



**Report on the Administration of
the Bombay Presidency
for the Year
1910-11
(1912)**



Government Document

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

FOR THE

YEAR 1910-1911.



BOMBAY

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PART I.

S U M M A R Y .

1. Though the year 1910-1911 was free from active political disturbance the accidental explosion of a bomb at Pandharpur in August 1910 led to the discovery of a secret conspiracy somewhat similar to that revealed after the murder of Mr. Jackson in the previous year. A smaller ramification of the same conspiracy was also brought to light at Sátára. Investigation was followed in each case by the arrest and punishment of persons found to be implicated in designs against Government. At the Mohurrum festival in Bombay disturbances of a non-political character culminated in deplorable rioting, and it was found necessary to call in the aid of troops to restore order. The soldiers fired on the mob and twenty lives were lost. The public peace was otherwise undisturbed throughout the year. The death of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII evoked widespread expressions of sorrow from many classes in the Presidency. **General review.**

The monsoon of 1910 was marked by unusual fluctuations. In quantity the rainfall was fully normal, and on the whole its distribution was favourable both for the kharif and rabi harvests. A prolonged break in the second and third weeks of July threatened damage to the growing crops all over the Presidency, but monsoon conditions were fortunately re-established about the 20th of that month before the harm done was irreparable. In the Konkan, however, the rice crop suffered from this interruption. Thereafter the rainfall was copious, September bringing abnormally heavy showers which proved of great benefit in Gujarát but caused some damage in the Eastern Deccan and Karnátak to the ripening kharif crops. In the end, however, the kharif harvest was satisfactory in most parts of the Presidency. October rains were again plentiful, and although there was practically no rain in the subsequent months the presence of abundant moisture in the ground caused the outlook for rabi crops to be one of unusual promise. Unfortunately Gujarát and the North Deccan were visited by a severe attack of frost in the beginning of February. The cotton crop suffered especially, and in spite of a large increase in cultivation the gross outturn of cotton fell by as much as 12 per cent. below that of the year 1909-1910. The frost, however, did the greatest damage in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and Baroda, which include between them more than half the cotton-growing area of the Presidency, and allowing for the decreased output in these parts it appears probable that the yield in most British districts outside Gujarát was only slightly inferior to that of the previous year. There was no falling off in the keen demand for Indian cotton, and a substantial rise in price above even the abnormal figures of 1909-1910 did much to compensate the cotton grower in the worst affected districts. Apart from cotton, good harvests were realized. While the area under food crops fell by 2·7 per cent. the outturn was actually 4 per cent. better than in the year 1909-1910, a proof of the very favourable nature of the season. In Sind the outturn of food-grains was disappointing but the yield of cotton was considerably better than in the previous year. Throughout the Presidency the prices of the staple grains again showed a tendency to fall in consequence of the bountiful harvests. They remained, however, considerably above the normal.

The quickening impulse which a favourable season gives in agricultural countries to every branch of trade and industry gained additional strength from the fact that this was the third in succession of a series of good monsoons. The effect of the close of the Sinhast period was also still noticeable in causing increased expenditure on marriages and festivals. Under these influences a marked expansion is recorded in nearly every branch of the public revenues. The receipts from income-tax improved by 8 per cent., and trade activity is further indicated by increased revenues from stamps and the larger earnings of Port Trusts. The diffusion of general prosperity appears as usual in a greater consumption of country liquor and opium. The most notable feature of the year, however, is the marked expansion in the foreign trade of Bombay, which increased by no less than 13 per cent. and reached the record figure of 190 crores of rupees. There was in particular a very large increase in the imports of gold bullion, and a substantial rise occurred in the exports of Indian produce and manufactures. The most unsatisfactory item in the year's trade is a falling off in the exports of manufactured goods, which are governed by shipments of Indian yarn. Owing to foreign competition and the high prices of cotton the position of the weaving industry was generally one of stagnation; and there was a marked decrease in the production of yarn from Indian mills.

There was a slight recrudescence of plague during the year, but the death roll on this account was still comparatively insignificant. Deaths from fever increased and nearly half the total mortality is attributed to this cause. An inquiry is being carried out with regard to malaria in Bombay city and a malarial census of the Presidency is also being prepared by the Sanitary Department. The birth and death rates of the Presidency were both higher than in the previous year. The rise in the birth rate is probably due to improved registration, and perhaps in part to the influence of the prices of food-grains, which were lower in 1909 than in the year preceding.

The financial results of the year reflect the generally satisfactory conditions of trade and industry. The gross Imperial and Provincial revenues increased by 73½ lakhs, Imperial receipts showing a rise of 1½ crores in the customs revenue which, however, is partially counterbalanced by a decrease of more than one crore in opium duties. From the surplus thus realized the Imperial Government made a contribution of 50 lakhs towards the Bombay City Improvement Trust, thereby enabling the Trust to take in hand important projects which have long been recognized as essential to the proper development of the city. Grants were also made of 11 lakhs and 4½ lakhs respectively for non-recurring expenditure on education and sanitation. Within the revenue year educational charges show an increase of 5¼ lakhs, of which more than one-half was devoted to primary instruction. Progress in technical education is witnessed by the inauguration of science institutes in Bombay and Gujarát, both of which are being built and supported by purely voluntary donations.

In common with the rest of India the census of the Bombay Presidency was carried out on the night of the 10th of March 1911.

**Personnel
of the
Administration.**

2. The office of Governor and President in Council was held by His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S. Of the members of the Executive Council the Honourable Sir J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., M.R.A.C., I. C. S., retired on 6th August 1910, being succeeded by the Honourable Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E., I. C. S.; the Honourable Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I., I. C. S., was appointed on 19th May 1910 to be a Member of the Council of the Governor-General and Viceroy of India, being succeeded by the Honourable Mr. W. T. Morison, C.S.I., I. C. S.; while the Honourable Mr. M. B. Chaubal, B.A., LL.B., held office throughout the year.

3. His Excellency Sir George Clarke left Bombay on the 25th April 1910 and after halting a day at Ganeshkhind arrived at Mahábaleshvar on the 27th. On the 6th June His Excellency left Mahábaleshvar for Ganeshkhind, arriving the same day at noon. On the 15th June His Excellency proceeded to Bombay to attend a Memorial Meeting for the late King-Emperor Edward VII at the Town Hall, returning to Ganeshkhind on the following day. On the 2nd July His Excellency proceeded to Sholápur, where he received a Municipal address at the Ripon Hall, visited the Lingáyat Temple and the old Fort, performed the opening ceremony of the Vishnu Mill and attended an evening party at the Ripon Hall Social Club. On the following day His Excellency inspected the Ekruk Tank and Municipal Water Works and visited the Dufferin Hospital and the Leper Asylum. On the 4th July visits were made to the Weavers' Guild, the Civil Hospital, the Head Quarter Police Lines, the Sholápur Mill, the High School and the Mission School. His Excellency then left Sholápur and arrived at Poona the same evening. On the 11th October His Excellency proceeded to Mahábaleshvar, remaining there till the 19th October, when residence was again taken up at Ganeshkhind. On the journey from Mahábaleshvar to Ganeshkhind an address was received from the Municipality of Wái. On the 2nd November 1910 His Excellency proceeded to Bombay, and returned to Ganeshkhind on the 4th. On the 14th November His Excellency left Poona for Bombay. On the 21st December a visit was made to Uran, where His Excellency inspected the Distillery, drove through the town and received the address of the Municipality, returning to Bombay the same evening. On the 6th January 1911 His Excellency left Bombay in the R. I. M. Steamer *Dalhousie* and arrived at Honávar on the 8th. Proceeding to Jog on the following day His Excellency remained there until the 13th, re-embarked at Honávar on the 14th and arrived at Kárwár on the 15th, where His Excellency received the address of the Municipality and declared open the Mitra Samaj Hall and Lady Clarke performed the opening ceremony of the Kárwár Bai Cooverbai Girls' High School. His Excellency visited Viziadurg and Ratnágiri on the 16th January and arrived at Bombay on the 17th. On the 8th February His Excellency proceeded to Lonávla to attend the inauguration ceremony and to lay the foundation stone of the Tata Hydro-Electric and Power Supply Works. On the 3rd March His Excellency left Bombay for Broach, arriving the same evening. On the following day the Municipal address, the Merchants' Deputation and address and the Thakor's address were received, and the Musalman Hostel was declared open. Leaving Broach at 6 p.m. His Excellency arrived the same evening at Surat, where he received the address of the Municipality and attended a reception at the Collector's bungalow. On the following day His Excellency inspected the Tombs, the Hindu Orphanage, the Hope Bridge and the Government Farm and paid a visit to the Nawab of Sachin. On the 6th March the Parekh Technical Institute, the Naginchand Institute, the Morarbai Hospital and the Widows' Home (Vanita Vishram) were visited by His Excellency, and the Maskati Dispensary was declared open. His Excellency left Surat in the afternoon and arrived at Bombay the same evening. On the 25th March His Excellency visited Mátherán and returned to Bombay on the 29th March.

His Excellency the Governor's movements.

4. The deaths occurred of three ruling chiefs of Káthiáwár, His Highness Sir Rasulkhani, Nawáb of Junágadh, His Highness Sir Ajit Singji, Ráj Sáheb of Dhrangadhra, and Thákor Sáheb Balsinhji of Wadhván. The Nawáb of Rádhanpur was installed on the *gádi* in November 1910. In the same month the sanad of Nawáb was bestowed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on His Highness Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, G.C.I.E., Dewán of Pálanpur.

Native States

The harvest in all except a few northern States was satisfactory. In the Khairpur State and in Cambay the crops were damaged by unusually heavy late rains and by the frost of February, and the Mahi Kántha and Rewa Kántha States suffered to some extent from the same causes. The cotton crop in Káthiáwár was disappointing. Elsewhere the monsoon was favourable and with the continuance of high prices the output realized was generally sufficient to bring the cultivator substantial profit. The Káthiáwár ports did not share in the impulse of trade expansion which made its influence felt throughout most of the Presidency. Though imports increased slightly there was a disappointing fall of 23 per cent. in exports, but against this must be set the fact that the volume of trade in the previous year was exceptional and that judged by the standard of 1908-1909 the current trade returns are not unsatisfactory. On the other hand there was a marked increase in the sea-borne trade of Janjira and Jáfrabad. In the majority of States the favourable character of the season is reflected in expanded revenues and increased ábkári receipts and in some cases in the profits of railways and the larger volume of business transacted by registration offices. A series of good seasons has now done much to ensure conditions of general prosperity and has rendered possible the progress in many directions of administration which has been a prominent feature of recent years. In several States an increase in the expenditure on Police organization has been accompanied by a decrease in reported crime. An enlarged outlay on public works and medical relief was again noticeable, the advance being specially marked in Khairpur and in the Rewa Kántha and Káthiáwár States. Educational progress is witnessed by an increase of 2.5 per cent. in the number of schools. The institution of tagái funds, the establishment of grain depôts and systems of famine insurance and the efforts made to introduce modern implements and to spread a knowledge of improved agricultural methods are further signs of continued development along progressive lines and of increased provision for the welfare of the cultivating classes. Though plague appeared during the year in Káthiáwár and in Kolhápúr and the Southern Marátha States the epidemic was nowhere severe and the public health was generally good.

**Revenue
Survey and
Settlements.**

5. Survey establishments were entertained and field work was carried on throughout the fair season in all divisions of the Presidency proper as well as in Sind. In the Northern Division a special field party was engaged in the measurement of lands taken up for public purposes, in breaking up over-sized survey numbers and in miscellaneous boundary settlement and classification work. The survey of the Tálukdári Estates in the Ahmedabad District and the Panch Maháls was continued by four measuring parties and one classing party. A special feature of the year's operations was the use of the plane table in the measurement of six villages. In the Central Division three parties were entertained for survey work and their operations included the complete measurement and classification of 47 villages and *pót hissa* measurement work in five tálukás. The Southern Division field party was engaged in miscellaneous measurement and classification duties, of which the most important were the demarcation of railway areas in Dhárwár and the measurement of *párdi* lands in Ratnágiri. Special temporary establishments were also employed in several districts. The calculation of assessment of four tálukás in the Kánara District was carried out by the Survey Daftardár's office. In Sind important field work was confined to the Sukkur and Hyderabad Districts, where areas aggregating about 28,000 acres were measured during the year. City survey operations included the completion of the field work in connection with the Godhra survey and the completion of both field and inquiry work at Ahmednagar and Igatpuri.

6. The initial compilation of the Record of Rights is now complete in all **Land Records.** Government villages throughout the Presidency proper. An important change has been effected by the adoption of new forms designed to give greater simplicity and to obviate defects which experience had shown to exist in the old Record and the Register of Mutations. The new form of Register has been generally introduced, and the work of re-copying the Record is being proceeded with. Progress was also made in the preparation of the revised village account forms, in which the Record becomes the basis of the revenue demand, and in the systematic measurement and assessment of sub-divisions of survey numbers which is a necessary complement to the Record and ensures an accurate calculation of the share payable under the new system of accounts by each individual holder. Altogether more than 80,000 sub-divisions were measured during the year. The effect of these changes has been to stimulate public interest in the Record in a marked degree. The measurement of sub-divisions helps to convey a tangible meaning to the ordinary cultivator of what the Record of Rights is intended to represent, while the introduction of a system of revenue demand based on the Record brings into play the motive of self-interest whereby changes in tenure come to be automatically notified by the persons concerned. A general increase in accuracy may therefore be expected as a result of these changes. A subsidiary consequence already noticeable in some districts is a decrease in litigation and in petty crime arising out of land disputes. In Sind the Record was promulgated in three talukas during the year. In ten other talukas the rough copy has been completed and the preparation of a fair copy in the new forms is in progress. The question of survey training for Circle Inspectors and Village accountants is under consideration, and the usual classes were consequently held in abeyance.

7. There was no material change in the total occupied area in the Presidency **Occupied area.** proper. The Northern Division showed a decrease of 13,000 acres, contributed chiefly by Ahmedabad and Kaira, but this was counterbalanced by increases of 10,000 and 2,000 acres respectively in the Central and Southern Divisions. In the Nasik District about 35,000 acres of land were disforested, but only a small part of this land was given out for cultivation during the year. In Sind as a consequence of the favourable inundation there was an expansion of more than 100,000 acres or 1·3 per cent. in the total occupied area. The increase was greatest in the districts of Hyderabad, Larkana and Sukkur.

8. At the close of the year there were 54 minors' estates under the direct **Wards and other estates under the management of Government.** management of Collectors. The number of wards' estates managed under the Court of Wards Act was 41 in the Presidency proper, 17 of these being in the Belgaum District. The Talukdari Settlement Officer had charge of 611 estates. The gross demand (including arrears) was 15½ lakhs, out of which 9½ lakhs were realized during the year. Of 23 estates retained under management for the recovery of debts due to Government 4 were restored to the owners free of encumbrance, and the balance of Government debt was reduced by Rs. 22,000 to a total at the close of the year of Rs. 90,000. The decretal debt on estates was reduced by Rs. 32,000, leaving a balance unsettled of slightly over 4 lakhs. In Sind 26 new estates were placed under the Manager, Incumbered Estates, and 56 were relinquished, the total number under management at the close of the year being 272. The receipts amounted to 8 lakhs, out of which sums aggregating nearly 2 lakhs were spent in the liquidation of Government and private debt.

9. Three amending acts were passed and published during the year, namely **Legislation.** Bombay Acts Nos. II, III and IV of 1910. The object of the first was to facilitate the reconstitution of *dhads* which had been broken up by forfeiture on account

of default in payment of revenue demands and to remove doubts as to the applicability of Bombay Act No. V of 1862 to reconstituted *bhāgs*. The main object of the second act was to establish the rule of succession by lineal primogeniture for the purpose of registration under the Watan Act and the Matadārs Act. Some minor amendments were also effected in the Watan Act. The third act provided for the appointment of a Deputy Chairman to the Bombay Port Trust.

Three Government bills and one private bill were also introduced into the Legislative Council. Of the three Government measures the first was designed to amend the law relating to Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and the other two provided amendments to the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the Aden Port Trust Act. The private bill was introduced by the Honourable Mr. Ibrāhim Rahimtoolā, C.I.E., and dealt with the registration of charities.

Police

10. The introduction of further measures of re-organization in the police force in the Presidency proper led to an increase in cost of Rs. 1,12,000, the expenditure on the entire force of the Presidency amounting to Rs. 63 lakhs. The statistics reveal an improvement in almost every branch of police activity. The educational standard of the force has risen slightly and there is a noticeable advance in the shooting efficiency of the armed detachments. Though there was an increase in the total volume of reported crime the number of true cognizable cases dealt with has declined everywhere except in Sind, the most noticeable falling off having occurred in the Central Division and on the Presidency railways. Of the more important forms of crime the police have been most successful in dealing with dacoities, burglaries and thefts, while the returns dealing with murders and cognate offences and robberies are least satisfactory. The proportion of undetected cases to true crime has fallen from 45 to 42 per cent. The improvement is general, but Sind with a percentage of 54 is still far behind the rest of the Presidency. The proportion of property recovered to the total amount stolen has risen from 30·2 to 35·6 per cent. It is not easy in the absence of definite *data* to estimate the work of the village police, but an increase in the number of rewards granted for good service appears to indicate some advancement. In the administration of the Bombay City Police an important change was effected by the opening of three experimental police stations on a system designed to facilitate the prompt initiation and proper supervision of all inquiries. The institution of a daily *Police Gazette*, in place of the old system of circulating crime reports, is another improvement carried out during the year. There was a marked increase in serious crime in Bombay city and a slight fall in the proportion of convictions secured by the police to the total number of true cases. On the other hand, though the reported value of stolen property was more than double that of the previous year, the percentage of recoveries rose from 38·7 to 53. The finger-print bureau attached to the Criminal Investigation Department succeeded in tracing previous convictions against no less than 30 per cent. of the prisoners whose finger-prints were forwarded for identification. The fact is significant and indicates at once the existence of a considerable resident criminal population and the necessity of inflicting deterrent sentences in the case of old offenders.

Vagrants.

11. Two hundred vagrants were admitted to the Government work-houses during the year. Of the whole number nearly one-fourth were deported or sentenced to imprisonment and nearly one-half were provided with work or were handed over to various homes or to the care of friends and relations. The total cost to Government on account of the Vagrancy Act was Rs. 9,410.

Wild animals and snakes.

12. The number of persons killed by wild animals during the year fell from 36 to 22. There was a decrease amounting to 7 per cent. in the number

of cattle killed by wild animals, and out of a total loss of 8,000 odd cattle the two districts of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar in Sind alone contributed more than 5,500. As in the previous year wild elephants broke into Kánara from the territories of the Mysore State, but the damage done on this occasion is reported to be small. There was again a very large increase, amounting to 43 per cent., in the number of wild animals destroyed. Rewards granted by Government for this and for the destruction of snakes amounted to Rs. 4,600. The reported mortality from snake-bite among human beings shows a slight decrease. The use of the Brunton lancet is gradually extending, but the absence in the majority of cases reported of convincing proof that the snake was venomous detracts from the value of the evidence hitherto accumulated.

13. The number of criminal offences reported during the year was slightly short of 161,000, showing an increase of 2·2 per cent. compared with the previous year. The number of cases disposed of was nearly 160,000, showing an increase of 2·5 per cent. Among the offences returned as true the number of crimes against the State increased from 6 to 15. Offences affecting life also increased, the number of murders rising from 230 to 245, and there was a somewhat larger number of thefts than in the previous year; but all other important offences against person and property including crimes of violence showed a noticeable decrease. Among offences under the Indian Penal Code cases of hurt were most numerous and formed more than one-eighth of the whole number of offences classed as true. The proportion of persons convicted to the number tried in hurt cases was only 7 per cent. In offences of criminal intimidation the percentage has fallen from 7 to 6, and in cases of mischief it remained 8 per cent. In cases of theft, however, the percentage rose from 67 to 70, and in cases of robbery and dacoity from 41 to 53. Out of the total number of persons tried in the year the percentage of persons convicted shows an increase from 43·3 to 47 per cent. Bombay with its special chances and temptations to the habitual criminal still figures as the least law-abiding district. In this connection, however, it should be noted that nearly 30,000 cases or one-fifth of the total of true cases in the Presidency are offences, for the most part comparatively trivial in character, falling under the City of Bombay Police and Municipal Acts. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of cases in which use was made of the provision of Act VIII of 1897, enabling youthful offenders to be discharged with a warning or delivered over to the custody of a parent or guardian. Increased resort was also had to section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the number of first offenders released on probation under this section being more than double that of the previous year. The punishment of whipping was inflicted most often for offences of theft, and it was awarded only in 11·5 per cent. of the cases in which it was legally admissible. The figures of appeal show that the sentences of lower Courts were reduced or reversed in 25·4 per cent. of the cases in which an appeal was preferred. The percentage in the year 1909 was 28·7. In jury trials before Courts of Sessions the Judge disapproved of the verdict given by the jury as regards 16 persons or 5 per cent. of the whole number tried, compared with 11 per cent. in the previous year. In trials with assessors the proportion of cases in which the Judge disagreed with all assessors also shows a decrease from 24·9 to 17·6 per cent.

14. There was an increase of 4 per cent. in the total jail population of the Presidency during the year. The congestion already experienced was, however, partly relieved by drafting convicts into the Deccan and Sind convict gangs, and in Sind one additional prison was also opened for short-term prisoners at Shikárpur. This prison marks a new departure in jail administration. The convict officers are themselves for the most part short-term convicts, and it is hoped by the

exclusion of habitual offenders to eliminate as far as possible some of the more contaminating influences of prison life and environment. The health of the convicts was exceptionally good. In spite of the increase in the daily average strength of all prisons there were fewer admissions into hospital than in the previous year, the daily average of sick prisoners decreased, and the mortality in prisons fell from 17.5 to 14.3 *per mille*, the lowest death-rate yet recorded in the Presidency. The number of punishments inflicted on prisoners slightly increased, but fewer serious offences were committed. In the Yeránda Central Prison special measures were initiated for keeping bad characters and men known as ringleaders in disturbances separate from the other convicts, with the result that prison discipline was more easily maintained and the necessity for frequent resort to punishments was diminished. The new remission system continued to work well. Out of the total number of convicts who might have earned remission by average good conduct the proportion of those who actually benefited was 97.6 per cent. Although the increase in prisoners led to a larger gross expenditure the cost per head was less than in 1909. There was a very marked increase in the earnings of prisoners from Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 2,28,000. The difference is partly due to the increased output of printing and to larger sales of prison-made clothing, but it was chiefly caused by a decrease amounting to Rs. 93,000 in the cost of raw materials for the Yeránda Press.

Civil Justice.

15. The increase which has been noticeable since 1908 in the number of civil suits instituted from year to year was fully maintained in the year under review. The total number of suits instituted in 1910 was 169,000, which exceeds the previous year's figure by 26,600 or by 18 per cent. The explanation of this increase is to be found in the effect of the Limitation Act of 1908. The two years' period of grace allowed to mortgagees for the institution of suits under this Act came to an end in August 1910, and the number of mortgage suits consequently rose in the year from 13,000 to nearly 42,000 or by no less than 224 per cent. It is reasonable to suppose that with the return of normal conditions the recent tendency for civil suits to increase in number will disappear. The aggregate value of suits rose in 1910 from Rs. 499 lakhs to Rs. 741 lakhs. There was a decrease, however, in the number of suits for money or moveable property. Out of a total, including arrears, of nearly 212,000 suits for disposal the number disposed of during the year was rather more than 140,000, showing an increase of 1.5 per cent. on the number decided in 1909. The average duration of contested suits shows the large increase from 157 to 177 days. Greater delay was experienced in District Courts and Mofussil Subordinate Courts, the average in Superior Courts having fallen from 421 to 344 days. The total number of civil cases decided by all Courts during the year was 294,000. This is less by 11,600 than in 1909, owing to the fact that the extra time devoted to regular suits and appeals led to a large decrease in the number of miscellaneous cases decided. In comparative litigiousness Bombay with one suit to every 34 persons is still easily first, and the four Deccan Districts of Poona, Násik, Ahmednagar and Sátára come next in order. Appeals were fewer than in the previous year, and the number of appeals decided shows an increase. Twenty-eight per cent. of those actually heard led to a modification or reversal of the original decree. Applications for execution of decrees show a decrease of 5 per cent., while the proportion of cases in which no satisfaction was obtained has also decreased.

Execution of the decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department.

16. An improvement is again noticeable in the figures relating to the execution of the decrees of Civil Courts by the Revenue Department. The number of decrees referred to Collectors was considerably smaller than in the previous year. The proportion finally dealt with rose from 47 to 52 per cent. of the total

number for disposal, and the balance remaining at the end of the year was 6,719, nearly 1,500 less than the balance at the end of 1909. There appears, however, a decrease in the number of cases settled by mutual agreement, and the amount of remission granted by the creditors fell from over 18 to 10 per cent. of the total amount due in such cases. The lands sold again realized a higher average price in proportion to assessment than in the preceding year. The marked decrease in the number of decrees referred for disposal to Collectors is attributed to the effect of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act in diminishing the number of civil suits.

17. The number of documents registered during the year showed a further increase above the very high figures of the year 1909. The rise is largely due to the general expansion of credit and to the extra expenditure following on the *Sinhast* year, as well as to the effect of the Limitation Act of 1908 in conjunction with the expiry in August 1910 of the extended period of limitation. In Gujarát, however, there is a decrease in the number of documents registered, the cause of which may be found chiefly in the general stagnation of the mill industry and the fluctuations in the prices of cotton and grain. Several administrative changes took effect during the year. The use of Balbodh script, already introduced experimentally in a few offices, was extended to nearly the whole of the Maráthi speaking districts. An executive order was issued enjoining reference in certain cases to the maps of sub-divisions which have been prepared in connexion with the Record of Rights in some areas. Printed forms of leases were introduced in the four Deccan districts, and the experiment was tried in two districts of making the registration of agricultural leases compulsory.

**Registration
under Act
XVI of 1908**

18. There was a fall in the number of registrations under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, but the value of transactions in the aggregate shows a slight increase. One village registrar's office was abolished. Transactions to which both parties are agriculturists again bear a slightly larger proportion to the total number than in the preceding year.

**Registration
under Act
XVII of 1879.**

19. There was a slight increase compared with the previous year in the number of new Joint Stock Companies registered. Additions to the list include three Navigation and three Railways and Tramways Companies, but the number of new Trading Companies was less than in 1909-1910. The year closed with a total of 570 companies with a paid up capital of Rs. 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ crores.

**Joint Stock
Companies.**

20. The aggregate income of Local Boards was 68 lákhs or about half a lákhs below the exceptionally high figure of 1909-1910. The decrease appears in the Central and Southern Divisions and is chiefly due to smaller realizations of the half anna cess, receipts of which were swollen in the previous year by considerable recoveries of past arrears. In other respects the main sources of income show a satisfactory expansion, and there was also an increase in the grants contributed by Government in aid of schools, hospitals and special projects. On the side of expenditure the most noticeable feature is an increase amounting to 16 per cent. in the outlay on medical relief. Educational charges rose by 6 per cent. to a total of more than 25 lákhs. The increase under these two heads was counterbalanced by a decrease amounting to 2 lákhs under Civil Works, which still accounted for 51 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Boards. Closing balances were generally much in excess of the prescribed minimum, which has recently been revised, and the necessity of profitable utilization of surplus funds is engaging attention. Scarcity of labour and the consequent difficulty in completing works is partly responsible for the inflated balances of some Boards. The composition of Local Boards remained practically

Local Boards.

unchanged, but the detection of grave mismanagement and fraud in the administration of the Dhárwár Táluka Local Board led to its supersession by Government for a period of two years.

**Bombay
Municipality.**

21. The general health of the city of Bombay was satisfactory. Deaths from plague numbered 3,656, the smallest total recorded since the first outbreak of the epidemic. There was a slight rise in the aggregate mortality of the year, but this was probably not out of proportion to the normal growth of population and a decrease in deaths from cholera and phthisis indicates improved health conditions. The most important special work undertaken by the municipality was connected with the provision of overbridges, expenditure under this head amounting to nearly Rs. 8 lákhs. The second half of the loan of 30 lákhs for this purpose was raised during the year. The recurring debt expenditure of the municipality was increased by about Rs. 2·30 lákhs, while recurring expenditure on education rose by Rs. 1·24 lákhs. The total charges of the year amounted to Rs. 1·13 crores, showing a net decrease of about one lákhs. The actual receipts, aggregating Rs. 1·22 crores, exceeded those of the previous year by nearly 10 lákhs, the increase being chiefly due to additional taxation in the shape of an increase in the general tax, the fire tax and the town duty on grain and the imposition of a duty on firewood. A reduction, however, was made in the water tax and in water charges to the railways and the Port Trust. The real expansion of revenues apart from the increased taxation is estimated at about Rs. 3 lákhs. The collection of revenue was carried out efficiently. The existing sources of water-supply remained unaltered, but progress was made in substituting larger mains in localities where the old pipes were insufficient. The general purity of the supply was well maintained. Communications were improved by additions to the streets costing over Rs. 2½ lákhs, by laying down tarred surfaces in selected areas, and by the erection of street refuges at congested crossings. The management of the municipal workshops was satisfactory, and was fully equal to the growing demand imposed by increasing mechanical transport and the addition of pumping and other drainage machinery of a complicated nature. Special mention must be made of the efficient working of the municipal fire-brigade. Only one fire was attended by fatal results, and in this case the brigade were summoned too late to render material aid. Though the number of fires was above the average, damage to property was reduced to less than 6 lákhs, the lowest figure for the last 10 years. Educational progress is witnessed by an addition of 13 municipal schools.

Municipalities

22. The aggregate revenue of district municipalities was Rs. 75 lákhs, or less by 8 per cent. than that of the previous year. The falling off appears chiefly however in the Sind municipalities and is there mainly due to a decrease in extraordinary sources of income. In the rest of the Presidency there was a general expansion in receipts from rates and taxes, affording evidence of the growing value of assessable property and the favourable trade conditions of the season. Considerable grants were again contributed by Government in aid of deserving projects. As a result, partly, of this policy the year was marked by much activity in initiating and carrying out important works connected with the improvement of water-supply and sanitation in large towns. Loans were raised by several municipalities, and in spite of the falling off in revenue the aggregate expenditure under all heads increased by 14 per cent. to a total of nearly 97 lákhs. At the same time satisfactory progress was made in the liquidation of old debt. The total liabilities on account of loans amounted at the close of the year to 53 lákhs, out of which 38½ lákhs were due from the two municipalities of Ahmedabad and Karáchi alone. There were comparatively few important changes in the constitution of municipal bodies. The corporations

of Pandharpur, Belgaum and Dhárwár agreed to appoint a Chief Officer, and these municipalities were consequently admitted to the privilege of electing two-thirds of their members. Three municipalities were granted the right of choosing their president, and an extended franchise was conferred on four others. The policy which was initiated in the previous year of partially freeing municipalities from official control and granting increased powers over the public revenues involves as a necessary corollary the readiness to take effective action in any case where privileges are abused and the public interest suffers through corruption or inefficiency. It was found necessary to supersede the Rájápur Municipality for a period of three years, and the privilege of electing their president was withdrawn from the municipalities of Kumpta and Ratnágiri. The municipalities of Ahmedabad and Kaira continued under suspension. A single year having proved too short in the case of Ahmedabad to enable the committee of management to place municipal affairs on a satisfactory basis, the period of supersession was extended by two years.

23. The year 1910-1911 was the twelfth complete year of the Trust's existence. A thorough review having been made of the existing financial position, a representation was submitted to Government in October 1910 urging the pressing need for additional help to enable the Trust to carry out important works already recognised by Government as essential to the improvement of the city. The outcome of this representation and of the recommendation of the Bombay Government was a grant of 50 lákhs made by the Government of India from the surplus of 1910-1911; and this sum was paid to the Trust on 1st April 1911. The work of the Trust in its various branches was prosecuted vigorously during the year. A sum of 43 lákhs was paid for land acquisition, bringing the total amount spent for this purpose up to 317 lákhs. Rs. 8 lákhs were spent on works connected with various improvement schemes, the most important items being the erection of chawls, the completion of the greater part of Sandhurst Road, and the laying down of a light railway from Salamati Hill to the low lying land north of Dádar to facilitate the filling in operations involved in the important Dádar-Matunga and Matunga-Sion development projects. To meet this capital expenditure a loan of 50 lákhs was raised on favourable terms in the London market. The total borrowings of the Trust now amount to $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores, involving annual interest and sinking fund charges of 20 lákhs. The net revenue from Trust estates has shown a satisfactory increase during the last three years and now stands at $12\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. Progress was made in exploiting the undeveloped areas in possession of the Trust, which aggregated 678 acres at the close of the year. The total number of plots leased for long periods was increased by 14 per cent., and in spite of a weak market the values realised for those newly leased were above the normal. Dishousing and rehousing operations during the year show a net gain of about 4,500 persons provided with accommodation in Trust buildings.

**Bombay
Improvement
Trust.**

24. The total number of seamen shipped and discharged at the port of Bombay shows little variation from the previous year; but the number of native seamen engaged in Bombay for service at other out-ports was more than doubled. There was again a slight decrease in the proportion of Europeans to the total number engaged through the Shipping Office. Though desertions were fewer there was a large increase in the number of European seamen left in jail and hospital, as well as of distressed mariners for whom passages home had to be arranged or the means of subsistence provided. Six Marine Courts of Inquiry were held during the year. At Aden the Shipping Office engaged fewer Europeans, but the number of native seamen shipped shows an increase of 8 per cent.

Marine.

**Port Trusts :
Bombay,
Karachi and
Aden.**

25. The Bombay Port Trust experienced a successful financial year. Although the budget was framed in anticipation of a period of trade activity, the result showed realizations more than $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in excess of the estimates. The gross actual receipts were 87 lakhs, the highest on record in the history of the Trust. The surplus after defraying expenditure chargeable to revenue amounted to $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and the Reserve Fund now stands at 68 lakhs. Progress was made with the Mazagon-Sewri reclamation, although breakages in the machinery of the two dredgers occasioned serious interruption in this part of the work. Capital expenditure on the New Docks amounted to 54 lakhs. Scarcity of labour is an obstacle to rapid progress, but in view of alterations in the original plans the contract time for completion has now been extended up to 1st June 1912. A 4 per cent. sterling loan for £500,000 on account of the Mazagon-Sewri reclamation was raised in the London market, and loans for 56 lakhs and 25 lakhs respectively on account of the New Docks and General Works were floated in India. The Board's capital debt now amounts to nearly $10\frac{1}{2}$ crores. At Karachi the expansion of exports caused by the favourable character of the season led to an increase of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the receipts of the Port Trust. Dredging operations were continued, and the important east wharfage consisting of 15 berths was completed before the close of the year. Two steamers which had stranded on the Sind coast were salvaged and brought safe into harbour by the officers of the Trust. At Aden the receipts of the port increased by 10 per cent., and upwards of 2 lakhs were spent during the year on port improvements.

**Co-operative
Credit
Societies.**

26. The steady growth of interest in the co-operative credit movement is evidenced not merely by the increased membership and capital of societies but also by the large number of conferences held at important centres. Besides the annual provincial conference at Poona divisional conferences were held once during the year at Ahmedabad and Broach and twice at Poona and Belgaum, and two local conferences were also held in the Sátára District. In spite of the fact that 11 old societies without capital were struck off the list the total number of societies increased in the Presidency proper from 208 to 252 and the aggregate capital increased from Rs. $8\frac{1}{4}$ to Rs. $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. A satisfactory feature of the year is the advance recorded in the reduction of old debt. The sum devoted to this purpose was Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, which is three times the amount spent in the previous year and six times the amount spent in 1908-1909. In Sind, where the movement has hitherto made little progress, three new societies were registered during the year.

Cropped areas.

27. Statistics are now available for all but about 8 per cent. of the total area of the Presidency proper and for all but 4 per cent. of Sind. The gross recorded cropped area amounted in the former to nearly 25 million acres, showing a very slight increase, and in Sind to $4\frac{1}{4}$ million acres, showing an increase of 7 per cent. In the Presidency proper there was a decrease in the gross cropped area in a few districts, most noticeably in Ahmedabad, Khándesh and Sholápur. This is probably accounted for in part by an increase in the land devoted to grazing, which is a result of the scarcity of fodder brought about by the substitution of non-food for food crops. In Sholápur, however, the decrease is ascribed to deficiency of bullocks and the general scarcity of labour. The total contraction is more than made up by extended cultivation in other districts, especially in Poona, Ahmednagar, Násik and Belgaum. The copious late rains and the consequent abundance of water for irrigation caused an increase in the area cropped more than once in Gujarát and the North Deccan, but over the Presidency as a whole, excluding Sind, there is a slight decrease. In Sind

the favourable inundation was followed by a general extension of the cropped area and a decrease of fallow.

The total area under food crops aggregated nearly 19 million acres in the Presidency proper and nearly 4 million acres in Sind. Jowári shows a total acreage of 7 millions, bájri of nearly 6 millions and rice of nearly 3 millions. Though the area under jowári increased it was still a million acres below the normal, while that under bájri decreased but remained half a million acres above normal. Of the other food crops the cultivation of wheat and gram expanded, while that of tur and other cereals and pulses contracted, the net result being a decrease of 2·8 per cent. in the area sown with food crops in the Presidency proper and an increase of 5 per cent. in Sind. The fluctuations in Sind compared with the previous year were specially noticeable, the increases under jowári and wheat amounting to no less than 25 and 19 per cent. respectively. The total area sown under non-food crops showed a considerable expansion, which was mainly due to the marked increase of cotton cultivation. Out of an aggregate of less than 7 million acres sown with non-food crops the acreage devoted to cotton was $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions: and whereas the increase in the former case amounted to 10 per cent. in the Presidency proper and 22 per cent. in Sind, the area under cotton increased by 13 per cent. in the Presidency and by 30 per cent. in Sind. The extension of cotton growing appears in every district but one of the Presidency and Sind and is most noticeable in the districts of Khándesh, Ahmedabad and Dhárwár. Including Baroda, Káthiáwár and other Native States it is estimated that the total area under cotton was $7\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. Though the cultivation of oil-seeds also expanded the total area was generally below the normal. The increase appears chiefly in the rabi oil-seeds in the Presidency proper and in sesamum and jambho in Sind. The gross irrigated area in the Presidency proper decreased by 8,000 acres or '9 per cent., but the decrease appears chiefly in a contraction of the area irrigated more than once. In Sind irrigation extended by 6 per cent. owing to the favourable inundation.

28. The experimental work of the Agricultural Department was continued on the same lines as in previous years. The positive results of this work are becoming increasingly evident. In several directions the field of theoretical experiment has now been systematically surveyed and the immediate problem is to bring into practical application on a large scale the results attained by experiment on Government farms and in selected localities. In particular the question of cotton improvement has reached a stage when it is possible to formulate certain definite conclusions. The areas indicated for exotic cottons have been narrowed down to Sind, which is eminently suitable for American and Egyptian cottons, and to the south-east of the Dhárwár district where Cambodia cotton is shown to yield excellent results. Investigations conducted on the farm at Surát have led to the selection of two or three species as the best adapted to this locality. The value of this discovery has been practically demonstrated by the offer of a Bombay syndicate to buy up 2,000 bales of selected cotton at a figure 5 per cent. in excess of the current local rates. The suitability of the short stapled Roseum cotton for Khándesh and of Broach seed cotton for the Southern Marátha Country has also been established. The important problem of the quantity of irrigation most favourable for sugarcane growing has been under investigation for some years at various centres. The results attained have been uniform and may now be considered conclusive. Experiment has also proved the value of sulphate of potash for this crop. Systematic work is being carried on in seed selection for jowár and is likely in the long run to produce marked results. The distribution of foreign

**Agricultural
experiments.**

groundnut seed still continues, but in many tracts the crop is now so thoroughly established that special efforts in the future will scarcely be needed. During the ten years that the Agricultural Department has taken active measures in this connection the advance in groundnut cultivation throughout the Deccan has been very remarkable. While the area under cultivation with this crop has more than doubled in the period, the net export of produce from the Deccan has increased eightfold. Manurial experiments have again demonstrated the value of nightsoil and poudrette. Mhowra refuse is shown to be a useful manure, but it is probable that a quickened demand would bring about a considerable increase in cost. Artificial manures can be made to pay with cotton in a good year and at the present high prices, but for dry crops under normal conditions farmyard manure still remains the cheapest fertilizer. The problem of removing deep rooted weeds from the black soil of the Presidency is one of the most important with which the department has to deal. Tillage experiments and the trial of improved implements are being continued, and experience in these matters is accumulating.

Advances to Cultivators.

29. Loans under the Tagái Acts were distributed less freely in the Presidency proper than in the previous year, the total showing a decrease of 8 per cent. to which all divisions contributed. The falling off is largely due to the contraction in demand which is a natural result of favourable seasons and the progress already effected in replenishing agricultural stock. It may also be partly explained by the greater strictness adopted in some districts in recovering outstanding dues. This has been warranted by the fixing of new instalments for old tagái debts, and has counteracted the tendency towards excessive demands and the consequent misapplication of surplus portions of grants not required for the objects stated in the recipients' applications. In Sind the total of loans increased by 18 per cent., giving a share of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs to this province out of an aggregate of $21\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs distributed throughout the Presidency. The increase appears chiefly in the Karáchi district, where advances were liberally given in view of the losses occasioned by heavy floods and severe frost.

Breeding operations.

30. There was a considerable increase during the year in the stock of Kankrej cattle bred at the Northcote Farm at Chhárodi. Three outbreaks of contagious diseases occurred, but they were promptly checked and resulted in slight mortality. Purchases for the farm included three stud bulls, and the live-stock now consists of 400 head of cattle. The number of stock bulls kept by local bodies for breeding purposes shows a satisfactory advance. Horse-breeding in the Presidency is now supervised exclusively by the Civil Veterinary Department, to which agency the control of operations in the Deccan Circle was transferred from the Army Remount Department during the year. There are 40 stallions on the register. Both in the Deccan and in Gujarát the demand from private owners for the services of Government stallions appears to be increasing.

Fairs and Shows.

31. Horse shows were held under the supervision of the Civil Veterinary Department at Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad. The entries at the Ahmedabad show were nearly double those of the previous year and a marked improvement was noticeable in the quality of horses brought for exhibition. A small cattle show was held simultaneously; and there was also a cattle show at Viramgám in the same district, which attracted a large number of competitors. Other cattle shows were held at Mhasvad, Sholápur, Panvel and at Talhar in the Hyderabad District. The prevalence of plague during the Nagoba fair at Mhasvad and in Sholápur caused a falling off in the number of entries at these shows, but on the whole there was no decrease in public interest and the quality of cattle exhibited showed some improvement.

32. The monsoon of 1911 was preceded by an unusually rainless April and May. Several depressions of a cold weather type were transmitted in these months over northern India from the highlands west of the Indus. The hot weather was consequently late in arriving, and there was a very rapid transition from the low temperature conditions of the first week in May to the excessive heat in the last week. At Jacobabad in Sind a temperature of 125° F., recorded at the end of May, was one degree higher than the highest shade temperature previously recorded in that month. The break of the Arabian Sea monsoon was normal in character. The early rain was on the whole well distributed, but there was a general absence of rain in the second and third weeks of July, and the monsoon conditions which were vigorously re-established about the 20th of that month showed considerable unsteadiness in their subsequent phases. In Sind there was practically no rain later than August. Gujarát experienced a fluctuating but on the whole satisfactory rainfall up to November, and the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, where rain was normal or in slight excess up to the end of October, were visited by unusually heavy showers in the following month. December was rainless everywhere, and precipitation was a good deal below the average in most parts of the Presidency in the early months of 1911. The end of March was marked by a very abnormal persistence of winter conditions. Depressions of the cold weather type travelled across northern India from Persia, causing the rainfall of this month to be much in excess of the average in Sind and in considerable excess in Gujarát and Káthiáwár. In Bombay the total rainfall of the year was a few inches below the average. A somewhat unusual fall of 5 inches was recorded on the last day of September 1910. **Meteorology.**

33. In spite of the smaller area sown with food-crops the estimated outturn of grain was nearly 4 per cent. above that of the previous year in the Presidency proper. The increase appears chiefly in jowári and wheat and is partly counter-balanced by a smaller yield of bájri and rice. These features are reflected in the prices of staple grains, which except for bájri in Gujarát and the Deccan and rice in Gujarát and the Konkan ruled everywhere lower than in the preceding year. In the case of jowári the change in price added from $1\frac{1}{3}$ to 3 seers to the purchasing power of a rupee in Gujarát and Khándesh, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 seer in the Deccan and Konkan. The fall in the price of wheat was most marked in South Gujarát and the North Deccan. In Sind in spite of a smaller output of grain prices either remained stationary or were slightly below those of the preceding year. The net result of the season was therefore to leave the prices of staple food-grains somewhat below their previous high level, but they remained with few exceptions considerably above the normal in every part of the Presidency. The damage caused to the cotton crop by late rains in the Deccan and by frost in Gujarát and Sind reduced the outturn by 12 per cent. below that of 1909-1910 in spite of an increase of 13 per cent. in the area cultivated. The keen demand for Indian cotton continued, and the result was a rise in price varying from 9 to 14 per cent. above the very high figures quoted in the preceding year. The price of Khándesh cotton was 56 per cent. above the normal. In the labour market the scarcity of unskilled workers was again widely experienced, with the consequence that wages tended to rise or to maintain their previous high level. As usual the demand for workers in the big towns and for great engineering projects was partly responsible for the shortage of agricultural labour. An increase in wages is recorded in two out of every three districts in the Presidency proper, and in Poona and Sholápur as much as 6 or 8 annas were paid for purely unskilled work. In Sind as a rule the rates of labour remained stationary. An exceptional fall in wages which occurred in Karáchi town is ascribed to the influx of workers from Káthiáwár and Cutch, where the season was unfavourable. **Prices and wages.**

Forests.

34. The year was marked by a change of some importance in the administration of forest areas in the Deccan. In view of the disproportionately large number of impoundings and forest offences reported from the Central Circle a special committee was appointed by Government to consider the whole question of forest conservancy in the Deccan districts. Exhaustive inquiries were held, and the decision was ultimately made to abandon altogether certain large areas of land nominally forest, in which the regeneration of tree growth had proved plainly impracticable, and the retention of which in reserved forest was merely a source of harassment to the people. In pursuance of this policy an area of 628 square miles of reserved forest in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sátára and Sholápur was transferred during the year to the Revenue Department. The land will be given out for cultivation or else made available for pasture under rules designed to conserve as far as possible its grazing capacity. In addition nearly 60 square miles in the Central Circle were formally deforested. Apart from these changes there was no material alteration in the area of land under forest in the Presidency. The action of the river in Sind caused a net decrease of about 12 square miles. Impoundings and forest offences increased in the Northern and Southern Circles, but in the Central Circle the removal of forest restrictions from the abandoned areas led to a decrease of 30 per cent. in the number of cattle impounded and of 27 per cent. in the amount of compensation levied for forest offences. In Sind offences slightly increased but the number of cattle impounded decreased by 28 per cent. In fire protection the record of the year is satisfactory. Although damage by fire was considerably greater than in 1909-1910 in the Northern Circle, the area burnt was still comparatively small; and against this must be set a substantial improvement in the Central Circle and a decrease in Sind of 70 per cent. compared with the abnormal figures of the previous year. The net revenue from forests was Rs. 16 lakhs. The gross revenue shows an increase of Rs. 92,000, but this was partially counter-balanced by an increase in expenditure due principally to the introduction of re-organization measures affecting the subordinate establishment.

Manufactures and Industries.

35. With the continuance of high prices for raw cotton the position of the spinning and weaving industry showed little improvement during the year. Several mills went into liquidation, others remained wholly or partially closed and few were able to yield more than nominal returns. Ginning and pressing factories worked under more favourable conditions, because the area sown with cotton had increased through the anticipation of a good market, and in spite of the damage occasioned by unseasonable rain and frost the total output was only 12 per cent. below that of the previous year: while the prevalence of high prices made cotton growers anxious to sell their stocks and to realize immediate profits. There are signs, however, of a growing tendency on the part of producers to rebel against the gin owners' trusts which have hitherto enjoyed a practical monopoly in some districts. The hand-loom industry chiefly supplies a local demand which fluctuates more or less with the character of the season. The conditions in the past year were favourable, but the industry in general shows few signs of real progress. Attempts to introduce improved methods have been handicapped by the want of skilled manipulators or, when these are specially trained, by the absence of capital. Sugarcane growers experienced a satisfactory season, although the area under cane in the Poona district was slightly below that of the preceding year. The problem of financing cultivators on the Nira Canal has advanced an important step with the decision to establish village co-operative credit societies supported from a Central Bank in Bombay. There are four match factories in the Presidency and several iron and brass foundries. A hardware factory situated near the black cotton area of the Sátára district makes

a speciality of agricultural implements, especially iron ploughs and labour-saving machines, and is reported to be doing a good business. For the most part, however, industrial enterprises of this character remain in the stage of experiment and are still faced with the difficulties incidental to new undertakings. The mining industry of the Presidency is comparatively small, and it has experienced a serious set back by the practical closing down of the Gadag gold field in the Dhárwár district. The manganese mines of Belgaum also yielded no output during the year. There was some prospecting activity in Ratnágiri and the opening of the Champaner-Shivrajpur light railway gave a stimulus to manganese mining in the Panch Maháls.

36. It is satisfactory to record that the current of trade revival which set **Trade :**
in during the year 1909-1910 continued with undiminished force throughout the year under review. The favourable conditions noted in 1909-1910 were again present. The season was generally good, prices of agricultural produce and especially of cotton remained at a high level, and the natural re-action towards increased expenditure after the Sinhasht period had not fully spent itself in the previous year. Under these influences the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency proper increased by 13 per cent. and reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 190 crores. A noteworthy feature of the year is the increase amounting to nearly double in the net consumption of gold bullion. The expansion in imports is, however, nearly general, the only considerable exceptions appearing in imports of textile machinery (which were affected by the continued depression in the cotton industry) and of cotton twist and yarn. Foreign exports increased by Rs. 7·89 crores, but nearly half of the increase is due to the rise in price of raw cotton, shipments of which were actually less in quantity than in the preceding year. An advance of 24 per cent. in re-exports of foreign merchandise is a satisfactory sign of renewed trade activity between Bombay and ports on the Persian Gulf and the East African littoral. The land trade of the Presidency proper rose in value by 5·8 per cent. to a total of 121 crores. The aggregate sea-borne trade of Sind shows a net increase in value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In point of distribution of trade the United Kingdom and British possessions remain in practically the same position as in the year 1909-1910. Their combined share in the trade of Bombay was 43·15 per cent., while that of the United Kingdom alone was 31·69 per cent. or '5 per cent. more than in the previous year. In comparison, the trade of Bombay with the countries of continental Europe shows a larger proportionate increase effected chiefly at the expense of China and Japan. Exports to continental countries expanded by no less than 37 per cent. and the aggregate share of these countries rose from 27 to nearly 32 per cent. of the total trade of the port.

The private foreign trade of Bombay increased in aggregate value from 130 **Bombay.**
to 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees. The value of imports was 80 crores. Out of these 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores represent imports of gold and silver, showing an advance compared with the previous year of nearly 10 per cent. due to increased receipts of gold bullion, which expanded by no less than 50 per cent. Imports of foreign merchandise increased by 19 per cent., and the total reached of 47 crores was the highest figure yet recorded. More than half of these imports consists of manufactured and partly manufactured articles. Imports of cotton manufactures and of twist and yarn were valued at 12 crores and one crore respectively. Trade in imported yarn shows a marked decrease of 38 per cent., but the importations in 1909-1910 were exceptionally heavy and there is reason to believe that these stocks had mostly passed into consumption by the close of the year under review. On the other hand imports of cotton piece-goods show an increase of 22 per cent. in quantity and 32 per cent. in value. The effect of the recently

imposed tobacco duties appears in a marked decrease in imports of unmanufactured tobacco and cheap cigarettes. The enhanced duty on kerosine has not prevented a slight increase in receipts from foreign countries, but this increase is insignificant compared with the rise of nearly 50 per cent. in imports of duty-free kerosine from Burma. Imports of sugar which were valued at $3\frac{3}{4}$ crores show an improvement of half a crore even on the record figures of the previous year. Receipts of beet sugar have again declined, while Mauritius cane, which had been seriously threatened by competition with Java cane, has now almost recovered its former ascendancy. The share of the United Kingdom was 55.1 per cent. of the total imports, which is very slightly less than the percentage of the previous year. Foreign exports from Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, were valued at Rs. $68\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures increased by 13 per cent. and amounted in value to nearly 60 crores. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles represent 70 per cent. of the total export trade. With the exception of wheat and rapeseed there was a general advance in the prices of exported goods, the rise being specially noticeable in the case of opium, cotton, linseed and cotton seed. In spite of an increase of 14 per cent. in the quantity of wheat exported from Bombay the estimated value of $1\frac{1}{3}$ crores was less by nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs than that of the previous year's shipments. On the other hand raw cotton shows a decrease in quantity, but the value rose by 16 per cent. to a total of 26 crores. The actual decrease was chiefly in shipments to the Far East: the United Kingdom and the continent (except France) receiving substantially larger consignments. Shipments of seeds, which rank next in importance to cotton as a staple of export, expanded by 22 per cent. in quantity and rose in value from 9 to 13 crores. Exports of manganese ore are still relatively inconsiderable but they showed a noteworthy increase in quantity of $1\frac{1}{3}$ million cwt. The export trade in manufactured and partly manufactured articles was valued at Rs. 11 crores, which is the lowest figure recorded since 1905-1906 and is also below the average of the five years beginning 1901-1902. Indian yarn is the most important item in this group, accounting for nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total; and the decrease in exports of yarn stands out as the most unsatisfactory feature of the year's trade. The decrease amounted to Rs. 88 lakhs in value and to no less than 37 million lbs. in quantity. Shipments of cotton manufactures on the other hand have improved by 12 per cent., the total value being Rs. 1.30 crores. The aggregate coasting trade of the port of Bombay rose in value by Rs. $3\frac{3}{4}$ crores to a total of 33 crores. Of imports the most important item was raw cotton, which was chiefly supplied from Goa and Káthiáwár. The bulk of the export trade is made up of cotton piece-goods, of which the total exports have slightly contracted owing to a decrease in shipments to Bengal; but exports to Sind and Madras show improvement.

The value of the total sea-borne trade of the province increased from 44.9 to 46 crores of rupees. Foreign exports were affected by the low price of wheat and exhibited a slight decrease in value compared with the preceding year, but this was more than counterbalanced by increased exports in the coasting trade. The aggregate value of imports shows an increase of 4 per cent. The value of the foreign private trade of Karáchi exceeded 34 crores and was greater than in any previous year. Imports of merchandise increased in value from 10 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ crores owing chiefly to larger importations of yarns and textile fabrics, which form half of the total trade under this head. Cotton piece-goods in particular show an advance of 97 million yards in quantity and of nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ crores in value. In the export trade there was a notable expansion in shipments of wheat, which increased by more than 3 million cwt., but owing to the low prices prevailing throughout most of the year there was no proportionate rise in value. The

United Kingdom was the largest buyer of wheat, taking 83 per cent. of a total export trade amounting to $19\frac{1}{2}$ million cwts. and valued at Rs. 9.86 crores. Exports of raw cotton to foreign countries show a decrease of 25 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value, but this contraction was nearly counter-balanced by increased exports coastwise to Bombay. The coasting trade of Karáchi expanded in aggregate value from 8 to 9 crores of rupees. The subordinate port of Keti Bandar in Sind has been subject to much erosion from the river Indus, and its abandonment has now been decided on. A new site has been selected at Hambus.

The private trade of Aden was valued at $10\frac{1}{2}$ crores, or 1.8 per cent. more **Aden.** than in the previous year. Trade with India accounted for $1\frac{3}{4}$ crores and showed an increase of 7 per cent. due chiefly to larger imports of Indian merchandise. The greatest expansion appears in imports of cotton manufactures, the value of which from all sources rose by $13\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs to a total of just under one crore. Next to cotton goods the chief staples of commerce are skins and coffee, both of which show a decrease in value attributable mainly to the lower prices prevailing during the year. The share of the British Empire amounted to 38 per cent. of the total sea-borne trade. The land trade of Aden with the mainland of Arabia² increased in aggregate value from 42 to $46\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs.

37. A detailed account of the works in progress or completed during the year **Public Works** is given in Chapter IV. The total expenditure incurred by the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department amounted to one crore and 10 lákhs. Items under the head Imperial include the construction of the concrete dome over the central hall of the new General Post Office in Bombay and the completion at Ratnágiri of the residence for His Highness the ex-King Thebaw of Burmah. Under the Provincial head the expenditure on Land Revenue buildings amounted to $5\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, on Schools and Colleges to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, on Police buildings to 7 lákhs and on Medical institutions to 6 lákhs. Progress was made with the central block of offices at Poona which is intended to accommodate all the Government departments at present occupying hired buildings. The expenditure on communications amounted to $18\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs, out of which the sum devoted to new works and alterations was $6\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. The principal works in progress are the bridges over the Kadwa near Konkangaon and over the Krishna at Máhuli. Miscellaneous Public Improvements accounted for $5\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. Considerable progress was made in connection with the Bijápur, Sánгли, Ratnágiri and Hyderabad water-works, and preliminary arrangements in connection with the Poona water-supply are now completed.

38. The expenditure upon irrigation was $71\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs less than **Irrigation :** in the previous year. Works accounted for $26\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs, repairs for 29 lákhs and **General.** establishment for 15 lákhs. Capital expenditure included 22 lákhs spent on protective, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs on productive and $1\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs on minor works, while the expenditure from revenue included $12\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs spent on productive works, about a lách on protective works, $16\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs on minor works and navigation and $15\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs on agricultural works. Of the total expenditure about $38\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs were absorbed by Sind and the rest by the Deccan and Gujarát. There was no outlay upon irrigation works for famine relief. The net revenue derived from all classes of works was $48\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs.

* The total area irrigated from the Deccan and Gujarát Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was 123,356 acres against 145,155 in the previous year and the gross assessed revenue on them was Rs. 10,95,369 against Rs. 11,22,916 for the year 1909-1910.

The area irrigated by all classes of works in Sind was 2,881,505 acres against 2,936,523 in the previous year. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 82,88,833 of which Rs. 3,54,081 were on account of direct and Rs. 79,34,752 on account of indirect receipts, the corresponding figures for 1909-1910 being Rs. 76,94,804 (Rs. 3,32,171 direct and Rs. 73,62,633 indirect).

**Northern
Division.**

The works included in the Khári Cut Extension Project were commenced during the year. The Háthmati Canal irrigated 8,271 acres and realized a gross revenue of Rs. 20,248, the latter figure constituting a record. The Khári Cut Canal irrigated 13,415 acres and the revenue was Rs. 85,853, both figures being the highest yet recorded. The Tranja-Nagrama tanks were empty, but the Wangroli, Savli and Saiat tanks irrigated 2,136 acres and realized an aggregate revenue of Rs. 7,065. The Saiat tanks and canals were brought into operation for the first time.

**Central
Division.**

The construction of the masonry dam at Chankápur in connection with the Girna Left Bank Canal was completed during the year. Considerable progress was made with the Darna Dam near Igatpuri and the pick-up weir at Nandur Madhmeshwar, and the first 27 miles of the Godáveri Right Bank Canal were completed. The total expenditure on the Godáveri project amounted to nearly 16½ lákhs. In connection with the Právara Canals project the foundations of the Bhandardara Dam were excavated, the work of widening and extending the Ojhár Left Bank Canal was started and the first 20 miles of the Ojhár Right Bank Canal were brought to completion. Excluding areas under second class irrigation works the total area irrigated from the works in operation in 1910-1911 was 82,330 acres, and the gross assessed revenue derived from these works was Rs. 8,43,697, compared with 99,251 acres and Rs. 8,58,044 in the previous year.

**Southern
Division.**

The area under irrigation from first class irrigation works fell from 23,689 acres to 20,402 acres, and the gross assessed revenue fell from Rs. 1.3 to 1.1 lákhs. The decrease is due partly to shortage of water in certain tanks and partly to reduced demand owing to the seasonable rainfall. There was an increase, however, in the area irrigated by second class tanks, which amounted to 77,000 acres carrying assessed irrigation revenue of Rs. 2.2 lákhs.

Sind.

The inundation of 1910 was on the whole a favourable one, though the rapid fall after 5th September deprived lands on most of the inundation canals of the last watering usually given in the first week of September. The fair irrigating level on the Kotri gauge was maintained for 103 days, the longest period on record. The level on the Bukkur gauge was, however, maintained for 23 days only, against 31 days in the previous year and a decennial average of 47 days. The rainfall of the year was excessive and caused damage on some canals. Works in the Indus Right Bank Division included the completion of the Choi loop at a total cost of nearly 3 lákhs. In the Left Bank Division the Jámráo Canal irrigated 189,000 acres, against 180,000 acres in the previous year, while the area under the Mithráo Canal rose from 103,300 to 108,500 acres. In both cases, however, the figures were considerably below the decennial average.

Railways.

39. Twenty-eight miles of line were newly opened during the year, bringing the total length of railway open for traffic in the Presidency up to 4,346 miles. The new lines consist of the harbour branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Kurla and two extensions of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágadh-Porbandar Railway. The first 11 miles of the Chámpáner-Shivrájpur Light Railway were also opened to passenger traffic. Work was in progress on the Máhim link of the Harbour Branch Railway, on the Idar Road-Brahmakhed extension of the Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway, on the Mirpurkhas-Khadro

Railway, on two extensions of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágadh-Porbandar Railway from Bantwa and Dhasa, on the extension from Kadi of the Gáikwár's Kalol-Kadi Railway and on five extensions of the Gáikwár's Dabhoi Railway. Important works completed during the year include the renewal of weak girders on bridges between Mehsána and Sábarmati on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway; the relaying with 60-lb. rails of a length of 14 miles on the Kudchi section of the Madras and Southern Marátha Railway; and the relaying with 50-lb. rails of part of the main line on the Bhávnagar-Wadhván section of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágadh-Porbandar Railway system. The first and second class fares on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Marátha Railway systems were raised with effect from the 1st January 1910. Discussions were held with regard to the future working of the Káthiáwár Railways, and the decision was finally reached that the railways should be separately worked, subject to certain conditions, by the various proprietary States. Applications for the construction of several light railways were under consideration during the year.

40. The gross Imperial and Provincial revenue amounted to 16½ crores of rupees. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 73½ lákhs, out of which nearly 2 lákhs appear under the head Imperial and 71½ lákhs under the head Provincial. The gross expenditure decreased by 17½ lákhs and amounted to nearly 8 crores 19 lákhs. A decrease amounting to nearly 30 lákhs in Imperial expenditure was partly counterbalanced by an increase in Provincial expenditure of more than 12 lákhs. **Finance : General.**

The Imperial revenue amounted to 9 crores 16 lákhs. More than half of this was contributed by customs receipts, which expanded by no less than 1½ crores as a result of favourable trade conditions and the enhanced duties levied on certain articles of import. The general prosperity of the season is also reflected in a rise of 7 lákhs from excise duties and of 2 lákhs from assessed taxes. An expansion of 4¾ lákhs in stamp revenue is chiefly due to increased litigation arising out of the Limitation Act of 1908. Receipts from the Mint increased by nearly 5 lákhs, mainly on account of the larger output of nickel coinage. On the other hand the restrictions on the opium trade caused a decrease of 107 lákhs in the revenue under this head; and the special contributions made by the Imperial Government of 50 lákhs towards the Bombay City Improvement Trust and of 11 lákhs and 4¼ lákhs respectively for expenditure on education and sanitation caused a decrease amounting to 65¾ lákhs in the receipts credited to Land Revenue. Collections of Salt revenue also fell by 3 lákhs on account of advance payment of dues in the previous year. Imperial expenditure amounted to 1 crore 79 lákhs. The chief variation appears in a decrease of Rs. 33½ lákhs under the head Refunds and Drawbacks, due to the fact that expenditure in 1909-1910 was swollen by opium refunds and by certain adjustments of cash allowances. **Imperial.**

The expansion in Provincial revenues is accounted for by the special grants already referred to and by the additional income realized from stamps, excise and assessed taxes. Apart from these there was no marked variation under any of the main heads. On the side of expenditure there was an increase of 4 lákhs in education charges and a rise of 5½ lákhs in charges on account of civil works, the latter item being chiefly due to the grants contributed by Government in aid of water-supply and sanitary improvement in large towns. Increased cost of establishment caused to a large extent by the carrying out of schemes of re-organization has led to greater expenditure under Registration, Jails, Police and General Administration. The outlay under Law and Justice was swollen by **Provincial.**

the exceptional charges incurred in connection with the Násik murder and conspiracy trials. On the other hand a considerable economy was effected in stationery and printing expenses, and savings in grain compensation and in special allowances to village officers have reduced the expenditure debited to Land Revenue. An apparent decrease of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under the head Medical is chiefly due to the non-inclusion of special grants to local bodies, which have this year been debited to the head of civil works executed by the Public Works Department.

Mint.

41. The operations of the Mint on Government account during the year were limited to an output of silver coinage valued at about Rs. 81 lakhs. This was the approximate value of uncurrent coin deposited for re-minting, no silver being received from the Secretary of State for conversion into rupees. There was a slight decrease in the value of gold coin tendered in exchange for silver. The minting of nickel one-anna pieces increased in value from Rs. $15\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Rs. 25 lakhs, the highest figure yet recorded. A large amount of coinage and re-coinage in the decimal currency was carried out for the Government of the Straits Settlements.

Currency.

42. The favourable condition of trade and agriculture is indicated by a monthly average circulation of notes in the Presidency circle considerably above that of the previous year. Some important changes recently carried out are reflected in the currency figures. The extension of facilities for telegraphic transfer led to an apparent decrease amounting to more than Rs. 4 lakhs in the value of universal notes used for remittance purposes; while the universalization of the ten and fifty-rupee notes has caused the latter to be generally substituted for the five-rupee note as a medium of remittance. At the same time the legislation of 1910 making notes of Rs. 100 and over encashable only at the office of issue, has led to a very large decrease of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the value of foreign notes presented. On the other hand the value of telegraphic transfers granted during the year shows an increase of more than Rs. 7 crores. An interesting feature is the growth of a new demand for transfers on Rangoon, which accounted for nearly one-quarter of the total amount granted. The readiness of the public to absorb gold was witnessed by net issues of sovereigns to the value of nearly Rs. 2 crores. The figure is almost double that of the previous year. In the Karáchi circle the demand for sovereigns increased from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs, while payments on account of telegraphic transfers from Bombay aggregated Rs. 180 lakhs, showing an increase of 260 per cent.

Land Revenue.

43. The Land Revenue demand showed a net increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, a rise of 21 lakhs which was divided between the Central Division and Sind being partly counterbalanced by decreases of 12 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the Northern and Southern Divisions. The season was generally favourable, and the falling off in demand, where it occurred, was occasioned more by the absence of suspended and unsuspended arrears which had been due for collection in the previous year than by remissions or suspensions of current revenue. The actual demand was 4 crores and 67 lakhs, out of which all but 18 lakhs or 4 per cent. was recovered. The outstanding arrears amounted to 7 lakhs in Sind and to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the Central Division, but out of the latter sum nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were due from the Ahmednagar district alone. The best record of collection is shown by the Southern Division, where the total realizations were 98.8 per cent. of the original demand. Coercive measures had to be adopted as a remedy against deliberate recalcitrance in some districts of the Central Division, but on the whole and throughout the greater part of the Presidency the revenue demand was realized without difficulty.

