566	25,983	24,109	74,456	11,541	1,11,541	1,714	11,541	12,400	-	-	-	7,523	1,442	7,523	33,105	
	3. Bridges	230	230	10,448	10,137	10,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	184	9,373	
	4. Boat-bridges and ferries	1,376	4,848	78	1,700	810	4,902	90	777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	516	89	606	-	
	5. Navigable canals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
M. Electric Telegraphs	6. River improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	7. Accommodation for travellers	906	946	1,247	26	191	-	441	-	589	99	675	-	-	-	-	-	811	88	1,663	-	
	8. Railways	571	-	-	-	81	-	81	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL for Works	95,372	24,123	49,903	42,615	15,424	61,267	27,507	94,536	13,073	1,85,041	13,738	1,16,141	12,460	-	-	-	17,988	22,015	24,300	1,19,040	
Direction	Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Construction	Fixed salaries	22,820	17,245	14,947	23,405	37,023	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	23,906	
	Travelling allowances	5,227	3,465	2,349	3,465	7,003	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	5,874	
	Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Contingencies	2,612	1,417	1,417	1,417	1,933	380	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	1,933	
TOTAL for Establishment		30,108	21,327	21,327	1,18,035	43,301	1,08,994	32,000	95,911	30,007	1,43,349	30,007	1,43,349	30,007	1,43,349	30,007	1,43,349	30,007	1,43,349	30,007	1,43,349	
GRAND TOTAL (Works and Establishment)		1,40,603	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	1,18,035	

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Expenditure, debitable to Imperial Assignments, during 1861-62, on Public Works and Establishment, in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind—continued.

Class.	Departments.	Sub-Divisions.	Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo.		Executive Engineer, Nussorabad.		Special Assistant Engineer, Neemuch.		Superintendent of Public Works, Bhooj.		Superintendent of Public Works, Rajpote.		Superintendent of Harbour Defences, Bombay.		Civil Architect and Dockyard Engineer.		Garrison Engineer at the Presidency.		Executive Engineer, Aden.		Collector of Duarwar.		
			Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	
I. MILITARY.		1. Fortifications	Rs. 463	-	Rs. 913	587	Rs. 501	587	Rs. -	-	Rs. -	-	Rs. 2,51,055	-	Rs. -	-	Rs. 874	-	Rs. 1,752	6,160	Rs. -	-	
		2. Cantonments	18,140	1,306	1,242	929	929	684	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,465	36,911	4,805	1,03,387	-	-	
		3. Accommodation for troops	180	-	10,089	10,227	4,601	9,092	1,312	24	306	-	-	-	-	-	10,412	43,190	-	-	-	-	
		4. Ordnance	267	-	87	4	-	136	37	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,107	-	4,493	6,114	-	-	
		5. Commissariat	-	-	300	1,065	176	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	60,749	-	-	-	-	
		6. Staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,669	-	-	-	-	-	
		7. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
II. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.	B. Navy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,629	26,611	-	-	-	-		
		C. Revenue	1. Land and miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	-	-	-	-	-	-
			2. Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,446	720	-	-	-	-	-
			3. Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	-	-
			4. Opium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,731	1,266	-	-	-	-	-
			5. Post Office	-	-	-	-	-	1,846	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	11,788	5,354	-	267	5,506	-	-
			D. General	1. Government houses and residences.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,003	1,207	-	1,013	-	-	-
III. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.	E. Ecclesiastical	2. Public departments	257	-	46	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,654	900	-	140	-	-	-	-	
		3. Scientific institutions	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		4. Charitable institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603	20,906	-	-	-	-	-	
		5. Monuments and antiquities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6. Miscellaneous	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	64	26	-	-	-	151	377	-	14	40,219	-	-	
		1. Churches and other buildings	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545	1,987	-	-	-	-	-	
		2. Burying grounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	887	1,087	-	-	-	-	-	
IV. ESTABLISHMENT.	F. Educational	1. Police	15	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		2. Courthouses	54	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3. Gaols	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,172	13,242	-	201	50	-	-	
		1. Town buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		2. Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3. Paving and streets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		4. Lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
V. ESTABLISHMENT.	G. Judicial	5. Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6. Sewage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1. Harbours and navigation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,472	65,418	-	224	77,040	-	-	
		2. Lighthouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	841	-	-	224	8,363	-	-	
		1. Mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		2. Manufactories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1. Irrigation canals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VI. ESTABLISHMENT.	H. Municipal	2. Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3. Dykes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		4. Drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5. Forests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		1. Metalled roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		2. Unmetalled roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3. Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
VII. ESTABLISHMENT.	I. Marine	4. Boat-bridges and ferries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5. Navigable canals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6. River improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		7. Accommodation for travellers	430	-	88	-	113	2,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,380	405	-	-
		8. Railways	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	407	-	-	-
		-	21,661	1,308	20,153	22,214	6,673	14,898	1,771	222	536	-	-	-	-	83,430	1,47,379	50,975	1,34,280	19,796	2,47,410	-	-
		-	23,059	-	42,367	-	21,571	-	1,003	-	536	-	-	-	-	2,51,055	2,30,818	1,55,264	-	2,67,230	-	-	
VIII. ESTABLISHMENT.	J. Industrial	TOTAL for Works	32,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Fixed salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Travelling allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Fixed salaries	14,072	-	18,487	-	9,857	-	317	-	144	-	41,335	-	28,908	-	27,340	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
		Travelling allowances	1,985	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	3,520	-	1,159	-	3,001	-	100	-	-	-	-
IX. ESTABLISHMENT.	K. Agricultural	Extra establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Contingencies	561	-	4,918	-	1,426	-	28	-	0	-	-	-	1,204	-	532	-	4,403	-	-	-	-
		TOTAL for Establishment	16,619	-	23,350	-	11,932	-	340	-	150	-	47,855	-	31,171	-	20,903	-	34,373	-	-	-	-
		-	39,678	-	65,717	-	32,503	-	2,533	-	696	-	2,06,910	-	2,61,089	-	2,16,227	-	3,01,500	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X. ESTABLISHMENT.	L. Communications	GRAND TOTAL (Works and Establishment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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XI. ESTABLISHMENT.	M. Electric Telegraphs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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XII. ESTABLISHMENT.	Direction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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XIII. ESTABLISHMENT.	Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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XIV. ESTABLISHMENT.	Grand Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Expenditure, debitable to Imperial Assignments, during 1861-62, on Public Works and Establishment, in the *Bombay Presidency*, including *Sind*—continued.

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Expenditure, debitable to Imperial Assignments, during 1861-62, on Public Works and Establishment, in the *Bombay* Presidency, including *Sind*—continued.

Class.	Departments.	Sub-Divisions.	Collector of Kurachee.		Collector of Hydrabad.		Collector of Shikarpoor.		Political Superintendent, N. W. Frontier.		Political Superintendent, Thur and Parkur.		Captain of Police, Kurachee.		Captain of Police, Hydrabad.		Captain of Police, Shikarpoor.		Total for Presidency, excluding Sind.	Total for Sind.	Grand Total.	Remarks.	
			Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.					
I. MILITARY.		1. Fortifications - 2. Cantonments - 3. Accommodation for troops 4. Ordnance - 5. Commissariat - 6. Stud - 7. Staff -	Rs.	-	Rs.	302	Rs.	-	Rs.	900	Rs.	334	Rs.	-	Rs.	-	Rs.	-	Rs.	2,01,474	Rs.	2,02,780	Total Military, Rs. 11,91,219.
	B. Navy -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,001	200	471	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,240	14,008	71,838		
	C. Revenue -	1. Land and miscellaneous 2. Customs 3. Salt 4. Opium 5. Post Office 6. Government houses and residences.	3,860	600	2,090	-	2,768	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,153	18,723	50,376		
	D. General -	1. Public departments 2. Scientific institutions 3. Charitable ditto 4. Monuments and antiquities 5. Miscellaneous 6. Churches and other buildings 7. Burying grounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	100	-	-	-	-	-	12,517	1,173	13,690		
II. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.	E. Ecclesiastical -	1. Police 2. Courthouse 3. Gaols	68	923	185	25	185	305	69	165	658	-	232	-	40	3,375	600	3,201	8,837	713	9,550	Total Civil Administration, Rs. 3,45,665.	
	F. Educational -	1. Town buildings 2. Markets 3. Paving and streets 4. Lighting 5. Water supply 6. Sewage 7. Harbours and navigation 8. Lighthouses 9. Mines 10. Manufactures 11. Irrigation canals 12. Tanks 13. Dykes 14. Forests 15. Unmetalled roads 16. Bridges 17. Boat-bridges and ferries 18. Navigable canals 19. River improvements 20. Accommodation for travellers 21. Railways	270	-	437	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,141	2,300	12,441			
	G. Judicial -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,805	220	72,025			
	H. Municipal -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,537	1,347	23,884			
III. PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.	I. Marine -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,900	2,276	7,176	Total Public Improvement, Rs. 25,84,836.		
	J. Industrial -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,366	1,556	3,922			
	K. Agricultural -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,025	17,135	29,160			
	L. Communications -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,670	103	9,833			
IV. ESTABLISHMENT.	M. Electric Telegraphs -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,803	3,444	30,247	Total new Works and Repairs.		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,153	-	2,153			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,830	-	2,830			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,458	1,422	86,880			
Direction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,808	4,32,607	5,14,415	Total Direction, Rs. 2,31,732.		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,084	-	1,084			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,200	3,80,288	4,47,406			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,371	1,722	11,093			
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,729	2,687	6,416	Total Construction, Rs. 9,37,319.		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	230	750			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,87,035	94,634	5,81,669			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,68,985	99,442	7,68,427			
Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,257	3,056	91,313	Total Establish-ment. Grand Total.		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,915	57,437	89,352			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008	630	1,638			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,112	8,222	18,334			
GRAND TOTAL			73,071	11,726	1,07,411	92,172	80,774	20,580	46,185	2,700	8,985	2,800	292	200	3,375	810	90,37,767	11,34,003	41,31,730				

APPENDIX TO PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAY.

APPENDIX (A.)

SUMMARY of WEEKLY TRAFFIC Statements of the G. I. P. Railway, commencing 29th April 1861, and ending 27th April 1862, comprising 52 Weeks.

WEEKS.	Miles open.	Coaching.			Merchandise.			TOTAL.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
For the week ending 5th May 1861	350½	22,752	12	3	41,691	6	2	64,444	2	5
" 12th "	—	19,512	9	3	36,255	2	10	55,767	12	1
" 19th "	—	22,817	8	3	46,100	13	11	68,918	6	2
" 26th "	—	29,991	—	5	42,885	4	6	72,876	4	11
" 2d June "	—	23,303	6	1	43,418	13	1	66,722	3	2
" 9th "	—	25,315	13	5	44,068	2	10	69,384	—	3
" 16th "	—	28,125	7	5	35,141	9	10	63,267	1	3
" 23d "	—	23,662	7	6	24,563	14	8	48,226	6	2
" 30th "	—	22,393	12	9	22,713	8	1	45,107	4	10
" 7th July "	—	13,339	8	8	4,432	6	7	17,771	15	3
" 14th "	—	17,444	5	6	8,401	—	6	25,845	6	—
" 21st "	—	18,576	2	7	11,212	15	9	29,789	2	4
" 28th "	—	17,119	13	4	10,577	14	4	27,697	11	8
" 4th Aug. "	—	19,627	15	2	14,655	13	1	34,283	12	3
" 11th "	—	17,618	1	6	14,048	9	3	31,666	10	9
" 18th "	—	16,290	8	1	12,321	1	11	28,611	10	—
" 25th "	—	16,514	15	—	11,289	7	3	27,804	6	3
" 1st Sept. "	—	18,312	12	1	8,270	12	1	26,583	8	2
" 8th "	—	17,131	1	4	13,944	12	11	31,075	14	3
" 15th "	—	19,055	13	5	13,260	12	2	32,315	9	7
" 22d "	—	25,981	11	10	18,210	13	11	44,192	9	9
" 29th "	—	24,774	7	4	17,116	8	6	41,890	15	10
" 6th Oct. "	437	28,675	10	—	17,698	3	8	46,373	13	8
" 13th "	—	29,892	4	7	24,336	—	1	54,228	4	8
" 20th "	—	38,029	—	—	28,576	1	1	66,605	1	1
" 27th "	—	38,836	12	2	27,194	6	7	66,031	2	9
" 3d Nov. "	—	33,026	8	5	27,310	1	11	60,336	10	4
" 10th "	—	32,961	—	3	31,658	8	2	64,519	8	5
" 17th "	—	28,601	13	10	35,437	11	6	64,039	9	4
" 24th "	—	28,608	5	9	37,001	7	—	65,609	12	9
" 1st Dec. "	—	28,947	—	6	35,009	13	6	63,956	14	—
" 8th "	—	26,268	2	10	34,156	6	1	60,424	8	11
" 15th "	—	26,443	9	7	34,826	5	9	61,269	15	4
" 22d "	—	31,484	8	4	35,698	12	8	67,183	5	—
" 29th "	—	28,370	8	4	30,823	10	7	59,194	2	11
" 5th Jan. 1862	—	19,282	15	11	22,241	11	10	41,524	11	9
" 12th "	—	23,647	15	1	30,411	7	4	54,059	6	5
" 19th "	—	23,020	12	6	31,582	3	1	54,602	15	7
" 26th "	—	26,828	7	1	34,360	—	5	61,188	7	6
" 2d Feb. "	438	25,297	1	11	42,947	9	11	68,244	11	10
" 9th "	—	25,646	12	5	38,031	14	—	64,678	10	5
" 16th "	—	25,573	4	1	47,930	15	1	73,504	3	2
" 23d "	—	25,530	15	2	55,855	7	4	81,386	6	6
" 2d Mar. "	—	26,901	2	4	46,763	7	2	73,664	9	6
" 9th "	—	29,061	1	10	47,021	2	8	76,082	4	6
" 16th "	—	26,293	7	2	46,925	6	9	73,218	13	11
" 23d "	—	24,564	6	—	40,758	1	3	65,322	7	3
" 30th "	—	26,520	9	6	46,010	8	1	72,531	1	7
" 6th April "	—	26,862	9	7	46,114	11	3	72,977	4	10
" 13th "	—	30,399	10	5	54,407	5	2	84,806	15	7
" 20th "	—	28,333	6	—	44,534	1	4	72,867	7	4
" 27th "	—	28,147	5	3	50,732	—	9	78,879	6	—

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

APPENDIX (B.)

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the Year 1861.

	Miles open.	PASSENGERS.									
		NUMBERS.				RECEIPTS.					
		1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
January to June 1861	34,286	10,508	84,955	3,55,127	7,31,487	26,092	68,847	1,68,754	2,76,150	85,365	6,25,217
July to December 1861	39,431	10,644	76,684	7,87,308	3,42,958	26,484	63,520	3,44,490	1,28,579	86,932	6,50,005

	GOODS.						Total Receipts, Passengers and Goods.	Miles Run.		
	WEIGHT.		RECEIPTS.					Passengers.	Goods.	TOTAL.
	Railway Materials.	Merchandise.	Railway Materials.	Merchandise.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
January to June 1861	20,971	1,24,650	53,929	7,59,853	11,330	8,25,112	14,50,329	1,55,225	3,12,679	4,67,904
July to December 1861	20,719	86,589	80,493	4,67,776	18,869	5,67,138	12,17,143	1,95,658	1,87,681	3,83,339

	EXPENDITURE.						Per-Centage of Expenditure on Gross Receipts.	Gross Cost of open Line.	Net Revenue.		Equivalent to per Cent. per Annum.
	Locomotive Charges.	Coaching Charges.	Merchandise Charges.	Maintenance Charges.	General Charges.	TOTAL.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£.	Rs.	£.	£. s. d.
January to June 1861	5,70,855	1,02,554	1,36,408	1,60,748	1,07,048	10,77,604	74.02	3,250,934	378,190	34,667	2 2 8
July to December 1861	4,68,235	87,500	1,27,897	1,66,253	85,426	9,55,311	78.11	3,855,516	267,766	24,545	1 5 6

APPENDIX (C.)

STATEMENT of ROLLING STOCK of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on 30th April 1862 (Concan and Deccan Lines).

	Locomotives.	COACHING.										MERCHANDISE.							TOTAL.	
		Saloon.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Composite.	Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	High Sided.	Low Sided.	Coke.	Covered Goods.	Cattle Trucks.	Rail Trucks.	Ballast.	Break Vans.	Locomotives.	Vehicles.
South Eastern Extension, Deccan	24	-	4	11	29	11	5	11	17	12	10	431	5	29	5	30	-	3	24	613
North Eastern Extension, Deccan	12	-	1	1	15	-	3	-	9	2	9	252	-	2	2	4	-	-	12	300
Concan	22	1	12	14	71	12	4	15	34	18	90	685	4	47	13	30	49	-	22	1,099
	58	1	17	26	115	23	12	26	60	32	109	1,368	9	78	20	64	49	3	58	2,012

APPENDIX (D.)

RETURN of ROLLING STOCK of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on 30th April 1862.

	Engines.	CARRIAGES.						Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	GOODS' WAGGONS.										TOTAL.
		First Class.	Second Class.	Composite.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Carriage Trucks.			High Sided.	Low Sided.	Covered.	Cotton.	Cattle Trucks.	Timber Trucks.	Powder Trucks.	Break Trucks.	Coke Trucks.	Ballast Waggon.	
In working order	-	2	14	3	29	1	5	3	7	-	50	24	59	12	8	1	5	-	221	444
Under repair	-	2	4	2	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	28
New stock ordered	-	14	32	18	135	-	6	14	15	150	388	100	600	30	32	5	13	6	600	2,158
TOTAL	-	18	50	23	170	1	11	18	22	150	438	125	659	42	40	6	18	6	833	2,630

APPENDIX (E.)

SUMMARY of TRAFFIC Statements of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, from
28th April 1861, and ending on 27th April 1862.

WEEKS.		Miles open.	Coaching.	Merchandise.	TOTAL.
			<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
For the week ending 5th May	1861	99½	6,564 - -	1,150 14 4	7,654 14 4
" 12th "	"	-	5,832 11 6	1,776 13 11	7,609 9 5
" 19th "	"	-	5,409 5 9	1,219 8 9	6,628 14 6
" 26th "	"	109½	7,230 2 10	1,168 5 6	8,398 8 4
" 3d June	"	-	7,168 8 9	1,040 6 7	8,208 15 4
" 9th "	"	-	6,218 13 2	1,289 - 2	7,507 13 4
" 16th "	"	-	6,030 2 8	1,548 6 6	7,558 9 2
" 23d "	"	-	5,502 - 7	1,718 9 1	7,220 9 8
" 30th "	"	-	4,600 11 7	1,124 6 10	5,725 2 5
" 7th July	"	-	2,782 14 10	488 7 8	3,271 6 6
" 14th "	"	-	4,243 6 1	650 4 2	4,893 10 3
" 21st "	"	-	4,849 - 9	958 14 -	5,807 14 9
" 28th "	"	-	3,175 14 1	1,357 1 -	4,532 15 1
" 4th August	"	-	3,811 - 5	1,760 8 2	5,571 8 7
" 11th "	"	-	4,115 7 3	1,039 10 10	5,155 2 1
" 18th "	"	-	4,524 - 3	1,246 4 1	5,770 4 4
" 25th "	"	-	3,380 - 8	1,179 10 6	4,559 11 2
" 1st September	"	-	4,502 1 6	1,145 3 2	5,647 4 8
" 8th "	"	132½	5,572 15 10	660 13 1	6,233 12 11
" 15th "	"	-	6,521 11 6	1,288 11 9	7,810 7 3
" 22d "	"	-	7,648 15 11	2,063 1 5	9,712 1 4
" 29th "	"	-	6,829 - -	2,614 8 3	9,443 8 9
" 6th October	"	-	7,728 10 7	4,964 15 -	12,693 9 7
" 13th "	"	-	15,343 6 9	3,342 12 4	18,686 3 1
" 20th "	"	-	11,090 9 7	2,757 15 4	13,848 8 11
" 27th "	"	-	10,256 5 8	2,470 13 5	12,727 3 1
" 3d November	"	-	7,468 13 3	2,928 8 9	10,397 6 -
" 10th "	"	-	8,174 3 11	1,863 10 6	10,037 14 5
" 17th "	"	-	9,093 9 10	2,223 6 8	11,317 - 6
" 24th "	"	-	9,228 12 6	2,369 4 5	11,598 - 11
" 1st December	"	-	8,961 11 3	2,524 14 8	11,486 9 11
" 8th "	"	-	7,520 11 4	2,039 6 -	9,560 1 4
" 15th "	"	-	7,289 6 6	2,527 9 5	9,816 15 11
" 22d "	"	-	8,441 - 1	2,959 11 7	11,400 11 8
" 31st "	"	-	8,896 8 -	6,125 2 -	15,021 10 -
" 5th January 1862	"	-	4,930 1 3	1,237 8 4	6,167 9 7
" 12th "	"	-	5,614 2 3	1,983 1 10	1,797 4 1
" 19th "	"	-	6,902 11 7	2,532 8 5	9,435 4 -
" 26th "	"	-	7,760 12 7	3,634 2 4	11,394 14 11
" 2d February	"	-	8,671 6 3	3,039 10 2	11,711 - 5
" 9th "	"	-	8,663 11 9	2,815 6 9	11,479 2 6
" 16th "	"	-	7,606 15 -	3,269 8 10	10,876 7 10
" 23d "	"	-	8,776 5 7	3,282 1 6	12,158 7 1
" 2d March	"	-	7,839 7 7	2,539 5 11	10,378 13 6
" 9th "	"	-	6,815 10 9	2,120 12 4	8,936 7 1
" 16th "	"	-	7,634 4 2	2,269 14 7	9,904 2 9
" 23d "	"	-	7,909 1 -	2,142 8 8	10,051 9 8
" 30th "	"	-	7,025 6 6	2,917 13 5	9,943 3 11
" 6th April	"	-	6,855 5 -	3,256 4 4	10,111 9 4
" 13th "	"	-	8,081 11 11	2,087 3 5	10,168 15 4
" 20th "	"	-	7,160 15 7	2,256 5 2	9,417 4 9
" 27th "	"	-	7,730 9 10	1,841 3 2	9,571 13 -

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APPENDIX (F.)

SUMMARY of TRAFFIC Statements of the *Sind* Railway Company, from 13th May 1861, and ending 27th April 1862, comprising 47 Weeks.

WEEKS.	Miles open.	Coaching.	Merchandise.	TOTAL.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
For the week ending 19th May 1861	105	2,802 10 7	1,259 4 10	4,061 15 5
" 26th " "	-	2,820 5 7	2,857 - -	5,677 5 7
" 2d June " "	-	2,569 9 -	3,258 12 6	5,828 5 6
" 9th " "	-	2,666 7 10	2,030 11 6	4,697 3 4
" 16th " "	-	2,856 1 9	1,880 - 8	4,736 2 5
" 23d " "	-	2,597 10 7	2,743 10 6	5,341 5 1
" 30th " "	-	2,357 - 8	9,907 15 10	12,265 - 6
" 7th July " "	-	2,693 4 3	3,421 10 2	6,114 14 5
" 14th " "	-	1,992 2 2	5,908 - 2	7,900 2 4
" 16th " "	-	763 4 10	659 12 -	1,423 - 10
" 11th August " "	-	2,093 12 10	1,076 8 -	3,170 4 10
" 18th " "	-	2,349 15 -	2,354 9 3	4,704 8 3
" 23d " "	-	1,473 3 7	1,615 4 7	3,088 8 2
" 8th September " "	-	1,439 16 1	916 5 9	2,356 4 10
" 15th " "	-	2,646 6 -	4,770 2 5	7,416 8 5
" 22d " "	-	2,610 5 4	4,745 - 4	7,355 5 8
" 29th " "	-	2,255 7 -	4,510 3 2	6,765 10 2
" 6th October " "	-	2,850 8 3	4,384 3 6	7,234 11 9
" 13th " "	-	2,400 7 9	3,924 - 3	6,324 8 -
" 20th " "	-	2,481 6 7	3,847 12 -	6,329 2 7
" 27th " "	-	2,491 11 7	4,817 7 6	7,309 3 1
" 3d November " "	-	3,277 11 3	3,426 5 6	6,704 - 9
" 10th " "	-	2,430 4 9	5,073 10 9	7,503 15 6
" 17th " "	-	3,560 15 3	3,237 12 4	6,798 11 7
" 24th " "	-	2,462 3 5	2,853 13 7	5,316 1 -
" 1st December " "	-	2,075 8 7	4,293 15 3	6,369 7 10
" 8th " "	-	2,199 7 -	4,153 12 3	6,353 3 3
" 15th " "	-	2,380 10 -	4,172 2 7	6,552 12 7
" 22d " "	-	2,496 8 1	4,684 2 3	7,180 10 4
" 29th " "	-	2,207 7 10	4,806 4 3	7,013 12 1
" 5th January 1862	-	2,382 4 5	5,226 15 -	7,609 3 5
" 12th " "	-	2,662 3 10	4,033 14 6	6,696 2 4
" 19th " "	-	2,183 15 5	5,333 10 6	7,517 9 11
" 26th " "	-	2,406 4 10	4,785 2 4	7,191 7 2
" 2d February " "	-	3,008 7 5	4,960 9 11	7,969 1 4
" 9th " "	-	2,212 7 1	5,401 13 3	7,614 4 4
" 16th " "	-	2,370 1 2	4,148 14 3	6,518 15 5
" 23d " "	-	2,175 5 -	5,707 6 11	7,882 11 11
" 2d March " "	-	2,857 11 5	5,297 4 3	8,154 15 8
" 9th " "	-	2,656 6 9	5,520 5 1	8,176 11 10
" 16th " "	-	2,199 11 1	5,073 14 9	7,273 9 10
" 23d " "	-	2,811 1 2	5,627 3 11	8,438 5 1
" 30th " "	-	2,273 2 11	6,809 13 6	9,083 - 5
" 6th April " "	-	2,393 7 4	7,181 12 4	9,575 3 8
" 13th " "	-	2,557 3 7	8,097 - 4	10,654 3 11
" 20th " "	-	2,668 12 8	7,097 4 9	9,766 1 5
" 27th " "	-	3,115 7 5	8,711 2 2	11,826 9 7
TOTAL - - - Rs.		115,236 9 11	206,604 9 5	321,841 3 4

APPENDIX (G.)

STATEMENT of ROLLING STOCK of the *Sind* Railway, on the 30th April 1862.

	Engines.	Coaching.								Merchandise.								TOTAL.			
		Carriage.					Carriage Trucks.	Break Vans.	Horse Boxes.	Powder Vans.	Waggons.				Tank.	Break Vans.	Rail Trucks.	Timber Trucks.	Ballast Waggons.	Engines.	Vehicles.
		Saloon.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	Composite.					High Sided.	Low Sided.	Coke.	Covered Goods.							
Rolling Stock on 30th April 1862.	20	-	2	6	13	6	5	-	6	2	6	114	-	20	12	5	10	10	-	20	217

APPENDIX (H.)

STATEMENT of the COMPANY'S FLEET (*Indus* Steam Flotilla), including Vessels being built or still in Pieces.

Description.	Afloat.	Partially erected at Keamaree.	In Pieces at Keamaree.	Being built under Contract by Richardson and Duck.	Being transferred from Government Flotilla.	TOTAL.
Passenger Steamer - - -	1	-	-	6	4	11
Tugs - - -	2	2	2	-	-	6
150-ton Troop Barges - - -	2	-	-	-	-	2
150-ton Cargo Barges - - -	5	-	-	-	-	5
70-ton ditto - - -	1	1	6	-	-	8
35-ton ditto - - -	13	-	12	-	-	25
Derrick Barge - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -	24	3	21	6	4	58

APPENDIX (I.)

STATEMENT exhibiting the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the first Trip of the "*Stanley*," of the *Indus* Steam Flotilla, which left *Kotree* on the 29th January 1862, and returned to *Kotree* on the 7th March 1862.

Voyage.	Duration.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
		Passengers.	Goods.	TOTAL.	Fuel.	Stores.	Wages of Crew, &c.	General.	TOTAL.
Up - - - - -	24 days	<i>Rs.</i> 72	<i>Rs.</i> 7,214	<i>Rs.</i> 7,286	<i>Rs.</i> 4,083	<i>Rs.</i> 460	<i>Rs.</i> 2,109	<i>Rs.</i> 745*	<i>Rs.</i> 7,397
Down - - - - -	10 days	96	4,385	4,481	1,748	230	878	377*	3,233
TOTAL - - -	34	168	11,599	11,767	5,831	690	2,987	1,122	10,630

* These charges are not actually correct.
The expenditure is taken for the time of absence from *Kotree*.
Accounts of single trip like this are not to be relied upon as regards expenditure.

APPENDIX TO MILITARY REPORT.

APPENDIX (A.)

STATEMENT of REDUCTIONS of MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS in the *Bombay* Presidency, ordered since 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862.

NATURE OF REDUCTIONS.	Decrease of Expenditure per Annum.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Royal Artillery.—Head Quarters of the 13th Brigade, ordered to England -	48,758	10	-
Royal Artillery.—Reduction of the numbers of Non-commissioned Officers of the two Batteries, and Reserve Company serving under this Presidency -	5,906	6	-
Her Majesty's 29th, 30th, and 31st Regiments of Native Infantry, and 2d Regiment of Jacob's Rifles disbanded - - - - -	4,76,248	-	-
Reduction in the numbers of Horses in the following Corps, to the strength specified in the General Order, Cavalry, of the 6th May 1861, No. 548 :			
Two Regiments of Her Majesty's British Cavalry - - - - -	48,696	-	-
Two Batteries of Royal Artillery - - - - -			
Four Troops of Indian Horse Artillery - - - - -			
Five Indian Light Field Batteries - - - - -			
Aden Library.—Government allowance to the Library discontinued - -	720	-	-
Corps of Tent Lascars.—Reduction to the extent of 2 Syrangs, 5 1st Tindals, 30 2d Tindals, and 270 Privates, General Order, No. 348, 21st June 1861 -	23,418	-	-
British Cavalry, Two Regiments.—Reduction in the number of Troops, Commissioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File - -	1,22,028	1	-
British Infantry, Seven Regiments.—Reduction in the number of Commissioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File - - - - -	2,49,981	10	-
Staff.—Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad abolished, and duties united with that of Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Northern Division of the Army -	1,200	-	-
Horse Batteries.—Establishment discontinued, consequent on two guns being returned to the Arsenal on the removal of a Company of Artillery from Bombay to Kirkee - - - - -	2,940	-	-
Staff.—Treasure Chest at Kulludghæe abolished - - - - -	720	-	-
Staff.—Saving by the Supernumerary Brigade Major at Sholapoor being replaced by a Staff Officer - - - - -	1,632	-	-
Aurangabad Brigade.—Staff allowances of the Brigadier and the Staff, and Office Establishment of the Superintendent of Bazars, consequent on the abolition of the Brigade - - - - -	12,480	-	-
Depôt Companies of European Artillery.—Saving occasioned by abolition of the three Depôt Companies - - - - -	18,066	6	-
Three European Battalions of Foot Artillery organized into two Brigades. The allowances to the Battalion Commanding Officer, 1 Adjutant, 1 Serjeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Serjeant, 1 Hospital Serjeant, 1 Orderly-room Clerk, 1 Bugle Major, 1 Drill Serjeant, 1 Drill Corporal, 1 Provost Serjeant, 1 Librarian, 1 Mess Tent, and Savings' Bank Clerk, saved from 1st December 1861, the date from which the new organization has effect - - -	12,367	15	-
3d Bombay Native Infantry, returned from China.—Directed to be reduced from ten to eight Companies, with an aggregate strength of 712 Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File - - -	32,322	-	-
Four Troops Horse Brigade.—Reduction in the Pay of the 4 Troop Serjeant Majors, by drawing the daily rates of British Pay - - - - -	358	-	-
Allowance for keeping the Forage Accounts - - - - -	1,980	-	-

APPENDIX (A.)—continued.

NATURE OF REDUCTIONS.	Decrease of Expenditure per Annum.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Drill Battery 3d Battalion Bombay Artillery.—Saving occasioned by its being broken up - - - - -	2,808	-	-
No. 8 Battery attached to No. 5 Company Golundauze Artillery.—Transfer of the Horses of the Battery to No. 10 European Battery on returning the guns, &c. into Stores, and discharging the Artificers - - - - -	3,600	-	-
Mountain Train Battery at Kirkee.—Broken up - - - - -	13,980	-	-
Treasure Chests at Baroda and Hyderabad abolished from 31st January 1862 -	1,440	-	-
Nusseerabad Brigade Command.—Temporarily reduced from a 1st to a 2d Class Brigade - - - - -	3,240	-	-
School of Musketry, Poona, abolished - - - - -	2,731	-	-
Medical Store Depôt, Poona, abolished - - - - -	3,396	-	-
Mount Aboo Sanitarium.—Separate Command abolished, and all Staff appointments, Commissioned and Non-commissioned, except Hospital and Barrack Serjeants - - - - -	3,747	9	-
Mhow Pay Office.—Pay of the Shroff and Peons reduced - - - - -	408	-	-
Deputy Commissary General's Office Establishment reduced - - - - -	468	-	-
Garrison Surgeon, Surat.—Appointment abolished - - - - -	1,440	-	-
Staff Surgeon, P.D.A. - - - ditto - - - - -	1,200	-	-
Mhow Division Artillery.—Command of the Artillery and Staff duties in the Division to devolve on the Officer Commanding and the Adjutant of the 21st Brigade, on the transfer of its Head Quarters from Kirkee to Mhow -	1,755	12	-
Artillery Depôt of Instruction.—Placed on a reduced footing - - - - -	3,600	-	-
Drill Battery at Kirkee abolished - - - - -	14,440	8	-
Deputy Commissary General's Office Establishment of Peons re organized -	188	-	-
Superintendent Transport Train.—Appointment ceased - - - - -	4,200	-	-
Commissariat Transport Train's Office.—1 Clerk and 3 Peons discharged -	588	-	-
Bombay Volunteer Corps, dissolved.—Saving of the House Rent allowance to the Serjeant Instructor - - - - -	120	-	-
TOTAL of Military Reductions - - - Rs.	11,23,173	18	-
REDUCTIONS IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.			
Establishment and Followers - - - - -	Rs. 1,74,197		
Cattle and Carriage - - - - -	2,13,155		
Transport Train - - - - -	89,540		
Rent - - - - -	12		
TOTAL of Commissariat Reductions - - - Rs.	4,26,904	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - - Rs.	15,50,077	18	-

APPENDIX TO CONSERVANCY REPORT.

APPENDIX (A.)

Dr.	ANNUAL STATEMENT OF the Receipts and Disbursements of the MUNICIPAL FUND, from 1st January to 31st December 1861.					Cr.
Balances from the Annual Statement of 1860.						
Cash in the Government Treasury, Bank of Bombay, and in the hands of the clerk to the Municipal Commissioners on 31st December 1860	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rs. 1,23,200 3 10						
Two Government Securities lodged for safe custody in the Bank of Bombay	1,28,200	3	10			
						5,000 - -
Unadjusted Advances and Balances on the same date.						
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners						24,240 15 1
Collector of municipal taxes						2,296 8 -
Wittoba Jewanjee						7,000 - -
Ghumajee Yadowjee						3,800 - -
Manockjee Hormusjee						3,000 - -
Mr. C. Forjett						1,000 - -
Kannoo Gungajee						2,800 - -
Gunnoo Bapoojee						300 - -
	43,937	7	1			
Scavenging and Watling Contractor.						
J. Wilkinson, on account of stores sold to him						- - -
Claim against Mr. H. Conybear, late superintendent of repairs, from old accounts						- - -
	5,505	3	11			
	230	-	-			
RECEIPTS IN 1861.						
Assessment.						
Government property	12,904	-	-			
Houses, buildings, and lands	3,52,022	14	-			
Horses and vehicles	1,61,784	9	-			
Police.						
Contribution towards the expense of the police under Section 29 of Act XXV. of 1858						- - -
						82,968 7 -
Salaries.						
Municipal Commissioners						17,978 7 10
Clerk and establishment						10,087 - 7
Surveyor and establishment						Rs. 60,855 12 2
Serving summonses						220 - -
In charge of chowkies						60 15 5
	61,136	11	7			
Assistant Surveyor and Establishment.						
Drainage work						2,241 14 10
Collector and establishment						23,407 7 8
Assessor and establishment						7,206 13 -
Inspector of markets and establishment						5,860 7 -
Auditor of accounts						1,200 - -
Superintendent of mortuary returns						550 - -
Cemetery on the flats						606 3 -
Office and stable rent						5,520 - -
						1,35,795 1 6
Contingencies.						
Clerk						1,313 1 11
Surveyor						414 7 1
Collector						1,626 4 9
Assessor						211 9 -
Public markets						1,278 13 3
Cemetery on the flats						7 9 5
Lithographing and printing						877 11 4
Advertisements						677 9 1
Lighting lamps						- - -
	1,77,872	14	10			
						5,26,711 7 -

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Municipal Fund, from 1st January to 31st December 1861—continued.

Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought forward - - - Rs.	-	-	11,94,520	6	10	Brought forward - - - Rs.	11,463	14 4
<i>Fines—continued:</i>								5,26,011 12 3
Interest on (2) Government Securities for 5,000 rupees from 1st July 1860 to 30th June 1861, less income-tax, 8 rupees - - - -	-	-	192	-	-	<i>Public Works—continued:</i>		
From C. Forjett, Esq., Government fee on ground occupied by two bullock sheds to be paid to the garrison engineer - - - -	-	-	48	4	5	Omercarry sewer - - - -	300	9 10
						Stable at Breach Candy Road - - - -	5	- 9
						Railings of bridges - - - -	907	11 7
						Chinch Bunder Pier - - - -	627	9 3
						Slope at Sonapore necessaries - - - -	9	10 -
						" Belvidere Hill Road - - - -	87	11 6
						" Malabar Hill Road - - - -	18	2 -
						Filling up the Cummatteepoora tank - - - -	1,066	5 5
						Pumping " " - - - -	46	5 1
<i>Surveying Roads.</i>						Surveying for main drainage - - - -	-	-
Refunded to the surveyor on account of buggy hire - - - -	-	-	3	10	-	Filling up ground at Foras Road - - - -	-	-
						Removing Gallery of Vusonjee Gungather - - - -	-	-
						" Urinaries - - - -	6	3 -
						Erasing urinary in Dewjee Dwardakass Lane - - - -	2	5 6
<i>Drainage Deposit Account.</i>						Water Supply Committee - - - -	-	-
Refunded by Government for investment in Government Securities - - - -	-	-	3,52,054	12	8	Erecting shed at Love Grove - - - -	1	1 6
						" Shed for workshop - - - -	-	15 8
						Erecting stone slope wall at Sonopore - - - -	-	-
<i>Stores of the Surveyor.</i>						Remaking Patten Street - - - -	-	-
Credited to that officer's store account, by debit, to different works on the credit side - - - -	-	-	4,610	6	7	" Gilder Street - - - -	-	-
						Making platform at Love Grove - - - -	486	7 8
						" at Khara Tank - - - -	8	4 -
<i>THROUGH THE SURVEYOR—</i>						Marking off boundaries of Foras Road - - - -	-	-
<i>Watering Roads.</i>							494	11 8
Rent of a stable and a house - - - -	-	-	420	8	3		6	-
						<i>Constructing.</i>		
<i>Widening Roads.</i>						Parapet wall at Govalla Tank - - - -	185	15 10
Bendy and cocoanut trees cut down and sold - - - -	-	-	15	-	-	Open gutter at Boree Bunder - - - -	38	14 5
						" South side of Bellasis Road - - - -	4,037	3 5
						Paved gutter in the Cummatteepoora Bazar Road - - - -	4,675	3 10
						Stalls in the public markets - - - -	6,627	6 4
						New road in the Cummatteepoora - - - -	5,279	1 11
						Urinaries in Shaik Memon-street - - - -	113	15 5
<i>Surveying Roads.</i>						Slaughter-house at Mahim - - - -	1,937	1 7
For pulling down the dangerous portion of a compound wall - - - -	-	-	-	6	-			22,894 14 9

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APPENDIX TO SURVEY REPORT.

APPENDIX (A.)

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Survey work done from 1st April 1861 to 31st March 1862, in the Hyderabad Collectorate.

Number.	Deputy Collectorate.	Talooka.	Villages.		REMARKS.
			No.	Completed during the Year.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

HUDHUST, or demarcation of Village Boundaries.

