The department is also scantily officered. Nevertheless the results of the year, although they cannot be termed absolutely satisfactory, compare not unfavourably with those attained in other provinces and certainly shew an improvement over previous years. The police arrested fewer persons than in the previous year, but the ratio of convictions was larger. In the Bangalore District, the population of which is 828,354, 2,153 persons were arrested against 2,901 in 1871-72. Of these 77·5 per cent. were convicted against 73 in the preceding year. In the other districts, the total population of which is 4,227,058, the number of persons arrested was 5,854 and of these 37·9 were convicted. The total number of persons punished during the year was 15,926, as against 12,474 in 1871; 40 were sentenced to death, 28 to transportation for life and 1,264 to rigorous imprisonment, as against 32, 23, and 1,229, respectively in 1871-72. There was thus an increase in the number of heinous offences which it is not easy to account for, but which cannot justly be laid at the door of the Police.

Coorg.—As in the previous years, the Regular or Town Police consisted of two duffedars and 24 peons, but was maintained at a total cost of Rs. 1,740 as against only Rs. 1,596 in 1871, the increase being due to a sum of Rs. 162 expended on account of allowances and contingencies. The District or Rural Police consisted of 3,829 ryots holding lands on reduced assessments. The proportion of the total police force to area and population was nearly the same as in 1871, being one policeman to half a square mile of the area and to 29 persons of the population.

The value of property stolen in the year amounted to about Rs. 14,730 in 85 cases, but only property of the value of Rs. 1,323 in 32 cases was recovered.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · CSL

CHAPTER III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Madras.—Exclusive of village magistrates, six hundred and six officers exercised criminal jurisdiction beyond the local limits of the High Court. Appellate jurisdiction was also exercised in all the Session Courts and by ninety-seven of the magistrates. The ratio of appeals to convictions was :—

	Per cent.
From the Sub-Magistrates to the Superior Magistracy ...	... 10
From the Superior Magistracy to the Session Courts ...	... 13
From the Session Courts to the High Court	... 39

Ninety-seven sentences of death were referred by the Session Courts to the High Court for confirmation. In 75 cases they were confirmed and in 13 commuted to transportation for life.

Of 1,553 offences against the State, 861 cases were convicted, the most important being that known as the great note forgery case, in which forged notes of the Madras circle for Rs. 1,000 each were paid by one Jugganatha Puntaloo, under the name of Vencatachellum Iyah, to a sowcar in Benares to the extent of one and a half lakhs of rupees. Two hundred and sixty-eight cases of murder were dealt with but convictions were obtained in 99 only. Eight murders were committed by robbers, 18 by means of poison and the remainder in other ways. Of 98 cases of culpable homicide, 59 were convicted. Dacoities numbered 313, being nine in excess of the number committed in the previous year, but far short of that for 1868 and 1869. Of the 313 cases reported, only 67, or 21·4 per cent., were detected and of property lost to the value of Rs. 66,708, only Rs. 7,352 was recovered. The Inspector-General reports that the circumstances formerly attending the committal of this crime have greatly changed and the tortures and savage barbarism of the old torchlight gang robbery are now rarely heard of. Under the head of robbery there was an increase of 50 cases, chiefly in the districts of Malabar, Coimbatore and North Arcot. There were 274 murders, 106 cases of culpable and four of justifiable, homicide, and 1,450 suicides, which included 929 cases of drowning, 437 of hanging and 47 owing to poison. Of the accidental deaths, 13 resulted from railway accidents, 256 from wild beasts, 569 from snake-bite and 6,076 from drowning.

Bombay.—The criminal returns show well this year, a general decrease being observable. In the City of Bombay there was a falling off from 29,000 to 23,464 and in the Regulation Districts 703 fewer persons were accused than in the previous year,

while in Sindh there was a decrease of 1,379 in the number of offences and of 1,499 in the number of trials. There was little change in the proportion of serious offences to the total amount of crime, an increase under the heads of Theft, Robbery, House-breaking and Forgery being balanced by fewer cases of False Evidence, Grievous Hurt, Rape and Highway Robbery. The number of dacoities attracted the notice of Government and special inquiries were instituted. The result was, however, on the whole, satisfactory, showing that the increase was due in great measure to the entry of crimes technically dacoities, but committed by persons who were not robbers by profession. A hundred and forty-four more sentences than in the previous year were appealed against. The percentage of success, 18·66, is only slightly in excess of 15·3, the corresponding return for Civil Courts. The proportion of appeals was highest in Rutnagiri and in the districts of the Karnatic.