44. The enhancement of certain import duties and the general development of trade were followed by a marked expansion of the customs revenue. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House rose by as much as 63 per cent. to a total of 3 crores 59 lákhs. Collections on account of import duties represent 98.9 per cent. of the whole revenue. Export duties levied on rice and rice-flour were influenced by an increase in the shipments made direct from Calcutta, Rangoon and Karáchi to the ports of destination, and the revenue under this head fell from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to less than 2 lákhs. Owing to increased collections the ratio of expenditure to net receipts was 2.5 per cent. compared with 4.1 per cent. in the previous year. Alterations in tariff had led to the bonding of a very large quantity of silver in the year 1909-1910. Much of this was subsequently cleared, with the result that the total value of bonded goods shows a decrease in the year under review from 91 to 32 lákhs, while the value of clearances rose in the aggregate from 8 lákhs to $79\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs.

**Sea Customs :
Bombay.**

The net receipts amounted to 72 lákhs, a figure 30 per cent. above that of the previous year. The increase appears entirely in import duties, which realized a gross revenue of 71 lákhs.

**Karachi and
Sind Ports.**

The fishing season on the Goanese coast was unfavourable and caused a falling off in the imports of salted fish from Portuguese territory. Exports of rice to Goa from the districts above gháts also decreased, and there was a consequent decline of 7 per cent. in customs receipts on this frontier. On the Káthiáwár customs line increased passenger traffic by railway and an improved system of valuation for certain goods produced a considerable rise in revenue.

Land Customs.

45. Although the imports into Bombay of dutiable opium from the various scales were slightly larger than in the previous year, the number of chests on which duty was actually paid during the year fell from 13,917 to $1,401\frac{1}{2}$. The decrease is accounted for by the discontinuance of advance payments of duty. Such payments were previously made in order to secure priority of export to China, and they came to an end when the priority system was abandoned. The actual shipments of opium to China in the revenue year 1910-1911 amounted to $6,710\frac{1}{2}$ chests, or scarcely more than half those of the previous year. This was partly because under the regulation restricting exports to 12,100 chests the comparatively large shipments in the early months of 1910 left only a small margin for export in the later months, and partly because shipments in 1911 were limited at first owing to the large stocks in China and the uncertainty prevailing in the trade. The increased price of Málwa opium in the Chinese market was reflected in a rise of 16 per cent. in the average price quoted for one-year old opium in Bombay and a rise of 40 per cent. in the price of two-year old opium.

Opium.

46. The gross receipts of the Salt department amounted to nearly 1 crore 23 lákhs. Compared with the previous year there is a decrease of 3 lákhs, which is due in the main to prepayment of duty in 1909-1910 on salt actually removed from the works in 1910-1911. Removals of Bírágá salt amounted in each year to $27\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of maunds. No important fluctuations occurred in the year under review in the quantities exported to other provinces, while within the Presidency there was a general increase in the consumption of this salt, to which Kaira, the Rewa Kántha Agency and Bombay furnish the only exceptions. The year closed with a total stock of $51\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs of maunds at the Pritchard Salt works. The output of the sea salt works increased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and fell short by only one lákhs of a crore of maunds. Issues to foreign Malabar increased by nearly a lákhs and those to Calcutta by 23,000 maunds. The rise in demand in foreign Malabar is probably accounted for by the increased use of salt for industrial and

**Salt :
Presidency
proper.**

agricultural purposes, and in the case of Bengal to the influence of the *swadeshi* movement and the production of a large quantity of refuse salt which is consumed in that province only. The market price of salt remained stationary or exhibited only slight fluctuations in all districts of the Presidency except Poona, where a rise of 6 annas 4 pies is attributed to the late continuance of the monsoon. The estimated total consumption of salt within the Presidency was 33½ lakhs of maunds, giving an average according to the census figures of 1901 of 13·17 pounds per head of population. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the average consumption amounting to 8 per cent.*

Sind.

The total consumption of salt in the province increased by 3·8 per cent., giving an average of 9·81 lbs. per head of population according to the census figures of 1911. There was a decrease of 11 per cent. in the total quantity made or excavated, but a larger balance remained in stock at the close of the year. The average selling price shows a very slight increase.

Aden.

Issues from the salt works at Sheikh Othman were somewhat smaller than in 1909-1910. A considerable increase in the quantity sent into British territory was counterbalanced by a falling off in the exports to Arabia, which absorbed 79 per cent. of the total output. Manufactures at the Italian Salt Works amounted to nearly 69,000 tons, showing an increase of 14 per cent. A large proportion of this salt is sent to Calcutta and Burma.

**Excise :
Presidency.**

47. The Excise revenue of the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 169 lakhs, showing an expansion of 12 lakhs or 7·9 per cent. compared with the previous year. Receipts from still-head duty on country spirit account for 10 lakhs of the total increase. Sales of this liquor exceeded 2½ million gallons and increased by 10 per cent. in spite of a reduction of 57 or 2·5 per cent. in the number of licensed retail shops. The rate of consumption was as usual highest in Bombay, where it amounted to 25·5 drams per head of population, but the most noticeable rise in consumption, amounting to no less than 50 per cent., occurred in the Bijápur District. Substantially increased sales were also recorded in East and West Khándesh and Kaira and there were only three districts in which the sales were actually smaller than in the preceding year. The most important administrative changes were the raising of the still-head duty in four districts besides the Town and Island of Bombay, and the modification in Ahmedabad, Násik and Dhárwár of the system of granting retail licenses on fees calculated from the previous year's sales whereby they were offered first to the licensee in possession or to his immediate predecessor and disposed of by lot as in the previous year only if these men were unsatisfactory or refused the offer. The marked increase which appeared in the sales of toddy in 1909-1910 was not sustained in the year under review. The percentage of increase fell from 12 to 2, and a rise in toddy consumption was accompanied in almost all districts in which it occurred by a greater proportionate rise in the consumption of country spirit. The figures seem, therefore, to indicate not an advance towards the substitution of toddy for the more harmful spirits which are in common use, but rather a general increase in the amount of drinking in the Presidency due to higher wages and the increased prosperity which are marked features of the year. An enhancement of the duty on foreign liquors was followed by a decrease in imports by sea under all heads except fermented liquors. The sales, however, exceeded those of the preceding year, especially in Bombay city, and in the case of fermented liquors the reported increase amounted to 51 per cent.; but the figures in this case include certain wholesale transactions of large firms as well as considerable sales within barrack limits under the reorganized Canteen Tenant System, neither of which were formerly incorporated in the accounts.

A satisfactory decrease of 16 per cent. appears in the net consumption of charas and allied intoxicants. Measures were taken to suppress the illicit hawking of cocaine in Bombay city, and the legal limit of possession of this drug without a license was reduced from 6 grains to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain during the year. The revenue from opium increased by 13 per cent. to a total of 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs. The expansion is chiefly due to larger imports from Málwa, but receipts from license fees rose by 28 per cent. to a total of nearly 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs on account of advance payment of fees in four districts in which the single shop system has been newly introduced. The actual licit consumption of opium shows an increase amounting to 3·7 per cent., the rise being most noticeable in Sholápur, West Khándesh and Poona. The general scarcity of labour is said to have incidentally caused an increased use of opium for children, to whom it is administered as a soporific while their mothers are engaged in field work. The number of detected offences against the Abkári laws increased by 16 per cent. The increase, however, was confined to cases of illicit possession of intoxicating drugs and was chiefly due to the measures specially taken to suppress the cocaine traffic. The recommendations of local advisory committees led to the closing in 1909-1910 of 60 country liquor shops in the larger towns of the Presidency. There was consequently little scope for further reduction in the year under review, but 6 licenses including those of 2 country liquor shops were withdrawn on the advice of these committees and some changes of site were also effected.

The chief alteration in excise arrangements was the introduction of the **Sind.** contract system for the manufacture and supply of country liquor. The gross excise revenue rose from 18 lákhs to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, the highest figure yet recorded. The increase occurs under all the main heads. A noticeable feature of the year is a marked rise in the consumption of charas, which is attributed partly to the increasing alien population attracted to Karáchi by high wages and partly to the influx of wandering fakirs in the Sukkur District. A check on the consumption of both charas and gánja is anticipated from the enhancement of duty on these drugs which took effect from the 1st April 1911.

The total excise revenue increased by 14 per cent. as a result of the **Aden.** additional duty levied on imported foreign liquors and wines. There was a decrease in importations of foreign spirits, which is explained by the fact that at the end of 1909-1910 large consignments were removed from bond and passed into consumption.

48. The net revenue from the Cotton Duties Act amounted to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs. **Cotton Duties Act.** Although the number of mills producing taxable goods decreased by one, the output of woven goods in the Presidency increased by 8 per cent. and reached a total of nearly 200 million pounds. The increased activity was most noticeable in Ahmedabad, where the total production was 21 per cent. above that of the previous year. The season, however, was not a prosperous one in the weaving industry, and four Gujarát mills went into liquidation.

49. A marked increase has again to be recorded in the revenue realized **Stamps.** under the Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act. The gross receipts under both Acts rose in the Presidency proper from 61 to 70 lákhs of rupees. The improvement is partly due to the enhancement of stamp duty and to the effect of the Limitation Act of 1908 in bringing about a temporary increase of litigation; but activity in trade is clearly reflected in the improved receipts on account of Hundis and Foreign Bill Stamps. In Sind the gross revenue amounted to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs, showing an increase of 9 per cent.

Income Tax.

50. The revenue derived from the Income Tax increased by 8 per cent. and reached a total of more than half a crore of rupees. The tax on companies realized nearly 6 lakhs, showing an increase of only 2·5 per cent., but improved conditions of trade and industry are otherwise indicated by a rise of 6 per cent. in the number of individual assesseees under the Act. The amount contributed by persons engaged in commerce and trade was 20 lakhs, out of which more than a quarter was paid by bankers and money-lenders.

Local Funds.

51. Eleven out of the 25 Local Board Funds were audited up to the end of March 1911, and audit of the remainder has been completed to the end of the previous financial year. Details regarding the administration of these funds are furnished separately in this report. Cantonment Funds show an increase of 7 per cent. in the aggregate receipts and the closing balance was also considerably above that of 1909-1910. The important Cantonments of Ahmednagar, Quetta, Kirkee and Poona all enjoyed a marked expansion of revenue. The total income of Port and Marine Funds shows an apparent decrease from 18 to 6 lakhs, but the figures for the previous year include loans raised by the Aden Port Trust for expenditure on various harbour improvement works.

Births and deaths.

52. The birth-rate of the Presidency was 37·32 *per mille* in the year 1910 compared with 35·59 in the previous year. The rise is probably due in part to an improvement in the registration of births, especially in the Sind Registration District where the increase is most noticeable; but it may also be attributable in some degree to the influence of the prices of food-grains, which ruled considerably lower in 1909 than in the year preceding. The percentage of births recorded as still-born to the total number shows a slight decrease in the whole Presidency and a noticeable decrease from 8·34 to 7·28 per cent. in Bombay city. In Bombay there is also a satisfactory decrease in the proportion of confinements wholly unattended. The percentage has fallen from 31·0 in 1908 to 18·0 in 1909 and 15·2 in 1910. The recorded death-rate of the Presidency was 30·30 *per mille* in 1910 against 27·38 in the previous year. The rise is nearly general, but a decrease in the death-rate has occurred in six districts, of which three are in Sind and one in each of the other three divisions. Nearly half the total number of deaths are attributed to fever, which claims a death-roll of 263,523 or 14·26 *per mille* of the population. The mortality from this cause decreased in Sind but increased in every district of the Presidency proper except Ahmedabad. The ravages of cholera showed a marked abatement. The precautions taken at Pandharpur at the time of the Ashádi fair were completely successful, and probably for the first time on record not a single case of cholera was reported during this festival. There was a slight recrudescence of plague during the year, and the mortality from respiratory diseases and dysentery shows a noticeable increase.

Emigration and Immigration.

53. No unusual movement of population was noted during the year. The end of the harvest in agricultural districts sets free a large number of labourers, recruited not only from the purely labouring classes but also especially in the poorer tracts from the small land-holder for whom the profits of agriculture do not afford maintenance for the whole year. The tide of labour then sets in towards the cotton and sugarcane-growing districts or into the great industrial cities. The majority of these workers return to their homes before the monsoon breaks. Emigration by sea from Bombay is very small and is usually restricted to artisans destined for East Africa and Persia with a sprinkling of persons proceeding on various engagements to Europe and America. The Persian oil industry this year attracted 108 emigrants, while 86 went to British East Africa. From Karáchi 41 emigrants left for service on the Uganda railway and 30 were shipped for

Mohammerah on the Persian Gulf. Most of these came from the north of India, the Punjab sending a large proportion of the whole. Of districts in the Bombay Presidency, Surat as usual sent most emigrants to countries outside India. There was a curious increase in applications from this district for certificates of identity of persons proceeding to America. Few of the applicants appeared to have any definite object in going or any assured means of subsistence on arrival.

54. The figures of the last triennium bearing on the work of civil hospitals and dispensaries show the increasing range and efficiency of the medical relief afforded by these institutions. The number of patients treated has risen steadily to a total in 1910 of over two and a quarter million. At the same time the general percentage of mortality, which was 10·9 in the preceding triennial period, fell to 9·6 in the triennium 1907-1910 and to 9·3 in the year 1910. The number of operations performed in 1910 exceeded 90,000, an increase of 6,000 over the previous year, and the percentage of mortality among all patients operated on was 0·46 per cent. against 0·6 in the year 1909. The expenditure shows an increase from 17½ lakhs to 20 lakhs of rupees. A scheme is now under consideration for providing additional dispensaries in districts where there is still a deficiency. A new design for these buildings which has been approved by Government will enable local bodies and charitable persons to provide a small dispensary at the outset and to make additions on a regular plan as funds become available. The returns of the chief diseases treated in 1910 do not show any marked divergence from those of the previous year. The conclusion of the *Sinhast* festival at Nisik has led to an expected fall in the number of cholera cases admitted to hospital. Admissions for leprosy show no increase, and it seems probable that the number of lepers in the Presidency is actually decreasing. Experiments conducted at the Mátunga Leper Asylum with the object of preparing a vaccine for leprosy have been attended with promising results. Cases of dysentery increased from 35,000 to 40,000, but the diagnosis in many cases returned as "dysentery" is still unsatisfactory. Malaria as usual was most prevalent in Sind and the Konkan. The returns under this head show a large increase, partly on account of the cases treated by touring officers who were sent into selected districts after the rains. An inquiry into malaria in Bombay city was proceeding during the year under report. The Sanitary Department is also preparing a malarial census of the Presidency, with the object of ascertaining the real endemic centres of the disease and enabling preventive measures to be concentrated on these areas. The equipment of civil hospitals is now generally satisfactory, but the need is experienced of intelligent and trained servants for hospital work.

55. Although plague showed an increase of 10,000 deaths in 1910-1911 compared with the previous year, the total death-roll of 42,000 was still far below that of the years when the epidemic was most violent. The mortality was least in the months of June and July and reached its highest point in February. There is only a small increase in the number of inoculations performed; but a more hopeful indication of progress appears in the fact that inoculation is clearly making headway in some of the larger towns and cities, where the absence of facilities for evacuation makes the resort to this form of protection more necessary than in agricultural areas. Experiments were continued in three districts for localizing permanent centres of plague and proving the value of preventive measures in checking the spread of the epidemic.

56. There was no material change in the number of persons detained in lunatic asylums. Nearly 10 per cent. of the inmates were discharged cured, a somewhat larger proportion than in the previous year. The mortality in all asylums has slightly improved, but the daily average of sick patients was unusually high during the year.

Sanitation.

57. The policy was continued of encouraging improvements in water-supply and sanitation by liberal grants-in-aid, and sums aggregating Rs. 5½ lakhs were contributed by Government during the year in furtherance of projects approved by the Sanitary Board. A large number of new schemes are now under consideration by the Board. The total amount spent by municipalities on measures of sanitation increased from 19 to 25 lakhs of rupees, forming 27 per cent. of their net income. Local Boards, with their heavy recurring charges and the necessity of distributing expenditure over wide areas, were able to devote to this purpose only Rs. 4¼ lakhs or 6 per cent. of their revenues. There are now 300 villages with Sanitary Committees. The Port Health Officers at Bombay, Karachi and Aden inspected a large number of ships with their passengers and disinfected sixty vessels which were found to have carried contagious diseases. Special arrangements were made with the object of inducing pilgrims sailing for Jeddah to be vaccinated against small-pox before leaving Bombay. It is estimated that more than half the outgoing pilgrims were thus protected.

Vaccination.

58. The number of primary vaccinations performed during the year shows a slight falling off, but re-vaccinations have increased by nearly 18 per cent. The percentage of successful operations out of the total number of ascertained results in primary vaccination reached the high figure of 98·76. The gradual perfection of glycerinated lymph has brought about a steady improvement in the case success rate of operations, and results under the new method are now in no wise inferior to those previously obtained with the use of human and animal lymph exclusively. Preserved vaccine manufactured at the Belgaum Institute has been introduced into every district and many Native States of the Presidency proper, and its introduction into Sind is only delayed by the absence of adequate cold storage. The triennial report on vaccination shows a definite progressive improvement throughout the last decade. The average number of primary vaccinations was 565,000 in the triennium 1902-1905; it rose to 599,000 in the next triennial period and the average for the years 1908-1911 was 666,000. The figures are specially satisfactory when allowance is made for the decrease in population in some parts of the Presidency on account of plague and other calamities.

Veterinary.

59. The reported loss from contagious diseases among horses and cattle shows little variation from the previous year. Outbreaks of rinderpest were rather more numerous. The number of Veterinary Dispensaries was increased by 5, and a proportionately larger increase in the number of cases brought under treatment is evidence of the widening range of usefulness of these institutions. A marked advance in the number of anti-rinderpest inoculations performed by veterinary assistants is a satisfactory feature of the year, and shows that prejudice against this operation is gradually diminishing. The Bombay Veterinary College was transferred to the control of the Director of Agriculture during the year.

Education.

60. There was again a marked expansion in all branches of educational work. The number of institutions both public and private rose by 4 per cent. to a total of 16,186. The number of persons under instruction rose from 850,000 to 869,000, and more than seven-eighths of this increase occurred in institutions under Government inspection. The total expenditure amounted to one crore 29 lakhs, showing an increase of 5¼ lakhs of which more than one-half was devoted to primary instruction. The increase in expenditure from provincial funds alone was more than 2¼ lakhs, and provincial funds now bear 45 per cent. of the total cost of education including the cost of aided institutions. An event of great importance to the Presidency was the inauguration in Bombay of a science institute, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency the Governor

on 5th April 1911, shortly after the close of the year. The institute is supported by donations aggregating 22½ lakhs contributed by the public spirit of a few Bombay citizens. A commencement was also made with the buildings of the Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute in Gujarát, for which Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal has given a donation of 6 lakhs of rupees. The question of moral and religious instruction engaged the attention of Government, and a conference was held on this important subject under the auspices of the Director of Public Instruction and the Bombay Teachers' Association. Hand-books are now in course of preparation containing moral lessons for the use of teachers in primary and secondary schools. As regards University administration the year was chiefly occupied with further discussion of the reform measures proposed by Government in December 1908. Committees were appointed to draft revised regulations in Arts and Science on the lines agreed upon by the Senate. In high schools the number of pupils rose by 4·7 per cent. to a total of 42,556 which included nearly 3,000 girls. The rules and regulations for the School Final Examination were revised during the year and the question of revising the curriculum of secondary schools was under consideration. Orders were passed raising the fees in Government high and middle schools and it was also decided to limit the accommodation to be provided in Government high schools, due regard being had to the educational needs of each district. The number of primary schools increased by 5 per cent. to a total of 12,388. Of the new schools 524 were opened by means of the special grant of Rs. 1,44,000 allotted for this purpose from provincial funds. Primary school pupils increased by 2·1 per cent. and numbered 705,302. The need is everywhere apparent of more assistant masters, and the expansion of schools in the last two years has necessitated the employment of many masters without experience and with little teaching capacity. The percentage of trained teachers was only 31·8 among the men and 45·2 among the women. An additional recurring grant of Rs. 44,000 was sanctioned during the year for improving the pay of primary school masters and for giving the face value of their certificates to those trained teachers who were not yet in receipt of it. The prospects of vernacular teachers were also improved by the publication of revised codes for the training colleges; but the output of third year teachers has necessarily been restricted on account of the difficulty experienced by Local Boards in paying the full face value of their certificates to newly trained men, and the attendance at the men's colleges has consequently shown some decline. The total number of Mahomedans under public instruction increased by 2 per cent. only, a somewhat disappointing result compared with the marked expansion noticed in the previous year. The figures are affected, however, by the closing of a number of useless Mulla schools in Sind, which caused an actual decrease in the total number of Mahomedan pupils in that province. There was a satisfactory advance, amounting in each case to nearly 10 per cent., in the number of children from aboriginal and hill tribes and from the depressed classes who attended primary schools.

61. The school was full, admission having to be refused in some cases, and the work, judged by the records of past pupils, again shows extremely satisfactory results. Of the boys discharged in the previous three years 81 per cent. are reported to be gaining an honest livelihood, 14·6 per cent. are untraceable and a residue of only 4·4 per cent. are known to have taken to bad courses since leaving the reformatory. The results of the annual examination were creditable and the health of the boys was uniformly good. **Yeravda Reformatory School.**

62. The number of publications registered during the year rose by nearly 13 per cent. to a total of 2,338. The increase appears chiefly in miscellaneous works. Of special subjects religion accounts as usual for the largest number of

publications, forming 17 per cent. of the whole; poetry accounts for 15 per cent., and next in order, at some interval, come works of fiction and publications dealing with language, the latter being mainly of an educational character. Works in Gujarati considerably outnumber those in Marathi and have also shown a greater proportionate increase. There was a larger output of publications dealing with biography, drama, fiction, poetry and religion, while a noticeable decrease occurs in works of a purely political character, only eight of which were registered.

Native Press.

63. The number of newspapers and periodicals treating of current topics was 162 at the close of the year under review. Forty-four ceased to exist during the year and 33 were newly started. Of purely vernacular newspapers Marathi papers outnumber Gujarati in the proportion of nearly three to one. The figures of circulation show that the *Parsi* and the *Venkateshwar Samachar* have appealed to a wider public, while the popularity of the *Kesari*, the *Mahratta*, the *Gujarati* and the *Karnatak Vritt* underwent a marked diminution. The Press Act of February 1910 has already had a marked effect in purging the extremist journals of sedition, and under its provisions the *Rashtramata*, the *Kal*, the *Shakti*, the *Bhala*, and the *Hindu Punch* have been compelled to cease publication.

Archaeology.

64. A new Superintendent having taken charge of the circle, the year was chiefly spent in visiting the more important monuments and places where conservation work is already in progress. Original research was confined to Rajputana, where the Assistant Superintendent collected further material for a systematic review of the chief antiquities of the province. The outlay during the year amounted to nearly Rs. 32,000. The principal items of expenditure consisted of repairs to the caves at Elephanta and at Junnar in the Poona district and conservation work in connection with the ancient buildings at Bijapur.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BOMBAY, 1910-1911.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

For—

- AREA, ASPECT, CLIMATE, PRODUCTS.
- HISTORICAL SUMMARY.
- FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.
- CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES; SYSTEM OF SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.
- CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.
- DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS.

See—

- GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902. PART II, PAGES 1—78.

Tributary States.

1. In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The States of Káthiáwár and North Gujarát, forming the most important group, lie mostly to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujarát States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Marátha States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the gháts to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Deccan and Southern Marátha Country States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan plateau. The province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

2. The total area of these States is 62,939 square miles; the population according to the census of 1911 is 7,262,430; and the gross revenue is Rs. 4,92,33,674.

I.—NORTH GUJARAT.

1.—CUTCH.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Maháráo Shri Mirza Rája Savai Sir Khengarji Bahádur, G.C.I.E., Ráo of Cutch; *Residence*—Bhuj; *Caste*—Jádeja Rájput; *Age*—44 years; Educated privately at Bhuj; *Has male heirs*.

Area—7,616 square miles (exclusive of the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles); *Population* (1911)—513,429; *Gross Revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 23,68,606; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, bájri, inferior cereals and cotton; *Manufactures*—Silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk-stuffs, alum and saltpetre.

1. The rainfall was good, averaging 18·32 inches compared with a quinquennial average of 15·11. The kharif crops were satisfactory, but absence of rain in October affected adversely the later cotton crops. Season and crops.

2. At the close of the year the number of the Police force was 720, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,69,093. Offences reported to the Police numbered 937, and 786 cases were sent for trial, the accused in 80 per cent. of the cases being convicted. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 14,714, of which 41 per cent. was recovered, compared with 63 per cent. in the previous year. Police.

3. The number of criminal courts remained 43. They tried 2,615 cases against 2,496 last year, and the number of persons dealt with was 4,020, of whom 1,471 were convicted. There were 76 appeals, the sentences in 37 cases being confirmed, in 19 modified and in 16 reversed. Criminal justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Cutch and
Káthiáwár.
Prisons.
Civil justice.

4. The inmates of the 12 prisons numbered 1,536 against 1,335 in the previous year. The cost of upkeep fell from Rs. 11,082 to Rs. 7,403.

5. The 49 civil courts disposed of 4,682 suits, and 273 suits were still pending at the close of the year. Out of 729 appeals, 635 were disposed of, leaving 94 pending against 76 last year.

Registration.

6. The number of documents registered was 1,595 against 1,689 last year, the fees realized being Rs. 7,548 against Rs. 7,841.

Municipalities.

7. The aggregate income of the 7 municipalities increased from Rs. 26,771 to Rs. 30,429 and the expenditure from Rs. 26,506 to Rs. 30,856.

Trade and customs.

8. Imports increased from Rs. 80,99,605 to Rs. 81,64,835. Exports rose from Rs. 33,38,786 to Rs. 47,04,102. Customs dues realized Rs. 10,87,287. Shipping arrivals numbered 3,452 and departures 4,166, against 3,309 and 4,173 respectively in the previous year.

Public Works.

9. Rs. 97,471 were spent on Public Works against Rs. 1,64,913 in 1909-1910. The State Railway earnings were Rs. 55,954 or 5.93 per cent. on the capital cost against 5.07 per cent. last year.

Revenue and finance.

10. Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 24,59,875 against Rs. 23,24,605, and expenditure to Rs. 13,50,693 against Rs. 19,60,069. The State's closing balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 47,40,644.

Vital statistics.

11. The Census of 1911 showed the population to be 513,429, an increase of 25,407 on the Census of 1901. Registered births numbered 8,096 and deaths 8,357, against 8,898 births and 6,406 deaths last year.

Medical relief.

12. In the 11 hospitals and dispensaries, 603 indoor and 96,362 outdoor patients were treated. The expenditure on this department fell from Rs. 34,339 to Rs. 31,723. Plague prevailed temporarily in the Mándvi district, causing 231 deaths out of 281 cases. Smallpox caused 52 deaths out of 137 cases. With the exception of these diseases, the general health remained good. Vaccinations numbered 14,753 against 16,297 last year.

Education.

13. There were 131 schools with 7,373 pupils against 132 schools with 7,364 pupils last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 65,680, showing a slight increase.

2.—KA'THIA'WA'R.

Area—20,882 square miles; Population (1911)—2,497,145; Gross Revenue based on five years' average—Rs. 2,00,00,000 approximately; Tribute to British Government and His Highness the Gaikwár of Satara—Rs. 10,78,534; Military Force—2,176; Manufactures—Silk, gold and silver, lace, carpets, copper and brassware.

General.

1. The Agency is divided into four Pránts and consists of 188 separate States and tálukás, jurisdiction being exercised by 84 Chiefs and Tálukdárs.

Chief events.

2. The deaths occurred of His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji, Nawáb of Junágadh, of His Highness Sir Ajitsinhji, Ráj Sáheb of Dhrángadhra, and of Thákor Sáheb Balsinhji of Wadhván. The Shihor-Pálitána Railway was inaugurated this year, the opening ceremony being performed by the Agent to the Governor.

Season and crops.

3. The rainfall though satisfactory in quantity was badly distributed, and the cotton crop in many places suffered on this account. The average outturn of cotton was from 10 to 12 annas. The supply of fodder and water was sufficient.

Police.

4. The total strength of the States and Agency Police was 7,727 and the cost Rs. 11,60,516. The percentage of convictions of accused persons sent for trial was 66 for the State Police and 71.99 for the Agency Police. Percentages of stolen property recovered were 51.74 and 49.33 respectively compared with 74.8 and 30.66 in the previous year.

Criminal justice.

5. There are 20 Agency Courts. The number of offences reported was 16,487, involving 19,942 offenders, and of these 6,214 or 31.16 per cent. were convicted. The Chief Court of Criminal Justice disposed of 28 Sessions cases compared with 21 in the preceding year. Six hundred and sixty-nine criminal appeals were decided, including 50 decided by the Agency Courts. Fourteen revision applications were decided by the Court of the Agent to the Governor.

Prisons.

6. There are 12 Agency jails and 126 State prisons. At the end of the year the total number of prisoners remaining in jails was 780. The total cost was Rs. 95,499 and the daily average of prisoners was 75.37.

Civil justice.

7. In the original courts the total number of cases disposed of was 1,466 for the Agency Courts and 20,470 for the States Courts. Cases pending numbered 229 and 2,445 respectively. Thirty-one civil appeals were disposed of in the court of the Agent to the Governor, leaving 70 pending at the close of the year. In the State Courts 1,366 appeals were disposed of, 268 remaining for hearing. The Agent to the Governor disposed of 44 political appeals.

Registration.

8. In the Agency Courts 301 deeds and in the States Courts 5,001 deeds were registered. The combined value was Rs. 22,26,258.

9. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 49,36,633, showing an increase of Rs. 19,71,078 on the figures of the previous year. Works costing Rs. 1,84,640 were carried out by the Agency Engineer. TRIBUTARY STATES
Káthiawár and
Pálanpur Agency
Public Works.

10. The gross revenue is two crores approximately. The total amount recovered on account of Government loans was Rs. 7,37,203 and the total balance outstanding was Rs. 34,34,713. Revenue and
finance.

11. The receipts and expenditure of the Consolidated Local Fund were respectively Rs. 2,65,217 and Rs. 2,78,623 against Rs. 2,09,229 and Rs. 2,31,243 in the preceding year. Excluded Local Fund accounts show Rs. 4,35,635 and Rs. 3,66,445 as receipts and expenditure respectively. Local funds

12. Exports by sea, which amount in value to Rs. 2,27,59,093, show a decrease of Rs. 70,76,923 on the figures for 1909-1910. Imports by sea were valued at Rs. 2,99,64,876, being an increase of Rs. 2,73,538 on the previous year. On the other hand rail-borne foreign trade shows an increase in exports and a decrease in imports, the value of exports being Rs. 3,65,397 compared with Rs. 2,94,928 in 1909-1910 and of imports Rs. 2,29,358 compared with Rs. 2,36,265 in 1909-1910. Rail-borne local trade amounts to Rs. 7,31,583 and shows an increase of Rs. 92,598 on the preceding year. Trade.

13. There were 78,874 births and 53,964 deaths against 77,291 and 47,877 last year. The rates *per mille* were respectively 33.98 and 22.34. The deaths from plague were 2,590, an increase of 1,200 on the figure for last year. Vital statistics

14. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in the province was increased from 116 to 121. Nineteen of these are under the Agency Surgeon. Seven thousand and seventy indoor and 773,417 outdoor patients were treated in these institutions during the year compared with 7,285 and 740,796 respectively in 1909-1910. The expenditure involved was Rs. 3,00,114. In the Rasulkhanji Hospital for women 177 in-patients and 1,851 out-patients were treated during the year at a cost of Rs. 15,638. Vaccinations and re-vaccinations numbered 85,683 against 83,581 last year. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 37,232, an increase of Rs. 5,546. Medical.

15. There was an increase of 41 schools and 2,302 pupils during the year. The total number of schools is 1,455 and of pupils 95,140 (boys 76,939, girls 18,201). The expenditure on education was Rs. 9,33,222, an increase of Rs. 15,122. Education.

16. There were 34 Kumárs on the roll of the College at the end of the year, a decrease of 7. The receipts including the Government grant amounted to Rs. 62,672 and the expenditure was Rs. 72,320. The deficit was made good from the interest on the Endowment Fund. Rájkumár College.

17. There were 8 States of Classes I to IV under Government management, 5 on account of minority of Chiefs, 2 on account of debt and 1 owing to powers being temporarily withheld from the Chief. Petty managed estates numbered 496 at the end of the year. Ninety-one estates were released from attachment and 6 were newly taken under management. Managed estates.

3.—PA'LANPUR AGENCY.

<i>Ruling Chiefs. (First Class.)</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Where educated.</i>	<i>Heirs.</i>
His Highness Nawáb Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zorawar Khan, G.C.I.E., Diván of Pálanpur.	Pálanpur ...	Loháni Pathán, Muhammadan.	59	Privately	... Has male heir.
His Highness Jalaludin Khanji Nawáb of Rádhanpur.	Rádhanpur ...	Babi madan.	22	Rájkumár College, Rájkot.	Has no heir.

Area—6,392 square miles; *Population* (1911)—506,832; *Gross Revenue based on five years' average* (approximately)—Rs. 12,31,881; *Tribute to His Highness the Guikwár of Baroda*—Rs. 44,052; *Military Force*—824; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, rice, jowári, bájri, cotton, gram, sarsav and mug

1. The Agency comprises two first class States, Pálanpur and Rádhanpur, and certain minor States and petty tálukas. General.

2. The installation of His Highness Jalaludin Khanji as Nawáb of Rádhanpur took place in November 1910. In the same month the sanad of Nawáb was bestowed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on His Highness Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, G.C.I.E., Dewán of Pálanpur. The death occurred of Thákor Abhesingji of Tharád on 2nd September 1910, and Thákor Dolatsingji was installed as his successor on 23rd January 1911. Chief events.

3. The maximum rainfall was 30.57 and the minimum was 12.89. Though there was satisfactory rain in June, July and August 1910 the failure of the rains in September and October damaged the monsoon crops, and the average outturn was from 6 to 8 annas. The late crops, which suffered from frost in February, yielded a harvest of about 8 annas. Season and crops.

4. The total strength of the States and Agency Police was 1,247 and the cost Rs. 2,11,965. Offences reported to the Police numbered 1,016 against 1,640 last year. Out of property worth Rs. 54,683 reported as stolen the percentage of recoveries was 49.2. Last year's figures were Rs. 35,490 and 40.5 respectively. Police.

5. The number of courts was 39, and the number of persons convicted was 701 against 954 in the previous year. As a result of 68 appeals 30 sentences were confirmed, 14 modified, 12 reversed and 7 otherwise disposed of. Criminal justice.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Pálanpur Agency
and Mahi Kántha.
Prisons.
Civil justice.

6. In the 21 jails and lock-ups there were 1,154 inmates against 1,264 last year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 11,192.

7. Out of a total of 3,070 suits 2,971 were decided against 3,707 in the previous year. The number of civil appeals received during the year was 112 against 192, and altogether 128 were disposed of against 104 in the preceding year.

Registration.

8. The number of documents registered was 419, an increase of 5—the fees being Rs. 884 against Rs. 1,073 in the previous year.

Municipalities.

9. There were no municipalities under the Agency jurisdiction. There were 4 municipalities under the Pálanpur and Rádhanpur States with an aggregate income of Rs. 10,700 and an expenditure of Rs. 18,353. The income was supplemented by State grants.

Public Works.

10. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 72,361 against Rs. 74,748 in 1909-1910.

Revenue and
finance.

11. The gross revenue of Pálanpur, Rádhanpur, Tharád and Wáo amounted to Rs. 12,83,105 against Rs. 13,42,453, and the gross expenditure to Rs. 13,16,018 against Rs. 12,50,915 in the previous year.

Local funds.

12. There was an opening balance of Rs. 1,03,914. Receipts rose from Rs. 1,94,697 to Rs. 2,27,657 and expenditure fell from Rs. 2,08,547 to Rs. 1,90,110.

Vital statistics.

13. There were 11,587 births and 7,267 deaths, showing an increase of 1,332 and 523 respectively.

Medical.

14. The number of dispensaries remained 15. The number of patients decreased from 52,861 to 49,961 and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 30,536 to Rs. 28,646. Eighteen thousand six hundred and seventy-three persons were successfully vaccinated by 12 vaccinators at a cost of Rs. 3,823.

Education.

15. The number of schools increased by one to 85. There was a daily attendance of 3,065 against 2,806 in the preceding year.

4.—MAHI KA'NTHA.

Principal Ruling Chief—His Highness Major-General Mahárája Dhiraj Sir Pratab Singh Bahádur, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., LL.D., A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King, Mahárája of Idar; *Residence*—Ahmednagar; *Caste*—Ráthod Rájput, Hindu; *Age*—66 years; Educated privately; *Heir*—Has adopted heir.

Area—3,124 square miles; *Population* (1911)—412,688; *Gross Revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 14,17,663; *Tribute to His Highness the Gaikvár of Baroda*—Idar Rs. 30,340, sixty-two small States Rs. 96,469; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, gram, cotton and all common grains, marble and chalk; *Manufactures*—Dyed cloth.

General.

1. The Agency consists of the first class State of Idar and 62 smaller States.

Principal events.

2. Thakor Dipsingji of Vadagam died on 16th June 1910 and was succeeded by his brother Jiwatsingji.

Season and crops.

3. This year the rainfall was seasonable all over the Agency and the kharif and rabi crops turned out well, being estimated at 12 and 10 annas respectively. The rabi crop however was seriously damaged in some places.

Frontier questions.

4. Quiet on the frontier was preserved throughout the year. Border courts with Mewar and Dungarpur were held and out of 65 cases 48 were disposed of, the others being postponed till the next border court for various reasons.

Police.

5. The total strength of Police was 1401, of whom 511 are kept up by Idar, 515 by the Agency and 375 by the smaller States. The total cost of up-keep was Rs. 2,18,832. The number of offences reported to the Police was 543 against 586 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions obtained by the Agency Police was 64.2, by the petty States Police 62.5, and by the Idar Police 39.2. The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 31,542 against Rs. 25,181 in the previous year. The property recovered was valued at Rs. 7,174 against Rs. 6,674 in the previous year. The percentage of recovery by the Agency Police was 67.4, by the States Police 26.5, and by the Idar Police 12.9.

Criminal justice.

6. In 731 cases the Magistracy dealt with 1,468 persons, of whom 508 were convicted. The Political Agent disposed of 6 appeals, in 5 of which the sentence was confirmed and in 1 reversed. In Idar 5 appeals were received, in 3 of which the sentence was confirmed, in 1 the sentence was modified, and 1 remained pending at the close of the year.

Prisons.

7. In 31 Agency jails (including five lock-ups in thána circles) 422 prisoners were detained at an average cost of Rs. 178. In the 15 Idar jails the persons detained numbered 181 and the expenses amounted to Rs. 2,173.

Civil justice.

8. The number of civil courts was 40. They disposed of 1,284 original suits, leaving in arrears 198 against 183 left in arrears in the previous year. The appellate courts disposed of 31 appeals, leaving arrears of 14 against 21 in the previous year.

Registration.

9. In the Agency the number of documents registered was 237 against 288 in the previous year. The fees recovered amounted to Rs. 1,520. In Idar the number of documents registered was 155 against 225, and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 641.

10. The outlay under Public Works amounted to Rs. 69,076 of which Rs. 49,720 were spent by Idar, compared with a total of Rs. 1,85,542 and Rs. 1,46,362 spent by Idar in the previous year.

Revenue and
finance.

11. The gross revenue of the Agency was Rs. 14,17,663 and the expenditure Rs. 13,17,515. The corresponding figures for 1909-1910 show a revenue of Rs. 14,30,840 and an expenditure of Rs. 12,40,417. The gross revenue receipts of Idar excluding subordinate jágirs amounted to Rs. 5,90,114 against Rs. 5,77,503 in 1909-1910. The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 4,76,101 against Rs. 5,52,927 in 1909-1910.

12. The Agency revenue from Stamps was Rs. 4,087 against Rs. 4,597 in the previous year.

Stamps.

13. Births and deaths numbered 11,147 and 7,380 compared with 10,594 and 7,083 in the year 1909-1910. The mortality from plague was 555 compared with 448 in the previous year. Cholera appeared in some places, but the mortality on that account was only 42.

Vital statistics.

14. In the 18 hospitals and dispensaries 55,834 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 25,915. There were 11,723 vaccinations.

Medical relief.

15. The total number of schools was 135, the number of pupils 6,764, and the cost of maintenance Rs. 35,056 against 134 schools, 6,598 pupils, and a cost of Rs. 36,762 in the preceding year.

Education.

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5.—REWA KÁ'NTHA.

1st and 2nd Class Ruling Chiefs.	Residence.	Caste.	Age.	Where educated.	Heirs.
His Highness Mahárána Shri Chhatrasinhji Ghambhirsinhji, Rájá of Rájpipla.	... Gohil	Rájput, Hindu.	49	Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot.	Has male heirs.
Mahárával Shri Fateh-sinhji Motisinhji, Rájá of Chhota Udepur.	Chhota Udepur ...	Chaván Hindu.	27	Do.	Has male heir.
Mahárával Shri Ranjit-sinhji Mansinhji, Rájá of Bária.	... Bária	Khichi Rájput, Hindu.	25	Do.	Has male heir.
Mahárána Shri Sir Wakhat-sinhji Dalelsinhji, Rájá of Lunáváda.	... Lunáváda	Solanki Hindu.	51	Do.	Has male heirs.
Mahárána Shri Jorawar-sinhji Pratapsinhji, Rájá of Sunth.	... Sunth	Punvar Rájput	30	Do.	Has male heir.

Area—4,980 square miles; Population (1911)—665,120; Gross Revenue based on five years' average—Rs. 28,07,909; Tribute to His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda—Rs. 1,30,801; Tribute to British Government—Rs. 24,382; Military Force—1,202; Principal Articles of Production—Rice, wheat, bájri, jowár, cotton, maize, gram, mhowra, and timber; Manufactures—Nil.

1. The Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla together with five second class States, five minor States and a number of petty tálukás grouped together in two Mewas circles. Bálásinor and four petty States continued under Agency management.

General.

2. K. S. Vijaysinhji, heir to the Rájá of Rájpipla, was married to the daughter of the Thákor of Amleta. The management of Moti Varnoli was handed over to its Thákor, who attained his majority.

Chief events.

3. The rainfall was seasonable and well-distributed, varying from 68·28 inches at Chhota-Udepur to 32·55 inches at Dodka in the Pandu Mewas. The harvest was excellent, but towards the end of the season frost caused considerable damage to cotton, tobacco and other cold weather crops.

Season and rainfall.

4. The Police force numbered 1,406 against 1,390 in the previous year. Nine hundred and fifty-five persons were sent up for trial and 618 were convicted, the corresponding figures of last year being 1,271 and 907 respectively. Property valued at Rs. 10,510 was stolen and the amount recovered was worth Rs. 5,304. The percentage of property recovered rose from 35·84 to 50·5.

Police.

5. The magistracy dealt with 2,550 persons, against 3,288 in the previous year. Out of these 641 were convicted and 3 were committed to higher courts.

Criminal justice.

6. The number of prisons including lock-ups remained 27. There were 792 prisoners against 825 in the year before.

Prisons.

7. The number of civil suits entertained including arrears of the past year amounted to 5,095 and of these 3,267 were disposed of during the year. The balance undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,828, compared with 1,435 in the previous year.

Civil justice.

8. The number of dispensaries was increased by one to a total of 25, and of patients by 14,226 to a total of 153,619. The cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 36,272 to Rs. 38,514. Vaccinations numbered 21,970, an increase of 396 on last year's figure.

Medical relief.

9. Receipts rose from Rs. 26,40,740 to Rs. 31,09,621, and expenditure from Rs. 24,56,832 to Rs. 26,53,906.

10. The number of schools was 192, 4 more than in the previous year. The number of pupils increased from 9,639 to 9,943.

6.—CAMBAY.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawáb Jafar Ali Hussein Yawar Khan Saheb Bahádur; *Caste*—Moghal (Shia); *Age*—63; Educated at Cambay; *Has male heir*.

Area—350 square miles; *Population* (1911)—72,769; *Gross Revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 6,16,560; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,924; *Military Force*—233; *Principal Articles of Production*—Jowár, bájri, kodra, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Cotton and silk cloths, carpets, and articles of agate and cornelian.

Season and crops.	1. The rainfall for the year was much above the average, and this excess proved unfavourable to all crops except cotton. The cotton crop began well but was damaged by frost in the beginning of February, and thus the net result of the season was unfavourable to agriculture.
Police.	2. The Police numbered 170 and cost Rs. 22,446. Two hundred and nine persons were arrested and of these 69.85 per cent. were convicted, compared with 79.14 in the previous year. The value of stolen property was Rs. 12,579 against Rs. 8,619 and the percentage of recovery was 63.73 against 31.74.
Criminal justice.	3. Five hundred and ninety-six cases came up for disposal against 603 in the previous year. Of the 1,286 persons involved 343 were convicted, 111 were acquitted, 831 were discharged and 1 was referred for re-trial. There were 17 appeals all of which were disposed of.
Jail.	4. The daily average of the jail population was 36.5 against 33.9 in the previous year, and the cost was Rs. 2,645 against Rs. 3,429.
Civil courts.	5. The civil courts disposed of 926 out of 1,096 cases, the total of cases last year being 1,132. The appellate courts heard 81 appeals, compared with 48 in the previous year. The decision of the lower court was confirmed in 46 cases, reversed in 4 and amended in 17, while 4 appeals were settled by compromise, leaving a balance of 10 appeals at the end of the year.
Registration.	6. Seven hundred and eighty-seven documents were presented for registration against 710 in the previous year. The registration fees amounted to Rs. 5,558 against 4,579.
Public Works.	7. The total expenditure on Public Works fell from Rs. 69,782 to Rs. 51,584. The gross earnings of the Cambay Railway amounted to Rs. 51,709, an increase of Rs. 8,278 from the previous year.
Revenue and finance.	8. The total receipts and expenditure were, Rs. 6,07,002 and Rs. 3,91,623 against Rs. 6,04,671 and Rs. 4,74,425 last year.
Medical relief.	9. The five medical institutions had an average daily attendance of 590.1 against an attendance of 392.3 in four medical institutions last year. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 8,827 to Rs. 7,538.
Vital statistics.	10. The number of births was 2,237 or 30.35 <i>per mille</i> and of deaths 2,220 or 31.22 <i>per mille</i> against ratios <i>per mille</i> of 28.54 and 31.65 respectively in the previous year.
Municipality.	11. The income of the Cambay Municipality was Rs. 13,991 and its expenditure was Rs. 17,617; the deficit of Rs. 3,626 was made up by the State.
Education.	12. The 42 schools in the State had an average attendance of 1,858.1 against an average of 1,860.3 in 44 schools last year. The cost of education fell from Rs. 20,747 to Rs. 18,800.

II.—SOUTH GUJARAT.

1.—DHARAMPUR, BA'NSDA AND SACHIN.

<i>Ruling Chiefs.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Where educated.</i>	<i>Heirs.</i>
Mahárána Shri Mohan-devji Narayandevji, Rájá of Dharampur.	Dharampur	... Sisodia Rájput	... 48	Rájkumár Rájkot.	College, <i>Has male heirs</i>
Mahárával Shri Pratap-sinhji Gulabsinhji, Rájá of Bánsda.	Bánsda	... Solanki Rájput	... 47	Do.	... Do.
Nawáb Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan Mubazzarat Daula Násrat Jung Bahádur, A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor, Nawáb of Sachin.	Sachin	... Suni Mahomedan	... 24	Rájkumár Rájkot, Mayo College, Ajmere, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.	Do.

Area—961 square miles; *Population* (1911)—178,490; *Gross Revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 11,78,499; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 9,154; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, jowári, gram, pulses, sugarcane, molasses; *Manufactures*—Cotton cloth.

General. 1. This group consists of the three second class States of Dharampur, Bánsda and Sachin.

2. The rainfall was sufficient and favourable and there was a good harvest.
3. The number of Police rose from 385 to 427 and the cost from Rs. 50,902 to Rs. 57,021. The number of offences reported to the Police was 119 and the number of accused sent for trial was 178, against 107 and 140 respectively in the previous year. Out of those sent for trial 132 were convicted or 74 per cent., against 77 per cent. in the year preceding. The value of property stolen was Rs. 2,683 and the amount recovered Rs. 1,491 or 55 per cent., compared with Rs. 1,720 stolen and Rs. 1,271 recovered in 1909-1910.
4. The number of persons brought to trial was 563 and of these 174 were convicted against 528 tried and 150 convicted in the previous year. There were 13 appeals, which led to the lower court's sentence being confirmed in 6 cases, modified in 1, reversed in 5, and in 1 case the proceedings were quashed. Criminal justice.
5. The total population of the three prisons fell from 101 to 96, but the daily average number of prisoners rose from 19.78 to 23.1. The total cost was Rs. 2,849 against Rs. 4,350 in the previous year, but the figures in each case include the cost of prisoners in British jails. Prisons.
6. The number of cases disposed of was 139 against 184 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 55 which was also the balance at the end of the previous year. There were two appeals pending from 1909-1910 and two more were filed. None were disposed of. Applications for execution of decrees including those pending from the previous year numbered 521, of which 128 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 393. Civil justice.
7. The number of documents registered was 172 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 911 against 207 documents and Rs. 1,018 received in the previous year. Registration.
8. Dharampur and Bánsda are municipal towns. Conservancy and lighting expenses are borne by the States and no tax is levied. Municipalities.
9. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 1,13,588 against Rs. 1,06,914 in 1909-1910. Public Works.
10. The gross income of the three States was Rs. 13,83,362 and the gross expenditure was Rs. 13,98,666, against Rs. 12,42,234 and Rs. 13,95,221 respectively in the previous year. Revenue and finance.
11. The number of births fell from 5,429 to 4,196 and the number of deaths rose from 3,017 to 3,308. Plague prevailed in Dharampur throughout the year. Vital statistics.
12. There are 4 stationary and 2 travelling dispensaries. The number of patients treated fell from 46,185 to 41,178, and the average daily attendance from 325 to 289. The cost was Rs. 24,759 against Rs. 19,474 in the previous year. There is a leper asylum in Dharampur with 37 inmates. Vaccinations numbered 7,076. Medical relief.
13. The total number of schools fell from 55 to 53 and the number of pupils from 3,039 to 2,876. The expenditure was Rs. 27,393 against Rs. 25,666 in the previous year. Education.

2.—THE DÁNGS.

Area—999 square miles; Population (1911)—29,353; Gross Revenue of the Dánga Rájás based on five years' average—Rs. 28,950.

1. The country is divided into fourteen Dángs of very unequal area, each under the purely nominal rule of a Bhil Chief with the title of Rájá, Náik, Pradhán or Powár. General.
2. The rainfall was fully up to the average but a deficiency in July caused a diminution of the area under rice. The *ndgli* crop did well. Season and crops
3. There was no alteration in the force, which numbers 21 men. Police.
4. The total number of cases rose from 41 to 95. Cases under the Indian Penal Code increased from 8 to 14, under the A'bkári Act from 25 to 54 and under the Forest Act from 8 to 27. Criminal justice.
5. There is a prisoners' lock-up at Ahwa. Prisons.
6. The gross income of the Rájás was Rs. 33,190 against Rs. 29,075 in the preceding year. Revenue.
7. The number of out-patients treated by the two Hospital Assistants was 4,809 compared with 4,143 in 1909-1910, and of in-door patients 20 compared with 16. Vaccinations numbered 1,222 against 1,169. Medical relief
8. A new school was opened during the year, bringing up the number to 5. The schools are all private Mission schools. Education
9. There are three imported bulls for breeding purposes, including one purchased for Rs. 155 during the year. Cattle disease was prevalent. Miscellaneous

TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Surgána and
Jawhá'r.*

III.—NORTH KONKAN.

1.—SURGA'NA.

Ruling Chief—Pratapray Shankarrav Deshmukh; *Residence*—Surgána; *Caste*—Hindu Kunbi; *Age*—30 years; Educated at Surgána State School; *Has male heirs.*

Area—360 square miles; *Population* (1911)—15,187; *Gross Revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 22,195; *Tribute*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli and timber.

- General.** 1. Surgána is under the control of the Collector and Political Agent, Násik. The State contains 61 villages, of which 46 are khálsa and 15 alienated.
- Season and crops.** 2. Rainfall measured 67·89 inches compared with 78·51 in the preceding year. All crops were excellent.
- Police.** 3. The strength of the Police force remained 17. Expenditure was reduced from Rs. 2,449 to Rs. 2,255, the reason being that no charges were incurred on account of dresses and swords this year. As a result of 3 cases reported to the Police 3 persons were arrested and all were convicted. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 2 and was all recovered.
- Criminal justice.** 4. The Deshmukh tried 36 criminal cases involving 63 persons, of whom two were convicted.
- Prisons.** 5. There is one jail at Surgána. The number of persons imprisoned was 10 and the expenditure was Rs. 123.
- Revenue.** 6. The gross revenue was Rs. 23,488 and the expenditure was Rs. 26,064 compared with Rs. 23,161 and Rs. 21,227 respectively in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is due largely to the repayment of deposits.
- Forests.** 7. The revenue under this head fell from Rs. 4,016 to Rs. 3,508, the decrease being due to smaller receipts from bamboo and catechu.
- Abkári.** 8. Abkári revenue increased from Rs. 9,431 to Rs. 9,679, on account of a more favourable contract price being realized.
- Vital statistics.** 9. Births were 411 and deaths 216 compared with 349 and 176 respectively in the previous year.
- Medical.** 10. One dispensary is maintained at a charge of Rs. 866. A vaccinator employed for 3 months operated on 484 children.
- Education.** 11. Attendance at the primary school for boys and girls fell from 29 to 18 and the cost decreased by Rs. 15 to Rs. 189.

2.—JAWHA'R.

Ruling Chief—Rája Krishnashah Patangshah; *Caste*—Koli; *Age*—32 years; *Has no male issue.*

Area—310 square miles; *Population* (1911)—53,579; *Gross Revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 2,04,948; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli and timber.

- General.** 1. This State is administered under the supervision of the Collector of Thána by the Rája assisted by a Kárbhári.
- Season and rainfall.** 2. The rainfall of the year decreased from 124·95 to 99·64 inches. The absence of rain for some time after the seed was sown caused anxiety, but subsequent falls were good and produced crops estimated at 12 annas.
- Legislation.** 3. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, Record-of-Rights Act, Registration Act and Specific Relief Act were adopted during the year under report.
- Police.** 4. The number of Police was increased by 13 to 63 as a gang of dacoits was seen passing near the boundary of the State. The total cost was Rs. 4,192 against Rs. 4,506 in the previous year. Cognizance of 23 offences was taken by the Police. Arrests numbered 20. Twenty persons were sent up for trial, of whom 8 were convicted. Stolen property worth Rs. 50 was recovered out of property of the value of Rs. 69 reported to be stolen.
- Criminal justice.** 5. Three hundred and forty-nine offenders were dealt with in 218 offences; of these 101 were convicted. There were no cases of extradition.
- Prisons.** 6. There were 5 fresh admissions. The daily average was 9·4 against 14·5 in the previous year and the total cost Rs. 1,468 against Rs. 1,772.
- Civil justice.** 7. There were 45 cases disposed of out of 67 on the files. Of 6 appeals 3 were disposed of. Applications for the execution of civil courts decrees numbered 49 and 16 remained from last year; of these 43 were executed.
- Registration.** 8. The documents registered number 110, a decrease of 14. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 119.

9. The forest revenue amounted to Rs. 23,176 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,094, against Rs. 19,829 and Rs. 6,944 respectively in the previous year. About 132 acres were burnt by forest fires, the damage being only Rs. 115. A working plan has been prepared and arrangements are being made to effect a forest settlement in the coming fair season.

TRIBUTARY STATES
Jawhár and
Janjira.
Forests.

10. The outlay was Rs. 23,156, Rs. 12,379 being spent on buildings and Rs. 1,804 on road repairs. One of the most important works initiated during the year is the Radha-Sager dam which, when completed, will afford the town of Jawhár a much needed augmentation of its water-supply.

Public Works.

11. The gross revenue was Rs. 1,86,718, an increase of Rs. 22,215. The ordinary receipts, exclusive of stock, deposits, advances and loans, showed an increase of Rs. 5,707, chiefly due to forest revenues. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,43,429. If the cost of the census and Rs. 7,678 spent on the extraordinary public work mentioned in paragraph 10 above are excluded, the recurring expenditure of the State decreased by Rs. 22,000 owing chiefly to a decrease of Rs. 15,700 under the head Khangí Department.

Revenue and
finance.

12. The birth and death rates were 44 and 25.41 *per mille* respectively compared with 45.81 and 23.66 in the preceding year.

Vital statistics.

13. A second dispensary was opened during the year. The number of patients treated at the two dispensaries rose from 3,212 to 4,239; the expenditure was Rs. 2,921. The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations was 1,894, an increase of 128.

Medical.

14. Six new schools were opened, bringing the number up to 17. These new schools are well attended, mostly by boys drawn from the wild tribes. The number of pupils rose from 389 to 521. There is a State library for the use of the public at Jawhár. A special Educational Department has been established.

Education.

15. The newly established Municipality of Jawhár spent Rs. 1,060 during the year, three-fourths of which was covered by the income from local fund, house tax, marriage permits and shop licenses and the balance by a grant from the State.

Municipality.

16. Grain advances for seed from State granaries amounting to 2,791 maunds were made to 878 persons, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 2,930 and 885 respectively. Village pancháyats have been established. A tagai fund has also been opened with a sum of Rs. 15,000 from the invested balance of the State to give small loans to poor cultivators for agricultural purposes.

Miscellaneous.

IV.—SOUTH KONKAN.

1.—JANJIRA.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawáb Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Murud, Janjira; *Caste*—Habsi, Suni Muhammadan; *Age*—49 years; Educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has no heir, natural or adopted.*

Area—377 square miles; *Population* (1911)—101,090; *Gross Revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 5,99,900; *Military Force*—233; *Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, til, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, myrabolams, hemp, fish, bájri, jowári, sesamum and cotton.

1. The State proper and the dependency are administered by His Highness the Nawáb Sáheb, the former under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Kolába, and the latter under that of the Agent to the Governor in Káthiáwár. The statistical information includes both the State proper and Jafrabad.

General.

2. The total rainfall in the State proper was 107 inches against 110 in the previous year. The season on the whole was good, though standing crops suffered on account of abnormally heavy late rains. In Jafrabad the rainfall, which was 18 inches compared with 21 in the previous year, was insufficient in the latter part of the season, and the cotton crop suffered.

Season and crops.

3. The strength of the force remained 172. Expenditure increased from Rs. 19,490 to Rs. 21,449. One hundred and thirty-five cases were dealt with, and of these 24 were committed for trial, resulting in 17 convictions. Property stolen was valued at Rs. 2,711, out of which property worth Rs. 756 was recovered.

Police.

4. The criminal courts of original jurisdiction including those of Jafrabad, disposed of 197 cases involving 509 persons, against 243 cases involving 497 persons in the previous year. Ninety-one persons were convicted. Of 9 appeals presented 6 were disposed of.

Criminal justice.

5. The number of prisoners was 30 against 44 in the previous year, the total cost being Rs. 1,463 against Rs. 1,331.

Prisons.

6. The number of suits for disposal was 413 against 436 in the previous year, and the number disposed of was 374. The number of applications for the execution of decrees fell from 664 to 635, of which 565 were disposed of. Seventeen appeals were disposed of out of 20 presented.

Civil justice.

7. The number of documents registered fell from 1,003 to 882, but the value of property involved rose from Rs. 3,78,887 to Rs. 3,90,330.

Registration.

<p>TRIBUTARY STATES. <i>Janjira and Sávantvádi.</i> Forests. Trade.</p>	<p>8. The income under this head increased from Rs. 75,066 to Rs. 1,11,089 and the expenditure from Rs. 9,309 to Rs. 30,750.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>9. The figures of imports and exports for Janjira were Rs. 5,57,563 and Rs. 4,99,195 respectively. Those for Jafrabad were Rs. 3,63,207 and Rs. 3,14,750. In every case the figures show an increase on those of the previous year, the most noticeable being a rise of Rs. 77,024 in exports from Jafrabad.</p>
<p>Revenue and finance.</p>	<p>10. Expenditure increased from Rs. 60,821 to Rs. 73,001. Rs. 12,343 were spent on roads, Rs. 42,710 on public buildings and Rs. 4,968 on water-supply.</p>
<p>Abkári.</p>	<p>11. The total receipts rose from Rs. 6,67,807 to Rs. 7,47,396 and expenditure rose by Rs. 1,08,159 to Rs. 7,06,118. The main heads which contributed towards the increased revenue were forest and excise.</p>
<p>Vital statistics.</p>	<p>12. The realizations from ábkári revenue were Rs. 1,03,096 compared with Rs. 98,253 in the previous year.</p>
<p>Medical relief.</p>	<p>13. Births decreased from 4,328 to 4,201 and deaths increased from 2,126 to 2,848.</p>
<p>Municipalities.</p>	<p>14. There are 8 dispensaries in which 45,565 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 17,060 against 42,754 patients treated at a cost of Rs. 14,629 in the previous year.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>15. The State has three municipalities, the combined income of which (Rs. 13,822) showed a slight increase on that of the previous year.</p>
	<p>16. Primary education is free in the vernacular schools up to standard III. The number of pupils rose from 4,112 to 4,194 and the expenditure from Rs. 28,524 to Rs. 33,080. The number of girls attending was 851.</p>
<p>2.—SA'VANTVA'DI.</p>	
<p><i>Ruling Chief</i>—Shriram Savant Bhonsle, Ráje Bahádur, Sar Desái; <i>Residence</i>—Sávantvádi; <i>Caste</i>—Marátna, Hindu; <i>Age</i>—40 years; Educated at Belgaum and Ráj Kumár College, Rájkot; <i>Has male heir</i>.</p>	
<p><i>Area</i>—925 square miles; <i>Population</i> (1911)—217,240; <i>Gross Revenue based on five years' average</i>—Rs. 4,67,430; <i>Military Force</i>—Nil; <i>Principal Articles of Production</i>—Rice, náchni, wari and cocoanuts; <i>Manufactures</i>—Khaskhas, gold thread and beetle-wing embroidery, horn work, toys, lacquered work, etc.</p>	
<p>Season and crops.</p>	<p>1. The total rainfall of the year was 127.63 inches, being less by 37.08 inches than that of the previous year. The season was favourable to hill crops but not to rice, and the yield of the latter crop was less than normal.</p>
<p>Police.</p>	<p>2. The strength of the Police was 329 of whom 191 were armed. The total cost amounted to Rs. 44,631. There were 239 offences in which the Police took action. In connection with these, 155 persons were sent up for trial and 97 were convicted. Property valued at Rs. 5,068 was stolen, out of which Rs. 2,430 worth or 47.94 per cent. was recovered.</p>
<p>Criminal justice.</p>	<p>3. There were nine criminal courts at work. Of the 764 persons dealt with in connection with 445 offences 191 were convicted. Of the 57 appeals 53 were disposed of. Five were summarily dismissed, in 18 the decisions were upheld, in 8 modified and in 22 reversed.</p>
<p>Prison.</p>	<p>4. The number of prisoners confined in the jail was 65 and the daily average was 20.3. The total cost amounted to Rs. 2,344 against Rs. 1,965 in the preceding year.</p>
<p>Civil justice.</p>	<p>5. There were 3,202 suits for disposal against 2,358 in 1909-1910, the increase being due to the operations of the Limitation Act. Of these suits 1,715 were decided. The number of first appeals was 189 and of second appeals 111. Of these, 114 and 29 respectively were disposed of.</p>
<p>Registration.</p>	<p>6. The number of documents presented was 2,284, an increase of 692. Of these, 2,277 were registered. The value of the property involved came to Rs. 4,66,908 compared with Rs. 3,75,704 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,855.</p>
<p>Forests.</p>	<p>7. The total area under forest was 34,750 acres. The receipts rose from Rs. 30,918 to Rs. 49,861 while the expenditure fell from Rs. 13,259 to Rs. 10,591.</p>
<p>Public Works.</p>	<p>8. The total outlay on Public Works amounted to Rs. 48,185 against Rs. 40,363 in the preceding year.</p>
<p>Revenue and finance.</p>	<p>9. The total receipts of the State rose from Rs. 4,97,158 to Rs. 5,04,294. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,07,003 or Rs. 22,689 less than last year. The closing balance was Rs. 4,80,683, of which Rs. 1,46,000 are invested in Government securities.</p>
<p>Local funds.</p>	<p>10. The receipts amounted to Rs. 42,657, a decrease of Rs. 1,283. The expenditure came to Rs. 45,564 or Rs. 1,026 less than in 1909-1910. The closing balance was Rs. 32,449.</p>
<p>Vital statistics.</p>	<p>11. The number of births was 7,349 and of deaths 4,837, the former showing a decrease of .3 and the latter an increase of 3.2 <i>per mille</i>. Six thousand five hundred and seventy-nine persons were vaccinated.</p>
<p>Medical relief.</p>	<p>12. In the eight medical institutions 25,673 patients were treated at a total cost of Rs. 17,046 compared with 18,958 treated in the preceding year at a cost of Rs. 18,022.</p>
<p>Education.</p>	<p>13. The number of schools was 108 or one less than last year. The attendance, however, rose from 5,367 to 5,668. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,006 against Rs. 29,014 in the year before.</p>

V.—THE DECCAN.

SA'TA'RA JA'GHIRS.

<i>Ruling Chiefs.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Where educated.</i>	<i>Heirs.</i>
Bhavanrav Shrinivasrav <i>alias</i> Baba Sáheb, Pant Pratinidhi.	Aundh	... Deshastha Hindu.	Bráhmaṇ, 43	Bombay University...	Has male heir.
Mudhojirav Janrav Nim- balkar.	Phaltan	... Kshatriya, Hindu	... 73	Privately	Do.
Shankarrav Chimnaji, Pant Sachiv.	Bhor	... Deshastha Hindu.	Bráhmaṇ, 57	Do.	Do.
Fatehsinh Shahaji Ráje Bhosle <i>alias</i> Bapu Sáheb.	Akalkot	... Marátha, Hindu	... 17	Rájkumár Rajkot.	College, Has no male heir.
Ramrav Amritrav <i>alias</i> Aba Sáheb Daphle.	Jath	... Do.	... 26	Do.	... Has male heir.
Ráni Báí Saheb Daphle, widow of Ramachandra- rav Venkatrav Chavan Daphle.	Daphlápúr	... Do.	... 76	Privately at Mudhol	Has no male heir.