Buddeena	-	-	485	243	The work in this Talooka is now being revised; the number of Dehs will be fixed also, not done hitherto.
Baga-ka-Tanda	-	-	97	62	
Dhera Mobhut	-	-	63	13	The work of demarcation in the Dehs not entered in column 5 was completed in these Talookas prior to the 1st April 1861.
Sahitee	-	-	114	13	
Kundiara	-	-	63	4	
Mora	-	-	79	26	
Sukkrund	-	-	104	56	
Halla	-	-	109	72	
Shadadpoor	-	-	72	59	
Allyar-ka-Tanda	-	-	75	45	
Meerpoor	-	-	26	17	
Hydrabad	-	-	65	6	

Note.—The boundary between the Talookas of Meerpoor, Allyar-ka-Tanda, and Mobhut Dhera, in the Hyderabad Collectorate, and the Political Superintendency, Thurr and Parkur, is to be settled at the close of the current month; until then some boundary demarcation remains incomplete.

THAKBUST, or Village Boundary Survey.

Sahitee	-	-	114	11	The other Dehs in this district were thakbusted prior to the 1st April 1861.
Kundiara	-	-	63	4	
Mora	-	-	79	21	This work has all been done between 1st April and 31st March 1862.
Sukkrund	-	-	104	104	
Halla	-	-	109	109	
Shadadpoor	-	-	72	72	
Meerpoor	-	-	26	26	
Allyar-ka-Tanda	-	-	75	75	
Mohbut Dhera	-	-	63	14	
Baga-ka-Tanda	-	-	97	8	
Buddeena	-	-	485	8	
Hydrabad	-	-	65	6	

KHISTWAR, or Field Survey.

Goone - - - Beegahs 1,73,676. The field survey was suspended in Goone and transferred to the Hyderabad Talooka at the end of March 1862.

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CHAPTER XII.

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NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

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CHAPTER XII.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,
for the Year 1861-62.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

1. THE following Statement exhibits the total number of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of 1861 :—

	INSTITUTED		DISPOSED OF				PENDING ON 1ST JANUARY.			
			1860.		1861.		Above One Year.		Total Pending.	
	1860.	1861.					1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
			Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.	Decided on Trial.	Finally Disposed of.				
Total - - -	65,344	123,204	54,363	67,905	90,185	113,637	118	64	12,560	23,835
Increase - - -	- -	57,860	- -	- -	45,822	45,732	- -	- -	- -	11,275
Decrease - - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	54	- -	- -

These results are altogether extraordinary. The number of suits instituted has increased in the ratio of 95 per cent., that is, suits are within 5 per cent. of being double what they were in 1860. This is wholly attributable to the new Limitation Law (Act XIV. of 1859), which, after a two years' notice, was first intended by the Legislature to take effect from the 5th of May 1861; but the operation of which was, at the last moment, postponed to the 1st day of January 1862 by the enactment of Act XI. of 1861 on the 1st May 1861. The rush of suitors into the Courts of these Provinces, during the last days of April and the first days of May, was beyond expectation great. In some quarters the whole of the stamp paper procurable was used up, and suitors pressing to file their claims found no stamps left on which to engross them. When, after all this excitement, the new Act extended the term of limitation by nearly eight months, the Court, in a great measure, prevented a recurrence of a like rush of suitors, at the end of the year, by publishing a notification in every "Gazette," warning creditors to take timely steps for the renewal of their just claims. By these means a large mass of litigation has been kept out of Court.

I.—Statement of the number of regular suits and appeals instituted, decided, and pending at the close of 1861.

2. The manner in which this mass of additional business has been coped with is highly creditable to the judicial officers, European and Native, who have decided on trial a number of cases exceeding by 88 per cent. those so decided in the preceding year. The balance of pending cases on the files on the 1st of January 1862, though exceeding that of the preceding year, is in no wise excessive, except in some of the judges' Courts, the files of which are encumbered from exceptional causes.

II.—Manner in which the additional business has been disposed of, creditable to the judicial officers.

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Provinces.III.—Cases pending
above one year.IV.—Per-centage of
the different classes
under which cases
have been disposed of.

3. The number of cases pending above one year on 1st January 1862 was 64, or less by almost one-half than the number pending at the commencement of 1861. If the return had not been spoiled by the exceptional number pending in one district, viz, 39, the total number of these cases in all the judgeships would have been only 25. This return appears generally dependent on the exceptional nature of files of one or two Courts.

4. <i>Ex parte</i> decisions are in the proportion of -	-	15 per cent.
Decisions on confession	„ „ -	27 „
By arbitration	„ „ -	3 „
Dismissal on default	„ „ -	4 „
Adjusted or withdrawn	„ „ -	16 „
Decided on merits	„ „ -	35 „

The first class of decisions, or *ex parte* ones, attain to a higher proportion than is desirable. Admitting that many of these, especially in the year under review, may be fairly assumed to be equivalent to confessions, the defendant not having appeared to defend the suit because he knew that he would be cast, still the Court believe that not a few cases are included in which, from short notice, defective notice, or no notice at all, the defendant failed to make appearance. Some improvement is anticipated in this respect by increasing the pay of the Peons who are entrusted with the serving of processes.

The next class of decisions, those on confession, form a still larger proportion, exceeding one-fourth of the whole. All the zillah judges, however, bear concurrent testimony that confessions are really *bonâ fide*. The Court observe that, by a proper system of extended registration, a very large number of these confession cases would absolutely disappear. The remarks of the Court in this respect have been forwarded for the consideration of the Council for making laws and regulations.

The class of cases adjusted or withdrawn is proportionately higher in the returns of the past year, in consequence of the disturbing effects of the new limitation law. Suits were instituted to save limitation, and compromised where the defendant did not dispute the claim.

Thirty-five per cent. of the cases disposed of have been decided on merits, which, especially in so exceptional a year, is satisfactory. The differences shown in this respect by the returns of the different zillahs is striking, the ratio per cent. varying from 78 per cent. in one district; of cases decided on merits, to 21 per cent. in another. The chief cause of the difference is to be found in the different character of the prevailing litigation: the proportion of suits for bond debt being very high in those districts in which low averages of cases decided on merits are shown; and, *vice versâ*, the proportion of such suits being low where a high average of decisions on merits obtains.

V.—State of the mis-
cellaneous files.

5. Particulars of the miscellaneous files are given in the following Table:—

	INSTITUTED.		DECIDED.				PENDING.			
			1860.		1861.		Above One Year.		Total Pending on 1st January.	
	1860.	1861.	Decided on Merits.	Finally Disposed of.	Decided on Merits.	Finally Disposed of.	On 1st January 1861.	On 1st January 1862.	1861.	1862.
Total - - -	108,216	137,867	71,447	113,846	82,248	141,968	22	10	16,430	22,097
Increase - - -	-	29,651	-	-	10,801	28,122	-	-	-	5,658
Decrease - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-

The increase in this branch of civil business has been much less than in the number of regular suits, amounting to 25 per cent.; the increase in the number of such cases "finally disposed of" being in the ratio of 9 per cent. This result was to be expected, and it is presumable that the miscellaneous business of the current year will be a good deal increased by the proceedings necessary to give effect to the extraordinary amount of regular litigation of 1861. The pending miscellaneous files show some increase; but the number of miscellaneous cases that have been pending more than one year is satisfactorily small, viz., 10.

VI.—Execution of
decrees.

6. Out of 75,589 applications for execution of decrees, 20,547 were completely executed. The ratio per cent. being 31 corresponds closely with that attained in 1860, which was 32 per cent. The character of the litigation, i.e. whether principally for bond debt or not, has very much to do with the execution results. Where that class of litigation prevails, it is often unnecessary to carry out execution completely, in consequence of the parties coming to some amicable arrangement, which is less possible in claims other than

for

for bond debt. The results shown are sufficiently satisfactory. They are, indeed, in effect much more so than they appear to be, because it is obvious that, in the past year, many applications to execute must have been filed merely with the view of saving limitation, and not with any reasonable hope of complete success. The per-centage attained, therefore, as compared with 1860, is really better than it appears to be.

7. The total number of cases decided by the Revenue authorities, under Act X. of 1859, was no less than 37,200; while the number appealed to the Judge represents only seven per cent. Appeals vary according as the putwaree's papers and other documents are trustworthy, or otherwise; and, this being the case, the Lieutenant Governor regards this return as a most satisfactory testimony to the general accuracy of these papers throughout the districts of these Provinces.

VII.—Cases decided under Act X. of 1859.

8. The results of prosecutions for false verification of plaints or written statements in each class of Court, in every district, show that 46 cases only have been prosecuted, and 69 persons committed, of whom 27 were convicted, 26 were acquitted, and the cases of 16 were still pending when the year closed. The Court believe that a large number of persons, who justly deserve the penalty of the law, escape unpunished. It is, indeed, altogether impossible, they observe, to arrive at any different conclusion, when it is considered that upwards of 127,000 suits and appeals were instituted during the past year; while 27 persons only were punished. These statements sufficiently betray the indifference with which the bearing of false witness is still regarded. The Court, however, are doing all in their power to stimulate the Judges, both European and Native, to grapple with this great evil. But its extirpation, especially in Courts presided over by Native Judges, who hesitate to incur the obloquy which would attend their energetic enforcement of the law, will necessarily be very gradual, and the work of much time.

VIII.—Results of prosecutions for false verification of plaints.

9. The following Table shows the average duration of suits in the Courts of the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, for each Zillah in 1861, as compared with 1860:—

IX.—Average duration of suits.

COURTS.	1860.		1861.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges - - - - -	5	8	5	11
Principal Sudder Ameens - - - - -	3	29	3	11
Sudder Ameens - - - - -	3	8	2	20
Moonsiffs - - - - -	1	24	1	26

It appears that, while the average in the Courts of the Judges and Moonsiffs has remained little altered, some improvement has taken place in the average duration of cases in the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens, notwithstanding the very large increase of business in the past year. This result cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory, especially when the vast influx of business which occurred during the year is taken into consideration.

10. The results of the personal attendance of parties in the Superior and Moonsiffs' Courts are shown in the following Table:—

X.—Statement showing the number of days during which parties were kept in attendance.

	Cases in which the Parties, or one of them, were before the Court voluntarily, or by Summons.				Cases of Non-attendance.	Total Number of Cases Decided.	Per-centage of Cases of Personal Attendance to Total Cases Decided.	
	In which Plaintiff was personally before the Court.	In which Defendant was personally before the Court.	In which both Parties were personally before the Court.	Total Cases of Personal Attendance.			Superior Courts.	Moonsiffs' Courts.
TOTAL - - -	16,564	21,263	36,810	74,637	30,439	105,076	64	70

And prove that the principle of bringing civil litigants personally before the courts has been generally accepted, and is gradually extending itself. The principle ought to lead to a progressive decrease in the duration of suits in those courts, in which it is steadily insisted on and carried into effect.

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11. The following Table shows how far the provisions of Section 243 of Act VIII. of 1859, have been given effect to:—

XI. and XII.—Working of sections 243 and 244, Act VIII. of 1859.

COURT.	Total Number of Decrees Executed, or put in Execution, during the Year.	Number of Decrees Executed, or in Process of Execution, under Section 243, Act VIII. of 1859.					Number of Decrees Executed, or in Execution, under Section 248.	Number of Decrees Executed in other manner.	REMARKS.
		By Appointment of a Manager to Charge of Property.	By Mortgage of the Land attached.	By Lease of the Land attached.	By a Private Sale of a Portion of the Property.	TOTAL.			
TOTAL - - -	78,849	128	101	21	53	303	7,440	55,244	—

12. The following Statement exhibits the number of hereditary estates, entire and shares, which have been absolutely sold in execution during the year, contrasted with temporary alienations made at the instance of the Collector acting under section 244:—

	Number of Mouzahs and Shares of Mouzahs alienated in execution of Decrees of Civil Courts.								REMARKS.
	Temporary under Section 244, Act VIII. of 1859.		Permanent under Section 248.						
			Hereditary.		Other.		TOTAL.		
	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	Entire Mouzahs.	Shares of Mouzahs.	
TOTAL - - -	5	141	28	1,973	12	314	43	2,359	-

These Returns are highly interesting. The total number of shares permanently alienated, viz., 2,359, seems large, especially when it is considered that no less than 1,973 of these were hereditary. The gradual results of the working of sections 243 and 244 of Act VIII. of 1859 will be carefully watched; the fact that the provisions of the former section have only been had recourse to by the judges in 303 cases, while the number of decrees executed by sale, under Section 248 of the Act, was 7,440, shows that those officers, as a body, are not yet sufficiently alive to the power which is vested in them by Section 243, of effecting an arrangement whereby the debtor may be able to meet the demand against him without having recourse to the extreme measure of compulsory sale of his landed property. It is evident, too, that collectors are still slow to avail themselves of the provisions of Section 244 of the Act.

XIII.—Number of judgment debtors imprisoned.

13. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned during the years 1860 and 1861 is shown in the following Memorandum:—

YEAR.								Number.	Amount of Debt.
									<i>Rupees.</i>
1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703	1,84,471
1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607	1,70,749
Decrease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	—

The fact that the number of judgment debtors imprisoned during the year is less by 96 than the number confined in 1860, is in itself a sufficient proof that the subordinate Courts have not exercised this power injudiciously.

14. The

14. The following Statement shows the proportion which obtained, during the past year, between suits for real property and for bond debt:—

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Division.	Zillahs.	Number of Suits instituted for					Proportion of Suits for Real Property to Total Suits.	Proportion of Suits for Bond Debts to Total Suits.
		Land Rent.	Real Property.	Debts on Bond.	Other Suits.	TOTAL.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
TOTAL -	- -	394	6,179	Rs. 91,122	16,736	114,431	5	80

XIV.—Relative proportion of suits instituted for real property and for bond debt.

It appears that suits for bond debts average 80 per cent. of the total litigation. Last year the average was 71 per cent.

15. The results of the system introduced by the Court, of placing the Muzkooree peons on fixed salaries, are shown in the following Memorandum, and must be pronounced to be most satisfactory; the sum of Rs. 86,524. 14. having been credited to Government on account of surplus tulubana collections during the past year:—

XV.—Working of the system of employing Muzkooree Peons on fixed salaries successful.

Zillah.	Number of Peons.	Amount of Tulubana realised after payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. to the Nazir of the Court.	Amount of Salary of Peons.	Surplus at Close of Year.	Deficit.	Net Surplus.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TOTAL - - -	3,390	2,51,915 11 8	1,65,390 13 8	86,524 14 -	- -	86,524 14 -
Average of each District -	178	13,232 6 8	8,704 12 6	4,553 15 -	- -	4,553 15 -

16. The following Table shows the value of stamps filed in the subordinate courts of the provinces, the Razeenamah refunds, cost of subordinate courts, and net gain to Government. The increase of litigation during the year has been the cause of a net gain to Government in the value of stamps filed of no less than 8,56,535 rupees, as compared with 1,76,023 rupees in 1860. This is due to exceptional causes, and cannot, of course, continue:—

XVI.—Value of stamps filed in subordinate courts.

Zillahs.	Aggregate Value of Stamps Filed.	Amount Ordered to be Refunded for Razeenamah.	Net Total.	Cost of Subordinate Civil Judges' Salaries and Establishments, exclusive of the Zillah Judge.	Net Gain to Government.	Loss to Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
TOTAL -	13,04,521 15 3	1,11,355 12 -	11,93,166 3 3	3,37,798 14 7	8,56,535 - 8	1,067 12 -
Average -	68,650 - 9	5,860 13 3	62,798 3 6	17,778 14 2	45,080 4 2	56 3 1

XVII.—Value and costs of all suits disposed of.

17. The following Statement shows the total value and costs of all suits [original and appeal] disposed of in the Courts of the Judges, Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs, in the North Western Provinces, during the year 1861.

Zillah.	TOTAL Number of Suits disposed of [Original and Appeal].	C O S T.													Average Value of each Suit.	Per-centage of Costs to Value.	Average Cost of Suit.	Per-centage of Columns 8 to 14.	Per-centage of all other Costs to Column 14.
		TOTAL Value of Suits, omitting Fractions of a Rupee.	Value of Stamps required.				Pleader's Fees.	Tulubana.	Diet of Witnesses.	Costs in adducing Proof.	Ameen's Fees.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.						
			For Pleader and Appeal Memorandum.	For all other Papers and Exhibits filed.	For Appointment of Pleaders.	TOTAL Stamp Charges.													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
TOTAL - -	1,11,673	2,35,34,873	9,72,873	1,02,146	76,470	11,71,509	14,26,868	2,10,253	68,060	17,054	7,781	21,514	29,44,215	191	16	32	48	52	

The classification shows that the two items of stamp charges and pleaders' fees make up 88 per cent. of the entire costs, and, as both of these are fixed by law, there remains but the small proportion of 12 per cent., which is liable to variation according to the various practice of the courts.

XVIII. to XXIV.—Institution and working of Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII. of 1860.

18. Three Small Cause Courts were established during the past year under Acts 42 of 1860, viz., at Allahabad, Benares, and Agra, presided over, the first by Mr. J. C. Robertson, of the Covenanted Civil Service; the second by Baboo Shama Churn, one of the Native Principal Sudder Ameens of most estimation in these provinces; and the third by Mr. W. Berkeley, an East Indian gentleman of the Uncovenanted Service, who had formerly discharged, with great efficiency, the duties of Principal Sudder Ameen. These judges were divided into two grades, one on 1,000 rupees per mensem, and the other two on 800 rupees each per mensem, while to each of the three officers an allowance of 250 rupees per mensem was assigned for establishment. The savings effected by the introduction of these three courts, and the consequent abolition of the Banda judgeship and its subordinate courts, as well as other courts subordinate to the judgeships of Allahabad, are shown in the following Statement :—

FORMER SCALE.			PRESENT SCALE.		
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Abolition of the office of civil and sessions judge of Banda and establishment.	3,229	- -	Salaries of three Small Cause Court judges and their establishments in the districts of Allahabad, Agra, and Benares in the North-Western Provinces.	3,350	- -
Abolition of two moonsiffs and their establishments at Allahabad.	280	- -			
Abolition of two moonsiffs and their establishments at Agra.	280	- -			
Abolition of four moonsiffs and their establishments at Benares.	560	- -			
TOTAL - - Rs.	4,349	- -	TOTAL - - Rs.	3,350	- -

These courts were opened on the 15th July 1861, and had accordingly been at work for five and a half months at the close of the past year.

19. The

19. The subjoined description of the working of these courts is taken from the report of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. "The following Statement details the work proper to the Small Cause Courts performed by each during this period :

Small Cause Court of	Description of Suit.	Instituted from the 5th July to the 31st December 1861.	Disposed of from 15th July to the end of the Year 1861.							Pending at the Close of December 1861.
			Ex parte.	On Confession.	By Arbitration.	By Decision on Merits.	Dismissed on Default.	Adjusted or Withdrawn.	TOTAL.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Benares	I. For money due on bond or contract.	1,395	215	276	3	229	12	59	794	601
	II. For rent - -	42	4	4	-	17	-	2	27	15
	III. For personal property or its value.	301	57	43	3	96	3	36	38	63
	IV. Damages - -	16	2	5	-	5	-	3	15	1
	TOTAL - - -	1,754	278	328	6	347	15	100	1,074	680
Allahabad	I. For money due on bond or contract.	871	204	135	4	269	30	58	700	171
	II. For rent - -	74	18	8	-	35	5	3	69	5
	III. For personal property or its value.	439	135	48	6	174	22	42	427	12
	IV. Damages - -	18	1	-	-	13	1	1	16	2
	TOTAL - - -	1,402	358	191	10	491	58	104	1,212	190
Agra	I. For money on bond or contract.	677	85	181	4	152	14	60	496	181
	II. For rent - -	65	3	16	1	21	2	9	52	13
	III. For personal property or its value.	60	4	21	-	24	-	8	57	3
	IV. Damages - -	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	TOTAL - - -	804	92	218	5	198	16	77	606	198
GRAND TOTAL - - -		3,960	728	737	21	1,036	89	281	2,892	1,068

"The largest number of suits has been instituted at Benares, the next largest number at Allahabad, and a much smaller number at Agra. Of cases decided on merits and *ex parte*, Allahabad shows the largest number, followed by Benares, and Agra in much smaller numbers, as shown in the following Table :—

COURT.	Number of Cases Decided on Merits and <i>ex parte</i> during the Five Months of 1861.	Average Monthly Number of Decisions on Merits and <i>ex parte</i> .	Per-centage of Decisions on Merits to Total Cases Disposed of.
Allahabad - - - - -	849	154	40
Benares - - - - -	625	114	32
Agra - - - - -	290	53	33

The Allahabad Court shows also the best proportion of cases decided on merits, viz., 40 per cent. The court are disposed to regard with jealousy the high proportion of cases decided

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decided *ex parte*, which on an average of the three courts is 25 per cent., or one quarter of the whole cases disposed of, being for—

Allahabad as high as	-	-	-	-	-	29 per cent.
Benares	„	-	-	-	-	26 „
Agra	„	-	-	-	-	15 „

“ Considering that the average of *ex parte* decisions in all the other civil courts is only 15 per cent., the *ex parte* proportion in courts of such summary inquiry is certainly too high in Benares and Allahabad, and the attention of the judges of these courts will be called thereto.

20. “ Besides disposing of the above number of cases instituted under the Small Cause Court Act, a large share of the cases, pending on the files of the moonsiffs, whose courts were superseded, was transferred to the Small Cause Court Judges, and disposed of by them in the exercise of the powers of Principal Sudder Ameen, with which they were invested by Government. Altogether 1,566 have been so decided, the detail of which is noted in the margin. The amount of work got through by the new courts is altogether, therefore very great.		
Benares - - -	502 cases.	
Allahabad - - -	930 „	
Agra - - -	134 „	
Total - - -	1,566 cases.	

21. “ Reverting to the Small Cause Court business ‘ proper,’ the following Memorandum shows the number of decrees executed in whole or in part:—

COURT.	Total Number of Decrees passed in favour of Plaintiffs from the 15th July to the 31st of December 1861.	Number of Decrees Executed.		Number of Decrees Executed.
		Wholly Executed.	Partially Executed.	
Benares - - - - -	914	133	37	744
Allahabad - - - - -	950	500	33	532
Agra - - - - -	453	46	26	381
TOTAL - - -	2,317	685	96	1,657

“ The proportion of wholly executed decrees to total decrees in favour of plaintiffs is 30 per cent.

22. “ The cost of the courts has, in the case of the Benares and Allahabad Courts, been more than covered by the value of stamps sold in them, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs.8,020. 4. 3. The cost of the Agra Court has exceeded the value of the stamps sold in it by Rs.1,242. 8. 0., but this will probably be remedied by the increased extent of jurisdiction which has been recently assigned to it.

“ The following are the details:—

COURT.	Value of Stamps filed.	Deduct Refund on account of Razeenamahs.	Net Value Sold.	Cost of Small Cause Court, including Establish-ment.	NET.	
					Profit.	Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Benares - - - - -	10,439	52	10,387	5,674	4,713	—
Allahabad - - - - -	10,577	395	10,182	6,875	3,307	—
Agra - - - - -	4,897	423	4,474	5,717	- -	1,243
TOTAL - - - Rs.	25,913	870	25,043	18,266	8,020	1,243

“ So that although the court at Agra does not quite pay its own expenses, the proceeds of the sale of stamps at the other two courts, after meeting their own cost, and the loss which has been incurred at the court of Agra, leave a net profit to Government of 6,778 rupees.

23. “ The Court are not prepared, after the short experience which has been made of the working of these courts, to express any decided opinion respecting them. So far as a judgment

judgment can at all be formed, they are disposed to regard them to be more peculiarly suited to stations in which European and East Indian residents are numerous, and therefore more particularly to Allahabad.

"The Court have permitted the judge of each court to apply the total sum of 250 rupees, allowed for ministerial establishment, in such manner as he thought best. Clerks of court have been accordingly appointed at Benares and Allahabad; but no such office has been wanted at Agra. Judging by the increasing number of causes instituted month after month, as shown in the marginal memorandum, it might be predicated that the courts were eminently popular. Such inference, however, must be qualified by the known action of the Limitation Law during the past year, under the influence of which civil litigation, generally, in these Provinces exceeded that of the preceding year by 95 per cent.; and the results of the first six months of the current year will have to be compared before any just conclusions can be drawn. Two of the judges, Messrs. Robertson and Berkeley, have already complained of slack work, and applied for extension of jurisdiction, which has been granted. It is difficult, the Court observe, to offer any decided opinion upon the goodness or otherwise of the decisions, or the satisfaction or dissatisfaction with which the action of each court is viewed generally by the people; because, as no decisions of these courts pass under the review of appeal, no actual data are available on which to base an opinion. On the one hand, they believe that the several judges who have presided in these courts are deserving of much commendation for their zealous and successful discharge of their duty. On the other hand, it must be confessed that, judging from the opinions still ordinarily expressed by natives, the action of these courts has not overcome their preference or prejudice in favour of courts whose decisions are subject to appeal. To enable the judges to form some opinion upon the mode of deciding the most doubtful description of suits, as those for money, which are wholly unsupported by any documentary evidence whatsoever, the court have called for the files of such cases, which will be subjected to some examination."

Cases instituted in Small Cause Courts.

Months.	Benares.	Allahabad.	Agra.	Total.
July - -	52	54	48	154
August - -	118	222	93	433
September - -	145	241	80	466
October - -	98	171	54	323
November - -	193	322	164	679
December - -	1,148	392	365	1,905
TOTAL -	1,754	1,402	804	-

24. The Court have been required to submit a full and detailed report on the working of these courts on or before the 31st December next; and to state their opinion, at the same time, whether the Azimghur Judgeship can be reduced, and its jurisdiction added to that of the Judge of Jounpore, or to that of the Judge of Benares.

25. The state of the files of the Sudder Court is shown in the following memorandum:—

XXV.—State of the files of the Sudder Court.

APPEALS.	Pending on 1st January		Admitted in		Disposed of in		Pending on 1st January	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1861.	1862.
Regular - - -	150	127	82	143	105	122	121	142
Increase - - -	-	-	-	61	-	17	-	21
Decrease - - -	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special - - -	724	947	732	876	509	1,061	947	762
Increase - - -	-	223	-	144	-	552	-	-
Decrease - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
Total Increase -	-	200	-	205	-	589	-	-
Total Decrease -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164

His Honour thinks it satisfactory that the Court are able to report that, although the regular appeals to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut in the past year exceeded those admitted in 1861 in the proportion of 76 per cent., the number disposed of exceeded that in 1860 by 17, and although the special appeals admitted have increased about 20 per cent., the decisions have exceeded those of 1860 in the ratio of 108 per cent., whereby the file of cases pending on 1st January 1862 has been reduced by 185 cases below the number pending on 1st January 1861.

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The following Table shows the manner in which these appeals have been disposed of:

APPEALS.	Dismissed on Default.		Adjusted or Withdrawn.		Confirmed.		Amended.		Reserved.		Remanded.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Regular - - - -	7	2	6	4	50	71	12	15	23	19	7	11
Special - - - -	36	55	2	8	365	733	18	34	98	98	70	133

The percentage of regular appeals modified or reversed, which was for 1860, 40 per cent., stands for the past year at 37 per cent., while, in special appeals, a greater improvement is observable; the proportion of cases in which the orders of the lower courts have been reversed or modified, having fallen from 36 per cent. in 1860, to 25 per cent. in the past year.

XXVI.—Reduction in ministerial establishments effected during the year.

26. The marginal note * shows the total amount formerly allowed by Government for the establishment of each court, the distribution of which varied much according to the views of each subordinate presiding judge. The Sudder Court, therefore, with the sanction of the Government, directed that, in future, one uniform scale of offices should obtain in each grade of court, as shown below:—

* Court of principal Sudder Ameen - - -	Rs.	a.	p.
Court of Sudder Ameen - - -	150	-	-
Court of Moonsiff - - -	80	-	-
	40	-	-

† Plus "Meeran" fees.

Court of Principal Sudder Ameen.				Court of Sudder Ameen.			
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
One Sheristadar - - -		50	- -	One Sheristadar - - -		30	- -
One Peishkar - - -		20	- -	Three Mohurrirs, at 10 rupees each.		30	- -
One Nazir - - -		20	- -	One Nazir - - -		10	- -
Four Mohurrirs, at 10 rupees each.		40	- -	Stationery - - -		10	- -
Stationery - - -		15	- -				
Duftry - - -		5	- -				
Total allowance sanctioned Rs.		150	- -	TOTAL - - Rs.		80	- -

Court of Moonsiff.

It was further determined that the Sheristadar of the Moonsiff's Court should also hold the office of Nazir, and enjoy the *Meeran* allowance, or one-fourth of the tulubana receipts assigned to the Nazir by section 14, Regulation XXVI. of 1814. He will be responsible for maintaining a separate mohurrir to keep up the several books of account and registers of the Nazir's office.

Establishment.

† Plus the Nazir's "Meeran" fees, out of which he will maintain a separate mohurrir.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sheristadar and Nazir - - -	10	-	-
Three Mohurrirs, at 8 rupees each - - -	24	-	-
Stationery - - -	6	-	-
TOTAL - - Rs.	40	-	-

It was also arranged that where a Sudder Ameen is also a Moonsiff, the establishment of the former court should ordinarily discharge the duty of both courts. In this case, the Sheristadar of the Sudder Ameen's Court would also hold the office of Nazir of the Moonsiff, under the same condition as has been above stated.

XXVII.—Reductions effected in the judiciary

27. During the past year, the entire judiciary establishment of these Provinces has been reviewed

reviewed by the court, and the result has been a net reduction of 1,140 rupees, as shown below :—

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FORMER SCALE.				PRESENT SCALE.			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Salary of two principal Sudder Ameens, at 400 rupees each.	800	-	-	Salary of 10 Moonsiffs, at 250 rupees each.	2,500	-	-
Establishment, at 150 rupees each.	300	-	-	Establishment, at 80 rupees each.	800	-	-
			1,100				3,300
Eight Sudder Ameens, at 250 rupees each.	2,000	-	-	15 Moonsiffs, at 200 rupees each.	3,000	-	-
Establishment, at 80 rupees each.	640	-	-	Establishment, at 80 rupees each.	1,200	-	-
			2,640				4,200
Salary of 24 first-grade moonsiffs, at 150 rupees each.	3,600	-	-	40 Moonsiffs, at 150 rupees each.	6,000	-	-
Establishment, at 40 rupees each.	960	-	-	Establishment, at 70 rupees each.	2,800	-	-
			4,560				8,800
Salary of 58 second-grade Moonsiffs, at 100 rupees each.	5,800	-	-				
Establishments, at 40 rupees each.	2,320	-	-				
			8,120				
TOTAL	-	-	Rs. 16,420	TOTAL	-	-	Rs. 16,300
Or, per annum	-	-	Rs. 1,97,040	Or, per annum	-	-	Rs. 1,95,600

The reductions effected by the court in the establishments of the civil and sessions judges of these Provinces amount to 21,024 rupees per annum, as shown below :—

FORMER SCALE.				PRESENT SCALE.			
Salaries (exclusive of Chuprassies, Office guards, personal guards, Khalassies and Chowkedars) of the establishments of the civil and sessions judges of—		Rs.	a. p.	Salaries of the establishments of the civil and sessions judgeships in the North-Western Provinces, viz. :—		Rs.	a. p.
Seharunpore	- - - -	414	- -	Head clerk	- - - -	120	- -
Meerut	- - - -	518	- -	Translator	- - - -	40	- -
Allyghur	- - - -	517	- -	Second clerk	- - - -	80	- -
Moradabad	- - - -	593	- -	Sheristadar	- - - -	50	- -
Bareilly	- - - -	556	- -	Peishkar	- - - -	20	- -
Shajehanpore	- - - -	585	- -	Decree-Nupees	- - - -	25	- -
Agra	- - - -	753	- -	Record-keeper	- - - -	15	- -
Furruckabad	- - - -	555	- -	Naib ditto	- - - -	25	- -
Mynpoory	- - - -	589	- -	Nazir (besides Meeran)	- - - -	15	- -
Cawnpore	- - - -	581	- -	Naib Nazir	- - - -	20	- -
Futtehpore	- - - -	547	- -	Roobcar-Nupees	- - - -	20	- -
Allahabad	- - - -	597	- -	Roznamcha-Nupees	- - - -	15	- -
Goruckpore	- - - -	645	- -	Miscellaneous Mohurris	- - - -	15	- -
Azimghur	- - - -	499	- -	Register-Nupees	- - - -	20	- -
Jounpore	- - - -	659	- -	Sessions Mohurris	- - - -	5	- -
Mirzapore	- - - -	589	- -	Duftry	- - - -	4	- -
Benares	- - - -	813	- -	Furraah	- - - -	4	- -
Ghazeeepore	- - - -	616	- -	Sweeper	- - - -	-	-
TOTAL	- - - Rs.	10,626	- -	TOTAL	- - - Rs.	493	- -
				Ditto of 17 other Zillahs, at 493 rupees each	- - - -	8,381	- -
				TOTAL	- - -	8,874	- -
Or, per annum	- - - Rs.	1,27,512	- -	Or, per annum	- - - Rs.	1,06,488	- -

28. The following tables show the result of the civil administration in the Jhansie Division :—

1.	Pending on the 1st January 1862.	Income.	Total.	Decided on Trial.		Dismissed on default.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1861.
				In favour of Plaintiff, Appellant.	In favour of Defendant, Respondent.				
Principal Sudder Ameen, Jhansie.	19	34	53	19	9	2	3	33	20
Original suits before the Moonsiff of Mohoba and Jeitpore.	27	198	225	138	23	2	45	208	17
Original suits in the 19 Adawlut Pergunnahs.	548	3,398	3,946	1,586	70	449	1,283	3,388	558
	594	3,630	4,224	1,743	102	453	1,331	3,629	595
Appeals to principal Sudder Ameen.	15	75	90	22	29	1	3	55	35
Appeals to civil judge - -	22	27	49	7	35	3	-	45	4
TOTAL - - -	631	3,732	4,363	1,772	166	457	1,334	3,729	634

Execution of Degrees.

1.	Pending on the 1st January 1862.	Income.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending at the close of 1861.
				Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Struck off on neglect of decree-holders.	Transferred.	Total.	
Principal Sudder Ameen - -	12	17	29	3	-	7	6	16	13
Moonsiff of Mohoba - -	37	185	222	65	105	13	-	183	39
19 Adawlut Pergunnahs - -	442	1,465	1,907	372	705	400	54	1,531	376
TOTAL - - -	491	1,667	2,158	440	810	420	60	1,730	428

Numerically and in the aggregate the quantity of regular business to be disposed of was large, but the whole number of original suits and appeals (4,363) divided between the 22 courts barely gives an average of 198 to each, or, if the cases disposed of on merits (which exclude *ex parte* decisions and confessions of judgment) be taken as the standard, the average number of decisions in each court will have been 97 in the 12 months, or about eight per mensem. Suits decided on full trial are considerably fewer still.

Besides the above, there were in all 2,158 applications for execution of decrees to be disposed of; and at the close of the year about one-fifth of the number remained pending.

So large a number as 634 regular suits, and 428 applications for execution of decree, should not have been undisposed of at the end of the year. But a new system of civil administration has just been introduced, and great improvement in these respects during the year 1862 is expected under its action.

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in each court disposed of under the old and new laws separately, and exemplifies the great advantage of the change :—

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NAME of COURT.	Total Number of Cases dis- posed of during the Year.	Average Duration calculated in the whole Number.		Average Duration of Cases disposed of under old Law.				Average Duration of Cases disposed of under Act VIII.			
		Months.	Days.	Cases.	Average.			Cases.	Average.		
					Years.	Months.	Days.		Years.	Months.	Days.
AJMERE:											
Deputy Commissioner's Court -	103	4	5½	48	-	7	2½	55	-	1	2
Assistant ditto - ditto - -	19	9	19½	11	1	2	20	8	-	1	11
Sudder Ameen's Court - -	373	2	18	151	-	4	27	222	-	1	2
Moonsiff's ditto - - - -	2,280	2	10	786	-	3	21½	1,494	-	1	19
Tehseeldar, Ramsur - - -	251	-	13½	-	-	-	-	251	-	-	13½
MHAIWARRA:											
Deputy Commissioner's Court -	35	1	27½	18	-	3	29½	17	-	-	24½
Assistant ditto - ditto - -	625	1	22½	461	-	2	29½	164	-	-	21½
Tehseeldar, Beawur - - -	101	-	-	10	-	-	-	101	-	-	10
Tehseeldar, Todghur - - -	129	-	-	10½	-	-	-	129	-	-	10½

30. The rules which have been prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor for the civil administration of the Terai Pergunnahs, which were formed into a separate jurisdiction under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1861, will be found in Appendix No. 1.

XXX.—New system
of civil administra-
tion in the Terai
Pergunnahs.

SECTION II.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

31. The following general statement exhibits the total number of persons under trial during the year under review, and the manner in which they were disposed of, as compared with the like returns for the previous year :—

XXXI. to XXXVII.
—General results of
the criminal ad-
ministration.

	Total Number of Persons under Trial during the Year.			Total Number of Persons whose Cases were finally disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.			Number of Persons under Trial at the close of the Year ; as in Columns 18 and 19, Statement No. 1.				Number of Persons whose Cases were disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.					
	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	Number of Persons whose Cases have been pending above Three Months.	Convicted, including Committed.			Acquitted.		
											Heinous.	Minor.	Total.	Heinous.	Minor.	Total.
Grand Total - -	21,461	42,294	64,755	21,554	41,328	62,882	568	794	1,362	85	13,305	25,938	39,243	8,250	15,389	23,639
Grand Total for 1860	19,562	44,539	64,101	18,723	43,276	61,999	613	895	1,508	76	10,885	27,949	38,834	7,847	14,318	22,165
General average 1861, per district.	650	1,281	1,961	653	1,252	1,906	17	24	41	3	403	786	1,183	250	466	716
Average of 1860 -	593	1,349	1,942	567	1,311	1,878	18	27	45	2	329	847	1,176	237	434	671

It appears that there were 64,755 persons for trial during the year under report, as compared with 64,101 in 1860, being an increase of 654. In the districts visited by the famine, however, the increase alone amounted to 1,806 ; and the comparatively small total increase is attributed to the decrease of 1,157 in the number of persons for trial in the non-regulation districts

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districts of the Jhansie division, caused by the recent pacification of the outlying portions of the districts, and the cession of territory which has been made to Maha Rajah Scindiah.

32. Out of the 64,755 persons brought before the courts for trial during the year the cases of 62,882 were disposed of, leaving only 1,362 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the year, as compared with 1,508 in the previous year. The number of persons whose cases had been pending upwards of three months at the close of the year was 85, an unimportant increase as compared with the number pending at the close of 1860, viz. 75.

33. These facts bear honourable testimony to the conscientious and laborious manner in which the magisterial officers generally have applied themselves to the punctual discharge of their judicial business. All the officers were severally taxed in other departments of the administration, and the small number of criminal cases in arrear at the close of 1861, as well as the recent institution of the great majority of pending cases, is very creditable.

34. The proportion of persons convicted and committed to the sessions to those whose cases were finally disposed of was 62 per cent. In the year 1860 it was 63 per cent. The cause of this less satisfactory proportion of convictions and commitments compared with the number of persons tried is attributed, the court state, by the generality of the district officers "to the defective action of the new police, who are stated" "too often to arrest persons needlessly, for whose conviction no sufficient evidence is forthcoming."

35. The falling off in the percentage of convictions is so small, that it hardly affords ground for deductions unfavourable to the action of the new police; but, admitting for a moment that it does justify such inferences, there are two points to be considered on the other side. The first is, that the new police was not in operation for the whole year throughout the provinces, but in three of the regulation divisions only; while in the Jhansie and Kumaon divisions the old police remained. The police complained of was composed of new elements in a great measure, and was organised on a totally different system from that which previously obtained, and to which all the officers and men transferred from the old police were accustomed. The new system, it is known, did not meet with much favour in the eyes of many magistrates, and with less in the eyes of the native functionaries. It was no small difficulty to instruct unwilling learners, or new learners, in the principles and details of what the Lieutenant Governor believes to be a vastly improved system of police. Further, it was not until 20th May 1861 that a Law [Act XIII.] was passed for the guidance of the police, and necessarily some time passed before it was in the power either of the Government or the Inspector General to send forth detailed instructions, explanatory of the law's provisions, and indicative of the points to which the attention of the police officers should be chiefly directed. If some shortcomings are chargeable to the new police, working under these disadvantages, there is no room for astonishment.