Bengal.—Already the new Criminal Procedure Code is working smoothly and with a remarkable absence of friction of any kind. The returns still show the urgent need of more active superintendence of the working of the subordinate courts. At the Sessions on the original side of the High Court 204 persons were dealt with, 8 were discharged without trial, 58 acquitted and 138 convicted. In the Sessions Courts of the interior 4,559 persons were dealt with, 31 being discharged, 1,455 acquitted and 2,535 convicted. The Magistrates of all grades had before them 166,972 persons, as against 155,504 in 1871. Of these 37,397 were discharged without formal trial, 34,062 finally acquitted, 86,802 convicted, and 4,084 committed; 533 died, escaped, or were transferred. Seventy-eight persons were executed, 275 transported for life, 49 transported for a term of years, 25,871 sentenced to penal servitude or rigorous imprisonment, 3,342 whipped and 57,163 fined.

District Magistrates heard 3,727 appeals from their subordinates. Of these they rejected 568, confirmed the sentence in 1,996, modified it in 343 and reversed it in 612. The Sessions Courts had 9,901, of which they rejected 1,406, confirmed sentence in 5,544, modified it in 766 and reversed it in 1,498. The High Court had 1,891, upholding the sentences in 1,423, modifying them in 97 and reversing them in 137. There were 469 applications for revision, in 247 of which the lower courts' judgment was upheld, in 26 modified and in 190 reversed. On the whole, the population of this Province is averse to violent or heinous crime. Rioting and unlawful assembly and affrays contributed 3,618 out of the total number of cases reported; 10,934 persons

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · All rights reserved

were tried for this offence, of whom 7,003 were convicted. False evidence, though common enough in the courts, is seldom prosecuted and is difficult to bring home. In 650 cases 904 persons were tried and 279 were convicted. There were 830 murders and culpable homicides, and attempts at those crimes, for which 1,715 persons were apprehended; of these 552 were convicted.

Under kidnapping 343 cases are shown and of 471 persons tried, only 110 were convicted. Thefts gave a total of 27,875 cases, but only 21,720 persons were put on trial and 10,307 convicted for this offence; very many cases are undetected. Dacoity shows 426 cases, in which 1,885 persons were tried and 509 convicted. Many of these, however, are only technically called dacoity, dacoities of the old style comparatively seldom occuring. Criminal trespass in the form of house-breaking gave 11,293 cases, in which only 2,015 persons were convicted out of 3,695 put on trial. This offence is always ineffectually dealt with and is peculiar to Behar as assault is to Eastern Bengal. Offences against marriage numbered 3,613; 2,025 persons were put on trial and 283 convicted. These cases chiefly occur in the Eastern and Mahomedan districts, where the *nika* system of marriage tends to multiply offences of the class, while the absence of any general registry of marriages and divorces prevents proof being had of the facts necessary to support the charge in court. A new law for regulating Mahomedan marriages was under consideration. For defamation 570 persons were put on trial and of these only 132 were convicted.

North Western Province.—As was to be expected from the increase of crime, the work of the Criminal Courts compared unfavourably with that of the previous year. The percentage of convictions to trials was 69—the same as in 1871. The bulk of the crime reported was not of a heinous character and in four out of every seven cases the punishment was fine only; and the proportion of fines realized to fines imposed was 76 per cent. The proportion of appeals that succeeded before the Sessions Court was only 24 per cent. The statistics of the graver offences are shown in the following table:—

Class of Crime.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Murder	339	322	321
Culpable homicide	215	263	293
Dacoity	79	80	83
Robbery	488	404	391
Theft	26,692	25,614	31,139
Burglary	17,068	20,238	19,771

Including those imprisoned and fined and imprisoned and flogged, 22,228 persons were sent to Jail during the year. Of these 21,147 were sentenced to rigorous and 1,081 to simple, imprisonment. The highest percentage of convictions was obtained in Humeerpore, where it was 91, in Bustee 89, in Dehra Doon and Banda 88, in Mirzapore 86, in Moozuffernuggur and in Moradabad, where it was 80. The lowest percentages of convictions were in Gurhwal, where of 8 persons committed, only 2 were convicted; in Lullutpore, where of 4 persons committed, only 2 were convicted; in Benares, where the percentage was 56, in Allygurh 69 and in Saharunpore 61.