<i>State.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Population</i> (1911).	<i>Gross Revenue</i> <i>based on five</i> <i>years' average.</i>	<i>Tribute to</i> <i>British</i> <i>Government.</i>	<i>Military</i> <i>Force.</i>
	Sq. miles.		Rs.	Rs.	
Aundh	501	68,917	2,82,971	Nil.	Nil.
Phaltan	397	55,960	2,08,210	9,000	Nil.
Bhor	925	1,37,298	4,76,496	4,084	Nil.
Akalkot	498	89,082	4,25,458	14,592	47
Jath	884	69,814	2,29,824	6,400	Nil.
Daphlápúr	96	8,825	23,028	Nil.	Nil.
Total	3,301	429,896	16,45,987	35,276	47

1. The Sátára Jághirs include the six States shown above. The Akalkot State continued under Government management on account of the Chief's minority. The combined figures for 1909-1910 given below do not in all cases agree with those given in last year's report owing to subsequent corrections having been made.

2. The death occurred in September 1910 of Pratapsing *alias* Bala Sáheb, son of the Chief of Jath, at the age of two and a half years. The chief of Aundh lost his second son, aged four months, in January 1911. The marriage of Trimbak Rao *alias* Raje Sáheb, son of the chief of Aundh, with the daughter of Rao Bahadur Ramkrishnarav Pandit of Nágpur was celebrated in May 1911.

3. In Aundh, Phaltan and Daphlápúr the rainfall was excellent and good harvests were realized. In the other States the rain though plentiful was ill distributed, being somewhat in defect in October and November. Both kharif and rabi crops suffered in consequence, and the outturn was only moderately good.

4. The aggregate revenue was Rs. 17,31,719 against Rs. 18,24,784 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 15,60,196 against Rs. 14,78,278.

5. The strength of the Police was 615 against 604 in the previous year, and the aggregate cost in all States was Rs. 76,637 against Rs. 75,373. Reported offences numbered 713, a decrease of 79. Out of 486 persons sent up for trial 302 were convicted. The value of property reported to be stolen was Rs. 30,366 and of property recovered Rs. 16,886, compared with Rs. 29,152 and Rs. 19,244, respectively, in the preceding year.

6. The criminal courts dealt with 2,756 persons, an increase of 108, out of whom 715 were convicted against 780 in the previous year. Fifty-eight appeals were disposed of.

7. There were 8 jails and 14 lock-ups. The number of persons detained was 586 and the cost was Rs. 10,416 against Rs. 11,176 in the preceding year.

8. The number of original suits disposed of was 1,650 and the number of appeals was 193 against 1,509 and 159 respectively in the previous year.

9. The number of documents registered fell from 5,767 to 5,452, but the value of fees realized increased from 8,067 to Rs. 8,129.

- TRIBUTARY STATES. 10. There are two municipalities in the Bhor State and one each in the Phaltan and Jath States. The combined income was Rs. 17,037 and the expenditure was Rs. 17,443 against Rs. 21,345 and Rs. 18,082 respectively in the previous year.
- Municipalities. 11. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 1,68,753, against Rs. 1,93,404 in the preceding year.
- Public Works.
- Vital statistics. 12. The number of births increased from 16,501 to 16,838 and of deaths from 11,111 to 11,962.
- Medical relief. 13. There were eight dispensaries, an increase of 1. The number of patients treated increased from 50,301 to 52,582, and the cost from Rs. 17,641 to Rs. 18,361. The number of vaccinations was 12,650 compared with 13,442 in the previous year.
- Education. 14. The number of schools was 247 compared with 241 in the previous year. The total number of pupils was 9,892 against 9,449 and the cost was Rs. 67,104 against Rs. 62,831.

VI.—KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

1.—KOLHAPUR.

Ruling Chief—Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Máháráj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O. ; *Area*—3,165 square miles ; *Population* (1911)—833,441 ; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil ; *Gross Revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 55,26,333 ; *Military Force*—698 ; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, jowár, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, etc. ; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

- Season and crops. 1. The rainfall was nearly normal in almost all parts of the State proper, but both *khariif* and *rabi* crops suffered to some extent from a deficiency of rain in the later months. In the end the outturn of the principal food-grains was not below the average. The supply of water and fodder was sufficient. The abnormal rise in prices of staple food-grains continued generally throughout the year except at harvest time.
- Wards. 2. The number of wards under revenue management was 7 and the number under judicial management was 63.
- Legislation. 3. No new law was introduced during the year under report.
- Police. 4. The strength of the Police was 866 against 780 in the previous year and the cost was Rs. 87,799 against Rs. 78,469. The number of offences reported to the Police fell from 513 to 446 and that of persons involved from 404 to 314. Inclusive of the previous year's balance, 507 persons were put upon trial, of whom 164 were convicted and 138 acquitted or discharged. The rest were under trial at the close of the year. The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 68,003 against Rs. 36,350. The property recovered was valued at Rs. 22,384 against Rs. 12,417. The percentage of recoveries was 32.9 against 34.1 in the previous year.
- Criminal justice. 5. The number of criminal courts was 70 against 71 in the year preceding. The number of offences reported to the courts during the year fell from 3,213 to 2,619 and that of persons involved therein from 7,619 to 7,089. Of these 687 or 9.6 per cent. were convicted. The Sessions Courts disposed of 29 cases involving 339 persons, of whom 85 were convicted. There were 154 criminal appeals filed during the year. In 59 the sentences were confirmed, in 10 modified and in 47 reversed.
- Prisons. 6. The number of criminal jails and lock-ups remained the same, *viz.* 20. The number of persons confined was 1,007 against 849 in the previous year. Of these, 382 were convicts. The total cost was Rs. 18,238 against Rs. 17,829.
- Civil justice. 7. The total number of civil courts was 40 against 41 in the previous year. The total number of civil suits fell from 8,628 to 8,593, of which 5,175 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,418 against 3,336 of the previous year. There were 6,316 applications for the execution of civil courts' decrees. Execution was effected in 3,546 cases involving claims of Rs. 3,97,450. Out of the 698 first appeals 236 were decided, and 31 out of 200 second appeals were disposed of by His Highness' Court.
- Registration. 8. Six thousand seven hundred and twenty-five documents of the value of Rs. 23,73,656 were registered during the year against 7,302 documents valued at Rs. 26,58,949 in the previous year. The fees realized fell from Rs. 39,761 to Rs. 36,838. The cost of the department also fell from Rs. 7,786 to Rs. 7,256.
- Municipalities. 9. The number of municipalities remained the same, *viz.* 9. The total revenue of the Kolhápur Municipality fell from Rs. 1,27,243 to Rs. 98,270 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,09,346 to Rs. 80,388. The eight district municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 29,695 against Rs. 30,533 and expenditure of Rs. 27,550 against Rs. 27,915.
- Forests. 10. The areas under reserved and protected forest remained the same, *viz.* 380 and 180 square miles. The year's *hirda* crop fell from 24,864 *khandis* to 11,488 *khandis*, but the net *hirda* revenue amounted to Rs. 1,16,717 against Rs. 1,13,528. The total income from forests fell from Rs. 2,39,364 to Rs. 1,23,016 and the expenditure from Rs. 1,25,789 to Rs. 21,663.

11. The total outlay on Public Works was Rs. 2,79,384 against Rs. 2,79,500 in the previous year. Rs. 1,38,608 were spent on original works and the rest on repairs.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Kolhapur and
Southern Maratha
Country States.
Public Works.
Vital statistics.

12. Births and deaths registered during the year numbered respectively 28,954 and 21,797 against 27,775 and 19,709 in the preceding year. The ratios *per mille* were 31·8 and 23·9 respectively.

13. The number of medical institutions was the same, *vis.* 16. The number of persons treated was 129,038 against 129,052. The total expenditure on these institutions fell from Rs. 52,603 to Rs. 48,327.

Medical relief.

14. The number of schools rose from 356 to 357, but that of scholars attending them fell from 16,376 to 15,759. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,50,993 against Rs. 1,52,912. Expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 88,568 to Rs. 90,662.

Education.

15. The gross revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 54,38,238 against Rs. 54,30,162 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 55,06,613 against Rs. 52,31,733; the closing balance at the end of the year being Rs. 20,15,483.

Revenue and finance.

2.—SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

1. The Southern Marátha Country Agency consists of the following eight States :—

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population according to the census of 1911.	Tribute to British Government.	Gross revenue based on five years' average.
			Rs.	Rs.
1. Sánгли	1,112	227,146	1,35,000 (in lands).	10,75,756
2. Miraj (Senior)	339	80,281	12,557	3,04,617
3. Miraj (Junior)	210	36,571	7,388	2,56,504
4. Kurundvád (Senior)	185	38,375	9,618	1,42,489
5. Kurundvád (Junior)	114	34,084		
6. Jamkhandi	524	100,327	20,515	9,29,133
7. Mudhol	368	62,831	2,671	3,54,523
8. Rámdurg	169	36,610	Nil.	1,50,836
Total	3,021	616,225	1,87,749	33,89,784

Rámdurg continued to be under direct Government management during the year under report, while the remaining States were managed by their respective Chiefs.

2. During the year under report the rainfall was sufficient, and in some places it was above the average. The late showers being untimely did a little damage to the *rabi* crops. The prices of food-grain and wages continued to be high. Water and fodder were sufficient and agricultural stock generally was in fair condition.

Season and crops.

3. The Police force consisted of 1,567 men and officers against 1,572 of the last year, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,89,318 against 1,88,366. Offences reported rose from 480 to 503 this year. Six hundred and thirty-nine persons against 649 were sent for trial, of whom 339 against the same number of the last year were convicted. The value of property stolen was Rs. 35,862 against Rs. 43,315. Of this, property worth Rs. 19,628 or 54·7 per cent. was recovered against 45·8 per cent. of the last year.

Police.

4. The number of offences reported during the year was 1,430 against 1,551 in the preceding year. The courts dealt with 3,331 persons, of whom 608 were convicted. Two hundred and fifty-six against 128 persons remained awaiting trial at the end of the year. There were 122 criminal appeals of which 114 were disposed of.

Criminal justice.

5. The number of jails and lock-ups was the same as last year, *vis.* 27. The number of persons confined rose from 659 to 677. The expenses amounted to Rs. 22,927 against Rs. 27,051 in the previous year.

Prisons.

6. The total number of suits for disposal was 5,242 against 4,632, and of these 3,662 were disposed of compared with 3,731 of the last year. Four thousand, six hundred and eighteen applications for execution of decrees were received against 4,778 of the year previous, and 3,727 were disposed of. Appeals totalled 587 during the year under report and 424 were disposed of.

Civil justice.

7. The number of documents registered was 9,786 against 9,828 of the previous year. The fees realized rose from Rs. 35,798 to Rs. 36,349, while the cost of the department was Rs. 4,473 against Rs. 3,812 of the last year.

Registration.

8. The total area under forest was 69,071 acres compared with 96,504 acres in the previous year. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,565 and Rs. 13,425 respectively.

Forests.

TRIBUTARY STATES,
Southern Maratha
Country States
and Savanur.

9. The total outlay on Public Works amounted to Rs. 6,85,769 against Rs. 6,80,986 of the past year.

Public Works.
Municipalities.

10. The number of municipalities remains the same as last year, *viz.* 30. The aggregate income of the municipalities was Rs. 2,03,789 against Rs. 1,96,601, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,30,841 against Rs. 1,11,261 in the preceding year.

Revenue and
finance.

11. The total receipts including balances of the past year were Rs. 68,43,426 against Rs. 70,27,148 and the closing balance was Rs. 33,66,081 against Rs. 39,29,961.

Vital statistics,

12. Births and deaths numbered 19,820 and 15,646 respectively, compared with 19,155 and 15,440. Of the deaths 1,415 against 1,518 were due to plague and 180 against 1,309 were due to cholera. Mudhol was the only State entirely free from plague. Eighteen thousand, two hundred and eighty-six persons were vaccinated during the year of report, compared with 17,961 in the year preceding.

Medical relief.

13. The number of dispensaries was the same as last year, *i.e.* 25. Patients treated numbered 184,274 against 186,830 of the previous year, and expenditure was Rs. 58,207 against Rs. 54,765.

Education.

14. The number of schools increased from 382 to 405 and the attendance from 18,045 to 18,346. Expenditure rose from Rs. 1,60,616 to Rs. 1,65,979. The States of Sangli, Mudhol, Kurundvad (Senior) and (Junior) and Jamkhandi have made primary education free.

3.—SAVANUR.

Ruling Chief—Abdul Majidkhan Dilerjang Bahadur; *Residence*—Dhârwar; *Caste*—Pathân Mubamnadau; *Age*—20 years; Is an Imperial Cadet at Dhera Dun; *Hus no male heirs.*

Area—70 square miles; *Population* (1911)—17,908; *Gross Revenue based on five years' average*—Rs. 1,28,128; *Principal Articles of Production*—Cotton, jowâri, rice, wheat, betelnut and cocoanuts; *Manufactures*—Silks, dhotars, etc.

General.

1. The State was under the management of the Collector of Dhârwar as Political Agent and his Senior Assistant as Assistant Political Agent, the Nawâb being a minor.

Season and crops,

2. The rainfall during the year was 28.19 inches against 29.28 last year. The season was on the whole very fair and the condition of the people was satisfactory. The public health was good. The water-supply for men and cattle was plentiful. Wages were very high and labour was dear. There was no change in the prices of food-grains, which continued high.

Police.

3. The State Police consists of 45 officers and men. The number of offences reported during the year was 41 against 69. The value of property stolen was Rs. 345 against Rs. 855 last year and that of property recovered was Rs. 120 against Rs. 539. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 34.9 against 63.04.

Criminal justice.

4. Of a total of 76 persons brought to trial 18 were convicted and 58 were acquitted or discharged. There were 3 appeals to the Court of Sessions, the sentence in 2 cases being upheld and in one case modified. One man was bound over to be of good behaviour under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

Prisons.

5. During the year 17 convicts and 18 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the Jail. There was no casualty amongst the prisoners.

Civil justice.

6. The number of suits on the file was 62, including 28 of the previous year, and the number disposed of was 39. Similarly of 41 decrees on the file for execution 36 were disposed of during the year. The Divân as Mâmlatdar decided 8 cases under the Mâmlatdar's Courts Act.

Registration.

7. Two hundred and seventy-three documents of all kinds were presented and registered against 206 of the previous year. Their value was Rs. 70,018 against Rs. 46,278.

Public Works.

8. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 19,270 against Rs. 16,247 last year.

Municipality.

9. Savanur is the only municipality in the State. The opening balance was Rs. 1,466. The receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 8,720 and Rs. 5,688 compared with Rs. 4,450 and Rs. 4,649 in 1909 1910, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,497. The municipality borrowed Rs. 4,000 from the State for constructing a market.

Revenue and
finance.

10. The opening balance was Rs. 2,75,795 of which Rs. 2,30,600 were invested in Government securities. The year's revenue amounted to Rs. 1,45,467 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,17,726, the closing balance being Rs. 3,03,536 including investments. Last year's revenue and expenditure were Rs. 1,10,836 and Rs. 1,10,712 respectively.

Medical relief.

11. The Savanur Dispensary treated 9,750 outdoor and 51 indoor patients compared with 8,419 and 9 respectively in the previous year. Out of 9,801 patients treated at the dispensary 1,980 were from adjoining British villages.

12. Five hundred and ninety-five births and 402 deaths were registered against 655 and 412 respectively during the preceding year. The number of persons vaccinated was 760 against 764.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
*Khairpur
and Aden.*
Vital statistics.

13. The State supports 17 schools, including an Anglo Vernacular School. The daily average attendance was 927 against 880, the total number of pupils being 1,245 against 1,257. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 9,470 against Rs. 8,935.

Education.

VII.—SIND.

KHAIRPUR.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Mir Imambuksh Khan Talpur; *Residence*—Kote Deji; *Caste*—Talpur, Baluch, Muhammadan; *Age*—51 years; Educated privately; Has male issue.

Area—6,050 square miles; *Population* (1911)—223, 822; *Average Gross Revenue*—Rs. 16,97,613; *Military Force*—422; *Principal Articles of Production*—Fuller's earth, carbonate of soda, cotton, wool, grain, seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, and indigo; *Manufactures*—Cloth leather, ivory work, swords, metal work, cutlery, cotton, silk and wollen work, lacquered wood work, glazed pottery and carpets.

1. The season was unfavourable and crops were below the average.

Season and crops.

2. The regular troops rose in number from 210 to 225; there are besides 4 artillery men. The Imperial Service Camel Corps consists of 5 officers, 37 rank and file, 10 followers, 8 camelmén and 40 camels. The Transport Corps comprises 3 officers, 18 non-commissioned officers, 90 sarwans and 240 baggage camels.

Military.

3. The strength of the Police force remained 255, and the cost was Rs. 56,222 against Rs. 48,783 in the previous year. In 240 reported offences, 292 persons were arrested and sent for trial. The percentage of convictions was 72.91 compared with 64.96 in the preceding year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 18,770, an increase of Rs. 3,826, while the percentage of recoveries rose from 45.93 to 54.98.

Police.

4. In the 12 criminal courts, 872 offences were reported, a decrease of 54 from the previous year: 1,631 persons were tried, the percentage of convictions being 25.26 compared with 22.77 in the previous year. Criminal appeals numbered 36, sentences being confirmed in 26 cases, modified in 2 and reversed in 2, while 6 were otherwise disposed of.

Criminal justice.

5. In the two jails at Khairpur and Kote Deji the inmates numbered 428, an increase of 58 from the previous year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,581 against Rs. 9,285.

Prisons.

6. The number of civil courts was 13. The number of civil suits filed decreased from 1,971 to 1,492. Including arrears there were 2,441 suits for disposal, of which 1,654 were disposed of compared with 1,933 in the previous year. There were 240 appeals of which 171 were disposed of.

Civil justice.

7. The number of documents registered was 260 compared with 248 in the past year, the amount of fees realized being Rs. 2,012 compared with Rs. 1,502.

Registration.

8. The forest revenue was Rs. 15,276, showing a decrease of Rs. 15,553 compared with the previous year.

Forests.

9. The total amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 4,10,733 against Rs. 2,69,648 in the preceding year.

Public Works.

10. The gross revenue of the State excluding jagirs was Rs. 14,38,881, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,32,307, due to the fact that there has been a large decrease in land and other sources of revenue during the year under report. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,40,496 against Rs. 16,57,831 in the previous year, the increase being largely due to greater expenditure on Public Works.

Revenue and finance.

11. There are 3 hospitals and 4 dispensaries in the State. The number of outdoor patients was 158,903 against 147,000 in the previous year. The cost was Rs. 23,301 against Rs. 16,122. Seven thousand six hundred and fifty-nine animals were treated at the veterinary hospital, compared with 7,442 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 6,320 showing a decrease of 197.

Medical relief.

12. The number of births increased from 1,117 to 1,531 and the number of deaths from 1,253 to 1,362. The birth and death rates were 6.84 and 6.09 respectively.

Vital statistics.

13. The number of schools rose from 98 to 109, and the number of pupils from 3,458 to 3,858. The daily average attendance was 3,111 against 2,714.

Education.

VIII.—ADEN.

Area (inclusive of Perim)—80 square miles; *Population* (1911)—46,165; *Gross Revenue based on five year's average*—Rs. 53,09,174.

1. His Excellency Lord Charles Hardinge, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., landed at Aden en route for India in October 1910 and received the visits of all Foreign Consuls at the Residency. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany also visited Aden during the year.

Important events.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

2. The strength of the land Police force was 357 against 319 in the previous year. Twenty of these were mounted Police. The number who could read and write was 77. Expenditure increased from Rs. 79,129 to Rs. 91,781. Out of a total number of 317 persons concerned in 351 offences who were sent up for trial, 256 were convicted, the percentage of convictions being 70.32 against 67.26 in the preceding year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 6,814 and of property recovered Rs. 1,854, against Rs. 9,859 and Rs. 4,337, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries was 27.21. Twenty-two men were dismissed or discharged and 40 were fined or reduced. The strength of the harbour Police was 60 of all ranks. Ninety persons were deported to the interior of Arabia and 308 were deported by sea to Somaliland.

Criminal justice.

3. The total number of offences reported was 120 involving 1,038 persons, of whom 725 were convicted. The Sessions Court disposed of one case. There were three appeals, none of which were successful. In 17 revision cases the sentence was modified in 2 cases, confirmed in 13 and reversed in 2.

Prisons.

4. There were 343 male and 6 female prisoners in the jail against 258 and 5 respectively in the previous year. The daily average number of prisoners was 53 against 66. The total cost was Rs. 12,738 against Rs. 12,818, and sales of manufactured articles realized Rs. 5,543 against Rs. 6,830. Admissions to hospital fell from 10 to 3 and there were no deaths.

Civil justice.

5. Out of a total of 1,587 suits for disposal 1,493 were disposed of and 42 remained at the close of the year, against 1,389 and 52 respectively in the preceding year. There were 738 applications for the execution of decrees, the amount involved being Rs. 1,19,046, against 597 applications for recovery of Rs. 95,702 in the previous year. As a result of 16 appeals and 19 revision applications the lower court's judgment was upheld in 26 cases, and reversed or varied in 5. Twenty-three estates of deceased persons and 32 of minors were under the administration of the court.

Registration.

6. Documents registered numbered 343 of a total value of Rs. 5,38,803 compared with 359 documents of the value of Rs. 9,73,559 registered in the previous year. Receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,117 and Rs. 1,830 against Rs. 2,886 and Rs. 1,819 respectively in 1909-1910.

Aden Settlement Fund.

7. The income of the Aden Settlement Fund rose from Rs. 3,40,292 to Rs. 3,53,080 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 3,23,072 to Rs. 3,85,978. The closing balance was Rs. 64,586.

Public Works.

8. Expenditure on Imperial Civil Works was Rs. 13,693 and on Provincial Works Rs. 40,022.

Revenue and finance

9. Receipts at the treasury amounted to Rs. 53,26,025 and payments to Rs. 53,12,025. The closing balance was Rs. 4,00,408.

Vital statistics.

10. There were 882 births and 1,069 deaths against 745 and 1,044 respectively in 1909-1910.

Medical relief.

11. Besides the military hospitals attached to the garrison there are two hospitals and 3 dispensaries in Aden and a small-pox hospital and dispensary at Maala. The total number of patients treated was 40,422. Vaccinations numbered 10,059, and out of these in 4,210 cases of which the results were known 3,115 were successful.

Education.

12. At the 5 Government schools the total attendance rose from 371 to 374, but the average daily attendance fell from 62 to 59. The number of private schools increased from 39 to 44 and the attendance from 1,356 to 1,459. Grants-in-aid increased from Rs. 428 to Rs. 4,200 and the number of aided schools from 18 to 25.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The season was fairly satisfactory in almost all States. Late rains and frost in February impaired the outturn of cotton, but this was partly compensated by the high prices ruling in the cotton market. The agricultural classes which form the great bulk of the population were thus fully able to meet their liabilities, and remissions of revenue on any large scale were found everywhere unnecessary. Wages remained high, and the scarcity of labour impeded agricultural operations in a few localities. The prices of staple foods were stationary or showed a tendency to fall, but they remained high enough to bring the farmer substantial profit on the normal outturn which was generally realized. In many States the distribution of tagái to facilitate the purchase of seed and cattle is now a settled feature of the administration. In the Khairpur State in Sind improved varieties of seed were introduced, tagái for building wells was liberally distributed and the use of improved agricultural implements is being popularized. A tagái fund has been established in Jawhár. In Dharampur grants of tagái and free concessions of timber were specially made for the benefit of the backward classes. In the Dánga a grain depôt has been established with satisfactory results, and a large number of tagái bullocks were distributed to cultivators during the year. Progress is indicated by the growing tendency of the Bhils to make use of bullocks in place of the old improvident method of hand cultivation. In Savanur a famine insurance fund

has been instituted. A satisfactory increase in agricultural stock is reported from the Bhor State, and in general there is evidence that under the influence of prosperous seasons the loss of cattle caused by the great famines of the last decade is gradually being recouped. A deficiency of stock was, however, noticeable in the Miraj Senior State, and in many places the scarcity of fodder stands in the way of rapid improvement. In Cambay an increase in the number of documents registered is accompanied by a decrease in civil litigation. The external trade of the majority of States is insignificant. The volume of sea-borne trade passing through the ports of Janjira and Jafrabad shows a satisfactory increase. There are few important manufactures, and industries are mostly subject to a local demand which fluctuates according to the character of the season. Their condition during the year was generally prosperous. Plague appeared chiefly in Káthiáwár and in Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha States. The epidemic was nowhere very serious, and the public health was on the whole satisfactory.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

I. Surveys.

1.—GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

Operations in connection with the topographical survey of India were conducted by No. 6 Party in the East Khándesh District. The survey of 555 square miles was completed on the one inch scale. No. 7 Party surveyed 34 square miles on the same scale in North Kánara.

2.—TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS, AND OBSERVATION OF ASTRONOMICAL LATITUDES.

Tidal observations.

1. Tidal operations were continued by No. 16 Party at the ports of Aden and Karáchi and at the Apollo Bandar and the Prince's Dock in Bombay. The observatories were inspected and the tide gauges were overhauled and adjusted.

Levelling.

2. Branch lines connecting rock-cut bench-marks were run from Igatpuri to Kasára along the road; from Kasára to Khardi along the railway; from the Apollo Bandar to Colába along the road; from Karjat to Palasdari along the railway; from Khopoli to the bench-mark at Kalyán Seth's well along the road; from Khandála to Lonávla along the railway; and from Kirkee to Poona along the road. Main lines were run along the railway from Mármágáo to Belgaum and along the road from Poona to Ahmednagar, from Belgaum to Hubli (Revision) and from Belgaum to Bágalkot. The total distance levelled was 376½ miles.

Astronomical latitudes.

3. Astronomical latitudes were observed by No. 13 Party at the Quetta Telegraphs Office, Khojak, Mach, Dasti, Dumb and Sultan-ka-got stations.

3.—REVENUE SURVEYS.

Northern Division.

1. Two special establishments continued to be entertained in this division—(1) a field party consisting of 6 permanent surveyors and 4 temporary hands; (2) a staff of 5 register writers at the Central Record Office, Broach. During the field season the party was engaged on the following work:—(a) measurement of lands taken up for roads, canals and tanks in the Dohad Táluka of the Panch Maháls, in the Kapadvanj and Thásra Tálukás of the Kaira District and in the Bulsár Táluka of the Surat District; (b) measurement of land taken up for roads in the Jalápur Táluka of the Surat District and the Dholka Táluka of the Ahmedabad District; (c) breaking up of oversized survey numbers in the Godhra Táluka of the Panch Maháls; (d) measurement of bhátha lands in the Ahmedabad District; (e) classification of certain lands in the Párdi Táluka of the Surat District; (f) settlement of boundaries in the Ahmedabad and Surat Districts; (g) theodolite measurement in the Sánand Táluka of the Ahmedabad District and in the Hálol Mahál of the Panch Maháls; (h) original measurement and classification of the inám village of Syadla in the Olpád Táluka of the Surat District. In all, 1,843 survey numbers comprising an area of 2,432 acres were measured and 1,219 survey numbers with an area of 2,657 acres were classed. During the recess period the members of the field party carried out the recess examination of the field work done during the past field season. The temporary staff of register writers was chiefly employed in copying ákarbands, entering survey numbers in the kachi books, and in miscellaneous indexing work. The Central Record Office at Broach, which has charge of the survey records of the five Gujarát Districts, was employed in addition to its ordinary work in preparing statements of reduction of assessment in the Ankleshvar Táluka in respect of land water-logged or washed away, and in compiling lists of survey numbers in the Párdi Táluka classed as uttam bágáit. The work of preparing kamjásti patraks in respect of udafa survey numbers was completed by the Thána District Survey office. The survey of Valnai and Wadhván, alienated villages in the Sálsette Táluka, was also completed. There were four measuring parties and one classing party at work on the survey of the Tálukdári Estates in the Ahmedabad and the Panch Maháls Districts. Of the four measuring parties 2 were employed in the Parántij Táluka and Gogha Mahál of the Ahmedabad District and two in the Godhra, Kálol and Hálol Maháls of the Panch Maháls. One of the measurers was employed in verifying the boundaries by means of the theodolite between the British villages in the Viramgám and Sánand Tálukás and the Baroda villages adjoining them, this work contributing to the settlement of 41 boundary disputes. The total area measured by these four parties amounted to 178,769 acres. The special feature of the year's operations was the use of the plane table in the measurement of 6 villages. The operations of the classing party were

confined to the Dhandhuka Táluka and the Gogha Mahál. The work in the táluka was completed at the end of February 1911 and in the mahál at the close of the field season. The total area classed in 40 villages of the Dhandhuka Táluka and in 55 villages of the Gogha Mahál amounted to 221,861 acres. The field work in connection with the city survey of Godhra was completed during the year.

2. The Central Division field party and two additional field parties continued to work during the year. The work turned out by these parties during the field season was as follows:—(1) 47 villages were completely measured and classed: six villages were partly measured and one was partly classed; (2) the measurement of pôt hissás was carried on in the Shrigonda Táluka of the Ahmednagar District, in the Sinnar Táluka of the Násik District, in the Pandharpur and Karmála Tálukás of the Sholápur District and in the Pátan Táluka of the Sátára District; (3) work was done in connection with the city survey of Ahmednagar, the measurement of the Agra Road and the irrigation projects of the Godávári and Pravára Canals. The total area measured by the Central Division field party amounted to 33,020 acres, while that measured by the two additional field parties was 71,099 acres. The classification work of the Central Division field party covered an area of 27,616 acres and that of the two additional parties an area of 67,646 acres. The office of the Survey Daftardár which continued working till the end of the calendar year was abolished with effect from 1st January 1911. The temporary establishments employed on the ákarband work prepared the ákarbands of 4 alienated villages and the settlement papers of the Nandurbár Táluka of the West Khándesh District. The inquiry work in connection with the city surveys of Igatpuri and Ahmednagar was completed during the year.

Central Division.

3. The field party in this division consists of six permanent surveyors who were employed as follows:—(1) measurement of warkas and kharif lands at Dewáche Gothane in the Ratnágiri Táluka; (2) measurement of toddy nallás in the Gadag Táluka; (3) measurement work at Kusugal in the Hubli Táluka; (4) Párdi measurement work in the Ratnágiri District; (5) demarcation of lands intersected by railways in Dhárwár; (6) road measurement work in Bijápur; (7) classification work at Huilgol in Dhárwár District; (8) applying water classification to new rice and bágáit lands in the Dhárwár District; (9) demarcation of lands to be set apart for the removal of earth and stone in the Kánara District. The Head Surveyor assisted by a temporary hand was deputed for the greater part of the year on the special duty of verifying the maps of the lands included in the old cantonment of Sholápur and the cantonment of Nagar. During the monsoon the surveyors were distributed as usual among the District Survey offices to assist in recess work. Temporary establishments were employed in several districts, and the principal work done by these establishments was (1) copying and repairing torn survey papers in Belgaum and Dhárwár; (2) preparing lists of survey numbers receiving water from tanks in Kánara; (3) demarcation of railway lands in Dhárwár; and (4) measurement of Párdi lands, etc., in Ratnágiri. The Survey Daftardár's office with the help of a temporary establishment carried out the work of calculation of assessment for the Kárwár, Hangal, Kod and Ránebennur Tálukás and of preparing ákarbands of the Ránebennur Táluka.

Southern Division.

4. There was one survey party in Sind, operating in the Rohri and Mirpur Máthelo Tálukás of the Sukkur District and in the Dero Mohbat Táluka of the Hyderabad District. In the former district 17,396 acres were measured and in the latter 6,159, making a total of 23,555 acres against 19,015 acres measured by the same party in the previous year. In addition two surveyors working in the Hyderabad District broke up an area of 5,017 acres into 1,023 survey numbers. One surveyor was employed on Hab lands in the Karáchi Táluka, and one was engaged in office work in connection with the records of the Jamráo Survey.

Sind.

2. Settlements.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

In the Northern Division original settlement reports for the inám villages of Oganaj (Daskroi) and Kánjur-Vikhroli (Thána) were submitted. No original or revised settlement was carried out during the year. In the Central Division proposals were submitted for the settlement of 2 Government and 12 inám villages. Revised rates were introduced in the Nandurbár Táluka of West Khándesh, and also in one Government and 12 alienated villages. In the Southern Division revised rates according to the second revision settlement proposals sanctioned by Government were announced in the Hángal and Kod Tálukás, in 4 villages of the Senior Kurundwád State, and in Gaokhadi, a Government village in the Rájápur Táluka of the Ratnágiri District. Revision settlement proposals for the Parasgad Táluka in the Belgaum District and for the Ránebennur Táluka in the Dhárwár District were sanctioned during the year. Proposals for the Kumta Táluka were submitted. Revision settlement proposals for the inám village of Antargangi in the Sindgi Táluka of the Bijápur District were sanctioned.

2.—SIND.

No revised irrigation settlements were introduced during the year.

3.—ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

In the Ahmedabad District land measuring altogether 7 acres and 90 square yards valued at about Rs. 24,400 was granted rent free to the District Local Board and to certain municipalities for various public purposes. In Kaira 116 cases of alienation of service lands were disposed of and 31 remained over. In Ahmednagar land measuring 8 acres and 27½ gunthas was assigned rent free for the building of schools and dharmashalas. In West Khandesh 2 sanads for Rául Watans were granted, leaving only 5 sanads to be issued which relate to Bhil villages now under attachment. In the Násik District sanads were granted to two inamdars during the year and no sanads now remain to be issued. In the Poona District 7 sanads were issued, 3 under Bombay Act II of 1863 and 4 to village servants useful to the community, leaving a balance of 67 cases still pending. In Sátára altogether 50 sanads were issued, which included 1 sanad relating to an alienated village, 34 to personal Inams, 8 to Devasthan Inams, 1 to a Watan (service) Inam and 6 to village servants useful to the community. The number of sanads remaining to be prepared is now 276. In Sholápur inquiry is proceeding with reference to 81 sanads for Devasthan allowances in alienated villages. No sanads were issued during the year. In Belgaum the settlement of Kadim cash allowances is nearly completed, only 3 cases remaining under inquiry. The balance of sanads to be issued is now 23. In Dhárwár 1 sanad was issued under Bombay Act II of 1863 and a balance of 5 sanads, 1 under this Act and 4 under Act III of 1874, remained to be issued. In Kánara pieces of land measuring altogether 26 gunthas were assigned for a general library, a girls' school and a Local Board dharmashala and cattle pound. In Ratnágiri one Inam takta was prepared and alienation sanads were issued in 7 cases. In Hyderabad succession orders were made or resettlement effected in the case of 36 deceased grantees of alienated land, with the result that 6,692 acres were resumed and 878 acres were regranted.

4.—LAND RECORDS.

1.—Presidency Proper.

- General. 1. The Land Record Staff continued to work in all the districts of the Presidency proper and in addition to their ordinary duties supervised the preparation and maintenance of the Record of Rights.
- Training Classes. 2. Instruction in survey and settlement matters was imparted to Junior Civilians in their respective districts under the supervision of the Divisional Superintendents. In all four Junior Civilians and one Probationary Deputy Collector qualified themselves in the survey course. Central Survey Classes for the training of Circle Inspectors were held in abeyance in view of the introduction of the scheme under which a single Circle Inspector is to be held responsible for the measurement of a whole taluka. Government have, however, decided that the classes should be held in 1911 as usual. The classes for Village Accountants have also been suspended. In some districts special parties of surveyors were organised for the measurement and mapping of sub-divisions of survey numbers.
- Record of Rights. 3. The initial compilation of the Record of Rights Register is complete in all Government villages throughout the Presidency proper. The Record in the Bágewádi and Sindgi Talukas of the Bijápur District, which was compiled last year, remained to be promulgated. The Record of Rights and the Mutation Register were checked by Circle Inspectors, District Inspectors, Mámlatdars, Sub-Divisional Officers and the Superintendents of Land Records. The re-writing of the Record in the new forms sanctioned by Government was commenced in some talukas during the year. Sections 10 to 12 of the Record of Rights Act were applied to the following villages:—(1) Three villages in the Kalyán Taluka. (2) All villages in the Vengurla Taluka. (3) The village of Poman in the Bassein Taluka. (4) All Government villages in the Mulshi Petha. (5) The Inami village of Borkhal in the Sátára Taluka. (6) Rayghar, a Government village, in the Sátára Taluka. (7) Eleven Sharakati Dumala villages in the Báglán Taluka. (8) Two Sharakati Dumala villages in the Kalwan Taluka. (9) Four Government villages in the Haveli Taluka and (10) all Government villages in the Mával Taluka.
- Pot Hissa measurement. 4. The work of sub-division measurement in connection with the Record of Rights was carried out in all but 10 villages of the Bárdoli Taluka of the Surat District by means of the plane table. The total number of sub-divisions measured was 23,006. In the Central Division the work was carried out in certain villages of each district in the Division. The total number of sub-divisions dealt with was 49,820 in 381 villages. In the Southern Division measurement work was carried out in Dhárwár and Bijápur. In the former district the maximum number of surveyors employed at one time was 12 with 2 Supervisors, who measured 1,956 sub-divisions in all. In the Bijápur District a party of 16 measurers with two Supervisors completed the measurement of 9,046 sub-divisions.

2.—Sind.

- Training Classes. 1. The usual Survey Class was attended by one Assistant Collector, one Deputy Collector and 5 Mukhtyárkars, all of whom were granted certificates of competency. One Mukhtyárkar, who had failed in the previous year, presented himself for examination only and gained a certificate.

2. The rough copy of the Record was completed in 4 talukas of the Thar and Párkar District. Owing to the recent change in the forms of the Record of Rights and Mutation Register the preparation of the fair copies was nowhere completed during the year, but it will shortly be carried out in 5 talukas of the Hyderabad District and in 1 taluka of the Lárkána District. The Record was promulgated and introduced in 2 talukas of the Karáchi District and in 1 of the Lárkána District. The Jamabandi settlement was carried out on the basis of the Record of Rights in three talukas of the districts of Lárkána and Sukkur.

3. Waste Lands.

The following table shows the variations in the area of land under cultivation in the past two years :—

District.	1909-1910.			1910-1911.		
	Total cultivable area.	Occupied.	Balance cultivable waste.	Total cultivable area.	Occupied.	Balance cultivable waste.
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	1,533,655	1,401,616	132,039	1,533,879	1,395,263	138,616
Kaira	534,387	430,617	103,770	534,715	425,599	109,116
Panch Maháls	549,591	471,795	77,796	549,397	472,119	77,278
Broach	498,833	465,344	33,489	499,155	400,078	99,077
Surat	711,554	665,445	46,109	711,527	605,487	106,040
Thána	916,216	879,532	36,684	915,149	877,923	37,226
Total	4,744,236	4,315,349	428,887	4,743,792	4,302,429	441,363
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar	2,601,358	2,558,687	42,671	2,600,845	2,558,831	42,014
East Khándesh	2,015,001	1,796,321	218,680	2,014,550	1,798,223	216,327
West Khándesh	1,601,838	1,353,909	247,929	1,600,549	1,357,024	243,525
Násik	2,131,984	2,003,727	128,257	2,166,016	2,065,291	100,725
Poona	1,928,404	1,912,453	15,951	1,929,189	1,911,580	17,609
Sátara	1,440,682	1,395,703	44,979	1,420,621	1,397,193	23,428
Solápur	2,314,189	2,302,365	11,824	2,314,093	2,305,295	8,798
Total	14,013,456	13,383,165	630,291	14,045,863	13,393,437	652,426
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
Belgaum	1,220,931	1,144,150	76,781	1,221,300	1,144,773	76,527
Bijápur	2,217,564	2,161,477	56,087	2,217,399	2,163,101	54,298
Dhárwár	1,654,708	1,591,072	63,636	1,654,918	1,592,640	62,278
Kánara	380,774	334,908	45,866	380,403	335,972	44,431
Kolába	747,995	721,028	26,967	747,907	721,432	26,475
Ratnágiri	1,610,245	1,598,726	11,519	1,606,505	1,595,517	10,988
Total	7,832,217	7,551,361	280,856	7,828,342	7,553,435	274,907
<i>Sind.</i>						
Hyderabad	3,436,881	2,142,181	1,294,700	3,457,308	2,176,836	1,280,472
Karáchi	1,876,636	671,278	1,205,358	1,895,271	681,921	1,213,350
Lárkána	2,073,296	1,109,862	963,434	2,075,321	1,138,552	936,769
Sukkur	1,608,473	755,421	853,052	1,609,363	770,370	838,993
Thar and Párkar	3,386,988	2,262,849	1,124,139	3,394,283	2,276,020	1,118,263
Upper Sind Frontier	1,195,124	931,994	263,130	1,194,181	932,051	262,130
Total	13,580,398	7,873,585	5,706,813	13,625,727	7,975,750	5,649,977

4. Wards and other Estates.

Besides the estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and of the Manager, Incumbered Estates, Sind, there were at the close of the year 95 estates under the management of Collectors. Fifty-four of these were minors' estates, against 65 in the previous year, 23 being in the Northern Division, 7 in the Central Division, 11 in the Southern Division and 13 in Sind. The number of wards' estates managed by Collectors under the Court of Wards Act was 41, an increase of 16. Seventeen of these were in the Belgaum district.

I.—ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

1. There were 611 estates under management with a gross demand (including arrears) of Rs. 15,34,996, of which Rs. 9,43,805 were recovered during the year. The distribution of *takávi* was continued to the extent of Rs. 24,430 in the Ahmedabad District. Rs. 60,297 were recovered and Rs. 1,041 were written off under the *Takávi* Acts in the same district. No loans for subsistence were necessary. Recoveries under famine loans amounted to Rs. 7,208 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 3,417 in Kaira and Rs. 330 in Broach. *Takávi* advances in the Kaira and Broach Districts were made from the Collectors' grants and recovered by the Mámlatdars,

- Incumbered estates. 2. There were 23 estates under management which, though released under Bombay Act VI of 1862 by the operation of the rule which limits management to 20 years, are continued under management for the recovery of debts due to Government. The balance of Government loan due from the estates of Kinara Valji Modji, Khokhernes Jivubhai Desubhai and Bela Jetha Vasta being paid off, the estates were released from the operation of the Act. The repayments made by the Takhatsing Ajubhai estate of Khoda having amounted to more than double the original loan, the balance of Government loan due by the estate was ordered to be treated as extinguished and the estate was restored to its owners free of encumbrance. During the year Rs. 21,959 were repaid, the balance of Government advance at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 89,364 including Rs. 5,282 of interest. None of the estates owe anything to private creditors. The number of estates under management at the close of the year was 19. There were also 19 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in the Kaira District. During the year Rs. 12,420 were repaid, the balance of Government advance at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 30,303 which includes Rs. 1,784 of interest. The balance due to private creditors at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,646. There was one estate under management under Act XXI of 1881 in the Broach District on account of debts due to private creditors. Debts amounting to Rs. 1,000 were repaid, and the balance of debt due at the end of the year was Rs. 739. There were 62 estates—44 in Ahmedabad, 15 in Kaira and 3 in Broach—under management under the Guardians and Wards and Court of Wards Acts, of which 6 were released during the year. There were 78 estates under management under paragraph 7 of the third schedule and 2 under Order 40, Rule 5 of the New Civil Procedure Code.
- Execution of decrees. 3. The total number of decrees and *darkhasts* under execution and enquiry at the commencement of the year was 233, and 19 were received during the year. Of these 85 were returned to the Courts, 44 are under enquiry and 123 are being satisfied by management of the defendants' property. In all Rs. 32,215 were ordered to be paid to judgment creditors in part payment of their claims, Rs. 27,609 from the balances of estates and Rs. 4,606 from the Government debt settlement loan. The total decretal debt remaining unpaid at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,10,745.
- Tálukdárs' estates. 4. There were 360 estates under the management of this Department during the year under sections 26 and 28 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act and for recovery of *takávi* and loans due from Tálukdárs and their tenants.
- Leases. 5. At the end of the year there were 370 leases in existence against 376 on the same date last year. The Gangad estate in Dholka Táluka and Gamph in Dhandhuka were leased during the year to the Thákors for sums of Rs. 34,500 and 34,000 respectively.
- Debt settlement. 6. During the year under report 1,037 claims for Rs. 6,20,872 were settled by agreement for Rs. 1,57,437, *i. e.*, at the average rate of 25 per cent. The amount of Government loan advanced for debt settlement amounted to Rs. 18,581 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 4,717 in Kaira and Rs. 11,302 in Broach. Total recoveries under this head amounted to Rs. 38,102 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 2,360 in Kaira and Rs. 6,861 in Broach.
- Loans. 7. Applications for permission to borrow money under section 31 of the Gujarát Tálukdárs' Act were granted to the extent of Rs. 1,82,914.
- Partition cases. 8. At the beginning of the year there was one partition case pending and during the year six new applications were received. Out of these three were disposed of.
- Survey and settlement. 9. The field work in the Ahmedabad District is nearly completed; only two *wantas* remain to be measured. Measurement work in the Panch Maháls is completed and classification work remains.

2.—INCUMBERED ESTATES, SIND.

- Estates managed by District Officers. 1. There was only one estate under the management of the Collector of Karáchi during the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 11,832 and the balance to the credit of the estate at the commencement of the year was Rs. 3,759. Nothing was paid towards the liquidation of private debts. The miscellaneous expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,533 including a maintenance allowance of Rs. 8,400, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,059 at the close of the year. There was one estate under the management of the Collector of Lárkána. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,004, and the balance remaining at the end of the previous year was Rs. 1,568. Nothing was paid towards the liquidation of debts. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,268, of which Rs. 3,000 were paid for maintenance allowance and Rs. 1,815 for Government assessment. The balance left in favour of the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 1,304.
- Estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates. 2. The number of estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, at the commencement of the year was 302. Twenty-six new estates were taken under management and 56 were relinquished, leaving 272 at the close of the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,92,812 and the opening balance of the year was Rs. 1,34,662. Out of the total amount of Rs. 9,27,474 a sum of Rs. 8,11,687 was expended, including Rs. 1,85,297 spent in liquidation of debt, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,15,787 at the end of the year. The amount due to Government on account of loans at the close of the year was Rs. 7,870 and Rs. 54,800 were due on account of private loans.

5. Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

1. Throughout most of the Presidency a series of good harvests has now done much to improve the condition of the agricultural classes and to further the process of recoupment against losses sustained in previous years of famine. The measure of recent progress in this respect is indicated by the figures of land revenue collection for the year. In view of the favourable monsoon there was no need to grant remissions on any large scale, and there now remains only a small outstanding balance of the authorized arrears of revenue which under the liberal suspension rules of Government have been a necessary legacy of lean seasons in the past. The current demand was generally realized without difficulty. Coercive processes were resorted to with rather more frequency than in previous years, especially in the Central Division; but this was partly owing to the fact that the favourable season left no excuse for non-payment of Government dues, and partly to the necessity of combating the idea, which is still prevalent in some parts, that continued evasion of liability will lead ultimately to remission. As usual the attitude of contumacy was chiefly found among the well-to-do. In addition to good rains the continuance of prices at a high level contributed to the general prosperity of the cultivating classes. In Sind, however, the price of wheat showed a tendency to weaken, and the prejudicial effect of this and of the damage caused to the cotton crop by frost was specially marked in Karáchi and the southern talukas of the Lárkána district. Scarcity of labour impeded field work in a few districts, but the high level of wages is not severely felt by the farmer so long as agricultural produce commands a favourable market. The dearth of labour chiefly affects the middle class landowners, who show a growing disinclination to cultivate land themselves and are therefore placed more at the mercy of a fluctuating labour supply. On the other hand the small cultivator has least need to employ hired labour, and indirectly profits by being able to supplement his income with the proceeds of day labour in the slack season. In regard to the general problem of indebtedness the outlook appears to be encouraging. The co-operative credit movement shows a steady advance. Although in some districts such as Ratnágiri and Thána the transfer of land from agricultural to non-agricultural ownership gives little sign of decreasing, in others, of which Belgaum is a notable example, there has been a marked falling off in the number of sales and mortgages registered. The work of conciliators under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act has been as usual somewhat uneven in character. Where the right type of conciliator can be secured there is a general concensus of opinion that the system gives good results.

2. The tenant's position has generally improved in recent years on account of the scarcity of labour and the opportunities now open to the poor cultivator of taking up land at small capital expenditure on the restricted tenure. Rack-renting or summary eviction on the part of the landlord are therefore comparatively rare. The number of assistance and ejectment suits shows no marked divergence from that of the previous year, though some decrease is noticeable in suits brought by inámdárs, probably on account of the measures recently taken to secure prompt recovery of inámdár's dues in assistance cases. In Ratnágiri the substitution of cash rents for payments in kind is being carried out under the amended Khoti Act. Although the process of settlement is apt to produce temporarily strained relations between *khots* and their tenants, no cases of boycotting or personal violence have been reported and in the long run the reform is bound to be beneficial. The Haviks in the spice talukas of Kánara are heavily involved in debt, but the difficulty of replacing them by any other class of cultivator renders them largely secure from unduly oppressive treatment. A similar difficulty in Sind gives the *hari* a strong position in his dealings with the zamindár.

3. The area of land held on the restricted tenure increased by 4·4 per cent. during the year and reached a total of more than 20 lákhs of acres. Of this total nearly 12 lákhs of acres are in Sind, and more than 10 lákhs or half the total for the whole Presidency are in the two districts of Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar. The increase in Sind was proportionately greater than in the Presidency proper, amounting to 6·7 per cent. The proportion of land held on the restricted tenure to the total area cultivated in the year under review was 5 per cent. in the Presidency as a whole and 13 per cent. in Sind. The increase appears in almost every district, and is most noticeable in West Khándesh, Sholápur, Bijápur, Hyderabad, Thar and Párkar and the Upper Sind Frontier. There was a decrease of 2,500 acres in Ahmedabad, due chiefly to the resignation of lands on the margin of cultivation which were taken up on the restricted tenure and found to be unworkable. As a general rule the popularity of the new tenure appears to be increasing and misconceptions with regard to the terms of the tenure are gradually dying out.

Revenue-paying classes.

Rent-paying classes.

Working of Act VI of 1901.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

For—

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

See

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902. PART II.
PAGES 98—100.

I. Course of Legislation.

Three Acts were passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India and published during the year commencing 1st April 1910.

These were :—

- (1) Act No. II of 1910. [An Act further to amend Bombay Act No. V of 1862 (an Act for the preservation of the Bhágdári and Narwádári Tenures).]
- (2) Act No. III of 1910. (An Act further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act and the Matádárs Act, 1887).
- (3) Act No. IV of 1910. (An Act further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.)

The object of Act No. II of 1910 was to remove doubts as to the power of Government to reconstitute bhágs which had been broken up by forfeiture on account of failure in payment of revenue demands, and as to the applicability of Bombay Act No. V of 1862 to reconstituted bhágs.

The main object of Act No. III of 1910 was to declare that for the purpose of registration under section 36 of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, and sections 7 (b) and 9 of the Matádárs Act, 1887, succession by 'lineal', as opposed to 'ordinary', primogeniture should be the recognized rule, in the absence of an established custom to the contrary in the case of any particular watan, and to make an express provision in both Acts in favour of the rule of lineal primogeniture. Occasion was taken to make further minor amendments in the Watan Act.

The object of Act No. IV of 1910 was to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Chairman and for the delegation to him of some of the details of administration, in order to enable the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust to devote his personal attention principally to matters of importance affecting the Port and trade.

Three Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor during the year commencing 1st April 1910 :—

- (1) Bill No. III of 1910. (A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and the appointment of Administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency.)
- (2) Bill No. IV of 1910. (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.)
- (3) Bill No. I of 1911. (A Bill further to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888.)

The first Bill was read for the first time on the 26th January 1911 and referred to a Select Committee. The second Bill was read for the third time and passed on the 14th March 1911. The third Bill was read for the third time and passed on the 26th January 1911 and assented to by His Excellency the Governor on the 13th February 1911.

Besides the three Government measures stated above Bill No. II of 1911 (A Bill for the Registration of Charities) was introduced into the Legislative Council by the Honourable Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., Additional Member of the Legislative Council. The Bill was read for the first time on the 14th March 1911 and referred to a Select Committee on the 15th March 1911.

2. Police.

For details see the Annual Reports on the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police for the year 1910 and the tables under Police printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

I.—MOFUSSIL, SIND AND RAILWAYS.

1. The strength of the entire Police force of the Presidency inclusive of Railways and Sind was 24,104 officers and men, showing a net increase of 107 compared with the previous year. The total cost increased from Rs. 62,04,879 in 1909 to Rs. 63,17,300 in 1910. The excess is mainly due to the introduction of further measures of re-organization in the Presidency proper. Strength and cost of the Police.
2. The numbers of officers and men who could read and write were 855 and 12,208 respectively, compared with 813 and 11,912 in the preceding year. The percentage of literates in the entire force rose from 54.7 to 55.9. The percentage for the Presidency excluding Sind was 63. Education.
3. In the Presidency proper out of a total armed force of 6,224 the number of head constables and constables who completed the full musketry course was 5,780, representing 93 per cent. against 90 per cent. in 1909. Of these 5,780 men, 2,763 or 47.8 per cent. qualified as marksmen and 1,626 or 28.13 per cent. qualified as second class shots. The percentage of marksmen in 1909 was 36.86 and of second class shots 30. In Sind the number of marksmen rose from 215 to 350. Musketry.
4. The number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially rose from 3,094 to 3,181. The ratio of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 13.6 against 13.3 in the previous year. Of the total number of punishments, 2,988 were for departmental and 193 for judicial offences. There were 243 dismissals against 226 in 1909. Punishments.
5. Rewards of all kinds increased from 6,392 to 7,435. The sum expended in rewards was Rs. 19,260 against Rs. 21,090 in the preceding year. The ratio of officers and men rewarded to the whole force was 31.8. Rewards.
6. Cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported during the year totalled 117,244 cases compared with 115,518 in 1909. Cases under the Indian Penal Code fell from 67,332 to 63,770 and those under class VI rose from 48,186 to 53,474. Cognizable complaints dealt with by the Police numbered 33,454 against 34,526 in 1909. Reported crime.
7. Complaints for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, amounted to 38,553 against 39,618 in 1909. Investigation was refused in 1,963 cases against 1,066 in 1909. Indian Penal Code cases, which numbered 35,350, show a general decline in the Presidency proper and a slight increase in Sind. Investigation of complaints.
8. There were 10,625 cases struck off during the year against 11,632 in the year preceding. Of the total number, 3,464 came from Sind. Excluded Police cases.
9. Maliciously false cases numbered 1,409 against 1,418 in the previous year. The proportion of these to the number of cases for disposal was 3.65 against 3.58 in 1909. False cases.
10. Deducting cases struck off and those pending at the close of the year real cognizable crime totalled 23,214 cases against 23,069 in 1909. There was a decrease in the Presidency proper of 426 cases and an increase in Sind of 571. The decline is most marked in the Central Division and on the Presidency Railways. Murders, robberies and thefts show a slight increase, while dacoities and burglaries have declined. The ratio of convictions to true cases tried remained 89.5. True cases.
11. The number of undetected cases fell from 10,448 to 9,662. The proportion of these to the total number of true cases was 42 per cent. against 45 per cent. in 1909. The proportion in Sind fell from 57 to 54 and in the Presidency proper from 39 to 35. Undetected cases.
12. With nearly 1,000 fewer complaints to deal with, the Police arrested 26,581 persons in 1910 against 27,441 in 1909. Persons released without being brought to trial formed 2.7 per cent. of those arrested, against 2.2 per cent. in the previous year. Persons for disposal including those pending at the beginning of the year numbered 30,219, a decrease of 763. Of these, 25,379 were placed on trial and 15,136 convicted. The ratio of persons tried to persons for disposal was 84 and the ratio of persons convicted to persons tried was 59.6, against 84.3 and 59 respectively in the previous year. Persons in Police cases.
13. The value of property stolen in cognizable cases rose from Rs. 13,75,692 to Rs. 13,90,801, the increase being confined to the Railways and the Northern Division. The value of property recovered rose from Rs. 4,16,660 to Rs. 4,95,409, and the percentage of recoveries was 35.6 against 30.2 in the previous year. Property stolen and recovered.

II.—RURAL POLICE.

In the Presidency proper the number of cases in which rewards were granted to village police for creditable work was 461 compared with 413 in the previous year. Punishments

of a more serious character than warnings were inflicted in 71 cases. In Sind the work of the village and taluka pagis or trackers is reported to have been satisfactory except in the Karachi District, where measures are being taken to improve the class of men recruited for this work. Seventeen pagis were dismissed during the year for inefficiency.

III.—ADDITIONAL POLICE.

The number of officers and men employed as additional police was 508. These were entertained for special plague duty or to exercise surveillance over dangerous tribes or specially lawless villages or tracts. The most important addition was an extra force of 6 Sub-Inspectors and 82 Head Constables and Constables with 2 clerks in the Nasik District, employed at a cost of Rs. 22,800 per annum as a temporary measure pending the introduction of the general re-organization.

IV.—BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

- Establishment. 1. The total strength of the force, excluding 21 temporary Sanitary and Level Crossing Police, was 2,479 or 92 more than in the previous year. The increase is due to the extra employment of 4 subordinate officers and 50 men in connection with the Nasik Conspiracy Trial, of 21 Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables in connection with a new scheme of divisional organization, of 16 orderlies for the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department and of 1 additional Inspector for the Motor-vehicle Department. The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 11,12,576 compared with Rs. 11,53,864 in 1909.
- Conduct and health. 2. Three hundred and sixty-four officers and men were punished during the year compared with 279 in 1909. The number of officers and men rewarded was 1,048 compared with 815. The number of admissions into hospital was 2,297 or less by 583 than in 1909, while the daily average on the sick list of the Native Constabulary fell from 44.90 to 41.58. Seven men died of plague during the year.
- Casualties and recruiting. 3. There were 249 casualties including 89 resignations, 61 retirements on pension or gratuity and 45 deaths. One European officer and 27 Natives were dismissed the service. The number of recruits was 241.
- Education. 4. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers able to read and write was 127 and of English-knowing officers 36, compared with 123 and 40 respectively in the previous year. Literate Constables numbered 584 compared with 668 in 1909.
- New Sub-divisional Police Stations. 5. An important administrative change was initiated by the opening of 3 experimental police stations in Colaba, Nagpada and Agripada. The main objects of the new system are to ensure first that a complete record should be kept of every case taken up, and secondly that an English-knowing officer should be continuously present day and night with power to record facts and commence inquiries.
- Cognizable offences. 6. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police was 36,784 against 36,752 in 1909; but there was a rise of 1,361 in the more serious cases, and a fall of 1,329 in minor cases chiefly punishable under special and local laws. There were 31 cases of murder and attempt to murder, 122 of grievous hurt and 879 of house-breaking compared with 16 of murder and attempt to murder, 92 of grievous hurt and 576 of house-breaking in 1909. Out of 36,267 cases classed as true 33,699 resulted in conviction, which gives a percentage of 92.91 compared with 95.54 in 1909. Two hundred and thirty-two complaints are classed as made under a misapprehension of law or fact compared with 749 so classed in 1909.
- Non-cognizable offences. 7. The number of these reported was 10,970, of which 3,446 resulted in conviction, compared with 10,426 and 3,048 respectively in the preceding year.
- Undetected cases. 8. Undetected cases numbered 1,812 compared with 906 in 1909, but the difference is largely a formal one due to increased accuracy of registration.
- Property stolen and recovered. 9. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases was Rs. 7,44,580 compared with Rs. 3,28,497 in the previous year. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 3,94,409, giving a percentage of 52.97 compared with 38.69 in 1909.
- Criminal Investigation Department. 10. The Department dealt direct during the year with 210 criminal cases, out of which 202 led to conviction. Action under the Press Act led to the confiscation of 21,154 proscribed books. The Finger Print Bureau received for identification 4,338 impressions and was able to trace previous convictions in 1,342 cases. This gives a percentage of 30.9, compared with 23 per cent. in the previous year.
- Arms, Explosives, Petroleum and Poisons Acts. 11. Thirty-three firms were licensed to deal in arms and ammunition in Bombay. The total number of licenses issued was 3,907, a decrease of 138 compared with 1909. Licenses to carry arms were held by 434 persons at the close of the year, 54 old licenses having been cancelled and 39 new ones granted in the course of the year. Ten persons were prosecuted under the Arms Act. Under the Explosives Act the number of licenses granted was 251 compared with 207 in the previous year. Eleven persons were prosecuted and convicted. Under the Petroleum Act the number of licenses was increased by 7 to 123 and out of 5 persons prosecuted 3 were convicted. Forty-five licenses were granted under the Poisons Act.

12. There were 1,521 motor-vehicles registered in Bombay including 226 registered during the year. The number of driving licenses granted was 1,361 and the accidents numbered 135, of which 12 proved fatal. Two hundred and eighteen persons were prosecuted and 168 convicted against 66 convicted in 1909. Motor-vehicles Act.

13. During the year 1910 twelve theatre licenses were renewed. Theatrical companies were only permitted to perform such plays as were endorsed upon their licenses after being scrutinized by the Criminal Investigation Department, which examined 297 plays and rejected 6. Various structural alterations were made in the different theatres by request of the Commissioner of Police. Theatre and performance licenses.

14. Pilgrims numbering 18,023 left Bombay for the Hedjaz with passports, compared with 19,748 in the previous year. Pilgrims.

15. There were 121 fires compared with 104 in the year before. The loss in each year was estimated at over 10 lakhs. Fires.

16. Forty-eight persons were killed and 907 injured in conveyance accidents compared with 48 and 1,037 respectively in 1909. Street accidents

V.—ADEN POLICE.

Information concerning Aden Police will be found in Chapter I of this report.

VI.—VAGRANTS.

1. The total number of inmates was 199 compared with 187 in the previous year. Fifteen remained at the close of the year; and out of the other 184 employment was found for 40, 11 deserted and were not re-captured, 17 were deported, 42 were discharged having means, 47 were handed over to various homes or to the care of friends or relatives, 2 were handed over to the police and 25 were sentenced to imprisonment under the provisions of the Vagrancy Act. The total cost was Rs. 9,094 compared with Rs. 9,068 for the previous year. The estimated average yearly cost for each inmate was reduced from Rs. 349 to Rs. 303, the decrease being due to the higher daily average number of inmates. Government Male Workhouse.

2. There was one inmate who resided in the workhouse for 131 days at a total cost of Rs. 108 and an average cost calculated for the year of Rs. 270. She was still an inmate at the close of the year. Government Female Workhouse.

3. The total cost to Government on account of the Vagrancy Act, including deportation charges, was Rs. 9,410 against Rs. 9,518 in the preceding year. Expenditure.

3. Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

For details see tables under Wild Animals and Snakes printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. The number of persons killed by wild animals during the year fell from 36 to 22 and deaths from snake-bite from 1,345 to 1,247. The greatest mortality from snake-bite occurred in Ratnágiri, where 243 deaths were reported. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes was 8,735, compared with 9,104 in the previous year. In the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts wolves are reported to have destroyed 5,348 animals. The Brunton lancet is reported to have been used in the case of 106 persons bitten by snakes, of whom 79 recovered. The snakes were identified as venomous in 37 of the latter cases, but great reliance cannot always be placed upon the identification. Damages.

2. Rewards amounting to Rs. 4,618 were paid for the destruction of wild animals and snakes, compared with Rs. 3,588 in the previous year. The number of wild animals killed rose from 1,573 to 2,257 and of snakes from 33,770 to 36,319. Nearly 20,000 snakes were killed in Ratnágiri district. Rewards.

3. The number of gun licenses issued for the destruction of wild animals or the protection of crops was 3,798 compared with 3,093 in the previous year. The total number of licenses in force during the year fell, however, from 15,941 to 15,537. Licenses.

4. Chemical Analysis.

For details see the Annual Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government and the tables under Medico-legal Investigations printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1. The number of analyses of all kinds carried out fell from 5,364 to 4,746, the decrease being in great part due to the smaller number of naphthas and methylated spirit forwarded for examination. General.

2. The number of medico-legal cases investigated was 603 compared with 611 in the previous year. Out of 243 suspected cases of human poisoning and 93 of animal poisoning the existence of poison was proved in 100 and 31 cases respectively. Bloodstains were found upon the articles forwarded in 104 out of 136 suspected cases. Miscellaneous examinations under this head included 33 for explosive materials. Medico-legal analysis.

PROTECTION.

Miscellaneous.

3. Of 334 samples of drinking water examined, 101 were classed as bad. Two hundred and seven articles from Government stores were examined and 481 samples of alcoholic liquid were analysed for the Customs Department with a view of ascertaining their alcoholic strength. The total number of Customs and A'bkári analyses was 1,608.

5. Criminal Justice.

For details see the Annual Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1910, and tables under Criminal Justice printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

Number of offences.

1. The total number of criminal cases disposed of in the year 1910 was 159,751 against 155,895 in the preceding year. The number of offences reported was 160,966 against 157,549. Cases returned as true numbered 148,438 and formed 92·2 per cent. of the total number of offences reported, against 93·2 per cent. in the previous year. About 39 per cent. of the true cases were under the Indian Penal Code, the rest being under special and local laws. There was a material increase in the number of offences against the State (from 6 to 15), offences against the public tranquillity, contempts of lawful authority, false evidence and offences relating to documents, offences affecting life and offences under the Criminal Procedure Code, the District Police Act, and the Bombay and District Municipal Acts. There was a decrease in offences by or relating to public servants, offences relating to coin, offences of hurt, robbery and dacoity, mischief, criminal trespass and criminal intimidation and offences under the Breach of Contract Act, Cantonment Act, Forest Act and City of Bombay Police Act. Out of 667 cases affecting human life, 245 were murders, compared with 608 and 230 in the previous year. The proportion of true offences to population was 1 to 17 in Bombay, 1 to 72 in Ahmedabad, 1 to 106 in Poona, and 1 to 790 in the least criminal district, Ratnágiri. The greatest increases in the number of offences appear in the districts of Kaira, Ahmedabad, Sátára, Sholápur, Sukkur, Surat and Karáchi. Bombay, Násik, Hyderabad and the Panch Maháls show notable declines.

Cases and persons brought to trial.

2. The number of cases brought to trial was 150,151 and the number of persons involved was 245,373, against 146,188 cases involving 243,424 persons in the preceding year. Out of the total number of persons tried 48·2 per cent. were acquitted or discharged and 47 per cent. were convicted, compared with 52 and 43·3 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The ratio of persons convicted to persons charged was 6 per cent. in cases of criminal intimidation, 7 per cent. in cases of hurt and 8 per cent. in cases of mischief. In offences affecting life the percentage was 47, in theft cases 70 and in offences under special and local laws 83. Five hundred and forty-six European British subjects were tried and 401 convicted against 604 and 437 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous cases.

3. There were 3,936 miscellaneous cases before the Courts involving 8,874 persons, of whom 21·4 per cent. were discharged and 71·9 per cent. convicted. There was a material increase in the number of persons involved in proceedings under Chapter VIII for preventing breach of the peace and requiring security for good behaviour, under Chapter XII for possession and under Chapter XXXVI for maintenance. The number of persons proceeded against for causing local nuisances or for non-attendance as Jurors or Assessors shows a marked decrease.