36. But, in point of fact, his Honour holds that the decrease of only one per cent. in the proportion of convictions, if it can be taken as evidence of any thing, proves beyond a question that, notwithstanding the total inexperience of many of the police officers, there has been success in a degree which could not have been reasonably anticipated, in the organisation, instruction, and working of the new police; and his Honour is satisfied that, when these have had time to gain experience and knowledge of their duties, the results of the new system will not disappoint the expectations of those who have helped to frame it.

37. The next point is that the magistrates who write of the defective action of the new police condemn themselves. They are vested by section 4, Act V. of 1861, with a power of general direction and control over the police, and if arrests have been made "needlessly," it is their own fault that they have not commented upon such cases, and pointed out the errors committed for the guidance of the district superintendents of police. The duties of the "magistrates of districts" in relation to the police have, however, been brought to the notice of the court by the Inspector General of Police, and the court have enjoined the magistrates' attention to this part of their duty.

38. The results of appeals from the orders of the magisterial authorities, preferred to the sessions judges, were as follows:—

	Total Number of Cases decided.	Number of Cases appealed.	Number of Appeals decided.	Regular Appeals.		Miscellaneous, i. e. Act IV. of 1840.		Percentage.		
				Appeals rejected and confirmed.	Reversed.	Appeals rejected and confirmed.	Reversed.	Of Appeals to decisions.	Of Reversals to Cases decided.	Of Reversals to Appeals decided.
TOTAL - - - -	79,472	3,670	3,460	1,438	711	1,012	299	5	1	29

XXXVIII.—Results of appeals from magistrates to sessions judges.

The percentage of reversals to appeals tried (29 per cent.), as a general result, is exceedingly favourable. But, as the court remark, the proportion of appeals to decisions, viz., 5 per cent., is a better test, though even that is in some degree fallacious. This fact is due a good deal to the distance of the sessions court, and to the character of the judge as well as of the people. One sessions judge may sit within half a dozen yards of the magistrate's court, and may be given to technical objections; and the people of the district may be notoriously bad and litigious. Another sessions judge or a Commissioner may ordinarily reside at a distance of 50 miles from the Sudder station of another district from which appeals to him will lie; and it may be that for three or four months of the year the road between the two stations may be hardly passable.

The latter officer may be one who is disinclined to sacrifice substantial justice to technical formality; and the lieutenant governor would be sorry to draw from this comparison inferences unfavourable to the judgment of the magistrate whose sittings are held under the shadow of the sessions court.

39. The results of the commitments made to the sessions also correspond with those of last year. Of the committed persons tried, 1,595 were convicted; the cases of 361 referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut; and 877, or 31 per cent., were acquitted; the commitments of 169 persons being cancelled, and 35 persons otherwise* disposed of.

XXXIX.—Results of commitments.
* 24 Died.
9 Escaped.
2 Transferred.

The results which, on the whole, are very good, are seen in the following return, in which the percentage has been calculated on the total number of committed persons disposed of (including commitments cancelled, &c.):—

	Convicted.		Referred.		Acquitted.		Commitment Cancelled.		Died.		Escaped.		Trans- ferred.		Percentage of Persons Convicted and referred to Total Number tried.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
Total	-	-	828	1,595	216	361	265	877	49	169	5	24	3	9	3	2	65
Average	-	-	23	48	7	11	8	27	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	65

40. The following abstract shows the amount of criminal business, and of suits under Act IV. of 1840, disposed of, and pending in the year under review, and presents no feature of special interest. The pending files continue low, although the total number of cases has considerably increased. The number of miscellaneous cases has diminished from 2,15,747, which was the number last year, to 1,67,060, which is partly attributable to the transfer of police duties to a separate department, and partly to the court having taken measures to ensure greater accuracy in the Return.

XL.—Amount of criminal business disposed of and pending.

Act IV. of 1840 has been repealed by Act XVII. of 1862, and a new nomenclature for cases of this kind will be needed:—

	Criminal Business disposed of, as detailed in Statement No. 6.				Cases under Act IV. of 1840.		
	Cases of heinous and Petty Offences and Appeals—Columns 1 to 6.		Miscellaneous Cases— Columns 7 to 10.		Disposed of.	Pending.	
	Disposed of.	Pending.	Disposed of.	Pending.		Above 3 Months.	Total pending.
	35,346	793	1,67,060	2,553	4,133	1	158
General average of each district -	1,071	24	5,062	77	125	—	5

41. The following statement exhibits the number of witnesses examined in these provinces, 271—I.

XLI.—Number of witnesses examined, and period of their detention.

vinces, with the periods of their attendance, and the proportion, per cent., of witnesses who were in attendance for one, two, three, or more days in each district :—

	Number of Witnesses who gave attendance in Court for				Percentage of Witnesses who gave attendance for			
	One Day.	Two Days.	Three Days.	More than Three Days.	One Day.	Two Days.	Three Days.	More than Three Days.
Total - - -	202,022	12,618	2,655	1,663	92	6	1	1
Total for 1860 -	194,060	15,928	5,209	2,628	89	8	2	1

Out of 202,022 witnesses who were examined during the year, no less than 92 per cent. were dismissed after one day's attendance. This is highly creditable, and it is gratifying to note that the unavoidable inconvenience which some people must suffer in attending court to give evidence is reduced to the lowest possible limit.

42. The average duration of cases disposed of with and without police agency during the year under review is shown in the following table :

	In which Thannah Agency was employed.		In which Thannah Agency was not employed.
	At Thannah.	In Magistrate's Court.	In Magistrate's Court.
	Days.	Days.	Days.
Average - - - - -	3	14	14
Average of 1860 - - - - -	2	13	12

These results are less favourable than those in 1860. But the court state their belief, and his Honour trusts their belief is correct, that this is owing to the different mode of calculation which they have introduced, and that in reality the decision of cases in the Magistrate's Court has been expedited in the year under review. Looking to the remarkable expedition with which witnesses were discharged, and to the small amount of business which remained undisposed of at the close of the year, the extended duration of cases cannot be ascribed, with any reason, to any want of exertion on the part of the magisterial officers.

The duration of the police inquiries, the average being no less than three days, has been brought to the notice of the inspector general of police by the court, and is also engaging the attention of Government.

The average duration of cases in the Magistrates' Courts, in which police agency was employed, was 14 days, or one day more than in 1860; the difference is slight. Where police were not employed, the average duration is the same as compared with 14 days during the previous year. But this is owing to a different mode of calculation prescribed by the court, viz., that the duration be calculated from the date of complaint, and not from the date of the defendant reaching the Magistrate's Court, and that all cases be entered, whether a prisoner be brought before the court or not. On the whole, the lieutenant governor considers the result not by any means unfavourable.

43. The punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts in these Provinces are shown in the following table :—

	Three Years.	From Six Months to above Two Years.	Not exceeding Six Months.	Fined.	Security.	Dismissed from Office.	Flogged.	TOTAL.
Total - - -	1,078	4,939	7,712	15,910	3,666	707	2,327	36,339

The large number of persons fined has attracted attention. His Honour believes the punishment to be a very good one, but some discretion is required in its application, and the court has been asked to ascertain, and state in future reports the amount of the fines imposed

XLII.—Average duration of cases disposed of with and without police agency.

XLIII.—Punishments inflicted by the magistrates.

imposed as a *sole* punishment, the amount realised, and a general classification of the offences for which this penalty is inflicted.

44. The following Statement exhibits the operation of Act XVI. of 1850 during the year under report:—

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XLIV.—Operation
of Act XVI. of
1850.

	Number of Persons Fined during the Year.	Amount of Fines Levied.	Amount of Fines Realised.	Per-centage of Sum Realised to Sum Imposed.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Total - - - - -	1,150	37,454 - 6	6,024 5 9	16 - -
Total for 1860 - - - - -	1,014	38,559 2 2	5,705 10 3	15 - -

The statement of fines realised shows little improvement,—only 16 per cent. of the fines imposed having been realised, as compared with 15 per cent. during the previous year; but that law has been abrogated, and the court have issued instructions* cautioning officers against the imposition of excessive fines, and calling their attention to the new practice introduced by the code of criminal procedure. The Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that these instructions will bring about an improved practice.

* Circular No. 9,
dated 26th May
1862.

45. The majority of the magistrates of these Provinces have reported that no ill effects have resulted from the operation of Article 5, Schedule B, Act XXXVI. of 1860, whereby criminal petitions are now receivable on unstamped paper. As this provision has been again introduced into the new Stamp Act, the question may be considered as having been finally settled by the Legislature.

XLV.—Operation
of Article 5, Sched-
ule B, Act
XXXVI. of 1860.

46. A comparative detail of the punishments inflicted by the Sessions Courts of the North Western Provinces, Jhansie and Kumaon, is given below, and calls for no remark:—

XLVI.—Punish-
ments inflicted by
the sessions judges.

IMPRISONMENT.																									
				Security.	Dismissed.	Fined.	Flogged.	Not exceeding 1 Month.	Above 1 and up to 6 Months.	Above 6 Months and up to 1 Year.	Above 1 and up to 2 Years.	Above 2 and up to 3 Years.	Above 3 and up to 4 Years.	Above 4 and up to 5 Years.	Above 5 and up to 6 Years.	Above 6 and up to 7 Years.	Above 7 and up to 8 Years.	Above 8 and up to 9 Years.	Above 9 and up to 10 Years.	Above 10 and up to 11 Years.	Above 11 and up to 12 Years.	Above 12 and up to 13 Years.	Above 13 and up to 14 Years.	Above 14 and up to 16 Years.	Above 16 and up to 21 Years.
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	183	243	189	336	30	266	7	48	69	-	4	-	53	15	-
Total for 1860*	-	-	12	-	7	-	-	-	-	96	115	125	147	181	182	94	176	16	52	27	6	9	32	14	2

* Jubbulpore Division excluded with a view to comparison.

47. The following Return shows the total number of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut during the year, together with those whose proceedings were called for on appeal, or on review of the monthly statements, as compared with similar Returns for the previous year:

XLVII.—Number
of cases referred to
the Nizamut Adaw-
lut, and called for
on appeal.

YEAR.	Cases referred for Orders of Nizamut Adawlut.	Cases whose Proceedings were called for.	Persons whose Cases were Disposed of by Nizamut Adawlut.			Cases Pending in Nizamut Adawlut at Close of Year.	REMARKS.
			Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise Disposed of.		
1861 - - -	379	349	381	82	300	22	* The Returns for the Jubbulpore Division for 1860 have been only included up to November, to admit of comparison with 1861.
1860* - -	248	169	331	118	273	20	

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The above statement is favourable to the judgment of the Sessions Judges generally; only 11 per cent. of the persons whose cases were disposed of by the court on reference of otherwise having been acquitted, as compared with 16 per cent. in 1860, and 24 per cent. in 1859.

XLVIII.—Cases
disposed of by the
Court of Nizamut
Adawlut.

48. The Court disposed of the cases of 763 persons during the year, as contrasted with 723 in 1860; and notwithstanding the increased income of criminal work, the cases of only 22 persons remained pending trial at the close of the year.

XLIX.—Probable
decrease in the
amount of business.

49. There is reason to anticipate a considerable diminution of the criminal business of the Court during the current year, owing to the extended powers given to the Sessions Courts under the code of criminal procedure.

L.—Sentences
passed by the court.

59. The sentences passed by the Nizamut Adawlut during the year under review, as compared with those passed by the Court in the year 1860, were the following, and do not call for special notice:—

PENALTIES.	1861.	1860.*	REMARKS.
Death - - - - -	86	70	* Excluding Jubbulpore Division for December.
Transportation - - - - -	158	106	
Imprisonment for life - - - - -	4†	-	† These are prisoners convicted of being Dacoits by profession, and of having belonged to a gang of Dacoits.
Ditto above 12 and not exceeding 21 years -	44	36	
Ditto ditto and not more than 12 years -	40	41	
Ditto not exceeding 5 years - - - - -	49	78	
TOTAL - - -	381	331	

The number especially of extreme sentences is greater than in the previous year, a result which is dependent rather upon the state of crime and police in the period under review, than upon any specialty of judicial action.

LI.—Results of
criminal adminis-
tration in the
districts of Ajmere
and Mhairwarra.

51. The subjoined Statement shows the comparative number of persons tried, committed, convicted and acquitted in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra districts during the years 1860 and 1861:—

Y E A R.	Persons brought to Trial.	Number referred to Higher Courts.	Number Convicted.	Number Acquitted.	Number Discharged without Trial.	Number otherwise Disposed of, as by Compromise, &c., &c.
1860 - - - - -	2,280	94	1,392	526	184	84
1861 - - - - -	2,402	158	1,565	444	108	127

The only point that calls for any notice in the criminal returns which have been submitted for these districts is the fact that the district officer has succeeded in securing the co-operation and hearty assistance of the head men of the villages in the detection and prevention of crime. The result has been, that out of 15 cases of highway robbery, 12 ended in the conviction of some of the parties concerned, and conviction also ensued in 26 out of 58 cases of burglary, and in 121 cases out of 145 cases of cattle-lifting. These are the best returns of cases of this description which have ever passed under the review of the Lieutenant Governor. The results in the common theft cases, viz. 145 convictions out of 300, are also extremely good and creditable to the administration of Major Lloyd, the district officer.

LII.—Criminal ad-
ministration of the
Terai pergunnahs.

52. The rules which have been laid down for the criminal administration of the Terai Pergunnahs will be found in Appendix No. II.

SECTION III.—GAOLS.

53. THE following Statement shows an increase of 2,925 prisoners over the daily average number in confinement during the previous year :

LIII.—Comparative number of prisoners confined during the year.

	1860.	1861.
Number of prisoners remaining in confinement on the 1st January	14,546	16,055
Received during the year - - - - -	45,974	47,892
TOTAL Population - - -	60,520	63,947
Aggregate number during the year - - - - -	5,293,143	6,348,334
Daily average - - -	14,468	17,393

During the year, 37,512 convicts were released; 749 transported beyond seas; 124 escaped, of whom 71 were recaptured; 2,439 died; and 90 were executed.

54. The gross expenditure was in excess of that in the previous year, chiefly on account of the increase in the number of prisoners; but the cost per prisoner was less by Rs. 4. 9. 2½ per head, equivalent to a total saving on former rates of Rs. 73,570. 13. 6.

LIV. and LV.—Rates of expenditure.

	1860.	1861.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
The total expenditure, including all charges, was as follows.	7,01,275 14 6	7,45,783 10 8
Average cost of diet per prisoner per annum - -	17 11 -	17 10 3
Ditto, fixed establishment per ditto ditto - -	5 3 8½	5 - 2½
Ditto, permanent guard per ditto ditto - -	11 12 10	8 1 7½
Ditto, contingent guard per ditto ditto - -	5 11 11	5 4 8½
Ditto, clothing per ditto ditto - - - -	2 5 9½	1 12 10½
Total cost of hospital charges - - - -	18,903 11 11	12,442 11 9
Ditto, of Europe medicines - - - -	1,850 12 6	1,106 15 6
Ditto, of Bazar ditto - - - -	1,690 15 7	1,097 6 2
Ditto, of extra and sick diet - - - -	15,261 15 10	10,111 5 9
Average cost of hospital charges per head per annum	1 4 8½	- 11 7½
Average cost per prisoner, including all charges -	48 - 1½	43 6 10½

55. The cost of all articles of food remained at famine prices, over a great part of the country, for upwards of eight months, and continued very high throughout the rest of the year; so that the reduction shown above was effected almost entirely by improved economy in general management.

56. The transactions in the sale of manufactured goods have steadily increased, and the financial results of convict labour may, upon the whole, be considered very satisfactory.

LVI. and LVII.—Manufactures.

	1860.	1861.
Daily average number of prisoners engaged in manufactures - -	2,766	3,332
Ditto, on gaol buildings - - - -	2,782	5,049
Ditto, on roads and other out-door labour - - - -	2,578	1,615
Ditto, in the menial services of the gaol - - - -	2,131	2,876
Ditto, inefficient from age and disease - - - -	1,920	1,968
TOTAL daily average Number of Prisoners under Sentence of Labour - - - - }	12,177	14,840

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	1860.			1861.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Net profits realised by the sale of manufactured goods	46,108	5	4	60,365	8	10
Value of manufactured goods in store - - -	28,271	3	-	33,124	8	6
Estimated profit on clothing manufactured for prison use.	12,523	4	9	9,623	10	3
Total earnings of prisoners engaged in manufactures -	86,902	13	1	1,03,113	6	7
Average earning per prisoner engaged in manufactures	31	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Estimated value of convict labour on gaol buildings -	1,05,065	14	4	1,55,742	9	4
Ditto, on roads and other out-door labour - -	44,107	15	6	27,681	10	3
Ditto, on the menial services of the gaol - -	76,716	-	-	1,03,536	-	-
Value of vegetables supplied from gaol gardens at Bazar rates.	-	-	-	9,702	12	6
Total estimated value of convict labour - - -	2,25,889	13	10	2,96,613	-	1
Average earnings per prisoner in the above estimated value of labour.	30	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gross value of convict labour - - - - <i>Rs.</i>	3,12,792	10	11	3,99,726	6	8

57. If the amount of net profits realised by the sale of manufactured goods be deducted from the total expenditure, the actual cost of 17,393 prisoners will be 6,85,419 rupees, or *Rs.* 39. 5. 7. per head per annum.

LVIII.—Mortality.

58. Of the 2,439 deaths which occurred during the year, 669 were from fever, 369 from dysentery, 452 from diarrhoea, and 525 from cholera. This excessive mortality was confined chiefly to the districts where the famine was most severely felt; and, according to the testimony of the medical officers in immediate charge of the prisoners, and others specially deputed to inquire into the cause of the unusual sickness and mortality, it was due to the emaciated and worn-out state to which the prisoners had been reduced by exposure and want previous to incarceration. It has been calculated that 800 deaths were occasioned by the famine; and if these and the 525 fatal cases of cholera be deducted, the death-rate from ordinary causes will be only 6.35 per cent. on average strength, and 1.10 per cent. on population.

LIX.—Escapes.

59. Of the 124 escapes, 69 were from temporary places of confinement and gaols under construction; and, as usual, the connivance and culpable neglect of the Burkundazes of the contingent guard in allowing the prisoners entrusted to their care to escape were conspicuous.

LX.—Prisoner
Burkundazes.

60. The system of prisoner Burkundazes continues to give great satisfaction. The officers in charge of the different central prisons have much more confidence in them than in the free men, and are anxious that a greater proportion of the intramural guard should be composed of well-behaved prisoners.

LXI. and LXII.—
Rules for good-
conduct marks and
gratuities.

61. The following rules for good-conduct marks and gratuities were, with the sanction of this Government, introduced into all the central gaols in these Provinces in the month of November last:

I. "Every prisoner, on his first admission to the prison, shall have the following rules read over to him, and shall be made thoroughly to understand that his future prospects will depend on his good conduct and industry throughout the period of his imprisonment. A copy of these rules shall be suspended in each division of the prison, and in such other places occupied by the prisoners as may appear desirable.

"II. Every prisoner shall, at the expiration of six months after admission, be eligible for marks and gratuities at the discretion of the superintendent, according to the following scale, and all marks and gratuities shall be registered on the reverse of each deserving prisoner's labour ticket.

"III. Quiet and orderly conduct—1 mark.

"IV. Quiet and orderly conduct, with activity and ready obedience to the orders of the superintendent and gaol officials—2 marks.

"V. General good conduct, with increase of work on that usually prescribed by the superintendent—2 to 4 marks with gratuity.

"VI. General good conduct, with increase of and improved quality of work—3 to 6 marks, with gratuity.

"VII. Proficiency in education, to be determined every six months—6 to 30 marks, with a gratuity in books at the time of release.

"VIII. All

" VIII. All gratuities for extra quantity and quality of work, and proficiency in education, to be defrayed from the labour fund.

" IX. Assisting in the detection of forbidden articles—1 to 6 marks.

" X. Bringing to notice, and assisting in preventing breaches of prison rules and discipline—1 to 8 marks.

" XI. Assisting in preventing escapes—1 to 10 marks, with gratuity.

" XII. Assisting the superintendent and prison officials in maintaining and restoring order—1 to 20 marks, with gratuity.

" XIII. Gratuities for extra quantity and quality of work—1 to 8 annas per mensem, at the discretion of the superintendent.

" XIV. Gratuities under Rules XI. and XII. must have the sanction of the Inspector General of prisons.

" XV. Fifty marks shall entitle the holder to a ticket which will allow him to receive a visit from his friends, under the superintendent's order.

" XVI. One hundred marks shall entitle the holder to wear a good-conduct badge, such as a metal ticket suspended round the neck by a cord.

" XVII. One hundred and fifty marks shall entitle the holder to wear one coloured stripe on the sleeve of his coat, and render him eligible for a lumberdarship.

" XVIII. Two hundred and fifty marks shall entitle the holder to two coloured stripes, and render him eligible for a burkundauzship.

" XIX. Three hundred marks shall entitle the holder to three coloured stripes, and some additional allowance to the ordinary prison rations.

" XX. Five hundred marks shall entitle the holder to four coloured stripes, and, under special circumstances, render him fit for recommendation to Government for a reduction of a portion of his sentence, or release from prison altogether.

" XXI. No cash payments shall be made to prisoners until the time of release, but one-half of the sum at the credit of any prisoner may, if he wishes it, be sent to near relatives every six months.

" XXII. Prisoners of uniform good behaviour, who may have exhibited unusual signs of industry, and who may be likely to continue the trade acquired during incarceration, shall be entitled to a few tools at the time of release, in addition to any cash earned during the time of their imprisonment.

" XXIII. Any breach of prison rules or discipline shall, at the discretion of the Superintendent, entail forfeiture of a portion or the whole of the aforesaid marks, gratuities, and indulgencies."

62. The system has not been sufficiently long in force to test its practical results fully; but so far it is working well, and the officers who have to carry the scheme into effect consider it one of the most powerful instruments of discipline which could be placed in their hands.

63. Notwithstanding the still very incomplete state of the prison buildings, the Central Prison system now generally in force in these Provinces is succeeding admirably; and the management of the five Central Prisons at Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Allahabad, and Benares, has been very satisfactory.

LXIII.—Success of the central prison system.

64. Education has advanced favourably during the year; all the boys whose term of imprisonment exceeds one year are taught English, and many of them have made very fair progress.

LXIV.—Progress of education in the gaols.

65. The conduct of time-expired convicts has been ascertained to be, upon the whole, satisfactory. It is said that 70 per cent. of the number have ceased to follow a career of crime; but without some more decided means of surveillance over this class than that which exists at present, it is impossible to arrive at a correct estimate of the result of prison discipline on the criminal classes. The subject has been commended to the especial attention of the Inspector General of Prisons.

LXV.—Conduct of time-expired convicts.

66. The system lately inaugurated, of placing all the district gaols under the entire charge of the civil surgeons at the respective civil stations, properly speaking, belongs to the transactions of the current year; but it may not be altogether out of place to observe here that the scheme carries with it the entire approval of every officer in these Provinces who has ever given the subject of gaol discipline and improvement the least consideration. Eventually, when all the buildings at the different central prisons shall have been completed, there will be accommodation for the great bulk of the worst heinous offenders; but the number of prisoners is increasing rapidly, and, as far as can be judged at present, there always must be a large number confined in the district gaols, subject to little or no discipline, and engaged in unremunerative labour as heretofore, unless kept under the supervision of officers who can, without prejudice to their other duties, devote

LXVI. and LXVII.—Probable satisfactory results of the new system of placing the district gaols under the entire charge of the civil assistant surgeons.

a certain portion of their time daily to gaol economy,—time which the already over-worked district officers cannot afford.

67. The scheme of placing the district gaols in the hands of civil surgeons involved no change in gaol management, nor did it introduce any new principle, seeing that the employment of medical officers as superintendents of central prisons had been long recognised. In fact, the whole matter consisted in simply transferring a certain amount of duty from one class of officers, who were already overwhelmed with work, to another who had leisure and inclination to attend to details; and from the complete success which has attended the management of central prisons under the supervision of medical officers, it is not too much to expect equally favourable results under similar management in district gaols.

SECTION IV.—POLICE.

LXXIII.—Formation of the constabulary police.

73. The formation and allocation of the constabulary police, commenced in the Meerut Division at the beginning of the year, were brought to a close in the Rohilkund Division in May, and were made the subject of separate reports showing the considerations which had been regarded in determining the strength and composition of the force to be assigned to each district.

LXXIV.—Number of each grade and strength of entire force as provisionally sanctioned and finally revised.

74. The numbers of each grade and the strength of the whole force, as provisionally sanctioned in the five Regulation Divisions already mentioned, will be best seen in the following Table:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Constables.	Total Number.
Meerut - - -	71	158	529	216	4,187	5,161
Rohilkund - - -	61	121	362	180	3,387	4,111
Agra - - -	82	164	504	181	3,955	4,886
Allahabad - - -	65	129	403	144	3,175	3,916
Benares - - -	82	163	471	236	3,970	4,922
TOTAL - -	361	735	2,269	957	18,674	22,996

And, contrasted with the above, are exhibited below the numbers of each grade and the strength of the whole force, as now revised and submitted for final sanction:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Mounted Constables.	Constables.	Total Number.
Meerut - - -	67	151	523	220	4,531	5,492
Rohilkund - - -	60	122	383	188	3,642	4,395
Agra - - -	73	157	490	186	4,100	5,006
Allahabad - - -	62	131	407	143	3,392	4,135
Benares - - -	77	164	474	236	4,115	5,066
TOTAL - - -	339	725	2,277	973	19,780	24,094
Difference between former and revised strength }	- 22	- 10	+ 8	+ 16	+ 1,106	+ 1,098

Of the force, as now revised, there will be engaged—

In protecting gaols - - - - -	1,220
In protecting treasuries - - - - -	613
In reserve - - - - -	3,614
	5,447
Leaving for proper police duty, including watch and ward of cities - - - - -	18,647
	24,094

This latter number of 18,647 gives one policeman to 3·3 square miles, and to 1,508 of the population, which the Lieutenant Governor feels confident will be regarded as very moderate. For the purposes of this calculation the gaol guards and treasury guards who take no police duty, and the reserves, who are employed as escorts for treasure remittances and for prisoners, as guards in the police lines, &c., have been excluded.

75. The

75. The following tabular Statement will exhibit the gross cost of the police as provisionally sanctioned and as now revised; the amount of contributions by cities, towns, and cantonments; the amount chargeable to the Gaol Department, and the net cost to Government, chargeable under the head of Police:—

LXXV.—Gross cost of the police as provisionally sanctioned and finally revised.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Name of Division.	Total Cost Provisionally sanctioned in 1861.	Contributions from Towns and Cantonments, as settled in 1861.	Net Cost to Government, after allowing for Contributions in Column 3.	Total Cost as Revised and now Reported.	Contributions from Towns and Cantonments, as Revised and now Reported.	Net Cost to Government after allowing for Contributions as in Column 6.	Difference between Columns 4 and 7.	Cost of Gaol Guards included in Column 7, but separately sanctioned by the Government of India.	Net Cost of Police Proper, as now Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut - - -	5,48,868	1,16,834	4,32,034	5,69,496	1,31,412	4,38,084	+6,050	20,652	4,17,432
Rohilkund - - -	4,41,960	71,656	3,70,304	4,62,276	85,812	3,76,464	+6,160	17,736	3,58,728
Agra - - -	5,24,232	93,984	4,30,248	5,27,412	89,544	4,37,868	+7,620	21,204	4,16,664
Allahabad - - -	4,21,416	47,778	3,73,638	4,32,792	59,724	3,73,068	— 570	20,076	3,52,992
Benares - - -	5,44,440	67,860	4,76,580	5,51,652	70,176	4,81,476	+4,896	26,748	4,54,728
TOTAL - - Rs.	24,80,916	3,98,112	20,82,804	25,43,628	4,36,608	21,06,960	Net. +24,156	1,06,416	20,00,544
Add cost of European Officers attached to the entire force, inclusive of Jhansie Division and Ajmere District.				3,99,914	- -	3,99,914	- -	- -	3,99,914
				29,43,542	- -	25,06,874	- -	- -	24,00,458

It will be seen that the gross cost of the executive police, as now revised (Column 5), exceeds that of the force, as provisionally sanctioned (Column 2) by the sum of 62,712 rupees; but at the same time the assessments on cities, towns, &c. have been increased in the amount of 38,556 rupees, and the net increase of charge which will actually fall upon the Government amounts to no more than 24,156 per annum, as shown in Column 8 of the Table. The average cost of the police per square mile is Rs. 38. 5.; and one rupee to every 11·54 of the population.

76. It could not have been expected that the subversion of a police system which had existed for more than half a century, and the sudden substitution of another differing from it in principle and in detail, should have been unaccompanied with difficulty and partial disappointment. In spite, however, of intrinsic difficulties, aggravated by adverse circumstances, satisfactory progress in the organization and instruction of the force has been accomplished, and the general results which have been attained by its agency are, on the whole, creditable.

77. The principal difficulties against which Mr. Court has had to contend, are the following, described in his own words:—

“Firstly.—The revision of the several old establishments of police and the erection of the new constabulary was effected previous to the promulgation of Act V. of 1861; and it was not until late in the year that any law was passed regulating the procedure of the police enrolled under the Act quoted. During this time a new system was introduced and worked without law, and in ignorance of the exact nature of the promised law. This occasioned doubts and uncertainty, both amongst the police officers themselves and also amongst the magistrates. It occasioned much labour, much confusion, and diversity of practice, and impeded progress in many ways.

“Secondly.—The new constabulary was formed by incorporating the oldest or most deserving members of the former establishments. With a few exceptions, the military portion consisted of men who had done great service in the mutiny, and had proved themselves faithful and gallant soldiers; but they were nothing more than soldiers utterly illiterate, and from want of intelligence or want of training, almost useless as police, and entirely useless as detectives. The Civil police, on the other hand, had educated themselves, rather than been brought up in the quasi-judicial system of police under Regulation XX. of 1817. They were averse to the small amount of discipline and drill which is necessary in order to make the force effective for the maintenance of peace. They were averse to the duty falling upon them as watchers of property during night, which duty had been hitherto performed by an agency to which they thought themselves superior; and for these reasons, though the only men in the new force who were able to undertake detective duties, they were inefficient for the equally important duties required under the new system, and the best of them had to be taught to forget what they had learnt, as

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well as to be instructed in the duties hereafter to be performed. The military portion hated the civil duty. The civil portion had an equally strong aversion to the small amount of military discipline. In justice to past services, the older men, less capable of instruction, were chosen into the service, and greater difficulty has arisen from this necessary policy.

“Thirdly.—The officers selected as district superintendents and deputy inspectors-general, were unaccustomed to the duty, and had to learn before they could teach, and altogether the material of the constabulary force was most unpromising.

“Fourthly.—Besides these extraordinary difficulties, the new police had to work their way distrusted by the people of the country, who are constitutionally averse to change, and thwarted by the influence of the *tehseldars*, who, deprived of authority as ‘officers of police,’ and unable to comprehend the severance of *police* from *justice*, considered themselves aggrieved and lowered in dignity of office by the new constitution of the police; thwarted, moreover, whenever opportunity offered, by the *Umla* of the Courts, who were deprived of the power and the indirect patronage they had previously enjoyed.”

78. None of these difficulties were avoidable and none were imaginary; and the energy and perseverance with which they have been fairly encountered, and in a great measure overcome, reflect great credit on those to whom the formation and supervision of the force were entrusted, and fully justify the expectation of progressive improvement in the future.

LXXIX.—Their
removal.

79. During the brief period even which has passed since the new police system was initiated, many of these hindrances to success have been removed, while others have been lessened. The Code of Criminal Procedure has provided a law at once simple and comprehensive in its provisions, and the police are no longer left in doubt or uncertainty as to their course of action in dealing with crime. An endeavour has been made in the Resolution No. 767A, dated 2d July 1861 (a copy of which will be found in Appendix No. I.) to supplement the provisions of the law on various points. Something has been done to improve the material of the force by removing those of the old civil police who have proved to be incompetent, and by securing the restoration to the native army of some who were drafted from it to the military police, and who, being illiterate, were wholly unqualified to perform the duties of a civil police. Discipline has been introduced, and the men have been taught to know that they must submit to it or leave the service, whatever their antecedents or their predilections may have been. The opposition of the native functionaries, powerful at first from the influence which they had acquired under the old system has, in a great measure, yielded to circumstances already, and will no doubt be eventually crushed; while the European officers of the force, in themselves intelligent and zealous, have gained, and are day by day gaining, the local knowledge, the familiarity with departmental rules, and the experience which will surely secure the desired efficiency.

LXXX.—Adverse
circumstances
which added to the
difficulties.

80. Further, it may be hoped the adverse circumstances which added to the difficulties of this great undertaking will not readily recur. The chief of these, the famine, which in 1860-61 visited the whole of the Meerut Division, and half of the districts of the Agra and Rohilkund Divisions, has passed away, and with it the extraordinary temptation to crime has been removed; while it may be predicted with some confidence that before, in the ordinary cycle of years, drought shall again occur, the material improvement of the country will have been so largely advanced as to mitigate the severity of its consequences. And lastly, there is little or no reason to anticipate that the disbandment, on an extensive scale, of men bearing arms and having no other profession, which was imposed upon the Government by the events of 1857-58, and by financial necessity, will be repeated within any reasonable period.

Thus having regard to the removal of many difficulties which certainly stood in the way, and to the absence of those circumstances by which they were aggravated, the Lieutenant Governor considers that the prospects of the future are hopeful; and he entertains a belief that the sound principles of the new police system, and the growing efficiency of the agency employed to work it, will ensure results which shall not fall short of the expectations, however sanguine, of those who have helped to frame it. It is thought sufficient, in this review, to advert to the general results in each division, noticing in their order only the most remarkable incidents and the general questions which have been brought forward.

LXXXI.—Compa-
rative tabular
statement showing
general results.

81. In the Appendices No. II. and No. II. A will be found two comparative tables, the one showing the number of crimes of all classes serious and petty, and of attempts committed during the past and two preceding years in the districts to which the new police was extended; and the number of persons convicted, the number of cases in which no apprehensions were effected, and other particulars relating to the year under report; the other giving a comparative view of the more heinous offences which occurred in 1861, as compared with the same in 1860. To these tables reference will be needed in connexion with the remarks which follow under each division.

LXXXII.—Results
in the Meerut
Division.

82. The first point which attracts attention is the large increase of crime which has been reported, and, in all probability, has been committed during the past year. Of all classes there were in this division 11,741 offences against 10,776 in 1860, and the increase is

is found in the category of murders, highway robberies, burglaries, and other crimes against property, rather than in the classes of serious crime; and yet it cannot be fairly presumed that blame attaches to the police. Murders and homicides it is not usually in the power of the most efficient police to prevent. Many of the offences reported, as highway robberies, not only did not accord with the definition given in section 390 of the Penal Code, but were committed on village roads which the police, unaided by the people, cannot effectually protect. Crimes against property of the commoner kind, as burglaries and thefts and cattle thefts, were stimulated by want arising out of the severity of the famine, as clearly shewn by the fact that, as soon as the rains commenced, there was a marked diminution in the number of these offences; and it must be noted that the great majority of these are committed in villages which are guarded only by Chowkeedars who have not yet been brought under the influence of the new system, while the parties aggrieved seldom invoke the assistance of the police in discovering the perpetrators, and the people at large habitually refuse to co-operate with them.

But in the Meerut Division, over and above this indifference on the part of the people, or, as it may be probably called, this passive resistance to the efforts of the police, which is felt more or less in all quarters, the police have had to contend with the Goojurs, Mewatees and Aheers, who are not only abundant in numbers, but are possessed of large influence as proprietors of extensive landed estates, and are linked together in close association by the ties of fraternity, as well as by the common bond of their predatory profession and practice. Their character was signally exemplified in the great depredations which were committed throughout the districts of Boolundshuhur, Meerut, and Moozuffernuggur during the disturbances; and in no class of crime is the effect of their combination so apparent as in that of "cattle theft," which is not inaptly compared by the Inspector General of Police with the offence of dog-stealing in England. To break up a criminal combination so powerful and so extensive must be regarded as an achievement hardly possible; but it is expected, as it is believed, that the police will gradually make themselves acquainted with the leading communities of Goojurs and Mewatees, as well as with their most influential members, and with the means which are usually used by them in the prosecution and concealment of crime; and that, possessing this knowledge, they will be able to check the depredations of these tribes, and bring the principal offenders to justice.

The predatory character of the population must never be overlooked in judging of police administration in the Meerut Division, and this has without doubt had a large share in giving to it the pre-eminence over all other divisions in respect of the increase of crime.

No better evidence of the effect of the famine can be adduced than the contrast which the state of crime during the first six months of the year presents to that in the second half-year; but some share of this improvement may be fairly attributed to the increased efficiency of the police, who during the former period were almost entirely uninstructed, and were in uncertainty as to the law by which their authority should be limited and the practice should be guided.

The returns show that of 11,741 crimes committed in this division, there were 6,559 in respect of which no apprehensions were effected. At first sight this appears an unfavourable result; but its true bearing on the character of the police administration can be judged only by eliminating from this catalogue of offences those which are not primarily cognizable by the police; and for this the statements submitted do not contain the requisite data. This object will be in future secured by instructions which have been issued. Meanwhile, on the fair assumption that few of the 3,289 petty offences under heading 42 of the Criminal Statements were cognizable by the police; and that the majority of the 1,097 "attempts" to commit crime were not prosecuted; the proportion of cases in which there was a failure to apprehend will be reduced to about 25 per cent.

In the prosecution of criminals apprehended a fair success has been obtained in all the districts of the division; and, though the computed value of property plundered or stolen is greatly in excess* of that shown in the returns of 1860, there is at least a proportionate improvement in the value of that which has been recovered by the efforts of the police. It must be noted too, that, while the former has been accepted on the representation of the injured parties, which is uniformly exaggerated, the latter has been set down at the actual assessed valuation, and constitutes in point of fact a much larger proportion of the value of the property alleged to have been stolen than the figures represent. 58,450 rupees have been recovered against 3,685 rupees in 1860.

In regard to offences which have been classed as "highway robberies," and which in the Meerut Division are reported to have been 60 in number, as against 43 in 1860, it is necessary to anticipate an unfavourable verdict by observing that, while the majority of those were committed during the first half-year when the famine was at its height, many were unaccompanied by the circumstances which are required, according to the Penal Code, to convert theft into robbery. This want of care in the classification of crime tends to mislead the public, and to impress them with an exaggerated notion of the insecurity of the high roads, which, being assumed as a fact, naturally leads to conclusions unfavourable

* In 1860, 1,90,605 rupees; in 1861, 3,12,649 rupees. This latter sum has been raised by the sum of 89,000 rupees, being the value of property stolen at Goolasthee, of the Boolundshuhur District in a case of domestic robbery, for which the police cannot be blamed.

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favourable to the exertions and to the efficiency of the police. It will be only fair to the force that magistrates should scrutinize the circumstances attending each case which is brought before them under the designation of "highway robbery," and also of "dacoitee," and refrain from entering under those headings any other offences than those which correspond with the definitions given in sections 390 and 391 of these offences respectively. It may be noticed in passing that the paucity of "dacoities," whether "aggravated" or "unaggravated," is one of the most favourable features of the returns under notice.

LXXXIII.—Results
in the Agra
Division.

83. The returns from this division are on the whole satisfactory. Of 10,552 crimes reported to have occurred in the six districts of the division, 5,456 belong to the class of petty offences not generally cognizable by the police in the first instance, and to "attempts" which are seldom prosecuted. There remain of the more serious offences 5,096, and the number of cases in which no apprehension was effected is said to be 4,061. As remarked in a preceding paragraph, the offences cognizable by the police must be eliminated before their success or failure in the apprehending of offenders can be predicated; but a comparison of the last number (4,061) with that of petty offences beyond the primary cognizance of the police, and of attempts which would not be generally prosecuted, justifies the belief that the police have not been inactive in the pursuit and capture of the perpetrators of heinous crime.