Punjab.—The average duration of cases in Magistrates' Courts—the period elapsing between the date of the case being received to the date of its decision—was 8 days and the duration of cases committed to the Sessions—the period elapsing from the date of decision—was 46 days. The percentage of acquittals on appeal was, in the case of appeals to District Officers, 21; and in the case of appeals to Sessions Judges, 10. Upon the whole there is evidence of increased care in the conduct of cases and greater attention to procedure; but there are two points demanding special attention—the necessity for combined action on the part of District Officers in dealing with bad characters, and for securing the infliction of adequate sentences on habitual offenders. Action was taken by the Government in regard to both these matters.

The number of cases brought to trial in the Magisterial Courts was 62,978, involving 128,024 persons, of whom 27,560 were arraigned for non-bailable and 100,464 for bailable, offences. Of the 27,560 persons brought to trial for non-bailable offences, 65 per cent. were convicted or committed to the Sessions, as compared with 64 per cent. in the previous year, and 66 per cent. in 1870; and of the 100,464 persons brought to trial for bailable offences, 50 per cent. were convicted, being the same proportion as in the year before. The number of Sessions cases disposed of in Commissioners' Courts was 455, involving 966 persons. Of persons tried 62 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of convictions was highest in the Lahore and Hissar divisions, and lowest in Delhi and Derajat. Of the persons punished by Magistrates and Sessions Courts, 140 were sentenced to death, 98 to transportation for life and 1 to penal servitude; 14,783 persons were punished with rigorous imprisonment, and 790 with simple, 10,272 persons were fined in addition to imprisonment and 43,093 were fined

as a sole punishment; 600 persons were whipped in addition to some other punishment and 3,388 received stripes solely. The number of appeals preferred to Magistrates of districts from the decisions of the subordinate Magisterial Courts was 2,287, or 189 less than in the previous year. In 12 per cent. of these cases the appeal was rejected *a limine*, in 53 per cent. the order of the lower Court was upheld, in 14 per cent. modified and in 21 per cent. reversed. The number of appeals preferred to Sessions Courts from the decisions of Deputy Commissioners and Magistrates exercising full powers was 3,070, against 3,178 in the previous year. In 10 per cent. of these cases, the appeal was rejected, in 73 per cent. the order of the lower court was upheld, in 7 per cent. modified and in 10 per cent. reversed.

Oudh.—On the last day of 1872, there were in all 164 persons exercising judicial functions in Oudh, of whom 115 were paid and 49 unpaid. The latter class consists almost entirely of landholders who have been invested with judicial powers; all these gentlemen were natives and they disposed of 4,872 cases last year.

The number of offences reported exceeds that of any former year and the increase is attributable to bad seasons and unfavourable harvests. The number of persons brought to trial showed an increase of 3,324, but notwithstanding this the number of acquittals fell off by 579. One person only was tried for an offence against the State. Narpat Singh had been proclaimed in 1858; he was arrested at Mynpooree disguised as a fakeer and having been convicted of being a leader of rebellion and of participation in an attack on the English fugitives from Futtehgurh, was sentenced to death. This sentence, however, was commuted to one of transportation for life. Eighty-four persons were under trial for offences connected with coinage, or nine more than during the preceding year, and thirty-nine of them were convicted. Cases of kidnapping, of all kinds, increased in number, 178 persons being under trial for this offence in 1871 and 255 in the past year. As a rule, girls are not kidnapped for an immoral purpose, but for marriage. A Rajpoot is often ready to marry such girls; custom forbids him to take a wife except from certain clans and being too poor to stand the expenses of a regular marriage he readily allows himself to believe that the kidnapped girl is of a suitable caste. Hence it is that many a Rajpoot proud of his lineage has wed the daughter of a Passee or a Mussalman; and frequently the blood of an old Thakoor family is less pure than that of almost any other caste. But the crime, with whatever object it may be committed, is a detest-

able one. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment by Magistrates was 12,087 and 4,547 were whipped, or nearly more than half the number in 1872. Two persons were sentenced to transportation for a term of years, forty-one for life and twenty-six to death.