Cases disposed of

4. The total number of original regular cases disposed of during the year was 149,437 against 146,147 in the previous year. Of these 146,584 were disposed of by Magistrates, 1,856 by Village Officers and Sanitary Boards and 997 by Courts of Sessions and Superior Courts. Of the persons convicted 38·1 per cent. were convicted on regular trial and 61·9 per cent. on summary trial. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 was 214 against 163 in the previous year, and the number of persons released on probation under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code rose from 532 to 1,257.

Punishments.

5. The number of persons sentenced to death was 45 and to transportation 173, compared with 48 and 178 in 1909. No sentence of penal servitude was passed during the year. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment rose from 16,784 to 19,686 and the number of persons sentenced to fine from 80,580 to 87,512. Sentence of whipping was passed on 1,046 persons, an increase of 7. In 79,887 cases the amount of fine imposed did not exceed Rs. 10 and in 6,615 it was between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50. In 6,219 cases the term of imprisonment did not exceed 15 days and in 9,035 cases it was between 15 days and 6 months. The total amount of fines imposed rose from Rs. 4,74,564 to Rs. 5,46,565 and that of fines realized from Rs. 3,85,205 to Rs. 4,18,729. Out of the total number of whippings inflicted 705 were in lieu of other punishments (647 being on first conviction and 58 on re-conviction), 18 were in addition to other punishments and 323 were inflicted on juveniles under section V of the Whipping Act. Out of a total of 9,067 cases in which whipping might have been awarded it was actually awarded in 1,046 cases or 11·5 per cent. It was inflicted most often for offences of theft, and the number of stripes was in the majority of cases 5 to 10.

Appeals and revision.

6. Out of 4,883 appeals disposed of during the year 44·8 per cent. were rejected. The sentence was confirmed in 27·8 per cent. of the cases, enhanced in 1·3 per cent., reduced in 8·5 and reversed in 16·9. Magistrates disposed of 48·1 per cent. of the appeals, Courts of Sessions decided 39·1 per cent. and Superior Courts 12·8 per cent. The number of cases for revision was 1,573, a decrease of 194 compared with the previous year. The sentence was enhanced in

the case of 50 persons, reduced or otherwise altered in the case of 50, it was reversed in the case of 186, and a new trial or enquiry was ordered in the case of 113.

7. Persons tried by Jury and with the aid of Assessors numbered 447 and 1,265 respectively. In the Courts of Sessions the verdict of the Jury was approved as regards 304 out of 320 accused persons and disapproved as regards 16. In cases tried with Assessors the Judge agreed with all Assessors in 73·2 per cent. of the cases, with some in 9·2 per cent. and differed from all in 17·6 per cent. Trial by Jury and Assessors.

6. Prisons—Civil and Criminal.

For details see the Annual Report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1910 and tables under Jails printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1. In 1910 the number of prisons was increased by the opening of the Special Prison at Shikárpur for short-term prisoners. The total number of prisoners admitted into prisons, subsidiary jails, lock-ups and civil jails rose from 91,265 to 95,031. The daily average rose from 8,984 to 9,559. The figures for prisons and 1st and 2nd class subsidiary jails only show an increase from 23,194 to 24,707 in the total number of prisoners, and from 7,535 to 7,997 in the daily average. There was a rise in the number of convicts admitted in the two Bombay Prisons, the Central Prisons of Yeránda and Hyderabad and the prisons of Dhárwár, Kárwár, Rájkot, Sukkur and Aden. The figures giving the religion of convicts show a marked increase in the case of Nátiv Christians and Mahomedans and a slight increase or a decrease under the other sub-heads. The number of juveniles admitted fell from 60 to 43, out of whom 14 were sent to the Reformatory by the District Magistrates on the representation of the Prison authorities, thus leaving 29 juveniles who underwent imprisonment. The percentage of the total number admitted to free population according to the Census of 1901 rose from 0·155 in 1909 to 0·164 in 1910. Population

2. Large batches of prisoners were transferred from the Common Prison, Yeránda, Dhulia and Dhárwár to the Deccan Convict Gang, and from Karáchi, Hyderabad and Sukkur to the Sind Gang, in order to relieve overcrowding in these prisons. One hundred and eighty-eight male and 19 female convicts were deported to the Andamans. There were 42 executions compared with 44 in the previous year. Thirty-four prisoners were released by order of Government, including 10 for sickness and 11 as unfit life convicts. Nine prisoners escaped. Disposal of prisoners.

3. Twenty-three prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping compared with 94 in the previous year. Solitary confinement was awarded to 344 prisoners against 359 in 1909, but owing to lack of accommodation many of these sentences could not be carried out. The number of prisoners sentenced to terms of a month or less rose from 5,183 to 5,448. More than half of these were admitted to the Common Prison, Bombay. The number of prisoners classified as habituals fell from 1,810 to 1,667 and the number of previously convicted prisoners from 3,358 to 2,917. One thousand seven hundred and forty-seven prisoners were sentenced under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and out of this number 1,201 were sentenced in Sind. Nature and length of sentence.

4. The number of offences rose from 21,086 to 22,455, but fewer serious offences were committed. The number of prisoners punished with whipping was 96, an increase of one on the previous year. Out of 24,707 prisoners who actually passed through the prisons and jails 7,319 prisoners were punished, but many were only punished once or only with warning. Punishments

5. The number of prisoners released under the remission system rose from 2,467 to 2,717. Remission for committing no offence during the last 12 months was granted to 1,105 prisoners against 1,054 in the previous year. The average number of convict officers was 990 males and 12 females compared with 950 males and 11 females in 1909. Mark system and convict officers.

6. The number of civil prisoners admitted was 846 males and 3 females, and the total cost and cost per head were Rs. 5,748 and Rs. 99 compared with Rs. 5,790 and Rs. 102 respectively in the preceding year. Civil prisoners

7. The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 8,76,134 to Rs. 9,22,268, but the cost per head was reduced from Rs. 98-2-4 to Rs. 97-1-2. The net cash earnings of convicts rose from Rs. 90,145 to Rs. 2,27,924, an increase of Rs. 1,37,779. The difference is partly due to the increased output in the Yeránda Press and to large issues of jail-made clothing from the Sabarmati Central Prison, but chiefly to the fact that the cost of raw materials for the press was less by Rs. 93,368 than in 1909. The value of jail-made articles sold to Government Departments rose from Rs. 22,016 to Rs. 58,111. Finance.

8. The death-rate *per mille* went down from 17·5 to 14·3, the lowest rate yet recorded for the Bombay Presidency. The highest death-rate recorded was 26·9 in the Common Prison, and the lowest rates were 5·2 in Dhárwár and 4·4 in the Deccan Gang. Overcrowding was most noticeable in the Common Prison, Sabarmati, Dhárwár, Sukkur and the Sind Gang. There was only one case of plague. Of prisoners discharged during the year, 54·2 per cent. had gained weight and 17·2 per cent. had lost weight while in prison. The daily average of sick prisoners was 221·4, compared with 229·0 in 1909, contrasting with a rise in the daily average strength in all prisons from 8,984 to 9,559. Vital.

7. Civil Justice.

For details see the Annual Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for the year 1910 and tables under Civil Justice printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

Number and value of suits.

1. The total number of civil cases decided during the year 1910 was 293,951 against 305,584 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 11,633. The decrease occurs only in Miscellaneous Original and Appeal Cases, and the number of regular suits and appeals shows a large increase. Of the total number of decided cases, 47·8 per cent. were regular suits, 50 per cent. miscellaneous cases, and 2·2 per cent. appeals, against 45·3, 52·7 and 2 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. The number of suits instituted in all Courts was 169,007 against 142,354 in the year 1909, showing an increase of 26,653. Suits for money show a decrease of 2,906 compared with an increase of 5,130 in the previous year. Of other suits the most marked increase appears in mortgage suits, the number of which rose owing to the operation of the Limitation Act from 12,921 to 41,881 or by no less than 224 per cent. The two years' period of grace allowed to mortgagees under this Act expired in August 1910. The percentage of suits for money or moveable property fell from 72·5 to 59·3, and that of suits relating to immoveable property (including mortgages and pre-emption suits) rose from 17·5 to 32. The aggregate value of suits rose from Rs. 4,98,86,231 to Rs. 7,41,01,192. There was an increase in the number of all suits except those not exceeding Rs. 10 in value and those the value of which could not be estimated in money. In District Courts there was a decrease in the value of suits instituted from Rs. 29,56,282 to Rs. 13,46,202. The value of suits in the High Court increased from Rs. 1,22,24,651 to Rs. 2,65,57,898. Miscellaneous cases numbered 19,119 against 22,097 in the previous year.

Disposal of suits.

2. There were 211,889 suits for disposal before all Courts, out of which 148,398 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 71,491 pending suits. The corresponding figures for last year were 179,787, 138,267 and 41,520. Suits disposed of without trial formed about 11·2 per cent. of the whole number, those disposed of without contest 49·8 per cent., those after contest 36·2 per cent., and those after reference to arbitration 2·7 per cent. Of suits under the two last named heads judgment was given for the plaintiff in whole or in part in 85·6 per cent., and for the defendant in 14·4 per cent. The average duration of contested suits rose from 157 to 177 days; that of uncontested suits was 72·4 days compared with 72·6 in the year 1909. In District Courts the average duration was 285 days for contested and 138 days for uncontested suits against 269 and 128 respectively in the preceding year. In the Mofussil Subordinate Courts the average duration rose from 170 to 196 days in contested and fell from 85 to 84 days in uncontested suits. In the Superior Courts the average duration was 344 for contested and 325 for uncontested suits, against 421 and 275 respectively in the year preceding. In comparative litigiousness Bombay still heads the list of districts with one suit to every 34 persons. Poona is second with 1 to 70, Násik third with 1 to 83 and Thar and Parkar last with 1 to 926.

Appeals.

3. The number of appeals presented fell from 6,269 to 6,057, while the number decided rose from 6,088 to 6,336. Arrears at the end of 1910 numbered 4,978 against 5,257 at the end of 1909. Of the total number of appeals decided 1,348 were dismissed. Of the remaining 4,988 appeals the decree was confirmed in 67 per cent., modified in 13·4 per cent., and reversed in 14·7 per cent. The average duration of appeals was 272 days against 271 in the preceding year.

Applications for execution of decrees.

4. Institutions numbered 128,353 against 135,216 in 1909 and disposals numbered 127,463 against 138,586, leaving arrears of 41,985 compared with 41,095 in the previous year. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 25,872 and in part in 26,249 cases, while 74,767 proved wholly infructuous, the comparative percentages of these three heads of disposal being 20, 21 and 59 against 19, 20 and 61 in the preceding year. The total amount realized in execution was Rs. 64,40,357 against Rs. 57,39,665 in 1909. The number of cases in which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned rose from 693 to 711, and the number in which immoveable property was sold fell from 2,925 to 2,658. Applications for declaration of insolvency numbered 595, an increase of 131. Of these 349 were disposed of, 137 being withdrawn, 123 granted and 89 rejected compared with 63, 113 and 74 respectively in the previous year.

EXECUTION OF DECREES OF CIVIL COURTS BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The number of decrees referred to Collectors during the year 1910 was 5,711 compared with 6,512 in the previous year. The opening balance, amounting to 8,183 decrees awaiting disposal, was also smaller than in 1909, so that the total number to be disposed of fell from 15,416 in 1909 to 13,894 in 1910. Out of this number, 7,175 decrees were disposed of against 7,233 in the previous year, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 6,719 or 48 per cent. of the total number for disposal, against a similar percentage of 53 remaining at the end of 1909. The number of cases settled by mutual agreement was 3,625 against 3,711 in the previous year. Sale of property was resorted to in 1,558 cases against 1,386 in 1909. The area of land sold increased from 10,517 acres to 12,831 acres, and the assessment from Rs. 13,905 to Rs. 14,704. The price realized was Rs. 4,56,713 or Rs. 56,100 more than in 1909. The average price of the land was 31 times the assessment compared with 28·8 times in the previous year. Mortgages on the land sold amounted to Rs. 1,06,517.

The value of decrees settled by mutual agreement fell from Rs. 11,91,819 to Rs. 9,48,198. The amount paid by judgment-debtors was Rs. 8,51,063 and the amount remitted by creditors Rs. 96,430, compared with Rs. 9,47,987 and Rs. 2,17,675 respectively in the preceding year.

8. Registration.

For details see Annual Report for 1910-1911, tables under Registration printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India, and Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial.

1.—REGISTRATION UNDER ACT XVI OF 1908.

1. The total number of Registration offices open at the end of the year 1910 was 280. Registration offices. A second Joint Sub-Registrar was appointed at Ahmednagar.

2. Bálbodh script, which was introduced into five out of ten Maráthi-speaking districts, Changes. was extended during the last year to all the Sub-Registry offices in 8 of the 10 Maráthi districts and to 3 offices in the remaining two districts. The system of returning documents by registered post is working successfully. Other important changes introduced during last year are :—(1) The issue of a rule under section 22 of the Registration Act requiring lands mentioned in non-testamentary documents relating to immoveable property to be described by reference to the maps under the Record-of-Rights in those areas where mapping of subdivisions of survey numbers is completed. (2) Introduction of printed forms of leases in Sub-Registry offices of the four Deccan Districts. (3) Experimental compulsory registration of agricultural leases in Thána and Kolába from 1st August 1910.

3. The total number of deeds registered in 1910 was 230,886 compared with 228,090 Number of deeds registered. in the preceding year. This number is the highest yet reached. The increase is observed in Bombay, the districts of the Central Division, Dhárwár and the Sind districts.

4. The increase in Bombay is the result of the ordinary growing business of the city, Causes of fluctuations. and that observed in the Central Division is due to improved credit and abnormal expenditure after the Sinhast year and to the circumstance that money-lenders were impelled to have new documents registered since the special two years' extension of the period of limitation for foreclosure or sale by mortgagees expired on 6th August 1910.

The application of certain sections of the Transfer of Property Act at the end of 1908 is responsible for the increase in Sind, which has been continuous from that date up to the end of 1910.

Mortgages in Bombay have slightly decreased this year, this being again counterbalanced by the increase in leases.

The general decrease of registrations in 1910 in Gujarát, especially in sales in all districts and in two districts in mortgages, is the result of the dull state of the mill industry, the unstable price of cotton, a fluctuating grain market and, to a small extent, the establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies.

5. The total receipts of the Department have increased from Rs. 6,75,798 in 1909 to Financial. Rs. 6,87,489 while the expenditure increased from Rs. 3,47,791 to Rs. 3,67,374. The increase in expenditure is due to the recent re-organization of the Department which came into force on 1st June 1910 and involved increases in the salaries of Sub-Registrars, as well as the new appointments of probationers and peons for six months in the year 1910.

6. The Inspector-General of Registration and the Superintendents of Land Records Inspection. and Registration examined 15 Registry and 6 Sub-Registry offices, District Registrars 216, Divisional Inspectors of Registration 196 and District Inspectors of Village Registration 27 Sub-Registry offices.

2.—REGISTRATION UNDER ACT XVII OF 1879.

1. The provisions of Chapters VIII and VIII-A of the Act were in force in Ahmednagar, General. Sátára, Sholápur and Poona, during the year.

2. The number of registrations has declined from 85,034 to 83,656. The decrease is Registration. found in Ahmednagar and Sholápur, whereas Poona and Sátára show a slight increase. The value of transactions in the aggregate has, however, increased from Rs. 49,49,504 to Rs. 49,97,369. The decrease in the total number of transactions is probably due to the fact that good seasons reduced borrowings and encouraged informal credit transactions. It is partly the result of the closing of one Village Registration office.

3. The transactions between agriculturists and agriculturists numbered 43,495; those Partis to between *sávkárs* and agriculturists numbered 24,345. The proportion of the former to the transactions. latter is slightly higher than last year.

4. One Village Registry office was abolished during the year in the Sátára District. Changes.

5. Receipts have fallen from Rs. 33,952 in 1909 to Rs. 33,646 in 1910. The expendi- Financial. ture has also decreased from Rs. 46,631 to Rs. 41,643. This is due to the abolition of one Village Registry office and to smaller commissions paid to existing Village Registrars. The total deficit was Rs. 7,997 against Rs. 12,679 in the previous year.

3.—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

- General. 1. Fifty-six new companies were registered, including 26 classed as "Trading" and 12 as "Mills and Presses." Twenty-eight companies and 3 Provident Societies went into liquidation, and 9 companies were finally dissolved. Altogether 570 companies limited by shares with a paid up capital of Rs. 22,76,16,650 were at work at the close of the year, showing an increase compared with the preceding year of 26 companies and of Rs. 34,35,013 capital.
- Registration of documents and expenditure. 2. Documents registered numbered 1,358 and fees realized amounted to Rs. 25,308 compared with 1,326 documents and Rs. 21,738 of fees realized in the year 1909-1910. The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,173 to Rs. 2,992.
- Prosecutions. 3. One company was prosecuted for default under section 79 and was fined.

9. Local Board Administration.

For details see the Annual Report on Local Boards for 1910-1911, and tables under Local Boards printed in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

- General. 1. The number of District Local Boards remained 25, while the number of Táluka Local Boards was 213 against 212 in the previous year, the increase being due to the creation of a new táluka of Hukeri in the Belgaum District. The members numbered 3,639, of whom 525 were *ex-officio* members, 1,492 were nominated and 1,622 were elected. The elective system was not in force in the Panch Maháls, the Peint táluka of Násik, 6 tálukas of Kánara, all tálukas in the Upper Sind Frontier District and all tálukas of the Thar and Párkar District except Mirpurkhás. The Táluka Local Board of Dhárwár was superseded during the year and was placed by Government under the official management of the Mámlatdár of Dhárwár and the Assistant Collector in charge of the táluka. The average number of meetings held by the District and Táluka Local Boards respectively was 3.6 and 4.6 in the Northern Division, 2 and 5 in the Central Division, 3.6 and 5.7 in the Southern Division and 2 and 7.5 in Sind. The average percentage of members attending the meetings was 56.5, 54.3, 54.8 and 31 respectively.
- Income. 2. The aggregate income of the Boards was Rs. 68,19,738, showing a decrease of Rs. 46,655 compared with the previous year. The Northern Division shows an increase of Rs. 79,061 which is contributed by all districts except Ahmedabad and is mainly due to increased receipts from quarries in Thána, recovery of arrears of local fund cess in Kára and Surat, and larger Government grants in aid of education, medical relief, communications and sanitary works. There was a decrease of Rs. 70,381 in the aggregate income of Boards in the Central Division, attributable chiefly to smaller realizations from the one-anna cess in Ahmednagar, Sátára and Sholápur. A decrease of Rs. 57,287 in the Southern Division is similarly accounted for. Sind Local Boards show a small aggregate increase in revenue of Rs. 1,952. The incidence of taxation per head of population was highest in Nasrat (Rs. 2-0-2) and lowest in the Párkar táluka (R. 0-0-1).
- Expenditure. 3. The total expenditure was Rs. 68,34,342, showing a decrease of Rs. 81,916. Educational charges rose from Rs. 23,76,810 to Rs. 25,20,031, an increase of 6 per cent. Expenditure on medical relief rose from Rs. 3,73,547 to Rs. 4,32,302, the increase being approximately Rs. 11,000 in each division of the Presidency proper and Rs. 25,000 in Sind. The amount spent on water-supply was Rs. 3,45,458 and on other civil works Rs. 31,39,382, the combined total under both heads showing a decrease of Rs. 2,05,846. The aggregate closing balance of the Boards was Rs. 31,34,919 against Rs. 28,62,166 in the preceding year. The balance was nowhere below the prescribed minimum.
- Works. 4. As usual expenditure on communications formed the largest item under Civil Works. Many school-houses, dispensaries and dharmasháls were constructed and kept in repair by Local Boards, and a considerable number of wells were built in precarious tracts in aid of village water-supply. Among important works carried out or aided by local funds were the buildings of the Ratnágiri School of Industry and the town water-supply schemes of Bijápur and Alibág.

10. Municipal Administration.

For details see the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1910-1911, the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1910-1911, and tables under Municipalities printed in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

- General. 1. Fifty-three meetings of the Corporation and 108 meetings of the Committees of the Corporation other than those of the Standing Committee were held during the year. There was one attendance of Councillors for the presentation of an address of welcome to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy-Designate, on his arrival in Bombay, and one attendance of Councillors for the presentation of a farewell address to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto on his retirement from the office of Viceroy of India.

2. The year opened with a working cash balance of Rs. 21,96,540. The total income was Rs. 1,21,96,149 and the expenditure Rs. 1,12,81,872. The working cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 31,49,323, out of which a sum of Rs. 6,61,178 was hypothecated for lapsed grants requiring renewal and a sum of Rs. 8,65,000 was reserved for payment to the City Improvement Trust on account of contribution from revenues ear-marked for the purpose. The unhypothecated cash balance at the end of the year was therefore Rs. 15,23,146. The General Tax was increased during the year from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the Fire Tax from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on rateable value. The duty on grain was raised and that on firewood was reimposed. The Water Tax was reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. and the water charge to railways and the Port Trust was lowered. The actual receipts for the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 9,82,285. The incidence of taxation per head of population according to the census figures of 1911 was Rs. 10-12-1. After allowance is made for grants requiring renewal the expenditure shows a net saving on the sanctioned grants of Rs. 2,31,642. The saving was chiefly effected under the heads General Superintendence, Gardens, Public Works Engineer's Department, New Works and Public Health Department. Compared with the preceding year there was a net decrease in expenditure of Rs. 1,15,178.

3. The expenditure on Loan Works amounted to Rs. 25,08,991 against Rs. 21,85,806 in the preceding year, the increase being principally under Buildings and Sanitary Structures, Roads and Overbridges and Drainage. The expenditure on plague measures amounted to Rs. 1,87,234, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,3,681.

4. The second instalment, of Rs. 15 lakhs, was raised during the year of the loan of Rs. 30 lakhs for the acquisition of sites for the construction of overbridges. The payment made towards the reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 1,20,058. The capital liabilities of the Corporation increased from Rs. 5,49,08,205 to Rs. 5,62,88,147. The total Sinking Fund invested up to the close of the year was Rs. 1,04,68,216, leaving a net liability of Rs. 4,58,19,931.

5. The assets of the Municipality at the close of the year were Rs. 8.37 crores and the liabilities were Rs. 5.91 crores. The actual excess of assets over liabilities was Rs. 2,46,20,193, showing an increase of Rs. 20,10,954 compared with the previous year.

6. The amount collected under all heads exclusive of miscellaneous receipts and toll fees was Rs. 80,67,369, against Rs. 73,66,179 in the previous year. The increase was partly due to the increase in the General Tax and Fire Tax and partly to a rise in the total rateable value. The final gross assessment was Rs. 5,20,51,478 against Rs. 4,94,44,987. Complaints against assessment numbered 3,978 against 5,013 in the previous year. In all the total demand of property taxes was Rs. 79,70,361, and the total outstandings at the close of the year were Rs. 1,13,571. The collections of town duties amounted to Rs. 34,49,545 against Rs. 29,29,531. The amount refunded was Rs. 18,57,376 and the net revenue was Rs. 15,92,169 against Rs. 13,63,119. The proportion of refunds to total collections was nearly 54 per cent., almost the same figure as in the preceding year.

7. Altogether 6,329 notices were served on house-owners under the Municipal Act, an increase of 1,413. Prosecutions were instituted in 1,664 cases, leading to the infliction of fines in 436. Four hundred and seventeen notices were issued for the removal of dangerous buildings. Twelve buildings fell down before being observed by the Building Department, causing one fatal accident and injuries to two persons.

8. A total space of 7,732 square yards was added to the streets at a cost price of Rs. 2,66,644. The area of roads metalled was 4,551,871 square feet at a cost of Rs. 2,48,350. The work of tar grouting was carried on over 39,050 square feet of roads in the Fort and that of tar painting over 430,463 square feet, at a total cost of Rs. 13,523. Progress was made in the construction of overbridges, the expenditure on this head amounting to Rs. 7,79,809 during the year.

9. The total cost of gas lighting rose by Rs. 23,790 to Rs. 3,20,771, the number of gas lamps being increased by 321. Expenditure on kerosine-oil street lighting fell by Rs. 1,270 to Rs. 43,345, the decrease being due to the use of a cheaper brand of oil exclusively for the last six months of the year.

10. The municipal workshops showed a balance of Rs. 1,754 on the year's working.

11. The Fire Brigade received 123 calls and helped in extinguishing 71 fires, only one of which was attended with fatal results. In this case the Brigade were summoned too late and eleven persons lost their lives. The question of erecting street fire alarms is under inquiry. Though the number of fires was 21 in excess of the average the estimated damage to property was only Rs. 5,76,742 against Rs. 15,05,557 in the previous year, the former figure being the lowest recorded in the last 10 years.

12. The quantities of water delivered into the city from the Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi lakes were 6,165, 3,823 and 1,312 million gallons respectively. Seventy-six bursts were detected against 117 in the previous year. The number of new connections was 707 and the total number of connections at the end of the year was 22,910.

13. The total mortality was 34,933 against 34,878 in the previous year. Deaths from plague numbered 3,656 against 5,197 and were fewer than at any time since plague first

appeared in Bombay. Cholera caused 620 and phthisis 133 fewer deaths than in the preceding year; but deaths from small-pox, measles, fevers, diarrhoea and dysentery and diseases of the respiratory system show an increase. The number of births was 19,939 against 19,839 in the year 1909. As in the previous year there were 10 municipal dispensaries and 10 municipal nurses and midwives attached to the registration districts.

Licenses. 14. The amount collected on account of license fees was Rs. 87,806, compared with Rs. 85,371 in the previous year. The number of licenses issued was 7,540. Prosecutions numbered 2,307 and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 3,965.

Markets. 15. The total revenue from markets and slaughter-houses amounted to Rs. 4,88,607, an increase of Rs. 20,634. The number of buffaloes slaughtered increased from 4,341 to 5,130, while that of other horned cattle decreased from 44,322 to 40,544. The number of sheep and goats killed was 660,545. The quantity of unwholesome meat destroyed was 94,557 lbs. against 70,796½ lbs. in the previous year. The number of convictions on this account rose from 19 to 40 and the amount of fines inflicted by Presidency Magistrates rose from Rs. 665 to Rs. 2,019. The total quantity of unwholesome food destroyed was 205,277 lbs. against 241,774 lbs. in the preceding year.

Educational. 16. The number of municipal schools rose from 114 to 127 and of pupils from 11,559 to 13,255. Five of the new schools were Maráthi, 4 Gujaráti and 4 Urdu. The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,88,202 to Rs. 3,30,891, and the total cost per pupil was Rs. 22.2 compared with Rs. 21.9 in the preceding year. Aided schools decreased from 113 to 112, but the pupils increased from 11,455 to 11,661. The total grant to these schools increased from Rs. 34,098 to Rs. 36,053.

2.—DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

General. 1. The number of municipalities in the Presidency remained 157, the decrease due to the abolition of the Bhadgaon Municipality having been counterbalanced by the establishment of a new municipality at Panchgani in the Sátára district. Out of the total number 14 were city municipalities at the beginning of the year and 5 others were subsequently raised to this status. Forty-four municipalities were composed entirely of nominated members. The privilege of selecting their own President was conferred during the year on the municipalities of Kapadvanj, Bándra and Wái and was withdrawn from the municipalities of Kumpta and Ratnágiri. Four municipalities received the right to elect half their councillors, and the privilege of electing two-thirds, which is conditional upon the appointment of a Chief Officer, was accepted by the municipalities of Pandharpur, Belgaum and Dhárwár. The Rájápur Municipality was superseded by a special committee of management for a period of three years. The Kaira Municipality continued under suspension, and the period of super-session of the Ahmedabad Municipality was extended for a further period of two years.

Income. 2. The aggregate income of the municipalities excluding items under the head Extraordinary and Debt was Rs. 74,79,349 compared with Rs. 80,74,820 in the previous year. The decrease is almost entirely due to the smaller receipts of municipalities in Sind, where the aggregate revenue derived from rates and taxes fell by Rs. 1½ lákhs and the revenue from municipal property by Rs. 6.86 lákhs. In the Presidency proper there was an increase of nearly Rs. 1½ lákhs in the Northern Division, chiefly on account of increased receipts from municipal rates and taxes. The other two divisions show slight decreases which are the net result of considerable fluctuations. In the Central Division a rise in the revenue from rates and taxes and from Government and local fund grants was counterbalanced by a marked decrease in the realizations from the pilgrim tax in Nasik due to the closure of the Sinhast period. The Pandharpur Municipality also received a smaller grant. In the Southern Division there was an increase under rates and taxes and in realizations from municipal property, the latter item being accounted for by sales of building land by the Gadag-Betigeri Municipality. On the other hand there was a decrease in local fund grants, the Dhárwár Local Board having contributed half a lách in the previous year towards the Dhárwár water-supply project. The aggregate receipts under the head Extraordinary and Debt rose from Rs. 11,28,282 to Rs. 22,36,982. About half of the increase under this head appears in the Northern Division, chiefly on account of a loan of Rs. 3,93,500 which was locally raised by the Ahmedabad Municipality. An increase of Rs. 3 lákhs in Sind is due to loans raised by the Municipalities of Karáchi, Hyderabad and Sukkur. The aggregate income from taxation was Rs. 49,75,034, showing a net decrease of Rs. 26,333. The incidence of taxation was highest in Alandi (Rs. 7-12-1) and Karáchi (Rs. 5-4-11), but the percentage in the case of Alandi is swollen by the realizations from the pilgrim tax. The lowest incidence of taxation was Re. 0-3-5 in Panchgani. The incidence of income varied from Rs. 8-12-6 in Alandi to Re. 0-7-4 in the Yamakanmardi Municipality in the Belgaum district.

Expenditure. 3. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 96,72,927 involving an increase of Rs. 12,92,064. The Northern Division shows an increase of Rs. 10 lákhs which is shared by a number of municipalities and is chiefly due to a larger outlay on establishment, lighting, drainage and public buildings. In the Central Division an increase of nearly one lách appears mainly under the heads education, general administration and public safety. In the Southern Division increased expenditure on roads, water-supply schemes and education caused a net increase of Rs. 2.21 lákhs. In Sind the contraction of revenue was met by a decrease of Rs. 1.35 lákhs in expenditure. The closing balances of the municipalities amounted to Rs. 47,65,256 against Rs. 46,79,016 in the previous year.

4. The Government grant of Rs. 50,000 contributed to the Ahmedabad Municipality for the purpose of opening up congested localities is being spent in acquiring the Patwa Seri site. The Committee of Management have raised a loan of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs for the extension of water-works and the development of the sewage farm. Water-supply and drainage schemes were in progress in Pandharpur, and expenditure in connection with water-supply was also incurred by the municipalities of Násik, Bijápur, Dhárvar and Karáchi. A bridge was built at Bhusáwal and a new municipal office at Baramati, and female wards have been added to the dispensaries at Shirpur and Pandharpur. The Hubli Municipality spent Rs. 17,000 in land acquisition. The Lyari embankment was completed by the Karáchi Municipality, and travellers' bungalows were erected within municipal limits in Hyderabad and Matiari. Important works.

5. Repayments of debt during the year aggregated Rs. 2,64,414, leaving total liabilities on loan account amounting to Rs. 53,27,783. Important loans were raised during the year by the municipalities of Ahmedabad, Dhárvar, Bijápur and Karáchi. In the Northern Divisions the total liabilities at the close of the year approximated to Rs. 27 lakhs, of which Rs. 22½ lakhs were due from the Ahmedabad Municipality. The Central and Southern Divisions showed liabilities of Rs. 5½ lakhs and Rs. 4½ lakhs respectively. In Sind the aggregate liabilities were Rs. 16½ lakhs, of which all but about half a lakh was due from the Karáchi Municipality. Debt.

3.—BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

1. Two Special Collectors were engaged in acquiring land for the Trust under the Land Acquisition Act for 3 months of the year, and for the remaining 9 months one Special Collector was so engaged, the other being on leave. Including a balance of 791 cases from the previous year 977 cases came up for disposal and 455 of these were decided. In the cases disposed of, awards amounting to Rs. 43,14,612 were made for land aggregating 690,290 square yards, giving an average of Rs. 6.25 per square yard. The number of cases decided was larger than in any previous year except 1909-1910, when two Special Collectors working simultaneously throughout the year disposed of 859 cases involving 11 lakhs of square yards. The area acquired in 1910-1911 was about 27 per cent. of the total area acquired in the previous 11 years of the Trust's existence. The total of awards was the largest of any year except 1904-1905, when Rs. 52 lakhs were spent on acquisition. Over one-fourth of the cases disposed of were settled amicably, the number of such cases being 118 involving 132,763 square yards of land and Rs. 15.79 lakhs as compensation. Of 20 references made to the Tribunal of Appeal for revision of awards, 14 were dismissed or permitted to be withdrawn, one was settled by payment of Rs. 2,299 in excess of the Collector's award, and the remaining 5 were contested. The Collector's awards were confirmed in 3 of the contested cases and were increased in 2, the total excess of the Tribunal's awards over those of the Collectors amounting to Rs. 5,959 or 4 per cent. of the total awards in contested references. The Tribunal held altogether 56 sittings and cost Rs. 32,182 exclusive of counsel's and solicitor's bills. No reference was made to the High Court during the year. Acquisition of land.

2. Proposals for developing the large areas to the north of the island in the Dádar-Mátunga, Mátunga-Sion and Parel schemes are under consideration by the Board. For the purpose of obtaining earth for the large filling in operations involved in the first two of these projects the Trust acquired Salámati Hill during the year. Negotiations are proceeding for the acquisition also of Ráwli Hill. A light railway was laid down from the base of Salámati Hill to the low-lying lands north of Dádar and the process of filling in was commenced. A start was made with the widening of Chunam Kiln Road. Other works charged to capital account included the completion of the greater part of Sandhurst Road and surface improvements to other roads. Progress of schemes.

3. Four blocks out of six of the reinforced concrete chawls at Agripáda were completed and occupied during the year. Improvements were effected at the same time in the adjacent blocks of old chawls. This work was carried out departmentally, and a saving on the estimates of Rs. 50,000 is anticipated. A large ferro-concrete chawl at Nágpáda was completed by the contractors. Progress was made with the chawls at Imámwáda, one block and the remaining portion of another being completed and occupied. The chawls at Mándvi-Koliwáda were completed and occupied with the exception of some of the shops. The work was done departmentally and cost Rs. 2,54,009 against an estimate of Rs. 2,77,000. Three blocks of reinforced concrete chawls at Sopáribág contracted for in January 1910 were completed in the year under report, and work on the remaining three blocks is well advanced. Chawls.

4. The Princess Street police quarters were completed during the year. The Agripáda police scheme in which the quarters were occupied already was fully completed by the erection of the compound wall. Plans and estimates for schemes at Gámdevi, Chunam Kiln Road and Falkand Road have been prepared and await sanction. Police accommodation.

5. The only new scheme added to the Trust's programme was the modified scheme for widening the Chunam Kiln Road. The estimated net cost is Rs. 3,10,300. The Princess Street scheme was improved by the acquisition of certain shops in Shaikh Memon Street not contemplated in the original project. The East Agripáda Improvement scheme having been considered too costly a project on less ambitious lines is in course of preparation. The Trust programme.

schemes for police quarters in Chunam Kiln Road and Falkland Road have been abandoned owing to changes in the intentions of Government. The filling in of the Gowalia Tank, which was originally part of the Gámdevi scheme, has now been undertaken by the Municipality. The long contemplated Colába Reclamation scheme is now merged in the Government project for reclamation of land in Back Bay, and the question of compensation payable to the Trust for the loss of their monopoly right of reclamation was under consideration during the year.

Trust estates. 6. The Trust estates were diminished by the resumption by Government of the Secretariat plot for the building of the Science Institute and by the acquisition of the Dispensary plot for the G. I. P. Railway Company. In addition, areas aggregating 6,540 square yards out of the municipal land held by the Trust for 99 years were resumed for the Connaught Road and Agripáda police accommodation sites. The development plan of plots 7 to 11 and 22 to 30 in Mándvi was sanctioned during the year. No other area was laid out for leasing and put on the market in 1910-1911, but modifications were made in the sanctioned development plans of several estates.

Dishousing and re-housing. 7. Completion certificates were issued during the year for 30 new buildings, including the Hotel Majestic, 63 shops, and tenements for 346 families. Taking the low average of 5 persons for each one-room tenement it is estimated that apart from shops and hotels the new tenements provide for 1,730 souls, while the newly opened police and Trust chawls provide for another 4,459. Against this must be set the population of 1,593 persons dishoused during the year by the demolition of 41 buildings on Trust estates.

Undeveloped areas. 8. The undeveloped areas held for future development as building estates amounted at the end of the year to 678 acres. Fifty-two plots were newly leased during the year, making a total at the end of 1910-1911 of 432 leased plots measuring 550,000 square yards and valued at Rs. 175 lákhs. The present annual rental of this land is Rs. 7·36 lákhs and the ultimate rental, allowing for periodical increments, will be Rs. 8·14 lákhs.

Administration of chawls. 9. The Board's chawls accommodated 15,491 persons at the end of the year against 12,724 at the end of 1909-1910. New rates were fixed during the year on the principle that the rents of Trust chawls should be equal to the commonest rents paid by the poorer classes in the neighbourhood. Allowing 35 per cent. for outgoings the net annual income of chawls existing and under construction will amount at the revised rates to Rs. 1,44,378, while the interest and sinking fund charges payable on the total cost of these chawls, including value of land, will amount to Rs. 1,82,707.

Finance. 10. The loan of Rs. 50 lákhs provided for in the budget was raised in the London market in sterling and realized Rs. 48,91,961 after deducting all expenses. The total Trust borrowings up to date were thus raised to Rs. 4·50 crores (face value), involving annual interest and sinking fund charges of Rs. 20·26 lákhs. The total capital receipts of the Board amounted to Rs. 54,30,310, including a sum of Rs. 3,27,403 received as compensation for land acquired by Government. The capital expenditure was Rs. 56,31,905. Charges under land acquisition amounted to Rs. 42·89 lákhs and under works to Rs. 8·27 lákhs. The general account shows receipts of Rs. 25,63,228 and expenditure of Rs. 24,02,865, leaving a profit balance of Rs. 1·6 lákhs. Interest and sinking fund charges were Rs. 19·9 lákhs and the net revenue from estates amounted to Rs. 12·6 lákhs, so that the balance to be made good by the Municipality after deducting the profit of Rs. 1·6 lákhs was Rs. 7·3 lákhs. The cost of the Land Manager's Establishment together with the legal expenses incurred in land acquisition amounted in the year to 4·82 per cent. of the total cost of acquisition. The percentage for the whole period of the Trust's existence is 6·68. The total money turnover in 1910-1911 including receipts and expenditure in both capital and general accounts but excluding loans was Rs. 105·16 lákhs, and the total cost of management amalgamated with the cost of the Engineer's and Land Manager's Departments was Rs. 4·63 lákhs or 4·4 per cent. of the turnover. The average percentage during the Trust's existence is 5·77.

II. Military (Volunteering).

Camps of exercise. 1. Camps of exercise were held by the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, 1st and 2nd Battalions B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Poona Volunteer Rifles, 2nd Battalion M. & S. M. Railway Volunteer Rifles and Baluchistan Volunteers. The 2nd Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles held a series of field days instead of the usual camp of exercise.

Grants. 2. The total amount sanctioned for camps and field days was Rs. 11,151 compared with Rs. 11,410 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous. 3. The Electrical Engineering Company of the Karáchi Artillery Volunteers were armed with rifles during the year.

12. Marine.

For details see Annual Reports on Port Trusts and Shipping Offices for 1910-1911 and tables under Port Trusts in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOMBAY.

Seamen shipped and discharged. 1. The total number of seamen shipped was 36,849 and of seamen discharged 34,628, the former showing a decrease of 36 and the latter an increase of 569. Of the seamen shipped 1,844 were British (1,264 under European and 580 under Native Articles), 8,473 were

Goanese and 25,984 were Indian. Europeans other than British seamen numbered 102. Native seamen shipped under foreign flags numbered 2,963, an increase of 723, and Native seamen shipped as passengers to other outports numbered 3,521, an increase of 1,687.

2. Amongst Europeans the number of deserters fell from 67 to 55, while the number of seamen left in jail increased from 10 to 21 and of seamen left in hospital from 48 to 68. There were 13 deaths against 4 in the previous year. Out of 106 distressed seamen 66 were sent home and 40 were given subsistence against 30 and 11 respectively in 1909-1910. Forty-five Native seamen were left in hospital, 8 were left in jail and 208 died. The number of distressed seamen conveyed to or from the port was 108 compared with 162 in the previous year. Seamen left behind and relieved.

3. The total receipts were Rs. 77,256 against Rs. 76,208 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 35,372 against Rs. 34,472. The net profit was Rs. 41,884. Receipts and expenditure.

4. The number of Marine Courts of Inquiry held was six. In the first, relating to the collision of the S. S. *Vadala* with the dock wall and the S. S. *Budrie*, the Court found the Third Engineer of the *Vadala* at fault and suspended his certificate as First Class Engineer for 3 months. The second case dealt with the stranding of the S. S. *Godaveri* in Panvel creek. The Court found that No. 2 Salt Department Buoy was out of position and that the ship was navigated with proper and seamanlike care. In the third case, relating to the burning, stranding and abandonment of the S. S. *Trafalgar*, the Court found that the fire was caused by the dampness of the ship's coal and acquitted the officers of default. In the fourth inquiry, into the collision of the S. S. *San Francisco Xavier* with the dock wall, the Court censured the Chief Engineer. In the fifth inquiry, relating to the collision between the S. S. *Sarasvati* and a native sailing vessel, the majority of the Court found that the navigation of the *Sarasvati* was not at fault. In the sixth inquiry, dealing with the collision between the S. S. *Sabarmati* and a native boat, the Court found that no blame attached to the officers of the *Sabarmati*. Marine Courts of Inquiry.

2.—ADEN.

One hundred and eighty-six European seamen were engaged and 206 discharged against 242 and 243 respectively in the previous year. Two deaths were reported. Twenty-four European distressed seamen were sent to the United Kingdom. The number of Native seamen engaged was 3,453 and discharged 3,324 against 3,175 and 3,212 respectively in 1909-1910. Eleven deaths of Native seamen were reported. Receipts of shipping fees fell from Rs. 8,429 to Rs. 7,545. Shipping Office.

3.—BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

1. The gross actual receipts in the year 1910-1911 were Rs. 86,93,032, being the highest on record in the history of the Trust. The rebate during the year amounted to Rs. 5,23,618, making the net receipts Rs. 81,69,414 against Rs. 73,96,831 in the previous year. Expenditure chargeable to revenue amounted to Rs. 72,32,890 against Rs. 69,96,783. The surplus of Rs. 9,36,524 was transferred to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at about Rs. 68 lakhs. Receipts and expenditure.

2. The principal increases under Imports appear in *Coal, Cotton, Iron and Steel, Oil and Piece-goods*. Under Exports there were increases in *Oil, Manganese Ore, Seeds and Ground-nuts*. Receipts from ground rents and from warehouses and shed rents also show a substantial advance. Imports and exports.

3. The total tonnage of shipping which entered the port was 4,195,952 tons against 4,083,095 tons in the preceding year. The number of vessels which entered the docks or were berthed at the dock harbour walls was 1,589, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,866,623, compared with 1,611 vessels of a tonnage of 2,747,779 in the year 1909-1910. Shipping.

4. A 4 per cent. sterling loan for £500,000 was raised in London during the year for the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation Works, and 4 per cent. loans for Rs. 56 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs were raised in India for the New Docks and General Works respectively. The Board's capital debt increased from about Rs. 9 crores to Rs. 10,32,00,000. Capital expenditure and loans.

4.—KARACHI PORT TRUST.

1. The receipts increased by Rs. 2,56,211 to Rs. 35,43,452 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 29,34,886 to Rs. 31,56,870. The increase in receipts is largely due to increased exports of *Gram* and *Seeds*. Imports of *Railway Materials, Coal* and *Timber* show a decrease. The Reserve Fund was increased by the addition of Rs. 1,00,000, and now stands at Rs. 21,25,474. Receipts and expenditure.

2. The expenditure on engineering works fell from Rs. 33,93,556 to Rs. 20,94,439. The east wharfage, consisting of 15 berths each 550 feet long, was completed by the end of the year. The dredging operations show 1,474,695 tons dredged against 1,612,779 tons in the previous year. Works.

3. Ocean-going steamers entering and leaving the port numbered 470 and 463 against 464 and 461 in the preceding year. Of these 45 had a draught of 26 feet and over, against 36 in the previous year. The S. S. *Cresswell* and *Othello*, which went ashore on the Sind Coast, were salvaged by the Port Trust and brought safe into harbour. Shipping.

5.—ADEN PORT TRUST.

Financial.

1. The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,93,469 showing an increase of Rs. 48,555. Expenditure rose from Rs. 4,02,059 to Rs. 5,93,459, the increase being chiefly due to the repayment of the first instalment of the dredging loan and the payment out of revenue of the excess cost of dredging operations. The closing balance was Rs. 2,53,705. The total expenditure on improvements to the Port was Rs. 2,14,110. The Port Trust returns show an improvement in the trade in *Cotton Manufactures, Hides and Sugar* and a decrease in *Skins, Ivory and Provisions*.

Shipping.

2. The number of vessels which entered the port during the year, exclusive of Government vessels, was 2,547 with an aggregate tonnage of 3,452,121, compared with 2,609 vessels and a tonnage of 3,223,421 in the previous year.

13. Co-operative Credit Societies.

For details see the Annual Report on Co-operative Credit Societies for the year 1910-1911, and tables under Co-operative Credit Societies printed in Part II of the Statistics of British India.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Number of Societies and members.

1. During the year the number of Societies increased from 208 to 252. Fifty-five new Societies were registered, and 11 were cancelled. Of the total number 69 were Urban and 183 Rural compared with 56 and 152 respectively in the preceding year. Of the 69 Urban Societies 7 were "Central," i.e. Societies which in addition to other functions act as financing agencies to or supervise the working of other Societies. A classification according to liability shows 225 Societies with unlimited and 27 with limited liability. The number of Societies in the Northern Division, including Bombay, increased from 64 to 80, the Ahmedabad District showing an increase from 21 to 27 and the Surat District from 28 to 35. In the Central Division there were 106 Societies against 87 in the previous year. The Ahmednagar District shows an increase from 9 to 22, while in the Sátára District there was an increase of 6 under Urban and a decrease of 8 under Rural, leaving a total of 59. In the Southern Division the total number rose from 54 to 63. There were 3 Societies in Bombay. A special form of Co-operation is shown by a few Societies which deal in grain and miscellaneous stores. Industries are represented by 5 Societies of tanners, 12 of Chambaras and 6 of weavers. The total membership of all Societies was 19,798, an increase of 4,279. The average membership for Societies with unlimited liability was 61 and with limited liability 226. The number of Honorary Organizers increased during the year from 8 to 10.

Financial statement.

2. The total working capital increased from Rs. 8,28,816 to Rs. 13,47,416, of which Rs. 7,27,149 comes under limited and Rs. 6,20,267 under unlimited liability. The working capital of Central Societies increased from Rs. 1,94,965 to Rs. 4,62,648: of Urban Societies other than Central from Rs. 2,20,152 to Rs. 3,41,186: of Rural Societies from Rs. 4,13,699 to Rs. 5,43,552. Loans granted to members increased from Rs. 5,13,309 to Rs. 11,63,945. Recoveries totalled Rs. 7,40,030. The amount spent on redemption of old debt was Rs. 1,24,606 against Rs. 40,124 in 1909-1910 and Rs. 20,561 in 1908-1909. Loans from Government amounted to Rs. 52,100, leaving a balance due to Government of Rs. 2,11,640. The total assets were Rs. 14,23,650 and the liabilities Rs. 13,65,756, the latter including sums of Rs. 9,20,089 due to members and Rs. 85,692 due to outside lenders other than Government. The proportion of capital borrowed from Government is 17 per cent., from Central Societies 7 per cent. and from capitalists 2 per cent., while deposits and shares account for the remaining 74 per cent. The working expenses were Rs. 8,072, forming 5 per cent. of the total amount spent and 68 per cent. of the working capital. The total Reserve Fund increased from Rs. 35,759 to Rs. 51,344.

2.—SIND.

Three new Societies were registered during the year, bringing the total number up to 4; but 2 of the new Societies did not start working until after the close of the year. The total membership increased from 144 to 397 and the working capital from Rs. 5,474 to Rs. 9,077. Loans to members amounted to Rs. 6,987.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

For—

POWER, INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS

See—

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I. Agriculture.

For details see Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1910-1911, Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1910-1911, and tables appended to the Agricultural Statistics of British India.

1.—AREA OF AVAILABLE STATISTICS.

The number of villages for which statistics are available in the Presidency proper declined by three, but the area covered by statistics showed a net increase of 3,737 acres. One Government and one Inám village in East Khándesh, two Inám villages in Ahmednagar and three in Sátára were surveyed and added to the class which return statistics. One village in Násik and four in Thána hitherto wrongly classed with villages for which statistics are available and one in Ratnágiri which was given back to the Khot were transferred to the class of villages which return no statistics. A village belonging to the Sàngli State but hitherto wrongly shown under Belgaum was also excluded, together with three Sharakati villages in Thána which were formerly shown as Government as well as Inám. In Sind the number of villages returning statistics increased by 3, and the total area increased by 176,619 acres. The rough survey of Bandh Vira Tapa led to an addition of about 280 square miles. In the Presidency proper about 444 lákhs of acres returned statistics against 42 lákhs for which no statistics were available. The corresponding figures for Sind were 301 lákhs of acres against one lakh.

2.—CROPPED AREAS.

1. Inclusive of fallows, which showed a net increase of 21,000 acres, the total cultivated area of the Presidency increased by 30,000 acres or 0·1 per cent. Unassessed cultivated land increased by 27,000 acres, mainly through the addition of disforested land given out for cultivation in the Poona District. In the Presidency proper the gross cropped area decreased in a few districts, especially in those of Ahmedabad, Khándesh and Sholápur, the diminution being partly caused by the scarcity of fodder consequent upon the substitution of non-food for food crops and the resulting increase of land set apart for grazing. The total decrease, however, is more than made up by extended cultivation in other districts, notably in Poona, Ahmednagar, Násik and Belgaum. The area cropped more than once increased in Gujarát and in the Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona Districts on account of the favourable late rains and the plentifulness of the water-supply. In Sind the favourable season caused an increase in gross and net cropped areas and a diminution in fallows.

2. The area under food crops shows a net decrease of 2·8 per cent. in the Presidency proper. An extension of the area under jowári, wheat and gram was more than counter-balanced by the decrease under bájri, tur and other cereals and pulses. In Sind the area under jowári and wheat rose by no less than 25 and 19 per cent. respectively, but owing to a decline in bájri and gram cultivation the net increase under food crops was only 5 per cent. over the previous year. The area under non-food crops in the Presidency proper shows an increase of 10 per cent. over the previous year and of 23 per cent. over the average while in Sind there were corresponding increases of 22 and 6 per cent. The expansion of cotton cultivation was mainly responsible for this increase. The area under oil-seeds shows a net increase over the previous year of 4 per cent. in the Presidency and 16 per cent. in Sind; it remained, however, still short of the normal. The expansion in the Presidency appears chiefly in rabi oil-seeds, which are most commonly grown with jowári and wheat in the Deccan, while in Sind both sesamum and jambho show increases. The area under jowári was more than a million acres below the normal, but was 275,000 acres above

that of the previous year. Bajri shows an increase of more than half a million acres above the normal but a still larger decrease below the area of the preceding year. In every case the difference is most marked in the Deccan. The fluctuations are mainly seasonal, but in Khándesh, Násik, Sátára, Hyderabad and South Gujarát the decline in the area under cereals is attributed partly to the extension of cotton cultivation. The area under wheat rose by 46,000 acres in the Presidency proper or by 3·5 per cent. over the previous year, though still short of the average by 14 per cent. In Sind the area advanced by 6 per cent. over the average and by 19 per cent. over the previous year. Pulses receded in the Presidency by 90,000 acres or about 3 per cent. below the previous year, but the area was 10·6 per cent. in excess of the average. The cultivation of pulses in the main fluctuates with that of the cereals with which they are grown. Sugarcane shows a decrease of 1,300 acres in Sátára and of 700 acres in Belgaum, due mainly to deficiency of water-supply at the time of planting. The area under cotton in the Presidency proper was 4,239,000 acres, showing an increase of 13 per cent. over the previous year and 43 per cent. above the average. Except in Sholápur, where sowing rains were unfavourable, there was an increase in every district; Khándesh shows an advance of 136,000 acres, Ahmedabad of 85,000 and Dhárwár of 78,000, while Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Násik, Bijápur and Surat also show substantial increases. In Sind the area under cotton advanced by 30 per cent. over the previous year, and by 52 per cent. over the average, the principal increases being in the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar Districts. Among oil-seeds sesamum shows a net decrease in the Presidency of 70,000 acres. The decline is most marked in the districts of Khándesh (-41,000 acres), Dhárwár (-20,000 acres), Bijápur, Sholápur and Ahmedabad; where it is ascribed partly to deficiency of rain for sowing and partly to increased cultivation of cotton and other more paying crops. On the other hand there were small increases in the Panch Maháls and in Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona under the stimulus of favourable sowing rains. Safflower shows a net increase of 58,000 acres, chiefly in Sholápur and Ahmednagar, and linseed shows an increase of 50,000 acres, chiefly in Násik and Khándesh. Groundnut cultivation increased in Sholápur, Sátára and Belgaum. The area under tobacco increased in Belgaum and Kaira, the two districts where it is most cultivated, but decreased elsewhere to an almost equal extent.

Irrigation.

3. The irrigated area of the Presidency proper amounted to 836,000 acres. This shows a decrease of 800 acres compared with the previous year, but a contraction by 7,300 acres of the area irrigated more than once caused a total decrease of about 8,000 acres in the area of crops subject to irrigation. In Sind the favourable inundation caused an increase of 2 lákhs of acres or 6·5 per cent., bringing the total irrigated area of the province up to 3,257,000 acres. The ratio of irrigated to net cropped area was 3·4 per cent. in the Presidency proper and 79·2 per cent. in Sind. Irrigation from Government canals fell by 1,700 acres in the Presidency, chiefly on account of the plentiful late rains which reduced the demand for irrigation water in the Ahmednagar, East Khándesh and Sátára Districts. On the other hand the Poona and Násik Districts show an increase. Well irrigation fell by 19,000 acres or about 4 per cent., mainly in Khándesh where well water is extensively used to supplement deficient rainfall. The total area under tank irrigation remained about the same as last year. There was an increase in Dhárwár, Poona, Belgaum and Kaira and a decrease in Ahmedabad and Násik. Irrigation from other sources, chiefly *páts* and *bandhárás*, received an impetus from the abundance of late rain in the Deccan. The area consequently rose by 17,000 acres or 21 per cent., the increase being most noticeable in Ahmednagar, Sátára, Násik, Poona and Dhárwár. In Sind irrigation from Government and private canals extended by 180,000 acres or 6·3 per cent. Of irrigated crops in the Presidency proper wheat advanced by 9,000 acres or 5 per cent., while the area under rice remained about the same as in the previous year. In Sind the area under wheat rose by 56,000 acres or 15 per cent., the increase being greatest in Lárkána and Thar and Párkar. There was increased cultivation of rice in Thar and Párkar and Karáchi.

Water-supply.

4. The total number of masonry wells for irrigation rose by 1,015, the Deccan contributing 800 to this increase. Some *kacha* wells were dug in Dhárwár, Poona and Sholápur. Other sources of irrigation show an increase of 800 due to the construction of new works, chiefly in the districts of Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad and Sátára.

3.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

General.

1. Experimental work was carried on throughout the year by the Department of Agriculture both on the Government farms and in selected localities elsewhere. The more important experiments are summarized below.

Sugarcane.

2. Experiments in rotation and manure were continued at Mánjri and were also carried out at Karanja in the Nira Valley and at Sholápur. The value of an application of sulphate of potash has now been demonstrated by experiments continued over four years. Irrigation tests with sugarcane were made at Bárámati and Sholápur. The results in both places confirmed the conclusion already arrived at that an application of 390,000 cubic feet of water will give the best outturn of cane. This is equal to a rainfall of 80 inches. Experiments were continued at Mánjri to test the comparative efficiency of various types of crushing mills and sugarcane furnaces.

3. At Surat experiments were continued with a view of determining the best of the hybrid and selected cottons. Three varieties have now been shown to give the most satisfactory results. Large samples of these varieties grown by cultivators were sent to the Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spimmers' and Manufacturers' Associations and were well reported on. At Dhárwár a comparison made between selected Kumpta seed and bázár seed conclusively proved the superiority of the former in point of yield per acre. Cambodia cotton from Garlag was sent to Liverpool and the report received was satisfactory. The yield of this cotton was 409 lbs. per acre against 221 lbs. of the local Dhárwár-American. In Khándesh experiments were continued in order to ascertain the best local varieties, and excellent results were obtained from Roseum cotton. At Nadiád good yields were obtained from Buri and Cambodia cottons. A large amount of new work in selection and hybridization was also carried on at Surat, Dhárwár and Nadiád. Efforts to evolve a cotton with the good characteristics of Cambodia but a longer stalk by crossing Cambodia with soft Peruvian cotton were attended with some success. At the agricultural farms in Sind experiments were chiefly carried on with reference to the Egyptian, American Upland and local Sindhi varieties.

Cotton.

4. At Dohad several varieties of wheat were under trial, and the highest yield was shown by Australian No. 27, a Punjáb variety. A hybrid between Nágpur and Muzáffarnagar wheats gave twice the outturn of the local wagia. At Dhárwár Bansi wheat gave good results as a dry crop, yielding 850 lbs. per acre against 612 lbs. from the best local variety. At Gadag Shet Párner wheat from seed newly introduced from Mánjri yielded a relatively high outturn. Experiments to ascertain the comparative yield under irrigation of Mundi, the common irrigated wheat of Khándesh, and of the Bansi variety gave results much in favour of the latter. Experiments in selection and hybridization were carried on at the Dohad, Nadiád, Dhulia, Dhárwár and Gadag farms. At Mánjri the Sia Das variety of wheat was found to give a very large outturn. On the Sind farms experiments were continued with the object of selecting suitable seeds of red and white wheats for distribution in place of the mixed seeds commonly used. A number of South African, Australian and Indian wheat varieties are under trial.

Wheat.

5. At Dhulia the two local jowárs were compared with Egyptian white jowár, an early variety likely to prove suitable in Khándesh. The foreign jowár, however, showed a poor yield, being affected by absence of rain when the grain was setting. Trials with combined grain and fodder jowárs at Dhárwár resulted in Handimasadi giving the best all-round results, though Sadgar gave a heavier yield of kadbi. Pure fodder varieties gave very poor yields. A comparison of local with Gujarát jowárs went in favour of the former. Selection in jowár is being systematically carried on at Surat, Dhárwár and Dhulia. At Nagar and Akalkot experiments in soil moisture conservation were carried out with rabi jowár. Steeping with copper sulphate again showed good results on the college farm.

Jowár.

6. A number of new varieties of tobacco of the cigarette class have been obtained from America and Turkey for trial at Nadiád. Experiments were also commenced with the object of improving the low potash content of Nadiád tobacco, which is the cause of its bad burning properties, by means of potash manuring in the forms of sulphate of potash and wood ashes.

Tobacco.

7. Excellent results were obtained on red soil at Kelgeri with Spanish peanut and small Japanese groundnut grown as a dry crop. At Dhárwár the Mozambique and Virginia varieties produced good yields. Experiments were conducted in order to ascertain the best seed-rate for different varieties. At Surat the effect of various seed-rates on Spanish peanut was ascertained, and this variety was also grown in alternate rows with cotton and jowár. Manurial experiments were carried on at the Mánjri farm and at Islámpur, Shirála and Sholápur. Spacing experiments and varietal tests were made at the Poona college and Mánjri farms, the latter including experiments with new Egyptian and Mauritius varieties.

Groundnuts.

8. At Dhárwár the best yield was obtained from the black-seeded variety. Experiments at the college farm indicated that, if the rainfall is good, additional irrigation has harmful results. At Nagar deep ploughing was found to give an increased yield of 10 per cent.

Gram.

9. At Nadiád a comparison between the iron and the country plough in preparation for a crop of tobacco showed an increased net profit with the iron plough of Rs. 7-8 per acre. Deep ploughing was compared with shallow cultivation for cotton and jowár at Surat. Cotton was found to do badly on deep-ploughed land, while jowár has shown an average increase in net profit of over 50 per cent. during five years' experiments. At Gadag deep ploughing with the iron plough has given good results with rabi jowár. Experiments with maize and cotton at Dohad demonstrated the value of drilling seed compared with the local method of dropping seed in the furrow. Manurial experiments were carried on at Surat, Dhárwár, Gadag and Mánjri, rotational experiments at Dhulia, Surat, Dhárwár and Mánjri, and irrigational experiments at Mirpurkhás, Sukkur, Baramati and Sholápur.

Tillage and cultural experiments.

10. Experiments were made with a French balance plough worked by indirect traction. The results were promising and may point to a partial solution of the important problem of freeing black soil from deep-rooted weeds. Experiments were also conducted during the year with various kinds of pumping machinery and well-boring plants and with an automatic water-finder. At Surat some success was obtained with a mowing machine suitable for the grass lands of Gujarát.

Implements.

11. Experimental work was carried on by the Economic Botanist at Ganeshkhind and Bassein. A large number of problems concerning mango culture were investigated, and experiments were conducted with regard to oranges, guavas, pomegranates and plantains. A treatment of vine mildew by spraying met with some success. Systematic inquiries are being carried out with reference to wild fodder plants, green manures and plants suitable for hedging.

4.—ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The advances made to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the advances made to Co-operative Credit Societies during the past two years are shown in the following statement :—

District.	1909-1910.		1910-1911.	
	Advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.	Advances to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.	Advances to Co-operative Credit Societies.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,05,155	2,300	48,729	7,250
Kaira	34,543	.....	56,146	2,000
Panoh Maháls				
Broach	74,017	1,400	67,497	800
Surat	24,538	22,200	17,035	8,650
West Khándesh	1,19,248	.....	89,213	900
East Khándesh	1,22,980	.....	1,41,964	.....
Násik	60,479	.....	50,670	2,000
Ahmednagar	95,751	4,700	1,33,475	3,000
Poona	3,52,302	300	3,33,173	6,900
Sholápur	59,434	1,350	58,129	.....
Sátára	29,203	10,600	30,371	13,650
Belgaum	23,319	.....	26,167	.....
Bijápur	22,933	4,000	18,703	2,000
Dhárwár	1,47,949	4,000	97,475	.....
Thána	78,207	.....	67,506	.....
Kolába	15,275	.....	23,900	.....
Ratnágiri	6,864	.....	5,424	800
Kánara	29,537	.....	27,127	.....
Karáchi	66,425	.....	1,55,775	.....
Hyderabad	2,34,260	.....	2,45,397	.....
Sukkur	1,31,479	.....	1,42,771	.....
Upper Sind Frontier				
Lárkána	2,20,179	.....	2,25,520	.....
Mirpurkhás	68,713	.....	81,482	.....
Forest	180	.....	715	.....
Total	21,22,970	50,850	21,44,365	47,950

The total amount of advances to cultivators was slightly larger than in the preceding year. In the Presidency proper the favourable character of the season led to a generally decreased demand for tagái. The falling off is most marked in Ahmedabad, West Khándesh

and Dhárwár, and Ahmednagar alone shows a substantially larger total of grants. In Poona large sums were advanced in a few cases under special sanction for the purchase of oil engines or the financing of expensive agricultural projects. In Sind the demand expanded in every district and particularly in Karáchi, where floods and frost did considerable damage to crops.

5.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Information under this head is collected once in five years. The figures of the last quinquennial census are reviewed in the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1909-1910. Information regarding cattle disease during the year 1910-1911 is given in Chapter VI under the head "Veterinary".

6.—BREEDING OPERATIONS.

1. There are no stud bulls maintained by Government except those at the Northcote Cattle Farm, Chhárodi, which are allowed occasionally to serve cows of the neighbouring villages. There were during the year 40 stock-bulls belonging to local bodies against 31 last year. No statistics are available as to their produce. In addition to the above, 8 Khillari bulls—4 for Poona district, 3 for East Khándesh and 1 for the Dángs of Surat—were purchased at the last Nágoba Cattle Fair in the Sátára district through the Veterinary Department. Stud bulls.

2. The Northcote Cattle Farm, Chhárodi, continued under the supervision of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. New buildings designed to provide complete accommodation for all the farm establishment have been nearly completed. The herd consists of cattle of the Kánkrej breed—the purest type of Gujarát cattle—and the object of the farm is to remedy the deficiency in good cattle caused by the famine of 1899-1900. Nine bulls were sold during the year for breeding purposes against 16 last year, and the sales realized Rs. 1,768. The live-stock at the farm consists of 400 head of cattle against 323 last year. Bull-rearing and breeding farms and depôts.

3. The horse-breeding operations of the Deccan Circle were this year transferred from the Army Remount Department to the Civil Veterinary Department. The number of stallions on the register of the latter department consequently rose from 19 to 40, of which 28 were in the Deccan and 12 in Gujarát. The number of mares covered was 1,225 against 663 last year, or an average of 43·12 against 35·13 per stallion. The average cost of feed, keep and transit per stallion fell from Rs. 450 to Rs. 434, the decrease being due to a fall in the prices of food-grains. Horse-breeding.

Fairs and Shows.

1. Horse shows were held at Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad, both under the supervision of the Civil Veterinary Department. At the Ahmednagar show the number of entries was 449 against 472 last year. A sum of Rs. 2,365 was distributed in prizes and a silver medal was awarded for the best brood mare presented at the show. At Ahmedabad the entries numbered 656 against 387 in the previous year, and there was a marked improvement in the quality of horses shown. A sum of Rs. 2,985 was distributed in prizes, compared with Rs. 1,965 the year before, and a silver medal was awarded. Horse shows.

2. Cattle shows were held at Mhasvad in the Sátára District, Sholápur, Panvel (Kolába), Viramgám (Ahmedabad) and in Sind at Talhar (Hyderabad). At Mhasvad there were 260 entries against 339 the year before and at Sholápur 260 against 398, the decrease in each case being due to the prevalence of plague in the locality. The entries at Panvel were 288, at Viramgám 752 and at Ahmedabad 303. Prize money was distributed as follows:—Mhasvad Rs. 625, Sholápur Rs. 700, Panvel Rs. 370, Viramgám Rs. 500, Ahmedabad Rs. 200. At the Talhar show, the dates of which clashed with two local fairs, there were 244 entries compared with 589 in the previous year and Rs. 650 were awarded in prizes. Cattle fairs and shows.

2. Weather and Crops.

1.—METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

1. As in the previous year there were 2 second and 21 third class observatories, including the non-departmental observatories of Ahmedabad and Jámnagar. Number of observatories.

2. Breaks in the observations occurred at Mount Abu, Belgaum, Rájkot, Neemuch and Deesa. A daily weather report was prepared in the same form as previously, and a monthly abstract of the meteorological conditions observed was published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. Extracts were made from the logs of 1,001 vessels touching at Bombay, compared with 927 in the previous year. Summaries of the weather experienced by all Observations.

steamers arriving from Aden and from regions south of the equator were telegraphed to Simla before the setting in of the monsoon, and these were continued in the case of P. & O. steamers up till the middle of December 1910.