Of 14,350 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime 7,775 have been *prosecuted to conviction*, and probably (for the returns do not show this) about 3,000 more may have been brought to trial, and discharged or acquitted for want of judicial proof; this general result cannot be thought unfavourable. On the other hand, the failure of the police to make any discovery in seven out of nine highway robberies in the Agra district; the discharge of the accused in the remaining two cases; the successful prosecution in only four out of 11 reported cases of murder; and the escape of all those charged with dacoitee, except in one case only in the same district, taken in connexion with the fact, that of 86 persons apprehended and brought to trial by the police in the Mynpoory district on charge of serious offences, only eight were convicted; certainly lead to the conclusion that the police have shewn themselves wanting in the detective faculty, as well as in discrimination. These, however, are qualities which will be developed by experience and instruction, and the Lieutenant Governor looks forward to improvement.

"Burglaries" and "thefts" have decreased in number generally, though in the districts of Furruckabad, Etawah and Etah, the numbers are slightly larger than in 1860 under both heads. Prosecution in such cases is optional with parties aggrieved; and it is believed that, excepting when the property stolen is large in amount, or when the plaintiff by his own exertions has obtained a clue to its recovery, the aid of the police is seldom demanded. And though the magistrate of the district is empowered by law to direct an investigation, he can never do so with much hope of a successful issue while the sympathies of the people are, as stated by the Inspector General of Police, "with the criminal rather than with the agent for procuring his punishment."

Of other offences than the above it appears that the fluctuations have been small; murders exceed by three, and unaggravated dacoities by six, the numbers reported in 1860; while in "homicides" and "aggravated dacoities" there has been a decrease. As might have been expected from the nature of the season, cattle thefts were more numerous in this as in all other divisions to which the influence of the famine extended; and it may be assumed that detection and punishment were not more frequent than elsewhere.

In the recovery of stolen property the results must be pronounced favourable. If property in the proportion of 23·50 per cent. of *assessed* value was recovered, it will be fair to assume, regard being had to the universal practice of exaggerating the value of property stolen, that little less than half of that stolen was recovered.

LXXXIV.—Results
in the Rohilkund
Division.

84. The number of offences of all classes reported to have occurred in this division is 15,956, and 19,537 persons are supposed to have been concerned in their commission. Both figures are larger than the returns of any other division exhibit, and at the same time the cases*, in which no apprehensions were effected, are more numerous, not only positively but relatively, than elsewhere. The proportion of persons prosecuted to conviction,† too, is smaller. These results appear to be somewhat unfavourable; but it must not be forgotten that the new police was not formed in this division until May, and that whatever contrasts the returns of the year under notice present to those of 1860, or to those of other divisions, whether good or bad, can be but very partially attributed to its action.

It is as well, however, to note the figures. Of 15,956 crimes, 5,544 were petty offences, the primary cognizance of which does not, for the most part, rest with the police, and 1,046 were attempts which are not commonly brought into court at all. There remain, as belonging to the classes of more serious crime, 9,366. The returns do not admit of a fair judgment being formed as to the degree in which the police have been enabled to bring the perpetrators to trial. But it is feared that there must have been a great failure of justice—

in

9,403 to 6,559 in Meerut.
4,061 in Agra.
1,862 in Allahabad.
3,593 in Benares.

† 5,157 to 8,034 in Meerut.
7,775 in Agra.
4,551 in Allahabad (a).
6,004 in Benares.

(a) Where only 6,193 crimes of all kinds are reported.

in that out of 19,537 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, only 5,157 were prosecuted to conviction in 3,820 cases; a very large proportion of those engaged in the 9,366 cases, falling under headings 1 to 42, must have escaped with impunity.

The success of prosecution in the cases of murder, which appear on the returns of Bareilly and Shajehanpore, contrasts very favourably with the almost entire failure in the same class of offences in Bijnore and Moradabad, where the increase, also, in the number of these is most apparent, as might have been anticipated from the fact that the famine was more severe in these two than in the other districts of this division.

Except in the category of thefts, which have decreased generally (though Bijnore shows a slight increase), and in that of highway robberies, which correspond exactly with those in 1860, there has been an increase of crime, especially of "murders," which number 20 more than in 1860; and also in the Bijnore and Moradabad districts of "cattle theft." But it is remarkable, as showing the effect of the scarcity in crime, that the majority of the murders in Moradabad, and all the highway robberies in Bijnore, occurred during the first half of the year, when the famine was at its worst.

The value both of property stolen and of property recovered was less in 1861 than in the previous year. The great falling off in the latter item is traceable to the districts of Bijnore and Moradabad, where in 1861 the recoveries amounted to 4,301 rupees and 1,255 rupees respectively, as against 22,838 rupees and 10,692 rupees in 1860. The remarkable success in the last named year, if it was correctly reported, was probably due to exceptional causes.

85. This division was beyond the direct influence of the famine, though the prices of food were somewhat affected, and neither the statistics of crime nor the results of police action generally call for much remark. The point which chiefly calls for notice is the very small number of offences, and particularly of heinous offences, as compared with that in other divisions. According to the returns there were but 2,640 serious offences against 8,385 in Meerut, 5,095 in Agra, 9,366 in Rohilkund, and 4,985 in Benares. The Allahabad division has only four districts, but the territorial area and population are not so much below those of the other divisions as to account satisfactorily for the great difference in the extent of crime. Rohilkund, which is exceptional in respect of area by reason of the thinly inhabited forest and Terai tracts; and Benares, which is exceptional in respect both of population and area by reason of the dense population in the city of Benares, and by reason of the inclusion of Goruckpore with its 7,000 square miles, and of the hilly part of the Mirzapore district; these two divisions being put out of the comparison, the area and population of the remaining three pretty fairly correspond; thus:—

LXXXV.—Results
in the Allahabad
Division.

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Meerut Division - - - -	9,985	4,522,165
Agra " - - - -	9,298	4,373,156
Allahabad* " - - - -	9,730	3,978,003

* N.B.—Humeer-
pore excluded.

And, therefore, the small amount of crime, speaking comparatively, seems remarkable, and has been brought to the notice of the Inspector General of Police. Even petty crimes and "attempts" are much fewer than in the other divisions, excepting Meerut, where petty crimes number 3,289 against 3,406 in Allahabad, while "attempts" are, as elsewhere, more numerous.

It cannot be disputed that in the Cawnpore district there has been great failure in the prosecution of crime, at the same time that there has been a vast increase in the number of offences committed under every head from murder, excepting only highway robbery, to cattle theft, as well as in petty offences from 742 in 1860 to 1,140 in the year under report. Cawnpore may have suffered more—from exportation of food to the famine-stricken districts, facilitated by the immediate proximity both of the canal and the railway, and the consequent rise in the price of food—than other districts of this division; but this will not account for the enormous increase of crime, much less for the extensive failure of justice, as shown by the conviction of only 24 out of 99 persons charged with serious offences, and by the fact that in 449 cases of burglary no more than 49 persons were apprehended, and of these no more than 24 were convicted on trial before the magistrates. The police cannot be exempted from blame. The only favourable feature, speaking generally, is the improvement which has taken place in the proportion of stolen property recovered.

In the other districts the results which the returns exhibit are "not altogether unsatisfactory. Crime has been kept down to its usual average, notwithstanding the difficulties attending the introduction of a new system; and property, on the whole, has been better protected, and more property recovered than before by the police. Prosecution has been more successful, and a fair proportion of the persons engaged in crime have been brought to punishment."

The following case deserves to be specially noticed :—

Neeamut Ashruff was second only to the Moulvee Leeakut Allee in the Allahabad mutinies. He served under the Moulvee as Kotwal of Allahabad, and was known to have instigated his principal to murder the Christians who fell into the hands of the rebels. He was a man of some note, and possessed considerable influence amongst the Mussulmen of the Chail Pergunnah, of which he was a resident. Chail is a mere village, but was the site of the old Tehseelee and a pukka building which was used as the police outpost under a head constable, and also the locality of a Pergunnah school. Neeamut Ashruff was known to be hiding in the Pergunnah, sheltered by his Mahomedan friends. The head constable obtained intelligence that he would be present at a gathering in Chail. Neeamut Ashruff was a notable wrestler, as was also the head constable, and the latter challenged him to a wrestling match in the Tehseelee, and having got him within the walls closed the doors and proclaimed him his prisoner. The rebel called out for assistance, and the Tehseelee was attacked by the assembled crowd. The head and two of the six constables held out, until the head constable was incapacitated by a blow of a club. The constable at the gate then went to his assistance. The village schoolmaster seeing the gate unguarded, opened it and let in the crowd. Neeamut Ashruff, mortally wounded, was rescued, but died shortly after, and his body was recovered by the head constable. The conduct of the head constable and of the policemen who stood by him in his endeavour to seize this notorious rebel, and in resisting the attack made by the assembled mob on the police post for his rescue, were fully and deservedly commended. But the discreditable fact which the case brought to light was the reticence of the population as to the presence among them of a rebel, second in notoriety only to the "Moulvee Leeakut Allee" himself, and, by direct inference, their disloyalty and abiding disaffection to the Government. Here was a man, celebrated as rebel Kotwal of Allahabad, not only harboured by his Mahomedan friends, but permitted by the people at large who were not his co-religionists to remain unmolested in the very neighbourhood of his crimes, and at last openly supported by them in resisting the authority of the law. It is difficult to conceive that there were not many, even of those who were under an obligation to give information, who could not, at any time during the four years that had intervened, have secured his apprehension. Extra police, under section 15, Act V. of 1861, were quartered in the neighbouring villages, and this measure will operate, it is to be hoped, as an example to all, no less than as a punishment to those who were implicated in this disloyal outrage.

Of the like kind, and equally creditable to the police, though perhaps less conspicuous, was an encounter of the police with Bikrum Singh's gang of dacoits, who had long infested the Cawnpore District, and had escaped, or, more probably, defied apprehension. The new police behaved with good courage and determination under the leading of Inspector Catania, and the expedition ended in the destruction of one of the leaders and the apprehension of most of his accomplices. The family of Doorga, constable, who was killed on this occasion in the execution of his duty, have been provided by the Government with a pension.

LXXXVI.—Results in the Benares Division.

86. It does not appear necessary to examine in any detail, the returns of crime in this division, which, like Allahabad, was free from the direct effect of the famine, and which exhibits no very marked fluctuations as compared with 1860, except it be, perhaps, the large decrease of the more serious crimes in the district of Goruckpore. This decrease is observed in every class of offences, and may be regarded with satisfaction.

Of 9,360 offences of all kinds there were but 3,593 in which no apprehensions were effected, and the fact being borne in mind that of the whole number 4,118 were petty offences and 257 attempts, it must be presumed that activity has not been wanting in the pursuit of the worst offenders. Except in Azimghur, there has been a great improvement in the prosecution of crime, especially in cases of heinous crime, while many notorious offenders against the law have been apprehended, and some security has thus been gained for the better protection in future of life and property. Measures, too, have been taken against the recurrence of river dacoities, which have long been the plague of the Ghazee pore district, and against the crime of cattle lifting by gangs of armed men in the Mirzapore district. So far these measures, it is gratifying to remark, have been successful.

The police have done well in the recovery of nearly one-third of all property stolen, even supposing that its value was not exaggerated by the aggrieved parties; and the one point which seems to be most unfavourable is that of 14,920 persons supposed to have been concerned in crime, less than half (6,004) have been brought to punishment.

LXXXVII.—Concealment of crime.

87. In the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, the constabulary police cannot be reasonably charged with the concealment of crime, which has been imputed to them by some officers.

It is not only that the returns exhibit, generally, an increase of crime throughout the "general police district," but that the increase is most apparent in those parts of the country which were most severely afflicted by the famine, and in those very classes of offences which would arise out of distress and want caused by the famine, viz., offences against property. Muttra, and in a lesser degree Moradabad and Budaon, afford exceptions; but these cannot be taken to reverse the *prima facie* conclusion that there can hardly have been wilful concealment of crime when the police returns not only indicate a remarkable increase in the number of offences, but also exhibit results which might have been

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been predicted in the exceptional circumstances of the year under report. Further, it must in all fairness be held that, had there been reasonable ground for doing so, the several magistrates, who have recorded their opinion of the new police system and agency, would not have failed to bring forward the wilful concealment of crime as a great blot on the police administration.

88. The Inspector General of Police has been instructed, with the agency at his disposal, in the persons of extra inspectors, to introduce experimentally a system for the prevention of cattle stealing, on the plan proposed by Mr. John Strachey, and printed in No. XXXIII of the selections from the records of the Government, North Western Provinces. That system briefly is to appoint an officer with a special detective establishment, with jurisdiction in all the districts in which the offence of cattle lifting is prevalent. Isolated efforts must be unavailing to check a crime which is carried on in the widest association. In the course of his own experience the Lieutenant Governor has known instances in which the Goojurs of the Paneput and Soneput Khadir have driven herds of cattle across the shallows of the Jumna into Baghput of the Meerut district, and there, under the old system, all pursuit ceased, and all trace was lost.

LXXXVIII.—
Cattle theft.

89. The following remarks have been recorded by Mr. Court on the subject of female infanticide in the Seharunpore District:—

LXXXIX.—Female
infanticide.

“I enter in the margin Mr. Agnew's sixth paragraph of his report relating to infanticide.”

“In reply, I have informed Mr. Agnew of the measures taken elsewhere, which have been successful in suppressing these atrocious murders.

“The measures recommended by me are as follows:—

“First. To have an accurate census taken of each family of the suspected tribe showing the number of males and of females, and a detail of those under two years of age, and above two under 12 years, and above 12 years.

“Secondly. To require from the head of each family and from the chowkeedar, and the village accoucheur, a report of each birth and of the sex of the babe born.

“Thirdly. That the body of every child dying under six months of age shall be immediately forwarded to the civil surgeon for examination, a report being immediately made to the police, and by the police, of the circumstances of its death.

“Fourthly. That a new census of the suspected villages be taken every year for the first five years at all events. Future returns being regulated by the data obtained during this period.”

The prevalence of female infanticide in this district, in the degree now supposed, was not known to the Government. The measures which Mr. Court has suggested to the magistrate for suppressing this atrocious crime are judicious as far as they go, and, having been attended with some success elsewhere, should not fail in Seharunpore. But it would seem that a law is wanting to strengthen the hands of the magistrate, for in its absence no penalty can be imposed, or at any rate legally enforced, on “heads of families,” “chowkeedars,” and “accoucheurs,” for neglecting to report to the police births and deaths, and the circumstances of the latter in the case of female children. Before the mutinies, correspondence took place on the subject of a proposed law directed to the suppression of this crime; but in the pressure of more urgent business, and with reference to the revision of Penal Laws then in progress, the project was laid aside. It will now be revived.

90. The returns of a single year cannot afford a reliable foundation for conclusions as to the statistics of crime in these provinces, and the Lieutenant Governor will abstain from the expression of any definite opinion upon the proportion which the criminal bears to the whole population; but accepting for the present the result of Mr. Court's computations, as shown in the margin,† and having regard to the considerations adverted to in his

XC.—Statistics of
crime in the North
Western Provinces.

301st

* “Para. 6. The District Superintendent has taken up the subject of female infanticide with much energy. He finds that it does exist to a larger degree than I was aware of, and he is prepared to carry out any measures that may be ordered by Government. As a preliminary, I think it would be well to record the number of female children now alive in the village where infanticide is suspected. In a few years a new census might be taken, and a comparison and inference drawn as to whether the crime has been at all checked by the steps that had been intermediately taken.”

† “297. From the statement submitted, I obtain the following statistical data:

“Total number of offences committed - - - - -	54,812
“Total number of persons supposed to have been concerned in offence - - - - -	73,589
“Total number of persons convicted of offence - - - - -	30,571
“Total value of property stolen - - - - -	Rs. 8,33,424
“Total value of property recovered - - - - -	„ 1,91,367

“Total net loss to public by criminals - - - - - Rs. 6,42,057

“298. The population of these five divisions is, in round numbers, 27,000,000. On this computation we find an average of one criminal to 4,000 persons, and the average loss of property by the criminal to amount to something less than four pie per head per annum.

“299. It is, however, probable, that the number of persons concerned in crime is under-estimated, that

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North Western
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301st paragraph, his Honour must admit that, even under ordinary circumstances, the calendar of crime would have appeared to him to be small.

XCI.—Statistics of
crime in the North
Western Provinces
as affected by
famine.

91. But when it is borne in mind that during this period, or at least for one-half of it, there was severe distress, amounting, in thousands of instances, to absolute destitution in 12 or 13 of the most populous districts of the North Western Provinces, and that this distress was reflected, in consequence of the general rise in the price of food, on other districts to which the direct influence of the famine did not extend, the reported increase of crime is very much less than might have been anticipated. Judged by the known occurrences of the last famine period, 1837-38, the effect upon crime of the calamity under notice has been surprisingly insignificant. The Ganges Canal was covered with boats and the Grand Trunk Roads with carts conveying grain to the distressed districts, and yet crimes of violence have been few; the highway robberies brought to light having been the majority "petty robberies from travellers, not on the imperial roads, but in village tracks on the occasion of returning from village markets;" while in the cases of others there has been strong reason, from the identity of the circumstances attending them, to suspect collusion on the part of the carriers, if not of the neighbouring villagers also. There has been an increase, likewise, of murders following on or accompanying the attempt to thief from corn stacks, and of petty burglaries, thefts, and cattle thefts; in other words, of just such crimes as would have been stimulated by severe want. But there have been no grain riots; no violent and open attacks on grain stores; none of the great outrages which occurred in 1837-38, and which the employment of a strong extra police was required to suppress. It is a fact which deserves to be prominently noticed, that, though in anticipation of the possible necessity, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to entertain a special police, not a single extra constable was employed. To whatever cause attributable, whether to the improved disposition of the people, or to the disarming operations carried out in 1859-60, or to the greater efficiency of the police, the comparatively small number of violent crimes during the famine period of 1860-61 may certainly be regarded with much satisfaction.

XCII.—Dacoits
assisted by the
people.

92. There is the strongest presumption, as shown in the marginal extract from the Inspector General's Annual Report,* that dacoits receive assistance, direct or indirect, from the people. It is quite certain that the efforts of the police to trace them are thwarted rather than seconded by the very classes who are most interested in the seizure and punishment of the offenders. This fact was singularly illustrated but recently in the case of a highway robbery on the Grand Trunk Road, near the populous town of Koorjah, in which it was shown that the gang was traced unmistakeably through many villages (every resident of which professed entire ignorance of its passage), until at length the pursuit became so hot that a large proportion of the property acquired by the robbery was abandoned. No case could confirm more fully than this the truth of what is stated in the paragraphs under notice.

XCIII.—The
remedy.

93. The only remedy for this discreditable state of things is the enforcement of the responsibility which the custom of the country and the law attach to the landholders and village communities. The Lieutenant Governor would be sorry to think that the magistrates of districts have relaxed in their endeavours to exact from the landholders the information and the assistance which they are bound to give in the discovery and apprehension of dacoits and highway robbers, owing merely to the introduction of a new police system. What is believed is, that in the great legislative changes which have lately taken place, the law in regard to the responsibility of landholders has become somewhat obscure, and

the more probable number of offenders will be 100,000, of whom one-fourth, or 25,000, are offenders against property or life, which will give one criminal to about 1,000 persons.

"300. I am quite alive to the fallacy of such computations on the returns of a single year, but I have made them, in order that they may be tested by the statistics of the future, and in the belief that the average taken on a number of years will hereafter be found useful.

"301. I believe these statistics of the North Western Provinces will compare favourably with those of any country in the world; and when the general poverty of the people, the great facilities of acquiring property by larceny, owing to the insecure way in which property is kept, and when the low state of the moral principle of the people are taken into consideration, it is surprising that the calendar of crime should be so small during a year of such distress as the one under review."

* Para. 313. It is undoubtedly true that the dacoits are assisted either directly or indirectly by the people. They assemble and pass through villages without attempt at hindrance, and on police inquiry being made, absolute ignorance of the movements of a large band of men is professed by all classes, which ignorance is nothing more or less than impossible. The narrative of the Ghazepore dacoities record attacks made by bands of 100 and 150 men armed with matchlocks and with lighted torches, of whose route of advent and departure no information can be obtained. It is absurd to suppose that gangs can so assemble and move without the knowledge of the village communities, or that difficulty would be found in tracing such gangs, not only from the scene of their crimes to their homes, but also from their homes to the scene of the robbery, were the people willing to aid and support the police or the magistrate. This, however, they are not, partly, I believe, from fear, partly from an unwillingness to incur odium where they have no immediate personal interest; they will swear to a hundred lies rather than give any indication of the robbers; and unless under law, and the pressure of a magistrate able to enforce the penalties of law, no information is obtainable. The police working alone, unaided by the voluntary will of the people, and unsupported by the influence of the magistrate, will be found ineffective either for the prevention or detection of these offences, and the utmost they have succeeded in doing is to obtain proof against two or three out of the gang against whom they happened to obtain evidence, either through the plundered man, or by the finding of part of the plunder on them.

and that the magistrates of districts have been uncertain as to the degree in which they could legally bring their authority to bear upon the landholders.

The Lieutenant Governor fully believes that until the landholders can be compelled to use the influence and the power which they undoubtedly possess in support of good Government, no police that can be formed out of the material available in this country will be thoroughly effective for the prevention and detection of crime; and so far back as 1860, the Legislature were moved to pass a Bill on the principle of Act X. of 1858, in order to strengthen the hands of the magistrates in dealing with violent outrages; but two years and more have passed away without intimation of any result, and it must be assumed that the proposal has been negatived.

94. In these circumstances it appeared to the Lieutenant Governor that the next best thing would be to draw out a summary of the law relating to the responsibility of landholders as it actually exists, and to circulate it for the information and guidance of magistrates of districts and police officers. The Inspector General was requested to undertake this task, and the memorandum which he has prepared, and which is believed by the Lieutenant Governor to exhibit correctly the actual statement of the law on this point, as it now stands, is entered *in extenso* in the Appendix No. III. It is hoped that all doubts being removed as to the extent of their authority, the magistrates of districts will in future compel landholders to do that for which they are held responsible by the law, and in default will impose the full legal penalty.

XCIV.—Summary of the law relative to responsibility of landholders.

95. The crime of "theft by the administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs" has been the subject of correspondence during the year, and the result of it was the deputation of Captain Watson, the District Superintendent of Benares, to make detailed inquiries as to the supposed existence of an organised system and of gangs of professional poisoners. Captain Watson's final report has not been received; but the one important fact has been established beyond a doubt, that "a system of robbery by administration of poisonous drugs is practised throughout the country" by gangs who follow it as a profession, and who have their connexions and associations in all quarters.

XCIV.—Theft by the administration of poisonous drugs.

No crime can be more hateful. It has not its origin in passion, jealousy, hatred, or revenge. It has for its object the unlawful acquisition of property by means which, though always endangering, and not infrequently destroying life, are used with a cold-blooded deliberation and indifference as to consequences, which distinguishes its perpetrators as among the very worst and most dangerous of criminals.

96. It was in this view of the heinousness of the crime, as well as of the fact, regarded as proved that it is practised as a system, like thuggee, by bands widely connected and associated, that in June last an application formally made to the Government of India, at the instance of the Superintendent General Thuggee and Dacoitee, for the extension of the *approver* system to this class of crime, was revived, and reply is still awaited. It is the Lieutenant Governor's conviction that by no other measure will this organised crime be suppressed. It was fully successful in the case of thuggee when all other means had failed, and there is no crime which so closely resembles thuggee as this in all its chief features. The object of both is the same. Both are characterised by the same shocking disregard of human life. Both have professional followers. Both have ramifications in nearly all quarters of the country. The only difference is, that whereas in the one class the handkerchief was used, in the other a drug, which certainly endangers and may destroy life, is employed. The punishment prescribed by Section 328 of the Penal Code for the offence under consideration is imprisonment for 10 years, and is thought inadequate.

XCIV.—Approver system recommended.

97. The Lieutenant Governor need hardly repeat here what he has often emphatically stated, that in his judgment the new system of police rests on the soundest principles, and that, when prejudices have been removed, misapprehensions rectified, experience acquired, and instruction more fully given to the force, the administration in this branch of the public service will be attended with a success which has been hitherto at no time achieved. It is gratifying, meanwhile, to note that whatever failures have occurred (and all these have been freely acknowledged by Mr. Court) the new police in the first year of their existence have, in several instances, when brought into armed conflict with the transgressors of the law, successfully maintained the authority of the Government; that they have distinguished themselves in the apprehension of many notorious offenders; and that they have rendered excellent service in relieving the troops from the duty of protecting the Government treasuries, and from escorts of every kind. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant General has recently reported that the treasure remittances in these provinces amount annually to about 225 lacs; and that this enormous sum should have been conveyed from district to district under the escort of the police without the loss of a rupee, is in itself a very creditable fact. The Lieutenant Governor is fully assured that the great work of reforming the police administration which has been commenced will be fully consummated before long.

XCIV.—The new police system.

The foregoing review relates to the operations of the constabulary police enrolled under Act V. of 1861, in the five regulation divisions of these provinces.

98. In the four districts of the Jhansie division, and in the Ajmere district, the old police system and agency continued until the close of the year under report, when the Act referred to was extended to them also, and the constabulary force was organised. In the

XCIV.—to C.—Results in the Divisions of Jhansie, Kumaon, and Ajmere.

province of Kumaon and Gurhwal no change has been introduced, partly because the expense of the new police was found, on examination, to be much larger than the revenues of the province justified, and partly because it was thought by the Lieutenant Governor, after consulting local officers of the largest experience, to be inexpedient to disturb the ancient custom of the province, under which the landholders are held responsible for crime, and do, in point of fact, perform all police duty.

The returns of crime from the Jhansie Division are so incomplete and unreliable, that it is hardly worth while to enter them in this place.

The catalogue of crime reported to have occurred is infinitely below all reasonable calculations, regard being had to the area and the population of the districts composing the division. For instance, in the district of Jaloun, which has an area of 2,500 square miles, and a population of 300,000, the Government is asked to believe that no more than 63 simple burglaries, 67 simple thefts, and 35 cattle thefts were committed, and that altogether only 1,045 persons were concerned in the commission of crime. Again, in Humeerpore, which has an area of about 2,000 square miles, and a population of 548,000, the returns lead to the supposition that only 492 crimes of all kinds were committed, and that no more than 892 persons were concerned in them. But these are quite incredible, with reference not only to area and population merely, but also and more particularly to the number of considerable towns which these districts contain, as *e.g.*, Kalkee, Koonch, Jaloun, Poonch, Mahoba, Mowdha, Punwaree, and Humeerpore itself. The same remarks apply, though in lesser degree, to the district of Lullutpore, while in the district of Jhansie itself crime, it is believed, has been more faithfully reported. In all 977 offences are said to have been committed, and 1,743 persons to have been concerned in the Jhansie district. This even is probably below the truth, but it is to be remembered that a large portion of this district has been transferred to Scindia, and this fact will account for some decrease of crime which has been noticed by the local officers, and in the disturbance of establishments which it has caused, for some defective reporting of its occurrence.

Prosecution in the most common classes of crime, burglary, theft, cattle theft, receiving stolen property, &c., has been very unsuccessful. But few cases of the kind have been brought to trial, even of those reported; and the Lieutenant Governor is convinced not one-half of these which actually occurred have been reported.

In the Humeerpore District the police were active in the apprehension of persons supposed to have been concerned in the commission of murder, culpable homicide, highway robbery, theft with murder of a child for its ornaments; but as many of the committals were pending in the sessions court at the close of the year, the proportion of convictions in these cases is not ascertainable from the returns.

The following statement of apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals within the year, in the four districts of this division, as well as of the value of property said to have been stolen and recovered, is taken from the Commissioner's report. Its accuracy cannot be vouched for:—

	Jhansie.	Jaloun.	Humeerpore.	Chundeyree.	TOTAL.
Apprehended, including those remaining in confinement at the end of 1860.	1,361	867	757	360	3,345
Convicted and committed - -	900	251	357	278	1,786
Transferred - - - -	10	4	17	-	31
Escaped - - - - -	-	1	7	-	8
Died - - - - -	1	-	1	1	3
Under trial at the close of 1861 -	6	53	29	9	97
Acquitted - - - - -	444	242	346	72	1,104
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Amount of property stolen - -	10,843 11 -	4,016 15 3	6,904 11 -	4,318 13 11	26,084 3 2
Recovered { By police - -	1,448 5 8	171 5 -	2,834 7 -	87 3 -	4,541 4 8
By sufferers - -	359 2 9	396 7 3	650 3 -	401 9 -	1,816 6 -

99. With the introduction of the constabulary force from the beginning of 1862 the Military police ceased to exist. The force was one admirably suited to the emergency which called it into existence, and the attention given by the European officers to its organization and discipline has been amply rewarded by the beneficial effect which its vigorous action has produced on the country. In all parts of these provinces this was more or less the result. In the Jhansie Division, which was overrun by rebel gangs, and continued to be disturbed long after tranquillity had been restored elsewhere, the demands on the Military police were much more constant; the service on which they were engaged was much more hazardous; the labour, exposure and fatigue, which they had to undergo were

were much more trying. Now that with the cessation of disorder they have ceased to exist, it is but just to place on record the high sense which the Government entertains of their excellent service in the field, and their praiseworthy conduct in quarters, attributable, no doubt, in a great measure to the zealous and efficient control exercised by Major Davis, the Divisional Commandant, and the commandants of district battalions; but still highly honourable to the native officers and men who composed this, now defunct, body.

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100. As stated above, the police arrangements of Kumaon are exceptional; crime, especially of the graver descriptions, is almost unknown, and the statements which have been received call for no particular remark.

101. The police returns from Ajmere have found a place in a former section (Criminal Justice) of this report. No *separate* report regarding *police* administration has been usually submitted by the local authorities of this district. The police have ever been numerically insufficient, and the presence within the limits of the district of Istumrardars exercising more or less authority in their respective estates has so interfered with police action, that it has been difficult to examine it apart from the subject of Criminal Justice. The constabulary force has now been introduced, and Ajmere has been brought within the "General Police District;" and, in future, the operations of the police will be fully and separately reported.

CI.—Final dissolution of the military police.

SECTION V.—REVENUE.

102. THE following paragraphs exhibit the result of the Revenue administration of the North Western Provinces for 1860-61, that is (according to the practice lately introduced with the sanction of the Government of India), for the revenue year beginning 1st October 1860 and ending 30th September 1861, and thus corresponding with the Fusly year 1268.

CII.—Introductory.

103. This period comprises the time during which the western portion of the provinces were afflicted by famine. The whole of the results of that calamity are combined in the returns now submitted, this will be found a real and great improvement over the former system of report, under which those results would have appeared partly in the returns for the official year 1860-61, and partly for that of 1861-62.

CIII. to CVII.—Season.

104. To the west of the limit of actual drought there was a margin of country in which the crops were very light, but even there wherever the produce, after supplying the personal wants of the cultivators and their cattle, afforded any material surplus, the extraordinary prices of all agricultural prices quadrupled the value it would previously have borne; the same remark applies to all those villages in the distressed tracts in which, either from lying low on the banks of the river, or being irrigated from canals or otherwise, the harvest was saved; in these the profits were beyond all precedent.

105. In the Allahabad Division the crops were, if anything, above the average, and those in Benares would have been so likewise had not there prevailed a strong westerly wind in January and February, which, in some measure, affected the weight and character of the corn. In the Jhansie Division, excepting the pergunnahs of Kurrara and Puchore, which suffered more or less from drought, the harvest was not much below the average, and here, as elsewhere, deficiency was in general more than compensated by the great rise in prices.

106. The season was one of great prosperity for the Jubbulpore Division, where the harvest was very favourable, and the demand for grain quickened by the drought to the northward.

107. The following Table shows the aggregate fall of rain in each district from the 1st June 1860 to 30th May 1861; these returns, however, exhibit such large variation in some instances that they cannot be wholly trusted; for instance, in Boolundshuhur the rainfall is said to have been little above one inch, while in the adjacent district of Allyghur it is recorded at 12; again, the returns from Bijnore contrast remarkably with those from Moradabad and Budaon, in which two latter, it is known, agricultural distress certainly did not prevail in the same degree as it did in Bijnore; again, the return from Mynpoory appears open to much doubt, as contrasted with those from Etah and Agra; similarly, the reported fall in Cawnpore (11 inches) is in remarkable contrast with that in the adjacent district of

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Futtehpore. The Sudder Board of Revenue have been requested to use every endeavour to secure accuracy in these Returns:—

	Inches.
Dehra - - - -	48·6
Seharunpore - - - -	18·9
Moozuffernuggur - - - -	15·1
Meerut - - - -	6·9
Boolundshuhur - - - -	1·3
Allyghur - - - -	12·4
Average of Meerut Division -	12·2
Kumaon - - - -	34·3
Ghurwal - - - -	35·5
Average of Kumaon Division -	33·8
Bijnore - - - -	21·4
Moradabad - - - -	15·3
Budaon - - - -	15·1
Bareilly - - - -	19·7
Shajehanpore - - - -	20·8
Average of Rohilkund Division -	18·3
Muttra - - - -	11·3
Furruckabad - - - -	15·1
Mynpoory - - - -	17·9
Agra - - - -	11·9
Etawah - - - -	21·9
Etah - - - -	11·9
Average of Agra Division -	15·6
Jaloun - - - -	Return defective.
Jhansie - - - -	21·1
Lullutpore - - - -	46·6
Humeerpore - - - -	6·7
Average of Jhansie Division -	15·5

	Inches.
Cawnpore - - - -	11·2
Futtehpore - - - -	28·0
Banda - - - -	31·3
Allahabad - - - -	38·6
Average of Allahabad Division -	26·4
Goruckpore - - - -	49·1
Average of Goruckpore Division -	49·1
Azimghur - - - -	29·7
Jounpore - - - -	No Return.
Mirzapore - - - -	37·7
Benares - - - -	21·6
Ghazeepore - - - -	28·4
Average of Benares Division -	32·2
Saugor - - - -	33·8
Dumah - - - -	39·0
Jubbulpore - - - -	31·2
Seonee - - - -	24·6
Mundla - - - -	45·3
Hoshungabad - - - -	36·1
Baitool - - - -	25·3
Nursingpore - - - -	36·7
Average of Jubbulpore Division -	31·4
TOTAL Average -	22·8

CVIII. to CXX.—
Land Revenue.

108. The aggregate demand under this head was 4,14,30,011 rupees as against 4,17,88,814 rupees in 1859-60. The main cause of decrease was the revision of assessment in Banda, where nearly three lakhs of rupees were struck off the rent-roll, and similar revision, though of a less radical character, in some other districts.

109. The sum collected on account of current revenue was 3,93,60,999 rupees, or about 95 per cent. of the demand. The balance stands at 20,69,012 rupees, which exceeds by little more than eight lakhs the balance of the preceding year. The increase is, of course, due exclusively to the drought.

110. The percentage of balance in each district and division is as follows:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Per-centage of Balances on Demand.		
		Real.	Nominal.	TOTAL.
Meerut - - - -	Dehra - - - -	3·47	·15	3·62
	Seharunpore - - - -	19·80	4·36	24·16
	Moozuffernuggur - - - -	12·27	·02	12·29
	Meerut - - - -	13·48	·08	13·51
	Boolundshuhur - - - -	12·76	·67	13·43
	Allyghur - - - -	6·58	0	6·58
	TOTAL - - - -	12·27	·79	13·06
Kumaon - - - -	Kumaon - - - -	·31	0	·31
	Ghurwal - - - -	·15	0	·15
	TOTAL - - - -	·26	0	·26

The Per-centage of Balance in each District and Division—*continued*.CHAP. XII.
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DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Percentage of Balances on Demand.		
		Real.	Nominal.	TOTAL.
Rohilkund - -	Bijnore - - -	18·17	0	18·17
	Moradabad - - -	3·91	·09	4·00
	Budaon - - -	3·66	·23	3·89
	Bareilly - - -	·10	8·36	8·46
	Shajehanpore - - -	·09	1·06	1·15
	Terrai Pergunnahs - -	0	0	0
	TOTAL - - -	4·84	2·54	7·38
Agra - - -	Muttra - - -	3·27	0	3·27
	Agra - - -	10·73	·35	11·08
	Furruckabad - - -	·13	·16	·29
	Mynpoory - - -	12·63	·26	12·89
	Etawah - - -	·49	·06	·55
	Etah - - -	1·89	·19	2·08
	TOTAL - - -	5·25	·17	5·42
Jhansie - - -	Jaloun - - -	1·96	·40	2·36
	Jhansie - - -	1·62	0	1·62
	Lullutpore - - -	13·34	7·18	20·52
	Humeerpore - - -	4·09	·10	4·19
	TOTAL - - -	3·45	·67	4·12
Allahabad - - -	Cawnpore - - -	·8	·11	·19
	Futtehpore - - -	0	·04	·04
	Banda - - -	·18	·04	·22
	Allahabad - - -	0	·34	·34
	TOTAL - - -	·6	·15	·21
Goruckpore - - -	Goruckpore - - -	·39	·10	·49
	TOTAL - - -	·39	·10	·49
Benares - - -	Azimghur - - -	0	·01	·01
	Jounpore - - -	·32	0	·32
	Mirzapore - - -	4·21	·23	4·44
	Benares - - -	·34	0	·34
	Ghazeepore - - -	·05	·33	1·38
	TOTAL - - -	·72	·37	1·09
Jubbulpore - - -	Saugor - - -	1·49	·27	1·76
	Dumoh - - -	·65	16·23	16·88
	Jubbulpore - - -	·01	·05	·06
	Seonee - - -	·01	0	·01
	Mundla - - -	2·24	0	2·24
	Hoshungabad - - -	·05	0	·05
	Baitool - - -	·43	0	·43
	Nursingpore - - -	·10	0	·10
	TOTAL - - -	·53	2·30	2·83
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	4·18	·81	4·99

The above figures prove that, excepting in the districts affected by drought, the Government demand has been realised with very great punctuality.

111. The demand, the sum collected, and the balance on account of the entire revenue for all the eleven districts chiefly affected by the famine is as follows :—

DISTRICT.	Land Revenue for 1860-61.	Collected.	Balance.	Portion of Balance Postponed.	
				Indefinitely.	For a Period.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Seharunpore - -	10,93,066	8,73,766	2,19,300	1,39,442	400
Mozuffernuggur - -	11,36,769	10,02,674	1,34,095	1,03,116	31,531
Meerut - - -	17,85,176	15,54,054	2,31,122	61,983	1,69,139
Boolundshuhur - -	11,35,602	10,21,867	1,13,735	84,094	—
Allyghur - - -	18,32,750	17,54,455	78,295	2,815	17,672
Muttra - - -	16,52,346	16,04,110	48,236	-	16,336
Agra - - -	16,16,502	14,46,892	1,69,610	1,22,595	—
Mynpoory - - -	11,30,853	10,24,432	1,06,421	64,458	3,097
Bijnour - - -	11,93,302	10,41,105	1,52,197	-	1,30,336
Moradabad - - -	13,14,059	12,71,877	42,182	2,155	6,253
Budaon - - -	9,23,579	8,94,471	29,108	-	8,201
TOTAL - - -	1,48,14,004	1,34,89,708	13,24,301	5,80,658	3,82,965

112. Hence it appears that the entire demand for the year of distress in the 11 districts which suffered amounted to a little above 1,48,00,000 rupees, of which about 1,35,00,000 rupees have been collected, leaving a gross balance of little above 13,00,000 rupees, that is, less than nine per cent. on the demand. Of this amount, 67,784 rupees are nominal, being reductions of settlement, remissions for land occupied by Government, or other cause independent of the drought. The ordinary balance in these districts, in an average year, may be taken at about two lakhs of rupees in train of liquidation or adjustment; deducting, therefore, that amount from the gross year above indicated, something under 11 lakhs of rupees, or about six per cent., may be assigned as the net balance directly attributable to the failure of rain.

113. Of these 11 lakhs, probably above one-half will be eventually recovered, and the remainder will be remitted. The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the Board that these results are a most convincing proof of the moderation of existing settlements; and that, in view of the distress that prevailed so extensively, they afford matter for much congratulation. This information enables the Government to estimate with some precision the expenditure which has been incurred in relieving the famine of 1860-61. In giving support to the starving poor, the Government was assisted by the munificent charity of the public; but it may be interesting to note the entire outlay on this account.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Expended in the distribution of food - - - - -	5,41,783
Ditto in advances for the purchase of seed and cattle - - - - -	3,40,113
Ditto in minor relief works - - - - -	29,918
Ditto by Government only on public relief works - - - - -	9,14,294
Possible remission of revenue - - - - -	11,00,000
TOTAL - - -	29,26,108

114. The moderation with which the collectors of the distressed districts have acted in pursuance of the instructions addressed to them by the Board, at an early period of the scarcity, is exceedingly praiseworthy, and has, no doubt, had its share in producing the extraordinary recovery of those parts of the country even which suffered most severely. There is abundant testimony to prove that, owing to the moderation of the Government demand, the good discretion of the district officers, the abundant rains mercifully vouchsafed in 1861, and possibly, in some measure, to the distribution in advances of about 3½ lakhs of rupees for the purchase of seed grain and farm stock, the traces of the famine have been almost entirely obliterated, and the provinces have been restored to a state of prosperity which could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine.