Central Province.—The system of employing Honorary Magistrates in the interior of districts had some extension during the past year. Now there are forty places where but for the residence of an Honorary Magistrate there would be no Magistrate at all, and 98 places in all where Magistrates' Courts are formed. There was no increase of crime except of that cognizable by the Police, and the number of persons brought before the Courts was greater in proportion as the persons arrested by the Police were more numerous. In all 47,142 persons were brought before the Magistrates, 34 per cent. coming before Honorary officials showing that a very considerable proportion of the Magisterial work is performed by them. Altogether, of the persons brought to trial, 36 per cent. were discharged or acquitted, and the remainder were convicted, with the exception of 207, who died, escaped or were transferred, and 341 who remained under trial when the year closed. Twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty persons were punished, 64 per cent. being fined, 25 imprisoned and 11 whipped only; 21 persons were sentenced to transportation and 18 to execution. The fines were as a rule moderate in amount; in nearly four-fifths of the cases being less than Rs. 5. And similarly the number of stripes given to persons whipped was not great; indeed, in a considerable number of cases it would appear that when whipping was resorted to as a punishment, the punishment was too light. Imprisonment was ordered in comparatively few cases, and here also the tendency was to sentence convicts to short periods, more than half of those sent to prison being sentenced to less than two months and only 16 per cent. to more than six. Police cases were disposed of on an average in two and a half days: cases on complaint in nine days. Ninety per cent. of the witnesses summoned were discharged after a single day's attendance, 7 per cent. after two days. The number of appeals from convictions was 1,971, while in only 512 cases was the conviction reversed.

British Burma.—The total number of non-bailable offences decreased from 9,170 to 8,121, or 11 per cent., the bailable offences slightly increasing from 15,802 to 15,928. The falling off, therefore, is very material in the most heinous class of offences. Unfortunately, while the number of offences reported are given separately as "non-bailable" and "bailable," the persons arrested and convicted for these offences

are clubbed together and only the general result is stated, the proportion convicted being given as 52 per cent. This would not be a favourable proportion in regard to non-bailable offences: it is apparent that the low average is due to the number of acquittals in the bailable or petty offences. From the police returns we find that, as regards "cognizable offences"—and they include a more numerous class than those styled non-bailable—the proportion of persons convicted to those put on their trial was 77 per cent.; and from the judicial returns it is evident that the disposal of bailable offences is far from favourable. Thus, of 15,928 bailable offences, no fewer than 7,254 consisted of assault and insult. As concerned in these offences, 11,292 persons were brought to trial, but only 3,315, or 29 per cent., were convicted. This altogether vitiates a general average taken on the total offences which have come before the Courts.

The number of persons brought to trial for all classes of offences was 37,651. Of these 24,440 were tried by Subordinate Magistrates; 10,088 by Full Power Magistrates and 3,123 by Magistrates of Districts. As to the punishments inflicted, 309 were sentenced to simple imprisonment; 4,991 to rigorous imprisonment and 14,747 to fine: 361 were awarded whipping and 871 were required to give security to keep the peace, or for good behaviour.

Berar.—There are seventy-one Courts in this Province for the disposal of judicial work, giving an average of one tribunal to 30,994 of the population. Of these Courts, 48 exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction, while the remainder had to deal with criminal cases only. The number of offences reported was 13,453, against 13,474 in 1871, involving 19,704 persons, as compared with 22,039 in the previous year. Sixty-four per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. Whipping was more freely resorted to. In former years a tendency on the part of native magistrates not to inflict corporal chastisement was remarked and attention drawn to the advantage of using this punishment more frequently. The number of persons whipped in 1870 was 280; in 1871, 472, and in the year under review 732.

Mysore.—The total number of offences reported, excluding those which were ascertained to be false, was 16,015, as compared with 20,312 in 1871, showing a decrease of 4,297 cases. Nearly 50 per cent. of the crime of the whole Province was in the Nundidroog Division, a little more than 30 per cent. in the Ashtagram and about 20 per cent. in Nugur. It is satisfactory to observe that, in respect of the number of offences reported, Mysore compares favourably with the adjoining Districts of

the Madras Province and with the Punjab and Oude. It may be said that for every 1,000 persons of the population, only 4 offences were committed in Mysore, while in the Punjab 4·8, in the Madras Presidency 5·5 and in Oude 6·5, offences were committed. The same proportion very nearly holds even when a comparison is made with respect to the area. In Mysore, we find for every square mile only ·57 of an offence. In Punjab ·8, in Madras 1 and in Oude so many as 3·5.