Publications. 3. The first volume of "The Rainfall Data of the Bombay Presidency for years previous to 1891" was issued during the year.

2.—NOTE ON THE WEATHER IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1910-1911.

Principal features. 1. The chief features were (1) delayed hot weather conditions in 1910 and large deficiency in the rainfall during April and May: (2) normal break of the monsoon, and in spite of its subsequent unsteady character a satisfactory distribution of rainfall: (3) early withdrawal of the monsoon and absence of rain in December: (4) unusually prolonged cold weather conditions in the early months of 1911.

The monsoon. 2. The monsoon set in on the Malabar Coast on the 2nd June and extended to Gujarát by the 4th and to the Central Provinces by the 10th June. The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon was, however, unsteady during the period June to September, and in particular from the 8th to the 20th July there was an almost complete break in the rains. In Sind the rainfall was in considerable excess in June and July but in slight defect in August and entirely absent in September. In Gujarát precipitation was in large excess in June, slight defect in July, moderate excess in August and large defect in September. In the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, except for the break in July, the rainfall was normal or in slight excess, this excess amounting in the Deccan to 63 per cent. in August. October rains were nearly normal in Gujarát, Káthiáwár and the Deccan and 25 per cent. in excess in the Konkan, while November rains were below normal in Gujarát and Káthiáwár, 38 per cent. above normal in the Deccan and 70 per cent. above normal in the Konkan. There was no rain in Sind in October and November, and December was rainless throughout the Presidency. January and February were comparatively rainless, but disturbed conditions in March brought an unusually heavy rainfall in Sind and Gujarát and caused a general persistence of cold weather conditions until the end of the month.

3.—NOTE ON THE WEATHER AT BOMBAY FOR 1910-1911.

Rainfall. 1. The south-west monsoon rains appeared to have commenced regularly from the 2nd June and ended on the 1st October. The total fall for the year amounted to 67.92 inches, being 7.24 inches below the normal of 24 years 1873—1896. June received a fall of 23.92 inches, July of 7.42, August of 16.89 and September of 18.84 against the respective averages of 20.16, 25.34, 14.21 and 11.65 inches. There was an additional fall of 0.03 inch in May, 0.62 inch in October, 0.14 inch in November and 0.06 inch in January. It may be noted that there was an almost complete break during the fortnight commencing July 8th, the period about which under normal circumstances the greatest effects of the monsoon are attained.

Temperature. 2. The mean temperature for the year under report was 79°0, being 0.4 below the normal of 24 years. The mean temperature of all the months in the year was within 2° of the normal of the season. The highest mean daily temperature recorded was 86.0 on the 29th May and the lowest 67.7 on the 1st February. The greatest maximum hourly temperature recorded was 92.7 on the 2nd June and the least minimum was 59.3 on the 2nd February.

Wind. 3. The mean hourly velocity of wind was 9.8 miles against 11.8 miles, the average of 24 years. The greatest mean hourly velocity in one day was 25.7 miles on the 3rd June and the least was 4.9 miles on the 8th May, 2nd January and 30th March. The greatest recorded hourly velocity during the year was 39 miles on the 2nd June, while the velocity of a single gust of wind as recorded by Dines' anemometer reached 44 miles per hour (equal to 64 miles per hour of Beckley's) on the 25th October.

Earthquakes. 4. Milne's seismograph registered 60 earthquakes besides several small local and other movements. Of these, six were great disturbances, namely, those recorded on the 9th November, 13th and 16th December, 1st and 4th January and 18th February.

4.—COLA'BA AND ALIBA'G OBSERVATORIES.

The observatories continued to record magnetic, meteorological, seismological and astronomical observations during the year.

5.—THE MAHA'RA'JA TAKHTASINGJI OBSERVATORY, POONA.

Out of 301 days on which the observatory was open it was possible on 80 days to make spectral observations. The number of sun spots spectroscopically observed was 152. Results were communicated to Sir Norman Lockyer and to the Chairman of the Sun Spot Committee of the International Union for Co-operation in Solar Research. Fifteen photographs of Halley's Comet were taken.

6.—SEASON AND CROPS.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarters stations :—

No.	District Head-quarter Station.	Kharif Rains (1st June to 30th September 1910).				Rabi Rains (1st October to 28th February 1911).				Hot Weather Rains (1st March to 31st May 1911).				Total.			
		Average.		1910.		Average.		1910-11.		Average.		1911.		Average.		1910-11.	
		Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.
<i>Deccan.</i>																	
1	Dhulia	21.10	30	26.50	37	2.16	5	2.26	3	0.48	1	...	...	23.74	36	28.76	40
2	Jalgaon	28.38	42	28.56	46	2.41	3	4.65	6	0.78	1	...	...	31.57	46	33.21	52
3	Násik	24.39	44	29.23	40	3.35	2	5.62	6	1.02	1	0.05	...	28.76	47	34.90	46
4	Ahmednagar	19.24	29	30.79	38	3.62	8	0.06	7	1.32	3	0.02	...	24.18	40	37.87	45
5	Poona	22.32	37	24.23	37	6.98	8	8.05	10	1.57	4	...	...	30.87	49	32.28	47
6	Sholapur	22.28	31	27.12	35	4.06	7	2.20	5	2.22	4	0.11	1	29.16	42	29.43	41
7	Sítára	30.08	55	39.30	53	6.14	9	3.86	7	3.15	6	2.02	4	39.37	70	45.18	64
8	Hilly Deccan Tracts	63.53	66	65.59	63	4.33	5	6.33	7	1.68	3	0.53	1	69.54	74	72.45	71
<i>Karnátak.</i>																	
9	Belgaum	38.87	62	32.16	45	7.59	12	4.41	10	5.84	9	2.41	6	52.30	83	38.98	61
10	Bijápur	16.41	26	21.58	32	0.02	10	2.98	7	2.09	6	1.16	5	25.12	42	25.72	44
11	Dhárwár	19.60	45	16.94	50	7.26	12	7.02	15	6.51	10	3.31	7	33.37	67	27.27	72
12	Hilly Karnátak Tracts	60.54	65	51.46	58	6.32	8	6.11	10	3.85	7	0.71	2	70.71	80	58.28	70
<i>Konkan.</i>																	
13	Kárwár	115.75	90	103.85	88	6.78	11	4.05	8	4.47	4	2.38	2	126.50	105	110.28	98
14	Ratnágiri	95.94	85	83.11	90	5.31	6	3.43	5	1.70	1	0.07	...	103.01	92	86.61	95
15	Alibág	85.04	78	89.27	87	3.02	4	1.74	4	1.07	1	...	...	89.13	83	91.01	91
16	Thána	98.55	86	79.05	89	3.53	5	3.82	4	2.13	1	0.03	...	104.21	92	82.91	93
<i>Gujarát.</i>																	
17	Surat	36.03	44	34.98	43	2.37	3	1.58	3	0.16	...	0.18	1	38.56	47	36.74	47
18	Broach	41.46	41	44.43	49	1.62	3	1.29	4	0.13	...	0.83	2	43.21	44	46.55	55
19	Kaira	31.34	39	21.66	34	0.75	2	0.22	1	0.12	...	1.09	2	32.21	41	22.97	37
20	Godhra	39.36	43	48.98	55	1.05	3	1.81	2	0.23	1	0.76	2	40.64	47	51.55	59
21	Ahmedabad	31.79	35	23.24	33	0.93	2	0.52	1	0.17	...	0.51	1	32.89	37	24.27	35
<i>Sind.</i>																	
22	Karáchi	5.55	6	10.07	8	0.95	2	0.56	3	0.55	1	4.86	5	7.05	9	15.49	16
23	Hyderabad	4.20	7	10.16	8	0.36	2	0.02	...	0.38	1	3.63	4	4.94	10	13.81	12
24	Lárkána	1.80	5	3.33	5	0.36	3	0.06	...	0.53	1	0.56	2	2.69	9	4.45	7
25	Sukkur	1.43	1	1.52	4	0.49	3	0.06	...	0.63	1	0.54	1	2.55	8	2.12	5
26	Umarkot	4.18	1	8.75	8	0.19	1	...	...	0.38	1	2.92	3	4.75	11	11.67	11
27	Jacobabad	2.01	4	2.36	6	0.49	3	0.27	1	0.62	1	0.94	3	3.12	8	3.57	10

The kharif rains were generally in excess of the average throughout the Deccan and at two stations in Gujarát, one in the Karnátak and one in the Konkan; at other stations they were in defect. The rabi rains were about average or exceeded it at six stations in the Deccan, two in Gujarát, two in the Karnátak and one in the Konkan. There were some late showers in the Karnátak and Gujarát and at one station each in the Deccan and Konkan, but practically none elsewhere. In Sind the early and the hot weather rains showed a considerable excess over the average, particularly in lower Sind. The monsoon opened on the coast early in June, but good general rain to start kharif sowings in the interior was received only in the third week. It stopped after the first week of July, and the break that followed proved especially trying to the young rice in the Konkan. Rain, however, fell again towards the end of the month and the situation improved. The rain continued throughout August, and in parts of Gujarát where the fall was excessive it was found necessary to resow the cotton crop. The September rains were again in excess of the average, particularly in the eastern parts of the Deccan and Karnátak and in the north Konkan, but in Gujarát they were received at the end of the month after a timely break and their effect was beneficial. The kharif crops showed a good harvest except where damaged by the excessive rains of September or by grasshoppers, which appeared in parts of the Deccan and Karnátak. The copious rains in September followed by showers in October enabled the rabi sowings to be carried through under favourable conditions; but this rain somewhat injured the cotton crop in the north Deccan, causing shedding of flowers and bolls and discolouring lint. The rabi crops, however, which were further helped by rain in November, promised an excellent harvest. Unfortunately a severe attack of frost occurred in the beginning of February, which specially affected the crops in Gujarát and the north Deccan and reduced the outturn here to a material extent. In other places the harvest was moderately good.

In Sind the inundation was favourable and this, coupled with a good rainfall, caused an extension of the gross cropped area by 3 lakhs of acres or 7.3 per cent. compared with the previous year.

7.—OUTTURN OF CROPS.

The following table gives the average outturn of the principal crops by percentages (100 denoting a normal crop, i. e., one valued at 12 annas in the rupee) :—

No.	District.	Kharif.										Rabi.							
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Paddy.	Kodra.	Rági.	Vari.	Túr.	Udid, móg and math.	Sesame.	Cotton.		Jowári.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tobacco.	Linseed.	Rape and mustard.	Perennial sugarcane.
											Early.	Late.							
1	Ahmedabad	69	69	56	56	67	67	52	69	81	...	64	83	68	61	67	50	81	64
2	Kaira	81	68	96	86	98	80	83	70	76	...	39	81	67	73	75	50	67	75
3	Panch Maháls	72*	82	100	96	94	62	80	70	85	...	48	...	53	67	67	50	67	75
4	Broach	73	58	79	85	50	67	73	81	78	...	76	73	85	83	83	...	83	83
5	Surat	102	100	105	102	102	101	102	87	92	...	74	102	112	99	100	...	100	95
6	West Khándesh	67	92	92	92	67	71	92	89	72	...	85	...	67	92	92	85	92	98
7	East Khándesh	89	92	67	83	...	81	88	80	85	...	96	...	89	82	83	79	...	98
8	Násik	77	83	83	67	87	74	77	84	82	...	92	...	77	96	81	83	89	82
9	Ahmednagar	83	67	75	67	83	72	67	64	60	...	43	...	58	67	67	69	...	71
10	Poona	76	77	85	58	80	74	69	68	59	...	40	...	76	72	73	75	54	88
11	Sholápur	...	37	73	50	25	50	85	38	40	...	50	...	77	83	79	58	87	92
12	Sátára	88	69	69	54	64	69	76	80	58	...	61	...	79	87	81	67	72	97
13	Belgaum	98	80	80	84	94	89	94	83	80	...	85	100	101	98	92	85	83	92
14	Bijápur	83	81	75	65	86	64	86	77	83	...	83	83	102	89	75	110	...	77
15	Dhárwár	83	75	83	67	81	78	84	78	64	...	09	76	99	94	75	76	83	83
16	Thána	99	...	86	99	98	83	90	89	89	...	...	...	83	92	...	...	...	100
17	Kolába	...	...	87	89	89	89	79	80	81	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	83
18	Ratnágiri	...	67	73	83	69	63	67	64	78	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	83
19	Kánara	83	...	79	...	76	50	50	61	75	...	...	...	...	67	...	67	...	80
20	Karáchi	58	75	42	...	58	50	58	68	67	...	83	...	58	58	...	...	50	83
21	Hyderabad	52	58	69	...	50	56	48	46	75	...	67	...	46	53	75	...	50	83
22	Sukkur	58	75	83	...	67	68	...	67	67	...	67	...	67	67	75	...	67	67
23	Larkána	38	50	72	...	50	50	...	58	58	...	67	...	67	58	67	...	50	58
24	Upper Sind Frontier	67	72	84	...	...	...	67	73	75	...	67	...	71	70	...	...	72	75
25	Thar and Párkár	44	60	75	...	50	58	58	48	58	...	67	...	55	50	...	...	50	75

* For Maize.

8.—LOCUSTS.

The whole Presidency was free from the visitations of locusts throughout the year Grasshoppers appeared in the districts of Násik, Poona, Belgaum and Dhárwár. The kharif crops suffered to some extent by their depredations, and remissions of revenue were granted in deserving cases. The most serious damage was caused to the rice crops near Belgaum. The loss in this district would have been considerably greater but for the institution of a campaign, under the supervision of an officer of the Agricultural Department, which resulted in the destruction of 740 millions of hoppers at a cost of about Rs. 2,000.

9.—PRICES.

For details see Prices and Wages in India.

Except bájri in Gujarát and the Deccan and rice in Gujarát and the Konkan the prices of the staple food-grains ruled lower than in the preceding year. They remained, however, above the normal. The amount of jowári purchasable per rupee rose by 3 seers in Kaira and by 1½ to 2 seers in other parts of Gujarát and in Khándesh. Elsewhere in the Deccan and in the Karnátak and Sind it ruled about ¼ to 1 seer easier than in the previous year. The contraction of the area under bájri led to a rise in price by ½ to ¾ seer in Gujarát and the Deccan. In the Karnátak bájri was 1 to 1½ seers cheaper, and in Sind it sold at about the same price as in the previous year at three stations and was cheaper by ½ to 1 seer at three. Rice fetched about the same price as in the preceding year at half the reporting stations. In the others it varied in price by about one-half to one seer per rupee cheaper or dearer. The quantity of wheat purchasable per rupee rose by 2 to 2½ seers in South Gujarát and the North Deccan and at two stations in Sind. Elsewhere the price ruled cheaper by ½ to 1½ seers. Pulses thrived well under favourable late rains and gram was sold from 1 to 3 seers per rupee easier than in the previous year. The price of jágri ruled about ¼ of a seer dearer throughout the Presidency and in Lower Sind. In Upper Sind it was ½ a seer cheaper, owing presumably to increased imports from Northern India. Under the incentive afforded by high prices in the previous season the total area under cotton increased by about 13 per cent., but the crop was damaged by late rains in the Deccan and by frost in Gujarát and Sind. The resulting outturn was 12.5 per cent. below that of the previous year. The keen demand for Indian cotton continued, and prices were consequently from 9 to 14 per cent. above the very high prices obtained in the preceding year. The price of Broach cotton exceeded that of the previous year by 9 per cent. and was nearly 41 per cent. above the average. The price of Khándesh cotton exceeded that of the previous year and the average by 14 and 56 per cent.

respectively, and that of Dhárwár cotton by 12 and 49 per cent. Grass was slightly cheaper in Gujarát and the south Deccan. The price of kadbi rose in the south Deccan but fell by 25 to 50 per cent. in Sind.

10.—WAGES.

The scarcity of labour continued to be felt throughout the Presidency, and wages in consequence tended to rise or to maintain their previous high level. The shortage was particularly noticeable in the case of unskilled labour. There was a keen demand for workers in the big towns and for great irrigation and other projects. The supply of labour for agricultural purposes was consequently diminished, and it was further affected by the favourable character of the season which made it unnecessary for many small agriculturists to turn to day labour as a partial means of gaining their livelihood. In Sind the rates of labour were generally stationary. There was a rise, however, in the Hyderabad District, and Karáchi is singular in recording a fall in the rates of unskilled labour in Karáchi town, probably on account of the influx of workers from Káthiáwár and Cutch where the season was unfavourable. In the Presidency proper the rates of labour remained unchanged in the Panch Maháls and in the districts of Broach, Thána, East Khándesh, Sátára, Kánara and Kolába. The other districts record a rise, especially in the rates of unskilled labour. Wages for unskilled work were as much as 7 or 8 annas in Poona, from 6 to 7½ annas in Sholapur and 6 annas in West Khándesh. The rise is less noticeable in the case of skilled labour, but the factory hands of Athni in the Belgáum District secured an increase of 25 per cent. in their wages. A noticeable feature of the year was the rise in the rates of cart and bullock hire in several districts. The rates are stated to have doubled in Broach and there was also a marked increase in Dhárwár.

3. Horticulture.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

1. Ten public gardens were maintained by the Bombay Municipality. The number of Bombay Municipal Gardens visitors to the Victoria Gardens was 1,618,724 against 1,951,917 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed partly to the exodus of mill-hands from Bombay on account of depression in the cotton trade and partly to the fact that there were fewer band performances and the practice of charging fees for admission on one day every fortnight was instituted. The budget grants to the gardens amounted to Rs. 81,667 against Rs. 94,086 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 74,561 against Rs. 86,120. About 250 varieties of plants were added to the collection. Purchases for the Victoria Gardens included a lion and two tigers, and 40 animals and birds were presented.

2. The total income of both gardens was Rs. 23,591 and the expenditure, including Empress and Bund Gardens, Poona. a sum of Rs. 623 spent on botanical experiments, was Rs. 26,966. The deficit of Rs. 3,375 was met from the cash balance, which was Rs. 4,813 at the beginning of the year and Rs. 1,438 at the close. The income and expenditure in 1909-1910 were Rs. 24,650 and Rs. 23,017 respectively, the excess expenditure in the year under review being due to the building of a new fern house in the Empress Gardens at a cost of Rs. 2,250 as well as to an increase in the outstandings at the close of the year. The rainfall was above the average and on the whole well distributed, although the rains of September, October and November prejudiced the early sowing of cold weather annuals. A wave of frost during February also caused considerable damage to vegetation. Sales of flowers from the Empress Gardens realized Rs. 3,439, of seeds Rs. 6,002 and of plants Rs. 8,539. Alphonse mango grafts obtained from Ratnágiri again sold well, and the income from grafted mango plants was Rs. 2,226; but the severe frost in February proved fatal to many of these grafts, the Empress Gardens alone losing 94 out of 113 planted out. A small orchid-house built in the previous year was stocked with a number of orchids which are being established. Exhibits from the gardens were sent to the Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibitions held at Baroda, Haveri and Belgáum. The accounts of the Bund Gardens show an income of Rs. 920 against Rs. 1,006 in the previous year and an expenditure of Rs. 1,710 against Rs. 1,836.

4. Forests.

For details see the Annual Report on Forests and tables under Forests printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1.—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

1. The area of reserved forest increased by 31 acres and the area of protected forest Area. decreased by 59 acres. In the leased forest of the Dángs in Surat 113 square miles and 518 acres were converted from "protected" into "reserved" forest.

2. An outer boundary was cleared to a length of 2¾ miles in the Panch Maháls Division Boundaries. at a total cost of Rs. 11. Special boundary marks were put up along 85 miles of forest boundary, in the Kolába and Panch Maháls Divisions, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,388. Existing boundaries were repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,657. The total expenditure on demarcation amounted to Rs. 4,056.

**PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.**

Working Plans.

3. During the year the sanction of Government was received to the Dohad and Jháló Working Plan. Four hundred and eighty-one coupes aggregating 27,712 acres were laid out by the Working Plans Surveyors at a total cost of Rs. 1,402.

Forest offences.

4. Including arrears from the previous year prosecutions numbered 472 against 374 in 1909-1910. Out of these, 119 remained to be decided at the close of the year. Three were withdrawn and two were subsequently compounded, and out of the remaining 348 cases tried by Magistrates 311 resulted in convictions and 37 in acquittals. The percentage of convictions was 89.3 compared with 86 in the previous year. The number of offences dealt with under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 2,605 and the amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 5,285, compared with 2,595 offences and Rs. 4,886 recovered in 1909-1910. The number of cattle impounded increased from 17,976 to 22,239.

Forest fires.

5. The area successfully protected from fires was 1,534,972 acres and the cost of fire protection was Rs. 25,125 against 1,561,806 acres and Rs. 18,440 respectively in 1909-1910. The area burnt was 75,900 acres against 48,842 in the previous year.

Free grants.

6. The value of timber given in free grants decreased from Rs. 5,724 to Rs. 5,298.

**Natural and
artificial
reproduction.**

7. The rubber plantations at Pelhar in Central Thána and Mulund, Kavesar and Sháhápúr in South Thána were maintained during the year. Casuarina seedlings were raised and transplanted in the Akshi and Nagaon plantations in the Kolába Division. Natural reproduction by coppice was satisfactory. Sowing of seeds in exploited coupes was attended to by Forest Guards as usual. The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 7,522 compared with Rs. 7,546 in the previous year.

**Communications
and buildings.**

8. The total outlay under this head rose from Rs. 24,933 to Rs. 43,935 and consisted of Rs. 8,386 spent on roads, Rs. 31,938 on buildings and Rs. 3,611 on other works.

Financial results.

9. Revenue and expenditure rose from Rs. 10,87,741 and Rs. 5,22,332 to Rs. 12,22,843 and Rs. 5,30,989 respectively, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 6,91,854 compared with Rs. 5,65,409 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure was due to the introduction of the re-organization scheme for the subordinate establishments.

2.—CENTRAL CIRCLE.

Area.

1. The area of reserved forest decreased by 59 square miles and 569 acres. Of the area disforested about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles were given up to provide lands for cultivation to villagers who had been deprived of their fields under the new Irrigation Project in Násik, and the balance was disforested to provide for cultivation and grazing, for which the lands were more suitable than for growth of trees. The protected and leased forest areas remained unaltered. The area of proposed forest notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act and awaiting settlement at the close of the year stood at 5 square miles and 539 acres. About 628 square miles of reserved forest situated in the Sholápur, Ahmednagar, Sátára and Poona Divisions were transferred to the charge of the Revenue Department, to be made available for cultivation and grazing and for protection by village officers.

Boundaries.

2. Special boundary marks such as cairns, stones, etc., were erected along 243 miles at a cost of Rs. 2,016 compared with 327 miles at a cost of Rs. 2,240 in the previous year.

Surveys.

3. No forest surveys were undertaken during the year.

Working Plans.

4. The sanction of Government was accorded during the year to the Working Plan for the Lonávla-Khandála forests of the Poona Division and to the Working Plan for the Mahábaleshvar plateau forests of the Sátára Division.

Forest offences.

5. Including arrears from the previous year the prosecutions on account of forest offences were 428, of which 74 remained to be decided at the close of the year, compared with 495 and 87 respectively in 1909-1910. Of the 354 cases disposed of 311 resulted in convictions and 39 in acquittals, three were withdrawn and one was compounded. The percentage of convictions obtained was 88.8 compared with 90.5 in the previous year. The number of offences dealt with under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, including the number of offences in which offenders were let off with warnings, was 6,230 compared with 7,114 in the previous year, and the amount of compensation recovered was Rs. 16,929 compared with Rs. 23,354 in 1909-1910. The number of cattle impounded decreased from 110,827 to 77,006, this diminution being due to the fact that large areas of forest had been taken from the charge of the Forest Department and thrown open to grazing.

Forest fires.

6. The area burnt decreased from 318,911 acres in 1909-1910 to 250,465 acres in 1910-1911, while the cost of fire protection increased from Rs. 17,158 to Rs. 19,703.

**Communications
and buildings.**

7. The expenditure on roads amounted to Rs. 5,964 and on buildings to Rs. 18,568 compared with Rs. 3,487 and Rs. 13,542 respectively in 1909-1910.

Free grants.

8. The value of free grants made during the year amounted to Rs. 8,903 compared with Rs. 5,482 in the previous year.

Financial results.

9. The total revenue increased from Rs. 6,99,945 to Rs. 7,61,408, whilst the expenditure decreased from Rs. 5,27,452 to Rs. 5,17,415, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,43,993 compared with Rs. 1,72,493 in the preceding year.

3.—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

1. The area of reserved forest rose by 195 square miles, while that of protected forest Area fell through conversion into the former by 191 square miles.
2. Four thousand and seventy-six acres of forest land were settled and provisionally Settlement notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act.
3. Ninety miles of outer forest boundary were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 1,103, Boundaries compared with 67 miles demarcated at a cost of Rs. 1,268 in 1909-1910.
4. An addition of 117 square miles was made to the area under Working Plans in Working Plans. Kánara.
5. Thirty-two and a half miles of new forest roads were constructed in the Kánara Working Plan area at a cost of Rs. 14,820. In the same forests 3 rest-houses, 12 subordinates' houses, and 3 wells and in Dhárwár one subordinates' house were constructed and cost Rs. 13,143. The total expenditure on new works and repairs was Rs. 45,066 compared with Rs. 23,488 in the previous year. Communications and buildings.
6. The total number of forest offences increased from 3,418 to 3,710, the increase occurring in prosecuted cases by 22, in compounded cases by 160 and in undetected cases by 110. The percentage of acquittals was 12.6 against 16.6 and the amount of compensation was Rs. 6,717 against Rs. 4,774 in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded increased from 13,162 to 15,463. Forest offences.
7. The area protected from fire was 1,137 square miles compared with 1,014 square miles in 1909-1910, the percentage of failure working out to 11.5 against 9.8. Forest fires.
8. The value of produce allowed free was Rs. 7,092 against Rs. 8,184 in 1909-1910. Free grants.
9. The revenue and expenditure were Rs. 13,91,861 and Rs. 8,84,731 compared with Rs. 14,54,345 and Rs. 8,30,595 respectively in the previous year. Revenue and expenditure.

4.—SIND CIRCLE.

1. The area of reserved forest decreased by 11 square miles and 567 acres and amounted to 1,113 square miles and 213 acres at the close of the year. There was no change in the area of protected forests, which stood at 585 acres at the close of the year. Under reserved forests an area of 26 square miles and 570 acres was gained in the shape of fresh alluvial accretions, while an area of 39 square miles and 118 acres was swept away by the action of the river during the year. Area.
2. External boundaries were artificially demarcated during the year to a length of 22 miles and repairs to previously existing boundaries were carried out over a length of 2,035 miles. The work was done by free labour in exchange for certain privileges granted by the Forest Department. Internal boundaries consisting of rides 20 feet wide were cut over a length of 25 miles and 2,310 feet at a cost of Rs. 528. Boundaries.
3. The area awaiting Forest Settlement at the commencement of the year 1910-1911 was 6,390 acres and a further area of 1,606 acres was notified under section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, while 7 acres were found in excess when the lands in the Mirpur Báthoro Táluka were notified under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act. There was thus a total of 8,003 acres undergoing settlement and of these 1,623 acres were declared reserved forest during the year, leaving an area of 6,380 still awaiting settlement. Settlement.
4. The provision of Working Plans in the Jerruck and Hyderabad Divisions was again temporarily held in abeyance and the forests of both divisions were worked by exploiting dead wood only. In the Sukkur Division only coupes were exploited, while in the Nausháhró Division coupes and a small area of 332 acres of dead wood were exploited. Besides these areas, some erosion strips in all the divisions were cleared of tree growth. Working Plans.
5. During the year under report 89 cases were tried by the Magistrates, of which 77 cases resulted in convictions and 12 cases in acquittals, making the percentage of failure 13.5 against 12.1 in the preceding year. Including cases of illicit grazing the number of forest offences compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 2,993 and the amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 5,114 compared with 2,899 offences and Rs. 5,197 compensation in 1909-1910. In addition to this 21 cases were let off with warnings. Forest offences.
6. There were 120 fires during the year against 260 during the previous year, the area traversed by fires being 4,584 acres and 19,442 acres respectively. Forest fires.
7. Natural reproduction during the year under report was on the whole satisfactory. The area flooded was 507,600 acres against 427,112 acres in the previous year. Artificial reproduction was carried on with and without the aid of cereal cultivation and the result was fairly satisfactory. *Bábul* and *kandi* seeds were broadcasted in felled coupes as well as in blank areas and *káchás*, but the seedlings were damaged to some extent by frost. Efforts were also made to extend *tali* (*Dalbergia sisso*) plantations wherever facilities existed. Natural and artificial reproduction.

**PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.**

Communications
and buildings.
Irrigation.

8. No roads were constructed during the year under report. New buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,632 and repairs to existing buildings cost Rs. 2,405. The total expenditure thus incurred was Rs. 8,037 compared with Rs. 7,102 in the previous year.

9. A sum of Rs. 9,198 was spent on new irrigation works such as excavation of *kariás*, *kasis* and construction of bunds for the irrigation of forests and for preventing water from flowing outside forest and flooding cultivated fields. A sum of Rs. 7,193 was spent on the clearance of old *kariás* and repairs to existing bunds in forests. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,391 against Rs. 25,759 in 1909-1910.

Free grants.

10. The value of timber and other forest produce given free for agricultural purposes and for constructing dwellings, temples and mosques was Rs. 539 against Rs. 1,327 in the previous year. The fall in apparent value is partly due to an altered basis of calculation.

Revenue and
expenditure.

11. The revenue decreased from Rs. 3,99,928 to Rs. 3,58,180, owing mainly to low prices having been realized from the sale of coupes in the Sukkur Division. Expenditure was reduced from Rs. 1,90,140 to Rs. 1,83,270, owing to a smaller outlay on irrigation works and to the excavation of water channels being diminished on account of a favourable inundation.

5. Mines and Quarries.

For details see tables under Mineral Production printed in Part I of the Statistics of British India.

Mining in the Presidency has hitherto been confined to gold and manganese. The year was marked by little activity, and although there were indications of progress in a few districts the general condition of the mining industry is still unsatisfactory. In the Panch Maháls manganese mining received a stimulus from the opening of the Champáner-Shivrájpur light railway, and the operations of the two existing companies—the Shivrájpur Syndicate and the Bámankua Manganese Company—were carried out on a more extensive scale than in the previous year. In the Ratnágiri District several prospecting licenses were taken out, and one mine which has been experimentally opened yielded about 500 tons of manganese ore during the year. On the other hand there was no output from the Belgaum manganese mines; and in Kánara, where there are 6 mining leases in force, no actual mining was carried out, nor were any fresh prospecting or exploring licenses granted. Gold mining has hitherto been confined to the Dhárwár District. The gold field of Gadag is reported to be practically shut down. The Dhárwár Reefs Gold Mining Company assigned their mines and mining rights over certain blocks to the Kabulgitti Gold Mining Company during the year. The latter company is now working the tailings but operations below ground have been suspended. In the Bijápur District the existing licenses to prospect for gold have lapsed, but one of the licensees has applied for a mining lease and his application is at present under consideration. Two prospecting licenses for galena (lead sulphide) were issued during the year in the Dhárwár District. The most important quarries in the Presidency are the stone quarries of Kolába, which supply material to the Bombay Port Trust: the quarries of Fuller's earth and of stone and concrete in the Hyderabad District: and the sandstone quarries of Karáchi, which are partly owned and departmentally worked by the Municipality, the Port Trust and the Railway and partly let out on annual leases to private individuals.

6. Manufactures and Industries.

The year brought little improvement in the prospects of the cotton spinning and weaving industry, the most important manufacturing concern of the Presidency. The expectation of a good season made the prices of raw material somewhat easier in the early part of the year; but unseasonable late rains and the severe frost of January and February damaged the cotton crop almost everywhere, and the resulting high prices combined with foreign competition made it difficult for mill-owners to realize more than nominal profits. The total number of spinning and weaving mills registered under the Factory Act as working in the Presidency fell from 165 to 158. Of these 78 were in Bombay and 54 in Ahmedabad, while Broach and Sholápur registered 5 each. Of 6 factories established in Surat only 2 were able to work. The Sholápur mills took steps to restrict their output during part of the year by a mutual agreement limiting the hours of work and increasing the number of idle days in the month. The condition of the cotton ginning and pressing industry was more satisfactory. The high prices prevailing in the cotton market made the year a profitable one to gin-owners, and there was an increase in the number of registered factories from 282 to 302. East Khándesh easily heads the list of districts with 138 factories, West Khándesh is next with 62, Hyderabad registered 30, Dhárwár 22, Násik 10 and Sholápur and Ahmednagar 7 each. The increase in number is partly due to a tendency for gin-owners to start their own mills instead of joining in combinations. An event of some significance in this connection was the successful formation in the Surat District of a co-operative association among the wealthy cotton growers of the Navsári-Jalápur tract, with the object of establishing their own ginning factories and breaking down the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the gin-owners. A similar tendency to start small factories in the cotton tract, some of them worked by oil-engines, was noticeable in the Dhárwár District. The effect of this competition is said to have been severely felt in Hubli, where gin-owners were compelled to lower their

rates. The condition of the hand-loom industry is reported to be generally one of stagnation. Competition from power looms is naturally severely felt, and efforts made to introduce improved varieties of hand-looms have been handicapped by the want of skilled manipulators. Pupils are trained, however, in this industry at a weaving establishment at Nandangadde, which receives a subsidy from the District Local Board of Kánara. An attempt made by the Local Board of Belgaum to introduce improved hand-looms was rendered unsuccessful by the want of capital among the trained operatives. Apart from cotton the year was a favourable one to the agriculturist and the good harvests realized gave an impetus to the various subsidiary industries. The area under sugarcane in the Poona District was slightly below that of the preceding year but exceeded the average of the previous five years. The Nira Canal Tagai scheme, which advanced loans to sugarcane cultivators, will shortly be superseded by the operations of village Co-operative Credit Societies financed from a Central Bank in Bombay. The number of power mills established for grinding rice and flour and for husking groundnut shows a definite increase, an indication to some extent of the favourable season but even more of the general scarcity of labour. The number of rice mills rose by four each in Thána and Kolába and increased from 41 to 43 in Lárkána. Five power mills for grinding wheat were established in the Sholápur District, there were 4 working in Poona, and others are reported to have been set up in Tháná, Kaira, and the Panch Maháls. The tobacco industry in Belgaum is stated to have had a prosperous year. The cream industry in Kaira is now in a flourishing condition and two of the municipalities most nearly concerned are taking steps to enforce sanitary conditions in the trade. In the Panch Maháls the Godhra tanneries did well. A new departure has been made in the Kánara District by a factory started for canning and exporting mangoes. The non-agricultural industries are still mostly in the stage of initial experiment and few have yet established themselves on a secure basis. There are two iron works at Ahmedabad, a brass factory and an iron foundry in the Kaira District and a metal factory, recently established, at Songir in West Khándesh. A hardware factory lately removed from Belgaum to Kundal, near the black cotton area of the Sátára District, makes a speciality of agricultural implements, especially iron ploughs and labour saving machines. Match factories are working at Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Dhárwár and at Karád in the Sátára District. Most of these are recently established and are still contending with the difficulties incidental to any new enterprise. An interesting experiment in manufacturing charcoal and utilizing the by-products such as gas and tar is reported to have met with some success in the Surat District. The other minor industries of the Presidency are mostly found in the Thána District, on account of its proximity to Bombay, or in Poona. The demand for lime from Thána was smaller than in recent years, partly owing to the suspension of building operations in Sálsette and partly through competition from cheaper lime obtained in Násik and Kolába. The brick factories, however, are in a prosperous condition. There are three bone-dust mills in the same district, and there is a considerable boat building industry at Bassein. The fish trade along the coast of Máhim continues to extend. Poona city has two umbrella-factories and one cutlery and one button factory. The Deccan Reay Paper Mills showed a satisfactory year's working, but attempts to establish fibre industries were unsuccessful and all the factories have now been closed. The glass factory at Talegaon showed a considerably increased output. A lithographic press at Kárla and carpet factories at Ahmednagar and at Kune in the Poona District were also in operation throughout the year.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

1. The number of factories coming under the control of the Act increased from 555 to 577. The new factories included 20 ginning and pressing factories, 11 of which were registered in Khándesh West and East, and one match factory in Belgaum. Fourteen factories were struck off the register, including 4 cotton mills in Bombay, 5 in Ahmedabad and 2 in Surat. The number of working factories increased from 520 to 545, of which 269 were perennial and 276 seasonal. Altogether 431 working mills were connected with the cotton industry. Number of factories.

2. The total number of operatives was 230,957 against 227,359 in the previous year. The number employed in the cotton industry rose from 181,822 to 184,051; but in Ahmedabad the high prices of raw material reduced the number of spindles at work and led to a falling off in the number of operatives employed there. In the Town and Island of Bombay the total number of operatives was 134,819 against 132,339 in the previous year, and the number employed in the cotton industry was 102,775 against 101,135. The total number of women employed was 43,401 compared with 42,898 in 1909, the increase being confined to the mofussil. The number of children was 10,816 compared with 11,461, the mofussil showing a decrease and Bombay a small increase. Number of operatives.

3. There were 1,628 accidents, which caused 27 deaths and serious injury in 112 cases, the other accidents being of a minor character. Deaths due to machinery numbered 10 only. The average of accidents per 100 operatives was '70, the same as in the previous year. Accidents.

4. Twenty-one prosecutions were instituted, the same number as in the previous year, and convictions were secured in 18 cases. There were 8 prosecutions for neglect to guard machinery, against 15 in 1909 and 19 in 1908. Prosecutions

5. There were a few unimportant strikes of operatives in Bombay and Broach.

General.

THE STEAM BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

Number of boilers and inspections.

1. The total number of boilers on the register for the Presidency, including Sind, Aden and the Native States, was 3,518 compared with 3,376 in the previous year, an increase of 142. The number offered for inspection was 2,043, an increase of 54. The Inspectors carried out 2,079 regular inspections and paid 556 casual visits during the year against 2,024 and 1,070 respectively in the preceding year. In addition to casual visits of inspection more than 500 visits were paid for witnessing tests, inspecting repairs and other miscellaneous purposes.

Boiler Commissions.

2. No Commission sat during the year either at Bombay, Karachi or Aden.

Offences and accidents.

3. Ten irregularities were detected, of which 2 were in Bombay, against 16 detected in the previous year. In one of these cases no action was taken, as the owner immediately complied with the Act; in 2 cases warnings were given; 5 cases were reported to the Collectors; in two cases prosecutions were instituted, leading in one case to acquittal and in the other to conviction and a fine of Rs. 120. No irregularity is reported in Sind or Aden. Nine accidents were brought to notice, but no serious injury was occasioned thereby. An inquiry regarding an accident reported in the previous year led to the engineer's second class certificate being suspended for one year and a third class certificate substituted.

Finances.

4. The receipts rose from Rs. 74,265 to Rs. 79,514 and the expenditure from Rs. 77,171 to Rs. 97,027. The increased receipts are mainly due to examination and inspection fees and the increased expenditure to a rise in establishment charges. The closing balance of the boiler fund was Rs. 1,76,045.

Examinations.

5. Four examinations were held during the year in Bombay and four at Karachi. Out of 1,163 candidates at Bombay and 81 at Karachi 442 and 49 respectively were declared to have passed.

7. Trade.

For details see—(1) Report on the Maritime Trade of the Bombay Presidency.

(2) Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bombay Presidency.

(3) Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries.

(4) Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India.

(5) Review of the Trade of India.

(6) Statistics of British India, Part II.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Sea-borne Trade.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency proper reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 190·87 crores, an advance of 13 per cent. on the figure of 1909-1910. The advance is chiefly due to an expansion amounting to 14 per cent. in Foreign Private Trade, which was valued at Rs. 148·55 crores. Coasting Trade advanced nearly 10 per cent. to a total value of Rs. 39·76 crores. Foreign Import Trade shows an expansion distributed amongst all the main groups of imports with the exception of *Machinery and Mill-work* and *Raw Materials*. Out of a total value of Rs. 79·96 crores assigned to this trade, imports of gold and silver amounted to no less than Rs. 32·6 crores. There is no increase in the imports of gold coin, but the net consumption of gold bullion, after deducting re-exports, rose from Rs. 4·20 to Rs. 8·08 crores. This increase is accompanied by a fall in the net consumption of silver, and suggests the inference that gold is displacing silver as a form of hoarding. Imports of silver were, however, affected in the year under review by adventitious causes which included the increased import duty, an active demand from China, and an artificial rise in price brought about on speculative grounds. Foreign Export Trade shows a remarkable expansion in all branches. The total value was Rs. 68·59 crores against Rs. 60·69 crores in 1909-1910. Under the influence of good harvests the shipments of Indian produce increased by 6·85 crores to a total value of Rs. 59·77 crores; while re-exports of foreign merchandise, which rose in value by Rs. 62 lakhs to Rs. 3·26 crores, the highest figure yet recorded, indicate a satisfactory revival of the entrepot trade of Bombay.

A.—CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

The total trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, was valued at Rs. 181·51 crores, an increase of Rs. 22·34 crores on the previous year. Including Government transactions the total trade was 184·02 crores.

(i) Foreign Trade.

General.

1. The aggregate value of the *Foreign Trade* of the Port was Rs. 148·53 crores, compared with Rs. 129·90 crores in 1909-1910. A comparison with the figures for the Port of Calcutta shows that in aggregate value the *Foreign Trade* of Bombay exceeded that of Calcutta by

Rs. 16.61 crores, and that while the rate of expansion in the export trade of both Ports was practically the same, the advance in the imports of general merchandise into Bombay was no less than 19 per cent. compared with 4 per cent. in the case of Calcutta. The value of the imports of merchandise into Bombay was Rs. 47.34 crores, the highest figure yet recorded. In the increase of 7.81 crores in the import trade all the main groups share with the exception of *Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles*, which have been affected by the contraction in imports of *Coal and Cotton*. The advance is most marked in the important group *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured*, which represents slightly over 50 per cent. of the total import trade. To the increase of 4.92 crores recorded under this head *Cotton Piece-goods* contribute an advance of Rs. 2.72 crores, representing an increase of 114 million yards. Imports of *Metals and Manufactures thereof* advanced by Rs. 1.91 crores, of which no less than Rs. 1.51 crores were contributed by *Copper, Iron and Steel*. An increase of Rs. 66 lakhs under *Articles of Food and Drink* is mainly due to the advance in imports of *Refined Sugar*. The evidence which this expansion in the import trade affords of conditions of general prosperity is, however, subject to one important qualification. Imports of *Machinery and Mill-work* show, as a consequence of the depression in the cotton industry, a substantial contraction of Rs. 21 lakhs. The figures of the export trade of Bombay show a total value of Rs. 63.03 crores, an increase of Rs. 7.48 crores on the exports of the previous year. Practically the whole of this expansion is accounted for by increased shipments of *Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles*, which form 70 per cent. of the whole export trade. A substantial portion of this advance must, however, be ascribed to the rise in the price of *Raw Cotton*, the shipments of which, though they showed an increased value of Rs. 3.65 crores, were actually 24,427 cwts. less in quantity than the exports of the previous year. Shipments of *Seeds* on the other hand have advanced in value by Rs. 3.90 crores and in quantity by 3 million cwts. The influence of prices on the face value of exports is shown by the fact that the total exports of Indian produce, estimated at Rs. 59.77 crores in 1910-1911, would amount if calculated at prices prevailing in 1909-1910 to Rs. 52.86 crores only, a figure which is actually smaller than that of 1909-1910. The contraction, however, is confined to two groups, *Chemicals*, which have been affected by the restrictions placed on the opium trade, and *Yarn and Textile Fabrics*. Imports on the other hand show an increase of Rs. 6.42 crores even when calculated according to the prices current in 1909-1910. Of imported goods, *Cotton Piece-goods and Yarn* show a notable increase in price; *Metals* remain about the same level, except *Copper* in which a decline is recorded; *Silk Piece-goods and Raw Silk* both show a decline. In regard to exports the most marked advances are recorded under *Opium, Cotton, Linseed and Cotton Seed; Wheat and Rapeseed* alone show declines.

2. The share of the United Kingdom amounted to 55.1 per cent. of the total, which is Imports very slightly less than the percentage of the previous year. Excluding those items of trade in which the United Kingdom has practically no share at all the percentage in the remainder comes to 68.5 against 71 in the previous year. The chief imports were *Cotton Manufactures* (11.97 crores), *Metals* (5.57 crores), *Sugar* (3.77 crores), *Silk Manufactures* (2.04 crores), *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock* (1.98 crores), *Machinery and Mill-work* (1.76 crores). Under the head *Living Animals* an unusual advance is recorded in shipments of horses, imports of which increased in quantity by 3,691 and in value by Rs. 20.57 lakhs. The increase is nearly equally shared between Australia and Persia. Imports of *Articles of Food and Drink* advanced by Rs. 66.51 lakhs to Rs. 6.21 crores. *Sugar*, the principal item in this class, shows an increase of 441,202 cwts. in quantity and Rs. 57 lakhs in value. While imports of *Java and Mauritius Cane* have improved, arrivals of *Beet Sugar* have again declined. Imports of *Metals and Manufactures of Metals* amounted to Rs. 10.50 crores, an increase of 22 per cent. The increase is spread over all the main sub-heads with the exception of *Textile Machinery*. Under the head *Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials*, an increase of Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 1.79 crores is recorded. *Dyeing and Tanning Materials*, which represent 55 per cent. of the imports under this head, have advanced by nearly Rs. 18 lakhs. This trade is practically monopolised by Belgium, Germany and France. The effect of the new tobacco duties is shown in a contraction in *Unmanufactured Tobacco* from 128,997 lbs. to 18,646 lbs., and in declines in imports of *Cigars and Cigarettes* amounting to 24 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively. By far the greater part of the imports of *Unmanufactured Tobacco* comes from Turkey and Egypt. The decline in *Cigarettes* is most noticeable in the case of cheap imports from America, which in previous years have shown an average value of Rs. 1.8 per lb. compared with average values of Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 respectively shown by imports from the United Kingdom and Egypt. Imports of *Oils* increased by Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 1.11 crores. In spite of the enhanced duty imposed upon *Foreign Kerosine* imports of this article increased by 727,211 gallons to nearly 20½ million gallons valued at Rs. 81 lakhs. A far greater increase appears, however, in the imports of free *Kerosine* from Burma, which advanced by over 5½ million gallons to a total of 16 million gallons valued at Rs. 71 lakhs. Burma is now the largest supplier of *Kerosine* to this port and is followed by the United States. Imports of *Raw Materials* have declined by Rs. 26 lakhs, owing to smaller imports of *Coal, Cotton, and Raw Silk*. The decrease in imports of *Coal*, mainly from England and Natal, is accompanied by an increase in imports of *Indian Coal* from Calcutta. Imports of *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured*, which form over one-half of the total import trade, have increased by Rs. 4.92 crores to Rs. 23.94 crores. Advances are recorded of Rs. 3.54 crores in the imports of *Cotton and Other Fabrics*, of Rs. 37½ lakhs under *Apparel* and of one crore under the large

miscellaneous head *Other Articles*. Following on the heavy importations of 1909-1910 there has been a reaction in the trade in imported *Yarn*, the value of which was Rs. 99 lakhs or 38 per cent. less than in the preceding year. Stocks of *Yarn* at the close of the financial year were 6,001 bales against 9,020 on the corresponding date of the previous year, indicating that the large importations of 1909-1910 have passed into consumption. Importations valued at Rs. 3.78 lakhs place Japan for the first time among the countries supplying *Yarn* to India. The share of the United Kingdom has fallen from 94½ per cent. to 90. Unlike the imports of *Yarns* imports of *Cotton Piece-goods* show a further advance on the heavy importations of 1909-1910, the increase being 22 per cent. in quantity and 32 per cent. in value. These increases in a year when prices were 18 per cent. higher than they were in the previous year are indicative of conditions of general prosperity. The output of cloth from local mills has simultaneously increased from 791 million yards to 860, and stocks of imported piece-goods were smaller at the end of the year, with the exception of stocks of recently imported *Greys*, than they were at the end of 1909-1910. *Silk Manufactures* show a remarkable advance of 30 per cent. to Rs. 2.04 crores, shipments from China and Japan having been unusually large. Imports of *Apparel* have advanced by 40 per cent. to Rs. 1.31 crores.

Exports.

3. Re-exports of Foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 3.26 crores, an advance of 24 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The bulk of these re-exports consists of *Cotton Manufactures, Sugar, Metals, Provisions* and *Apparel*, all of which show substantial advances. The expansion is satisfactory as indicating the position of Bombay as a centre of distribution of foreign manufactures to Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and East Africa, a position which of recent years has seemed to be threatened by the establishment of direct lines of communication with these countries. The value of the exports of *Indian Produce and Manufactures* increased by 13 per cent. to Rs. 59.77 crores. *Articles of Food and Drink* show a decline of just under 4 per cent., which, however, is largely due to the prevalence of a lower range of prices. *Provisions, Spices* and *Tea* show increases, and under the head *Grain and Pulse*, while *Rice* and *Gram* show declines, the exports of *Wheat* and *Wheat Flour* increased in quantity. Exports of wheat amounted to over 2½ million cwts. valued at Rs. 1.34 crores, showing an increase in quantity of 332,223 cwts. but a decrease in price of Rs. 6.40 lakhs. Exports of *Metals and Manufactures of Metals* increased by Rs. 9.87 lakhs to Rs. 77.50 lakhs. *Manganese Ore* contributes over 94 per cent. of the exports classed in this group. Under the head *Chemicals and Drugs* the most important export item is *Opium*, the value of which fell by Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 2.15 crores. Other items, however, showed an increase, especially *Tobacco* and *Dyeing and Tanning Materials*. An increase of 21 per cent. in exports of *Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles* brings the total value up to Rs. 41.78 crores. This group represents 70 per cent. of the total export trade. Exports of *Raw Cotton* decreased in quantity by 24,427 cwts., though their value increased by no less than Rs. 3.65 crores to a total of Rs. 26.14 crores. The decrease was chiefly in shipments to the Far East, the United Kingdom and the Continent (except France) showing substantial advances. Shipments coastwise of *Raw Cotton* also advanced by over 40,000 cwts., so that there was an actual increase of 17,000 cwts. in the aggregate shipments from the Port. Exports of *Seeds* expanded by 22 per cent., the total quantity being over 17 million cwts. valued at Rs. 1.3 crores. Exports of *Linseed* expanded by 57 per cent., and owing to the high prices ruling the increase in the value of these exports was as much as 114 per cent. Exports of *Hides and Skins* show a marked decrease from Rs. 72 lakhs. to Rs. 46 lakhs. Exports of *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured* were valued at Rs. 11.13 crores, the lowest figure recorded since 1905-1906. The decrease in this group is entirely due to a decline in shipments of *Indian Yarn*, the value of which fell by Rs. 88 lakhs to Rs. 8.18 crores. The decline in the shipments of *Indian Yarn* stands out as the most unsatisfactory feature of the year's trade. The decrease in the quantity of *Yarn* exported was 37 million lbs. The main cause for this decline is to be found in the high prices of the raw material which left very little margin for profit in spinning, particularly in respect of the lower counts which constitute the bulk of the exports. Another cause appears in the competition, notably from Japan, which *Indian Yarn* has recently had to face in the China market. Average shipments to China in the quinquennial periods ending and following 1905-1906 were 230 million lbs. and 182 million lbs. respectively, and in the year under review the shipments showed a further decrease to 150 million lbs. This contraction, however, has been counteracted to some extent by larger shipments to Egypt, Aden and Persia, and exports coastwise also show an advance. Shipments of *Cotton Manufactures* increased by Rs. 1.3 lakhs, the total value being Rs. 1.30 crores. *Cotton Piece-goods*, the most important item under this head, expanded by 11 per cent. to Rs. 1.24 crores, which is the highest figure recorded. The East African littoral is the chief market for these goods.

Treasure.

4. Imports of *Gold* on private account increased from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 23.33 crores. The increase was entirely in larger importations of *Bar Gold*, which expanded by Rs. 3.89 crores to Rs. 11.37 crores, while imports of *Gold Sovereigns* decreased by Rs. 67 lakhs to Rs. 11.62 crores. Exports of *Gold* amounted to Rs. 3.74 crores, an increase of Rs. 40 lakhs on the previous year. The increase is due to larger shipments of *Sovereigns*, which rose from Rs. 3.86 lakhs to over Rs. 41 lakhs. The net imports of *Gold* amounted to Rs. 19½ crores compared with Rs. 16.66 crores in 1909-1910. The net imports of *Silver* were Rs. 7.47 crores, a decrease of Rs. 41 lakhs from the previous year. While exports remained at Rs. 1.81 crores, the same figure as last year, imports decreased by Rs. 41 lakhs owing mainly to smaller imports of *Silver coin other than Government of India Rupees*. Imports of *Silver Bar* were valued at Rs. 8.97 crores, a decrease of 1½ lakhs. The aggregate value of the net imports of *Gold* and *Silver*

was Rs. 27 crores, an increase of 10 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The total value of *Treasure* imported and exported on Government account fell from Rs. 8.68 lakhs to Rs. 7.22 lakhs. There were no transactions in gold falling under this head. Imports of silver, consisting entirely of *Government of India Rupees*, were Rs. 6,78,217, while exports were Rs. 44,000.

5. The United Kingdom and British possessions absorbed 43.15 per cent. of the whole ^{Distribution of} trade of the port, compared with 43.43 per cent. in the previous year. European countries ^{trade.} absorbed 31.77 per cent., Asiatic countries 22.02 per cent., Africa 1.39 and America 1.67. Imports from the United Kingdom advanced by 18.25 per cent. as a result of larger receipts of *Copper, Iron, Steel* and *Cotton Piece-goods*. Exports to the United Kingdom advanced by 16.92 per cent. owing to increased shipments of *Raw Cotton, Oil-seeds* and *Raw Wool*. Increased arrivals of *Horses* from Australia and of *Sugar* from Mauritius caused an expansion by 19.35 per cent. of imports from British possessions. Exports to British possessions increased by 2.48 per cent., the chief expansion being found in exports of *Foreign Cotton Piece-goods*. Imports from Continental Europe improved by 30.32 per cent., the increase being due principally to increased receipts of *Metals, Wollen Goods* and *Dyeing Materials*. Exports improved by 37.54 per cent., chiefly owing to larger shipments of *Raw Cotton* and *Oil-seeds*. Of the countries in this group Belgium heads the list, France, which displaced Germany from the second place in 1909-1910, maintains her position, and Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary follow. The two last named countries absorb together only 10 per cent. of the total trade. The bulk of Asiatic trade was confined to Japan and China. Imports improved by Rs. 66 lakhs or 12.97 per cent., owing to larger arrivals of *Silk Piece-goods* from Japan and of *Sugar* from Java: but exports decreased by Rs. 111 lakhs, owing to the heavy fall in shipments to China of *Twist and Yarn* and *Opium*. Shipments of *Oil-seeds* to Egypt caused a slight improvement in the African trade of the port. The trade with America shows a net decline of Rs. 12 lakhs owing to reduced shipments of *Raw Skins*.

6. Imports of *Government Stores* were valued at Rs. 38½ lakhs against Rs. 50 lakhs ^{Government} in 1909-1910. Decreases are recorded in imports of *Metals, Railway Materials, Coal* and ^{transactions,} *Machinery and Mill-work*. Imports of *Hardware and Cutlery*, which amounted to Rs. 8½ lakhs, alone showed an increase. Exports of *Government Stores*, the bulk of which consists of *Arms and Ammunition*, declined to Rs. 2½ lakhs.

7. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, engaged in foreign trade decreased by 55 ^{Shipping.} to 1,516 and the tonnage by 47,460 to 3,513,781 tons or by 1 per cent. The distribution of the tonnage according to flag shows very little change. Nearly 69 per cent. was British: Germany was second with a percentage of 8, displacing Austria-Hungary whose share fell to slightly over 7 per cent. Japan, France and Italy had percentages of slightly over four each.

(ii) Coasting Trade.

1. The aggregate coasting trade of the Port of Bombay rose by Rs. 3.71 crores to ^{General.} Rs. 32.97 crores. Imports rose by Rs. 297 lakhs, of which Goa contributed an increase of Rs. 138 lakhs and Káthiáwár of Rs. 64.79 lakhs. Exports increased by Rs. 73.68 lakhs.

2. The total value of imports was Rs. 18.20 crores, to which total imports of *Coal* ^{Imports.} contributed Rs. 120 lakhs, of *Raw Cotton* Rs. 671 lakhs and of *Grain and Pulse* Rs. 302 lakhs. Receipts of *Coal* from Bengal advanced by more than 22 lakhs. Of *Raw Cotton* Goa contributed Rs. 283 lakhs and Káthiáwár Rs. 237 lakhs, while *Cotton* imports from Sind increased by nearly Rs. 28 lakhs. Imports of *Grain and Pulse* declined by Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 3.02 crores, chiefly on account of smaller shippings of *Rice* from Burma and of *Wheat* from Káthiáwár. *Kerosine Oil* from Burma increased by Rs. 71 lakhs, while imports of *Jute Manufactures* declined by Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs.

3. The bulk of the export trade is made up of *Cotton Piece-goods*, which were valued ^{Exports.} at Rs. 6.40 crores, showing a decrease of Rs. 5 lakhs from the previous year. While exports to Sind (Rs. 381 lakhs) and to Madras (Rs. 45 lakhs) showed a slight increase there was a fall of Rs. 12 lakhs in the shipments to Bengal, which amounted to Rs. 110 lakhs. Exports of *Cotton Twist and Yarn* improved by Rs. 34 lakhs to Rs. 152 lakhs. Exports of *Raw Cotton* to Bengal and Madras and of *Sugar* showed advances of Rs. 18 and Rs. 10 lakhs respectively.

4. Private imports and exports of *Treasure* consisting mostly of *Government of India* ^{Treasure.} *Rupees* declined by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 7.96 lakhs. Government transactions show an increase of shipments of *Sovereigns* to Rs. 68 lakhs, the bulk of which went to Sind and Rangoon, and an increase of Rs. 94 lakhs in imports of *Rupees* mainly from Calcutta.

5. The aggregate value of imports and exports rose from Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 20.78 lakhs. ^{Government stores.}

6. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade declined by 2,837 to 81,869, ^{Shipping.} while their tonnage rose by 180,443 to 4,733,800 tons.

B.—SUBORDINATE PORTS.

(i) Foreign Trade

1. The total value of the trade declined from Rs. 2.17 lakhs to Rs. 1.69 lakhs. Imports ^{Imports and exports.} which consist chiefly of *Dates* from Bassorah and *Coal* from the United Kingdom declined from Rs. 1.84 lakhs to Rs. 1.32 lakhs. The export trade was valued at Rs. 37,722.

2. The number of native craft declined from 55 to 53, of which the tonnage was returned at 4,003 tons.

Shipping.

(ii) *Coasting Trade.*

General.

1. The total value of merchandise declined by 2 per cent. from Rs. 691 lakhs to Rs. 677 lakhs. The only advances recorded are in the trade with Goa and Káthiáwár. The trade of the Kánara Range was Rs. 62 lakhs, of the Ratnágiri Range Rs. 185 lakhs, of the Uran Range Rs. 166 lakhs, of the Thána Range Rs. 124 lakhs, and of the Surat Range Rs. 140 lakhs. The last named Range alone shows an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs. Imports as a whole advanced by Rs. 14 lakhs to Rs. 3.14 crores, while exports declined by Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 3.63 crores.

Treasure.

2. Private transactions advanced from Rs. 1.93 lakhs to Rs. 1.97 lakhs.

Government stores.

3. The value of *Stores* advanced from Rs. 1,66,470 to Rs. 4,21,578, chiefly on account of removals of *Timber* to the Government Depôt at Kárwár for sale.

Shipping.

4. The number of vessels increased by 2,099 to 143,826, while the tonnage declined by 168,738 tons to 3,357,196 tons.

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

For details see: Accounts of the Trade carried by rail and river in India for 1910 and Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India with Foreign Countries.

General.

Compared with the preceding year the total traffic of the year by rail including local trade advanced in volume from 1,450 lákhs of maunds to 1,601 lákhs of maunds or by 10.4 per cent., and in value from 114.7 to 121.3 crores of rupees or by 5.8 per cent. Contrasted with the average of the preceding five years it showed an increase of 367 lákhs of maunds in volume and of 2,680 crores of rupees in value.

(i) *External Trade.*

Imports.

1. The total quantity of merchandise imported from the external blocks was 759 lákhs of maunds, against 655 lákhs of maunds during the previous year and an average for the preceding five years of 549 lákhs of maunds. The value of merchandise compared with the last year and the average advanced by 0.75 and 9.66 crores of rupees respectively. The imports of *Raw Cotton* showed a considerable falling off (of 23.64 lákhs of maunds) notwithstanding very high prices fetched by this product. The decrease was chiefly due to shorter receipts from the Central Provinces and Berars, the United Provinces and the Nizám's Territory, where the crop had suffered from unfavourable weather during the year under report. The receipts of wheat on the other hand improved to the extent of 18 lákhs of maunds, mainly by increased imports from the Central Provinces and Berars, Rájputána and the Punjáb. There were also increased imports under *Other Food-grains* (+ 12 lákhs of maunds), *Metals* (+ 44 lákhs of maunds, chiefly *Manganese Ore* from the Central Provinces), *Coal and Coke* (+ 42.8 lákhs of maunds) from Bengal and the Nizám's Territory and *Raw Sugar* (+ 2.5 lákhs of maunds) from the United Provinces and Mysore. Among *Oil-seeds* the imports of *Linseed* improved by 17 lákhs of maunds owing to larger receipts from the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Nizám's Territory and Rájputána. Imports of *Castors* from the Nizám's Territory improved by 9.8 lákhs of maunds and of *Rapeseed* from the United Provinces and the Punjáb by 6.6 lákhs of maunds. These increases were more than swallowed up by shorter receipts of *Sesame* (- 9.5 lákhs of maunds) from the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, and of *Other Oil-seeds* (- 25.5 lákhs of maunds), mainly *Cotton Seed* from the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the Nizám's Territory. There were larger receipts of *Provisions, Spices* and *Railway Materials* but *Dyes* and *Tans, Hemp* and *Jute* and *Hides and Skins* show a decline.

Exports.

2. The total exports to external blocks, amounting to 254 lákhs of maunds, were slightly short of the previous year though higher by 13.4 per cent. than the average of the preceding five years. In value (33.4 crores of rupees) they showed an increase of 3.6 and 6.6 crores of rupees respectively over the last year's figure and the average. The principal increases were under *Cotton Manufactures, Foreign* and *Indian* (1.6 and 0.46 lákhs of maunds respectively), which were taken up in increased quantity by the United Provinces, the Punjáb and Rájputána; *Metals* (+ 3.25 lákhs of maunds) sent to the United Provinces, the Punjáb and the Central Provinces; *Kerosine* (+ 1.7 lákhs of maunds) sent to the United Provinces, Rájputána and the Nizám's Territory; and *Oil-seeds* (+ 3 lákhs of maunds) and *Railway Materials* (+ 8.7 lákhs of maunds) sent mainly to Bengal and the Central Provinces. *Sugar Refined* and *Unrefined* was taken in larger quantity by the Central Provinces and Rájputána (1.8 lákhs of maunds), but exports of *Gul* to the former show a decrease of 1 lákhs of maunds. The exports of food-grains (- 7.5 lakhs of maunds) showed a considerable decline owing to shorter supplies to the Central Provinces, Rájputána and Mysore. Salt, which was received in the previous year by the Central Provinces in double the usual quantity, resumed its normal level in the year under report.

(ii) *Local Trade.*

This branch of trade consists chiefly of transactions between the Port of Bombay and the rest of the Presidency. The volume of the internal trade (588 lákhs of maunds) increased by

53 lakhs of maunds or by 9.7 per cent. over the last year's figure and by 127 lakhs of maunds or by 27.5 per cent. over the average of the previous five years. The value was 45.1 crores of rupees, showing increases of 5.4 and 30.7 per cent. respectively. *Coal and Coke* (+ 14 lakhs of maunds), *Railway Materials* (+ 30.4 lakhs of maunds), *Metals* (+ 4.2 lakhs of maunds), *Kerosine* (+ 1 lakh of maunds) and *Sugar Refined* (+ 1 lakh of maunds) principally contributed to the increase. On the other hand the transactions in *Food-grains* (- 10 lakhs of maunds), *Raw Cotton* (- 5 lakhs of maunds), *Oil-seeds* especially *Cotton Seed* (- 4.5 lakhs of maunds) and *Provisions* (- 5.6 lakhs of maunds) showed a noticeable contraction.

(2) SIND.

1. The value of the total sea-borne trade of the province increased from Rs. 44.89 crores **General.** to Rs. 46.02 crores, showing an advance of 2.5 per cent. Excluding Government transactions imports from foreign countries rose by Rs. 1.85 crores and exports fell by Rs. 85 lakhs, while coastwise trade shows a fall in imports by Rs. 2.38 lakhs and a rise in exports by Rs. 1.19 crores. The low prices of wheat prevailing during the year affected the total value of foreign exports, while that of coastwise exports was influenced in an opposite direction by abnormally large shipments to Bombay of *Cotton* destined for European and Japanese markets. Government transactions show a decrease in imports of slightly over a crore of rupees and in exports of Rs. 1.27 lakhs.

2. The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered the ports of the **Shipping.** province was 467 with an aggregate tonnage of 716,061 tons, compared with 525 vessels with a tonnage of 758,493 in the previous year. Vessels clearing from all ports numbered 542 with an aggregate tonnage of 939,902 tons against 515 vessels and a tonnage of 863,504 tons in the previous year. In the coasting trade 3,336 vessels entered and 3,513 cleared, the aggregate tonnage amounting to 1,000,446 and 779,515 tons respectively.

A.—CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

(i) Foreign Trade.

1. The total *Foreign Trade* of the port, excluding Government transactions, amounted to **General.** Rs. 34.20 crores and shows an increase of almost exactly a crore on the figures of the previous year. Imports of merchandise rose by Rs. 15.5 lakhs to Rs. 11.52 crores while exports fell by Rs. 9.4 lakhs to Rs. 21.15 crores. Net imports of treasure show an advance of Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 7.2 lakhs. The chief features of the year's trade were the noticeable rise in imports of cotton piece-goods, the value of which increased by Rs. 1.49 lakhs, and the improved output of *Corn* due to a favourable season, which, however, in consequence of the low prices prevailing led to only a small increase in the value of *Corn* exported.

2. The total value of merchandise imported rose from Rs. 9.97 crores to Rs. 11.52 crores. **Imports** *Articles of Food and Drink* were valued at Rs. 3.14 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 23 lakhs or 7 per cent. *Provisions* advanced by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 31 lakhs, owing to increased imports of general provisions from Europe and of dates from the Gulf ports. Imports of *Sugar* advanced to Rs. 2.56 crores, showing an increase of 7 per cent. both in quantity and value. Java supplies about 63 per cent. of the foreign sugar imported. *Metals and Manufactures of Metals* decreased by 27 per cent. to Rs. 1.18 crores. The decrease is due to smaller importations of *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock*, which show a decline, due to the completion of the Sulej Valley Railway, from Rs. 59 lakhs to Rs. 8.60 lakhs. Imports of *Hardware and Cutlery* advanced by 40 per cent. to a total of Rs. 25 lakhs. Imports of *Oils* decreased by Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 39.54 lakhs. The decline is due to smaller importations of *Kerosine*, though imports coastwise of Burmah oil have increased. The head *Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles* shows a decline of Rs. 2.18 lakhs owing to the absorption by Burmah of the Siamese teak trade. *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured* were valued at Rs. 6.51 crores, showing an increase of Rs. 1.92 crores or 43 per cent. The increase is chiefly due to the advance of *Yarns and Textile Fabrics* by Rs. 1.78 crores to a total of Rs. 5.46 crores. *Cotton Piece-goods* in particular show an advance of over 97 million yards in quantity and of Rs. 1.49 crores in value.