115. DUSTUCKS.—There has been a decrease on the aggregate number of dustucks issued of above 3,000. This result is satisfactory.

116. The following abstract statement exhibits the number of coercive processes resorted to during the year for the collection of the land revenue, as compared with the same in the previous year :—

Division.	1860-61.				1859-60.			
	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.	Sequestrations.	Sales.	Farms.	Transfers.	Sequestrations.
Meerut - -	3	4	4	1	-	1	2	-
Kumaon - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rohilkund -	-	15	2	1	-	10	1	54
Agra - -	1	4	19	5	2	11	10	3
Jhansie - -	5	7	5	1	23	11	20	4
Allahabad -	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	-
Goruckpore -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benares - -	1	2	-	-	2	1	3	-
Jubbulpore -	1	15	4	17	4	59	10	52
TOTAL - -	11	47	34	25	32	97	52	113

117. The decrease in the number is very gratifying, and tends to show that measures of severity have been resorted to only on proof of extreme and unwarrantable default. There is no point in respect of which, so far as the Lieutenant Governor can judge, the revenue administration in these provinces has more markedly improved under the direction of the able officers who, from time to time, have constituted the Sudder Board of Revenue, than this diminished resort to sales, farms, and transfers.

118. These have increased from 12,431 in the official year 1859-60 (or 24,435 in the revenue year) to no less than 45,220 in the year under report. The great proportion of cases (29,227) were for arrears of rent. The increased number (which now exceeds considerably the average under the old summary law) is attributed to the popularity of the collector's court under the new Act, and partly also to the rule which, instead of permitting a number of defaulting tenants to be included under one plaint, requires a separate suit to be instituted against each defaulter. CXVIII.—Suits for rents, &c., Act X. of 1859.

119. The Lieutenant Governor believes that the excess is due more to the necessity of instituting a separate suit against each defaulter than to the popularity of the Collector's Court under the new Act. The additional labour which would devolve upon collectors whenever the operation of this law should be developed, was foreseen by the Lieutenant Governor at an early period, and the appointment of the Tehseeldars to be deputy collectors for the trial of these suits was deferred only until the disability under which they laboured, according to section 164 of the Act, should be removed by the introduction of the new police system. The measure has now been carried out to the extent permitted by the qualifications of the Tehseeldars, and there is no doubt that it will relieve the collectors of much work, and the people from much expense and vexation. The Sudder Board of Revenue have, however, been informed that the Tehseeldars should be closely overlooked in the performance of the duty entrusted to them under Act X. of 1859.

120. While the number of suits has thus increased, the appeals have decreased from 179 to 115. As regards these appeals the Lieutenant Governor believes that their number depends in some measure on the character of the Putwarree's papers. In districts where these are trustworthy, the decisions can be passed in the courts of first instance with a confidence unknown under other circumstances, and little opening is left for appeal in the majority of the cases for which the Act provides. The attention of the Sudder Board of Revenue has been drawn to the great importance of securing the same reliable data in all districts.

121. The excise revenue fluctuates with the season. It rises with agricultural prosperity and declines with the prospect of scarcity. There has, therefore, been a large falling off in the divisions of Meerut, Rohilkund and Agra. This, however, has to a great extent, been compensated by a rise in the income of the other divisions. Upon the whole the net loss on the collections of the year has little exceeded 70,000 rupees. In the following year the Board expect that the revenue will resume its buoyancy, and its tendency to a yearly increase. CXXI.—Abkarce revenue.

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increase. The following is an abstract of the demand and collections for all Departments of Excise, contrasted with those of the preceding season :—

	Demand.		Collected.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Meerut - - - -	2,54,635	1,76,267	2,48,356	1,65,516
Kumaon - - - -	14,154	5,008	14,154	4,014
Rohilkund - - -	3,60,400	3,26,968	3,11,444	2,62,147
Agra - - - -	3,61,733	3,00,409	3,54,050	2,48,478
Jhansie - - - -	82,055	87,992	81,454	76,119
Allahabad - - -	5,39,330	5,68,838	5,33,777	5,62,271
Goruckpore - - -	2,24,526	2,32,655	1,97,593	2,21,800
Benares - - - -	5,45,784	6,17,145	5,34,001	6,09,598
Jubbulpore - - -	2,36,544	2,91,161	2,36,127	2,89,347
TOTAL - - -	26,19,161	26,06,443	25,10,956	24,39,290

From the 1st January next the Oude system of management will be introduced, whereby the largest possible tax will be levied on the smallest consumption of liquor. Whether the revenue will be increased may be doubtful. But this is a consideration quite secondary to improved administration of the department, and the better check on consumption which must ensue.

CXXII.—Stamp
revenue.

122. The stamp revenue has advanced by a rapid rise from 13,68,637 rupees to 24,34,671 rupees, showing an increase of 10,66,034 rupees, or about 80 per cent. The augmented receipts, as the Sudder Court have clearly shown in their report on the administration of civil justice for 1861, is due much more to the exceptional operation of Act XIV. of 1859, than to the additional imposts prescribed by Act XXXVI. of 1860. Now that the Government of India has been pleased to sanction the appointment of a commissioner of stamps, the Lieutenant Governor will look for a stricter enforcement of the stamp law, and larger realizations under Schedule A. of Act X. of 1862.

A divisional Abstract is subjoined.

DIVISION.	Stamp Revenue in		Per-centage of Increase.
	1859-60.	1860-61.	
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Meerut . - - - -	2,11,928	3,81,670	80
Kumaon - - - -	14,203	20,822	46
Rohilkund - - -	2,40,652	4,34,782	80
Agra - - - -	2,54,893	4,46,567	75
Jhansie - - - -	25,026	40,446	61
Allahabad - - -	1,57,361	3,17,104	101
Goruckpore - - -	90,558	1,66,465	83
Benares - - - -	2,88,054	5,04,280	75
Jubbulpore - - -	65,962	1,22,535	42
TOTAL - - -	13,68,637	24,34,671	77

CXXIII.—Sayer
revenue.

123. The Sayer revenue has considerably diminished, owing to the transfer of several tracts, which used to yield forest receipts in the Revenue Department, to the Department of Public Works. The net revenue amounts to 83,303 rupees. The Mirzapore stone mehal continues to maintain its ground, notwithstanding the fears entertained by the collector that the Allahabad and Banda quarries would supplant it. The receipts under this head in Jhansie are the proceeds of gardens and grass lands, the greater portion of which have since been transferred to Scindia.

124. During

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124. During the year a sum of 2,52,071 rupees has been realized by the sale of confiscated lands. The statement is subjoined; and the prices realized, compared with the assessment, show how great is the competition for land in these provinces.

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CXXIV.—Sale of
confiscated estates.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Estates and Patches Sold.	Jumma.	Sale Price.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut - - -	Dehra Doon - - -	—	—	—
	Saharunpore - - -	—	—	—
	Mozuffernuggur - - -	—	—	—
	Meerut - - -	5	—	1,800 - -
	Boolundshuhur - - -	69	8,214 13 11	48,450 - -
	Allyghur - - -	—	—	—
	Total - - -	74	8,214 13 11	50,250 - -
Rohilcund - - -	Bijnore - - -	9	1,622 7 3	15,546 - -
	Moradabad - - -	—	—	—
	Budaon - - -	47	5,635 4 2	22,633 - -
	Bareilly - - -	5	760 - -	22,836 13 7
	Shajehanpore - - -	—	—	—
	Total - - -	61	8,017 11 5	61,045 13 7
Agra - - -	Muttra - - -	—	—	—
	Agra - - -	—	—	—
	Furruckabad - - -	4	2,485 9 6	93,922 - -
	Mynpoory - - -	2	513 - -	2,451 - -
	Etawah - - -	7	804 10 2	2,730 7 8
	Etah - - -	25	259 10 6	4,436 - -
	Total - - -	38	4,062 14 2	1,03,539 7 8
Allahabad - - -	Cawnpore - - -	3	5,777 4 -	7,841 12 -
	Futtehpore - - -	—	—	—
	Banda - - -	1	1,367 - -	6,050 - -
	Allahabad - - -	—	—	—
	Total - - -	4	7,144 4 -	13,891 12 -
Benares - - -	Goruckpore - - -	—	—	—
	Azimghur - - -	2	187 10 -	2,703 14 -
	Jounpore - - -	—	—	—
	Mirzapore - - -	—	—	—
	Benares - - -	3	1,168 6 2	20,640 - -
	Ghazeepore - - -	—	—	—
	Total - - -	5	1,306 - 2	23,343 14 -
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	182	28,745 11 8	2,52,070 15 3

There is still, in different divisions, a large extent of confiscated land undisposed of, and the Board have been informed that it is the wish of the Lieutenant Governor that in eventually dealing with this property the importance of encouraging European settlers of respectability and intelligence should not be lost sight of.

125. The entire revenues collected for the year that has elapsed are as follows:—

CXXV.—Total
revenue.

	Rs.
Land revenue - - -	3,93,60,999
Ditto on the rent-roll - - -	5,71,818
Outstanding balances - - -	10,76,783
Surplus tulubanaah - - -	20,241
Abkaree - - -	24,39,290
Stamp - - -	24,34,671
Sayer revenue - - -	83,303
Sale of confiscated lands - - -	2,52,071
TOTAL - - -	Rs. 4,62,39,181

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To this may be added 47,85,972 rupees in the Salt Department, and 16,27,446 rupees in the Income Tax Department, making a grand total of 5,26,52,599 rupees, realized from 1st October 1860 to 30th September 1861.

CXXVI. and
CXXVII.—Divi-
sional statement
of works.

126. The following Abstract, by divisions, will show the comparative pressure of work in each division:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.		7.		8.	9.
DIVISION.	Area in Square Miles.	Mehals.	Population.	Land Revenue on Rent-roll.	Business.	Cases.	Letters.		Expense of Collecting Revenue, exclusive of Heads of Offices and Sudder Establishments.	Per-centage of Ex- pense on Column 6.
					Disposed of.	Pending.	From Collector to Commis- sioner.	From Commis- sioner to Col- lector.		
				Rs.					Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut - - -	11,139	9,503	41,40,145	69,96,839	70,337	4,431	3,173	3,176	2,02,859	2 14 4
Kumaon - - -	11,000	5,475	6,05,910	2,02,597	2,968	140	78	112	—	—
Rohilkund - - -	12,544	17,430	49,11,038	62,88,781	64,633	5,455	2,408	1,610	1,98,736	3 2 6
Agra - - -	9,779	8,529	44,77,799	75,54,122	69,874	5,205	2,402	2,542	2,65,743	3 9 -
Jhansie - - -	5,737	3,580	11,48,158	31,02,500	30,670	4,579	1,008	1,440	1,39,194	4 7 9
Allahabad - - -	9,730	8,657	38,81,089	68,97,248	37,064	5,641	2,177	1,871	2,10,174	3 - 9
Goruckpore - - -	7,343	9,237	30,54,086	21,50,300	16,484	2,807	472	828	51,444	2 6 3
Benares - - -	12,396	16,539	63,49,396	60,02,005	50,165	7,594	2,577	2,123	1,18,788	1 15 7
Jubbulpore - - -	32,887	9,562	21,17,614	23,35,619	29,684	2,544	2,055	2,229	1,14,393	4 14 3
TOTAL - - -	1,12,555	88,512	3,06,85,235	4,14,30,011	3,71,879	37,896	16,350	15,931	13,01,331	3 2 3

127. It will be observed that the business has very largely increased during the year under review, while the cost of collection has decreased.

	Cases disposed of.	Pending.	Letters.	Cost of Collection.	Per-centage.
				Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1859-60 -	306,546	44,176	28,687	13,42,189	3 6 5
1860-61 -	371,879	37,896	32,281	13,01,331	3 2 3

It should be noted that a heavy increase of correspondence has been occasioned in all the district offices, and in the Board's office for the Income Tax and License Tax Departments, which is, of course, not entered in these returns.

TEHSEELEE DIVISIONS.—During the last two or three years the Board have turned their attention to the subject of reducing the number of tehseelees where these appeared to be in excess of what was required. The following Table accordingly shows that 11 tehseelees have been abolished at an annual saving of 61,155 rupees for establishments, besides the cost of maintaining the buildings. The opportunity was taken for improving the boundaries, and rendering the tehseelee jurisdiction more compact, and also for placing the establishment on a more efficient footing. In the revision an additional tehseeldaree was found necessary in Mynpoory, and some increased expense in the constitution of the new district of Etah. This was effected at an annual cost of 4,287 rupees, so that the net saving on the whole operations has been 56,868 rupees.

DISTRICT.	Tehseelees.		Annual Saving.
	Former.	Present.	
Mozuffernuggur - - -	5	4	Rs. 9,804
Allyghur - - -	8	6	13,815
Muttra - - -	9	8	6,732
Furruckabad - - -	7	6	4,596
Etawah - - -	6	5	4,428
Cawnpore - - -	10	9	3,708
Banda - - -	9	8	6,888
Azimghur - - -	9	6	11,184
TOTAL - - -	63	52	64,155

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128. During the year under report, preliminary measures for the revision of the settlement of the Dehra Doon have been in progress. Out of 445 villages in the eastern and western Doon, 206 have been surveyed, and their shujras and khusras prepared, 144 khutteonees, terijes and jinswars are ready, and 23 more sets of these latter papers in a state of preparation, leaving the khutteonees, terijes, and jinswars of 39 surveyed villages still unprepared.

The total area mapped during the last season was 99,303 acres, at a cost of 3,994 rupees, giving an average of Rs. 40. 3. per 1,000 acres.

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CXXXVIII.—Survey
and settlement.
Dehra Doon.

129. In the Jhansie district, the settlement of pergunnah Pundwaho has been made by Mr. Daniell, and provisionally sanctioned. In the Lullutpore district the summary settlements of the confiscated Banpore state, of pergunnah Murrowra, a portion of the confiscated Shahghur state, and of the pergunnah of Balabehut have been made by Captain Corbett, and sanctioned. In the Jaloun district, the Jaloun pergunnah is ready for settlement, and the putwaree survey is in a very forward state in the Lullutpore district. The completion of the new settlement may be expected to do much towards imparting confidence to the people, stimulating their industry, and reclaiming them from the habits of lawlessness in which they have been wont to indulge.

CXXIX.—Jhansie
Division.

130. The measurements for the re-settlements in the Goruckpore district have progressed very satisfactorily; the result is shown in the following Table:—

CXXX.—District of
Goruckpore.

OFFICERS.	1859-60.		1860-61.	
	Number of Acres Measured.	Cost.	Number of Acres Measured.	Cost.
		<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>
Mr. White - - -	191,707	13,966	305,159	4,846
Mr. Lumsden - - -	183,097	11,142	247,534	5,425
Mr. Wilson - - -	210,926	17,073	368,321	7,139
Baboo P. M. Banerjee -	226,295	18,850	311,841	5,914
Mr. Wynno - - -	-	-	219,109	6,069
TOTAL - - -	812,025	61,031	1,451,964	29,393

The cost per 1,000 acres in 1859-60 is Rs. 75. 16.; in 1860-61, Rs. 20. 26.; the reduced rate of this year is attributable to the experience gained by the ameens, and to the employment of many putwarees who have been instructed in surveying. The revised jummas of the pergunnahs shown in the margin* have been proclaimed, and durkhasts signed by the zemindars previous to November 1860.

* Pergunnahs.
Amorha.
Shajehanpore.
Muhoolee.
Bhowapore.
Chilloopore.

131. The cultivation of opium has increased, and it is expected that, owing to the advanced prices, a much larger area will be this year under poppy cultivation than in the two previous years, 1859-60 and 1860-61, as will be seen from the annexed Table.

CXXXI.—Opium
cultivation in the
district of Goruck-
pore.

STATEMENT of Opium produced in Zillah Goruckpore, Western Division.

Seasons.	Standard Opium Grown.	Actual Cultivation.	Value Paid to the Cultivators.	REMARKS.
	<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Beegahs.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	
1859-60 -	2,735	37,326	3,87,305	Actual results.
1860-61 -	5,344	44,843	8,62,609	
1861-62 -	7,000	58,000	14,00,000	Expected at the enhanced rate at 5 rupees per seer on opium only.

There can be little doubt that 14 lakhs of rupees cannot circulate in the district of Goruckpore without adding immensely to its material wealth, and to the prosperity of the classes who undertake the cultivation.

132. There is very little cotton grown in this district, and of inferior description. There are many thousand acres of land well adapted for it; but the expense of conveyance to Calcutta reduces the profit so much that the natives have little inducement to increase the cultivation. Carding machines, on improved principles, are much required, and several European gentlemen are making experiments to ascertain whether the American cotton seed will thrive there.

CXXXII.—Cotton
cultivation in the
district of Goruck-
pore.

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CXXXIII.—Sugar
in the district of
Goruckpore.

CXXXIV. and
CXXXV.—Trade
in the district of
Goruckpore.

133. The trade in sugar has decreased in consequence of the reduction of prices, arising from losses last year from our speculation of native merchants in Calcutta. The plant is chiefly grown in the eastern part of the district, but it is very inferior to that produced in Rohilkund. Indigo cultivation has considerably increased, and has succeeded very well. The price of all grain has risen very much, and though the last year's spring harvest was not very good, the high rate has been very remunerative to the traders, who export it in large quantities by water to Dinapore and Calcutta.

134. A tabular Statement is subjoined, showing the amount of exports and imports. The trade with Nepaul has not increased much lately.

No. I.

EXPORTS by Land Carriage from Goruckpore, chiefly to the Westward, to Mirzapore, &c.

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.
	<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Coarse rice - - - - -	20,000	50,000
Fine rice - - - - -	5,000	20,000
Wheat - - - - -	5,000	11,000
Honey - - - - -	500	5,000
Lac, peepul - - - - -	1,000	4,000
Karait or dammar - - - - -	10,000	50,000

No. II.

EXPORTS by Water from Goruckpore, chiefly to the Eastward, to Patna, &c.

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.
	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Kutha, catechu - - -	10,000	1,50,000	Timber (saul chau- puttas).	10,000	1,00,000
Poppy seeds - - -	20,000	60,000	Firewood - - -	-	10,000
Sugar - - -	30,000	2,50,000	Charcoal - - -	-	5,000
Linseed - - -	60,000	1,80,000	Hides - - -	100,000	1,00,000
Rape seed - - -	25,000	75,000	Horns - - -	-	10,000
Urhur doll - - -	10,000	20,000	Fat - - -	-	10,000
Gram - - -	10,000	22,000	Kainda (Muhooa seed)	5,000	1,000
Fine rice - - -	500	2,000	Castor seed - - -	2,000	4,000
Barley - - -	30,000	45,000			

No. III.

EXPORTS through the Goruckpore District from the Nepal Hills.

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	WEIGHT.	VALUE.
	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Peepra moor - - -	5,000	50,000	Jethee mudh (wild li- quorice root).	200	4,000
Tajepaut - - -	5,000	10,000	Soogund bala (fragrant wood).	2,000	10,000
Cardamoms (large ela- chee).	1,000	25,000	Bamboo paper - - -	1,000	20,000
Kootkee - - -	4,000	4,000	Sohaga (borax) - - -	1,000	16,000
Lall murich - - -	2,000	20,000	Bhungra (pieces) - - -	10,000	5,000
Sonth sufed (white ginger).	15,000	1,20,000	Toosa (woollen fabric pieces).	200	2,000
Sonth puharee (hill ginger).	4,000	32,000	Chowrs (cows' tails) No.	1,000	1,000
Rawnd cheenee (rhu- barb).	200	1,000	Nafey moosh (musk) No.	100	1,000
Atees - - -	200	2,500	Kukra (singhee) - - -	100	1,000
Cheyryta - - -	5,000	40,000	Dhoop wood - - -	5,000	2,000
Wax - - -	1,000	20,000	Puddoom wood - - -	1,000	2,000
Ghee - - -	1,000	25,000	Iron - - -	10,000	40,000
			Copper vessels - - -	200	2,000
			Pice - - -	2,000	90,000

No. IV.

No. IV.

TABLE of Imports into the District of Goruckpore.

ARTICLES.	WEIGHT OR NUMBER.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	WEIGHT OR NUMBER.	VALUE.
	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Gurrie (dried cocoa-nut).	25	1,000	Nariel hookkas -	-	200
Almonds - - -	50	1,000	Tea - - -	-	1,000
Dates - - -	200	1,200	Quicksilver - -	4	600
Elachee, Goojratee (small cardamoms).	2	700	Grapes - - -	20	3,000
Raisins - - -	25	500	Ruskupoor - -	2	700
Betel-nut - - -	1,500	15,000	Zungal - - -	2	400
Black pepper - -	1,000	20,000	Camphor - - -	10	490
Cloves - - -	150	4,000	Moordasunk - -	4	125
South, Dakhinee -	50	3,000	Black salt - -	50	800
Cotton - - -	4,000	80,000	Sondha ditto - -	200	2,400
English thread - -	100	10,000	Lahowree ditto -	50	750
Kharooa cloth - -	100	5,000	Mooluhtee - -	20	320
Lac choorees - -	-	1,000	Nousadar - - -	25	1,000
Poorhee iron in pigs, red nails.	10,000	80,000	Chundun, white	25	1,000
Brass and composition vessels.	2,000	1,00,000	Ditto - red - -	10	80
Lead - - -	200	2,000	Cocanut oil - -	100	1,800
Ranga, tin - - -	500	20,000	Candles - - -	20	1,200
Justa, zinc - - -	1,000	15,000	Zeera, seeah - -	10	250
Bukkum, logwood -	500	2,000	Ditto, sufed - -	200	3,200
Salt - - -	10,000	8,000	Verdigris - - -	20	800
Cotton goods - -	1,500	1,50,000	White lead - -	20	400
Umbrellas - - -	4,000	3,000	Golabee (an earth)	40	800
			Toteea - - -	20	1,000
			Uhruk - - -	40	400
			Kharee salt - -	5,000	12,500
			Ditto - 2d quality	2,000	2,000

135. The extent of the trade in Goruckpore is surprising. It amounts, exports and imports taken together, to 23,60,000 rupees. The exports exceed in value the imports by nearly 11 lakhs of rupees, and it would be interesting to know whether the difference is represented by silver, or how. It is very greatly to be regretted that this Government does not possess adequate means of extending and facilitating the communications with this flourishing district. The importation of 1½ lakhs of rupees worth of cotton goods may, perhaps, be viewed as evidence that the people are in pretty fair circumstances; but, on the other hand, it is difficult to understand why 80,000 rupees worth of "cotton" should have been imported (for local consumption, it is presumed), if, as the Commissioner says, "there are many thousand acres of land well adapted for its growth." Inquiry has been made on this point.

136. During the past year Kutchwaghur and Pergunnah Duboh, west of the Poochooj, in Zillah Jaloun, Northern Bhanderee, west of Poochooj, Pergunnah Jhansie, west of Poochooj and Pergunnahs Kurrara and Pechore, in Zillah Jhansie, and Pergunnah Chundeyree, in Zillah Lullutpore, have been transferred to Scindia. The details are as follows:—

CXXXVI.—Transfers to Maharajah Scindia.

1.		2.	3.		4.		5.		6.		7.
Names of		Number of Villages.	Revenue paid to Government.						Nikasee of Rent-free Villages and Patches.	REMARKS.	
Districts.	Pergunnahs.		Malgoosaree and Sewaee.		Resumed Rent-free Lands.		TOTAL.				
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
Jhansie	Kurrara -	259	86,109	8 -	600	- -	86,702	8 -	36,455	14 3	The value of the land entered in Column 6 has not been taken into account in the exchanges.
	Puchore -	195	59,540	- -	167	2 3	59,707	2 3	10,109	11 3	
	Jhansie -	61	24,932	- -	237	7 11	25,169	7 11	6,715	1 9	
	Bhanderee -	33	36,512	- -	635	11 3	39,147	11 3	8,233	10 3	
Jaloun	Madhoghur -	28	21,629	- -	332	15 8	21,961	15 8	7,300	9 9	
	Indoorkee -	125	84,829	- -	8,803	1 2	93,632	1 2	35,211	5 10	
	Duboh -	101	68,885	10 -	58	- -	68,943	10 -	13,036	8 10	
Lullutpore	Chundeyree -	80	15,539	15 10	431	9 4	15,971	9 2	Not known.		
TOTAL - - -		882	3,99,970	1 10	11,265	15 7	4,11,236	1 5	—		

CHAP. XII.
North Western
Provinces.

CXXXVII.—Dis-
trict of Ajmere.

CXXXVIII. to
CXLIII.—Separate
revenue customs.

137. A considerable reduction in the revenue establishment has been made in consequence. The demand for the Ajmere districts during the year was 3,51,477 rupees; of this a balance amounting to 23,214 rupees remained on 31st September, the greater portion of which has since been realised.

138. The following are the aggregate results of the Customs administration for the official year ending the 30th April 1862:—

DEPARTMENT.	NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.	PUNJAB.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Salt - - - - -	59,49,844	34,87,091	94,36,935
Sugar - - - - -	5,69,784	7,05,279	12,75,063
Miscellaneous - - - - -	31,582	10,194	41,776
TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>	65,51,210	42,02,564	1,07,53,774
Add for Saltpetre Department - - - - -	-	-	32,784
	GRAND TOTAL - - - <i>Rs.</i>		1,07,86,558

139. It is shown that the departmental revenue realised on the frontier line has amounted to the unprecedented sum of 1,07,53,774 rupees, of which 65,51,210 rupees appertain to the North Western Provinces, and 42,02,564 rupees to the Punjab. Of the whole amount 94,36,935 rupees have been derived from the duty on salt; 12,75,063 rupees from the duty on sugar; and 41,776 rupees from miscellaneous sources.

140. The advance upon the income of the preceding year 1860-61 is represented by the sum of 18 lakhs; of these eight lakhs are due to increased trade in sugar, and 10 lakhs to increased duty on salt.

141. No results could be much more satisfactory. A revenue of more than a million sterling has been collected at a cost of *Rs.* 9. 7. 6. per cent. (being less by 12 *a.* 3 *p.* per cent. than in 1860-61,) and without any pressure upon the people. At the present rate of duty, and the accepted annual average consumption of six seers per head, the ordinary day labourer does not exceed more than 1½ per cent. of his earnings in the purchase of salt; and in regard to sugar, the increase of 7½ lakhs of maunds in the export (being 58½ per cent.) as compared with the quantity exported in 1860-61, proves sufficiently that the doubling of the duty at the beginning of 1861 has not had the effect of checking the trade.

142. The Allahabad special line having been abolished in February 1861, the increased duty of 3 rupees per maund, to be levied on the frontier line, was operative throughout the year, and the importations having fallen off by 46,728 maunds, it is obvious that the large increase of 10 lakhs of rupees in the revenue derived from salt, as compared with that realised in 1860-61, is due entirely to the higher rate of duty. But it is satisfactory to note that there is in this no proof of repressed consumption. On the contrary, the comparison, as shown in the following table, of the importations in the two years of 1858-59 and 1859-60, with those of 1860-61 and 1861-62, proves clearly that in the latter period the quantity of salt which crossed the frontier line increased by nearly 4½ lakhs of maunds, and that the apparent falling off in the year 1861-62 is attributable to the abnormal activity of the trade in the preceding year, and the consequent overstocked condition of the markets to the East.

DIVISION.	Quantity of Salt crossing the Frontier in			
	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Mds.</i>
North Western Provinces -	15,92,248	16,62,998	19,58,848	19,83,347
Punjab - - - - -	12,01,707	10,12,472	12,36,904	11,65,877
TOTAL - - -	27,93,955	26,75,470	31,95,752	31,49,024

143. There

143. There is no apparent reason for questioning the representations of the traders that these increased importations during the past two years have been caused by the demand in Oude arising from the suppression of home manufacture, and by the wants of Goruckpore and the eastern districts, generally, due to the cessation of the supply from Oude. It is more than probable that Act XIX. of 1862, for extending to this Province the provisions of Act XIV. of 1843, Act XXXVI. of 1855, will have the effect of still further increasing the imports of western salts during the current year, and enlarging the revenue.

144. The Customs collections for the year in Ajmere and Mhairwarra aggregated *Rs.* 1,10,704. 5. 3. against *Rs.* 96,953. 12. 9. during the previous year, showing an increase of *Rs.* 13,750. 8. 6. which is the more satisfactory as export duties have been entirely abolished, and also all duty on the following important articles of trade :—

CXLIV. & CXLV.
—Customs collec-
tions in Ajmere and
Mhairwarra.

NAMES OF ARTICLES.

Bamboos.	Thread, coarse.	Wax.
Cotton seeds.	Betel-nut.	Mathee Dâna.
Bau moonj.	Hemp and twine.	Indigo.
Taut puttee.	Soap.	Keerana, coarse.
Cloth of Europe.	Gond.	Ditto - fine.
Ivory.	Pepper.	Miscellaneous.
Jafran and mooshk.	Chillies.	

145. The duty on cotton cleaned and uncleaned amounted to 6,930 rupees. The levy of duty on the staple has now been abolished.

146. The orders of the Government of India, sanctioning the Establishments entertained for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1861, reached the Deputy Commissioner only on the 20th of December last; and some time necessarily elapsed before these could be organised and distributed over the large area which they were intended to occupy, and before they could be furnished with instructions for their guidance. Again the native mind, hostile to sudden change, was disposed to suspect the motives which led to it, and obviously from this cause an impediment to the action of the Department arose; while the inexperience of the Establishment and want of local knowledge added to its difficulties.

CXLVI. to
CXLVII.—Working
of Act XXXI. of
1861.

147. Regard being had to these considerations, and especially to the depressed condition of the saltpetre trade, it could not have been expected that the revenue, realised by the Department, would be other than inconsiderable in amount; and there is no reason to be disappointed with the actual result, which is represented by the collection.

	<i>Rs.</i>
As license fees - - - - -	20,628
As duty on salt - - - - -	12,155
TOTAL - - -	<i>Rs.</i> 32,783

The number of refineries licensed being 415, and of crude works, 8,636.

148. This at first sight appears to be a very inadequate compensation to the Government for the heavy cost of the establishment, viz., 16,479 rupees per mensem; but, as already noted, the period of the law's operation has been very short. There has been, in some quarters, a passive resistance to the new system, which will only work its way gradually; and the advantages to the Customs revenue, generally, which are derived from the action of this Department in checking the illicit manufacture of salt, whether at saltpetre works or elsewhere within the frontier line, are not demonstrable; although in the paucity of seizures there may be some ground for believing that such illicit manufacture has actually diminished in some degree. Before, however, any confident judgment can be pronounced on this, as well as most other points connected with the operation of the Act, further experience must be obtained.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE MATERIAL AND

SEPARATE REVENUE (ASSESSED TAXES).

CXLIX. to CLII.—
Working of the
income tax.

149. The following is a Table of the results of income tax assessments for 1861-62, compared with those of 1860-61, exclusive of those assessments made under Schedules III. and IV. by periodical deductions from salaries, &c.:—

1. Division.	2. District.	3. Assessment of 1860-61.		4. Assessment of 1861-62.		5. Difference in the present Year.		6. Rate at which Assessment of 1861-62 Falls.	
		Number of Parties.	Amount.	Number of Parties.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per 1,000 Rupees Jumma.	Per 1,000 Inhabitants.
Meerut - - -	Dehra Doon - - -	1,209	Rs. 22,622	1,219	22,915	293	-	500	403
	Seharunpore - - -	6,156	78,045	6,730	77,025	-	1,020	70	111
	Moozuffernuggur - - -	4,615	57,118	6,840	69,436	12,318	-	61	110
	Meerut - - -	7,163	1,23,186	7,288	1,22,798	-	338	68	112
	Booldandahur - - -	3,985	65,577	3,952	59,443	-	6,134	53	73
	Allyghur - - -	5,102	96,988	5,341	95,823	-	1,165	52	111
		28,230	4,43,536	31,370	4,47,440	12,611	8,707	63	108
Kumaon - - -	Kumaon - - -	588	10,454	688	11,711	1,257	-	87	31
	Ghurwul - - -	315	2,548	355	2,733	185	-	37	11
		903	13,002	1,043	14,444	1,442	-	69	23
Rohilkund - - -	Bijnore - - -	1,734	29,458	2,166	33,418	3,960	-	28	49
	Moradabad - - -	4,134	73,640	4,374	73,005	-	635	55	77
	Budaon - - -	4,434	75,814	4,969	70,769	-	5,045	76	89
	Bareilly - - -	3,780	66,165	4,800	72,838	6,673	-	45	65
	Shajehanpore - - -	3,402	67,856	3,637	64,916	-	2,940	62	99
	Terai Pergunnahs - - -	40	414	72	494	80	-	7	7
		17,523	3,13,347	20,008	3,15,440	10,713	8,620	51	74
Agra - - -	Muttra - - -	8,007	1,27,781	10,872	1,62,102	34,321	-	97	208
	Agra - - -	7,311	1,05,957	6,239	1,03,866	-	2,091	61	106
	Furruckabad - - -	4,113	1,00,357	4,514	90,295	-	10,062	80	101
	Mynpoory - - -	2,824	42,144	3,724	48,113	5,969	-	42	80
	Etawah - - -	1,965	36,697	2,824	41,436	4,739	-	34	72
	Etah - - -	3,592	44,022	3,554	41,522	-	2,500	57	73
		27,812	4,56,958	31,227	4,87,334	45,029	14,653	64	111
Jhansie - - -	Jaloun - - -	1,779	29,632	2,311	40,295	10,633	-	37	163
	Jhansie - - -	1,528	28,987	1,354	28,243	-	744	53	50
	Lullutpore - - -	1,113	10,735	1,422	12,463	1,728	-	53	Population not known.
	Humeerpore - - -	981	10,735	4,221	35,697	25,162	-	53	
		5,401	79,889	9,308	1,16,698	37,553	744	40	115
Allahabad - - -	Cawnpore - - -	11,457	1,63,190	13,375	1,64,978	1,788	-	76	149
	Futtehpore - - -	6,170	95,751	7,137	1,03,696	7,945	-	72	152
	Banda - - -	3,704	55,076	4,589	53,912	-	1,164	41	76
	Allahabad - - -	10,991	1,89,565	10,509	1,71,389	-	18,176	88	162
		32,322	5,03,582	35,610	4,93,975	9,733	19,340	71	139
Goruckpore - - -	Goruckpore - - -	14,613	2,45,574	16,764	1,93,905	-	51,669	85	95
Benares - - -	Azimghur - - -	3,582	52,940	6,107	1,00,928	47,988	-	67	68
	Jounpore - - -	5,276	93,240	6,145	95,660	2,420	-	76	96
	Mirzapore - - -	13,564	2,91,429	14,094	2,74,261	-	17,168	326	243
	Benares - - -	3,215	1,85,913	9,920	1,76,099	-	9,814	194	203
	Ghazeehpore - - -	11,314	1,51,942	11,104	1,42,375	-	9,567	93	89
		36,951	7,35,464	48,270	7,89,323	50,408	36,549	131	131
Ajmere - - -	Ajmere - - -	4,730	75,840	4,935	73,577	-	2,263	154	202
	GRAND TOTAL - - -	1,68,485	29,07,192	1,98,535	29,32,136	1,67,489	1,42,545	74	111
						Deduct Decrease - - -	1,42,545		
						Net Increase - - -	24,944		

Upon the whole it will be seen that there is a net increase of 24,944 rupees.

150. The Sudder Board of Revenue consider the results satisfactory. The proceedings of the year, they observe, have tended to equalise the incidence of the tax, while there has been no loss, but a small gain upon the whole.

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151. The effect of Act XXI. of 1861 has been of course to check justifiable increase of assessment, while it allowed decrease on proof of inadequate assets, and the result has thus been to make the gross income smaller than it would otherwise have been. But this result cannot be regretted, as it has secured in the greater part of the provinces immunity from further imposition. Under these circumstances it cannot but be regarded as satisfactory that there is this year an income tax revenue of 29,32,136 rupees as against 29,07,192 rupees of the past year, showing a net gain of 24,944 rupees.

152. The Board have been informed that the assessments seem generally to be fair and moderate, even in those districts where there has been considerable increase in the demand, as compared with that of 1860-61, as *e. g.*, in Moozuffernuggur, Azimghur, Jaloun and Humeerpore. Judging, however, by the general average, the District of Muttra seems to be an exception, and some relaxation of the demand may possibly be found necessary. It appears that the districts of the Rohilkund Division do not bear a full share of the burthen. The districts of Mynpoorie, Etah and Etawah are in the same category, and Agra seems to be inadequately assessed. On the other hand, there is reason to doubt the justice of the large increase in Futtehpoore.

SECTION VI.—EDUCATION.

153. A GENERAL improvement in the working of schools of all kinds has taken place during the year.

CLIII.—Improvement in the working of all schools.

154. The state of the upper educational institutions at Agra, Ajmere, Bareilly, and Benares, is satisfactory. In the cases of Agra and Ajmere the number of students has somewhat fallen off, but improvement in management has taken place.

CLIV. to CLVI.—The upper educational institutions.

155. The Benares College has suffered from the interruption of regular work, consequent on the progress of repairs necessary to the college buildings, and on the unprecedented floods which debarred access to the college for some time. In the Sanscrit department of that college a re-organisation is being effected, by which it is hoped that a further utilisation of the studies in vogue may be brought about without injury to the popularity of the institution.

156. The college at Bareilly has taken the lead in most of those particulars which characterise the healthy working of an institution of this kind. Of 24 students from the above-named upper institutions who passed the Calcutta University entrance examination of 1861, the first is a student of the Bareilly College, and three out of the next four are his fellow students.

157. The proportion of students from the Government colleges in the North Western Provinces, who passed, to those who failed, is larger than the proportion, similarly calculated, for the Government institutions of Bengal. In the first examination in arts of the Calcutta University a student of the Agra College obtained the fifth place in a general list of 70 candidates.

CLVII.—The Calcutta University examinations.

158. The boarding-house attached to the Bareilly College has realised the Lieutenant Governor's expectations. It is now full. The municipal committee of the city have come forward to support the scheme. Not only have they voted the erection of the buildings required, but they have allowed a monthly sum for the maintenance of poor scholars who may come in from the districts surrounding. The usefulness of the college at Bareilly has been largely increased in consequence.

CLVIII.—The boarding house at Bareilly.

159. Allowing for the disjunction of the Saugor Territory from the North Western Provinces, which involved the transfer of 745 inspected schools, with an attendance of 12,466 scholars, an increase in the average attendance at schools of all kinds, amounting to 14,536 boys, has taken place during the year.

CLIX.—Lower educational schools.

160. The annexed Table expresses this increase in a more detailed form :—

CLX.—Increased attendance.

Character of Institutions.	Average Attendance.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.
Three colleges and one high school - -	1,049	1,038
Anglo-vernacular schools - - -	272	313
Tehseeli schools - - - -	12,779	13,515
Hulkabundi schools - - - -	60,254	73,036
Indigenous schools - - - -	55,692	76,680
TOTAL - - -	130,046	144,562
Increase -		14,536

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CLXI.—Cost of edu-
cation.

It is worthy of notice that, while the average attendance at the Government Vernacular Institutions, viz., the Tehseeli and Hulkabundi Schools, is 60 and 30 respectively, the average attendance at an indigenous, or private school, is 9 only.

161. The subjoined Table presents a comparative estimate of the average annual cost per boy to the Government at each of the several class of schools :—

Character of Institutions.	Average Cost per Boy.					
	1860-61.			1861-62.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Three colleges and one high school - -	121	-	-	111	-	-
Anglo-vernacular schools - - -	16	-	-	14	-	-
Tehseeli schools - - - - -	2	-	-	3	-	-
Hulkabundi schools - - - - -	-	8	-	-	2	-

Consequently the average annual cost of any one boy, who may be said to be educated by the State, is 32 rupees, or three rupees less than for the year preceding.

CLXII.—Inspection.

162. Considering the area over which the duties of inspecting officers extend, and the dependence which, during the hot weather months, is of necessity placed on deputy inspectors, the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the system is not unsuccessful. Recent investigations into the home system have shown the existence of the same difficulties, the chief of which is one which must always exist where the population is agricultural, viz., the difficulty of securing regular attendance.

CLXIII.—School
accommodation.

163. Instructions relative to the provision of school accommodation, a matter which has much to do with the advancement of education, have been issued. The principle of these is that the people should be encouraged to supply their own wants with the assurance of receiving support from the State proportionate to their contributions.

CLXIV.—The normal
schools.

164. The Normal Schools of Agra, Benares, and Meerut have worked well. More than 700 teachers have received training during the year. The Normal School at Agra is the only one provided with suitable accommodation. The character of the instruction given is becoming more systematised. A plan is under consideration to render the temporary residence of the students less monotonous by the introduction of methodical out-door occupation, such as horticultural, &c. When this scheme has been elaborated, the usefulness of these schools will be largely increased. A Normal School for the Hill Circle of Kumaon and Ghurwal has been set on foot at Almorah.

CLXV.—Female
schools.

165. Schools for females are progressing. Those in the neighbourhood of Agra are 17 in number, and are well attended. Other girl schools are to be found in the Etah, Mynpoory, and Shajehanpore Districts; added to this is the fact that many of the Government village schools are now attended by girls as well as boys. Local encouragement is the great requisite for the furtherance of female education.

CLXVI.—Grants-in-
aid.

166. Grants-in-aid to the amount of 14,372 rupees were paid to eight Missionary and one Roman Catholic seminaries. The total number of children on the rolls of these institutions was 1,918. Increased allowances under this head have been entered in the Budget Estimates for 1862-63 to the amount of 25,000 rupees.

CLXVII.—Sale of
books in the Depart-
ment of Public
Instruction.

167. One lakh and thirty-four thousand copies of books, chiefly in the vernacular, have, been sold during the year through the agency of the Department of Public Instruction, at a cost of 26,570 rupees.

CLXVIII.—Aspersal
of the Christian Ver-
nacular Education
Society on these
books.

168. This seems to be an appropriate place for the insertion of the following extract from Mr. Kempson's Report:—"In a Report of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, as read at a large meeting held at the Freemason's Hall, London, and attended by Church and other dignitaries, I read with surprise the disparaging remark made in allusion to the publications just described of this Government: 'Several useful books have been published by Government, but, being on the neutrality principle, most of them are unfit for Christian schools.' Yet these are books by the aid of which an enlightened Government is hoping gradually to civilise the mind of the people, that it may in time become suited to receive impressions to which it is now dead. These 'unfit' books are books every one of which, if rendered into English, would form excellent simple reading for a school of Christian boys and girls." The Lieutenant Governor feels convinced that the Government of India will share his surprise, and that of the Director of Public Instruction, that the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India should have taken it on themselves to stigmatise the useful and harmless works published by this Government for the use of schools as "unfit for Christian schools."

CLXIX.—General
results.

169. Generally speaking, the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the progress of education during the year has been marked by satisfactory results. While on the one hand the upper institutions have competed with marked success in the Calcutta University Examinations,

Examinations, than which no mere general test of attainments is available, so, on the other hand, the working of the country schools has been pronounced more successful than hitherto; and there seems every reason to believe that popular education is beginning to gain a firm and appropriate footing. In proof of this statement the accompanying passage of Mr. Kempson's Report is subjoined.* The Lieutenant Governor regards this anecdote as very significant. There could, perhaps, be no more satisfactory and convincing proof of the sure, if slow, progress of education among the masses.

170. There were during the year 108 students on the rolls of the College, viz. :—

Christians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Mahomedans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Hindoos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38

CLXX.—Thomason
College, Roorkee.

The senior department, out of four officers, sent out three as qualified for employment on public works.

Of Probationary Assistant Engineers (Civil) nominated in England, seven attended the college during the year from periods varying from 12 days to 6 months. It has been determined that in future officers of this class shall enter the Department Public Works at once on their arrival in this country.

The first department (English) contained 15 students, no less than eight other candidates having failed to pass the preliminary examination at the commencement of the year. This department is supplied chiefly by the schools at the Hills' Stations. The standard of the college examinations is considered by the principal to be above the qualifications of all but a few of the best pupils turned out by these schools; but he deprecates any attempt to lower it, considering, as the Lieutenant Governor believes quite correctly, that the schools should rather work up to that standard. The qualifications of the students in this department during the past year appear, indeed, to have been below the average of former years. Of the 15, 7 are students of the second session, and of these it is not expected that more than four will be reported as fit for the public service.

In the 1st Department (native) there were but three students during the year: one has withdrawn, and the remaining two will pass out as probationary assistant engineers at the close of the Session. This result is not encouraging; it is due no doubt to the fact that native lads, who have acquired sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable them to pass the college course, can obtain employment which satisfies their ambition, with far less exertion than that required to gain an appointment in the Public Works Department. For this the Lieutenant Governor considers that the only remedy is to be found in the spread of English education, and an increasing desire to earn higher salaries than 20 or 30 rupees per mensem. His honour has, meanwhile, sanctioned the proposal of the principal to reduce the stipends in this department, and increase their amount. These stipends have hitherto been 10 in number, of 30 rupees each; they will in future be six, of 50 rupees each.

The 2d Department (military) comprises 22 students, a very small number in proportion to the strength of the British Army in this Presidency: the greater portion of these will pass out at the close of the session.

In the 2d Department (native) there have been during the year only six students.

The 3d Department (vernacular) constitutes numerically the great strength of the college. The number of students during the year has been 53, which is, however, below the average, and of these 16 or 17 only will be reported qualified as sub-overseers or sub-surveyors.

It will then be seen that the supply of students competent to enter on public duties is likely to be less this year than that of past years. It happens fortunately that the demand also is less in consequence of reductions about to be effected in the Public Works Establishments. Indeed it will be a matter of difficulty for some time to provide for all who will pass out of college at the close of the session.

* "This officer (Mr. Cann) relates a circumstance which proves that the country people are opening their eyes to the value of education; and that though the numbers we have now succeeded in bringing under instruction may seem small, as compared to the population, yet, considered by way of contrast with the previous educational destitution of those provinces, the result is by no means discouraging. He says that in the progress of his tour, having occasion, at a certain place, to admonish some of the chief men, on the neglect they showed for their childrens' interests, and on the small number of children collected for instruction, he was thus answered :—' Ah, Sahib, it appears small to you, but I can look upon it as this out of nothing. I remember the time when we had to take a letter ten miles to get it read; now there is hardly a village in this pergunnah in which you will not find some one who is able to read.'"

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SECTION VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

CLXXI.—Re-organization of circles of superintendence.

171. **THERE** have been some changes during the year. The 3d Circle, with the exception of one division (the Jhansie Division), has been transferred to the Central Provinces; the Futtehghur Division has been abolished, and the Rohilkund Imperial Roads are no longer under a special or extra superintending engineer.

The 1st Circle of superintendence is now composed of the following Divisions:—

Agra Division Public Works.	Roorkee and Dehra Road.
Meerut Division Public Works.	5th Division Grand Trunk Road.
Gwalior Division Public Works.	6th Division Grand Trunk Road.
Agra and Bombay Road.	

Within the 2d Circle of superintendence are the following Divisions, viz.:—

Allahabad Division Public Works.	Bareilly Division Public Works.
Benares Division Public Works.	1st Division Rohilkund Imperial Roads.
Cawnpore Division Public Works.	2d Division Rohilkund Imperial Roads.
Jhansie Division Public Works.	3d Division Grand Trunk Road.
Goruckpore Division Public Works.	4th Division Grand Trunk Road.

In addition to the above there was, during the year 1861–62 a separate and special road-charge, viz., the Cawnpore and Malthone Road, under the late Major General A. H. E. Boileau, who held the position of a superintending engineer.

CLXXII.—Special works of progress under construction or completed.

172. There are a few works which may be mentioned as standing out somewhat prominently from the list of works in progress, or completed during the year.

Two half-company barracks were completed at Morar, and two iron-framed barracks were put at Jhansie. The Memorial Church at Futtehghur has been well advanced, and it is expected that the building will be ready for use by Christmas 1862. The church at Bareilly is being roofed in, and will be opened for service about the same period. A new telegraph office has been completed at Cawnpore, and the extensive additions to the Roman-catholic chapel at Meerut will, it is believed, be finished in September 1862.

CLXXIII.—Monuments at Cawnpore and Jhansie.

173. The monuments at Cawnpore and Jhansie are progressing satisfactorily, the former under the superintendence of Mr. C. B. Thornhill, the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division. The monument for Jhansie has been completed at Agra under the supervision of Lieutenant Watts, of Engineers, and its several parts have been conveyed to its destination.

CLXXIV.—Accidents by flood and fire.

174. The year has been marked by accidents from floods and fire. The most serious accident occurred in the Mohun Pass on the Dehra and Roorkee Road; tremendous floods came down during the rain (in June), and carried away not only the causeway under construction, but many of the workmen employed on it.

By fire three barracks were destroyed at Allahabad, the same number at Agra, one at Muttra and one at Gwalior; a stud stable at Ghazeepore, and a bungalow (used as a mess-house) at Cawnpore.

CLXXV.—Bridges of boats.

175. The bridges of boats under charge of officers of the Public Works Department have been maintained at a cost of 1,82,471 rupees. The toll collections on the bridges have amounted to 1,21,488 rupees; the sum represents the *bonâ fide* cash receipts during the year. Nominal dues from the post office and other departments have not been taken into account.

CLXXVI.—Abstract expenditure as compared with budget allotments.

176. The following Table shows in abstract the expenditure during the year as compared with the budget allotments of the year:—

CLASS.	Sanctioned in Budget.			Expended.			REMARKS.
	Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military - - -	7,84,428	3,88,653	11,53,081	6,17,247	4,68,455	10,85,702	
Civil Administration -	6,30,211	1,42,008	7,62,219	5,61,444	1,34,216	6,95,660	
Public Improvement -	23,37,053	9,15,086	32,52,139	19,12,514	7,96,193	27,08,707	
Establishment - - -	- -	- -	12,07,446	- -	- -	12,07,193	Includes the Irrigation Department.
TOTAL - - -	- -	- -	63,74,885	- -	- -	56,97,362	

IRRIGATION.

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177. The Irrigation Department, as at present constituted, comprises 14 Executive charges or Divisions, viz:—

CLXXVII.—Divisions of Irrigation Department.

IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

GANGES CANAL -	Norther Division.
	Upper Central Division and the Futtehghur Branch (in progress).
	Lower Central Division.
	Cawnpore Terminal Division.
	Etawah Terminal Division.
	Boolundshuhur Branch (in progress).
Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Irrigation Works.
Doon Canals.	Bundlekund Irrigation Works.
Rohilkund Canals.	Roorkee Workshops.

IN THE PUNJAB.

Western Jumna Canals.

Delhi and Goorgaon Irrigation Works.

On the 1st May 1862 the Ganges Canal Divisions were, with the sanction of Government, remodelled, and from the same date the charge of the Bundlekund Irrigation Works was transferred to the district authorities.

178. The subjoined abstract will show at a glance the total expenditure on the Ganges Canal during the official year 1861-62:—

CLXXVIII.—Expenditure on the Ganges Canal.

	Original Works.	Rajbhuas.	Repairs and Plantations.	Establishment and Contingencies.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Northern Division - -	18,369 12 10	89,348 11 7	1,01,853 12 7	63,662 7 7	2,73,224 12 7
Upper Central Division, including Futtehghur Branch.	51,405 1 7	83,948 2 8	43,334 0 5	33,597 3 -	2,12,284 7 8
Lower Central Division -	6,758 5 1	1,86,842 8 5	26,971 11 5	52,453 10 11	2,74,643 7 -
New Allyghur Division -	- - -	- - -	- - -	617 3 2	
Cawnpore Terminal Division.	6,150 4 7	1,14,492 13 3	24,033 7 2	47,509 13 11	1,92,186 6 11
Etawah Terminal Division	5,311 10 10	91,168 15 11	25,296 8 5	56,336 11 -	1,78,113 14 2
Boolundshuhur Branch -	34,246 - 6	1,03,411 7 9	- - -	2,494 9 1	1,40,152 1 4
TOTAL - - - Rs.	1,22,231 3 5	6,69,212 11 7	2,21,489 8 -	2,57,671 10 8	12,70,605 1 8

In addition to the above, the following expenditure has been incurred during the year, and charged against the Famine Relief Grant:—

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Futtehghur Branch - - - - -	1,29,776 1 8
Boolundshuhur Branch - - - - -	2,00,000 - -

179. The following Table will show the outlay from imperial funds on the other canals in these Provinces:—

CLXXIX.—Expenditure on the other canals in these provinces.

	Original Works.	Repairs and Plantations.	Establishment and Contingencies.	TOTAL.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Eastern Jumna Canal -	7,217 2 10	46,294 15 9	57,094 6 10	1,10,606 9 5
Doon Canals - - -	23,626 10 8	14,747 12 5	10,833 2 11	49,207 10 -
Rohilkund Canals -	13,368 3 2	9,538 13 2	19,543 7 4	42,450 7 8
Agra Irrigation Works -	36,069 15 5	4,400 12 5	7,188 7 7	47,659 3 5
Bundlekund - - -	10,938 2 9	1,377 9 10	12,733 13 9	25,049 10 4
TOTAL - - -	91,220 2 10	76,359 15 7	1,07,393 6 5	2,74,973 8 10

In excess of the above Rs. 18,119. 1. 4. have been spent on the irrigation lines of the East Bygool in Rohilkund, and charged against the Famine Relief Fund.

180. The following statement exhibits the revenue derived from the Canals and Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces during 1861-62:—

CLXXX.—Amount of revenue derived from the canals during the year.

	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Ganges Canal - - - - -	7,05,800 9 3
Eastern Jumna Canal - - - - -	2,50,531 11 1
Doon Canals - - - - -	16,011 4 8
Rohilkund Canals - - - - -	35,533 6 9
Agra Irrigation Works - - - - -	12,698 9 -
Bundlekund Irrigation Works - - - - -	2,228 2 4

TOTAL - - - Rs. 10,22,803 11 1

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SECTION VIII.—FINANCIAL.

CLXXXI.—General
Financial Statement.

181. The General Financial Statement, prepared in the form laid down in the orders of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 3039, dated 19th June, is subjoined:—

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
	Heads of Service.	Amount.	REMARKS.		Heads of Service.	Amount.	REMARKS.
I	Land Revenue -	<i>Rs.</i> 4,35,63,520	Includes anticipatory collections on account of 1862-63. Better than previous year.	A	ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS, AND DRAWBACKS.	<i>Rs.</i> 3,24,795	Large refunds of land revenue and stamp duty in Razeenamah cases.
		1.—Land Revenue.		B	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.		
		2.—Sayer - - 3.—Abkaree - -		I—Revenue Departments:—			
II	Assessed Taxes, Income Tax	1,97,750 24,71,794	Previous year's collections were for six months only, this for 12 months better in comparison.	1—Land Revenue, Sayer and Abkaree.		38,06,133	No variations of any consequence.
				2—Assessed taxes - -		1,96,694	
III	Customs - - - -	5,70,083	About 5 lakhs increase.	3—Customs - - -		5,74,016	Large increase in commission owing to increased sales.
				—Salt - - - -		61,263	
IV	Salt Customs Duty, &c. -	53,20,780		6—Stamps - - - -		46,38,106	
VI	Stamps - - - -	24,81,777	Better than previous year by more than 5 lakhs.	Total - - - -		12,17,600	
X	Law and Justice - - -	4,81,920		II—Allowances and Assignments under treatise and engagements.			
XI	Police - - - -	5,25,300	Largesavings owing to reduction of police force.	III—Allowances to district and village officers.		20,606	
XIII	Public Works - - -	15,17,323	Contains canal collections and tolls from ferries connecting imperial lines of road.	IV—Miscellaneous - -		7,087	
				V—Contingencies special and temporary.		12,45,293	Decrease of about 2½ lakhs.
IV	Miscellaneous, Civil - -	11,85,216	Increase of about 3 lakhs owing chiefly to transfers from deposits.	E	WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.	6,00,000	One per cent. Income Tax.
XVI	Interest on Local Loans -	6,885		F	I—PUBLIC WORKS - -	48,60,547	This is the amount of letters of credit.
					II—Salaries and expenses of Public Departments.	15,51,575	Increase of about 2½ lakhs owing chiefly to Government Press charges.
Total	- - -	6,14,95,427		III—Law and justice -		34,01,122	Decrease of about 1½ lakhs.
				IV—Police - - - -		38,63,499	Decrease of about 9 lakhs.
Total	- - -	6,15,02,312		V—Education, Science, and Art.		5,15,249	Decrease of about ½ lakh.
				VI—Political agencies and other foreign services.		7,218	
Total	- - -	6,15,02,312		VII—Superannuation and retired allowances and gratuities for charitable and other purposes.		3,82,957	Includes gratuities to discharged police about 1½ lakhs, and superannuation of Revenue Department about 1 lakh.
				IX—Miscellaneous - - -		1,66,405	Decrease of about 3 lakhs.
Total	- - -	6,15,02,312		X—Civil contingencies special and temporary.		15,11,619	Decrease of about 45 lakhs, the previous year's charge having included compensation for losses sustained during the mutiny.
				Total - - - -		1,68,60,101	
Total	- - -	6,15,02,312		G	II—INTEREST ON LOCAL LOANS.	6,670	
				GRAND TOTAL - - -		2,30,75,055	

CLXXXII.—Reductions in the Judiciary and Revenue Establishments.

182. From paragraph 27 of this Report it will have been seen that reductions were effected in the Judiciary Establishments during the year to the amount of 22,464 rupees per annum. Besides this there has been a net saving of 1,11,348 rupees per annum consequent on the reduction of Tehsilees, and on the reduction of revenue establishments consequent on

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on the transfer of territory to Scindiah referred to in the 136th paragraph of this Report.

183. A reduction in the Secretariat Establishment was effected during the year amounting to 1,546 rupees per annum.

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CLXXXIII.—Reductions in the Secretariat.

CLXXXIV.—Reductions in the Punkah and Tattie Establishments.

184. A further reduction of 7,866 rupees per annum was effected in the cost of Punkah and Tattie Establishments. So that the total amount of reductions effected in establishments during the year is 88,744 rupees as shown in the margin.

	Rs.
Judiciary - - - -	22,464
Tehsilees - - - -	1,11,348
Secretariat - - - -	1,546
Punkahs and Tatties - -	7,866
	<hr/> Rs. 1,43,224

185. A Standing Committee has been formed at Allahabad for the purpose of revising contingent expenditure to whom, year by year, the returns of contingent expenditure will be submitted.

CLXXXV.—Formation of a standing committee for the revision of contingent expenditure.

186. The business of the Treasuries at Benares and Mirzapore have been transferred to the agents of the Bank of Bengal.

CLXXXVI.—Treasury business at Benares and Mirzapore transferred to the Bank of Bengal.

SECTION IX.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

187. A line of electric telegraph along the Ganges Canal from Meerut *via* Roorkee to Hurdwar was sanctioned by the Government of India, which ordered the transfer of the execution of the work to the telegraph department. The line is being prolonged from Hurdwar through the Eastern Doon to Mussoorie *via* Dehra.

CLXXXVII.—Line from Meerut to Mussoorie sanctioned by the Government of India.

188. An electric telegraph office has been completed at Cawnpore.

CLXXXVIII.—Construction of an office at Cawnpore.

189. Telegraph piers for carrying the wire across the Ganges at Gurmooktesur were also built during the year; and certain wells which had been sunk experimentally in the bed of the Ramgunga, opposite Moradabad, by Mr. Hardy Wells, late chief engineer of the Rohilkund Railway, were transferred to the Electric Telegraph Department, for the purpose of carrying the wires across that river.

CLXXXIX.—Piers for carrying the wire across the Ganges at Gurmooktesur.

SECTION X.—POST OFFICE.

190.

SECTION XI.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

191. Nothing worthy of record in connexion with the above two sections has occurred during the year.

CXCI.—No operations of importance in either department.

SECTION XII.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

192. A Roman Catholic Chapel at Cawnpore has been completed, and another is in course of construction at Meerut.

CXCII.—A Roman-Catholic Chapel built at Cawnpore, and another in progress at Meerut.

193. The church at Bareilly, which was commenced in 1860, is nearly finished, as is that at Futtehghur. The Mussoorie Church has been enlarged at a cost of 3,627 rupees.

CXCIII.—Churches at Bareilly and Futtehghur nearly finished, —enlargement of that at Mussoorie.

SECTION XIII.—POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

194. The Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps continues in existence; and a new corps has been formed at Etawah under the designation of the Etawah Volunteer Rifles, the strength of which consists at present of 53 members.

CXCIV.—Volunteer Rifles.

195. The system of associating European and native gentlemen of consideration and influence with the officers of Government in the administration of justice, by investing them with magisterial powers, is working well; but it has been in operation for so short a time that all the officers who have been consulted state that they can do no more at present than testify to the promising auspices under which the experiment has been started.

CXCV.—Honorary Magistrates.

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Presses.

196. There are no less than 75 native presses at work in the several districts under the Government of these provinces. Government aid is not afforded to newspapers unless they have proved self-supporting for the period of one year. It has been represented to the Government of India that the supervision of the native press and the examination of publications issuing from it can be of very little practical utility, whether in the interest of Government policy or public morals, unless a legal power reside in the Local Government, or its officers, to inflict penalties in the withdrawal of license, or in the way of prosecution before a magistrate, for the publication of matter which, though not within the reach of the law as obscene or seditious, is still open to strong objection on other grounds.

CXC VII.—Rules for
the administration of
the Terai district.

197. The resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor laying down rules for the administration in all departments of the Terai district, which was formed under Act XIV. of 1861, will be found in Appendix No. I. The district is composed of the Pergunnahs of Bazpore, Roodurpore, Kilpooree, Guddurpore, Nanukmultha, and Bilharee.

CXC VIII.—Import-
ant lines of communi-
cation.

198. In a political and military point of view, the following important lines of road were carried on during 1861-62:—

CXC IX.—Roorkee
and Dehra road.

199. This line was commenced in December 1860, as a famine work, on a grant of 1,50,000 rupees. Further assignments, aggregating 1,25,000 rupees, were made, the total amount allotted from the famine relief grants being 2,75,000 rupees. In the budget of 1861-62 a further provision was made to the extent of 50,000 rupees for the construction bridges and culverts requiring skilled labour.

During the year the first 28 miles of the road (from Roorkee) were embanked, and one bridge of three arches and two culverts were completed, while six bridges and seven culverts were in an advanced state. From the 28th to the 35th mile through the Mohun Pass a causeway was nearly finished; but destroyed by the heavy floods of 1861. On the cessation of the rains the alignment of the road through the pass was altered, the road being kept, chiefly on the sides of the hills, out of reach of the torrent.

The estimated expenditure on this line, 42 miles in length, is 5,56,785 rupees.

In spite of the predictions of those supposed to be acquainted with the difficulties of the line through the Mohun Pass, and who yet assert that the line chosen is an impracticable one, the project seems to be now placed beyond risk of failure, and it may be anticipated that, by the hot season of 1864, carriage daks will run from Meerut through Roorkee all the way to Rajpore.

CC.—Cawnpore and
Malthone road.

200. The Cawnpore and Malthone road was originally entered in the budget of 1861-62 as the Calpee and Saugor road. Its southern terminus was afterwards prolonged to Jubbulpore, and its northern terminus to Cawnpore. This line, besides being a most important one for military purposes, was intended to form a second outlet (the great Dekhen road being the first) for the produce, chiefly cotton, of the Central Provinces towards the Doab.

On these provinces being placed under a chief commissioner, the portion of the road between Malthone and Jubbulpore was removed from the control of the North Western Provinces.

The road now under this Government is designated the "Cawnpore and Malthone Road." Little work beyond surveying the line and drawing up estimates was executed during 1861-62; but the line is open to traffic as a fair weather road throughout its length, and at all times of the year, on the portions between Cawnpore and Calpee, already metalled, and between Jhansie and Malthone where the surface is composed chiefly of broken rock. The Jumna is crossed by a boat bridge; a similar bridge is maintained during the rains over the Betwa. The latter will ultimately be spanned by a permanent bridge, estimated to cost 4,77,000 rupees. With this exception, and a few other minor ones, the road is bridged between Calpee and Malthone. On the Calpee and Cawnpore section a bridge is in course of construction on the Pandoo River; and two others will be required on the Seyngur and Urrind Rivers.

The total estimate for this line from Cawnpore to Jubbulpore is 17,87,117 rupees, for a length of 371 miles; and 10,71,179 rupees from Cawnpore to Malthone, 223½ miles; in both cases inclusive of the Betwa bridge.

CCI.—Rohilkund
imperial road.

201. This is intended as the main artery communication through Rohilkund, from Futehghur *viâ* Bareilly to Moradabad, with a branch to Shajehanpore. Its eastern terminus is Furruckabad, from which communication is open by branches of the Grand Trunk Road with that, the great line of these provinces. The western terminus is intended to be on the Ganges in the neighbourhood of Nugeena or Nujeebabad, whence there will be a junction with Roorkee, Moradabad, which this imperial line will pass, is connected with Meerut by a metalled road *viâ* Gurmooktesur, the whole of which has been taken over as an imperial line. The portion between Furruckabad and Kutra, 43½ miles, runs over very low ground, requiring heavy embankments; of these 33½ miles have been under construction during the year, and five miles completed; the earthwork of the remainder was finished. Of the remaining ten miles, five miles were being surveyed. Between Kutra and a point seven miles west of Bareilly (about 66 miles) 36 miles were in course of construction, and 30 miles were being surveyed. Of the 36 miles, 16 miles were completely embanked, and 16 miles more well advanced. At present it is intended to complete the road to Moradabad only. Detailed estimates for the whole line in progress have not yet been received, but a grant of two lakhs was made in the budget, and 40,000 rupees more from the

the one-per-cent. income tax. Expenditure Rs. 2,38,437. 4 a. In connexion with this line, another from Hattras on the Grand Trunk Road *viâ* Secundra Rao, Kuchla Ghât on the Ganges, and Budaon to Bareilly, has been taken over as an imperial line. Grants to the amount of 59,000 rupees have been made. From Bareilly to Budaon the line has been metalled; at the other extremity, from Hattras to the border of the Etah district, the earthwork was well advanced and metalling in progress. This road will form the centre outlet for the traffic of Rohilkund; the eastern one being the line from Shajehanpore *viâ* Futtehghur to the Doab, and the western that from Moradabad *viâ* Gurmooktesur to Meerut.

202. As part of the same system of communication as that to which the preceding two roads belong may be mentioned, the road from Gurmooktesur Ghât, *viâ* Haupper to Ghazeeooddeenugger, near Delhi, 38 miles. This was commenced as a famine relief work on a grant of 62,000 rupees; a further grant of 50,000 rupees has been made from the one-per-cent. duty. The total allotment, therefore, has been 1,12,000 rupees, and for this sum the road will be completed. It was very nearly so by the close of 1861-62.

CCII.—Road from Gurmooktesur Ghât to Ghazeeooddeenugger.

203. Lastly, it may be mentioned that greater exertions have been made during the year than at any previous period, to push on the Agra and Bombay road. A grant of 40,000 rupees was assigned in addition to the annual allotment of 2½ lakhs. With the exception of the masonry bridges over the Kharee and Aotunghun rivers, it is expected that the whole line will be completed with a boat or pontoon bridge over the Chumbhul by the rains of 1863.

CCIII.—Agra and Bombay Road.

204. A cotton press is in course of construction at the Roorkee workshops, which, when complete, will be placed on the falls of the Ganges Canal above Nanow, which is the Allyghur district, and as central a point as could be selected for the use of the large traders in cotton.

CCIV.—Construction of a cotton press.

205. The entire area under cotton cultivation during the year in these provinces was 1,177,000 acres as against 965,000 in the previous year, or an increase of 22 per cent.

CCV.—Area under cotton cultivation during the year.

206. The estimated out-turn of clean cotton is, in maunds, about one million and-a-half (or 1,100,000 cwt.) as against one million and-a-quarter (or 800,000 cwt.) in the previous year, or an increase of 26½ per cent.

CCVI.—Estimated out-turn of clean cotton.

SECTION XIV.—POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

207. The following paragraphs are taken from the report of Doctor Jamieson, the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Seharunpore, on the working of the Government tea plantations during the year.

CCVII.—Working of the Government tea plantations.

208. "The out-turn of tea during the last season shows a decrease on that of the former year caused by the great drought during the cold weather, and the months of April and May. The grain crops throughout the upper part of the Doab were a failure. It ought not, therefore, to be a matter of surprise that the yield of tea shows a decrease, particularly as the chief or first crop of leaf almost entirely failed. Considering this the decrease may be considered small, and showing how admirably the plant is fitted for the Kohistan of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab.

CCVIII.—Out-turn of tea.

"The quantity of tea prepared in the factories was as follows:—

Kowlagir Factory—Dehra Dhoon.

GREEN TEAS.					Lbs.	oz.	Lbs.	oz.
Gunpowder	-	-	-	-	199	0		
Imperial Gunpowder	-	-	-	-	182	0		
Hyson	-	-	-	-	150	0		
Young Hyson	-	-	-	-	386	0		
Hyson Skin	-	-	-	-	817	0		
							1,734	0
Samples sent to Exhibition	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	0
BLACK TEAS.					Lbs.	oz.	Lbs.	oz.
Souchong	-	-	-	-	4,846	0		
Fine Souchong	-	-	-	-	1,853	0		
							6,699	0
Pouchong	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,244	0
Bohea	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,284	0
TOTAL							14,982	0

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<i>Paoree Factory in Ghurwal.</i>									
BLACK TEAS.						<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>oz.</i>
Souchong	-	-	-	-	-	2,697	0		
Pouchong	-	-	-	-	-	2,850	0		
Bohea	-	.	-	-	-	4,700	0		
								10,247	0
<i>Bhimtal Factory in Kumaon.</i>									
Souchong	-	-	-	-	-	1,129	12		
Pouchong	-	-	-	-	-	64	12		
Bohea	-	-	-	-	-	75	0		
								1,269	8
TOTAL - - - <i>Lbs.</i>						-	-	26,498	8
<i>Hawal Baugh Factory in Kumaon.</i>									
GREEN TEAS.									
Fine Green Tea	-	-	-	-	-	521	0		
Hyson Skin	-	-	-	-	-	880	7		
								1,401	7
BLACK TEAS.									
Souchong	-	-	-	-	-	2,707	8		
Bohea	-	-	-	-	-	2,952	8		
								5,660	0
<i>Ayar Toli Factory in Kumaon.</i>									
Souchong	-	-	-	-	-	7,103	8		
Bohea	-	-	-	-	-	856	8		
								7,960	0
TOTAL - - - <i>Lbs.</i>								41,519	15
Showing a GRAND TOTAL - - - <i>Lbs.</i>								41,519	15

But if there has been a small decrease in the quantity of tea, it has been met by an increase in the produce of seeds, the yield being 2,220 maunds or 79 tons.

								<i>Maunds.</i>
Thus—Kowlagir plantation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860 0
Paoree	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	260 0
Ayar Toli	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	370 0
Hawal Baugh	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 0
Bhimtal	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	250 0
								<i>Maunds</i> 2,220 0
Add to this the produce of the Khandra Plantation	-	-	-					1,416 0
								<i>Maunds</i> 3,636 0

and we have an out-turn of 3,636 maunds, or 130 tons.

209. Financially the tea plantations may be thus considered :—

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CCIX.—Financial
results.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
To 41,519-15 lbs., at 1-8-0 per lb. - - - -	62,279	14	6
2,200 maunds of seed, at 20 rupees per maund -	44,000	-	-
Total - - -	1,06,279	14	6
To expense of working the plantations - - - -	48,000	-	-
Balance - - -	58,279	14	6
To this must be added the value of tea seedlings distributed, viz., 8,00,000 rupees.			
Seedlings at 3 per 100= - - - - -	24,000	-	-
TOTAL Balance - - - <i>Rs.</i>	82,279	14	6

210. The management of the botanical gardens at Seharunpore is in a high state of efficiency. From Calcutta to Peshawur there is scarcely a horticultural or agricultural institution which has not more or less been benefited by the receipt of plants or seeds—1,15,437 fruit trees, 58,058 timber trees and flowering shrubs, and 1,616 parcels of seeds were distributed to applicants during the season. Doctor Jameson's report on this subject has already found place in the supplement to the "Calcutta Gazette."

CCX.—The Botanical
Gardens at Seharun-
pore in a high state of
efficiency.

SECTION XV.—FORESTS.

211. The reports herein noticed relate to the forest year commencing 1st October 1860, and ending 30th September 1861.

CCXI.—Period over
which operations
extended.

212. The forests within the jurisdiction of the Government North Western Provinces at the commencement of the year were those under the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division in the Saugur and Nerbudda territories, and those under the Commissioner of Kumaon, in Kumaon, Ghurwal and the Dehra Dhoon.

CCXII.—Forests
within the jurisdiction
of the North Western
Provinces.

213. Saugor and Nerbudda Forests. The approximate extent and position of the forests in the Jubbulpore Division, together with the principal trees produced in each, are shown in the following Table :—

CCXIII.—Saugor and
Nerbudda Forests.

TABLE of the FORESTS in the *Saugor and Nerbudda* Territories, compiled from the Superintendent's Report of 1860-61.

DISTRICT.	Forests, with Elevation of Places in Feet above Sea level.	Situation.	Extent in Square Miles. Minimum given, in rough figures.	Principal Trees.	REMARKS.
JUBBULPORE -	MAHANUDDEE, one of the chief sources of the Soane River. Beejoragoghur - - - 1,400 ft. Nadonne - - - - 1,350 "	Scattered in patches, from Kutturca, 35 miles E.N.E. of Jubbulpore, along the Maha- nuddée River, to the foot of the Kymore range. This forest forms a portion of the great belt of saul which stretches across Sohagpore, and here in places extends west of the Maha- nuddée. The great block lies between Bandooghur and Beejoragoghur, along the rivers Omrar, Buddhya, and Poplye, all affluents of the Ma- hanuddée. This forest is within 50 miles of the Jubbul- pore Extension Railway, and will be inval- uable for sleepers.	West to East, 20 miles in length. 200 square miles in British territory. Area in Native States un- known.	A little young teak between the Mahanuddée and Koombée. There are 20,000 saul trees within the British territory. Numerous saj are mixed up with the saul, and are by themselves in the Butgaon ilaqua. Five old Kowah along the banks of streams. Some bejassal in a few places on the hills. A great deal of mowah, the older and less pro- ductive trees, may be obtained.	At Captain Pearson's suggestion, Mr. Nolan, of the Jubbulpore Extension Railway, was sent to look at this forest. He reports fine saul along the Omrar at Sootree, Burraogaon, Tala, and Leluya, along the Doodur, a feeder of the Omrar at Kutowlee, between Chendia and Bandooghur. Along the Poplye, near Muchimochia, Per- maun, and Kereylee. Great injury has been done by the Bygurs in their dhyia cultivation, and by the rael extractors, who kill hundreds of trees unnecessarily in tap- ping them. Mr. Coles, the Political Agent at Rewah, has been informed of the state of the forest, and says he will endeavour to check the damage, and to have the forests preserved in the Native States.
	BURELLAH, in the pergunnah of that name, city of Jubbulpore 1,250 ft.	S.E. of Jubbulpore, in the bend which the Nerbudda forms between Mehindwaun, in Mundlah, and Jubbulpore.	100	All the large teak has been felled, but young trees still may be seen. Much fine saj and kowah are scattered over the ilaqua, with a little good ebony in places. The largest kowtah trees are on the affluents of the Nerbudda.	In Jubbulpore, teak is procurable, in small pieces, at 6 to 8 annas per cubic foot. Good beams are scarce, and fetch above 1 rupee per cubic foot.
	NARAINFORE - - - 1,900 ft.	East of Jubbulpore there are traces of jungle for many miles around the iron-pro- ducing district of Narainpore.	200	All timber has been cut by the charcoal- burners, and the hills are now only covered with a dense scrub.	—
	NUKTAH PAHAR, and DUL- DULLA PAHAR along the Ner- budda River. Mundlah - - - - 1,550 ft. Ramghur - - - - 2,400 "	Near Gogra, in North Mundlah; near Sing- pore, in ditto, between Mundlah and Ram- ghur.	200	First-class teak may still be obtained. About 1,000 good trees remain, of four to five feet in girth, but in inaccessible localities. There is plenty of large and well-grown saj, hurdoo, tendoo, dhyia, sissoo or tinsa in these hills.	Have suffered greatly of late years from the depredations of timber dealers.
	SOUTH MUNDLAH - - - On the Ghats - - - 2,800 ft. Below do. Bhemlat 1,900 " Chuhutta - - - - 1,600 "	Along the valleys of the Bunjur and Halon Rivers, and stretching from Bhemlat to Mowye along the Ghat range, which sepa- rates this upland from the plains of Raipore.	West to East, 40 miles in length, and an average of 10 miles in depth. 400 square miles.	Estimated to contain 10 lakhs of saul trees. The finest trees are about Toplah head of the Halon River, and between Toplah and the Chilpce Ghat.	It will not pay to work these forests until the roads are opened out, and until the demand for timber becomes greater.
MUNDLAH -	UMMERKUNTUK. - - - Source of the Nerbudda 3,400 ft. Karinliya, in the plains below - - - - 2,780 "	East of the Bormeyr to Ummertuntuk: the hills were formerly covered with junglo.	1,000	Large tracts are covered with mowah; the country consists chiefly of broad grass plains, and the hills, which formerly had saul trees growing on them, have had them all destroyed by the untiring axes of the bloomahs in the dhyia cultivation, and are now covered by a dense scrub.	—

SEONEE	GONDWARA HILLS		From Doornah, in Seonee, stretching westwards to Srimggur, in Nursingpore, nearly 25 miles. Also on the hills called the Gonda Koel, east of Doornah.	500 square miles in Seonee, Nursingpore, and Chindwarra.		These hills are literally covered with teak trees, but of stunted growth, from which, however, wood in short pieces may be had, and is fit to cut. Large tracts of country along foot of hills in Seonee and Nursingpore are covered with mowah.	The trees do not grow straight here, and branch out within five or six feet of the ground, whether the jungle be very thick or open. This mowah is too valuable to the natives to be available for timber. A good tree is worth Rs. 2.3.0 to 4 per annum.
	WYNGUNGK		Down the banks of this river in South Seonee.	100		There is a considerable amount of teak timber, young, but exceedingly fine, and will be cared for; saj also is found towards the south.	Price of teak in the Nagpore market is not under Rs. 1.8.0 per cubic foot for round logs.
SEONEE	DURASSE DOONGURTAL		Above and below the Ghat range in South Seonee, east of the Pench River.	300		These two forests contain many thousand fine young teak trees, especially near Tooria and Dahoda. In the higher and more inaccessible ravines along the range of ghats there are still many noble trees of saj, bejjasal, and sheshum, especially in the south-east corner, near Sonamance and Koonjaice above Salburra. Gurraree is tolerably abundant in the southern portion of the district.	These have been preserved from felling for five or six years, and give promise of yielding a valuable supply of wood. The soil along foot of hills is sandy, and trees thrive there remarkably well.
	SATPOORA HILLS		A north line drawn from Patroda, near Hoshungabad, through Lokurtully to Mukrye, with a south line drawn parallel from Boree, at the foot of the Puchmurries, passing south of Shahpore through Chicolee to the Taptee River, and joined at both ends, will form a parallelogram enclosing, with the valleys of the Machna, the Towah, the Sonobudra, and the Deinwah, all the great teak-producing tract of the Nerbudda Valley.	1,500		Within these limits are few hills which do not contain more or less teak, but few trees are left now exceeding four feet in girth, or what in Burnah and Madras are counted as third-class trees, and never are allowed to be felled. There are, however, a few very large trees still to be found in the Sonobudra Valley, west of the Puchmurries, between Borah and Mulnee, which have escaped, owing to the extreme difficulty of getting them out. Saj grows to an immense size along the southern face of the Ghat range, and there are some good trees along the Deinwah. There is an abundance of saj, hurodo, bejjasal, kowah, and tendoo, almost in every portion of these hills. In Nimawur is found the unjun, and siris may be met beneath the Puchmurries.	This great teak forest has been systematically worked for more than 30 years by the Borahs from Indore and Oajain, through whom the wants of Western India in timber have been supplied. At Seonee the Indore Borahs sell teak at 1 rupee per cubic foot in rough squared logs; the closing of these forests is expected to raise the price, as soon as the timber stored has been consumed. The unjun is an extremely hard and heavy wood, of deep claret colour, which may prove valuable. There are very large kowah trees, 18 to 20 feet in girth, along the Towah and Machna Rivers in Baitool.
BAITOO and HOSHUNGABAD	GURAKOTTAR, in the valley of the Sonar River.		There is a runna, or small preserve, two miles N.W. of Gurakottah. A few outlying knolls in the Sonar Valley, and the foot and sides of the bounding ranges of hills, are clothed with jungle.	Four square miles at Gurakottah, six square miles at Menace, Jununia, and Baleho.		There is some young teak growing at Gurakottah; also renjah, saj, tendoo, kurdal, with some fine kowah along the Sonar River. The hills are chiefly covered with scrub, but some mowah may be found along the base.	About 50,000 trees of sorts are said to have been cut out of this runna. Nearly all the timber on these hills has been cut by the charcoal-burners.
	TEJGHUR, in the pergunnah of that name.		South-east of Dumoh, along the valley of the Burran River, and on the adjoining hills.	100 square miles in British territory, and about 100 square miles in Native States.		Teak is reported at Alloni, near Futtehpore, in the Pannah State. Kowah, saj, and the common timbers are plentiful along the burran between Kotah and Manghur.	About 50,000 good trees are said to be procurable from this forest.
SEONEE	BUNDAIR HILLS		South of Nagode on the range of hills between it and Jokohi, west of Myhere.	200 square miles in the Native States of Jusso, Adjyghur, and Punnah.		Teak is to be found at Kuturree; jumrassee, saul, saj, and beja are very scarce, and nearly all timber has disappeared. Mowah abounds, and, it is believed, might here be purchased.	All the large trees have been felled in this accessible jungle. The iron-works near Uchara consume much charcoal. The timber at Nagode comes from Muckunpore, a town eight miles south of Rewah.