3. The total re-export trade in foreign merchandise increased by Rs. 1.1 lakhs or 2.8 per cent. **Exports** to Rs. 50 lakhs. Exports of Indian merchandise fell from Rs. 21.70 crores to Rs. 20.65 crores. The most important articles of export are *Wheat* (47.72 per cent.), *Cotton* (17.52 per cent.), *Rapeseed* (12.77 per cent.) and *Raw Wool* (7.12 per cent.). *Articles of Food and Drink* decreased by Rs. 4.1 lakhs or 3 per cent. to Rs. 10.77 crores. The decrease is shared by almost all sub-heads except *Wheat* and *Wheat-flour*, both of which increased slightly in value but very largely in quantity. Exports of *Wheat* amounted to 19,311,686 cwts. valued at Rs. 9.86 crores, showing an increase of 3,151,308 cwts. in quantity and of Rs. 14 lakhs in value on the previous year. The United Kingdom was the largest buyer, taking 83 per cent. of the total quantity exported, and France and Belgium came next with 11 and 4 per cent. respectively. *Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles* declined by Rs. 68 lakhs to Rs. 9.68 crores, *Raw Cotton* which was valued at Rs. 3.62 crores showing a decrease of 25 per cent. in quantity and 11 per cent. in value.

4. Net imports of *Gold* were nearly double those of the previous year, amounting to Rs. 6,763 lakhs against Rs. 3,998 lakhs. Exports of *Gold* are almost negligible. Imports of silver were valued at Rs. 44.23 lakhs, almost entirely in bullion, and exports amounted to Rs. 39.78 lakhs, of which Rs. 28.28 lakhs were in Government of India Rupees and Rs. 10.87 lakhs were in Krans sent principally to Persia. Net imports of *Silver* show a decrease of Rs. 6.81 lakhs from the previous year.

5. The trade with Europe was 86.34 per cent. of the whole and was 1.06 per cent. above that of the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 53.21 per cent. to 54.61 per cent. Germany now takes the second place with 9.51 per cent. against 10.35 per cent. in 1909-1910. Belgium has a percentage of 9.14 against 11.16 and France has one of 7.49 against 4.42. The position of Asia remained substantially unchanged with a share of 8.79 per cent.

6. There is a decrease of Rs. 107 lakhs in Government transactions of all kinds, the total value being Rs. 155 lakhs. The largest decline is in railway plant and rolling stock.

(ii) *Coasting Trade.*

1. The value of the coasting trade, excluding Government transactions, was 9 crores against 8 crores in 1909-1910, the share of Bombay being about 7.15 crores. Exports increased by Rs. 1.17 lakhs, while imports showed a slight decrease.

2. Imports of *Indian Produce and Manufactures* rose from Rs. 4.11 lakhs to Rs. 4.21 lakhs. Imports from Bombay under this head rose by Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 3.37 lakhs, the chief advance being in *Cotton Goods* except *Greys*. Imports of *Foreign Merchandise* fell by Rs. 12.2 lakhs to Rs. 1.38 lakhs. The decline was principally in *Cotton Piece-goods* from Bombay.

3. Exports of *Indian Produce and Manufactures* advanced from Rs. 1.87 lakhs to Rs. 3.00 lakhs, a rise of 60 per cent. Shippings of *Raw Cotton* to Bombay improved by Rs. 96 lakhs, showing a rise of 66 per cent. in quantity and 109 per cent. in value. Exports of *Foreign Merchandise* advanced by Rs. 3.1 lakhs to Rs. 4.3 lakhs.

4. Imports fell from Rs. 91,000 to Rs. 68,000 while exports increased from Rs. 1.35 lakhs to Rs. 2.18 lakhs. There were no exports of *Government of India Rupees* to Bombay.

5. The total value of imports, excluding *Treasure*, fell from Rs. 69 lakhs to Rs. 64 lakhs. Exports of foreign merchandise amounted to nearly Rs. 2.1 lakhs. Imports of *Treasure* show a rise in *Gold Coin* from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 37 lakhs and a fall in *Government of India Rupees* from Rs. 23 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs, while exports of *Rupees* fell from Rs. 1.70 lakhs to Rs. 72,000.

B.—SUBORDINATE PORTS.

Keti Bandar and Sirganda.

This year, as last, there was no foreign trade at either port. The value of the combined coasting trade rose from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs, about half the total trade going to each port. At Keti Bandar imports of *Indian Produce and Manufactures* amounted to Rs. 90,000 and of *Foreign Merchandise* to Rs. 66,000. Exports of *Indian Produce and Manufactures* amounted to Rs. 5.32 lakhs. In consequence of erosion the abandonment of this port has been decided upon, and a new site has been fixed upon at Hambus. At Sirganda the total value of trade rose from Rs. 5.19 lakhs to Rs. 7.07 lakhs. Exports of *Indian Produce and Manufactures* advanced from Rs. 3.32 lakhs to Rs. 4.74 lakhs, chiefly in shipments of rice to Cutch. Imports of merchandise rose by Rs. 43,000 to Rs. 1,36,000, principally in *Grey and White Piece-goods* and *Sugar*.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

1. The import and export land trade of the Province of Sind and of British Baluchistan is carried on with Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia. The aggregate value of imports and exports shows a rise of about Rs. 2.1 lakhs or 1.6 per cent.

2. Imports amounted to Rs. 75 lakhs and show a decline of Rs. 3.1 lakhs or 4.4 per cent. compared with the previous year. The decrease occurs chiefly under heads *Fruits other than Cocoanuts* (—1.1 lakhs) and *Raw Wool* (—3 lakhs). *Ghee* and *Spices other than Betelnuts* show increases.

3. There was a rise of Rs. 6 lakhs or 8.4 per cent. in exports, the total value being Rs. 76 lakhs. Increases appear especially under *Piece-goods Indian* (3.1 lakhs), *Indigo* (1.1 lakhs), *Husked Rice* (1 lakh), *Refined Sugar* (1 lakh) and *Raw Wool* (1.1 lakhs). *European Cotton Piece-goods* show a decline of Rs. 3.1 lakhs and *Non-intoxicating Drugs* of Rs. 2.1 lakhs.

4. The share of Afghanistan was Rs. 57 lakhs of imports and Rs. 55 lakhs of exports. Imported goods show a decline of Rs. 5 lakhs, chiefly in *Raw Wool*. Exports increased by Rs. 3 lakhs, mainly under the heads *Indian Cotton Goods* and *Raw Wool*, in spite of a decrease of

Rs. 5 lakhs under *European Cotton Goods* and *Non-intoxicating Drugs*. Trade with Kelat valued was Rs. 15 lakhs, an advance of Rs. 3½ lakhs on the previous year. Imports of *Raw Wool* and exports of *Indian Cotton Goods* show advances. Trade with Las Beyla territory shows imports of Rs. 7.72 lakhs, an increase of 25 per cent., and exports of Rs. 2½ lakhs, a decrease of 9 per cent. Persian imports decreased by 40 per cent. to Rs. 2.92 lakhs, chiefly under *Raw Wool* and *Assafœtisa*, while exports advanced by 24 per cent. to Rs. 9.42 lakhs. Trade by the Nushki route to Afghanistan, Persia and Baluchistan advanced from Rs. 24 lakhs to Rs. 26.87 lakhs.

(3) ADEN.

The total value of the private sea-borne and land trade of Aden was Rs. 10.57 crores, the highest figure yet recorded. The increase on the previous year was Rs. 19.59 lakhs. Sea borne trade increased by Rs. 15.20 lakhs to Rs. 10.10 crores, out of which foreign trade with an increase of Rs. 2.45 lakhs accounted for Rs. 8.34 crores, and Indian trade with an increase of Rs. 12.75 lakhs accounted for Rs. 1.77 crores. The increase was general as regards imports and exports of merchandise, but treasure shows a decrease under every head. Land trade increased by Rs. 4.39 lakhs to Rs. 46.57 lakhs. Government transactions show an advance of Rs. 5.18 lakhs to Rs. 10.58 lakhs.

(i) Sea-borne Trade.

1. Imports from foreign countries amounted to Rs. 3.40 crores and from India to Rs. 1.25 Imports. crores. There was an increase in the former case of Rs. 10.68 lakhs or 3.23 per cent. and in the latter of Rs. 11.83 lakhs or 10.40 per cent. *Cotton Manufactures* form 21.40 per cent. of all sea-borne imports, *Skins* form 14.51 per cent., *Coffee* 10.65 per cent. and *Grain and Pulse* 8.77 per cent. Imports of *Articles of Food and Drink* decreased by Rs. 2.15 lakhs to Rs. 136.52 lakhs. *Coffee*, *Dates* and *Ghee* showed declines, while *Sugar* and *Spices* increased. *Tobacco* advanced by Rs. 4.63 lakhs, chiefly in *Unmanufactured Tobacco* imported from Bombay. *Raw Materials* decreased by Rs. 2.75 lakhs to Rs. 139.81 lakhs. The fall is chiefly due to a decrease in the price of *Skins* and to smaller imports of *Unmanufactured Ivory*, while *Hides*, *Gums* and *Shells* showed advances. The value of *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured* advanced by Rs. 18.63 lakhs to Rs. 1.41 lakhs. *Grey Piece-goods* valued at Rs. 71.39 lakhs were responsible for Rs. 14.52 lakhs of the increase.

2. Salt is the only local produce of Aden and the bulk of exports consists of goods Exports. previously imported. The value of the total exports excluding *Treasure* rose by 7.45 lakhs to 4.01 crores. The increase is equally shared between the foreign and Indian trade, exports of the former rising by Rs. 3.81 lakhs to Rs. 3.75 crores and of the latter by Rs. 3.65 lakhs to Rs. 26.22 lakhs. The most important exports are *Cotton Manufactures*, *Skins* and *Coffee*, which represent 21.03 per cent., 20.77 per cent. and 15.31 per cent. respectively of the total export trade. All groups of exports show improvement except *Raw Materials* and *Unmanufactured Articles*, which fell by Rs. 4.12 lakhs to Rs. 136.11 lakhs. The decrease is chiefly due to declines in *Raw Skins*, which fell by Rs. 7.02 lakhs to Rs. 82.92 lakhs, and in *Unmanufactured Ivory*, which shows a decline from Rs. 11.43 lakhs to Rs. 7.75 lakhs. On the other hand, *Raw Hides* and *Gums* show advances. Exports of *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured* rose by Rs. 6.89 lakhs to Rs. 106.61 lakhs, the most marked advance being in *Grey Piece-goods* from Rs. 55.91 lakhs to Rs. 64.16 lakhs. Of the other main groups, all of which show slight advances, *Articles of Food and Drink* were valued at Rs. 127.75 lakhs, and *Chemicals, Drugs, etc.*, at Rs. 22.06 lakhs.

3. Total Imports of *Treasure* decreased by Rs. 11.95 lakhs to Rs. 65.76 lakhs, and Treasure. exports by Rs. 2.81 lakhs to Rs. 77.75 lakhs. Transactions in *Silver coin other than Rupees* (chiefly Maria Theresa dollars) show a total decrease of Rs. 15.09 lakhs, owing to the fact that shipments were made to Abyssinia direct from Trieste instead of through Aden.

4. Of the total trade of Rs. 8.67 crores, the British Empire took 3.32 crores or 38.36 Distribution. per cent., a slight improvement on the percentage of the previous year. The share of India was 17.51 per cent. of the whole, and of the United Kingdom 9.59 per cent. Africa took 22.51 per cent., of which nearly half went to D'Jabouti and Obokh. Asia took 14.84 per cent., nearly the whole of which was appropriated by Muscat and the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf Ports. The share of Europe was 14.40 per cent., France standing first among European countries with 4.49 per cent. and Austria and Italy next in order. America took 9.89 per cent. compared with 11.81 in the previous year.

5. The number of vessels, steam and sailing, increased from 1,323 to 1,419 and the Shipping. tonnage from 3,187,479 to 3,422,389 tons. The number of British ships rose from 653 to 745, while that of French ships fell from 144 to 120. German ships numbered 160, British Indian 136 and Italian 110. The percentage of shipping interest of the United Kingdom was 13.60, of India and Burma 20.08, of the British Colonies 19.03 and of Foreign countries 47.29. The number of country craft entering the harbour fell from 1,286 to 1,128 and their combined tonnage from 35,942 to 29,732 tons.

(ii) Land Trade.

The number of camel loads of produce imported into Aden from the mainland of Arabia rose from 183,238 to 195,728, the daily average being 544 against 509. The value of merchandise

and treasure imported rose from Rs. 25.54 lakhs to Rs. 27.92 lakhs. *Coffee* shows an advance from Rs. 6.40 lakhs to Rs. 7.04 lakhs and there was also a rise in *Grass, Cattle and Sheep and Goats*. *Treasure* decreased from Rs. 99,000 to Rs. 37,000. Exports increased from Rs. 16.64 lakhs to Rs. 18.65 lakhs, the chief advances being in *Cotton Twist and Yarn, Piece-goods*, and *Unmanufactured Tobacco*, while exports of *Treasure* show a decrease.

8. Public Works.

The total expenditure on works of the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency during the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,01,851, the more important details of which are given, under the various heads, below :—

1—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Imperial Services.
Customs.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New works	...	...	...	} 18,998
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	10,077
Total	...	...	...	29,075

The only works of any importance were the bungalows for the Senior Coast Guard Inspector at Surat and the Sarkarkun at Kárwár.

Salt.

The expenditure under this head was :—

				Rs.
New works	...	...	...	} 49,432
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	44,633
Total	...	...	...	94,065

The works required in connection with the location of the Coast Guard Fleet at Sewri, Bombay, were completed with the exception of certain additional works sanctioned in the year. Quarters were constructed for the Sarkarkun at Broach.

Opium.

An expenditure of Rs. 150 only was incurred on repairs.

Mint.

The expenditure under this head was :—

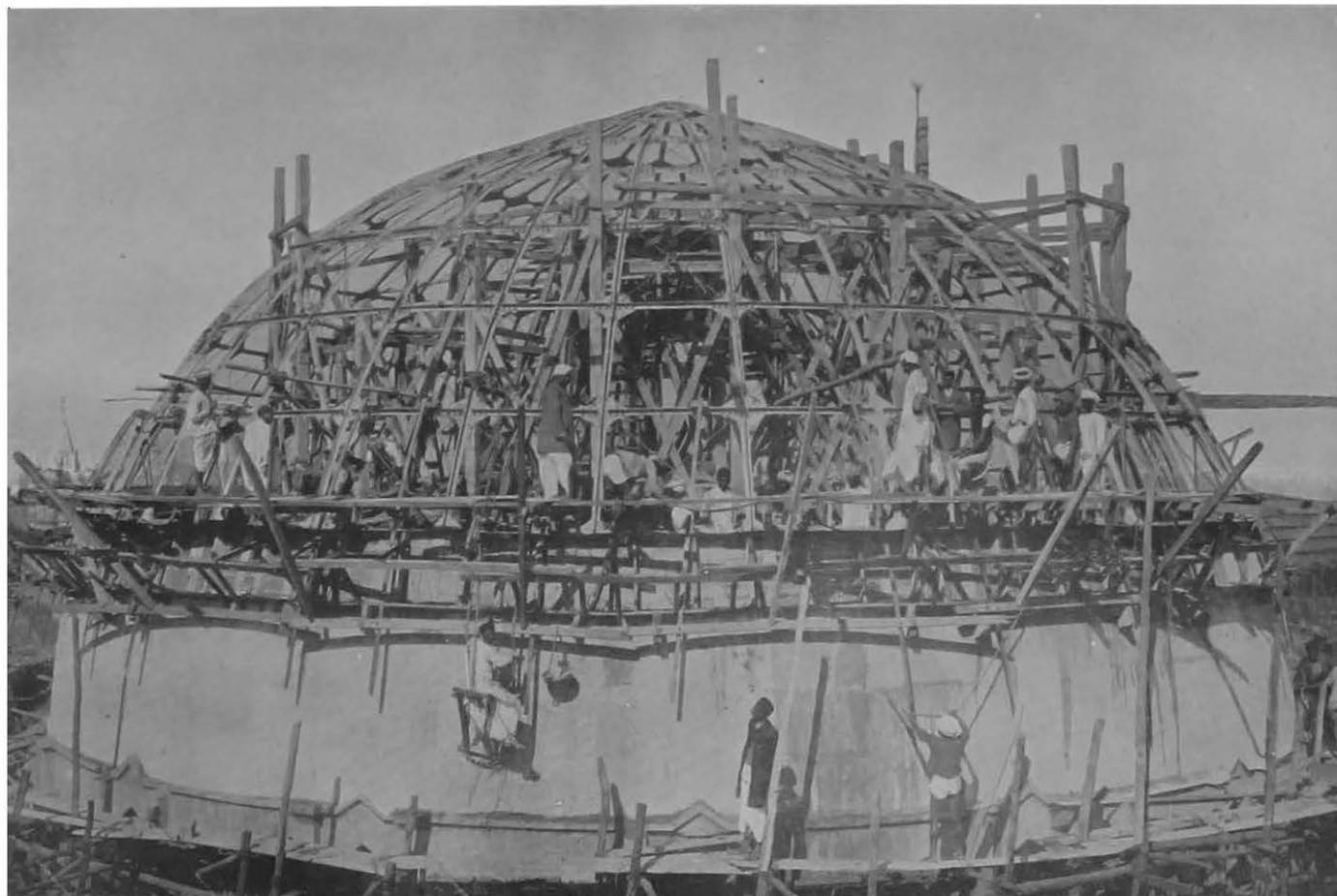
				Rs.
New works	...	...	...	} 27,823
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	7,200
Total	...	...	...	35,023

The construction of a ringing room for silver coin and of a packing room for nickel coin in connection with His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, referred to in the last year's report was completed. The east end of the Melting Hall of the Mint was also extended.

Post Offices.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

			Rs.
New works	...	...	} —
Additions and alterations to existing works.	...	...
As per accounts for March 1911 Final	...	Rs. 3,23,148	
Subsequent adjustments by journal entries.	...	" 2	
		3,23,150	
Repairs—			
As per accounts for March Final	...	" 15,653	
Subsequent adjustments by journal entries.	...	" —2	
		15,651	
Total	...	3,38,801	



Dome over the Central Hall of the New General Post Office, Bombay.

The concrete dome over the central hall of the New General Post Office, Bombay, was constructed during the year. It has a diameter of 64'-6" and a rise above the drum of 34'-0". The shell averages 8" in thickness and the concrete is reinforced with a light steel frame work. The illustration annexed shows the dome under construction. The New Post Office at Colaba (Bombay) was completed, while that at Poona is approaching completion.

The expenditure during the year was :—

					Rs.
New works	...	...	...	...	} 15,080
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...
Total ...					24,802

Telegraph.

The only work of any importance carried out under this head was the Telegraph Store-shed at Karáchi.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

					Rs.
New works	...	...	...	...	} 2,75,909
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...
Total ...					2,79,257

Treasury and
Currency Buildings.

The only important work under this head was the acquisition of certain land required for the extension of the Currency Office, Bombay.

The expenditure during the year was :—

					Rs.
New works	...	...	...	...	} 36,034
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs—					
As per accounts for March 1911 Final	...	Rs.	15,063		
Subsequent adjustments by journal entries	...	"	51		
					15,114
Total ...					51,148

Political Agencies

The construction of a dispensary and quarters for the Assistant Surgeon at Koweit and a rest-house at British Bassidu were completed, while that of quarters for the Consulate escort at Muscat was commenced.

An expenditure of Rs. 135 only was incurred on repairs.

The expenditure during the year was :—

					Rs.
New works	...	...	...	...	} 29,789
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...
Total ...					68,708

Educational.

Ecclesiastical.

The Chaplain's quarters at Colaba, referred to in the last year's report, were nearly completed.

No new work was carried out under this head, the total expenditure of the year Rs. 2,835 being incurred only on additions and alterations and on repairs.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

					Rs.
New works	...	...	...	...	} 13,793
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...
Total ...					17,963

Miscellaneous.

The residence for His Highness the ex-King Thebaw of Burma referred to in the last year's report was completed and handed over for occupation.

The expenditure during the year was :—

					Rs.
New works	...	...	...	...	} 25,710
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...
Total ...					30,140

Provincial Services.
Forests.

The Forest Ranger's office and quarters at Mokháda, the Range Forest Office and quarters for the Forest Officer and Forest Guards at Kasekhurd and the Range Forest Office at Váda, all in the Thána District, were in progress. The bungalow for the Divisional Forest Officer, North Khándesh, referred to in the last year's report, and the additions and alterations to the old Civil Hospital, Belgaum, to make it suitable for the accommodation of certain Forest Department officers were completed during the year.

Treasury and Currency Buildings. No work of importance was undertaken during the year, the total expenditure under the head being Rs. 905 only.

Land Revenue Buildings. Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.	
New works	}	4,32,059
Additions and alterations to existing works		
Repairs		
Total				...	5,57,856

The construction of a bungalow for the Collector of Ahmedabad was commenced and the office for the Commissioner, Northern Division, was practically completed. Mámíatdár's Kacheries at Ráver (East Khándesh) and Dindori (Násik) were completed and a building to provide additional accommodation for the Mámíatdár's Kacheri at Ahmednagar was purchased. The Revenue Buildings at Jalgaon were completed. The illustration annexed shows the buildings as constructed. The Mámíatdár's Kacheri at Dhárwár, the combined District and Public Works Department Bungalow at Bágalkot, the Revenue Buildings at Nawabshah, the Revenue and Judicial offices at Hyderabad, the Collector's Kacheri and subsidiary buildings at Mirpurkhás and the new Mukhtiarkar's Kacheri at Tatta were in progress. The office for the Commissioner, Southern Division, and the additional composing rooms in connection with the Commissioner's Press at Karáchi were completed.

Excise Buildings. The expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.	
New works	}	56,034
Additions and alterations to existing works		
Repairs		
Total				...	65,123

The bungalow for the A'bkári Inspector at Anand was commenced and completed. The liquor warehouses at Háveri (Dhárwár) and Sirsi (Kánara) were in progress, while the additions and alterations to the Distillery at Kotri and to the A'bkári Godown at Tawáhi (Aden) and the construction of the warehouse buildings at Bubak were completed.

Residences for Local Government, Government Officers, etc. Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.	
New works	}	1,83,214
Additions and alterations to existing works		
Repairs		
Total				..	2,39,893

A block of servants' quarters providing living accommodation for 36 servants was completed at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay. The work of alterations and decorations to the ceiling of the dining room at Government House, Ganeshkhind, was in progress and the Guest-house at Government House, Mahábleshwar, described in the last year's report, was completed.

Political Agencies. The expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.	
New works	}	50,376
Additions and alterations to existing works		
Repairs		
Total				...	55,322

The additions and alterations to the Assistant Political Agent's bungalow at Pálanpur were completed, and the construction of an office and residence for the Assistant Political Agent at Kolhápur was in progress.

Agricultural. Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.	
New works	}	26,264
Additions and alterations to existing works		
Repairs		
Total				...	28,030



Revenue Buildings at Jalgaon.

The buildings in connection with the Northcote Cattle Breeding Farm at Charodi, Ahmedabad, and the bungalow for the Second Deputy Director of Agriculture at Mirpurkhas were completed. Buildings in connection with the Gokak Canal Farm were also completed with the exception of the quarters for the Farm staff which are under construction.

The expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New works	...	...	...	} 780*
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total ...				1,224

Museums.

* In addition to Rs. 80,432 spent from contributions.

The foundation of the Art and Archæology section of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, which is the only important work in progress under this head, was completed and the superstructure commenced. This block, which will contain on the ground floor the archæological collection and on the upper floor the picture galleries, has a frontage of about 226 feet and consists of a great central hall lit from the dome with galleries opening on either side and an additional block of galleries in the rear. The structure is now up to the level of the intermediate galleries throughout, 18 feet above plinth, the walling being of local blue basalt with dressings of yellow stone from the quarries at Coorla. A stone balustrade is being erected round the entire site which, when completed, will greatly improve its appearance.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New works	...	...	...	} 2,098
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total ...				30,245

Monuments and Antiquities.

The only work of any importance was that of rebuilding the columns within the Elephanta Caves at Gharapuri in the Presidency District.

The expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New works	...	...	...	} 2,56,813
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total ...				2,81,873

Educational Colleges

The principal works were the following :—

Grant Medical College, Bombay.—The New Physiological Laboratory in connection with this College was in progress. The building is of L shape consisting of three floors, each containing laboratories for the practical exposition of the different branches of physiology. It provides a small theatre with raised seats for the purpose of demonstration with the magic lantern, and also a photo-studio and a photo-micro room.

Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute, Ahmedabad.—The work was in progress.

Agricultural College and Research Institute Buildings, Poona.—The central block of this College is now nearly completed. It has two floors and accommodates the Botany, Entomology, Mycology and Veterinary sections with three lecture theatres, laboratories, museum, library and herbarium. The chief feature is the fine central hall and staircase where some excellent plaster work has been carried out in Parian cement.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New works	...	...	...	} 1,56,613
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...
Total ...				1,86,158

Schools.

The principal works in hand or completed were the following :—

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.—Electric lamps and ceiling and table fans with plugs were provided in the Principal's quarters. Certain minor works in connection with the Pottery Department of the School were also in progress.

Talukdari School at Godhra.—Quarters for 3 Assistant Masters and a peon were completed.

High School at Dhārwār.—The hostel for 100 students, referred to in the last year's report, was in progress.*

School of Industry at Ratndgiri.—This building is intended to provide a suitable workshop and remove the congestion due to want of sufficient accommodation in the existing school.

Ecclesiastical. No works of importance were carried out under this head. The expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.	
New works	}	
Additions and alterations to existing works		
Repairs		
Total				...	20,397

Law and Justice. Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.	
New works	}	
Additions and alterations to existing works		
Repairs		
Total				...	1,61,649

The District Court-house for the District Judge at Surat, referred to in the last year's report, was nearly completed and a bungalow was purchased for the residence of the District Judge at Dhulia. The Resident Magistrate's Court-house at Sujawal was completed during the year.

Jails. The expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.	
New works	}	
Additions and alterations to existing works		
Repairs		
Total				...	1,53,533

Quarters for 18 warders in connection with the Central Prison, Ahmedabad, for five additional warders at the District Prison, Rajkot, and for 12 additional warders in the Jail at Karáchi were completed. An additional block with eight sets of quarters for the extra establishment lately sanctioned for the District Jail at Bijápur was also completed. Quarters were also constructed for the Head Clerk of the District Judge at Sukkur.

Police. Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.	
New works	}	
Additions and alterations to existing works		
Repairs		
Total				...	7,10,230

An upper storey was added to the building accommodating the office of the Protector of Pilgrims in the compound of the Head Quarters Police Office, Bombay. The bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police at Dhulia, referred to in the last year's report, was completed. The other works undertaken or carried out consisted mainly of the construction of, or additions and alterations to, Police Lines at different places in the Presidency.

Medical. The expenditure on Medical works was :—

				Rs.	
New works	}	
Additions and alterations to existing works		
Repairs		
Total				...	5,97,496

The Out-patient Department and the block containing three Mortuaries and a Post-Mortem Room in the compound of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay, described in the last year's report, were completed. A block of quarters for 20 Nurses of the hospital was also completed during the year. Quarters for two Assistant Surgeons and Steward in the compound of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, were constructed. The construction of the new Delirium Tremens ward at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, was in progress. This building is to contain 3 wards, each 16' x 12' with a 7' wide verandah all round enclosed by expanded metal in wooden framing. The superstructure is of reinforced brick work 4½" wide resting on a plinth and foundation of stone in lime masonry. Electric lights and fans are provided and the walls of the central ward are protected by removable pads. The construction of the

Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda, commenced in the year 1906, is still in progress. Three sections of the building are now completed. A new infectious ward in the Civil Hospital at Bijapur was constructed during the year. The Maternity ward in the Civil Hospital at Hyderabad was completed. The quarters for the House Surgeon of the Civil Hospital at Karáchi and the Civil Surgeon's bungalow at Lárkána were completed.

The expenditure on Miscellaneous works was :—

Miscellaneous.

					Rs.
New works	...	...	...	...	} 3,90,237
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	<u>4,24,816</u>

The improvements to the Executive Engineer's bungalow at Surat referred to in the last year's report were completed. The work of providing an electric lift in the Public Works Department, Secretariat, was in progress. With a view to obtaining sites for quarters for Government officials certain Sanadi lands on Malabar Hill, Bombay, were resumed and compensation for buildings, etc., standing thereon was paid during the year. The Central Block of offices at Poona, which is intended to accommodate all the Government offices at present occupying hired buildings in Poona, was in progress. This will be a three storeyed building constructed from the local grey green trap stone, chisel dressed, with the arching cornices and columns of the same material, finely dressed.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

					Rs.
New works	...	...	...	...	} 6,47,855
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	...	...	...
Repairs	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	<u>11,79,087</u>
				Total ...	<u>18,26,942</u>

The principal works in progress or completed were the following :—

- Bridge over the Creek at Kalyán.
- Road from Vihigaon to Khodala.
- Road from Khardi to Parali, 1st section.
- Road from Sanjan to Talasari, 2nd section.
- Road from Gokhirwa to Vajreshwari.
- Road from Karjat to Bhimáshankar.
- Bridge over the river Bhima at Khed on the Poona-Násik Road.
- Improvements to the Poona-Pandharpur Road.
- Improvements to the Sholápur-Bársi Road, section II.
- Bridge over the river Kadwa, near Konkangaon.
- Improvements to the Khándesh-Nizám's Frontier Road.
- Diversion of the Surul-Mahábleshwar Road at Wái.
- Bridge over the Krishna River at Máhuli.
- Road from Bhatkal to Mysore Frontier in the Kánara District.

The bridge over the river Kadwa near Konkangaon consists of 13 openings of 30 feet, the height from the river bed to springing of arches being 32 feet. The foundations vary in depth from a minimum of 7 feet to a maximum of 15 feet below bed level. The cost of the bridge is estimated at Rs. 1,09,797.

The bridge over the river Krishna at Máhuli is to be a masonry bridge of a total length of 385 feet in 6 spans, the width between parapet walls being 20 feet; it is designed to carry, in addition to the road, a metre gauge railway connecting the City of Sátára with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at Koregaon, a project for which is being prepared by the Railway authorities. The cost of the bridge is estimated approximately to be Rs. 2,30,000.

The Inspection Bungalow at Khodala was in progress. The bungalow for the Balasinor Accommodation for State at Godhra referred to in the last year's report was completed and handed over to the Travellers. State. The construction of a bungalow at Panvel was commenced.

Nurseries were maintained at various places, and the planting, watering and protection of Arboreal culture. road-side trees continued to receive careful attention. About 52,000 trees were planted during the year along Provincial and Local Fund roads in charge of this Department.

3.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

				Rs.
New works	...	...	... }—
Additions and alterations to existing works.				
	As per accounts for March 1911 Final	...	Rs.	4,90,606
	Subsequent adjustments by journal entries...		„	48,189
				5,38,795
Repairs	...	...	...	23,212
			Total ...	5,62,007

Improvements to
 Towns.
 Water-supply.

The protective embankment round the town of Kotri was repaired during the year.

Work on the Visápur Tank in the Ahmednagar District was in progress. Boring operations were carried out on the banks of the river Sina near Pimpalgaon, nearly 7 miles from Ahmednagar, with a view to ascertain whether a water-tight dam could be constructed to give the town of Ahmednagar a gravitation instead of a pumped supply. The results were fairly satisfactory. Considerable progress was made in connection with the Bijápur, Sángli, Ratná-giri and Hyderabad water works. The Dhárwár water works were practically completed, and the improvements to the Hubli water-supply were commenced. The preliminary arrangements in connection with the Poona water-supply have been made and regular work will be started as soon as the land required has been made over to this Department.

Sewerage.

The only important work undertaken under this head was that of the Poona sewerage. The city has been sub-divided into six districts. The two low-lying ones along the river bank will drain to a low-level pumping station near Kumbhárwáda, whence the sewage will be pumped into the balancing tank of the main pumping station near Daruwála bridge, to which all the remaining districts will drain by gravitation. From this central station the sewage will be pumped through a sealed rising main about 6,530 yards in length into a septic tank to be located at some distance north of the Poona Cantonment Manure yard. After treatment the effluent will be conveyed by a gravitation main to suitable land where it will be utilised for irrigation. When not so required it will be discharged into the river. The details of this plant are not yet settled and experiments will be undertaken to decide the exact form of treatment to be finally adopted.

Harbours.

The construction of the new pier at the Rewas Bunder, described in the last year's report, was in progress.

4.—MILITARY WORKS.

No new works of importance were carried out during the year. The expenditure was :—

				Rs.
New works	...	...	... } 12,449	
Additions and alterations to existing works				
Repairs	...	...	...	49,863
			Total ...	62,312*

* Excluding Barrack Department.

9. Irrigation.

For details see tables under Irrigation, printed in Part III of the Statistics of British India.

1. In the year 1910-1911 the expenditure on Irrigation Works throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 71½ lakhs compared with 72¾ lakhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and Presidency Proper in the proportion of 38·67 : 32·64.

2. The expenditure was distributed under different heads as under :—

Heads.				Amount.	Remarks
Rs.				Rs.	
Capital—					
Major Works—					
Protective Works	...	...	...	(a) 22,07,637	Imperial
Productive Works	...	...	...	(b) 1,45,718	
				23,53,355	
Minor Works and Navigation—					
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	1,25,798	† Imperial and ‡ Provincial.
Revenue—					
Major Works—					
Protective Works	...	...	...	94,964	Do. do.
Productive Works	...	...	...	12,58,766	
				13,53,730	
Minor Works and Navigation—					
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	5,65,587	Do. do.
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	11,21,343	
				16,86,930	
Agricultural Works—					
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept...	...	...	...	15,38,381	Deposits contribu- tions.
Contribution Works	...	...	...	29,403	
				15,67,784	
Construction of Protective Works—					
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept ..	...	...	...	43,991	
Famine Relief outlay on Irrigation Works					
...	
				71,31,588	
Grand Total ...					

(a) Inclusive of expenditure in England ... Rs. 77,910

(b) Do. do. do. 306

3. The total is classified as under :—

	Deccan and Gujarát.			Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Works	21,62,163	4,64,384	26,26,547	
Repairs	4,38,860	24,65,407	29,04,267	
Establishment	6,11,736	8,97,959	15,09,695	
Tools and Plant	74,128	39,213	1,13,341	
Refunds of Revenue	1,374	873	2,247	
Suspense Account	- 21,388	- 1,009	- 22,397	
Receipts on Capital Accounts	- 2,112	.....	- 2,112
Total ...	32,64,761	38,66,827	71,31,588	

DECCAN AND GUJARAT.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The important feature of the year's operations, was the commencement of the works included in the Khári Cut Extension Project.

Háthmati and Khár
Cut Canals.

The rainfall gauged at Ahmedabad and Parántij was 24.27 and 32.33 inches, respectively, against an average of 29.14 and 30.70 inches for the past 30 years including that under report. The rain fell irregularly early in June and July and practically stopped by the end of August. There was a sufficient supply in the Háthmati River for this small canal up to the end of September. The discharge in the canal fell to 86 cusecs on the 15th November 1910, dwindled to 45 at the end of the rabi season, *i. e.* 15th February 1911, and 10 towards the end of May 1911. There was no great flood in the Sábarmati nor in the Háthmati.

The Chandola tank, which is a small regulating tank in the Khári Cut system supplied from the Ráipur weir on the Khári River, was filled four times in succession, once in each of the four monsoon months.

The Bokh Reservoir was filled to the F. S. L. on the 6th September 1910, and the storage was fully utilized during the Kharif season.

The marked extension of irrigation under both the canals since the year 1906-1907 will be seen from the figures given in the following table, those for the year under review being the highest on record:—

Year.	Háthmati Canal.		Khári Cut Canal.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1906-07	2,258	5,247	2,687	19,272
1907-08	6,572	15,561	6,160	41,967
1908-09	8,375	19,757	8,525	57,334
1909-10	8,866	19,994	12,532	80,091
1910-11	8,271	20,248	13,415	85,853

Khári Sluices.

The Khári River was in flood on the 6th July 1910, when the transplantation of rice was made in the "Kalambandi" villages. There being no flood afterwards, the supply in the Khári was short, and the deficiency had to be made up from the Háthmati River to satisfy the wants of the irrigators dependent on the Khári Sluices. About 275 acres under the sluices and 418 acres under the Goblaj Tank were irrigated over and above the area which bears the consolidated assessment, including the "Himayat" water rate in the "Kalambandi" villages, and 130 acres were irrigated in the ex-Kalambandi villages of Damri, Shętra and Wadala. The Goblaj Tank filled only once to the F. S. L., and the Bherai Reservoir twice, from the flood waters of the Khári.

New Tanks in the Kaira Collectorate

The area irrigated and the gross assessment on the Tranja-Nagrama, Wangroli, Savli and Saiat Tanks, as compared with the previous year, are as shown below:—

Name of Tank.	1910-11.		1909-10.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Tranja-Nagrama	.....	24	.....	330
Wangroli	264	1,141	438	1,230
Savli	1,456	4,292	1,569	4,790
Saiat	416	1,632	.....	.....

The rainfall was less than the average, and mostly fell in small quantities and at long intervals, with the result that the proportion of run-off was less than usual, and none of the tanks filled to the F. S. L. The Tranja-Nagrama Tanks being wholly empty, there was no irrigation under them. The Wangroli Tank was partially filled up to 2 feet below the F. S. L. The area irrigated was smaller than in the previous year. The Savli Tank was filled to 3.25 feet below the reduced F. S. L.; but owing to seasonable rainfall there was not much demand for water and the area irrigated was smaller than in the previous year. The Saiat Tank and the canals have been completed and were brought into operation for the first time during the year. The tank was partially filled to 2½ feet below the F. S. L. by the 26th August 1910, and the supply was utilized in irrigating 416 acres of rice crop in some of the villages under command.

Muvalia Tank.

The Muvalia Tank was filled to its F. S. L. by the 9th July 1910, and the water was flowing over the waste weir till the 6th of August. The area irrigated was 80 acres in the Kharif and 178 in the Rabi season. The tank and the canal were maintained in good condition at a cost of Rs. 2,655. The extension of the Left Bank Canal was in progress, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,175.

Old tanks.

Improvements to 33 and repairs to 48 small irrigation tanks in the Gujarát Irrigation District, and repairs to 30 in the Surat and Broach Districts were executed at a total cost of Rs. 38,826 and Rs. 54,116, respectively, on improvements and repairs. In the Gujarát irrigation District 18 Talukdári tanks were also repaired at a cost of Rs. 22,530 which represents the Government share only.

Boring Operations.

The boring at Dholka, which was in progress in the previous year, was completed in August 1910 at a cost of Rs. 5,993, and the services of the Boring Engineer were then transferred to the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Drainage Channels.

All the old drainage channels in the Suart and Broach and Gujarát Irrigation Districts worked satisfactorily and were maintained at a cost of Rs. 8,205 and Rs. 5,972, respectively, but in all cases in the latter district, there was no flow in any of them.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

(a) *Nature and scope of any large works which have been undertaken or were in progress during the year.*

Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

The construction of the masonry dam at Chankapur, in the Kalvan Táluka of the Násik District, to store water for the Girna Left Bank Canal as well as for the extension of the irrigation under the existing bandharas or weirs on the Girna River, was completed by the end of March 1910. The erection of the waste weir gates was then commenced. The masonry work for the waste weirs was nearly completed. Fifteen gate frames were fixed in position and all the counter-weights conveyed to the vicinity of their chambers. The northern embankment was nearly finished. The expenditure on these works was Rs. 48,873 during the year. Water was stored to the level of the weir, R. L. 159'00, and was let out from the tank from 18th December 1910 for irrigation on the Girna Left Bank Canal. It also supplemented the supply to the existing bandharas on the Girna River and augmented the storage of the Jamda Canals in the East Khándesh District. The storage this year was in excess of the requirements owing to the copious rainfall and the only partial development of the Girna Left Bank Canal, the extension of which is under consideration.

The expenditure during the year on constructing distributaries and water courses on the Girna Left Bank Canal was Rs. 19,464. The total length of the distributaries constructed was 5.21 miles. The work of excavating water courses to conduct water to every field is in progress.

Godáveri Canals Project.

Darna Dam.—The construction of the masonry dam for the storage reservoir on the River Darna near Igatpuri in the Násik District was in progress. By the end of the season the average height to which the dam, which is over a mile long, had been raised was R. L. 186.4'00, or only 11 feet below the top, and it was expected that by the end of the working season the level reached would be within 6 feet of the finished height. Considerable progress was also made with the waste weirs. The acquisition of the lands to be submerged above the dam made good progress and it is expected will be finished before the end of the working season. The Ghoti-Bari and Sinnar Road diversions along short length of these roads to be submerged by the tank water, were in progress.

Pick-up-Weir at Nandur Madhmeshwar.—The masonry of the crest of the weir was practically completed by the end of March 1911, and the weir is now in use and the few items remaining should be entirely finished by the end of the working season. The land acquisition work is practically complete with the exception of some difficult cases, and the rebuilding of the small public buildings, such as schools and dharmashállas, to replace those in villages submerged is in progress.

Godáveri Canals.—The first 27 miles of the Godáveri Right Bank Canal with its distributaries and water courses were completed and water let into the canal. Excavation up to mile 62 is practically complete, embankment is still in progress at several places and nearing completion. The distributaries in the length from mile 33 to 62 are also under construction. A bungalow at Ranjangaon has been built and that at Chitali was in progress.

Excavation along the whole length of the Godáveri Left Bank Canal was practically completed; embankment was still in progress at several places. The survey of the distributaries for this canal up to 16½ miles is complete and the detailed estimates have been sanctioned. Bungalows at Mahalkheda and Padhegaon were in progress.

The expenditure during the year on the Godáveri works was as under:—

	Rs.
Executive Engineer, Godáveri Irrigation District ...	9,88,994
Executive Engineer, Pravara Canals District ...	6,49,776
Total ...	16,38,770

Pravara Canals Project.

Bhandardara Dam.—The foundations of the dam were excavated almost entirely; only a small length remained to be uncovered on the Left Bank. The foundations show excellent hard rock throughout the whole length and free from joints or lamination excepting in a short length on the Right Bank where the dam will be low; where two dykes of sound material cross the foundations the dykes are of material suitable for the foundations of the dam for the height concerned.

The erection of plant and machinery was in progress and considerable progress has been made with the collection of lime kankar for the work. This is the principal difficulty, as all the lime has to be carted 20 miles or so. The difficulty regarding sand has been overcome by the use of sand crushers, which are working well. Complete arrangements to commence masonry were made.

Pravara Canals.—The work of widening and extending the Ojhar Left Bank Canal was started and canal excavation and embankment were in full swing up to mile 27. The alignment

up to mile 33 has been finally approved and the final survey of the canal beyond that is in progress. The second class bungalow at Loni was completed, while those at Khandála, Yadal and Bel Pimpalgaon were in progress.

The first 20 miles of the Ojhar Right Bank Canal have been completed in all respects ; for the remaining length, masonry works are still in progress between miles 20 and 27, but will be completed shortly. The distributaries under the whole length of the canal up to mile 33 have been surveyed and the estimates lately sanctioned. Survey for the extension of the canal, *i. e.*, of the tail and Rahuri branches, is in progress, it having been found that sufficient water will be available for the extra area.

Extraordinary floods occurred in many nálas in the Pravara Canals District during the year and have been recorded in the Annual Report of Supplies of water available ; considering the number of works in progress little damage was done.

The expenditure during the year on the Pravara River Works was as under :—

		Rs.
Executive Engineer, Godáveri Irrigation District	...	39,250
Executive Engineer, Pravara Canals District	...	96,510
	Total	1,35,760

Poona Irrigation District.

The work of lining the portion of the Mutha Right Bank Canal above the City of Poona with mortar so as to render it more water-tight was in progress.

The canal in this length is also being widened so as to be capable of carrying a discharge of 1,000 cusecs with a full supply depth of 10 feet. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 12,310 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,00,002.

Sholápur District.

The small items remaining unfinished on the Pathri Tank Canal and distributaries were finished, while similar works on the Wadshivne Tank Canal and Right Bank Distributary were almost completed.

Second Class Irrigation Works.

On repairs and extensions and improvements to the Second Class Irrigation Works situated in the Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District a sum of Rs. 29,782 was expended, while in the West Khándesh District the expenditure was Rs. 11,104.

Areas of Irrigation and Revenue.

The following table shows the areas irrigated under, and the gross assessed revenue derived from, the irrigation works in operation in 1910-1911, as compared with the average of the last 10 years :—

Names of Works.	1910-1911.		Average of last 10 years.		
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
<i>Major Works—Protective.</i>					
Nira Canal including Shetphal Tank	37,962	2,89,948	43,390*	2,63,233*	
Mhaswad Tank	7,124	40,978	6,940	28,641	
Pravara River Works, Ojhar Right Bank Canal...	157	985	218†	234†	
Chankapur Tank, Girna Left Bank Canal	1,137	4,448	3,099†	5,392†	
Godáveri Right Bank Canal	2,562	10,186	.....	.....
Total	48,942	3,46,545	53,647	2,97,500	
<i>Major Works—Productive.</i>					
Lower Panjhra River Works	2,308	14,414	2,472	15,117	
Kadwa River Works	Waghad Tank	.....	26	34
	Palkhed Canal	1,890	12,978	2,144	12,684
	Ojhar Tambat Canal	558	3,462	582	3,102
	Wadali Canal	337	1,478	455	1,966
Parvara River Works, Láksh Canal	239	1,469	700	1,288	
Mutha Canals including Matoba Tank	11,153	3,51,150	11,479	3,32,504	
Ekrak Tank	4,604	59,019	4,274	38,742	
Total	21,089	4,43,996	22,106	4,05,437	
Total, Major Works	70,031	7,90,541	75,753	7,02,937	

* Includes average of 9 years for Shetphal Tank.
† Figures for 1909-10 only.

Names of Works.	1910-1911.		Average of last 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	70,031	7,90,541	75,753	7,02,937
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>				
Hartala Tank ...	.....	694	35	605
Mhaswa Tank ...	353	1,234	437	1,589
Jamda Canals ...	998	6,294	2,627	6,580
Parsul Tank ...	940	4,093	680	2,466
Pravara River Works, Ojhar Left Bank Canal ...	2,471	9,940	6,294	9,512
Bhatodi Tank ...	1,068	8,155	973	5,355
Kasurdi Tank ...	246	782	89	618
Shirsuphal Tank ...	1,095	2,359	1,076	2,538
Bhadalwadi Tank ...	1,586	4,884	1,400	3,158
Koregaon Tank ...	633	1,430	301	789
Ashti Tank ...	1,937	10,025	2,207	8,641
Pathri Tank ...	972	3,266	406*	1,406*
Total, Minor Works ...	12,299	53,156	16,525	43,257
Grand Total ...	82,330	8,43,697	92,278	7,46,194

* Average of past 5 years.

Information regarding the areas irrigated by, the consolidated revenue assessed under and the expenditure incurred on and the receipts from the Second Class Irrigation Works during 1910-1911 will be found in Part II of the Irrigation Revenue Report for that year and has not been incorporated in the above statement.

(b) *Important events which have occurred concerning works.*

• At the end of September a small slip occurred in the Mhaswad Tank Dam. Owing to the very heavy rainfalls of 3.80" and 6.05" respectively on the 26th and 27th September at Rajewadi, a strip of the outer casing of the dam on the rear slope measuring about 20' x 16' x 1½' and situated above the H. F. L. between chainages 6,800 and 6,900 moved. Being high up no leak followed and repairs were easily executed. A slip also occurred in the same month in the Koregaon Tank Dam. This was almost in the middle of the dam. The water level at the time stood 1.30 feet above the waste weir crest. The apex of the slip was 25 feet wide and 22 feet below full supply level. At the toe the width was 75 feet and the length of the sliding mass was 140 feet, measured along the slope. To reduce the pressure of water the two outlets were opened immediately. The water level fell very slowly as the rain was still falling in the catchment. Some of the masonry in the waste weir was then removed and the water level kept down to the F. S. L. Repairs were executed with difficulty owing to the season at which the slip occurred.

(c) *Engineering questions, etc., which have arisen.*

The pumping plant erected at Hol under the Nira Canal in 1909-1910 for the utilisation of the sub-soil water for irrigation was worked during the year under report. The experiment proved that the sub-soil water can be maintained sweet and fit for irrigation by regular use. The engine is now to be moved to a place where the salt in the water and soil is of the worst description and the experiment repeated.

At the end of the rains a temporary wall, 2 feet high, was, as usual, built on the top of the weir at Vir in the Poona Irrigation District at a cost of Rs. 989.

(d) *Surveys, etc.*

Gauging of the rivers in the Deccan and Gujarát was continued and the discharges calculated in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Central Division.

(e) *Results of new administrative measures affecting the Department which have been tried.*

The block system of irrigation continued to work satisfactorily on the Nira Canal. The telegraph line on this canal was again of much assistance in the efficient management of irrigation. A Kennedy's gauge outlet fixed on the Mutha Left Bank Canal was removed and re-erected at a more suitable place. Experiments made with it proved it to be unsuitable for use as an outlet on existing canals, as it is not a module and does not therefore give a constant discharge for varying depths of water in the canal. Experiments were also made with the Grant Mitchell meters erected on the Nira and Mutha Canals. It was found that they registered the discharge correctly only when the fans were working freely; when the fans got clogged by weeds, moss* and other floating matter, the meters registered much less than the actual discharge.

The system of six yearly leases for eight months crops was introduced under the Ashti Tank, but the applications received and sanctioned were for 1,105 acres only, which is less than a fourth of the proposed area. The rainfall being favourable, the people were not so willing to enter into leases. It was therefore decided to postpone the introduction of the scheme to next year. A similar scheme for the Mhaswad Tank was approved at the end of the year and arrangements have been made to introduce it next year.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The area under irrigation and the gross assessed revenue on all the First Class Irrigation Works in the Southern Division are shown below in two statements; in the first, they are detailed by works, and, in the second, by districts. The figures of the past year are compared with those of the average of the previous ten years:—

Statement I.—Individual Works.

Name of work.	1910-1911.		Average of previous ten years.		Area under consolidated assessment.
	Area irrigated.	Assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Assessed revenue.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
<i>Major Works.</i>					
Krishna Canal ...	3,495	38,187	6,452	44,750	
<i>Minor Works.</i>					
Rewári Canal ...	1,340	5,100	760	3,583	
Upper Mán River Works ...	1,098	4,348	736	2,761	
Yerla River Irrigation Works ...	3,684	14,320	3,038	14,257	
Chikhli Canal ...	175	938	321	1,631	
Máini Canal Tank ...	1,605	6,262	1,425	5,892	
Muchkundi Tank ...	2	.....	38	421	
Gádikeri Tank (a) ...	377	1,987	377	1,996	(a) Only 337 acres are under consolidated assessment.
Dambál Tank (b) ...	251	1,041	323	1,825	(b) Of this 207 acres are under consolidated assessment.
Medleri Tank ...	59	688	105	699	
Madag Tank ...	613	2,356	803	2,554	
Asundi Tank (c) ...	217	827	275	1,321	(c) Of this 185 acers are under consolidated assessment.
Mávinkop Tank (d) ...	627	2,290	561	1,993	(d) Area under consolidated assessment.
Gokák Canal, 1st Section, and Storage Works ...	6,859	32,986	9,976	47,912	
Total ...	16,907	73,143	18,738	86,845	
Grand Total ...	20,402	1,11,330	25,190	1,31,595	

Statement II.—Districts.

Name of District.	Area irrigated.	Assessed revenue.	Average of previous ten years.	Assessed revenue.
Belgaum ...	7,236	34,973	10,353	49,908
Dhárwár Irrigation ...	1,767	7,202	2,067	8,392
Sátára ...	11,397	69,155	12,732	72,874
Bijápur ...	2	.....	38	421
Total ...	20,402	1,11,330	25,190	1,31,595

The total area irrigated was less than that of the previous year by 3,287 acres, resulting in the decrease of assessed revenue by Rs. 18,617. The decrease in area in the case of Gokák Canal was due to less land having been cultivated owing to the uncertainty of the water-supply for the rábi season. In the case of Krishna Canal and other works in the Sátára District it was due to a reduction in the demand for water owing to seasonable rain, and, in the case of the Dhárwár Irrigation District, owing to shortage of water in some of the tanks at the commencement of the year.

Remarks on Individual Works.

Gokák Canal.

An expenditure of Rs. 941 was incurred on certain works in connection with the Gokák Canal. An addition of 175 million cubic feet was obtained by constructing a temporary wall on the crest of the permanent weir. Late freshets carried away portions of the wall, but this is expected and intended, the wall being made of a section which will yield before undue strain comes on the main weir. The storage obtained was less than usual. The local storms, usual in April and early May, did not occur this year, and the supply of water in the tank fell short of requirements on the 10th May 1910, and the deficiency continued till the 22nd June.

The tank began to fill on 23rd June 1910 and overflowed two days later. The maximum flood of the year occurred on the morning of the 10th August 1910, when the water level rose to 2.64 feet above the weir crest. This flood is estimated to have amounted to 47,700 cubic feet per second, and this is equivalent to a run off of 0.068 inch per hour from the catchment of 1,080 square miles.

The main river under-slucices were closed on the 9th December 1910 and the storage was first drawn upon on the 10th January 1911.

Special Experiments.

Experiments to ascertain the saturation of high embankments were carried out and the results recorded in the Dhárwár Irrigation and Sátára Districts. Saturation through tank embankments.

Second Class Tanks.

The expenditure on repairs to Second Class Tanks as compared with the average of the previous ten years was as follows :—

District.	1910-1911.		Average of previous 10 years.		Remarks.
	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Belgaum	60	21,422	40	24,488	
Dhárwár Irrigation	170	73,508	98	75,312	
Ratnágiri	2	129	3	419	
Bijápúr ... ..	.....	.....	2	1,445	
Sátára ... ..	.....	.....	10	48	
Kánara ... ..	.....	.....	10	63	
Total ...	232	95,059	143	1,01,775	

The area under irrigation and the irrigation share (four-fifths) of the assessed consolidated revenue of the year, compared with the average of the previous ten years, were as follows :—

District.	1910-1911.		Average of previous ten years.		Remarks.
	Area irrigated.	Assessed irrigation revenue.	Area irrigated.	Assessed irrigation revenue.	
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	
Belgaum	9,910	33,049	9,910	33,049	
Dhárwár Irrigation	63,804	1,76,833	57,018	1,69,603	
Ratnágiri	1,196	3,144	1,021	2,600	
Bijápúr	1,316	5,741	1,430	5,460	
Sátára	101	634	85	532	
Kánara	627	2,290	1,705	6,744	
Total ...	76,954	2,21,691	71,169	2,17,988	

A sum of Rs. 1,399 was spent in providing dry stone pitching to the dam and hearting of Tank at Shedbal, the Schedbal Tank.

A tablet with the following inscription has been fixed in a masonry pillar at one end of the tank dam :—

"The work was started by famine labour in 1906 and completed by ordinary labour in 1909; cost of works, Rs. 72,250."

The tank overflowed in August 1910. Water for irrigation purposes was not used.

The work of making certain improvements to the Dharma Canal was in progress throughout the year, the total expenditure being Rs. 35,280 against the estimated cost of Rs. 88,912. Dharma Canal Improvements.

35.—Protective Irrigation Works.

Twenty rain and river gauges, transferred to the Belgaum, Sátára and Kánara Districts were maintained during the year by the respective Executive Engineers.

SIND.

The inundation of 1910 was on the whole a favourable one, though the rapid fall after 5th September deprived lands on most of the inundation canals of the last watering usually given in the first week of September. Character of the Inundation.

The river began to rise towards the beginning of June, and continued to do so with slight fluctuations till it reached the fair irrigating level of 13 feet on Bukkur gauge on 29th July.

**PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.**

This level, and above, was maintained for 23 days only, *vs.*, 29th July to 1st August, 5th August, and 19th August to 5th September, against 31 days of the previous year, and an average of 47 days during the previous ten years.

The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge was first registered on the 8th June, and this level was maintained for the following periods during the season :—

8th June to 30th, and 7th July to 24th September,

or a total of 103 days, the highest number of days on record, against 80 days in 1909, and an average of 51 days during the previous 10 years.

The highest readings for the year were 14.5 on 4th September on the Bukkur gauge, and 22.3 feet on the 8th September on the Kotri gauge, against 14.4' and 20.8' on these gauges, respectively, in the previous year.

Rainfall.

The rainfall of the year was excessive. It acted beneficially in some places, but did some harm on canals without head regulators to reduce the supply in the canal when not required for irrigation. It amounted to 9.13", as compared with 5.20" in the previous year, and an average of 5.26" for the last 10 years.

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.

Desert Canal.

The Desert Canal was opened on 1st June 1910, and for the year under report experienced a really good season. The erosion at its mouth continued throughout the season, in consequence of which it was difficult to keep the regulator entirely clear of rubbish, though a gang of men with a boat had been posted for the purpose. On account of the late arrival of the iron work from England, horizontal baulks for the existing wales and vertical needles could not be substituted. The tail of the canal received a much better supply than in former years owing to its clearance. All branches, with the exception of Toj Rájwáh and Distributary No. 2, ex-Frontier Rájwáh, where there were complaints of deficiency at their tails, worked exceedingly well. The hill floods from the Shori Nai came down three times during the season, but did very little damage to crops on the Adiwah, as the zemindars have practically ceased kharif cultivation on the north of that canal. The modified form of Chenab pattern outlet sluices worked well in giving a better distribution and checking waste of water. It is however not popular with Baluch zemindars, as they do not understand its advantages. The canal system, on the whole, received a fair rabi supply, but the sudden fall of the river in September was responsible for less than the usual rabi area.

Unhárwáh.

The Unhárwáh was opened on 6th June 1910, and received a very good supply in spite of the heavy erosion at its mouth. The Head Regulator, the Inspection Bungalow at Draha, and several other buildings were carried away by erosion. This Draha bungalow had been the Abkalani head-quarters of the Executive Engineer, Begari Canals, for the past 16 years. The Tori Stop Gate is now the Head Regulator for the canal.

Of the branches, all received a good supply except the tail of the Nasirwáh, where water was deficient. It is proposed to remedy this by reducing sluices in Dubi Dhoro, and in the middle reaches of the canal. The Kharirawah Distributary, ex-Mile 8/2, with outlet sluices of the Chenab pattern, worked excellently; but the Hazarowáh, another distributary at Mile 13/2, was not so successful, owing to the treacherous nature of its banks which were constantly breached.

Begári Canal.

The Begári Canal was opened on 1st June 1910, and the supply till September was good. For the first time, for many years, it derived its supply from the Wadhu Dhand instead of from a back water from the river. Owing to the sudden fall in the river early in September, the "Dhand" silted up with the result that the supply was almost entirely cut off, and the rabi crop seriously affected. The modified Chenab pattern of outlet sluices worked very well, and gave an improved supply to the tail portions, where, owing to deficiency, complaints were frequent. The revised Choi Project was sanctioned, and the work on distributaries was pushed forward. This canal, with several distributaries, has been opened in the current Abkalani.

Mahiwáh.

The Mahiwáh was opened on 1st June 1910, and worked satisfactorily throughout the inundation. The revised project for improving the distribution and giving greater facilities for communication was sanctioned during the year under 49, Productive Public Works, and the works are in progress.

Sukkur Canal.

The Rahuja head of the Sukkur Canal was opened on the 6th June 1910. It worked very well during the season, and gave a good supply throughout. It was found unnecessary to open the "old head", as the Rahuja head provided a sufficient supply for all requirements.

Ghar Canal.

The Ghar Canal was opened on the 28th May 1910, and the supply during the year was on the whole very fair. There was a little deficiency at the tail portions, which was relieved by frequent rotations. The Fordwáh was opened on 14th June 1910, and worked well. The new feeder given it last year brought a good supply.

Sattah.

The Sattah Canal has its off-take from a "Kohri" which in turn is fed by a cut from the left bank of the river in the Shahbunder Sub-Division of the Karachi Canals District. This cut again silted heavily in the inundation and was cleared. The canal worked satisfactorily, and the area cultivated was more than last year. A small area, chiefly in the low-lying land, was, however, submerged owing to the abnormal rain of July 1910.

Western Nára.

The stop bund at the mouth of the Western Nára was removed on the 25th May 1910, and the canal worked on the whole satisfactorily aided by its two feeders. The tail of the Akil Dhand,

cleared last year, materially helped the canal to maintain a good level. The other canals in the Western Nára District, *viz.*, the new feeder, and the Marviwáh worked satisfactorily; and the Pritchard canal worked fairly well.

The Sind Canal was opened on the 1st June 1910. Owing to the change in the main current of the river, the erosion stopped, and the canal received a very good supply. It remained flowing for an unusually long time, *viz.*, upto 28th October 1910. Sind Canal.

In the Western Nára District, the new Inspection Bungalow, Class I, at the Pritchard Canal mouth, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,345. Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

In the Karáchi Canals District, the canals worked well, but the crops were greatly damaged by the abnormal rain of July 1910.

Breaches occurred in the Belo Gharko embankment of the Baghar Canal and in the Khatianwáh and caused considerable damage. A new head was given to the Gungri Canal at a cost of Rs. 3,214.

The new regulators over the Mahomedwáh in mile 44 of the Mulchand Shahbunder Bund, on Mirwáh Nawáb in mile 42/1, and the Khatianwáh behind the Panáh Baghar Bund at mile 1/4, and the combined regulators over the Hajiwáh and Jámwáh, were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 30,709.

The pumping stations at the Haibat Loop, and Tori Cross Bund were completed. The feeder to supply the pumping stations, which take off from the Unhárváh at mile 3/7 just above the Tori Cross Gates, was also completed. The trench in the Haibat and Tori Bunds will be filled with water upto a depth of 4.5 feet by means of these pumps, and by filling the trenches the bunds will be thoroughly soaked in advance of floods. Kashmor Bund.

(1) In the Shikárpur Canals District, the Railway Diversion Bund, mentioned in the last year's report, was taken over by this Department from the North-Western Railway Administration on payment of the compensation of Rs. 11,028, subject to the condition that the Railway reserves to itself the right to reacquire it, and make use of it, should it be hereafter found necessary to do so. It is proposed by the Indus River Commission to maintain this diversion as a river bund. Other bunds.

(2) The raising and strengthening of the Sukkur-Begári Bund in miles 0 to 4/2, and 16/7 to 19/1, and the raising and strengthening of Ghotki Bund in miles 3/5 to 6/4 were taken in hand and work to the extent of Rs. 30,050 done during the year under report.

(3) The Choi loop, commenced during 1908-1909, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,93,307.

(4) Owing to threatened erosion, two loops were constructed at miles 13/2 to 14, and 15/3 to 16/7 of the Sukkur-Begári Bund.

In the Karáchi District, a breach occurred in the Kákawári loop of 1909, owing to the sudden rush of water from the old bund through a "kacha" sluice, which was made for wetting the loop. The cut was protected by a "mangli" in front, which however gave way owing to heavy rain. Attempts were made to close the breach, but without success. The new loop to the Panáh Baghar Bund was practically completed, the expenditure incurred on it during the year being Rs. 49,473.

Other works, *viz.*, raising and strengthening the Jamal Bund, the new Inspection Bungalow at Sanwalpur and the Huderani Penah Forest Bund, were taken in hand, and completed at a cost of Rs. 25,633.

In the Western Nára District, the Manjhand Bund was severely tried but withstood the pressure of water. The work of raising and strengthening the Lashári Bund and the Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow at Puranodero were completed at a cost of Rs. 21,489.

A few earthquake shocks occurred in the Begári Canals District, but they were of a very mild nature and did no damage. General.

Tree planting in gardens and nurseries was carried on, and trees are generally in a flourishing condition. Tree planting.

INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION.

The canals in the Left Bank fall under two groups, (a) the Eastern Nára System and (b) canals taking off direct from the Indus.

Under (a) are the Nára River, the Jámráo, Mithráo, Heran, Khipro, Thar and Hiral Canals, of which the Khipro and Heran flow during the inundation only, the rest being perennial. But the Thar, though classed as perennial, is closed on 1st December each year to save the country round about from becoming water-logged.

Under (b) are the Dad, Násrat, Fuleli, Hasanali and a large number of smaller canals, all being really inundation canals, though the Fuleli receives a certain amount of rabi supply.

Eastern Nára System.

The water-supply from the end of July was sufficient to meet all requirements. The large accumulations of silt deposited in the Nára Supply Channel were, to a great extent, scoured out and the channel worked well.

The Nára commands 275,500 acres of culturable area. The cultivation during the year was about 49,800 acres against 37,811 acres in the last year and 56,153 acres, the previous 10 years' average. The increase over last year's cultivation is due to floods making rabi practicable. The Nára was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 19,320 as compared with Rs. 26,887 spent last year. During the year Rs. 10,373 were also spent on raising and strengthening (1) the Nára Left Bank above Makhi Regulator and (2) the Bakhora Bakar Bund.

Jámráo Canal.

The capital expenditure incurred on the Jámráo Canal was Rs. 38,314 after deducting recoveries from colonists amounting to Rs. 7,117 or a total of Rs. 45,431. This was mainly spent on improving 17th, 46th, 56th and 65th mile regulators, Jámráo Canal, and on 7th mile regulator, West Branch.

The canal and its minors were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,31,263 against Rs. 1,37,236 spent during the previous year.

The conditions at the Head Works are fairly satisfactory. The main Nára Channel and the down stream scour channel have become separated by a silt bank connecting the upper weir with the large downstream island and effective working of the undersluices has thus been facilitated. A considerable quantity of silt has entered the canal and is deposited in its first 12 miles. This, it is hoped, to pass down below the falls by means of the groynes in the first 7 miles, which are acting successfully and are being extended to further restrict the undue width of the canal.

The canal was closed for the remodelling works from 1st March to 25th April 1911.

The rainfall was abundant and opportune and it materially helped sowing operations.

The area cultivated during the year was about 189,400 acres as compared with 179,937 acres in the previous year and 241,496 acres, the past 10 years' average.

The decrease in the kharif area is due to shortage of water in the early part of the season and to scarcity of labour ; a slight increase is anticipated in the rabi area. Sufficient water was available, but full advantage was unfortunately not taken of it by zemindars owing to the anticipated closure of the canal in March 1911. The chief crop is cotton, which was exceptionally good, the yield being quite abnormal, notwithstanding its being slightly damaged by frost. No Egyptian cotton was sown.

No new colonists were imported from the Punjáb. An area of 3,420 acres was, however, given to relatives of Punjábis already settled on the canal. Allotments amounting to 6,323 acres were also made.