TABLE of the FORESTS in the *Saugor* and *Nerbudda* Territories, compiled from the Superintendent's Report of 1860-61—*continued*.

DISTRICT.	Forests, with Elevation of Places in Feet above Sea level.	Situation.	Extent in Square Miles. Minimum given, in rough figures.	Principal Trees.	REMARKS.
SAUGOR, DUMOH, and BUNDALA STATES —in vicinity.	MERIAHDO, in the pergunnah of that name. Under transfer from the Rajah of Chirkaree.	Along the Ghat range, between Kanoura and Kiseenghur, both above and below the heights, and along the valley of the Burran River; also on the hills adjoining.	60 square miles in British Territory, and about the same in Native States.	Some young teak is growing in a runna, or small preserve, at Meriaho, also below the ghauts between Gogra and Kalkoa. Timber is scarce upon the heights, but below them salei, hurroa, beejia, and tendoo are plen- tiful, but of small size. There is some fine kowah along the banks of streams.	In the Native States nearly all the timber is said to have been cut by the charcoal-burners for the iron-smelting works at Koopee and Soma- ghur. In British territory the trees are young, and need preserving.
	BIJAWUR and BUSSOUR - -	Along the range heights between Maharaj- gunge, Bijawur, and the Pundoah hills. Also in continuation along the Semree River, beneath the Pundoah Hill, and down the valley of the Keyn River, between Gerec and Rajgaur.	100 square miles, chiefly in Bijawur, Chutterpore, and Punnah.	This is said to be the best jungle left in the Bundala States. Large teak is reported at Bus- sour, Solone, and Gungour, with saj, beejia, jamun, and jumrasie over the whole.	These forests are not preserved, and conse- quently all the accessible parts have but little timber left. What is described as forest is pro- bably difficult to get at. The course of the Keyn River from its confluence with the source up- wards to this forest should be explained.
	PUNNAH - - - - -	Along the Ghat range, between the Keyn River and the meridian of Punnah. Also along the heights between Adijghur and Punchumpore, and the Runj and Bagtun Rivers.	40 square miles in Punnah. 30 square miles in ditto.	Salia, hurroa, gunja, beejia, and tendoo are found thinly scattered over this tract. All timber is said to have been cut, and only scrub is to be met.	—
	DELAHURI - - - - - Chowraghur Peak, which overlooks the valley - - - - - 4,270 ft. Bawun, at the foot - 2,010 " Omresh, in valley - 1,700 "	East end of the Puchmurri hills, in the valley of the Upper Deinwah.	50 square miles belong to independent jagheerdars.	There is some fine saul with young teak over this forest, and some unjun about Mohuljir.	Will be very valuable for sleepers, from its proximity to the Great Indian Peninsular Rail- way. The road from Delakuri, <i>via</i> Mohuljir, Futeh- pore, to Benkeri (on the Hoshungabad and Jub- bulpore road) should be opened out.
CHINDWARRA	BUTKAGUR HILLS - - - - - Mohuljir - - - - - 1,530 ft. Simresh - - - - - 2,420 "	Between Mohuljir and Seonee, at the head of the Doobhye, Sitariwa, and Sakur Rivers.	150 square miles belong to independent jagheerdars,	These hills are covered with teak and she- shum, which, though difficult of access, might be got out if energy was used. There is also saj along the Doobhye.	Mr. Williams, contractor for sleepers, is sup- posed to have commenced working in these forests.
	CHINDWARRA - - - - - Chindwarra - - - - - 2,150 ft. Motour, head of the Pench River - - - 3,300 " Omrait, below - - - 2,500 "	South of Chindwarra, between Deoghur and Pandoorna, and west of the Pench River.	400 square miles.	Saj bounds on the southern face of the Ghat range, where it grows to an immense size.	—

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214. A superintendent of forests was appointed to this division in October 1860, and immediately entered on his duties by making an inspection tour of the forests. The results of his examination may be briefly stated as follows:—

CCXIV.—Appointment of a superintendent of forests.

215. The present condition of the forests generally is as bad as it practically can be. They have suffered greatly from indiscriminate felling, and from general neglect for a long time, but the greatest damage has been inflicted within the last two or three years; most exaggerated reports as to the enormous gains that would be reaped seem to have got abroad in 1857, when contracts to supply timber to the railway company was first made, and in consequence native capitalists advanced large sums of money to the Gonds to fell every teak tree they could lay their hands upon.

CCXV. to CCXVIII.—Results of his inspection.

216. In Mundlah a single native merchant is said to have felled 40,000 teak trees, while in the same district a European contractor had a contract for 1,00,000 teak sleepers, most of which were certainly cut, though he has not got them out of the forests. In Baitool the Native capitalists have felled every teak tree of any size or value that they could get at. These two cases are brought forward to give some idea of the devastation that has been committed. The felling of teak has now been entirely stopped, and the superintendent does not propose in future letting it out of his own hands.

217. Another serious evil is the system of dhya cultivation, or the cutting and burning of the jungle to form fields, as practised by the Gonds and other barbarous tribes in these districts. This practice is especially injurious, as they are fond of selecting sites where the best timber grows. This is a difficult subject to deal with, as the practice could not be summarily stopped without entailing great hardships on a class of men whom it is our duty to civilise and improve. As yet orders have only been issued that in pre-firing their fields they should restrict their operations to spots where fields have been before, as in such places the jungle is merely a dense scrub. If cutting and burning the jungle to form fields had the effect of opening out the more dense forest tracts, nothing would have a better effect of the well-being and healthiness of the country; but in practice the same spot is never tilled for more than two years, and the underwood springs up more densely than ever in the abandoned clearings.

218. The cutting of teak being stopped for the present, eight other kinds of wood fit for sleepers are mentioned as being procurable from the forests. These are saul, kowah, saj, mowah, hurdoo, beejasal, siries, and semur. Salee, a white wood, which works up like deal, but is generally considered worthless, is brought forward by the superintendent, as he expects that if preserved by Dr. Boucherie's method of injecting sulphate of copper in the sap tubes, it would be most valuable.

219. The superintendent was informed that his intentions of conciliating the Gonds, and abstaining from summary measures in preventing dhya cultivation were judicious; but that the necessity for ultimately suppressing the practice must not be overlooked or neglected. He was urged to persevere in the course which he had adopted of giving advice to the Gonds on the subject of the preservation of the forests, and to endeavour to enlist the chief men among them as forest rangers by the continuance of some of their customary privileges or the prospect of a small reward. He was told to place himself in communication with the independent proprietors of the Chindwarra forests in which much valuable timber exists; to explain to them the evil consequences of indiscriminate felling in, and neglect of, the forests; and to give them good advice generally on the subject of forest preservation. The culture of the teak by natural reproduction was approved of, but orders were given that care should be taken to prevent the crowding of trees, from 30 to 50 trees per acre being the maximum. The superintendent was directed in the case of saul trees to try, as an experiment, the system adopted in the Scinde forests, by planting five saul saplings for every full grown tree cut down, and the system advocated by the Commissioner of Kumaon of merely leaving a few seed-bearing trees on each acre, and allowing the reproduction to take place in this manner.

CCXIX. and CCXX.—Instructions given to the superintendent.

220. Captain Pearson was requested to try Dr. Boucherie's method, as well as any other chemical process with which he might be acquainted for preserving timber, and to report the result. He was directed to commence working the Mundlah forests so as to bring the fine saul timber of that district into the Jubbulpore market as soon as possible, and was invited at his leisure to examine and report on the Puchmurri hills, with a view to fixing a site for a sanatorium on them for the convenience of the residents of Jubbulpore, Seonee, Baitool, Hoshungabad and Saugor.

221. The receipts from the forests for the six months ending 31st April 1861 were Rs. 45,812. 4 a. 8 p., while the expenditure for the eight months ending on the same date amounted to Rs. 17,284. 4 a. 10 p., a result which was considered on the whole to be satisfactory.

CCXXI.—Receipts from the forests.

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CCXXII.—Sums
sanctioned for roads
in the forest dis-
tricts.

222. The following sums were sanctioned for making and improving roads in the forest districts:—

1,500 rupees for the improvement of the road between Saugor and Shahghur *via* Heerapore.

1,500 rupees for the improvement of the road from Saugor to Gurrakottah.

500 rupees for the road from Chicholee to Kheree, on the Ellichpore and Baitool road.

2,000 rupees for the road from Chicholee, through Lukurtullye to Seonee, in Hosh-ungabad.

2,000 rupees for the road from Boorlah to Seonee.

2,000 rupees for the improvement of the road from Katinjee to Deolahpore.

600 rupees for the Pukuree Ghât between Seonee and Kattinjee.

223. Bungalows for the use of the Forest Department were ordered to be built in each district, and 1,000 rupees was sanctioned for this purpose in each of the districts of Mundlah, Seonee, and Puchmurri; 500 rupees was also sanctioned for the repair of the Bungalow at Gurrakotta.

CCXXIV.—Estab-
lishment for the
conservation of the
forests.

224. An establishment as per margin* was sanctioned by the Government of India in November 1861, for the conservation of the Saugor and Nerbudda forests, amounting to Rs. 2,539. 4 a.

CCXXV.—Notifica-
tion to the in-
habitants.

225. It was notified to the people of the Saugor and Nerbudda that the British Government intended for the future to manage the forests in the Jubbulpore division itself by means of a forest agency. The reasons for this resolve were clearly set forth, and the inhabitants were called on to assist and co-operate with the superintendent.

CCXXVI and
CCXXVII.—Pro-
visional set of rules.

226. A provisional set of forest rules were framed and ordered to be published. These rules laid down the conditions under which the public would be allowed to cut certain species of woods in the forests, and stated what duties would be levied.

227. The principle on which the duty on the timber should be assessed was, that the sum obtainable from each tree should include the net proceeds which the land occupied by it might on the average have yielded under cultivation during the period of its growth, together with its due proportion of all expenses of management, with interest during the same period.

It was ordered that the forests were to be worked chiefly by the Forest Establishment, contractors of respectability only being admitted, under the rules, as an aid to the forest agency, who must in any case first undertake the girdling and marking the trees to be cut.

These forests were towards the close of the year made over to the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, and copies of all documents connected with them were sent to that administration.

CCXXVIII.—Ta-
bular statement
showing the extent,
&c., of the Ghurwal
and Kumaon forests.

228. Ghurwal and Kumaon Forests. The number, position, and a rough approximation to the extent of the various forest tracts in these districts, together with a brief statement of

	Rs.	a.	p.
* Superintendent -	678	4	-
2 Assistants -	400	-	-
	1,078	4	-

Consolidated salary of superintendent is 800 rupees per mensem, and each of the two assistants would draw besides, if lieutenants, Rs. 195. 12. military allowances.

For Office of Superintendent.				For Forests.			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1 English Writer -	50	-	-	6 Overseers -	480	-	-
1 Assistant Writer -	30	-	-	2 Jemadars -	50	-	-
1 Native Doctor and Moonshee -	40	-	-	1 Mistry -	25	-	-
1 Assistant Moonshee -	20	-	-	3 Road Darogahs -	75	-	-
2 Moonshees for Assistants -	40	-	-	5 Duffadars at 15 each -	75	-	-
1 Medical Compounder -	6	-	-	10 Ditto at 10 " -	100	-	-
4 Peons -	20	-	-	90 Peons -	450	-	-
	Rs. 206	-	-	Total per mensem -	Rs. 1,255	-	-

of their present condition, are shown in the subjoined Tabular Statement, compiled from the general Report submitted by the Commissioner of Kumaon :—

DISTRICT.	Forest.	Extent (Approximate).	Situation.	Principal Trees.	REMARKS.
Ghurwal	Forest above Chandee	500 square miles	Between the eastern bank of Ganges, above Badasua, in Kaidwara.	Saul, Jamun, Huldoo, and Bamboos.	-- All the trees worth cutting have long since been removed; except for thinning, no trees should be cut for years. With rest the young trees will become most valuable. There is some felled timber lying between the Chandee hills and Kalowara, which will be removed next season. After this the forests should have rest. The lower parts of the forests between the Ganges and the Chandee hills belong to the Bijnore District. The upper part of the same is not likely to be of value, the soil and elevation not being favourable to the growth of saul.
Ditto	Kotree	50 square miles	- - - - -	Saul	-- There is a large quantity of felled timber scattered over this Dhoon. All trees within reach of wheel carriage have been cut. Thousands of trees have been burned from being girdled and left standing for years. These half-burned standing trees, as well as those which are felled, are of little value, owing to their inaccessibility. It is intended to export as much of this timber as possible during the ensuing season. The valuable part of this Dhoon is destroyed.
Ditto	Patlee	200 square miles	From Kotree Dhoon on west, to Kumaon on east, and north and south, from the range south of the Mundla Valley to the plains.	- - -	-- There are some good forests in this Dhoon; but all trees worth cutting on both banks of the Ramgunga River up the valley of the Sona, and on the hills between the Ramgunga and the plains, have been felled. The good timber which remains is on the north side of the Ramgunga. These forests have not yet been examined with a view to road-making, but they are supposed to be difficult of access.
Bijnore	Bijnore, Bhabur	320 square miles	Between Kaidwara and the Phekanuddee, south of Kotree and Patlee Dhoons, in the Barraporra and Rehur Pergunnahs.	Saul	-- These forests belong to the District of Bijnore. There is much young saul in them, but more than half consists of shoots from old stumps, and the best of the saplings are not more than nine feet diameter.
Ghurwal	Mundla Forests	- - -	North of Kotree and Patlee Dhoons. They cover the hills through which the Mundla River passes, and extend up westward towards Scela.	Saul and Toon	-- These forests are very good, but there is no road leading into them. The Commissioner considers they will bear the expense of a road; he has not examined the country sufficiently to recommend any particular line.
Kumaon	Forests west of Duhka River.	160 square miles	The low hills from the eastern limits of Ghurwal to the Duhka River.	Saul	-- These forests contain much good saul. All the fine trees near the roads have been cut, but there are forests of considerable extent in this tract which will bear the expense of opening out, as they contain a large supply of timber.
Ditto	Forest transferred from Moradabad to Kumaon.	This belt extends some miles into the plains, with an average breadth of six miles.	Supposed to be the Chilkea tract on the banks of the Kosilla.	Saul	-- This forest consists of saul saplings. A large number of these consists of shoots from stumps. These should be thinned, and the wood sold, as they never will become good timber. There is a fair prospect of this forest becoming valuable, as the soil is favourable to the growth of saul. It will be closed, and carefully preserved.
Ditto	Duhka to Bakra River	150	Slope of hills between Bakra and Bakra Rivers.	Saul	-- This forest has been assigned to the Kumaon Iron Company. It contains some square miles of saul timber.
Ditto	Bakra to Gola	60	Slope of hills between Bakra and Gola Rivers.	Saul	-- No good saul timber. The lower range and ravines are covered with saul saplings, but this forest has been more exhausted than any other.
Ditto	Gola to Deoba	120	Slope of hills between the Gola and Deoba Rivers.	Saul, Sissu, Jamun, and Huldoo.	-- There are some thousands of good saul trees on the banks of the Gola. The higher portions of this tract are covered with stunted sauls, which are old enough to be used. In the plains there are some miles covered with saul saplings, which are preserved. There is some sissu worth but little; a little jamun and much good huldoo.
Ditto	Deoba to Sarda	400	Slope of hills between the Deoba and Sarda Rivers.	Saul	-- The hills in this tract are generally steep. On the lower slopes are some promising young saul forests, and within the outer ranges is much good timber which will all be brought into use.
Ditto	Eastern Bhabur	400	A belt of forest in the plains south of the last-named forest.	Jamun, Huldoo, and young Saul.	-- These forests are very dense, and contain much good jamun and huldoo, as well as other trees. There are some belts of young saul on the banks of Sarda, but these do not appear to thrive well.

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CCXXXIX.—Ghurwal forests.

229. The Commissioner of Kumaon remarks that, although it would appear that except in the Mundla Valley and in the north part of Patlee Dhoon there are no forests, it is reasonable to suppose that in such extensive tracts there must be nooks and corners filled with timber. These, from their inaccessibility have hitherto escaped, and from their increasing value must now be brought into use. As a rule, it may be assumed, that the Ghurwal forests are nearly exhausted, and, though they may be worked to such an extent as to give a considerable profit annually, the chief object must be to restore the forest tracts to a prosperous state, and to economise them by supplying timber from those tracts considered hitherto inaccessible.

The Commissioner recommends a road down the valley of the ramgunga, at an easy and almost uniform gradient from the Patlee Dhoon to the plains. The difficulties of the present road over the Kalooshaheed Pass are so great that carts are with difficulty procurable to carry timber. He estimates the cost of the former road at 10,000 rupees.

CCXXX.—Kumaon forests.

230. Kumaon forests. The Commissioner is of opinion that the easily accessible forests have been too extensively cut, and that it is necessary to bring timber from more difficult ground so as to give rest to the exhausted parts. This will entail expense in making roads, and will necessitate an increase of establishment to superintend operations at different places and to protect a long line of forests. Still he thinks that the forest may be worked so as to give a yearly return without any danger of bringing into use all the good timber before the young trees are fit to take its place.

CCXXXI.—100,000 to 150,000 saul sleepers available annually. Saul the only wood fit for sleepers.

231. He considers that from 100,000 to 150,000 railway saul sleepers could be supplied annually, at about three rupees each at the depôts in the plains, and states his conviction that saul is the only wood in these forests fit for sleepers.

CCXXXII.—Saul so abundant that it is unnecessary to plant it.

232. He does not consider it necessary to plant saul, as the old trees shed seed so abundantly that in all parts where saul thrives, young saplings are as thick as possible. Many of these are destroyed by the annual fires in the forest; but it is probable that, if they were not so thinned, they would impede each other's growth. As fires cannot be prevented, the grass is ignited as soon as it will burn, so that the least possible injury may be done.

CCXXXIII.—System of cutting.

233. The system of cutting in the Kumaon forests is as follows:—Trees to be felled are marked by the Forest Department, and all the work is done by contract. A head sawyer takes an advance on good security to bring workmen. He is sent into the forest where the trees have been marked, and is fined 10 rupees for every unmarked tree cut by his party. A list of rates is given him, and this is so prepared that it pays him best to cut well the scantlings required of him. If he gives a description of timber not sufficiently good to be classed as second rate, it is taken by Government without any payment. During the season advances are given from time to time, care being taken that these never exceed the value of the work done. During the time that sawing is going on, buffaloes and coolies (all by contract) collect the sawn timber at safe spots beyond the risk of fire. Once a month the forest darogah examines the sawn timber and classifies it as 1st, 2d, and 3d class, stacking each class separately. It is afterwards examined by the assistant, who stamps it and gives a receipt to the head sawyer. The work of coolies and buffaloes is ascertained in the same way and generally at the same time. At the end of the season the receipts are compared with the advances made, and the balance is paid or the excess recovered from the security of the first advance. The total of the exports at the end of the work should correspond with the receipts, and the auction sales check the whole.

CCXXXIV.—Financial results.

234. The accounts from 1st May 1860 to the 30th of September 1861 exhibit the following results. The balance brought forward from 1859–60 was Rs. 74,495. 3. 2., and the receipts for the 17 months under review amount to Rs. 18,131. 3. 0. The disbursements for the same time amount to 1,37,966 rupees, showing a deficit of Rs. 45,339. 9. 10. against the Forest Department. But there was a large stock of timber at the different forest depôts at the date of closing the accounts as shown in the following statement, the value of which was far greater than the amount of the deficit:—

STATEMENT of WOOD in STORE in Kumaon and Ghurwal.

NAMES OF TIMBER.	NEW.				OLD.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Kasheepore.	Ramnuggur.	Moura Kaur.	Other depôts.	Kasheepore.	Ramnuggur.	Moura Kaur.	Other depôts.	
Sleepers - - - -	235	2,473	6,766	46,895	10,716	-	151	3,203	70,439
Planks - - - -	712	1,039	177	10,420	8,061	-	20	158	20,587
Kurrees - - - -	223	9,216	3,411	18,865	44,802	-	32	715	77,264
Logs - - - -	24	-	-	1,170	2,763	-	-	224	4,181
Tora - - - -	1,604	-	2	124	-	-	-	-	1,730
Miscellaneous - - -	1,523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,523
TOTAL - - -	4,321	12,728	10,356	77,474	66,342	-	203	4,300	1,75,724

235. The following Establishment was sanctioned by the Government of India for the conservation of these forests:—

For GHURWAL.	Rs.	For KUMAON.	Rs.
1 Assistant Superintendent - - -	400	1 Assistant Superintendent - - -	250
1 Overseer - - -	200	4 Darogahs - - -	100
1 Native Accountant - - -	40	8 Chuprassees - - -	40
2 Hindee Writers - - -	30	1 Native Accountant - - -	15
1 Oordoo ditto - - -	15	2 Depôt Mohurrirs - - -	30
1 Treasurer - - -	15		
2 Native Overseers - - -	50		
1 Native Doctor - - -	15		
1 Carpenter - - -	12		
1 Storekeeper - - -	10		
2 Classees - - -	10		
1 Jemadar - - -	8		
1 Duffadar - - -	6		
12 Burkundazes - - -	48		
4 Chuprassees - - -	20		
2 Depôt Mohurrirs - - -	30		
TOTAL - - -	909	TOTAL - - -	435

CCXXXV.—Establishment sanctioned for conservation.

Commissioner's Establishment:

	Rs.
Accountant - - -	150
Moonshee - - -	40
2 Chuprassees - - -	10
TOTAL - - -	200

making a total charge against the forests of 1,544 rupees per mensem, and being a reduction of 1,181 rupees per mensem on the cost of establishment employed previously. A travelling allowance of 250 rupees per mensem for the Commissioner was afterwards sanctioned.

236. A detailed list of the trees yielding timber in the Kumaon and Ghurwal Forests was given by the Commissioner. The best and most common trees are as follows:—Bale, Barree, Chelara, Gousum, Getu, Huldoo, Jamim, Khyra, Khyrnial, Khuneer, Oulah, Phuldoo, Phursa, Saj, Saul, Seesum, and Toon. CCXXXVI.—Trees which produce timber.

237. These were closed during the year. The management of all the forests in the Dhoon, whether belonging to Government or leased by Government from the Rajah of Terai, was transferred from the Commissioner of Kumaon, and placed under the control and supervision of the Commissioner of Meerut. The latter was requested to make a tour of the forest tracts, and to submit a detailed report on the subject with suggestions in regard to their future management. He was also directed to dispose of the old stock of timber at the Dhoon depôts in the most advantageous manner. CCXXXVII.—Dehra Dhoon forests.

SECTION XVI.—MINING.

238. The terms of the license to be granted to the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company to mine and work the minerals found in the Mopani and Tendu Khera tracts of the Jubbulpore division continued to be discussed with much care and attention, with a view to protect the interests of the native miners in the existing mines; to secure the common usages of the people as regards the minerals of the tract from interference by the Company, and to render it obligatory on the latter to report to the nearest police authorities of the district all accidents involving loss of limb or life; to provide medical aid on the spot to the workmen employed on the mines or works; to keep the mines well ventilated, and to adopt all proper precautions for the public safety. CCXXXVIII.—Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company.

The officer in charge of the Revenue Survey, now under progress in the Jubbulpore Division, was instructed to have an accurate and detailed topographical survey made of the tract of country granted to the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company within the limits originally defined by Mr. Oldham (*vide* Report of 1860-61).

The outline was to be clearly determined and entered on the map in order that the boundaries might be laid out in a permanent manner.

Mr. Blackwell, the manager of the Company, had commenced working the coal at Mopain, and was driving shafts in the vicinity of the out-crop to ascertain the extent of that field.

It was expected that a branch Railway would be made to connect the Great Indian Peninsula

Peninsula Railway with the coal mines at Mopain. Towards the close of the year the Saugor and Nerbudda territories were transferred to the Central Provinces.

239. The iron mines of Shahghur and Heerapore in Bundelkund, are the property of Government, and are at present farmed out to the workers of the ore for a sum of 1,346 rupees yearly. The Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, to whom the district was recently transferred, had never seen the mines, but reports the ore to be excellent, and the field to be large. Only one side of the hill is said to be worked; there is a scarcity of wood or fuel, and there are but five common native furnaces. He recommended the improvement of the roads from Shahghur to Heerapore, and of the Ghâts on the roads from Heerapore towards Saugor, and also towards Cawnpore.

An outlay of 1,500 rupees had been previously sanctioned for the repair of these roads on the application of the Superintendent of Forests.

CCXXXIX.—Iron
mines of Shahghur
and Heerapore.

CCXL. to CCLIII.
—Results of in-
quiries regarding
coal fields in Rewah.

240. In the beginning of 1860, the late Mr. C. B. Taylor was employed by the East Indian Railway Company to search for coal in the southern part of the Rewah territory. This gentleman unfortunately died on his return to Mirzapore from illness contracted by exposure during his explorations. His son, Mr. W. B. Taylor, who accompanied the party, reported the discovery of thick seams of coal at Keryle in Eastern Rewah, and at Emilia in Western Singrowlee, besides thin seams in other places, and he sent up samples of the two former to Allahabad, where they were tried on a locomotive engine, with a train of 190 tons weight, in the presence of the chief officers of the railway company; and the result showed that either specimen was suited for locomotive purposes. The Emilia coal gave the most favourable results, though in appearance the Keryle coal looked the most valuable.

241. Difficulties being anticipated in the way of obtaining a mining license from the Rewah Durbar, and it being also a question whether the railway company should undertake the working of these coal beds situated in native territory, if coal of good quality could be obtained from the proprietors of the neighbouring mines situated in British or Eastern Singrowlee, the latter were asked at what price they could deliver coal at Mirzapore if a cart road were made along the direct track, the southern portion of which passes through the Rewah State.

242. The Political Agent at Rewah was also asked whether the Maha Rajah would have any objection to the formation of this road, and whether he would contribute a moderate sum towards its construction.

243. Messrs. Hamilton, Brown and Company, the proprietors, replied that if the road were made they would supply coal at one-third per maund at Mirzapore.

244. The price of wood fuel at Allahabad was then under 12 annas for three maunds dried wood, the equivalent in effect to one maund of coal and wood was supposed to be procurable in the vicinity of Mirzapore at about the same rate.

245. The Political Agent at Rewah also wrote that he thought the Maha Rajah would not make the road to the British mines, as he had coal in his own territory, and would prefer making the road to his own coal fields, if ascertained to be worth working after examination by the geological survey.

246. As Messrs. Hamilton, Brown and Company's demand appeared exorbitant, and the Political Agent's reply about the road was unfavourable, there seemed no prospect at that time of securing a regular supply of coal from the British mines for the railways in the North Western Provinces.

247. The report and the facts ascertained by the Messrs. Taylor were then communicated to the superintendent of the geological survey, with a request that the coal beds recently discovered might receive early notice from the geologists engaged in the approaching survey of the Rewah country. His opinion on the quality and value of the coal was asked, and his advice sought in regard to the best means for procuring a constant supply of good coal at reasonable cost for the use of the railways in the North Western Provinces.

248. In June 1861, Mr. Oldham submitted a report to the following effect from Mr. Medlicott, who had inspected the Rewah coal field.

249. There is a considerable area stretching all across the southern part of the Rewah territory occupied by rocks of coal-bearing formation. This area has for its northern boundary a straight line, speaking in a general way, nearly parallel to the Kymore range, and about 15 to 20 miles south of it, along which occurs a geological fault; to the north of this fault there is no chance of finding coal, and as the dip of the coal strata is towards the north, the nearest beds will be found nearest to this line of fault, and the older and better beds as it is receded from, that is, the further south we go from the places to which we want to carry the coal. Coal has been found in some places in the south-west and south-east portions of this territory.

250. In the former six localities, where it had been found, were visited by Mr. Medlicott. Three of these on the Mahanuddee, two on the Johilla, one at Sohagpore. At the four first-mentioned there were mere streaks of coal among shale and lignite, the whole very pyritous, and the rocks in which it occurs are not those in which useful coal has ever been found.

found. At one of the places on the Johilla the true coal measures are found, but the seam discovered is 18 inches thick only, and very poor. At Sohagpore is a more promising seam, which it may at some future day be worth paying more attention to.

251. In the south-east portion of Rewah, 16 places, where coal has been found, were visited. Of these seven are not worthy of notice, five are somewhat better; at two, Emilia and Dudemia, there is good coal; but the best seam of all is at Keryle, where the coal is excellent, and should unquestionably be the first to be worked. Mr. Medlicott stated to Captain Hodgson that he had never seen coal so good in the Raneegunge field.

252. With regard to bringing the coal to market, Mr. Oldham stated that it might more easily be carried to the great Deccan road, south-west of Myhere, but that the market for it was no doubt Mirzapore, between which and Keryle lie the difficult passes of the Kymore range, the crossing of the Soane River, and the hilly and intricate country south.

253. The Political Agent at Rewah was then asked whether the Maha Rajah would be willing, after Mr. Medlicott's favourable report upon his coal field, to make the road through his territory to Keryle, provided the railway company made the necessary examination of the country, and furnished the agency for making the road, and showed that it could be made at reasonable cost. He was also asked at what rate it would be proposed to levy a seignorage upon coal mined in that territory.

254. The iron works of Messrs. Drummond & Co., and Rees, Davies & Co., were incorporated into one company to be in future styled the "North of Indian Kumaon Iron Works Company, Limited." Steps are being taken to make a survey of the several tracts of land assigned to this new company, and the deed of license is now under preparation, and will be executed shortly.

CCLIV.—North of
Indian Kumaon
Iron Works Com-
pany, Limited.

SECTION XVII.—SURVEYS.

255. THE survey and settlement operations which have been in progress in the Dehra Dhoon and in the Jhansie Division have already been detailed in paragraphs 128 and 129 of this report. The Surveyor General of India has reported the completion of the revenue survey of the whole of the Jhansie Division; and an application has been made to the Supreme Government for sanction to the cost of a small detached survey party to be employed, under the direction of Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, in surveying certain parts of the country in Rohilkund, which, either themselves bear forests, or border on the sub-montanic tracts, and were omitted from the survey conducted by that officer in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854.

CCLV.—Comple-
tion of survey of
Jhansie Division,
and organization of
a party to survey
certain forest tracts
in Rohilkund.

SECTION XVIII.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

256. The following paragraphs are taken from the report of the Superintendent of the Agra medical school for the year ending 31st March 1862:—

CCLVI. to
CCLXVI.—Results
of the administra-
tion of the Medical
School at Agra.

257. "The winter session closed on 31st March, and on the 1st April the annual examination commenced.

258. "Of the 16 senior students, candidates for the diploma of 1st class Native Doctor, ten passed a very good examination, one who had been very ill during the winter was remanded for three months, and five were wholly rejected.

259. "Of the junior students, numbering 68, 10 whose replies did not reach the required standard were dismissed.

260. "Several of these intend to continue their studies without receiving pay.

261. "Of candidates for admission as students there were 45.

262. "This seems a great falling off from the 70 who came forward in November 1861, but more in appearance than in fact.

263. "Of the 70 in November 30 belonged to Agra, and the superintendent is always suspicious that residents of Agra only present themselves for the sake of the monthly stipend; of the 45 applications this year only nine belonged to Agra, i. e., there were 36 candidates from a distance against 40 in November last.

264. "The test for admission is a competent knowledge of reading and writing Oordoo, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

265. "In former years the boys were taught *materia medica* chiefly from written descriptions, and scarcely at all from seeing things done, now each boy at least once a week, with his own hands, assists in preparing the various compounds in use in our hospitals and from the raw materials procurable in the Agra bazar. They are also made to practise daily the art of prescribing, and the various signs and figures in use.

271—I.

M M 2

266. "In

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266. "In the examinations, besides questions on the regular course of lectures, there were two sets of practical questions:—

"1st.—Practical Surgery.

"2nd.—Practical Pharmacy.

"Ten questions on each, value of each question 20 rupees, purposely made double the value of questions on other branches to show the importance placed on practical knowledge. The results in the examination of the 10 boys who have gained their diplomas are shown below:—

"TOTAL VALUE of each set of Questions.

<i>Practical Surgery.</i>				<i>Practical Pharmacy.</i>			
			<i>Rs.</i>				<i>Rs.</i>
Four gained	-	-	200	Three gained	-	-	200
Four "	-	-	180	Three "	-	-	180
One "	-	-	190	Two "	-	-	180
One "	-	-	130	Two "	-	-	140

"The results among the junior students were still more satisfactory."

CCLXVII.—Dis-
pensaries opened
during the year.

267. Dispensaries were opened during the year at the following places:—

Ghatumpore in zillah Cawnpore.
Barrah in zillah Allahabad.

Koonch in zillah Jaloun.
Calpee in ditto.

SECTION XIX.—VACCINATION.

CCLXVIII.—Re-
sults of the Vaccine
operations in the
Agra Division.

268. The vaccine operations in the Agra Division for 1861-62, were commenced in the beginning of November 1861, and closed at the end of March 1862.

TOTAL Result in the AGRA DIVISION:

MONTHS.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Unknown.	TOTAL.
November 1861 - - -	286	390	37	60	773
December " - - -	4,535	2,418	601	1,389	8,943
January 1862 - - -	4,406	1,917	553	3,691	10,567
February " - - -	4,422	1,833	428	2,681	9,364
March " - - -	3,506	1,301	245	1,938	6,990
TOTAL - - -	17,155	7,859	1,864	9,769	36,637

SEX of those Vaccinated:

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
17,172	19,465	36,637

AGES of those Vaccinated:

Six Months.	Six Months to One Year.	One Year to Two Years.	Two Years to Three Years.	Three Years to Four Years.	Four Years to Five Years.	Five Years to Ten Years.	TOTAL.
8,223	7,259	8,528	5,212	4,728	2,725	4,962	36,637

CASTES

CASTES or OCCUPATIONS of those Vaccinated :

Chamar - - - 9,883	Nayee - - - 546	Durzee - - - 162
Thakoor - - - 5,800	Tailee - - - 480	Kayet - - - 148
Brahmin - - - 3,680	Goojur - - - 394	Jogee - - - 142
Jât - - - 3,072	Dhobee - - - 378	Chirimar - - - 110
Mahomedan - - - 2,138	Nudaff - - - 324	Dhanook - - - 94
Bukkal - - - 1,719	Khutick - - - 288	Cheepee - - - 91
Kolee - - - 1,390	Rajpoot - - - 280	Bairagee - - - 91
Kuhar - - - 934	Lohar - - - 259	Bhât - - - 77
Kachee - - - 871	Mullah - - - 252	Munhar - - - 66
Guddurya - - - 842	Soonar - - - 245	Mehtur - - - 61
Koombar - - - 728	Christian - - - 179	Meena - - - 51
Lotha - - - 663	Mallee - - - 176	Various castes in small number - - - 196
Nujjar - - - 652	Bhurjee - - - 175	

The number of successful cases is below the average, which is due to the inexperience of certain of the vaccinators.

269. The numbers vaccinated in the zillahs of Bijnore and Moradabad during the past season, are given in the Return below:—

CCLXIX.—Results
of the operations in
Rohilkund.

Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result Unknown.	TOTAL.
17,761	7,274	2,969	3,859	31,863

The large per-centage of unsuccessful cases (nearly one-third), is a source of much regret to the energetic Superintendent; but one he fears not likely to be ever materially diminished, for the unpreventable (under present circumstances) exposure of the bare arms of the young naked urchins operated upon to the glare of the sun, dust, flies, and every other possible conceivable source of injury, contributes to this unfortunate result.

270. The numbers vaccinated in Kumaon and Ghurwal, are given in the Return below:—

CCLXX.—Results
in Kumaon and
Ghurwal.

Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result Unknown.	TOTAL.
12,907	1,447	692	331	15,377

271. Comparing this return with that of Rohilkund, the Superintendent points out how great is the difference in the per-centage of successful cases, showing the favourable effect of the colder climate, not only upon the operation of the *virus* itself, but also in its necessitating the wearing of clothes, and so protecting the vesicle on the arm from the various injuries it is exposed to on subjects in the plains.

CCLXXI.—Results
contrasted with
those in Rohilkund.

272. There has been a very material increase in the supplies of vaccine *virus* distributed from the Hill depôt during the past season, upwards of 12,000 crusts, besides points and glasses, having been sent to the North Western Provinces, Oude and Bengal. At no previous period have such constant demands been made upon it; every call has been abundantly responded to, and with a few exceptions, the *virus* sent has been acknowledged as of excellent quality and vigour.

CCLXXII.—In-
crease in the demand
and supply of Hill
virus.

SECTION XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CCLXXIII. and
CCLXXIV.—
Operations of the
Government press
at Allahabad, and
the financial results.

273. From 1st September 1861 to 30th April 1862, work to the amount of Rs. 2,62,255. 13. 9. has been turned out from the Government press at Allahabad. Without entering into minute details, the amounts debited against the several Departments, for which work has been executed, is noted below:—

	AMOUNT.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Government of Bengal - - - - -	3,089	2	9
„ of North Western Provinces - - -	1,29,191	7	8
„ of Oude - - - - -	2,964	4	9
„ of Punjab - - - - -	268	14	1
Financial Department, North Western Provinces -	9,529	2	6
Judicial „ „ - - - - -	44,237	15	2
Revenue „ „ - - - - -	53,397	9	8
Educational „ - - - - -	15,242	9	2
Public Works „ - - - - -	491	3	10
Police „ - - - - -	2,108	7	5
Political Agencies - - - - -	1	-	-
Miscellaneous sales - - - - -	1,734	-	9
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	2,62,255	13	9

274. This out-turn has been effected at a cost of Rs. 2,38,561. 9. 5., exclusive of the sums debited as wear and tear of dead stock and house-rent of Superintendent. The former is calculated at 10 per cent. on furniture and 25 per cent. on types. This amount of depreciation is considered by the Superintendent much above what actually does take place; but as the error, if any, is on the safe side, he has retained it, and debited against the out-turn of the press a sum of Rs. 18,888. 4. 6., which, together with house-rent at 800 rupees for the eight months, deducted from the gross profit, gives a net profit of Rs. 4,005. 15. 10. The result admits of improvement.

CCLXXV. to
CCLXXVII.—In-
troduction of a sys-
tem of meteorologi-
cal operations in the
North Western
Provinces.

275. It appeared to the Lieutenant Governor that many most interesting and valuable facts relative to the climate, &c., of these Provinces might be collected by a regular series of meteorological observations to be taken at certain selected places.

276. Accordingly the stations noted in the margin* were selected after consultation with the Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the duty of making the observations entrusted to the officers whose names are placed opposite each station, who, in each instance, consented to give their services to Government in aid of the above object.

277. A list of the instruments, and a copy of the instructions furnished to each officer, will be found in the Appendix, No. II., and the several sets of observations taken at each of the above Stations will be collected, compiled, and printed annually, together with a brief memoir under the direction of the Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, who has kindly undertaken the duty.

SECTION XXI.—RAILWAYS.

CCLXXVIII.—
Railways under
construction.

278. THE following statement relates to the year extending from 1st July 1861 to 30th June 1862, and not having been received in time for incorporation in the Public Works Section of this Report, is introduced in this place supplementarily.

There were two lines of Railway under construction in the North Western Provinces.

(I).—The main line of the East Indian Railway, which, when completed, will extend from the Kurrunnassa River, near Buxar, to the city of Delhi, a distance of 534½ miles. There will be three branches on this line,—one from Mogul Serai to the bank of the Ganges, opposite to the city of Benares, a distance of six miles; one from Cawnpore to the Ganges, a distance of 2½ miles; and the other from Toondla to the bank of the Jumna opposite to the city of Agra, a distance of 13½ miles.

(II).—The Jubbulpore Extension, extending from Neinee, a point on the main line three miles east of Allahabad, Jumna Bridge, to Jubbulpore, a distance of about 220 miles.

279. Main

* Roorkee.—Principal, Thomason College.
Benares.—Dr. Dunbar, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
Beawur.—Dr. Small, in medical charge of police corps.
Jhansee.—Dr. Annesley, Civil Assistant Surgeon.
Nyne Tal.—Dr. Moir, ditto.
Agra.—Dr. Plank, Superintendent Central Prison.

279. *Main Line, East Indian Railway.*—At the commencement of the year the line was open from Allahabad to Cawnpore, a distance of $123\frac{1}{2}$ miles. On the 1st of July 1861, the line was opened from Cawnpore to Etawah, a distance of $86\frac{1}{2}$ miles; on the 13th November 1861 it was opened from Etawah to Shekoabad, a distance of $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and on the 1st of April 1862 it was opened from Shekoabad to the Agra terminus, a distance of 36 miles. Allahabad and Agra, the present and the former capitals of the North Western Provinces, are thus connected by a continuous line of railway 280 miles long.

CCLXXIX. and
CCLXXX.—Opera-
tions on the main
line, East Indian
Railway.

280. On the remaining portion of the line, which is yet unopened, the state of the works at the end of the year may be briefly described as follows:—

Benares District.—From Karamnassa to Benares, $56\frac{1}{2}$ miles—Plate-laying has commenced, 28 miles are linked in, 26 miles completely laid, and 19 miles packed up—all the permanent way materials, except spikes, have been delivered. Stations are nearly complete with the exception of the Benares terminal station, for which complete designs had not been submitted to Government.

Mirzapore District.—Mogul Serai junction to Allahabad 92 miles.—Permanent way materials are being delivered, but plate-laying has not been commenced for want of sleepers. Stations are in progress, and girder bridges being erected.

Agra District.—Toondla junction to Allyghur, $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—Plate-laying was commenced in April last, and 16 miles have been laid. The stations on this length are well advanced.

Delhi District.—Allyghur to Delhi, 82 miles—The whole of the brickwork in culverts, &c., is completed, and the road ready to receive the permanent way as far as Ghazeeooddeen Nuggur, a distance of 70 miles. In the Hindun bridge the whole of the piers and abutments are founded and carried up to the springing of the arches.

281. The present state of the three great iron bridges is as follows:—

CCLXXXI.—Pre-
sent state of the
three great bridges.

Tonse Bridge.—Seven spans of 150 feet.—Of the two abutments and six piers, one abutment and four piers have been built up to full height; one pier is built to half height, one abutment has the foundation wells sunk, and one pier is not completely founded.

One iron span has been erected and the staging removed, the deflection being only five-eighths of an inch.

Jumna Bridge.—Allahabad, 14 spans of 205 feet.—Of the two abutments one is completely founded and partly built up, and the other is half founded. Of the 13 piers, three piers are built up to full height, three piers are partly built, four are completely founded, one has to be sunk six feet, one has to be sunk 14 feet, and of the remaining pier half the wells have to be rectified. One iron span has been erected and the staging removed; the iron work for about eight spans has been received at the bridge site. The north approach to this bridge is a viaduct consisting of 24 spans of 30 feet. The arches of 13 of these are turned, and the remainder are in progress.

Jumna Bridge.—Delhi, 12 spans of 205 feet.—One abutment and three piers are built up to full height; two more piers are being built up, two more and part of east abutment are founded on rock, and the remaining four piers are not yet completely founded.

282. The Electric Telegraph is now in working order from the Karamnassa to Hatras station, a distance of 450 miles; on this distance 29 telegraphic stations are at work. The telegraph has worked satisfactorily.

CCLXXXII.—The
electric telegraph.

283. The amount of capital expended on construction during the year amounted to 44,33,162 rupees, and the cost per mile of the entire line from Howrah to Delhi, according to the last estimate, may be assumed at 1,67,500 rupees.

CCLXXXIII. to
CCLXXXIX.—
Financial results.

284. The gross earnings on the open line during the year were Rs. 17,48,289. 2. 5., of which, Rs. 8,07,758. 6. 6. were expended on the maintenance and working of the line, and Rs. 9,40,530. 11. 11. were profits. The expenses and profits were thus 46.2 and 53.8 per cent. of the earnings.

285. The average length of the line open during the year was 240 miles, the cost of which, according to estimate as above would be 4,02,00,000 rupees, the opened portion of the line may thus be said to be paying at the rate of 2.34 per cent.

286. The receipts averaged 7,284 rupees per mile open. The cost of maintenance of the open line amounted to Rs. 94,246. 3. 2., or 772 rupees per mile open, and the other working charges to Rs. 6,86,513. 1. 10., or 2,860 rupees per mile open.

287. Three thousand eight hundred and seventy-four first class, 7,079 second class, and 331,982 third class passengers travelled during the year; the receipts from this traffic amounted to 6,71,705 rupees.

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288. Fifteen lakhs, eighty-eight thousand five hundred and seventy-nine maunds of goods were carried for the public during the year, and 14,98,412 maunds were carried for railway purposes; the receipts from this source amounted to 10,20,595 rupees.

289. The cost of working the telegraph was Rs. 26,999. 1. 6. during the year, while its earnings were Rs. 4,756. 7.

CCXC.--Collision

290. The accidents which have occurred during the year are as follows:—

Collisions.—A collision took place at Serathoo between the up and down goods-train caused by the driver of the up goods-train disregarding the station signal light which indicated danger. The guard of the down train was injured slightly.

A passenger-train ran into a truck at Burtua station, owing to the carelessness of the pointsman who turned the train into a siding.

A collision between a goods-train and a pilot-engine took place at Cawnpore station, owing to the carelessness of the pointsman. Some of the passengers were slightly injured.

A train came in contact with the gate of a level crossing, owing to the carelessness of the gate-keepers.

A train came in contact with a trolley on the line.

Trains running off the line.—Three cases occurred, caused by the carelessness of the pointsmen, and one case caused by the high speed at which an up passenger-train was driven into the Etawah station.

CCXCI.—Fires.

291. *Fires.*—Four fires took place in goods-train, caused by sparks from the ash-pan of the engine being blown up upon the train. Another fire was caused by a spark from the engine chimney, the gauze wire of which was defective, and one fire was caused by spontaneous combustion of a bale of blankets. The worst fire occurred on the 5th of April, when the goods in three trucks were more or less damaged; compensation was claimed to the extent of Rs. 28,420. 11. 3, and the spoilt goods were sold by public auction, and realised Rs. 12,337. 4. During the whole year 21,541 rupees was paid for compensation for losses sustained by the public on this railway.

CCXCII.—Total
accidents.

292. *Total Accidents.*—Six natives were run over, and five of them died from the effects; one native greaser was crushed to death between the step of an engine on which he was riding, and a truck on a siding at Agra; one cooly was crushed to death at Allahabad station, between the buffers of two trucks.

CCXCIII. to
CCXCVII.—
Operations on the
Jubbulpore Extension.

293. *Jubbulpore Extension.*—The remarks on this line must necessarily be brief.

All the land plans for the line have been completed, with the exception of about 13 miles in the Sleemanabad district, and 20 miles in the Entowah and Myhere districts. These surveys are now being made during the rains as a matter of urgency.

294. The extreme side widths have been set out, and the land officially taken over are all land under cultivation for the first 67 miles out of Allahabad, and from the 128th to the 154th miles (Myhere to Jokohai).

295. Orders have been given through the civil authorities to the cultivators to leave unsown a uniform width of 100 feet on each side of the centre line wherever the setting out has not yet been done. This will reduce to a minimum the damage likely to be done to the crops by the engineers employed on this during the next two months.

296. The final longitudinal section, with all requisite information as to waterways, rock, soil, bridge, foundation, &c., was sent to England in April last. Nine permanent bungalows have been constructed on the line, and the whole of the present staff of engineers and inspectors have been under shelter since May last.

297. The amount of expenditure on capital account during the year was 2,54,032 rupees.

(signed) George Couper,
Secretary to the Government of the
North Western Provinces.

APPENDICES to the REPORT on the Administration of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1861-62.

APPENDIX I.

RULES for the Administration of Civil Justice in the *Terai District* of the *Rohilkund Division*, passed by Government, North Western Provinces, under Sections 2 and 3, Act XIV. of 1861.

Rule I. The superintendent of the Terai district shall have authority to try original suits, without limit of value, and regular appeals from the decision of the assistant superintendent in original suits. Jurisdiction of the Courts.

Rule II. The assistant superintendent shall have authority to try original suits not exceeding 1,000 rupees in value.

Rule III. No action shall be entertained unless it be instituted within the periods herein-after mentioned from the time that the cause of action arose or accrued in each description of cases:— Rule of limitation.

Action respecting the succession or right to real and personal property, and respecting partnership.—Twelve years.

Action for debts on bond, or accounts not being partnership accounts, or accounts of retail purchases settled at short periods.—Three years.

Action for other debts and other accounts than the above, injuries to person or character, disputes regarding marriage, caste, or non-fulfilment of contract.—One year.

Provided that the time shall be excluded during which the plaintiff shall be under the disability of infancy, lunacy, idiocy, or during which the plaintiff shall be precluded by law from suing the defendant, by reason of any disability whatever, either of the plaintiff or of the defendant.

Rule IV., Clause 1. Every suit shall be commenced by a plaint, which shall be presented to the court by the plaintiff in person, or by his recognised agent. Trial of original suits.

Clause 2. Every suit shall be instituted in the court of the superintendent, who will either try such suit himself, or refer it for trial to the court of the assistant superintendent, provided that he be competent, in respect of the value of the suit, to try the same.

Clause 3. The term "recognised agent" is defined to mean a personal servant, partner, relation, or friend, whom the court may admit as a fit person to represent a party; persons carrying on business on behalf of bankers and traders, such as *gomashtahs*; managing agents of landholders, such as *karindahs*; nearest male relations of women, and persons *ex officio* authorised to act for Government.

Clause 4. No *vakeels* or *mooktears* are to be admitted in the civil courts of the Terai district.

Rule V. The plaint shall be distinctly written, either in Hindee or Oordoo, and shall contain the following particulars:—

1st. The name, description, and place of abode of the plaintiff.

2d. The name, description, and place of abode of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained.

3d. The relief sought for, the subject of the action, the cause of action, and when it accrued.

Rule VI. Every plaint shall be engrossed on stamp paper of the value prescribed by Act XXXVI. of 1860, as modified in its application to non-regulation provinces by the Notifications of the Government of India, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th September and 26th October 1860.

Rule VII. If the plaintiff sue on any written document, or rely upon any such document as evidence in support of his claim, he shall produce the same in court when the plaint is presented, and at the same time deliver a copy of the document, to be filed with the plaint; if the document be an entry in a book, the plaintiff shall produce the book to the court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies, to be filed with the plaint. And unless such document be so delivered in, or its non-production at the time be sufficiently excused, or unless the court may see fit to extend the time for producing the same, it shall not be admitted to proof in support of the claim.

Rule VIII. The court, on receiving a plaint, shall proceed to make inquiry by examination of the plaintiff or his recognised agent, upon oath or affirmation, as to the merits of the claim, and shall record the examination in full. If it should appear to the court that the plaintiff has no *prima facie* cause of action; or that the defendant or matter of the suit is not within the jurisdiction of the court, or that the action is barred by lapse of time, the Court shall reject the plaint.

Rule IX. The court, upon rejecting a plaint, shall record its decision, which shall be reduced to writing in the vernacular language of the judge, together with the reasons upon which it is founded.

Rule X. If the plaint be admitted, it shall be entered, with all the particulars described in Rule V., in a book to be kept for the purpose, and to be called the Register of Civil Suits; and the entries shall be numbered, in every year, according to the order in which the plaint is presented. The Register shall be prepared in the Form A. appended to these Rules.

Rule XI. When the plaint has been registered, a summons, under the seal and signature of the court, shall be issued to the defendant to appear and answer the claim, on a day to be therein specified, in person, or by a recognised agent. The summons shall specify the name and residence of the plaintiff, and the amount, as well as the description of the claim.

Rule XII. The court shall determine, at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of issues only, or for the final disposal of the suit, and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly.

Rule XIII. The day to be specified in the summons shall be fixed with reference to the state of the file and the distance that the defendant may be, or supposed to be, at the time, from the place where the court is held; and the summons shall order the defendant to produce, on his appearance in court, any document in his possession of which the plaintiff demands inspection, or upon which the defendant intends to rely in support of his defence.

Rule XIV. The officer in charge of the summons shall endeavour to obtain the signature of the defendant in acknowledgment of service. In the event of the defendant's absence, the officer shall proceed to his residence, and acquaint his family or neighbours with the object of his mission, and shall obtain the signature of two credible witnesses to the summons, in proof of service. On his return the Nazir shall ascertain from him, and report in writing, the mode in which the summons has been served.

Rule XV., Clause 1. On the expiration of the period specified in the summons, if the defendant fail to attend the court, proclamation shall be issued for his attendance within a further period to be fixed according to local circumstances in the different parts of the Terai district.

Clause 2. If within the period fixed by the summons or proclamation, an application should be made to the court to permit the answer to the plaint to be filed through "a recognised" agent, or in writing, the court may, on special ground shown to its satisfaction, grant the application, provided that the prohibition contained in Clause 4, Rule IV., shall in every case be strictly observed.

Clause 3. If the defendant shall fail to attend, or shall not have been excused personal appearance under the preceding Clause, the court may, in its discretion, issue a warrant for the arrest of the defendant, who shall thereupon be taken into custody and brought before the court; but no defendant shall be so arrested who shall give to the party charged with the warrant a declaration in writing that he is willing that the case should be tried *ex parte*.

Rule XVI. On the appearance of the defendant in answer to the summons, or in arrest, or on the appearance of the defendant's "recognised agent," if personal attendance has been excused, the parties to the suit shall be confronted, and shall be interrogated on oath or solemn affirmation; and a written answer may also be received for the defendant, at the discretion of the court. The precise points at issue between them, which are material to the decision of the suit, shall be determined, or the suit shall be finally disposed of, according as may have been directed in the same summons. Either party may cross-examine the other, and any witnesses then present, or documentary proof adduced, may be examined. If an answer be allowed to be furnished in writing, it should be on stamped paper of the required value.

Rule XVII. If, after such interrogation and examination of evidence, a decree can be properly made without further inquiry, the court shall pronounce its judgment, and make its decree accordingly. The judgment shall be reduced to writing before it is delivered, in the vernacular language of the officer presiding in the court, and shall state the points to be decided, the decision thereon, and the reasons for the decision. It shall be signed by the said presiding officer, and dated on the day in which it is pronounced. The decree shall also state whether the amount of any sum adjudged is to be paid by instalments, and shall specify the dates and amounts for payment of instalments, together with the amount of costs; and, in case of divided costs, the portions chargeable to parties, as well as the amount of any damages awarded on the ground of a suit being found to have been groundless and vexatious.

Rule XVIII. But if it should be impracticable to pass a decree without further inquiry, that is to say, if any issue result from the interrogatories on which it is necessary to hear further evidence, the court shall call upon both parties to adjust the dispute amicably, within a fixed period, or to consent to arbitration, and to furnish a list of such documentary and oral evidence as each is able to tender, or desires to be called.

Rule XIX.

Rule XIX., Clause 1. If the parties to the suit will not adjust it privately, or agree to arbitration, the court shall procure the attendance of the witnesses, and require the production of the documentary evidence on a day fixed.

Clause 2. The court shall ascertain and record the names of the witnesses whom the parties intend to bring forward, and whether they will bring their own witnesses, or whether they, or either of them, require the assistance of the court to procure the attendance of a witness, either to give evidence or to produce a document. The court shall then fix a convenient day, not more than 10 days distant, for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the suit, and shall, if required to do so, subpoena the witness or witnesses of either party, or of both parties, to attend on the fixed day, and the trial shall take place on that day, unless there be sufficient reason for adjourning it, which reason shall be recorded by the court.

Rule XX., Clause 1. If either party should fail to produce his proof within the time allowed him, or to take out a subpoena for the attendance of any witness whose attendance he may require to be enforced, the suit shall be proceeded with and determined as if such party had declined to produce any proof.

Clause 2. If, on the day fixed for the trial, under Clause 2 of Rule XIX., the witnesses should appear, they shall be examined, and the evidence of each witness shall be recorded in writing, in a narrative form, in the presence and under the personal superintendence of the presiding officer, and in the presence of the parties or their "recognised agents," and each party may cross-examine any witness produced by the opposite party.

Clause 3. Exhibits produced in support either of the plaint or the defence must be engrossed on stamp paper prescribed by Act XXXVI. of 1860, as modified by the notifications from the Government of India, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th September and 26th October 1860. Exhibits shall not be admissible as valid evidence unless they be engrossed upon stamp paper as above directed.

Rule XXI. The court, after considering the arguments and evidence, shall pronounce its judgment in open court, and record its decree in the manner prescribed by Rule XVII.

Rule XXII., Clause 1. Whenever a suit may be referred to arbitrators, as provided for in Rule XVIII., a term shall be fixed for the award to be presented, and an officer of the court shall be required to attend for the purpose of calling the parties and their witnesses before the arbitrators. The arbitrators shall not be permitted to leave the precincts of the court until they shall have delivered their award.

Clause 2. When the arbitrators have arrived at a decision, their written award, together with any depositions of witnesses which they have taken in the case, shall be presented and acknowledged in open court, and in the presence of both parties to the suit.

Clause 3. Although every consideration should be given to the award of arbitrators, especially when they are unanimous, yet in no case shall the court be bound to accept such award, unless satisfied that it is a reasonable and just decision. If the court shall have clear and strong reasons to doubt the justice of the decision, it shall be competent to interrogate the arbitrators as to the grounds upon which they have formed their opinion, and the same shall be recorded on the back of the document itself, and thereafter the court may either return the proceedings to the arbitrators, and desire them to reconsider their award, and to record it with more clearness and precision, or it may direct a fresh arbitration, or it may proceed to try and dispose of the case itself.

Clause 4. The case having been completed by award of arbitrators accepted by the court, or by the court having determined on the merits, the court shall declare its judgment, and record its decree in the manner prescribed by Rule XVII.

Rule XXIII. Certified copies of the decree and judgment shall be furnished to the parties or their "recognised agents," on application to the court and on the production of the necessary stamp paper, where stamps are required for that purpose by any law for the time being in force. The application may be made either orally or by writing on unstamped paper. The date on which application for copy may be made; the date on which the necessary stamp paper for a copy may be presented; the date of the copy being completed, and of its actual delivery or tender, shall be endorsed on the original decision, and on the copy or copies also. If the applicant shall fail to attend, or shall refuse to receive the copies, the court shall certify the same on the back of the copies which shall then be filed with the record of the case.

Rule XXIV. Execution of decree may be applied for by petition presented to the court which pronounced the decree.

Execution of
decrees.

Rule XXV., Clause 1. The petition shall set forth in tabular form the following particulars: viz., the number of the suit, the names of the parties, and the date of the decree; the subject of the decree; whether an appeal has been preferred or admitted from the decision; whether any and what adjustment of the matter in dispute has taken place since the date of the decree; the specific amount due to the petitioner under the decree, whether on account of costs of suit or otherwise, and the name of the individual against whom the enforcement of the decree is solicited.

Clause 2. An attested copy of the decree shall be presented with the application.

Rule XXVI. If the court shall have awarded payment of any sum of money by instalments, and default should be made in the payment of any instalment, as it falls due, execution shall issue upon the application of the decree-holder for the full amount of all the instalments remaining unpaid.

Rule XXVII. Execution on a judgment shall not issue against the heir or other representative of a deceased party without notice to such heir or other representative to appear and be heard.

Rule XXVIII. No process of execution shall issue to enforce any judgment or decree passed by the civil courts of the Terai district, unless some proceeding shall have been taken to enforce such judgment or decree, and to keep the same in force within one year next preceding the application for such execution.

Rule XXIX. Execution of decree, if applied for within the period prescribed by the preceding Rule, may be enforced at once, provided that if an appeal shall have been preferred and adequate security be tendered, or if, within the period of appeal, such security shall have been tendered, execution may be stayed until the appeal shall have been decided, or until the period of appeal shall have expired without institution of appeal.

Rule XXX. In pending cases, if the court shall be satisfied that the defendant is preparing to alienate his property, or to remove himself from the court's jurisdiction, security may be demanded, and, if not tendered, the court can arrest the person or attach the property of the defendant to an amount sufficient to satisfy the claim.

Rule XXXI. Execution may be enforced by delivery of possession of contested property, or by arrest of person, or by attachment and sale of property in satisfaction of the decree, and of costs of suit and of execution.

Rule XXXII. If the decree-holder should apply for execution by arrest of the defendant's person, he shall deposit in the court, at the time of the issue of the warrant, diet-money for one month of 30 days, after the rate of one anna per diem, unless the court for any special reason direct the deposit of diet-money at a higher rate, which shall in no case exceed four annas per diem.

Rule XXXIII. Diet-money at the same rate shall be made previous to the commencement of every succeeding month of the imprisonment, on failure of which the party confined shall be discharged.

Rule XXXIV. All diet-money spent in providing subsistence for any prisoner may be added to the costs in the suit, and any diet-money not so spent shall be returned to the party who deposited the same.

Rule XXXV., Clause 1. In executing a writ of execution against the property of any defendant, the court shall direct such portion of his moveable property to be attached as may appear sufficient to cover the amount due; and it will be only when the amount realised from such property shall fail to satisfy the decree, that the court will be competent to order the attachment of any immovable property.

Clause 2. In no case shall the tools and implements of the trade or occupation of the defendant be sold in execution of decree, nor shall land in which a proprietary right has been acquired, by whatever means, be sold in execution of a decree without the sanction of the Commissioner first obtained.

Clause 3. The attaching officer shall prepare an inventory of the articles distrained, and shall give them in charge of some respectable person from whom a receipt must be taken to be filed with the proceeding of the case.

Clause 4. As soon as the attachment has been effected, a proclamation in the current language of the country describing the property attached, and specifying the time and place of the proposed sale, shall be issued at least 30 days before the appointed day of sale, and a copy thereof shall be affixed to the defendant's dwelling house, and another to the building in which the court is held.

Clause 5. If within the period of the proclamation any claim shall be preferred to the property thus advertised for sale, or if any objection shall be raised against the proposed sale, it shall be competent to the court to inquire into such claim or objection summarily; and if satisfied as to its validity, to release the said property from attachment, or to postpone the sale; or, if the claim should appear to be frivolous, to dismiss it with all the costs incurred in the investigation, provided always that any decision passed on such claim shall be held conclusive only as between the parties who have been before the court.

Clause 6. If, pending the investigation of such a claim or objection, the sale be postponed, and the claim be disallowed, a second proclamation of a term of not less than 10 days shall be issued for the purpose solely of giving notice to intending purchasers. No other objectors will be heard.

Clause 7. On the day fixed for sale, the attached property shall be divided into convenient lots, and each lot shall be put up in succession until the amount of the decree be realised. When the decree is satisfied, the sale shall cease, and the property remaining unsold shall be released from attachment.

Clause 8. The entire sum bid for movable property must be paid up within 24 hours, and delivery of the property withheld until the money is paid. A deposit of 10 per cent.

cent. on the price will be required at the time of sale, and this deposit, unless redeemed within the period above prescribed, will be forfeited, and the property will be re-sold at the risk of the original purchaser.

Clause 9. In sales of immovable property the full amount of the purchase-money shall be paid within 15 days, in default of which the deposit of 10 per cent. required at the time of auction will be forfeited, and the property will be re-sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Rule XXXVI. No compromise on a decree, or payment in satisfaction, shall be admitted unless notified to the court *vidē voce* or by a writing, which may also be sent through the local tehseldar; and no execution of decree, which has been relinquished by the decree-holder, shall revive, unless on good reason shown to the satisfaction of the court.

Rule XXXVII. The record of execution of decrees shall always be an annexure of the file of the original suit.

Rule XXXVIII. If any witness, on whom a subpoena shall have been duly served under Clause 2, Rule XIX., shall neglect to attend the court, or, being present in court, shall refuse to give evidence, or to subscribe his deposition, the court shall be authorised to issue an order in writing to the Nazir either to apprehend and bring the witness before the court, or, if he be present, to take him into custody; and the court may impose on such witness a fine, not exceeding 500 rupees, for his default or refusal, realisable by the attachment and sale of his property, and may commit him to close custody until he shall consent to give his evidence or to sign his deposition; provided that no fine imposed under this Rule shall exceed the amount of the property under litigation in the suit. Penalties.

Rule XXXIX. If a witness, for whose attendance a subpoena shall have been issued as aforesaid, shall fail to attend, the court, upon proof that the evidence of such witness is material, and that the said witness is absconding or keeping out of the way to avoid attendance, may cause a proclamation, requiring the attendance of such person to give evidence at a time and place to be therein named, to be affixed, in the presence and with attestation of two householders, to his house; and if, nevertheless, such person should not attend at the time and place to be named, his property, real and personal, to such amount as the court shall deem reasonable, shall be liable under an order of the court to attachment and sale.

Rule XL., Clause 1. Insolent or disrespectful behaviour to the court while sitting, or any conduct tending to interrupt the due course of business, shall be deemed a contempt of the authority of the court, and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding 100 rupees, commutable to imprisonment at the public expense in the civil gaol for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Clause 2. The order of the court shall in such case state the facts constituting the contempt, and such order shall be open to a summary appeal within 30 days.

Rule XLI., Clause 1. The civil courts of the Terai district are hereby empowered to hear and determine cases of resistance of their own processes, occurring within their own jurisdiction, provided they be unattended with personal violence; and on proof of the offence may adjudge the offender to pay a fine not exceeding 100 rupees, and in default of payment, to be imprisoned, for any period not exceeding 30 days, in the civil gaol at the public expense.

Clause 2. If the resistance of process be attended with personal violences, or other aggravation, the case shall be referred by the civil court to the Superintendent of the Terai district in his capacity of magistrate, and upon such reference, the Superintendent shall proceed under the "Rules for the administration of Criminal Justice in the Terai district."

Clause 3. The court, on the statement on oath or solemn affirmation of any peon or other officer resisted in the execution of any process, may summon the person accused to answer the charge, and, on failure of such person to attend, may issue a warrant for his apprehension.

Rule XLII., Clause 1. Every decision passed by the Superintendent of the Terai district in original suit shall be open to a regular appeal to the Commissioner of Rohilkund, whose decision shall be final; provided that, whenever the decision of the Superintendent and the Commissioner shall differ, it shall be in the option of the Government, on petition being presented, to refer the proceedings to the Sudder Court for their report and opinion, and thereafter to pass such orders as may appear proper. Appeals.

Clause 2. From the decision of the Assistant Superintendent in original suits, a regular appeal shall lie to the Superintendent.

Clause 3. From the decision of the Superintendent in regular appeal, a special appeal may be admitted by the Commissioner of Rohilkund, for good and sufficient reasons, to be set forth at length in the order for admission.

Rule XLIII. The petition of appeal shall be written on stamped paper of the value prescribed in Act XXXVI. of 1860, as modified by the notifications from the Government of India, Nos. 1828 and 2095, dated respectively the 25th September and 26th October 1861, according to the value of the property to which the appeal relates. The petition of appeal shall be accompanied by an authenticated copy of the decision or order appealed against.

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Rule XLIV. An appeal from the decision of the Assistant Superintendent must be preferred within 30 days; and an appeal from the decision of the Superintendent, whether in original suits or in regular appeals, must be preferred within 60 days from the date of the order or decision appealed against; provided that the period which may intervene between the presentation of stamped paper for a copy, and the completion of the copy, shall not be included in the said terms of 30 and 60 days.

Rule XLV. The petition of appeal shall set forth concisely, and under distinct heads, the ground of objection to the decision appealed against, without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

Rule XLVI., Clause 1. The petition of appeal shall be preferred by the appellant in person or by his recognised agent, and the Appellate Court shall give immediate notice to the respondent, and, if it think necessary, may summon the respondent.

Clause 2. The Appellate Court may take additional evidence in a case of appeal, or remand it for further investigation.

Clause 3. The Appellate Court may suspend the execution of a decree pending the decision of an appeal.

Rule XLVII. No order or decision shall be reversed or modified, and no case shall be remanded on account of any error, defect or irregularity, not productive of injury to either party.

Rule XLVIII. A register of regular appeals, and a register of special appeals, shall be kept in each Appellate Court in the Forms B and C appended to this Resolution.

Rule XLIX. A register of applications for execution of decree shall be kept in the court of the Superintendent and of the Assistant Superintendent, according to the form given in Appendix D.

By Order of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces,

(signed) G. Couper,

Secy. to the Govt. North Western Provinces.

Nynce Tal,
10 October 1861.

STATEMENT of Applications for Execution of Decree instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of the
Division, for the Month of 186 .

1. DISTRICT.	2. Designation of Court.	3. Description of Case.	4. Pending on last day of preceding Month.	5. Instituted during the Month.	6. TOTAL.	7. Disposed of.					8. Pending at the end of Month.	9. Date of oldest Application pending.	10. Remarks explaining Delay.
						Completely executed.	Partly executed.	Adjusted, compromised, or withdrawn.	On default to proceed.	TOTAL.			

APPENDIX II.

RULES for the Administration of Criminal Justice in the *Terai District* of the *Rohilkund Division*, passed by Government, North Western Provinces, under Sections 2 & 3, Act XIV. of 1861.

ON JURISDICTION.—Section 1.

Number and description of functionaries to be employed in the administration of criminal justice.

Clause 1. There are to be four grades of functionaries employed in the administration of criminal justice in the Terai district, viz.:—

The Commissioner of Rohilkund.

The Superintendent of the Terai district.

The Assistant Superintendent of the Terai district.

The Tehseeldars.

Tehseeldars may be empowered to try cases referred to them, and to sentence to a fine of 50 rupees, or imprisonment for six months with or without hour.

Clause 2. The tehseeldars may be invested by the Government with powers to try criminal cases. When so invested their power will be restricted to the trial of cases referred to them by the superintendent, and to passing sentence of fine not exceeding 50 rupees, commutable to imprisonment with or without labour for six months, or of imprisonment only for that period. In all cases calling for a severer sentence they shall send up their proceedings to the superintendent.

Clause 3.

Clause 3. The ordinary powers of the assistant superintendent will be restricted to the trial of cases referred to him by his immediate superior, in which he is competent to pass sentence of fine not exceeding 100 rupees, commutable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or of imprisonment only not exceeding 12 months (in both instances with or without labour at his discretion), in cases of misdemeanor, assault, or other petty offences for which such punishment may appear adequate. The assistant superintendent may also be authorised by the Commissioner to receive petitions and complaints as provided for in Act X. of 1854, and to proceed thereupon according to these Rules.

Assistant superintendents empowered to try cases referred to them by their superior; and to pass sentence of fine of 100 rupees, or imprisonment for 12 months, or imprisonment alone for that period.

Clause 4. An appeal from all orders passed by the assistant superintendent or tehseeldars shall lie to the superintendent, if presented within one month from the date thereof.

Appeal from order of assistant superintendent to the superintendent.

Clause 5. The superintendent shall have the full powers of a magistrate of a district. He will have the general charge of the police, and will be entrusted with the trial in the first instance, or committal, of all persons charged with offences.

The superintendent vested with the charge of the police, and the trial in the first instance of all persons charged with offences.

Clause 6. In cases of burglary or theft, unattended with aggravated personal violence, in which the property stolen may not exceed in value the sum of 300 rupees, and also in cases of burkundazes, or others employed in guarding prisoners, who may be convicted of having wilfully permitted any prisoner under their custody to escape, the superintendent may pass sentence of imprisonment with labour for two years, or fine to the extent of 1,000 rupees, or both imprisonment and fine. In cases of bribery and extortion on the part of any native officer in the pay of Government, he may pass sentence of fine not exceeding 200 rupees, or of imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without labour, whenever such sentence may appear to be adequate to the demands of justice. In cases of gross misconduct on the part of officers or police, as also in cases of burkundazes and others employed in guarding prisoners, who may be convicted of having by gross neglect permitted any prisoner under their custody to escape, the superintendent may pass sentence of imprisonment with or without labour for a period not exceeding 12 months.

The superintendent empowered, in certain cases to pass sentence of imprisonment, with labour, for two years, or fine to the extent of 1,000 rupees, or both imprisonment and fine.

Clause 7. In all cases of affray or assaults unattended with serious wounding and loss of life, as also of unaggravated misdemeanors, including all miscellaneous offences detailed in the list published with the Circular Order of the Nizamut Adawlut, No. 398, dated 11th April 1850, the superintendent may pass sentence of fine not exceeding 200 rupees, commutable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or of imprisonment only for that period; in both instances with or with or without labour, at his discretion.

In cases of affrays, unaggravated misdemeanors and miscellaneous offences, the superintendent may pass sentence of fine not exceeding 200 rupees, or imprisonment for one year.

Clause 8. In all cases of a more aggravated nature, as also in cases of perjury and forgery, the superintendent shall refer his proceedings to the Commissioner, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Cases of a more aggravated nature to be referred by superintendent to the Commissioner.

Clause 9. An appeal from all original orders passed by the superintendent shall lie to the Commissioner, if presented within two months.

Appeal from superintendent lies to Commissioner.

Clause 10. The powers of the Commissioner shall extend to the trial of all cases referred to him by the superintendent, and to the revision of all proceedings which he may think fit to call for from any subordinate authority within the term of six months from the date on which a final order thereon may have been passed by such subordinate authority. It is not intended by this provision to limit the power of the Commissioner to call for any proceedings that he may require for inspection. Provided, however, that if, after the expiration of the term above indicated, he shall see cause for setting aside the decision of a subordinate authority, he shall report the particulars of the case in an English letter to the Government, and obtain its sanction for proceeding to the revision of the case.

Commissioner empowered to try all cases referred by superintendent, and to revise all proceedings of lower authorities within six months after sentence.

Clause 11. In all cases of theft, burglary, and dacoitee, unattended with murder, and of wounding with intent to commit murder, the Commissioner shall be competent to pass sentence of imprisonment with labour, in banishment or not at his discretion, for a term not exceeding 14 years. Trials for rape, in which the Commissioner may consider a period of imprisonment not exceeding 14 years to be sufficient punishment for the offence, are also placed within his competency.

In heinous offences, Commissioner may pass sentence of imprisonment for 14 years, with labour in irons in banishment.

Clause 12. In all cases of affrays, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and other offences, which the Sessions Judges in the Regulation Provinces are competent to dispose of without reference to the Nizamut Adawlut, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to pass a sentence of fine not exceeding 500 rupees, or of imprisonment, with or without labour, for a term not exceeding seven years. Provided, however, that in cases of perjury, forgery, knowingly uttering forged documents, forging counterfeit coin, or counterfeit stamps, or counterfeit public securities or bank notes, as also in cases of clipping, filing, drilling, or otherwise debasing the coin, it shall be competent to the Commissioner to pass sentence of imprisonment, or of imprisonment and fine, or of fine only, to an unlimited amount. Accessories to murder before and after the fact shall be similarly punishable by the Commissioner

In cases of affrays, and other offences, Commissioner may pass a sentence of fine of 500 rupees, or of imprisonment, with or without labour, for seven years.

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by imprisonment, or imprisonment and fine, or fine only, to an unlimited amount, whenever the case, as it regards the principals, may not be referred to the Nizamut Adawlut for confirmation of a capital sentence under section 4, Act XIV. of 1861.

In cases of murder, and other serious cases, Commissioner may pass sentence of death or transportation under certain conditions.

Clause 13. In cases of murder, and in all cases demanding a more severe sentence than imprisonment for 14 years, the Commissioner is competent to pass sentence of imprisonment for life in transportation beyond seas, or sentence of death, provided that before sentence of transportation shall be considered final, the proceedings on the trial shall be laid before the sessions judge, either of Bareilly or of Moradabad, as may be most convenient, when, if his judgment be concurrent, the sentence shall be carried out; if otherwise, the proceedings shall be laid before the Nizamut Adawlut for final sentence; provided further that, as required by section 4, Act XIV. of 1861, no sentence of death passed by the Commissioner shall be carried out until it be confirmed by the Nizamut Adawlut, to whom the proceedings on every trial, in which the Commissioner may pass sentence of death, shall be referred for that purpose.

Commissioner competent, during the absence of the superintendent, to invest the assistant with powers defined in Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8. Also to invest the assistant superintendent with the above powers when the state of business renders such measure expedient.

Clause 14. It shall be competent to the Commissioner to invest the assistant superintendent, during the temporary absence either from the district or station of the superintendent, with the powers defined in Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this section.

Clause 15. It shall also be competent to the Commissioner to invest the assistant superintendent with the powers defined in Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this section; whenever, from the state of the business in the district, he may deem such a measure expedient, and may consider the assistant superintendent to be duly qualified. Provided that an immediate report shall in every instance be made to the Government, who will either confirm or set aside the arrangement, as may be thought proper.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.—Section 2.

In cases where the superintendent is not competent to pass sentence, he shall refer his proceedings with English calendar to Commissioner.

Clause 1. In cases in which the superintendent is not competent to pass a final sentence, or which he may consider to demand a more severe sentence than he is competent to pass, he shall refer his proceedings, accompanied by an English calendar, to the Commissioner, who will proceed to the trial of the case in the manner provided for in the sequel.

Confessions in heinous cases to be taken before the superintendent or his assistant.

Clause 2. Confessions which, in heinous cases, ought always to be taken before either the superintendent or his assistant, shall be certified and superscribed as follows, by the officer before whom they may be made, in his own handwriting :—

And to bear a certificate in the prescribed form.

“ I (A. B.), superintendent (or assistant superintendent, as the case may be), hereby certify upon honour that this confession of _____ was made by the said _____, and taken down in writing before me, and in my presence on the _____ between the hours of _____; that to the best of my belief the confession was voluntary, and that no interference directly or indirectly, on the part of any person likely to influence or intimidate the prisoner, was permitted.”

Commissioner to pass sentence on the record in certain cases.

Clause 3. Commitments within the final cognizance of the Commissioner, on which a sentence not exceeding seven years, or fine, or both imprisonment and fine, is legally awardable, may be tried, and sentence passed upon the proceedings of the committing officer, without the attendance of parties and witnesses in the Commissioner's Court.

When Commissioner must hold a regular trial.

Clause 4. In cases, within the competency of the Commissioner, requiring punishment above that specified in the preceding clause, a regular trial must be held by the Commissioner, whenever a plea of not guilty may have been entered before the committing officer.

All cases within Commissioner's competency, in which prisoners confess, can be tried on the record.

Clause 5. In all cases within the competency of the Commissioner to dispose of finally, in which the prisoners may have voluntarily confessed their guilt before the committing officer, the trial may be held by the Commissioner on the record of the Lower Court; and sentence may be passed without summoning the parties and witnesses.

Commissioner may acquit in all cases on a perusal of the record.

Clause 6. Whenever the Commissioner, from a perusal of the proceedings of the committing officer, may consider the prisoner entitled to his release, sentence of acquittal may be passed without summoning the parties and witnesses.

Commissioner may hold a regular trial when it seems to him advisable.

Clause 7. It will, of course, be in the discretion of the Commissioner to hold a regular trial in any case committed to his court, if he shall have reason for doing so.

Commissioner may always remand a case to the committing officer for further investigation.

Clause 8. It will also be in the power of the Commissioner, whenever, in his opinion, the investigation of a case committed to his court may be incomplete, to remand the case to the committing officer for further inquiry upon points to be specified, and to direct him to re-commit the case on completion of such inquiry.

Clause 9.