Mithráo Canal.

The Mithráo and its branches were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 48,539 against Rs. 44,079 last year. The water-supply this year was excellent. The cultivation will be about 108,500 acres against last year's area of 103,343 acres and 136,985 acres, the average of the previous 10 years. All silt has been cleared from the first 65 miles, and the whole length of 91 miles groyned where required ; and if properly kept in repairs, there ought to be no necessity for silt clearance in this length.

The following works were carried out during the year under Extensions and Improvements :—

(1) Raising and strengthening the Right Bank Bund of Mithráo between its new Head Regulator and the Bakhora Regulator	Rs.
(2) Removing the old bund on the Right Bank of Mithráo from mile 12/6 to 13/2, 15 feet to the right	5,349
(3) Providing screw gates for Karia heads	2,340
(4) Raising and strengthening Right Bank Bund above 61st mile Regulator	6,850
(5) Providing lifting apparatus for raising wales of boat passage of 23rd mile regulator	1,100
	270

Works Nos. 1, 4 and 5 were completed ; Nos. 2 and 3 are in progress.

A capital expenditure of Rs. 1,167 was incurred on constructing canal Telegraph Offices at Bakhora, Kanhar, Bareji and Samaro. These were in progress at the end of the year.

Hiral Canal.

The Hiral Canal was opened on the 2nd June and the supply was sufficient. The area under cultivation for the year was about 16,000 acres against last year's area of 15,845 acres and 14,942 acres estimated in the forecast statement. The average cultivation of the last 7 years was 22,752 acres. A better result could be obtained if the channels could be kept clear of weeds and can grass. The Executive Engineer reports that a project to remedy this defect is under preparation.

The canal and its branches were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 10,612 against Rs. 8,990 spent last year.

The work of deepening the bed of the Samara Chandan from mile 13/2 to tail of Hiral Canal debited to Extensions and Improvements was in progress, the year's outlay being Rs. 5,148.

A capital expenditure of Rs. 483 was incurred during the year on constructing a Telegraph Office at 8th mile, Hiral, which is in progress.

An area of 384 acres was given out during the year.

The Thar Canal commands 144,800 acres of culturable land, 55,200 acres is the average cultivation of the last 10 years, and that during the year was about 55,000 acres. Rotation was carried out in the early part of the season and proved a success. Screw gates with locks have been provided at the Karia heads from mile 7 to 16, and it is proposed to convert these into submerged outlets in the next season. The work of putting back the pitching below the Head Regulator and 3rd and 6th mile regulators of the main canal proved a great success and old scour holes have nearly silted up.

The canal and its branches worked very well. They were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 27,602; last year's expenditure was Rs. 11,075.

The remaining canals of the Eastern Nára System call for no particular remarks. They had a better supply than usual in the kharif season and the crops were fairly good.

Floods in the Nára were caused by the spill water of the Indus overtopping its left Bank and entering the Nára Supply Channel on the 19th July, on which date the 12th mile gauge read 2.43. The maximum reading of this gauge was 27.6 on the 6th September. Necessary precautions were taken to reduce the flood level by making cuts in bunds at certain places. The damage done to bunds is estimated at Rs. 15,000, the loss of assessment due to flooded cultivation is estimated by the Revenue Authorities at Rs. 4,704, while the increase due to extra rabi cultivation due to floods is estimated at Rs. 19,977; thus the financial result of this year's flood is not an unsatisfactory one.

Canals taking off direct from the Indus.

The Dád Canal worked very satisfactorily throughout the season excepting at the end of the Abkalani when the river fell rapidly. Rotation was resorted to in order to give the last watering. The Dhand feeding the canal is in a favourable condition and is working satisfactorily. The area under kharif will be about the average, but that under rabi will show a slight decrease.

The capital expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 36,936 or Rs. 27,968 after deducting recoveries from colonists, and was mainly incurred on earthwork of Dád and its branches and on excavating karias and kasis.

The total expenditure on karias and kasis up to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,23,798, of which Rs. 1,06,373 have been recovered from the Zemindárs. The recoveries during the year amounted to Rs. 8,968.

An area of 3,290 acres was allotted during the year.

The canal and its branches were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 63,332.

The Nasrat Canal commenced to flow on 30th April and ceased to flow on 15th October. There was heavy erosion about a mile above the mouth of the Lundi Dhand feeding the Nasrat, and a sand bank was formed in front of the Dhand which, coupled with the sudden fall of the river early in September, interfered considerably with the supply of the canal. Thus a large area of cultivation lost its last watering. Owing to the unfavourable condition of the feeder of the canal, thorough clearance of the Lundi Dhand and a new cut to Nasrat were considered necessary. They were begun during the cold weather.

The capital outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 42,143 or Rs. 18,650 after deducting recoveries from colonists and the Hyderabad District Local Board and was mainly incurred on completion of excavation of karias and kasis for the irrigation of two new Dehs, Shah Hussan and Kuba Mir Shaddad, on Karia Head Regulators and on karias and kasis in Dehs 32, 116 to 119 and 72 Nasrat.

The expenditure to end of year under report on karias and kasis amounted to Rs. 2,76,195 and recoveries to Rs. 2,49,234, the recoveries of the year amounting to Rs. 19,041.

An area of 6,457 acres was allotted during the year.

The canal and its branches were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,54,202.

On the Fuleli Canal, a few works were carried out under Extensions and Improvements at a total cost of Rs. 4,590.

The Fuleli and its branches were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 1,72,814. The work of new mouth to the Old Fuleli was commenced during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,290 was spent on it. The work is in progress.

The supply in the Fuleli was good and the cultivation is likely to exceed the average.

The Hasanali Canal and its branches had an ample supply of water. Owing to want of proper control over water in the lower reaches of this canal there is much wastage.

The canals and its branches were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 14,424.

With the exception of a small fall in the beginning of July all the canals in the Central Hyderabad Canals District maintained a high level of water throughout the season and in the northern half flooding occurred, and a large area of land was submerged as the supply to the canals is not under control. The flooded area was brought under rabi and the total cultivation in this district is expected to be above the average.

The expenditure on maintenance of canals under Capital and Revenue was Rs. 37,405.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

The principal canals under this head are the Naulákhí, Mehrab, Dambro, Ren, Gharo Mahmudo, Kari Shumáli and Nasir, all of which with the exception of Mehrab worked satisfactorily. A new mouth was made for the Mehrab but even then there were some complaints about insufficiency of supply. The improvements to Lundi Dhand referred to above under Nasrat will, it is hoped, remedy the deficiency as the Dhand feeds this canal. To improve the Bhurwah Large, a zemindári karia Naowah *ex*-Naulákhí has been widened and extended.

Surveys.

The expenditure of the year for the detailed surveys in connection with the diversion of the Ghotki and other floods from the Eastern Nára was Rs. 16,462, the total up to end of November 1910 being Rs. 30,027, after which date, there has been no expenditure on this work.

Protective embankments.

In the Northern Hyderabad Canals District the bund between the Nasrat and Naulákhí commenced last year was completed at a total cost of Rs. 8,130, the expenditure of the year being Rs. 1,131. In the Central Hyderabad Canals District, the Renwah Bund as well as the Renwah Loop were overtopped in many places. A new bund in extension of the existing loop was therefore started. The outlay during the year on it was Rs. 422 against the estimated amount of Rs. 36,889.

In the Fuleli Canals District water stood against all the river embankments, the danger from the severe wave-wash being averted by juck work matting. The extension of the Jamshora Bund and raising the Hajipur Bund were in progress, the year's expenditure being Rs. 2,636 and Rs. 500, respectively. The Sang Budhka Loop Bund, section II, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,11,452, the year's expenditure being Rs. 41,458. Section I of this bund will be started during the next cold weather.

Plantations.

The existing plantations on canals and bunds were maintained in good order. Tree planting on the Jámráo is being actively pushed on.

Irrigation of cotton crops.

No Egyptian cotton was grown in the Indus Left Bank Division. Observations were made on the number of waterings taken by indigenous cotton and the interval between waterings. On inundation canals the waterings ceased about October. On the Jámráo perennial canal, some were continued until January. Space does not admit of fuller details in this report.

The outturn was very good and with the price of cotton still ruling abnormally high, the crop was a most profitable one.

INDUS RIVER COMMISSION.

The works executed during the year were charged to "43—Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept." All surveys carried out under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, Indus River Commission, are classed under this head.

The usual topographical surveys of the course of the Indus, etc., were made: they aggregated 1,281 miles in length.

The length of the Indus in Sind, which is not surveyed, extends from Puranodero to Amri. In this distance of about 50 miles the river course is either stable or changes in it do not affect irrigation.

Khairpur Boundary Pillars.

The usual inspection of the Khairpur boundary rails on both banks was carried out during the working season. Rails Nos. 7 and 8 with their pointers on the left bank of the river, which were in danger of erosion, were moved back, and the plans were corrected accordingly.

River gauges.

The river gauges observed during the year were:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) Opposite Desert Canal Mouth. | (f) At Bukkur. |
| (b) Between Desert Canal and Unhárwah (opposite mile No. 34/6 of the Kashmir Bund). | (g) At Bagotoro (near Sehwan). |
| (c) Opposite Unhárwah Mouth. | (h) At Kotri. |
| (d) Opposite Sind Canal Mouth. | (i) At Jerruck. |
| (e) Opposite Rajib Canal Mouth. | (j) On the Haideri. |
| | (k) On the Uchito. |

The hydrographs for each of these gauge stations will be published in the Indus River Records.

Scientific work and discharges of the Indus.

Observations were made on the velocity at various depths, on sandwaves or the movement of the bed of the river, and on the silt in suspension and the discharges were regularly measured. The results will be published in the Indus River Records. The principal figures of the discharges at Sukkur during the inundation and also the minimum discharge of the year are as follows:—

Month.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
June	7,497,000	7,051,000	7,693,000	8,254,000	10,401,000
July	12,522,000	7,193,000	13,094,000	12,323,000	14,017,000
August	16,263,000	12,060,000	15,567,000	16,606,000	17,340,000
September	12,431,000	5,149,000	15,383,000	13,105,000	10,699,000
Total* ...	48,713,000	31,453,000	51,737,000	50,288,000	52,567,000
Average discharge ... Cusecs.	399,287	257,811	424,074	412,197	430,902
Maximum do. ... do.	616,580	425,289	821,511	631,796	700,440
Minimum do. Jun: to Septem- ber Cusecs.	212,613	139,013	158,135	211,460	196,829
Minimum discharge observed throughout the year ... Cusecs.	32,951	26,462	25,712	30,813	32,448

* Note.—These figures represent the sum of the daily discharges in cusecs of the river and to arrive at the total quantity of water passing Sukkur during the four months, the total must be multiplied by 86,400, the number of seconds in a day.

During the cold weather the discharges of the Indus were regularly measured at Dera Ghazi Khan. The minimum discharge compared with previous years is as follows:—

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
Date of minimum discharge ...	January 13th.	February 25th.	December 1st.	January 4th.
Minimum discharge observed ... Cusecs.	20,246	21,097	19,970	24,649

The estimated cost of the works under these heads sanctioned during 1910-11 by the Indus River Commission for execution by Executive Engineers and by the Commission is given below:—

A.—Indus Right Bank Division.

District.	Extensions and Improvements. Rs.	Special Repairs. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Begári Canals	4,124	86,280	90,404
Shikárpur Canals	68,989	99,822	1,68,811
Ghár Canals ... ..	...	...	...
Western Nára	2,789	...	2,789
Karáchi Canals	6,139	90,698	96,837
Total ...	82,041	2,76,800	3,58,841

B.—Indus Left Bank Division.

Northern Hyderabad Canals ... ..	...	...	...
Central Hyderabad Canals ... ..	...	...	...
Fuleli Canals	13,110	14,238	27,348
Total ...	13,110	14,238	27,348

C.—Indus River Commission.

Works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission	42,674	...	42,674
Total ...	42,674	...	42,674
Grand Total ...	1,37,825	2,91,038	4,28,863

The total expenditure under this head on the several works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission was Rs. 21,843, of which Rs. 2,248 were spent on the river gauge establishments at Sukkur, Kotri, Jerruck, Khairabad (Punjab) and the Indus Delta. Maintenance and Repairs.

The snagging tour lasted from 24th November to 19th December 1910, and from the 15th to the 25th February 1911, and extended from Kashmor down to Keti Bunder. In consequence of the high inundation in 1910 more snags were removed than in the two previous years.

Snagging was also carried out in the Eastern Nára from Rohri to the 107th mile (head of Jámráo Canal). 826 trees, large and small, and collections of brushwood were removed from the stream and its banks.

The expenditure incurred on snagging operations was Rs. 1,213.

Dredging operations were carried out at Rohri (at places $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile and $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a mile above the Head Regulator of the Eastern Nára Supply Channel) from 17th November 1910 to 17th February 1911. These were successful.

Erosion. Heavy erosion occurred between miles 8 to 10 of the Kashmor Bund near Unhárwah, the maximum rate of erosion was 800' per week and the total there 2,800'. There were not any breaches of river bunds owing to the low maximum level of the Indus.

10. Railways.

Length of lines open. 1. The total length of railway open for traffic in the Bombay Presidency was 4,346 miles, including 28 miles of line newly opened, *vis.*, the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway from Kurla to the point of the junction with the Bombay Port Trust Railway, 7.45 miles, and the extensions of the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágadh-Porbandar Railway (a) from Mánawadár to Bantwa, 3.45 miles and (b) from Sihor to Pálitána, 16.91 miles.

The first section of 11 miles of the Chámpáner-Shivrájpur Light Railway has also been opened for passenger traffic.

Lines under construction. 2. Of the lines previously sanctioned for construction, work was in progress on—(i) the Máhim link of the Harbour Branch Railway (broad gauge), 1.32 miles; (ii) Idar Road-Brahmakhed Extension of the Ahmedabad-Parántij Railway (metre gauge), 33.91 miles; (iii) Mirpur Khas-Khadro Railway (metre gauge), 49.50 miles; (iv) the extensions of the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway—(a) Bantwa to Kutiyana, 10.40 miles, and (b) Dhasa to Kundla, 35.41 miles (metre gauge); (v) the extension of the Gáekwár's Kalol-Kadi Railway from Kadi to Dewusna (metre gauge), 5.79 miles; (vi) the extensions of the Gáekwár's Dabhoi Railway—(a) from Sankheda-Bhadarpur to Bhatpur, 12.50 miles, (b) from Miyagam to Sinor, 20.02 miles, (c) from Sinor to Malsar, 4.65 miles, (d) from Dabhoi to Jarod, 24.78 miles, and (e) from Kosamba to Zankavav, 26.12 miles (2' 6" gauge).

Work was in progress also on the remaining length of the Chámpáner-Shivrájpur Light Railway.

Surveys. 3. The following surveys were completed during the year 1910:—
 (a) *By the North-Western State Railway* for a Tramway at Aden, from Tawahi, *via* Maala, to the Crater, with a branch from Maala to Sheik Othman, 12 miles for the 2' 6" gauge.
 (b) *By the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.*—Final location survey of a line from Wádi to Gadag, 174.08 miles, for the 5' 6" gauge. This line will traverse about 24 miles of the Presidency at the Gadag end.

Important works. 4. Among the important works completed during the year were:—
On the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The renewal of the weak girders on the bridges of 40 feet and 20 feet between Mehsána and Sábarmati.
On the Madras and S. M. Railway.—On the metre gauge section—the relaying with 60-lb. rails of a length of 14.35 miles on the Kudchi section in the Poona district.
On the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway system.—The relaying of the main line on the Bhávnagar-Wadhván section with 50-lb. flat-footed steel rails up to mile 41.6 from Bhávnagar Terminus.

Fares and rates. 5. *B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway systems.*—With effect from the 1st January 1910, the first and second class fares for single and six-monthly return tickets on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways were raised to the level of those in force on the E. I. Railway.

Madras and S. M. Railway system.—With effect from the 1st January 1910, the first and second class fares were revised as follows on the whole system:—

1st Class.		Per mile.	
For the 1st 300 miles	18 pies.
For additional distances	12 "
2nd Class			
For the 1st 300 miles	9 "
For additional distances	6 "

Násik tramway. 6. The application of the Indian Railway Feeder Lines Company, Limited, for sanction to the re-alignment of a portion of the Násik Tramway which was laid within Násik Municipal limits under the Násik Tramway Order, 1896, and to the introduction of mechanical service traction on the entire tramway within Municipal limits is still under consideration.

Future working of Káthiawár railways. 7. The Thakor Sahib of Morvi having protested against the inclusion of the Morvi Railway in the "coalition" of railways in Káthiawár, Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, at the request of Government, discussed the situation generally with the members of the Board of Control and submitted a report in July 1909. In this he recommended that each State should, under certain conditions, be allowed to work its own line separately, as in his opinion this scheme offered the only solution of the present difficulties which would meet the wishes of the Chiefs. The railway proprietors having unanimously accepted Sir T. R. Wynne's proposals for the separate management of their respective lines and agreed, subject to certain modifications, to the conditions laid down by him for such working, sanction was

accorded to the proposal. The separate working of the several railways was introduced from 1st April 1911.

8. The agreement with regard to terminal arrangements for working goods traffic in connection with the Port of Bombay, provisionally accepted in 1909 at the instance of Government, was confirmed by the Boards of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways and accepted by the Board of the Port Trust, and has accordingly been published by Government. The Port of Bombay and terminal goods traffic.

9. During 1910 concessions were granted by the Government of India for the construction of the following feeder railways :— Concessions granted.

- (i) *Mirpur Khas-Khadro Railway*.—To the Sind Railways Company under the Branch Line Terms of 1896 for the construction of a line of railway, on the metre gauge, from Mirpur Khas to Khadro, a length of about 49½ miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8·5 lakhs. No rebate or guarantee is asked for by the Company, and the line will be worked by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway Administration.
- (ii) *Ambaji-Taranga Railway*.—To Messrs. Bhalchandra and Nagindas of Bombay, for the construction of a 2' 6" gauge railway from the Gadhwada-Thana frontier to a point in Danta territory near the Shrine of Ambaji Mata, a length of about 27 miles, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 16 lakhs. No guarantee or rebate has been asked for by the promoters, and the line will be worked by the Branch Line Company itself.

10. The Government of India sanctioned the construction (a) by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Administration of a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Broach to Jambusar, about 31 miles, as an integral part of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, (b) by the Guzerat Railways Company, Limited, of a light railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Nadiád to Kapadvanj, 27·98 miles. Construction sanctioned.

11. Applications from private companies for the construction of the following light railways were under consideration :— Applications for construction still under consideration.

- (a) Extension of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway to Dhollera (metre gauge) about 40 miles. A detailed survey of this line has been carried out by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, but a fresh survey is to be undertaken by the Promoters, Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company ;
- (b) Bodeli to Chhota Udaipur (2' 6" gauge), about 25 miles ;
- (c) Nadiád-Kaira Railway (2' 6" gauge), about 16 miles ;
- (d) Talegaon-Manchar Railway (2' 6" gauge), about 38 miles ;
It is proposed to build the Talegaon-Khed section (about 21 miles) in the first instance and a detailed survey of this section has been carried out ;
- (e) Dhond-Barámati Railway (2' 6" gauge), about 30 miles ;
- (f) Kalyán-Belápur-Panvel-Railway (2' 6" gauge), about 30 miles ;
- (g) Miraj-Nipháni Railway (2' 6" gauge), about 40 miles ;
- (h) Belgaum-Saundatti Railway with an extension to Hubli (2' 6" gauge), about 78 miles ;
- (i) Satara-Koregaon Railway (metre gauge), about 13 miles.

12. The following table shows the capital and revenue transactions of the Káthiáwár and Cutch State Railways and the Mátherán Steam Tramway for the year 1910 :— Financial.

Railways.	Capital transactions.			Revenue transactions.			
	Total Capital outlay to end of December 1910, including suspense.	Open mileage.	Cost per mile.	Gross earnings.	Earnings per mile per week.	Working expenses.	Percentage of expenses to earnings.
Bhánagar-Gondal-Junágd-Porbandar-Railway (including Jetalsar-Rájkot, Jámnagar and Dhrángadra Railways)—metre gauge ...	Rs. 2,51,37,646	495·37	Rs. 50,745	Rs. 32,07,926	Rs. 124	Rs. 14,82,039	Rs. 46·19
Morvi Railway— Metre gauge (Wadhán-Rájkot section) ...	49,91,020	92·83	Rs. 53,765	5,29,105	109	2,32,819	44·00
2' 6" gauge (Wánkner-Morvi section) ...							
Cutch State Railway (2' 6" gauge) ...	9,42,842	36·78	25,635	93,639	49	37,686	40·24
Mátherán Steam Tramway (2' 6" gauge) ...	11,34,119	12·61	89,938	55,951	130	42,468	75·90

II. Tramways.

The Bombay Electric Tramways Company carried 34,163,079 passengers compared with 32,210,468 in the previous year. The route mileage of tramways remained 20·38. Passengers by the Mátherán Steam Light Tramway numbered 21,676, an increase of 1,233. The Karáchi Tramway Company carried 4,399,959 passengers against 3,848,594 in the previous year, and the total mileage run during the year increased from 447,844 to 464,841 miles. The extension of the line within the cantonment limits is now nearing completion. The Násik Tramway, which still uses horse power only, carried 247,976 passengers against 241,233 in the preceding year. A traction road-train service between Godhra and Lunáváda in the Panch Maháls was instituted by the Automobile Company of Bombay and worked during part of the year.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

I. Financial Review, 1910-1911.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

In this review the receipts and expenditure of the Civil Department in the Bombay Presidency are compared with those of the preceding year.

The figures for 1909-1910 do not entirely agree with those shown in the Financial Review for that year owing to certain corrective entries having been made subsequently.

II.—GROSS REVENUE.

The gross Imperial and Provincial Revenue amounted to Rs. 16,33,09,449, showing an increase of Rs. 73,55,431. There was an increase of Rs. 1,97,577 under the head Imperial, and an increase of Rs. 71,57,854 under the head Provincial. The chief variations are explained below. The figures at the beginning of each paragraph show the total income in the year 1910-1911 under the head dealt with in that paragraph.

(1) Imperial Revenue.

1. Rs. 55,73,141. The decrease of Rs. 65,74,228 is partly due to the actuals of 1909-1910 having been higher under ordinary revenue and having included special receipts on account of *premia* paid for the conversion of certain lands in Bombay from sanadi into quit-rent and ground-rent tenure. The major portion of the decrease was, however, due to contributions to the Provincial Revenues of 50 lakhs in aid of the Bombay City Improvement Trust and of 11 lakhs and 4½ lakhs respectively for non-recurring expenditure on Education and Sanitation, partly counterbalanced by a contribution of 3½ lakhs to Imperial revenues in connection with increased taxation under the amended Stamp Act. Land Revenue.
2. Rs. 1,90,502. The decrease of Rs. 1,07,27,283 was due to smaller advance payments of pass duty in 1910-1911 to secure priority of export. Opium
3. Rs. 1,27,87,690. There is a decrease of Rs. 2,98,231, chiefly owing to prepayment in 1909-1910 of duty on salt which was actually removed in 1910-1911. Salt.
4. Rs. 40,97,971. The increase of Rs. 4,72,540 is due to abnormally large sales of Court-fee stamps in consequence of the increase in litigation arising out of the amendment passed in 1908 to the Indian Limitation Act. Stamps.
5. Rs. 94,86,448. The increase of Rs. 7,13,041 is attributable to enhancements of still-head duty on account of larger consumption of liquor, to the swelling of the duty on *gánja* by large exports intended to forestall the impending increase in duty from the ensuing year and to enhanced receipts from retail license fees. Excise.
6. Rs. 4,73,26,357. There is an increase of Rs. 1,58,89,908, due to improved trade and to enhanced rates of duty on certain imported articles. Customs.
7. Rs. 26,16,920. The increase of Rs. 2,10,590 is due partly to the increased earnings of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, and partly to increased receipts from the "Tax on other sources of Income," due to improvement in trade and to more careful assessment. Assessed Taxes.
8. Rs. 18,59,112. The decrease of Rs. 19,716 occurred chiefly under "Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by Government agency," and was largely counterbalanced by an increase under "Timber and other produce removed from the Forest by Consumers or Purchasers." Forest.
9. Rs. 13,23,613. The increase of Rs. 2,991 is partly due to the refund in 1909-1910 of recoveries previously made on account of troops stationed at Bhuj. Tributes.
10. Rs. 23,45,613. The increase of Rs. 4,91,332 is chiefly due to increased profits consequent on the larger issue of nickel coins. Mint.
11. Rs. 1,26,058. The decrease of Rs. 7,698 is due to payments made in India in the previous year by subscribers in England. Superannuation contributions, etc.
12. Rs. 3,614. The increase of Rs. 1,401 is due to larger receipts from the supply of stationery to local bodies. Stationery and Printing.
13. Rs. 2,39,135. The decrease of Rs. 19,510 is due to the actuals for 1909-1910 having included a special item of one lakh on account of profit on rents of Government lands vested in the City Improvement Trust. This was, however, partially counterbalanced by larger receipts from *premia* on bills. Miscellaneous.

Irrigation (Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation).
Irrigation (Direct Receipts).

14. Rs. 12,62,638. Receipts were larger by Rs. 67,114 than those of the previous year, chiefly on the Eastern Nára Works and Jámrao Canal.

15. Rs. 6,24,119. The decrease of Rs. 8,906 is due to smaller recoveries on account of arrears on the Nira Canal and to smaller cultivation on the Begári and Desert Canals in the Khilat Territory on account of insufficiency of water, partly counterbalanced by increased revenue from the Hathmati and Mutha Canals.

Minor Works and Navigation.

16. Rs. 1,78,702. There is an increase of Rs. 3,289, due to larger irrigation receipts in the Shikárpur and Kaira Districts.

Civil Works (Public Works Department).

17. Rs. 27,289. The decrease of Rs. 43,179 is accounted for by the sale in 1909-1910 of the old Customs House at Karáchi to the Port Trust.

(2) Provincial Revenue.

Land Revenue.

1. Rs. 4,61,18,165. There is an increase of Rs. 58,53,068, due to the causes mentioned under the corresponding head of Imperial Revenue.

Stamps.

2. Rs. 40,97,971. The increase of Rs. 4,72,541 is explained under the corresponding head of Imperial Revenue.

Excise.

3. Rs. 94,86,448. The increase of Rs. 7,13,041 is explained under the corresponding head of Imperial Revenue.

Assessed Taxes.

4. Rs. 25,49,924. The increase of Rs. 1,91,264 is due to increased receipts under "Tax on other sources of revenue."

Forest.

5. Rs. 18,59,112. The decrease of Rs. 19,716 is explained under the corresponding head of Imperial Revenue.

Registration.

6. Rs. 7,55,074. The increase of Rs. 39,605 was chiefly due to the normal expansion of the operations of the department, and included a special receipt for registering the vesting order relating to the properties of the Indian Institute of Science.

Interest, Law and Justice (Courts of Law).
Law and Justice (Jails).

7. Rs. 13,68,857. The increase of Rs. 9,725 was chiefly due to recoveries of arrears.

8. Rs. 6,07,052. The increase of Rs. 8,108 was chiefly in receipts from magisterial fines.

9. Rs. 2,29,460. The increase of Rs. 40,924 was due in the main to large receipts on account of the supply of Police clothing by the Jail Department.

Police.

10. Rs. 3,88,422. There is a decrease of Rs. 7,116, due to smaller recoveries on account of private watchmen and additional police.

Ports and Pilotage.

11. Rs. 89,816. There is a small increase of Rs. 1,995 which calls for no remark.

Education.

12. Rs. 4,22,024. The increase of Rs. 12,815 appears in the fees for the Commercial and Drawing Examinations and in the Workshops and Reformatory receipts.

Medical.

13. Rs. 2,35,918. The increase of Rs. 7,665 is chiefly due to improved receipts of fees at the Grant Medical College and to increased contribution paid by the Port Trust towards the St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

14. Rs. 1,20,166. The increase of Rs. 41,289 is mainly due to better receipts from the sale of produce at Government farms and to a special contribution paid by the Gujarát Cattle Preservation Association towards the Chharodi Cattle Farm.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation and retired allowances.

15. Rs. 3,24,410. There is an increase of Rs. 57,764, due to an increase in the number of employes of local and municipal schools on account of whom contributions were recovered from local bodies.

Stationery and Printing.

16. Rs. 1,07,078. The increase of Rs. 6,902 is chiefly due to larger receipts from Stationery supplied to local bodies and from sales of unserviceable printed forms.

Miscellaneous.

17. Rs. 81,721. There is a decrease of Rs. 3,01,301 which is due in the main to the actuals for 1909-1910 having included adjustments by credit to this head of large amounts erroneously debited to "3.—Land Revenue" in previous years on account of *kadim* cash allowances and advances for boundary marks.

Irrigation (Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation).
Irrigation (Direct Receipts).

18. Rs. 12,62,637. The increase of Rs. 67,114 is explained under the corresponding head of Imperial Revenue.

19. Rs. 6,24,119. The decrease of Rs. 8,906 is explained under the corresponding head of Imperial Revenue.

Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation.
Civil Works.

20. Rs. 1,78,702. The increase of Rs. 3,289 is explained under the corresponding head of Imperial Revenue.

21. Rs. 9,041. There is a decrease of Rs. 227.

Civil Works (Public Works Department).

22. Rs. 7,14,278. There is a decrease of Rs. 30,326, chiefly on account of abolition of tolls, partly counterbalanced by increased receipts from rents of buildings.

III.—GROSS EXPENDITURE.

The gross Imperial and Provincial expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,18,85,456, showing a decrease of Rs. 17,54,173. There is a decrease under the head Imperial of Rs. 29,84,784 and an increase under the head Provincial of Rs. 12,30,611.

(1) *Imperial Expenditure.*

1. Rs. 11,83,305. There is a decrease of Rs. 33,62,318 which is mainly due to the fact that the actuals of the previous year included special refunds of opium pass fees and adjustments on account of *Kadim* cash allowances erroneously credited to "1.—Land Revenue." Refunds and Drawbacks.
2. Rs. 10,92,929. The decrease of Rs. 33,791 is chiefly due to increased payments in 1909-1910 on account of Land Revenue Compensations. Assignments and Compensations.
3. Rs. 35,035. The decrease of Rs. 5,260 is due to savings chiefly under rent charges of warehouses. Opium.
4. Rs. 23,45,839. Increased expenditure of Rs. 3,36,821 was incurred chiefly in laying down rails at the Udu Works and in converting the schooner "Pelican" into a steamer. Salt.
5. Rs. 1,16,440. The increase of Rs. 5,608 is chiefly due to increased payments of commission and discount to vendors. Stamps.
6. Rs. 4,72,762. The increase of Rs. 5,803 is due to increased establishment and travelling allowance charges. Excise.
7. Rs. 13,22,116. The increase of Rs. 42,365 is partly due to increased establishment charges but chiefly to increased expenditure under "Salt," a tenth share of which is debited to this head. Customs.
8. Rs. 54,703. The increase of Rs. 7,092 is due to the entertainment of additional establishments and payment of local allowances. Assessed Taxes.
9. Rs. 10,35,208. There is an increase of Rs. 3,664 which occurred under the head "B. Establishment" owing to reorganization. Forest.
10. Rs. 3,30,453. The excess of Rs. 26,823 is due to the incorporation in the Civil Accounts of the figures of interest on account of the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund and the General Provident Fund of the employes of the Public Works Department, and also to the rise in the number of Fund subscribers. Interest on other obligations.
11. Rs. 6,03,810. The increase of Rs. 27,999 is due to the payment of leave allowances, the appointment of an officer on special duty, and to larger purchases of local stores. Mint.
- * 12. Rs. 5,64,161. There is an increase of Rs. 16,495 on account of heavy payments of overtime allowances and remittance charges. General Administration.
13. Rs. 3,52,009. The increase of Rs. 13,396 is due to a larger number of officers having been on duty than in the previous year. Ecclesiastical.
14. Rs. 4,80,263. There is an increase of Rs. 75,548 which is due to the reorganization of the superior staff, additional Educational charges, the establishment of a telephone system and purchase of property at Shaik Othman in Aden and to the additional charges on account of the entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs by the Resident at Aden. Political.
15. Rs. 81,359. The increase of Rs. 49,619 is chiefly due to Census expenditure. Scientific and other Minor Departments.
16. Rs. 5,80,430. The increase of Rs. 63,890 is due to the payment of a building grant to the sons of the late Sirdar Rajaram Bhonsle of Sátara and to the payment of arrears of Sind pensions. Territorial and political pensions.
17. Rs. 641. There is a decrease of Rs. 220. Civil furlough, etc.
18. Rs. 8,265. There is a decrease of Rs. 8,453 on account of some of the pensioners having gone to England. Superannuation allowances and pensions.
19. Rs. 5,51,506. Decreased expenditure of Rs. 1,64,912 is chiefly due to smaller purchases of printing paper for the presses. Stationery and Printing.
20. Rs. 45,092. The increase of Rs. 11,956 is due to the cost of larger remittances of gold coins. Miscellaneous.
21. There was no expenditure under this head during the year. The expenditure in 1909-1910 was Rs. 1,949. Famine Relief.
22. Rs. 21,73,718. The decrease of Rs. 2,15,643 is due to a smaller outlay on the Godavari Canal and the Chankapur Tank, and to the abolition of the two special divisions at Poona and Ahmedabad for the investigation of Protective Irrigation Works, etc. Protective Works, Irrigation.
23. Rs. 6,76,864. The increase of Rs. 1,52,150 is due to the write-off of the capital cost of the head regulator on the Begari Canal owing to the construction of a new regulator in its place, and to larger outlay on works connected with the Desert and Eastern Nara Canals and the Nasrat Canal. Irrigation Major Works, Working Expenses.
24. Rs. 9,12,292. There is an increase of Rs. 47,454 on account of the rate of interest in 1910-1911 having been higher than in 1909-1910. Irrigation Major Works, Interest on Debt.
25. Rs. 2,619. There is a decrease of Rs. 6,906 due to an adjustment in 1909-1910 under this head of grants-in-aid for private works in the Kaira District. Minor Works and Navigation (Civil).
26. Rs. 16,75,554. The decrease of Rs. 70,518 is due to larger expenditure having been incurred on the construction of protective embankments, etc., in the previous year. Minor Works and Navigation (Public Works Department).

Civil Works (Public Works Department).	27. Rs. 10,79,156. There is an increase of Rs. 52,235 due to the acquisition of land for the extension of the Currency Office at Bombay, partly counterbalanced by smaller establishment charges.
Outlay on Irrigation Works.	28. Rs. 1,45,412. The decrease of Rs. 53,732 is due to the write-back from the capital to the revenue account of the Begari Canal of the capital cost of the old head regulator.
<i>(2) Provincial Expenditure.</i>	
Refunds and Drawbacks.	1. Rs. 3,76,229. The decrease of Rs. 1,13,653 was due to the fact that the actuals of the previous year included large adjustments on account of recoveries of Kadim Cash allowances erroneously credited to "I—Land Revenue."
Assignments and Compensations.	2. Rs. 92,43,692. There is a decrease of Rs. 17,041, the reason for which is the same as that given under the corresponding head of Imperial Expenditure.
Land Revenue.	3. Rs. 78,67,237. The decrease of Rs. 1,54,206 was chiefly due to savings in grain compensation charges and in allowances to village accountants and village servants useful to the community.
Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest.	4. The Provincial Expenditure under these heads in 1910-1911 and the difference compared with the expenditure in 1909-1910 are the same and subject to the same explanation as those given under the corresponding heads of Imperial Expenditure.
Registration.	5. Rs. 3,77,719. There is an increase of Rs. 15,418 due to the reorganization of the staff.
Interest on Ordinary Debt.	6. Rs. 5,96,587. The decrease of Rs. 22,351 is due to the mean balance on which interest is calculated having been smaller owing to smaller payments of loans, and to larger recoveries under Municipal loans.
General Administration.	7. Rs. 17,20,155. The increase of Rs. 1,06,866 is due chiefly to the creation of the post of an additional Member of Council, to larger payments of privilege leave allowances in India, to larger payments to officers of other provinces, to appointments of officers on special duty and to increased hill-journey and house-rent allowances.
Law and Justice (Courts of Law).	8. Rs. 54,53,697. The increase of Rs. 1,91,830 is attributable to heavy legal expenses incurred in connection with the Násik murder and conspiracy cases.
Law and Justice (Jails).	9. Rs. 10,98,270. There is an increase of Rs. 93,748 due to the increase in the Jail population, the expansion of Jail industries and the revision of Warders' establishments.
Police.	10. Rs. 94,80,081. The increase of Rs. 1,69,609 is due to the regrading of the Head Constables and Constables of the Foot and Mounted Police, to the grant of conveyance allowance to all the Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency proper and in Sind, to additions to the Harbour Police, Karáchi, and to increased expenditure under supplies and services and contingencies.
Ports and Pilotage.	11. Rs. 78,151. The increase of Rs. 18,730 is chiefly due to special expenditure for repairs.
Education.	12. Rs. 47,53,732. The increase of Rs. 4,01,231 is due mainly to payments of grants-in-aid to Municipal and Local Board schools, the revision of the salaries of the Deputy Inspectors and Head Masters, purchases of furniture and increased grants to colleges and special schools and increased building grants.
Medical.	13. Rs. 22,71,081. There is a decrease of Rs. 2,26,026. The figures for 1909-1910 included additional grants to the Nursing Association at the Sir J. J. Hospital and heavy charges on account of hospital equipment and sanitation. In the year under review expenditure from the grants given to local bodies for sanitary works which were executed through Public Works agency was debited to Civil Works (Public Works Department).
Political.	14. Rs. 4,70,678. There is a small decrease of Rs. 5,338.
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	15. Rs. 8,55,848. The increase of Rs. 53,677 is due chiefly to the reorganization of the Subordinate Veterinary Department and the gradual expansion of the experimental farms.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	16. Rs. 29,94,746. The increase of Rs. 1,09,487 is due in the main to the normal increase in pensionary charges.
Stationery and Printing.	17. Rs. 13,34,884. The decrease of Rs. 1,78,477 is chiefly due to smaller purchases of raw materials and stores for the Yeránda Jail Press, and to smaller issues of printing paper to the Presses.
Miscellaneous.	18. Rs. 3,93,890. The increase of Rs. 1,05,047 is chiefly due to the writing off of irrecoverable Takávi advances and to the payment of arrears of rates to the Bombay Municipality.
Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses and Interest on Debt). Minor Works and Navigation (Civil and Public Works Department).	19. The Provincial Expenditure under these four heads in 1910-1911 and the difference compared with the expenditure in 1909-1910 are the same and subject to the same explanation as those given under the corresponding heads of Imperial Expenditure.

20. Rs. 8,30,581. There is an increase of Rs. 14,326 due chiefly to smaller recoveries from the District Local Board on account of forest roads in Thána.

21. Rs. 74,53,310. There is an increase of Rs. 5,26,882 accounted for by grants-in-aid given in connection with the water-works schemes at Bijápur, Násik, Pandharpur, Hubli, Dhárwár and Belgaum, the construction of bridges at Khed and Kalyán, the improvement of ghát paths in the Násik, Poona and Ahmednagar Districts, and a larger outlay on repairs to Civil Buildings. Civil Works (Public Works Department).

IV.—DEBT, REMITTANCES, ETC.

The receipts and outgoings of the year amounted to Rs. 93,87,83,410 and Rs. 1,00,20,92,577 respectively.

(1) *Unfunded Debt.*

1. The receipts and outgoings under this head are in connection with the Bombay Deposits of Service Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund (Widows' Branch). The receipts, which amounted to Rs. 2,35,913, include interest allowed by Government on the balance of the Fund. The outgoings, amounting to Rs. 1,72,965, represent charges on account of pensions paid to widows, surrender value to subscribers who, on the death of their wives, do not join the Life Assurance Branch and the transfer of 30 per cent. to the Life Assurance Branch on account of members who, on the death of their wives, join that branch. Funds.

2. The transaction under this head include the Forest Officers', the Police Officers' and the General Provident Funds, the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the Cemetery Endowment Fund and the Local Fund Pension Fund and Civil Engineers' Provident Fund. The credits amounted to Rs. 12,56,795 and the debits to Rs. 3,71,449. Savings Bank Deposits.

(2) *Deposits and Advances.*

The credits and debits respectively under the most important heads were as follows:— Deposits of Local Funds, Rs. 1,12,78,137 and Rs. 1,16,21,992: Departmental and Judicial Deposits, Rs. 3,34,99,425 and Rs. 3,24,62,007: Advances, Rs. 3,10,91,619 and Rs. 3,14,47,903: Suspense Accounts, Rs. 3,15,86,374 and Rs. 3,17,33,982: Imperial Advance and Loan Accounts, Rs. 12,01,162 credits and no debits: Provincial Advance and Loan Accounts, Rs. 42,86,750 and Rs. 32,42,766: Remittance account between England and India Rs. 37,87,935 and Rs. 1,34,43,499: Secretary of State's Bills, Rs. 15,59,32,132 and Rs. 31,21,88,607.

2. Mint.

For details see tables under Mint and Coinage in Part IV (a) of the Statistics of British India.

1. The value of gold coin tendered in exchange for rupees amounted to Rs. 10,95,29,127 compared with Rs. 11,04,34,620 in the previous year. No remittances were shipped to London during the year by the Mint. Gold bullion.

2. The amount of uncurrent Government silver coin received for re-coinage was Rs. 80,35,642. The outturn value of silver bullion tendered by Exchange Banks for coinage into British dollars and brought to account was Rs. 1,46,34,227. Consignments of old subsidiary silver coin of the Straits Government of the outturn value of Rs. 1,01,010 were received from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, and brought to account for re-coinage into 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces. The Straits Settlements Government also returned for re-mintage from shipments of the previous years and the year under report some new dumb coin of the aggregate value of Rs. 12,14,524 in 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces. Of this amount Rs. 2,39,950 in 5 cent pieces and Rs. 7,54,574 in 10 cent pieces were brought to account during the year. No silver was received for rupee coinage from the Secretary of State during the year. Silver bullion.

3. The Government coinage for the year consisting of rupees, and half, quarter and eighth rupees amounted to 10,785,082 pieces, valued at Rs. 81,17,860, and was wholly on Government account. Five million three hundred and ninety-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four British dollars were issued to Exchange Banks for export. Two million nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-three twenty-cent, 1,507,325 ten-cent and 9,832,751 five-cent pieces were shipped to the Colonial Secretary, Singapore. Silver coinage.

4. Two crores of rupees were held during the year in the Bombay Mint on account of the silver branch of the gold standard reserve. Silver branch of the gold standard reserve.

5. Forty million two hundred thousand one-anna pieces of the value of Rs. 25,12,500 were struck during the year. This is the largest amount coined since the commencement of the nickel coinage. Nickel coinage.

6. The total revenue including *pro forma* receipts was Rs. 4,93,214. The total Revenue and expenditure was Rs. 9,24,939, the year closing with a balance against the Mint of Rs. 4,31,725. expenditure.

3. Currency.

For details see tables under Paper Currency, published in Part IV (a) of the statistics of British India.

I.—PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.

- Circulation.** 1. The gross circulation on 31st March 1911 was Rs. 13,09,07,620, which shows a decrease of Rs. 1,10,93,180 compared with the circulation on the same date in 1910. The decrease, however, is a temporary one, the monthly average circulation of 1910-1911 being considerably above that of the previous year. As a result of the universalization of the ten and fifty-rupee notes the latter have taken the place of the five-rupee note for remittance purposes. The use of fifty-rupee notes amounted to Rs. 7,23,000 and of ten and five-rupee notes to Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively, compared with Rs. 11,71,000 taken in five-rupee notes for this purpose in 1909-1910. The decrease in the aggregate value of universal notes used for remittance purposes is due to the extension of facilities for telegraphic transfer. Deducting the notes held in the Reserve Treasury the monthly average circulation rose in aggregate value from Rs. 536 lakhs to Rs. 554 lakhs in the case of notes of Rs. 100 and under and from Rs. 772 lakhs to Rs. 816 lakhs in the case of notes of Rs. 500 and over. The cotton trade continued to absorb coin till the middle of May 1910, when trade slackened off and coin began to return from circulation. The consequent expansion in the circulation of high value notes reached its highest point in September, and from November to March when trade was brisk and coin was required to finance the cotton crops the circulation of these notes steadily declined. The average number of home notes received and issued on each working day was 25,127 and 24,732 respectively against 20,988 and 23,005 in 1909-1910. Encashment of foreign notes amounted to Rs. 1,89,89,765 against Rs. 4,36,12,790 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the legislation embodied in Act II of 1910 which made notes of Rs. 100 and over encashable at the office of issue only, except Karáchi notes issued prior to the Act.
- Coins withdrawn.** 2. The number of rupees withdrawn from circulation was 3,38,897. Of these, shroff-marked rupees numbered 579, uncurrent 1,15,131, rupees of 1835 mintage 7,301, and rupees of 1840 mintage 2,15,886. The number of light-weight coins cut and received on payment was 5,70,309, of similar coins cut and rejected 3,534, and of counterfeit coins 5,883. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 2,44,173, 1,574 and 2,574 respectively.
- Exchange of small silver.** 3. Receipts of small silver amounted to Rs. 17,61,039, showing a small decrease. Issues increased by Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 30,33,259.
- Gold coin and bullion.** 4. Receipts of sovereigns from the public, deducting Rs. 10,45,80,825 received direct from importers of gold, amounted to Rs. 37,03,837, and issues to the public for ordinary circulation were Rs. 2,35,19,805. The net issues of sovereigns to the public amounted therefore to Rs. 1,98,15,968, against Rs. 1,05,63,960 in the previous year. Sovereigns to the value of Rs. 42,30,450 were issued for export.
- Silver bullion.** 5. No silver was purchased for coinage into rupees during the year under report.
- Agencies.** 6. In the course of the year 5 new agencies were established and none were closed, making a total of 26 chests in existence at the close of the year, including the permanent chest at Nágpur. The aggregate balance in notes and coin in these chests amounted to Rs. 1,12,05,000.
- Lost and mutilated notes.** 7. A total amount of Rs. 27,285 was paid on bonds of indemnity on account of lost or mutilated notes. These included 255 half-notes valued at Rs. 17,345 which were lost in the post. No loss to the Department on account of such payments occurred during the year. Claims were admitted in respect of 513 half-notes and wholly destroyed notes, the aggregate value of which was Rs. 24,015.
- Frauds.** 8. Two claims which appeared to be fraudulent were referred to the Police for inquiry. In one case no action was found to be possible and the other is not yet disposed of. Seven forged notes were sent to the Currency Office, but no new forgeries were discovered.
- Remittances.** 9. Remittances of gold and silver to other centres amounted to Rs. 9,07,46,377, and remittances from other centres to Bombay amounted to Rs. 4,40,84,582.
- Telegraphic transfers.** 10. Telegraphic transfers granted during the year amounted to Rs. 16.59 crores against Rs. 9.21 crores in the previous year. Transfers on Rangoon, none of which were granted in the previous year, amounted this year to Rs. 3.97 crores. Transfers paid amounted to Rs. 89 lakhs against Rs. 18 lakhs in 1909-1910.

II.—KARACHI CIRCLE.

- Circulation.** 1. The total value of notes in circulation was Rs. 1,94,30,560, an increase of Rs. 4,26,780. Issues of notes of Rs. 1,000 and under decreased by 39,888 pieces, while issues of notes of Rs. 10,000 increased by 328 pieces. The value of notes outstanding on 31st December 1910 was Rs. 1,96,33,925 compared with Rs. 1,82,50,605 outstanding on 31st December 1909. The

figures show an increase in the value of ten and fifty-rupee notes outstanding and a decrease in the value of notes of Rs. 5 and Rs. 100. Encashments of foreign circle notes amounted to Rs. 66,05,205 compared with Rs. 1,24,74,110 in 1909-1910. Although there was a decrease in value of Rs. 59 lakhs, there was a very large increase in the number of notes presented owing to the universalization of ten and fifty-rupee notes.

2. No shroff-marked coins were received. Uncurrent coins to the value of Rs. 8,471 were withdrawn from circulation. Light-weight coins of the value of Rs. 169 were cut and withdrawn, while reduced coins of the value of Rs. 277 were cut and returned to the tenderers. Coins withdrawn.
3. Receipts of small silver rose from Rs. 11,437 to Rs. 15,072, while issues rose from Rs. 1,45,775 to Rs. 1,99,962. The increased issues were taken up partly by merchants to pay daily wages to cotton pickers and partly by the Sind and Frontier Treasuries. Exchange of small silver.
4. A total amount of Rs. 2,300 was paid during the year on bonds of indemnity on account of lost and mutilated notes, compared with Rs. 4,975 in the previous year. Lost and mutilated notes.
5. No fraud or forgery was detected during the year. Frauds.
6. Remittances of silver from Bombay and other centres amounted to Rs. 1,40,75,000 against Rs. 75,98,000 received in the previous year. Issues amounted to Rs. 34,62,000 compared with Rs. 38,24,000 in 1909-1910. Remittances of silver.
7. Gold coin of the value of Rs. 37.50 lakhs was received from the Bombay Currency Office against Rs. 6 lakhs received in the previous year. Remittances to Sind and Frontier Currency Chests amounted to Rs. 10.50 lakhs. Receipts from the public amounted to Rs. 1,76,790 and issues to the public amounted to Rs. 21,74,250, compared with Rs. 48,390 and Rs. 2,71,080 respectively in 1909-1910. Gold transactions.
8. Telegraphic transfers granted during the year amounted to Rs. 47.37 lakhs against Rs. 60.10 lakhs in the previous year. The amount of transfers paid rose from Rs. 72.30 lakhs to Rs. 218.85 lakhs, out of which payments on account of Bombay amounted to Rs. 179.65 lakhs against Rs. 49.55 lakhs in 1909-1910. Telegraphic transfers.

4. Land Revenue.

The aggregate actual demand of Land Revenue was Rs. 4,67,45,184, showing an increase of nearly 5½ lakhs compared with the previous year. Collections exceeded those of the previous year by 8½ lakhs, the amount realized being Rs. 4,49,67,269 or 96 per cent. of the total demand. In the Northern Division the demand shows a decrease of 12½ lakhs, in which all districts share, but especially Ahmedabad and Kaira. In the Central Division there was an increase of 10½ lakhs, of which 7 lakhs are contributed by Ahmednagar and lesser amounts by Násik, Poona and Sholápur, while there was a decrease in West Khándesh and Sátára. The Southern Division shows a decrease of 3½ lakhs which appears chiefly in Bijápur. The demand in Sind rose by 10½ lakhs, Lárkána contributing an increase of 4½ lakhs, Thar and Párkar of 3 and Sukkur of 2. Collections improved in the Central Division by 12 lakhs and in Sind by 8½ lakhs, while they fell below those of the previous year by 9½ lakhs in the Northern Division and by 2½ lakhs in the Southern Division. The largest arrears were in Ahmednagar (5.4 lakhs), Karáchi (2.7 lakhs), Ahmedabad (1.8 lakhs) and Hyderabad and Lárkána (1.1 lakhs each). The total arrears amounted to 17.8 lakhs compared with 20.9 lakhs in the previous year.

5. Irrigation Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories—(1) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department and (2) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams and other sources created or maintained by the Public Works Department. The works are also divided into three classes:—the first includes entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the second includes old works which are maintained by the Department and for which only revenue accounts are kept; and the third includes agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

Half Imperial and Half Provincial.

	Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—	
(a) Sind	1,87,190
(b) Deccan and Gujarát	6,90,704
(2) Protective Public Works—	
(a) Deccan and Gujarát	3,72,215
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—	
(a) Sind	71,924
(b) Deccan and Gujarát	1,77,090
Total	14,99,123

The corresponding receipts for 1909-1910 were Rs. 15,17,208. The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows:—

Half Imperial and Half Provincial.

				Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—				
(a) Sind	...	...	...	27,95,050
(b) Deccan and Gujarát	...	...	...	4,109
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—				
(a) Sind	...	...	...	17,37,634
(b) Deccan and Gujarát	...	...	...	8,427
Total				44,55,220

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept:—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	1,97,471	3,92,39,336	14,74,760	21,12,293
Protective Works	24,67,638	1,83,00,599	1,19,632	2,52,583
Minor Works and Navigation	82,379	1,36,33,595	7,01,837	12,93,238
Total	27,47,488	7,11,73,530	22,96,229	36,58,114

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

				Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarát.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue	} Direct	...	...	78,822	7,083	85,905
		...	...	25,41,597	5,46,707	30,88,304
	Total		...	26,20,419	5,53,790	31,74,209
Working Expenses		...	8,81,835	4,47,155	13,28,990	
Net Revenue				17,38,584	1,06,635	18,45,219

The revenue and expenditure in respect of works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

				Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarát.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue	} Direct	...	...	13,404	8,999	22,403
		...	...	9,49,382	.....	9,49,382
	Total		...	9,62,786	8,999	9,71,785
Working Expenses		...	15,16,849	1,08,970	16,25,819	
Net Revenue				-5,54,063	-99,971	-6,54,034

The minus figures are due to the inclusion, under the head Working Expenses, of the cost of new loops required for the flood embankments protecting Sind from the spill of the river Indus.

6. Public Works Revenue.

The Public Works Revenue falls under three heads "Imperial Military", "Imperial Civil" and "Provincial Civil." The revenue under the first head, derived mainly from rents of buildings, recoveries on account of water-supply and fines, refunds and miscellaneous items, rose from Rs. 17,119 to Rs. 18,548. The revenue under the head "Imperial Civil," derived mainly from rents of buildings and sales of buildings, fell from Rs. 70,468 to Rs. 27,289, the decrease being due to a falling off in the receipts from sales of old materials. The Provincial

Civil Revenue, consisting chiefly of tolls on roads and rents of buildings, fell from Rs. 7,44,604 to Rs. 7,14,278, the decrease being mainly due to the abolition of tolls yielding a net revenue of Rs. 24,683 during the year.

7. Customs.

For details see the Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency and the Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1910-1911.

1.—SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

1. The gross receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 3,59,58,174 compared with Rs. 2,20,16,108 in the previous year. The total net receipts after deduction of refunds and drawbacks were Rs. 3,54,84,199 against Rs. 2,16,27,113 in 1909-1910. Collections on account of import duties, which represent 98·9 per cent. of the year's total receipts, amounted to Rs. 3,50,98,987. Export duties on *rice* and *rice-flour* aggregated Rs. 1,99,891 against Rs. 2,86,429 in the previous year. The decrease is due to direct shipment of rice from Calcutta and Karachi to ports in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea and from Rangoon to African Coast ports. Revenue.
2. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,86,328 compared with Rs. 8,86,501 in the previous year. The ratio of expenditure to net collections was 2·5 per cent. against 4·1 in the previous year, the variation being due to increased collections. Expenditure.
3. Refund of import duties increased from Rs. 1,20,272 to Rs. 1,29,607. Refund on goods exported to Kashmir totalled Rs. 14,806; and refunds amounting to Rs. 1,684 were granted on exports *via* the Nushki-Seistan route, the trade of which shows signs of increase. Drawback refunds increased from Rs. 2,59,267 to Rs. 3,27,628, the advance appearing chiefly under *Cotton goods, Tin blocks, Sugar, Copper sheets, Jewellery and Silver bullion and coin.* Refunds and drawbacks.
4. The value of the goods bonded at the public warehouse amounted to Rs. 31,87,935, on which duty amounting to Rs. 10,64,645 was payable. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 91,15,247 and Rs. 16,32,162 respectively. The decrease is wholly due to the smaller amount of silver bonded. Clearances for home consumption amounted to Rs. 79,57,181 in value, yielding Rs. 16,92,331, against clearances valued at Rs. 8,18,136 in the previous year. The increase is due to clearances of silver bonded during the previous year. Bonding transactions.
5. The number of cases adjudicated under the Sea Customs Act was 1,802 against 1,588 of the previous year. Out of these 700 related to offences under the Merchandise Marks Act. The fines and penalties amounted to Rs. 16,168, out of which a sum of Rs. 212 was refunded. Customs offences.

Continental Ports.

The customs receipts amounted to Rs. 1,25,567, a decrease of Rs. 1,685. Of 508 cases adjudicated penalties amounting to Rs. 1,613 were awarded in 496 cases. In the previous year penalties were awarded in 511 cases and amounted to Rs. 1,752.

Ports in Sind.

1. The net receipts after deducting refunds and drawbacks were Rs. 72,24,483 against Rs. 55,48,589 in the previous year. Gross receipts under Import Duty showed an increase of Rs. 16,85,296 and under Export Duty a decrease of Rs. 26,096. Revenue.
2. Refunds to the Kashmir Darbar amounted to Rs. 96,069, but further debits are expected through the Exchange Account. Drawbacks amounted to Rs. 47,959 against Rs. 31,922. Refunds and drawbacks.
3. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,37,177 compared with Rs. 2,25,323 in the previous year. Expenditure.
4. Cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act numbered 337 against 193 in the previous year, but the amount of fines imposed was only Rs. 1,161 against Rs. 1,172. Offences against the Customs Act numbered 504 and fines realized Rs. 4,307 against 405 offences and fines amounting to Rs. 4,982 in the previous year. Offences.

2.—LAND CUSTOMS.

The number of duty collecting stations on the Káthiáwár and Portuguese frontiers remained unchanged. Receipts on the Portuguese frontiers fell from Rs. 1,02,460 to Rs. 94,936, the decrease being attributable partly to smaller imports of salted fish on account of a bad fishing season in Goa and partly to smaller exports of above-ghat rice to Goa. Receipts on the Káthiáwár frontier increased from Rs. 85,046 to Rs. 96,728. The rise is due to increased railway passenger traffic, as well as to the adoption of tariff values for stone and timber which have removed the risk of undervaluation. Petroleum imported at Castle-Rock decreased in quantity from 3,190,180 gallons to 2,855,908 gallons. The decrease is attributed to the large stocks in hand in the above-ghat districts. The quantity of rice exported to Goa free of duty *via* the Diggi and Kundal Customs Houses was 16,371 maunds, involving a loss of duty of Rs. 3,070. Under the Land Customs Act 681 cases were adjudicated against 813 in the previous year.

8. Opium.

For details see the Annual Report of the Opium Department for the year 1910-1911 and tables under Opium printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

General.

1. This information relates to the Imperial Branch of the Opium Department. As a subject of local excise it will be dealt with under that head.

Exports from scales to Bombay.

2. The duty-paid exports from the several scales to Bombay for exportation by sea and for home consumption were 1,401½ chests, compared with 13,917 chests in the previous year. The decrease amounting to 12,515½ chests is due to the condition of the China trade. The actual imports into Bombay of opium on which duty at the rate prescribed for exportation by sea was realized were 7,827 chests, against 7,759½ chests in the previous year. The actual duty realized during the year was, however, Rs. 1,27,800 against Rs. 74,94,800 in the year 1909-1910. The decrease of Rs. 73,67,000 is due to the fact that in 1908-1909 and 1909-1910 in view of the restriction placed on export of opium to China duty was paid in advance by merchants with the object of receiving priority of export in subsequent years; but with the announcement that the priority system was to cease after 1911 such advance payments were discontinued.

Exports to China.

3. Exports to China in the year 1910-1911 amounted to 6,710½ chests, against 13,191½ chests in the previous year. Permissible exports in the calendar year 1910 were restricted to 12,100 chests and of these no less than 10,300 chests were shipped in the first three months of the year, leaving only 1,800 chests to be exported in the remaining nine months. Shipments in the first three months of 1911 did not exceed 4,921½ chests, including 11 chests which were exported to places other than China.

Prices.

4. Average prices in the Bombay market were Rs. 1,566 per chest for one-year old and Rs. 2,308 per chest for two-year old opium, compared with Rs. 1,346 and Rs. 1,646 respectively in the previous year. The rise was due to the increased price of Málwa opium in the Chinese market.

Bombay warehouse accounts.

5. The number of chests imported and lodged in the warehouse was 9,010½ against 8,847½ in the preceding year. The actual balance at the beginning of the year was 1,902½ chests, and the book balance on 31st March 1911 was 3,008 chests. Exports amounted altogether to 6,721½ chests and 1,183½ chests were sold for home consumption.

Opium transactions in the Baroda State.

6. The area under poppy cultivation increased from 5,404 acres to 11,781 acres, the increase being ascribed to favourable rains and the high price of opium juice. Imports of Baroda opium into the Bombay Presidency, which are intended solely for export by sea, fell from 706 to 201 chests. Though 847 chests were allotted to Baroda for the year 1910 the State could export only 252 chests, and the remaining amount was consequently allotted to Málwa merchants. The stocks held in Baroda State at the end of the year amounted to 110,535 lbs. against 97,903 lbs. at the end of 1909-1910.

Imperial realizations and expenditure.

7. The total Imperial Revenue from opium was Rs. 1,87,495 against Rs. 75,50,484 in the preceding year. Expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 40,349 to Rs. 34,995.

9. Salt.

For details see the Annual Reports on the administration of the Salt Department in the Bombay Presidency and in Sind, and tables under Salt, printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

I.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General sources of supply.

1. The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal may be classified under three heads:—(1) Báragra or Runn salt from brine-wells on the edge of the lesser Runn of Cutch, known as the Pritchard Salt-works; (2) sea salt made at works on the coast, most of which are within 30 miles of Bombay City; (3) imported salt, mostly from works in Goa territory.

Báragra salt.

2. The quantity of Báragra salt in stock at the beginning of the year was 18½ lákhs of maunds against 21½ lákhs at the beginning of the previous year. The produce during the year was 31½ lákhs of maunds, making a total of 49½ lákhs. The removals amounted to 27½ lákhs of maunds against 27½ lákhs in 1909-1910 and 27½ lákhs in 1908-1909. No important fluctuations in the quantities removed to other provinces occurred during the year. Issues for local consumption show an increase in removals to all places except Kaira, the Rewa Kántha Agency and Bombay, where a slight decrease is noticeable. The steady increase during the last few years in the removals to Cambay, Baroda and the Mahi Kántha Agency and the surrounding British districts may be attributed to the steps taken in 1905 for guarding and destroying the natural salt formations in the Jambusar and Wágra talukás. The amount of salt written off as loss and wastage was half a lákhs of maunds against nearly 2 lákhs in 1909-1910. The difference is partly due to a decrease in the reserve stock necessitating early clearances, and partly to the fact that open stores which exhibited a wastage of over half a lákhs of maunds were not cleared till after the close of the financial year. The quantity of Báragra salt in stock at the end of the year was 21½ lákhs of maunds against 18½ lákhs at

the end of 1909-1910. In addition 30½ lakhs were manufactured in 1910-1911 but stored and brought to account after the close of the financial year, bringing the total stock up to 51½ lakhs. It is now found impossible to open new pans in the existing area, and proposals are under consideration for laying out a new salt-work with a productive capacity of about 8 lakhs of maunds. The cost price of Barágra salt including all charges remained the same as in the previous year, *vis.*, 2 annas 6 pies per maund. Five hundred and forty pans worked during the year against 536 in 1909-1910, and the average yield per pan was 5,604 maunds against 5,820 maunds. The decrease is due to a violent sand-storm in March which destroyed a large quantity of salt and caused a deterioration in quality. The total yield was 3,017,339 maunds against 3,119,085 maunds in the previous year. The daily average of storage was 61,578 maunds against 61,159 in the preceding year. The difficulty of obtaining labour, which is becoming a serious problem, was lessened this year by the partial failure of the cotton crop in Káthiáwár and Gujarát. The 1,620 registered agriás received an average wage of Rs. 166 per head for the working season.

3. A few of the sea salt-works are Government property and are leased to private individuals for working; the majority are owned as well as worked privately. The quantity of sea salt manufactured during the year was 99 lakhs of maunds, an increase of 3½ lakhs on the previous year. The removals amounted to 93½ lakhs against 92 lakhs, and the closing balance was 7 lakhs. At the Government salt-works at Dharásna the quantity manufactured fell from 4½ to 3 lakhs of maunds. The decrease is attributed to low tides, adverse winds and the unexpectedly early rains of 1910. The removals amounted to 3½ lakhs of maunds. In the other salt-works, private and leased, the aggregate produce was 96 lakhs of maunds against 91 lakhs in the previous year. The issues were 90 lakhs against 88½ lakhs in 1909-1910 and the closing balance was 687,557 against 622,838 maunds. More than half of the increase in removals is due to a rise of 93,164 maunds in the issues to Foreign Malabar, and is probably due to a greater demand for salt for industrial and agricultural purposes in that region. Calcutta shows an increase of 23,083 maunds, due partly to the *swadeshi* movement and partly to the production of a large quantity of refuse salt consumed in Bengal only. There is a decrease of 43,593 maunds in the removals to the Central Provinces, which is partially counterbalanced by an increase of 25,359 maunds in the removals of Barágra salt. A decrease of 45,490 maunds in the issues to the Madras Presidency is the result of the unusually large quantity exported in the preceding year. Loss and wastage amounted to 22,328 maunds at Dharásna against 26,804 maunds in the previous year, and to 5½ lakhs against 6 lakhs of maunds at the other salt-works. The percentage of loss and wastage fell from 6 to 5·3. The average price per maund exhibits only trifling variations from that of the previous year.

4. The quantity of Goa salt imported during the year was 3½ lakhs of maunds against 4 lakhs in the previous year, the decrease of half a lakh being due to the prevalence of plague at Margao and other places in Goa in the beginning of 1911.

5. The total quantity of salt issued and imported for consumption in the Bombay Presidency amounted to 3,356,176 maunds. Taking the population at 20,974,649 according to the census of 1901 the average per head is 13·17 lbs. against 12·17 lbs. in the previous year. The apparent increase is probably due, however, to some extent to the growth of population. The price of salt remained stationary in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Maháls Districts. The change in prices in most of the other districts is insignificant, but in the Poona District an increase of 6 annas 4 pies is attributed to the continuance of the monsoon for a longer period than in the previous year.

6. The revenue fell from Rs. 1,26,11,100 to Rs. 1,22,97,871. There is a decrease of revenue amounting to Rs. 2,61,795 under the head "Excise duty" on account of the payment of duty in the previous year on a large quantity of salt removed during 1910-1911. Expenditure shows an increase from Rs. 19,22,616 to Rs. 20,61,504. The percentage of charges to gross receipts was Rs. 16·12·3 against Rs. 15·4 in the preceding year.

7. The number of fish-curing yards was 31 against 30 in the previous year. The total quantity of fish brought to be cured fell from 247,717 to 231,286 maunds, the decrease being due to stormy weather in the early part of the season. The quantity of salt issued to fish curers was 68,768 maunds. The cost price of this salt was reduced during the year from 8 to 7 annas. The yards show a net profit of Rs. 9,892 against Rs. 6,979 in the previous year.

8. The total number of cases detected was 135 against 170 in the previous year. Cases of smuggling foreign salt across the frontier numbered 34 against 38. The percentage of convictions to persons sent up for trial was 98·37 against 97·8.

2.—SIND.

1. The sources of supply continue to be (1) the Maurypur Salt-works, (2) the Saran Salt Deposits, (3) the Dilyar Salt Deposits.

2. The opening balance was 165,109 maunds. The amount made or excavated was 435,298 maunds against 488,804 maunds in the previous year. Sales amounted to 392,949 against 390,421 maunds, and 16,128 maunds were issued free of duty to the Mir of Khairpur against 18,480 maunds in 1909-1910. Loss and wastage increased from 3,132 to 11,367 maunds. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 179,255 maunds.

Consumption and price.

3. The consumption both of salt produced locally and of salt imported by private agency from Europe and the Punjáb amounted altogether to 418,945 maunds, showing an increase of 15,264 maunds over that of the previous year. The average consumption per head was 9·81 lbs. against 10·35 lbs. in the previous year. The decrease in the rate of consumption per head is however due to the fact that in 1909-1910 the rate was calculated on a population of 3,210,910 according to the census of 1901, whereas in 1910-1911 it has been reckoned on a population of 3,513,732 according to the census of 1911. The average wholesale price per maund was Rs. 1-14-9 against Rs. 1-14-8 in the year 1909-1910.

Fish-curing.

4. At the Shamspir yard 1,214 maunds of salt were issued at Re. 1 per maund for curing 5,216 maunds of fish. The figures for last year are 1,431 and 9,739 maunds respectively.

Revenue and expenditure.

5. The gross receipts rose from Rs. 4,84,401 to Rs. 4,96,902, and the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,85,820 to Rs. 1,79,174. The percentage of charges to gross receipts was 36·06 against 38·36 in the previous year.

Offences.

6. The number of offences against the salt laws detected during the year was 40 against 55 in the preceding year.

3.—ADEN.

Receipts amounted to Rs. 32,616 against Rs. 17,070 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to a sum of Rs. 14,000 received as rent of land leased for salt manufacture in the years 1909 and 1910. The income from excise duties and royalties was Rs. 16,926. Expenditure was Rs. 1,908 against Rs. 2,151 in 1909-1910. The net revenue was Rs. 30,708, an increase of Rs. 15,788. The total quantity of salt removed from the Arab salt pans at Sheikh Othman was 84,149 maunds (of 28 lbs. each), against 85,249 maunds in the preceding year. Imports into British territory increased from 12,301 maunds to 16,894 maunds, while the amount exported to the interior of Arabia decreased by nearly 6,000 maunds. The new salt-works of Messrs. A. & J. Lallji exported 190 tons during the year. The quantity exported by the Italian Salt-works Company was 68,830½ tons against 60,259½ tons in 1909-1910. No offence against the salt laws was detected during the year.

10. Excise.

For details see the Report on the Administration of the Excise Department for the year 1910-1911 and tables under Excise printed in Part IV of the Statistics of British India.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General.

1. The principal sources of Excise revenue in the Presidency are (1) the manufacture and sale of country spirit and malt liquor: (2) the tapping of palm trees and sale of toddy: (3) the sale of liquor imported from foreign countries: (4) the manufacture and sale of hemp drugs: (5) the sale of opium and its preparations for local consumption.

Changes during the year.

2. The following material changes were introduced during the year:—(1) The country liquor shops in the districts of Ahmedabad, Násik and Dhárwár were offered at fees calculated from the previous year's sales to the licensee in possession or, in his default, to the licensee of the next preceding year. Failing both licensees the shops were disposed of by lot among approved applicants, as in the year 1909-1910. (2) Liquor at the strength of 40° U. P. was substituted for that of 60° U. P. as an experimental measure in the tálukas of Mátar, Thásra and Kapadvanj of the Kaira district. (3) The rates of still-head duty on mhowra and toddy spirit and the maximum selling prices were raised in certain areas. (4) The Dábhól Distillery in the Ratnágiri district was re-opened. (5) The rents in respect of Government distilleries for the manufacture of mhowra spirit and of bonded warehouses were revised on the basis of an actual valuation of the buildings. These rents now include a charge on account of repairs, which will in future be undertaken by Government. (6) The ordinary limit of possession and transport in the case of cocaine was reduced from 6 grains to ½ of a grain, and the sale etc. of its synthetic preparations was brought under restrictions. (7) The price of opium issued from Government Depôts was raised in the course of the year from Rs. 12½ to Rs. 13½ per pound in Sind, Aden, Rájkot, Sádra, Pálanpur, Baroda Cantonment, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach, Surat and Bombay City, and from Rs. 11 to Rs. 12 per pound in the rest of the Presidency. (8) The sale of imported spirits and fermented liquors at Military Canteens established under the "Canteen Tenant System" was brought under proper control. (9) Additional excise establishments were entertained in the Thána, Poona and Bijápur districts to control the tapping and transport of toddy, and in the Thána district for patrolling the Nagar-Aveli frontier.

Country spirit.

3. The total receipts from still-head duty in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 1,11,45,918 against Rs. 1,01,41,483 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 10,04,435 or 10 per cent. The only districts in which changes of still-head duty were made during the year were Ahmedabad, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and the Town and Island of Bombay. The rates on toddy spirit in Bombay were raised with the object of checking consumption of that spirit and encouraging that of raw toddy, while those in Ratnágiri were raised to bring the duty on toddy spirit with the drawback on a level with that on mhowra spirit. The rates on

mhowra spirit in the other three districts were increased to check the growing consumption. The monopoly system was confined to the districts of Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri and Kánara (below-ghát talukas only), the Akrani Tract in West Khándesh, the Sankheda Mewás under the Rewa Kántha Political Agency and the Sachin State. The system continued to work well. In none of the monopoly districts was there any deficiency to be made good by the farmers, payments of still-head duty exceeding the guaranteed amounts by sums ranging from Rs. 10,416 in Kánara (coast talukas) to Rs. 66,768 in the Sálsette, Bassein and Máhim talukas of Thána. The contract supply and single shop system is in force in all other districts. The revenue from license fees under this system amounted to Rs. 10,83,964 against Rs. 9,75,006 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 1,08,958 or 11 per cent. These were the actual realizations including arrears. The aggregate amount of bids increased by Rs. 76,451 or 8 per cent. The greatest increases occurred in the Ahmedabad, Surat and Poona districts, while the districts of Kánara (above-ghát), East and West Khándesh and the Panch Maháls show declines. The revenue from license fees for the sale of country spirit in the City of Bombay shows a decrease of 16 per cent. in actual collections, which realized Rs. 5,81,251; but the total of fees payable shows a rise of 2 per cent. to Rs. 6,65,249. Toddy spirit was manufactured only in Bombay, Ratnágiri and Kánara (below-ghát). The numbers of trees licensed to be tapped for distillation in Ratnágiri and Kánara were 10,490 and 2,366 respectively against 9,993 and 2,862 in the previous year. The outturn of toddy spirit decreased by 18,746 gallons in Ratnágiri, by 13,863 gallons in Bombay and by 6,026 gallons in Kánara. There was a decrease in the number of licensed country spirit retail shops from 2,238 to 2,181. A reduction of 27 shops took place in Surat and of 10 shops in Kánara (above-ghát). The total retail sales of country spirit exceeded by 246,425 proof gallons the sales of 1909-1910 and by 168,268 proof gallons the average sales of the preceding five years. The increase compared with the previous year is most noticeable in Bijápur (50 per cent.), West Khándesh (31 per cent.), East Khándesh (29 per cent.), Kaira (26 per cent.), Dhárwár (22 per cent.), Ahmednagar (21 per cent.), and Násik (20 per cent.). There was a decrease of 3 per cent. in Thána and of 5 per cent. in Kolába. Of the remaining districts one shows a decrease in consumption and 9 show increases. The consumption per head of population was 7·8 drams for the Presidency proper, compared with an average for the previous five years of 7·3 drams. The rate was highest in Bombay (25·5 drams) and lowest in Kaira (1·4 drams).

4. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 18,25,278 against Rs. 18,02,998 in the previous year, an increase of 1·24 per cent. The total receipts from the tree tax were Rs. 11,95,725 against Rs. 12,17,945 in 1909-1910. The revenue from trees tapped for distillation only in the Ratnágiri and Kánara (below-ghát) districts decreased by Rs. 29,660, chiefly on account of advance payments of the tax made in the previous year. Receipts for trees tapped in the Island of Bombay, where the licenses do not distinguish between tapping for raw toddy or for distillation, amounted to Rs. 1,96,581 against Rs. 1,89,682 in 1909-1910. Licenses for tapping for the sale of raw toddy only realized Rs. 9,10,039, showing a slight increase. The number of trees tapped in the six districts of Dhárwár, Belgaum, Bijápur, Sholápur, Poona and Ahmednagar decreased from 97,642 to 87,617, probably on account of the tree tax having been raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in these districts in the preceding year. In the remaining districts of the Presidency the number of trees tapped increased from 177,486 to 189,597. The revenue from license fees for the sale of toddy was Rs. 6,24,641, showing an increase of Rs. 43,843 or 7·55 per cent. The total sales of toddy increased by 150,873 gallons or 2 per cent., compared with an increase of 780,865 gallons or 12 per cent. in 1909-1910. In all but two of the chief toddy-drinking districts the consumption of country spirit shows a larger percentage of increase than the consumption of toddy.

5. The revenue from malt liquor increased from Rs. 45,807 to Rs. 51,358. The increase is due to the enhancement of duty, the issues of malt liquor having decreased from 365,949 to 277,714 gallons. The revenue from license fees for the sale of liquors amounted to Rs. 1,86,736 against Rs. 2,19,694 in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to advance payment of fees. Whereas imports of fermented liquors show an increase of 75,432 gallons the sales of these liquors increased by 532,965 gallons; but the increase in sales is largely fictitious, being due in part to omissions from the figures for the previous year being made good in the year under review. Licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquors decreased in number from 405 to 399.

Foreign liquors and Indian manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates.

6. Hemp was cultivated for *gánja* in 24 villages, the area under cultivation being 615 acres. The outturn of cleaned *gánja* was 4,129 maunds. Hemp for *bháng* was cultivated in 3 villages and an area of nearly 9 acres produced 14 maunds 18 seers. Altogether 5,732 maunds of *gánja*, 276 of *bháng* and 117 of *charas* were lodged in the five warehouses during the year. The duty on *gánja* was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer and on *charas* from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 with effect from 1st April 1911. In consequence of the expected rise in duty exports of *gánja* from the warehouses to foreign countries increased from 617 maunds to 1,003 maunds. The figures for consumption within the Presidency show an increase in consumption of *gánja* from 41,389 to 49,492 seers and of *bháng* from 7,102 to 7,634 seers, while the consumption of other intoxicating drugs including *charas* shows a marked decrease from 6,541 to 5,508 seers. The decline in the case of *charas* is attributed to a rise in price consequent upon the restriction placed by the Chinese authorities upon the production of this drug in Yarkand. The duties on drugs issued from warehouses or imported from other provinces amounted to Rs. 6,01,720 against Rs. 4,58,183 in the previous year. The duty on drugs actually consumed,

Intoxicating drugs other than opium.

amounting to Rs. 2,99,142, also shows a large increase which is shared by almost all districts. The increase in consumption is most noticeable in Sátára, Bombay, Dhárwár and Sholápur. License fees realized Rs. 1,97,617 against Rs. 2,00,977, but the amount actually bid for licenses, excluding arrears, rose from Rs. 1,64,550 to Rs. 1,67,067. Shop licenses numbered 571 against 585 in the previous year, the decrease being entirely in licenses issued to retail vendors. Licenses for the sale of cocaine for medical purposes increased from 422 to 474. The quantity licitly imported was 50 lbs. 2 ozs. 3 drams against 66 lbs. 4 drams in the previous year. The legal limit of possession of cocaine without a license was reduced from 6 grains to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain during the year, and steps were also taken by means of a staff specially appointed to suppress the illicit hawking of cocaine in Bombay city.

Opium.

7. Altogether 279 chests of opium were imported during the year direct from Málwa on payment of the full excise duty, compared with 209 chests in the previous year. Imports of duty-free opium into the Native States entitled to that privilege amounted to 106½ chests against 106 chests. The number of chests issued from the Bombay warehouse for home consumption was 1,183½ against 1,088 in the preceding year. The total purchases for home consumption in the Presidency thus amounted to 1,569 chests against 1,403 in 1909-1910, and the total amount of duty realized was Rs. 10,17,800 against Rs. 9,06,500 in 1909-1910, an increase of Rs. 1,11,300. Government purchases during the year amounted to 631½ chests and 2 lbs. or 85,956 lbs. in all. The price paid was Rs. 9,35,582, showing an average of Rs. 10-14-2 per pound against Rs. 10-1-10 in the previous year. Including an opening balance of 39,584 lbs. and excluding 22,526 lbs. issued during the year to the depôts in Sind, the total stock in the Government depôts in the Presidency proper was 103,014 lbs. valued at Rs. 11,05,697. Issues from the depôts amounted to 44,732 lbs. against 44,179 lbs. in the previous year, and the realizations were Rs. 5,62,385. After deducting the prime cost of the opium sold, loss from wastage, and transport and maintenance charges the net profit to Government was Rs. 60,775 against Rs. 78,065 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the higher price paid for the opium purchased. The balance in stock at the close of the year amounted to 58,026 lbs. valued at Rs. 6,21,990. The total licit sales of opium in British districts aggregated 94,188 lbs., an increase of 3,409 lbs. or 3·75 per cent. Of monopoly districts the greatest increase appears in Sholápur (1,278 lbs.) and Poona (353 lbs). Among districts worked under the single shop system East and West Khándesh show increases of 884 and 326 lbs., respectively, while there is a decrease of 872 lbs. in Bombay due to a change in the issue rate from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 13-8-0. The revenue from license fees was Rs. 1,48,611 against Rs. 1,15,784 in 1909-1910. The increase is due to advance payment of fees in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Násik and Sholápur, where the single shop system has been introduced from the 1st of April 1911. The total number of opium shops decreased from 804 to 783. Opium supplied to Native States amounted to 77,084 lbs. of which 14,496 lbs. were duty-free, against 74,290 lbs. and 14,427 lbs. respectively in the previous year. The total excise opium revenue was Rs. 11,24,769, an increase of Rs. 1,31,742 or 13·26 per cent.

Financial results.

8. The total excise receipts of the Presidency proper amounted to Rs. 1,69,11,338, an increase of Rs. 12,38,094 or 7·9 per cent. over the receipts of the previous year and of Rs. 27,02,991 or 19 per cent. over the average realizations of the previous three years. The gross total expenditure including refunds and drawbacks and certain items of compensation amounted to Rs. 14,76,983. The net revenue was Rs. 1,54,34,355, an increase of Rs. 13,27,864.

Offences.

9. The number of cases detected was 2,648, of which 1,305 related to liquor and 1,343 to hemp drugs against 1,608 and 670 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of convictions on cases tried rose from 91·04 to 93·13. Cases of illicit distillation and possession of implements for manufacture decreased by 118, the Kaira district alone showing a decrease of 107 cases. In British districts 133 cases and in Native States 16 cases were brought to trial under the Opium Act, against 153 and 28 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 83 per cent. of these cases.

Local committees.

10. The recommendations of local advisory committees led to the closing of one country liquor shop in Ahmedabad and of one country liquor, one foreign liquor and three toddy shops in Sholápur. In Surat the committee recommended the closure of 55 toddy shops and the removal to new sites of 6 others, but eventually only 14 shops were closed and 12 were removed to other sites. A recommendation of the same committee for the removal to new sites of 3 country liquor shops was accepted in the case of one only. The advisory committees in Ahmedabad, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Bijápur and Poona made a few recommendations for removal of shops to other sites, some of which were carried into effect.

2.—SIND.

Changes during the year.

1. The important changes during the year were (1) the introduction from 1st April 1910 of the Contract Supply System for the manufacture and supply of country liquor in place of the Central Distillery System; (2) the reduction to 10° U. P. and 40° U. P. respectively of the maximum strengths of the strong and weak molasses spirit and Uran liquor, and the fixing of the rates of still-head duty on the strong and weak liquors at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3-4-0 per gallon respectively; (3) the introduction of minimum prices for the retail sale of Kotri liquor and mhowra spirit and the enhancement of the vend prices of the latter so as to bring them

to the same level as those of the former; (4) the increase in the rates of duty leviable on ale, fermented liquors, etc.; (5) the increase in the issue rate of opium from Government treasuries from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 13-8-0 per pound; (6) the introduction of a form of license for retail vendors under the "Canteen Tenant System"; (7) the alteration of the closing hours of licensed shops.

2. The total realizations from all sources amounted to Rs. 19,50,018 against Rs. 18,07,430 in the preceding year. The increase occurs under all heads. Revenue
3. The consumption of country liquor increased from 241,470 gallons to 248,659 gallons. The increase is noticeable in all districts except Sukkur and Larkana. The issue of liquor from the Kotri Distillery amounted to 1,99,699 gallons against 1,89,142 gallons in the previous year. The rate in consumption per head of population was 3.40 drams against an average for the past five years of 3.06 drams. The number of stills in the Central Distillery at Kotri was 19, a decrease of 4, and their total production amounted to 202,607 gallons compared with 192,195 in the past year. The average incidence of A'bkari revenue per head of population was Re. 0-8-11 based on the census figures of 1911, compared with an incidence of Re. 0-9-0 in 1909-1910 based on the figures of the previous census. Country liquor.
4. The total imports of foreign liquor amounted to 836,167 gallons against 806,948 gallons in the preceding year. Foreign liquor.
5. The license fees for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs increased from Rs. 1,85,761 to Rs. 1,95,819 during the year under report. The total revenue under this head rose from Rs. 4,31,376 to Rs. 4,54,373. Intoxicating drugs.
6. The issue of opium from Government depôts amounted to 20,178 lbs. compared with 20,529 lbs. in the preceding year, and the amount realized thereon was Rs. 2,75,603 against Rs. 2,55,760 in 1909-1910. The total consumption was 20,630 lbs. compared with 20,155 lbs. in the previous year. The consumption per head was 23 tolas according to the census figures of 1911. The total excise opium revenue decreased from Rs. 1,68,622 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,68,449 in the year under report. Opium.
7. During the year 84 cases under the A'bkari laws (17 relating to liquor and 67 to intoxicating drugs) and 11 under the Opium Act were sent up for trial, and these cases resulted in 75 and 10 convictions respectively. There was a decrease of 13 A'bkari and 9 opium cases compared with the previous year. Offences.
8. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 39,569 against Rs. 57,108 in the preceding year. Expenditure.
9. The local advisory committees at Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur were consulted in 22 cases, in 13 of which their recommendations were carried out involving the withdrawal of four licenses. Local committees.

3.—ADEN.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,23,701 against Rs. 1,08,677 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 15,024 is due to the enhanced duty levied on imported foreign liquors and wines. Establishment and other charges amounted to Rs. 10,585 against Rs. 10,598 in the preceding year. There was one offence against the A'bkari law. The gross receipts on account of opium fell from Rs. 2,575 to Rs. 2,158.

II. Cotton Duties Act.

1. The number of mills producing goods taxable under the Act was 93 compared with 94 in the previous year. Number of mills.
2. The production of woven goods increased by about 16 million pounds to 199,526,647 lbs. The percentage of bleached and coloured goods to the total production remained practically unchanged. Production.
3. Receipts from duty amounted to Rs. 36,78,554 and the net revenue deducting drawbacks amounted to Rs. 36,40,026, an increase of Rs. 2,85,535 on the previous year. Revenue under the Act.

12. Stamps.

For details see the Annual Report of the Stamp Departments and tables under Stamps printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. The gross revenue under the Indian Stamp and Court Fees Acts was Rs. 69,96,928 against Rs. 61,26,866 in the previous year. The figures for the year under review constitute a record. The total revenue for the triennial period 1908-1911 was Rs. 185 lakhs against Rs. 163 lakhs for the period 1905-1908, showing an average annual increase of Rs. 3,61,928. Of the amount realized in the year under review Rs. 29,59,867 were receipts under the Stamp Act and Rs. 40,37,061 under the Court Fees Act. The two heads exhibit an almost equal Revenue and charges.

proportionate increase, and the rise in both cases is attributable largely to the new amendments of the Stamp and Court Fees Acts and to the passing of the Limitation Act of 1908. The share of Bombay City was Rs. 31,93,392. This is actually less by Rs. 8,518 than the figure for 1909-10, but it is still more than Rs. 7 lakhs above the figure for 1908-09. The total charges for the year 1910-11 were Rs. 2,58,271 against Rs. 2,30,430 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to larger refunds of stamp duty. The percentage of charges to receipts was 4.1 against 3.7 in the preceding year. Recoveries under Judicial Stamps amounted to Rs. 40,37,062, an increase of nearly 5 lakhs on the previous year and of nearly 10½ lakhs on the year 1908-09. Sales of Impressed Stamps, amounting to Rs. 12,63,132, also show an increase on the previous year, although sales in Bombay and Aden show a slight decrease owing to the reduction of duty on Marine Policies. The revenue from *hundis* rose from Rs. 3.62 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs, a record figure to which Bombay contributes as much as Rs. 4,86,704. Stamps on Foreign Bills and on Share Transfers also show a noticeable increase.

Stamp vendors.

2. The number of licenses issued for the sale of stamps fell from 995 to 968. The decrease is due to the diminution of profits caused by the abolition of discount on Postage and India Revenue Stamps. There was a rise, however, in the total discount granted from Rs. 74,692 to Rs. 86,874.

Impounded documents, etc.

3. The total number of cases dealt with was 1,936 and the amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 45,440, against 2,088 cases and a revenue of Rs. 31,727 in 1909-1910.

Prosecutions.

4. There were 6 prosecutions against 17 in the year before. There were 4 convictions and 1 acquittal, and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 75.

Estate duties.

5. There were 743 cases against 619 in the previous year, and out of the total number 516 were in Bombay City. Inquiries in 328 cases led to the payment of deficient duty amounting to Rs. 2,182.

2.—SIND.

Revenue and charges.

1. The gross receipts under both Acts amounted to Rs. 8,68,963, showing an increase of Rs. 75,000 on the previous year and of Rs. 1.33 lakhs on the year 1908-09. Receipts under the Stamp Act amounting to Rs. 4.36 lakhs show an increase of Rs. 47,743, which is largely due to the enhancement of stamp duty and to the Transfer of Property Act being now in force in Sind. Revenue under the Court Fees Act increased by Rs. 27,281 to a total of Rs. 4.33 lakhs. The total charges rose from Rs. 26,599 to Rs. 28,962, the increase being due to larger payments on account of refunds and discount. Recoveries under Judicial Stamps show a rise of Rs. 27,281 which is attributed to increase in litigation arising out of losses sustained by merchants in the sugar and cotton trades. On the other hand the increase in business generally is reflected in a substantially increased sale of Impressed Stamps and Foreign Bill Stamps.

Stamp vendors.

2. The number of licenses issued to stamp vendors fell from 308 to 299. The amount of discount granted was Rs. 15,996, showing an increase of Rs. 894.

Impounded documents, etc.

3. Ninety-two cases were dealt with under section 35 of the Stamp Act and 53 under other sections, against 81 and 39 respectively in the previous year. The aggregate amount of duties and penalties realized was Rs. 2,212 against Rs. 1,413 in 1909-1910.

Prosecutions.

4. There was only one prosecution, which resulted in acquittal, against 8 prosecutions in the previous year.

Estate duties.

5. Out of 5 reported applications inquiries in 2 cases led to the recovery of Rs. 18 as additional Court fee duty.

13. Income Tax.

For details see the Annual Report on Income Tax and tables under Income Tax printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

The final demand, including penalties and arrears, amounted in all to Rs. 50,55,323 against Rs. 46,97,926 in the previous year. Collections, including realizations from the tax on salaries and pensions, rose from Rs. 46,92,752 to Rs. 50,91,374.

14. Forests.

The total income from forests for the financial year increased from Rs. 36,41,959 to Rs. 37,34,292 and the expenditure from Rs. 20,70,519 to Rs. 21,16,405.

15. Local Funds.

1.—DISTRICT FUNDS.

General.

1. Information regarding District Local Boards' Funds will be found in Chapter III.

Receipts and charges.

2. The opening balance amounted to Rs. 28,81,077. Receipts fell by Rs. 29,509 to Rs. 68,52,913 and disbursements fell by Rs. 22,112 to Rs. 68,90,199. The closing balance was Rs. 28,43,880.

3. The accounts of the District Local Boards of Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Násik, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, Dhárwár, Kolába, Hyderabad and Karáchi have been audited up to the end of March 1911. Audit of the remainder has been completed up to the end of March 1910. All of the 25 funds are solvent. Audit.

2.—OTHER FUNDS.

1. The opening balance of Cantonment Funds including Cantonment Hospital Funds was Rs. 1,86,471. Receipts were Rs. 8,18,720 and expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,93,432, showing increases respectively of Rs. 55,086 and Rs. 74,837. The closing balance was Rs. 2,11,759. With the exception of the Cantonment and Hospital Funds of Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Poona, which have been audited up to the end of March 1910, the audit of all funds has been completed to the end of the year 1910-1911. The Ahmednagar Cantonment Fund shows a rise in receipts of Rs. 15,861. Receipts of the Quetta Cantonment Fund rose by Rs. 28,326 and expenditure by Rs. 35,554. Cantonment Funds.

2. The opening balance was Rs. 60,942. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,22,014 and expenditure to Rs. 1,19,721, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 63,235. All funds closed with credit balances. Mounted Police Funds.

3. These funds opened with a balance of Rs. 3,73,787. Receipts aggregated Rs. 6,24,153 and expenditure Rs. 9,25,917. The closing balance was Rs. 72,023. The difference between the opening and closing balances was mainly due to the reduction of the funded balance of the Aden Port Trust, information as to which will be found in Chapter III. Port and Marine Funds.

4. The only funds included under this head are those of the Ráo Bahádur Becharadas Dispensary at Ahmedabad and of the Hyderabad Medical School. The combined opening balance was Rs. 7,738. Receipts amounted to Rs. 13,461 and expenditure to Rs. 13,418. Medical and Charitable Funds.

5. Information regarding the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund will be found in Chapter IV. Including this fund the total opening balance was Rs. 5,20,348 and the closing balance Rs. 4,95,756. Other Miscellaneous Funds.

16. Municipal Revenue.

Information as to the income and expenditure of municipalities will be found in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

I. Births and Deaths.

For details see Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for 1910, with appendices, and tables under Vital Statistics printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

- Europeans.** 1. Among the European civil population, 394 births and 349 deaths were recorded in 1910, against 326 and 190 respectively in 1909. The birth-rate was 20·95 *per mille* against 17·34 in 1909, and the death-rate was 18·55 against 10·10.
- Eurasians.** 2. Among Eurasians, 140 births and 196 deaths were registered during 1910, against 139 and 103 respectively in 1909, giving a birth-rate of 21·35 *per mille* against 21·20 in 1909 and a death-rate of 29·89 against 15·71.
- Natives.** 3. The census figures of 1901 show a native population of 18,481,362. The births registered number 689,701 or 37·32 *per mille*, an increase of 32,016 compared with the previous year when the ratio was 35·59 *per mille*. For every 100 female births there were 107·90 males. The number recorded as still-born was 9,758 or 1·41 per cent. of the total births. The number of deaths increased by 54,067 to 560,003, the rate *per mille* of deaths amongst males being 30·50 and amongst females 30·08 against 27·74 and 26·83 respectively in 1909. For every 100 deaths amongst females there were 107·94 amongst males. For the whole Presidency the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 7·02 *per mille*. In Bombay City the birth and death rates were 20·47 and 35·97 respectively, against 20·39 and 35·95 in the previous year. The ratio of infant mortality was 363·49 per 1,000 births among males and 318·48 among females. The lowest death-rate was recorded among children between 10 and 15 years of age,—6·56 among males and 7·91 among females. Among the different classes of the population the death-rate *per mille* for Mahomedans was 22·04, for Hindus 32·51, for Jains 20·37, for Christians 22·85, and for Pársis 23·60. In the case of every class except Hindus and Pársis the death-rate shows a decrease compared with that of 1909.
- Causes of deaths.** 4. Of the total number of 560,003 deaths or 30·30 *per mille*, fever was responsible for 263,523 or 14·26 *per mille*; respiratory diseases for 59,880 or 3·24 *per mille*; dysentery for 46,643 or 2·52 *per mille*; plague for 25,043 or 1·35 *per mille*; small-pox for 4,600 or ·25 *per mille*; and cholera for 3,694 or ·20 *per mille*. Injuries caused 6,885 deaths or ·37 *per mille* and other causes accounted for 149,735 deaths or 8·10 *per mille*. Deaths from cholera showed a substantial and from small-pox a slight decrease compared with the previous year. There was a slight increase on account of plague and a noticeable increase on account of fever, respiratory diseases and dysentery.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

For details see tables under Emigration printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

- Movement by land.** 1. The season was normal and no movement of an unusual character took place. As in previous years the great labour centres attracted many immigrants, the majority of whom left their homes after the harvest and returned in time to till their fields before the monsoon. Bombay and Karáchi, Khándesh with its cotton crop and Poona with its sugarcane all drew the customary influx of labourers. The completion of the rice harvest in the coast tálukás sends a large number of cultivators into the districts above-gháts; and in the same way the comparatively poor inhabitants of the western tracts in the ghát districts, after taking in their own hill crops, proceed to the richer tálukás eastwards and to the great industrial centres to supplement their profits with the earnings of day labour. As usual the fishing season in Kánara attracted Mápillás for a couple of months from the Madras Presidency. The scarcity in Cutch and Káthiáwár caused an increase in the emigrants from these regions into the Karáchi District.
- Movement by sea.** 2. The number of emigrants who left the port of Bombay under the Indian Emigration Act was 232 compared with 78 in the previous year. Of these, 86 went as artizans to British East Africa, 12 to German East Africa and 3 to British Central Africa, 108 were engaged by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for service in Persia, and the remainder mostly had engagements in shows in London, Germany and New York. Sixty-one of these emigrants came from the Bombay Presidency, 108 from the Punjab and 41 from Assam. Returning emigrants numbered 118 against 537 in the preceding year. From Karáchi 41 emigrants left for service on the Uganda Railway compared with 32 in the previous year, and 70 returned to the same port. All but 3 of the emigrants came from the Punjab. Two hundred and thirty emigrants left Karáchi for Mohammerah. In the Surat District there was a notable increase in the number of applicants for certificates of identity to go to America. Most of the intending emigrants were cultivators and artizans, and few appeared to have any definite purpose or reasonable prospect of employment. About 1,000 persons left Surat for African and Asiatic ports. Seventy-six emigrants left Broach for places outside India and 68 left Kolába for South Africa.

3. Medical Relief.

For details see the Triennial Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay for the year 1910, and tables under Hospitals printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. The number of institutions reported to be working at the close of the year was 698, showing a decrease of 25 compared with the year preceding. The apparent decrease is due to the failure of 31 private non-aided dispensaries to send in reports, although these institutions may still be in existence. The new institutions started during the year comprise the Agricultural College Dispensary, the Infectious Diseases Hospital and the Ghoda Dispensary in Poona, a dispensary at Jamesabad in the Thar and Parkar District and two private non-aided dispensaries, one in the Sholapur District and one in the Kaira Agency. The 698 existing institutions are classified as follows:—State-Public, 49; State-Special, 24; Local and Municipal Funds, 268; Private-Aided, 10; Private-Non-aided, 301; Railways, 46. Number of institutions.
2. The total number of patients treated was 2,261,685 or 11,474 more than in the previous year. In-door patients numbered 54,612, showing an increase of 2,939. Of these, 35,713 were cured and 5,074 died, giving a death-rate of 9.3 per cent. compared with 9.8 in the preceding year. The total number of beds available increased from 5,672 to 5,888 and the daily average of patients from 2,797.8 to 2,855.5. There were 2,207,073 out-door patients, the daily average being 19,565 against 19,504 in 1909. Number of patients.
3. Cases of cholera decreased from 2,347 to 609. The number treated in 1909 was exceptionally large on account of the *Sinhast* pilgrimage at Nasik. Malaria accounted for 430,347 cases against 417,204 in the previous year. The malaria returns of the year under review are swollen by the inclusion of cases treated by medical officers who were sent into selected districts after the rains. These officers dealt with over 28,000 cases, most of which would probably have otherwise escaped treatment. Cases of dysentery increased from 35,241 to 40,364, small-pox cases increased from 838 to 1,847, out of which 816 were treated in Bombay city alone, and venereal diseases numbered 37,273, showing a decrease of 8,005 or 18 per cent. Diseases.
4. Of the total number treated, 14,354 were Europeans and Eurasians, 1,420,427 were Hindus and 687,818 were Musalmans. The number of adult females seeking relief was 468,219, forming 20.7 per cent. of the total number of patients. Attendance by class and sex.
5. The number of operations performed was 90,123 against 84,143 in the previous year. Out of 89,985 patients operated on, 87,538 were cured, 1,129 were relieved and 411 died. The mortality among patients operated on was 0.46 per cent. Surgical operations.
6. The total income exclusive of cash balance increased by Rs. 2.28 lakhs to Rs. 19,97,358. Government grants rose from Rs. 9,80,509 to Rs. 11,27,852, Municipal contributions from Rs. 3,70,622 to Rs. 4,14,192, and receipts from Local Funds from Rs. 2,20,647 to Rs. 2,29,595. Subscriptions amounted to Rs. 40,635, showing an increase of Rs. 25,139. Receipts.
7. The total expenditure was Rs. 19,90,212 against Rs. 17,46,758 in 1909. The net cost was Rs. 18,37,319, an increase of Rs. 2,23,546. The average cost of each diet rose from Re. 0-2-10 to Re. 0-3-2. The percentage of total cost paid by Government was 53.9. Expenditure.
8. The attendance at State-Special institutions rose from 45,095 to 46,496. At Railway Hospitals there was an increase in attendance of 47,919, the number of patients being 173,690. This number, however, is still slightly less than that of 1907. The reported attendance at Private Non-aided institutions was 1,790,999. State-Special, Railway and Private.
9. The Bombay Presidency Nursing Association has been established during the year. General.

4. Epidemic Diseases.

PLAGUE.

1. Plague showed an increase of 10,758 deaths during the year ending 31st March 1911, 42,173 deaths having been recorded against 31,415 in the previous year (excluding figures for the Baroda State). The months of June and July constituted, as usual, the period of lowest mortality. In the former month 656 and in the latter 876 deaths were reported. Mortality from plague began to rise in August, increasing thereafter month by month up to a maximum of 6,772 deaths in February 1911. A slight improvement in March, with 6,445 deaths, marked the beginning of the usual period of decline. General.
2. In Bombay City the disease was prevalent throughout the year, but was most active during the months of April and May, in which months 915 and 837 deaths respectively were recorded. From June to December (32 deaths) there was a continuous fall. The mortality again rose in January and increased month by month up to the end of March, in which month 872 deaths were reported. Bombay.
3. In Karachi also plague was prevalent throughout the year. Starting with 285 deaths in April the mortality showed a gradual decline until November, when the minimum was reached. From December onwards there was a continuous increase, the number of deaths recorded in March being 490. Karachi.

4. Aden remained free from indigenous plague, though there were 2 deaths among imported cases.
5. The districts and agencies most severely affected comprised East Kháñdesh, Násik, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Káthiáwár, Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Country States, while Broach, West Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Bijápur, Kánara, all districts of Sind (except Karáchi), Khairpur, Rewa Kántha, Pálanpur, Cambay, Jawhár, Sávantvádi, Surgána, Bhor and the Bijápur Agency remained almost free from the disease.
6. Among Europeans 15 deaths from plague occurred in Bombay City and 2 in the mofussil.
7. Special inoculators were sent to some of the affected districts, and in order to assist in popularizing inoculation the grant of small money rewards to low-paid Government servants was continued. The scheme for localizing permanent centres of plague and for demonstrating the value in checking the spread of plague of such measures as evacuation, inoculation and rat destruction was continued in the districts of Belgaum, Sátára and Kaira. Rat destruction either by continuous or by rapid operations was shown to be an effective check to the spread of plague when carried out thoroughly and systematically.
8. During the year under report 24,924 inoculations were performed against 23,688 in the preceding year. Of this number 7,183 were performed in Bombay City, 3,764 in Karáchi City, 4,988 in Sátára District, 2,927 in Hubli (Dhárwár District) and 1,840 in Surat District. In the last-named district inoculation has gained considerably in popularity during the year.

5. Lunatic Asylums.

For details see the Report on Lunatic Asylums under the Government of Bombay for the year 1910, and tables under Lunatic Asylums printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of inmates in the year 1910 was 1,357, an increase of 2. Admissions numbered 339, the same figure as in 1909, and re-admissions numbered 34 against 25. The daily average strength was 986.1 against 988.6 in 1909. The number of patients discharged cured during the year rose from 120 to 134, while 103 insanes were transferred to the care of friends against 104 in the previous year. Six inmates escaped. The total number of criminal insanes was 196 compared with 199 in the preceding year. Of the 373 admissions and re-admissions Hindus numbered 199, Mahomedans 101, and Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians 20 each. Forty-four insanes were under 20 years on admission, 272 were between 20 and 40 and 57 were between 40 and 60.
2. Mania accounted for 682 cases, melancholia for 389, dementia for 133, delusional insanity for 77, idiocy for 65, mental stupor for 6, and general paralysis of the insane for 1. Insanity was ascribed to specific causes in 756 cases, of which 623 were classed as physical (including the use of intoxicants, fevers, epilepsy, hereditary causes and mental trouble) and 133 as moral. Of the different intoxicants gánja caused 116 cases, spirit drinking 57, charas 24, bháng 17, and opium 5.
3. The daily average of sick was 28.0 compared with 23.9 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 126 against 130 in 1909. The death-rate was again highest in the Naupáda Asylum.
4. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 2,63,279 to Rs. 2,42,157. Receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 27,062, an increase of Rs. 427. The net cost was Rs. 1,74,283, showing a decrease of Rs. 22,543.

6. Sanitation.

For details see the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1910.

1. There were 157 municipalities, with a population of 2,351,829. Their total income amounted to Rs. 92,02,825, of which Rs. 25,18,219 were spent on water-supply, drainage and conservancy and on other measures for improving the public health within municipal limits.
2. There were 25 District Local Boards and 212 Táluka Local Boards with an aggregate income of Rs. 68,78,716, out of which Rs. 4,22,850 were spent on water-supply and drainage.
3. The number of villages in which the Bombay Sanitation Act has been introduced increased from 279 to 300 during the year. Sanitary Inspection Books are now kept in 1,700 selected villages. Three hundred and twenty-two entries were made in these books during the year by officers of the Sanitary Department.
4. Works in progress under the supervision of the Board included water-supply schemes at Ahmedabad, Pandharpur, Násik, Shirpur, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Hubli, Ratnágiri, Roha Ashtami, Sánгли, Hyderabad and Karáchi, and drainage schemes at Ahmedabad, Pandharpur, Bijápur, Hyderabad, Karáchi and Jacobabad. Schemes for improving the water-supply at Karáchi and Sholápur were sanctioned during the year. Grants-in-aid given by Government for sanitary

works in the Presidency amounted altogether to Rs. 5,54,884 against grants of Rs. 3,67,000 in the previous year. Projects under investigation during the year included water-supply for Dholka, Kelva Málim, Poona, Ahmednagar, Málegaon, Nandurbár, Dhulia, Uran, Sháhápáda and Belgaum, and drainage schemes for Surat, Poona, Násik, Dhulia, Málegaon, Kánder, Nandurbár and Belgaum. Boring experiments with the object of discovering water-bearing strata were carried out at Godhra and Belgaum, and four new boring machines were ordered.

5. At the port of Bombay 1,012 vessels of all sorts with 176,925 passengers and crew were examined, against 954 vessels with 177,870 passengers and crew in the preceding year. The clothing, bedding and other articles of 100,727 seamen and passengers were disinfected, of whom 80,776 were leaving the port and 19,951 had entered the port in infected vessels. Fifty-six vessels of all sorts were disinfected. Out of 111 in-coming vessels inspected, 26 were found to be infected, the inspection showing that 119 cases of small-pox, 15 of plague, 8 of jigger, 6 of measles and one each of chicken-pox and scarlatina had occurred during the voyage or in port. Four hundred and fifty-nine persons suspected of small-pox infection were vaccinated. At Karáchi 676 out-going vessels including country boats and 72 in-coming vessels were inspected. The crews and passengers of these boats numbered 56,378, of whom 35,377 had their kits disinfected. Four vessels were fumigated with the Clayton apparatus. Three cases of plague, 9 of small-pox, 2 of chicken-pox and 1 of measles were dealt with. At Aden 2,599 vessels of all kinds were granted bills of health after inspection. Thirty cases of small-pox, 5 of plague, 2 of chicken-pox, 2 of measles and 5 cases of fever which were under observation for plague were landed from 21 ships.

Inspection of vessels in Bombay.

6. Twenty-three vessels sailed for Jeddah from Bombay carrying 18,014 pilgrims. Of these, 1,389 pilgrims came from the Bombay Presidency, 3,671 from Eastern Bengal and Assam, 2,837 from the United Provinces and Oudh, 2,658 from the Punjáb and the North-West Provinces, 1,348 from Native States of British India and 1,059 from Afghanistan. In Bombay 8,278 pilgrims were vaccinated by a special staff placed under the Police Commissioner by the Municipality. Taking into consideration the number of pilgrims who had been vaccinated before reaching Bombay it is estimated that altogether more than half of the out-going pilgrims were thus protected. One hundred and six deaths occurred on the voyage between Bombay and Jeddah, but no cases of plague or cholera were reported. During the year 16,900 pilgrims of the previous year's Haj arrived from Jeddah in 21 vessels. In 14 of these vessels 1 case of plague, 115 of small-pox and 1 of chicken-pox had occurred during the voyage. The total number of deaths among the returning pilgrims was 363. At Aden 57 pilgrim ships carrying 43,604 pilgrims were passed through the port. There were 17 cases of small-pox on board these vessels, but none of cholera or plague. The number of deaths reported was 191.

Pilgrim traffic.

7. Vaccination.

For details see Triennial Report on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1908-1909, 1909-1910, 1910-1911, and tables under Vaccination printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. There were 661,637 persons primarily vaccinated and 59,403 re-vaccinated against 665,602 and 48,885 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of 60 per cent. in the case of primary vaccination and an increase of 17.71 per cent. in the case of re-vaccination. Out of 51,865 villages in the Presidency 42,542 were visited by vaccinators.

Number of vaccinations.

2. Of the primary vaccinations 601,350 or 90.89 per cent. were successful. Excluding 53,037 cases in which the results remained unknown, the percentage of success was 98.76 against 96.96 in the previous year. Of re-vaccinations 19,065 or 32.09 per cent. were successful. Excluding "unknown" cases the percentage of success was 61.32 against 70.86 in the preceding year.

Results.

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,56,870 against Rs. 3,47,974, showing an increase of Rs. 8,896. The increase was due to the difference in pay drawn by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, the payment of pony allowance to vaccinators and the entertainment of additional staff. The average cost of each successful case was annas 9 and pies 3.

Expenditure.

4. The output of the Institute during the year was 635,282 doses against 649,972 doses in 1909-1910, and the total cost was Rs. 22,860 against Rs. 23,539 in the previous year. The new buildings of the Institute were occupied during the year.

Belgaum Vaccine Institute.

8. Veterinary.

For details see the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for 1910-1911.

1. Outbreaks of contagious disease occurred in all the districts of the Presidency proper as well as in the city of Bombay. The number of equines reported to have died from contagious diseases during the year amounts to 420 and the number of bovines to 7,148, compared with 336 equines and 7,018 bovines in the previous year. Rinderpest appeared in 13 districts besides the city of Bombay, the worst affected district being West Khándesh with 719 deaths. The total number of attacks reported was 4,388 and of deaths 2,249 against 3,043 attacks and 1,520 deaths in 1909-1910. Anthrax accounted for 1,114 attacks and 752 deaths against 743 and 523 respectively; black quarter for 733 attacks and 623 deaths; hæmorrhagic

Cattle diseases

VITAL STATIS-
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septicæmia for 3,994 attacks and 3,292 deaths, of which 1,502 were in the Kaira District. There were 6 cases of glanders, 411 of surra and 2 of lymphangitis. In Sind there were 32 deaths amongst equines from contagious diseases and 1,849 amongst bovines. Deaths from rinderpest numbered 1504, compared with 745 in the previous year. There were 32 cases of surra (26 in Karáchi) against 13 in 1909-1910.

Veterinary
institutions.

2. There were 40 Veterinary Dispensaries in the Presidency proper, 5 of which were opened in the course of the year. The total number of cases treated by Veterinary Assistants was 97,994 against 77,921 in the previous year. Systematic touring was carried out in all villages within easy reach of head-quarters and the number of cases treated by assistants while on tour rose from 11,291 to 21,416. In Sind there were 7 Dispensaries, one of which was opened during the year, and the cases dealt with numbered 12,403 in Dispensaries and 3,582 on tour, against 11,832 and 3,426 respectively in the previous year.

Expenditure.

3. Expenditure in the Presidency proper rose from Rs. 1,50,796 to Rs. 2,55,470, an increase of Rs. 1,04,674. Charges under the head Superintendence rose from Rs. 16,452 to Rs. 28,873 and under Subordinate Establishment from Rs. 27,221 to Rs. 47,934, while a new charge of Rs. 60,398 for Veterinary Instruction appears this year on account of the transfer of the control of the Bombay Veterinary College from the Director of Public Instruction to the Director of Agriculture. In Sind the expenditure was Rs. 58,560 against Rs. 54,028.

Glanders and Farcy
Department.

4. The staff consists of a Chief Inspector and 5 Inspectors, acting within the city of Bombay and Bandra Municipality. During the year 63 horses were seized under the Act, against 67 in the previous year. Of these 21 were discharged and the remainder were found to be diseased, 9 from glanders, 3 from lymphangitis and 30 from surra. One was discharged cured, and the remainder were destroyed or succumbed under treatment. Imports of horses into Bombay numbered 6,329 against 4,646 in the previous year. Out of the total number 3,196 were Australian, 2,641 Arabian and 198 English.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

For—

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

See—

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1901-1902, PART II
PAGES 168-169.

I. Education.

For details see the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1910-1911 and the Report of the Reformatory School at Yeránda for 1910: also tables under Education and Reformatory Schools, printed in Parts VII and VI of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of public educational institutions rose from 12,424 to 13,017 and the number of pupils from 770,435 to 787,065, of whom 667,469 were males and 119,596 were females. The number of private institutions was 3,169 at which 81,470 pupils attended, compared with 3,008 institutions and 79,858 pupils in the previous year. The percentage of pupils in all schools to the total population was 3·4 in British districts and 2·8 in Native States. The percentage of male scholars throughout the Presidency to the total male population of school-going age was 34·8 and the percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age was 7. The number of pupils learning English increased from 74,897 to 77,298 and the number learning a classical language from 39,411 to 40,944. Number of institutions and pupils.

2. The number of Bráhmín pupils rose from 115,316 to 116,145 and of non-Bráhmín Hindus from 490,425 to 502,909 of whom 56,251 were Lingáyats. Mahomedan pupils numbered 127,595 against 125,110 in the previous year. The number of Pársis was 16,280. Distribution of pupils by race.

3. In British districts there were 9,935 public and 2,363 private institutions. Villages with schools numbered 8,588 out of a total of 25,654 towns and villages in an area of 123,070 square miles. There was thus an average of 14·3 square miles to each village school compared with 14·8 in the previous year. In Native States there were 3,082 public and 806 private institutions. Out of 14,961 towns and villages, 2,694 villages had schools, the average of square miles to each village school being 24·4 against 26 in the preceding year. Distribution of schools.

4. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 1,23,52,291 to Rs. 1,24,00,111, of which Provincial Funds accounted for Rs. 46,59,655 against Rs. 49,04,412 in 1909-1910, Local Funds Rs. 10,83,564 against Rs. 10,34,371, Municipal Funds Rs. 9,54,400 against Rs. 7,40,962 and fees Rs. 24,49,262 against Rs. 23,95,610. The apparent decrease in the expenditure from Provincial Funds is due to the fact that the figures of Provincial expenditure on Government institutions by the Public Works Department were not received in time to be incorporated in the year's accounts. Expenditure under this sub-head amounted to Rs. 4,74,646 and this amount must therefore be added to the figures given above. The true total expenditure in the year was therefore Rs. 1,28,74,757 and the true expenditure from Provincial Funds was Rs. 51,34,301. Expenditure.

5. Committees were appointed to draft revised regulations in Arts and Science in accordance with the decisions previously arrived at by the Senate. University.

6. The number of Arts Colleges is 11, of which 2 are managed by Government, 3 are maintained by Native States, 5 are aided under private management and 1 is unaided. The total number of students was 3,258, an increase of 224. The numbers at the Elphinstone College rose from 385 to 407 and at the Fergusson College from 607 to 730, while the Deccan College showed a decline from 224 to 212. The M.A. Degree was conferred on 45 out of 74 candidates, the B.A. degree on 280 out of 507 and the B.Sc. degree on 15 out of 36. The expenditure on Arts Colleges rose from Rs. 5,19,956 to Rs. 5,24,337. Arts Colleges.

7. There are four Professional Colleges, for the teaching of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture, all of them being under Government management. The total number of students rose from 1,162 to 1,200. In the Government Law School the number of pupils rose from 352 to 390. Of 5 candidates for the LL.M. degree 3 were successful and the LL.B. degree was gained by 142 out of 284 candidates. The Grant Medical College was placed under the sole control of the Surgeon-General. The numbers on the roll increased from 518 to 564, and the L.M. & S. degree was conferred on 55 out of 167 candidates. Of 3 candidates for the M.D. degree 2 were successful. In the College of Science the number of students declined from 148 to 136 (1 in Science and 135 in Engineering) owing to the rustication of a Professional Colleges.

number of pupils. The degree of L.C.E. was gained by 43 out of 61 candidates. Agricultural students numbered 110. Of 22 who appeared for the B.Ag. examination 20 gained degrees. The total expenditure on these colleges increased from Rs. 3,76,213 to Rs. 3,95,935.

Secondary education.

8. The total number of High and Middle Schools was 541 with 72,043 pupils, and the total expenditure on secondary education was Rs. 28,10,842 compared with Rs. 26,36,684 in the previous year. The number of candidates for Matriculation was 3,661 boys and 105 girls, an increase of 332, and of these 1,407 boys and 56 girls passed. In the School Final examination 466 out of 1,360 candidates passed. No girls appeared for this examination.

High Schools.

9. The number of High Schools increased from 140 to 141 and that of pupils from 40,636 to 42,556. There were 24 schools for girls with 2,976 pupils against 26 schools with 3,050 pupils in 1909-1910. There were 20 Government High Schools for boys in which the pupils numbered 7,796, 4 more than in the previous year, and 2 Government High Schools for girls. There were 3 Municipal High Schools, at Pandharpur, Hubli and Sukkur, 29 High Schools in Native States, and 87 schools under private management, of which 69 were aided and 18 unaided. The Alfred High School at Rájkot was handed over during the year to the Rájkot State. Amongst unaided schools the Proprietary High School at Ahmedabad returned 1,229 pupils. The total expenditure on High Schools was Rs. 19,20,287.

Middle Schools.

10. The number of Middle Schools decreased from 408 to 400 and the number of pupils from 29,718 to 29,487. Fifty of these schools with 3,454 pupils were for girls.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

11. The number of these schools increased from 44 to 45 and the number of pupils from 3,626 to 3,788, the percentage of non-Europeans being 9.3. For the European High School examination 20 passed out of 28, and for the Matriculation 96 out of 169. In the 38 English teaching schools the pupils increased from 7,419 to 7,577. The proportion of Europeans rose from 8.4 to 12.1 per cent. of the total.

Primary education.

12. The total number of primary schools increased from 11,790 with 690,533 pupils (including 74,926 girls) to 12,388 with 705,302 pupils (including 75,525 girls). The number of pupils in the upper primary stage increased from 202,940 (of whom 15,984 were girls) to 207,039 (of whom 16,201 were girls). The total number of teachers increased from 21,714 to 22,694, the number of female teachers being 1,255 against 1,200 in the previous year. Of the male teachers, 31.8 per cent. were trained and of the female teachers 45.2 per cent. Out of 6,022 Local Board schools for boys with 3,18,826 pupils, 2,412 schools are housed in Local Board buildings and 1,177 in temples. The number of municipal schools for boys increased from 680 to 700 but the number of pupils fell from 85,845 to 84,561. The number of primary schools for boys in Native States increased by 70 to 2,432 and of pupils by 2,897 to 1,35,052. Aided schools for boys increased from 1,878 schools with 81,008 pupils to 1,939 schools with 82,981 pupils. The number of night schools fell from 182 with 4,261 pupils to 173 with 4,086 pupils. There were 3,169 private schools with 81,470 pupils. The expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 51,42,685 to Rs. 54,11,566. The expenditure made from Provincial revenues was Rs. 20,17,180, from Local Funds Rs. 7,66,861, from Municipal Funds Rs. 7,54,849 and from fees Rs. 4,68,176. A special grant of Rs. 1,44,000 made for the purpose of opening new schools resulted in the opening of 524 schools. Candidates for the Vernacular Final examination numbered 6,833, of whom 2,749 passed, including 3 girls who entered and passed. The figures for the preceding year were 6,553 and 3,431 respectively.

Normal schools.

13. There were 8 training schools for men with 1,120 students and 15 for women with 384 students. Of these, 6 training schools for masters with an attendance of 988 and 4 for mistresses with an attendance of 252 were under Government management.

Technical education.

14. The number of students in the Bombay School of Art fell from 408 to 358, including 27 women. For the Drawing Teachers' Certificate the number of candidates increased from 109 to 318, of whom 32 passed against 76 in the previous year. Candidates for the first grade Drawing examination increased from 5,957 to 6,085 while the number of successful candidates fell from 3,234 to 2,602. In the Reay Art Workshops attendance fell from 183 to 152. Two gold medals and one in bronze were awarded for exhibits sent to the Allahabad Exhibition, one of the gold medals being an award for work done in the Pottery Department. Attendance at the 3 Government Medical Schools fell from 316 to 308. There was also an aided Medical School with 4 pupils. Of 67 candidates for the 4th year English Medical examination 53 passed. There were 3 aided schools for Engineering and Surveying with 46 pupils. There were 13 candidates for the 1st year examination in Engineering, of whom 10 were successful, and 4 candidates each for the 2nd and 3rd year examinations, all of whom passed. Technical and Industrial Schools numbered 32 with 2,243 pupils against 31 with 2,105 pupils in the previous year. Of these, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute had 345 pupils against 314 in 1909-1910. The course at the Institute has been lengthened from 3 years to 4. Of the other schools, 6 are under Local Board and 5 under Municipal management, 5 are in Native States, and there are 15 private schools, of which 12 are aided. Seventeen candidates presented themselves for the Victoria Institute examinations and all passed. In the College of Science examination 17 out of 45 candidates passed the Sub-overseer's examination, one candidate was examined in Electrical Engineering and passed, 16 out of 17 passed in Mechanical Engineering, and of 33 candidates in the Accountant's examination one was successful. The total expenditure on Technical and Industrial Schools was Rs. 4,04,503, including a sum of Rs. 1,54,957 which formed part of a special grant of Rs. 1,67,000 made for the development of this branch of

education. The number of Commercial Schools rose from 3 to 4, but the pupils decreased from 223 to 158 on account of plague at Sholápur. At the London Chamber of Commerce examinations of 1910, 124 candidates passed out of 278 in the Senior and 46 out of 108 in the Junior. The Bombay Veterinary College was placed under the Director of Agriculture during the year. The number of students fell from 100 to 94, new admissions numbering 38 out of 59 candidates who presented themselves. Sixteen out of 23 candidates passed the first Professional examination, 21 out of 27 the second and 22 out of 41 the third.

15. In the Rájkmár College, Rájkot, the number of Kumárs fell from 41 to 34. Two appeared for the diploma and passed. The Gondál Girásia College had 62 students against 67 last year, and the number in the Tálukdári Girásia School remained 67. The total number of children of this class under instruction in Káthiáwár increased from 2,783 to 3,058. The number in the Godhra Tálukdári School decreased from 32 to 22 and in the Scott College from 31 to 27. In Sind 24 Talpur boys attended the Sind Madrassah. Special classes.

16. The total number of Mahomedans under public instruction increased from 125,110 to 127,595. The number in Arts Colleges increased from 124 to 145, in secondary schools from 5,020 to 5,226, and in primary schools from 119,242 to 121,480. Mahomedans.

17. The number of pupils from these tribes increased from 18,077 to 19,877. Aboriginal and hill tribes.

18. The total number of pupils increased from 22,062 to 24,164. It increased by 662 in the Central Division, by 487 in the Southern, by 950 in the Northern and by 16 in Káthiáwár; whilst it decreased by 54 in Sind, where, however, the numbers are uncertain. Depressed classes

19. At the David Sassoon School there were 214 boys at the beginning and 215 at the end of the year. The Yeránda School is dealt with in detail below. Reformatory schools.

20. There were 1,433 deaths from plague against 1,189 in the previous year. The number of teachers who lost their lives was 48. On the 31st March 1911, 399 schools with 31,523 pupils on the rolls were closed on account of plague, against 152 schools and 12,215 pupils on the corresponding date of 1910. Effects of plague

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

1. The year 1910 began with 189 boys including 25 out on licenses and ended with 195 boys, of whom 33 were out on licenses. Thirty-seven boys were discharged during the year, 30 on completion of their sentences and 7 by order of Government. Besides these, ten boys who were out on licenses escaped and one was accidentally drowned. Forty-eight boys were admitted and 7 who had escaped were recaptured. The average daily number of boys was 159.4 against 155.2 in 1909 and 152 in 1908. Of the boys undergoing detention at the end of the year 4 were under twelve years of age, 36 were under fourteen, 95 were under sixteen and 60 were sixteen or over. Of the 48 new admissions 36 had been convicted of theft and 5 of theft with house-breaking. Thirty were first offenders and 18 had one or more previous convictions. Only six were able to read and write. Numbers.

2. There were 28 offences and the number of boys punished was 36. Conduct.

3. Of the 37 boys discharged during the year 12 had learnt gardening, 7 carpentry, 4 smith's work, 11 book-binding and type setting and 3 painting and varnishing. Half-yearly reports received with regard to 24 of these indicate that 7 are occupied in trades, 5 are hand labourers, 7 are private servants, 2 have been reconvicted, 1 is dead and 2 cannot be traced. In the three years 1907-1909 altogether 110 boys were discharged. Of these 5 have died, 13 cannot be traced and 3 remain unreported. Of the remaining 89, three have been re-convicted and one is said to be of bad character, 35 are engaged in trades learnt in the Reformatory and 50 are engaged in other industries. Of the total number discharged 14.6 per cent. are therefore untraceable or unreported and 81 per cent. are earning an honest livelihood. Discharged juveniles.

4. There were 25 boys serving on licenses at the beginning of the year and 44 new licenses were issued. Eighteen licensed boys were discharged owing to the termination of their sentence, 7 escaped and 9 were returned to the Reformatory (6 for not giving satisfaction, 2 for bad health and 1 owing to the employer's death). Licenses.

5. The health of the boys was very good, only 26 cases being treated during the year of which 16 were minor ailments. Health.

6. The net earnings were Rs. 1,115 against Rs. 914 in the previous year. Twenty-seven boys were engaged in carpentry, 14 in blacksmith's work, 14 in painting and polishing and 30 in book-binding. Instruction is given for four hours daily. Seventy-seven boys were engaged in gardening. Industries.

7. Out of 90 boys examined in Standards I to V 77 passed in all heads. Thirteen boys were sent up for the First Grade Art Examination of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai School of Art and 5 for the Second Grade. Five passed in the former and two in the latter. Education.

8. The net cost to Government was Rs. 18,835 against Rs. 18,200 for the previous year. Expenditure.

2. Literature and the Press.

For details see Annual Report on Native Presses published in the Bombay Presidency and tables under Printing Presses and Publications printed in Part VII of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The total number of publications registered during the year under report was 2,338 against 2,073 registered in the previous year. Of the total publications 1,599 were books and 739 were issues of periodicals, compared with 1,253 books and 820 periodicals registered in 1909. Of the 1,599 books 87 were written in English, 475 in Gujaráti, 101 in Hindi, 23 in Kánarese, 359 in Maráthi, 114 in Sindhi, 71 in Urdu, 82 in classical languages and 36 in various dialects. There were 246 bi-lingual, tri-lingual and polyglot publications. The total increase of 265 is made up chiefly of an increase of 107 under the head Miscellaneous. In Biography the number has risen from 33 to 42; in Drama from 50 to 72; in Fiction from 74 to 123; in Poetry from 323 to 357; in Religion from 383 to 403. There is also an increase under each of the heads Language, Law, Medicine, Philosophy and Science. The number has fallen under Arts from 85 to 70, under History from 46 to 33 and under Politics from 31 to 8.

2.—NEWSPAPERS.

General.

1. At the end of the year there were 145 newspapers and 17 periodicals treating of current topics against 150 newspapers and 23 periodicals in the previous year. Thirty-three newspapers and periodicals were newly started and 44 ceased to exist during the year. Of the total of 162 newspapers and periodicals 54 were published in the City of Bombay, 22 in the Northern Division, 41 in the Central Division, 14 in the Southern Division, 19 in Sind and 12 in Native States. The editors of 68 publications or 42 per cent. of the whole were Bráhmíns, of whom 20 were Chitpávans and 17 Deshásthás; 41 papers were conducted by other Hindus; 22 by Pársis; 14 by Muhammadans and 13 by Christians. Of the 145 newspapers, 18 were published in English, 51 in Maráthi, 18 in Gujaráti and 45 were bi-lingual or tri-lingual. Of the 17 periodicals 6 were in English, 6 in Gujaráti and 5 in Maráthi.

Circulation.

2. The circulation of the *Pársi* is said to have increased from 2,000 to 4,000 and of the *Venkateshwar Samáchr* from 6,200 to 8,000. The *Akhbár-e-Souddgar*, the *Sánj Vartman*, the *Karmanuk* and the *Jagd Vritt* each show an increase of a thousand copies over the figures of the previous year. The most remarkable and significant fall in circulation is that of the *Kesari*, from 20,000 to 15,000, and the *Mahrátta*, the *Gujaráti* and the *Karndtak Vritt* also show decreases.

Particular events.

3. As a result of the Press Act, which passed into law in February 1910, a few Extremist newspapers which were called upon to furnish security under the Act ceased publication. Of these the *Ráshtramat* had a previous circulation of 9,000, the *Kál* of 7,000 and the *Shakti* of 1,300. Publication of the *Bhúta* and the *Hindu Panch* also ceased during the year.

Literary Societies.

See—

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PAGES 172-173

3. Arts and Sciences.

The Victoria and Albert Museum.

1. The museum was open to the public on 312 days. The number of visitors recorded was 761,722 and the daily average 2,442, against 938,951 and 3,078 in the previous year.

Victoria Museum, Karachi.

2. The number of visitors increased from 96,639 to 97,750. Of the total number about 38,500 were women and children and 3,260 were pardah nashin ladies. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,335 and expenditure to Rs. 1,287, against Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 1,277 respectively in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, WESTERN CIRCLE.

In November the Superintendent visited the Kanheri and Elephanta Caves and proceeded to Bijapur, where the works in progress in connection with the Asār Mahāl and Ibrāhim Rauza were inspected. Visits were also paid to Bādāmi, to the temples at Gadag and Lakkundi, and to the ancient monuments at Hubli and Unkal in the Dhārwar district. The rock caves and temples at Ajanta and Ellora were next inspected. The subsequent tour of the Superintendent included visits to the famous Sānchi *stūpa* and the cave temples at Udayagiri in Bhopāl, the Khajaráhá temples in the Chhattarpur State, and the ancient monuments in Chitorgarh fort. The Assistant Superintendent continued his touring in Rájputána with the object of collecting material for a list of ancient monuments in that province. One hundred and twenty-seven photographs were taken during the year, 42 inscriptions were copied and 25 drawings were made. The total outlay on works of conservation was Rs. 31,834 compared with Rs. 33,951 in the preceding year, the principal items being repairs to the caves at Elephanta and at Junnar in the Poona district and to the ancient buildings at Bijapur.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

For—

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

See—

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I.—ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

- Establishment. 1. The Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, D.D., continued as Bishop throughout the year. Four Chaplains retired and the same number were appointed during the year. The year closed with an establishment of 25 Chaplains, 19 of whom were resident, and with a total strength including the clerical establishment attached to the Diocese of 83 clergy, 72 of whom were resident.
- Bishop's tours of visitation. 2. The following places were visited during the year in the order indicated—Dápoli, Mahábaleshvar, Panchgani, Poona, Kirkee, Betgeri, Hubli, Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kolhápúr, Poona, Mátheran, Mahábaleshvar, Allahabad, Jalgaon, Bhusáwal, Manmád, Lonávla, Marmagoa, Castle Rock, Ahmednagar, Imámpur Miri, Ghodegaon, Kangoni Toka, Kayagav, Newáse, Takli Bhao, Belpimpalgav, Mutte Vordgav, Bhokar, Koregav, Belápur, Kolhár, Ambi Galnimb, Rámpur, Ráhuri, Gohu, Khadambi, Ahmednagar, Poona, Baroda and Khed.
- Confirmations and ordinations. 3. During the year there were 580 confirmations and 9 ordinations.

2.—ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Chaplains of the Church of Scotland held regular services during the year at the Presidency and at Poona and Karachi. Services were regularly held by acting Chaplains at Aden and Mhow. Services for the troops were held monthly at Hyderabad, and visits were paid to and services held at Mount Abu, Purandhar and Khandala.

2. Stationery.

The year opened with a balance of stores valued at Rs. 3,30,874. Receipts amounted to Rs. 7,84,487 and issues to Rs. 7,51,082, leaving a closing balance of the value of Rs. 3,64,279. Out of the total receipts the value of stores received from England was Rs. 1,31,830 against Rs. 1,55,115 in the previous year. English stores purchased in India were valued at Rs. 89,760 against Rs. 1,12,316, and Indian stores at Rs. 4,55,020 against Rs. 5,85,086 in 1909-1910 and Rs. 4,37,778 in 1908-1909. Purchases of Indian stores in 1909-1910 were abnormally high on account of increased receipts of paper for issue to the Government Presses. Of the total issues, supplies to provincial and local departments were valued at Rs. 5,87,152 and supplies to imperial departments at Rs. 1,47,008. Issues have fallen by Rs. 1,41,744 below the total of the previous year, the decrease being almost entirely under the head "Stationery and Printing."

3. General Miscellaneous.

I.—GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross receipts were Rs. 4,20,494 compared with Rs. 4,36,013 in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to smaller receipts on account of village forms and of work for the Yeránda Prison Press. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,47,039, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,632 due principally to savings in grain compensation and plague allowances. The net profit to Government was Rs. 73,455 against Rs. 82,342. The total value of work done for Government departments and officers was Rs. 3,44,833, a decrease of Rs. 12,128.

2.—GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, KARÁ'CHI.

The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 86,255 and the expenditure to Rs. 59,792, showing a balance in favour of the Press of Rs. 26,463 against a balance of Rs. 42,827 in the previous year. The profits in 1909-1910 were, however, unusually high, a large amount of work being credited and paid for in that year which really belonged to the output of 1908-1909. The Press was completely overhauled during the year under review.

3.—GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

The work turned out during the year was 2,154,423 pulls valued approximately at Rs. 1,29,115 at a cost of Rs. 98,687, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,428 in favour of the department.