Coorg.—In all, 823 offences were reported, being 110 or 13·3 per cent. in excess of the number in the previous year. Of these, 593 or 72 per cent. were tried or inquired into and disposed of; in 68 cases the prisoners were not brought to trial and 6 cases were pending trial at the close of the year. The complaints in the remaining 156 cases were dismissed by the Magistrates under Section 67 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Excluding these, there were really only 667 offences reported in 1872. Of the 1,054 persons brought to trial, 183 were involved in complaints withdrawn and dismissed for default of prosecution, 91 were discharged without trial, 129 acquitted and 630 convicted. There were no sentences of transportation or solitary confinement, or imprisonment of either description exceeding seven years. Of 55 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, four were for periods not exceeding seven years and nine to imprisonment not exceeding two, while the rest were for terms of six months and under. Of the nineteen persons sentenced to simple imprisonment, only five were for periods above six months, but not exceeding two years.

CSL

CHAPTER IV.

PRISONS.

Bengal.—Notwithstanding the many reforms introduced by Sir George Campbell in the jail system of Bengal, new jails are still wanted and although the sanitation difficulty has been almost overcome, there is room for improvement. The good already done may be seen from the fact that whereas the mortality used to amount to ten or twelve per cent. it has diminished one-half. This is still a very heavy rate for an adult and able-bodied population, among whom are comparatively few old men. A revised Jail Code was in course of compilation for this Province.

The daily average number of prisoners under confinement was 20,489, or 1,570 more than in 1871. The increase was common to all classes—under-trial, convicted and civil prisoners. The increase in the total aggregate number of prisoners passing through the jails during the year was remarkable, the number convicted having been 5,342 more than in 1871. There were only 327 who may be called juvenile. There is in fact very little juvenile crime in Bengal; and it is this which makes it difficult to attempt to apply any regular reformatory system to the cases which do occur. The juvenile ward in the Presidency Jail is the only place in which this class of criminals can at present be conveniently brought together. The Lieutenant-Governor called for a scheme declaring this ward a reformatory.

The cost of supervision rose from Rs. 34,548 to Rs. 41,397. The cost of establishments also increased to 2,68,176, but the difference is fully explained and was not at all in proportion to the increase in the jail population. There was also an increase in the cost of Police guards from Rs. 1,96,620 to Rs. 2,09,311. Rations, of course, cost more owing to the larger number of mouths to feed and stood at Rs. 5,41,198, against 4,91,205; the rate per man was 7 annas 2 pies more than in 1871. Hospital charges were Rs. 27,769 and clothing cost Rs. 78,959, or 14,476 over last year. Contingencies also rose slightly to Rs. 63,378. Excluding the manufacture department, but including jail buildings, the total expenditure was Rs. 14,98,658, against Rs. 13,20,606 in 1871. Excluding buildings, the total cost was Rs. 12,48,426, as against 11,50,987 in the previous year, or Rs. 60-14-10 per head. The net cost, after deducting profits was, however, only Rs. 9,04,743-5-1¼, or Rs. 44-2-6 per head. As regards profits from manufactures it appears that, ex-

cluding Alipore, the final balance of profit on the outturn, minus the expenditure in the ordinary jails, was Rs. 90,900 against 1,00,300, in 1871. There was a much greater outturn of work, but a largely increased expenditure on comparatively unproductive and penal labour. On the whole, thanks to the great and continued success of Alipore, the net balance of profits, exclusive of works done by the Alipore Jail Press, was Rs. 2,49,454. The profits of the Alipore jute mills were Rs. 1,81,500, against Rs. 1,24,300 in 1871.

Madras.—The daily average of prisoners in this Province was much the same as in the previous year, or 9,376. Of these 163 were transported to the Andamans and seven transferred to Lunatic Asylums. Seventy-four and a half per cent. of the convicts were Hindoos, eight and a half per cent. Mahomedans, fourteen per cent. Pariahs, and three per cent. Christians. One and a half per cent. were under 16 years of age, seventy-seven and three quarters between 16 and 40, eighteen and three quarters between 40 and 60 and one and a half per cent. above 60. Of the male convicts seventy per cent. were labourers and agriculturists, and seven per cent. shop-keepers. More than half the total number were sentenced for periods not exceeding six months and only five per cent. for upwards of ten years. Thirteen were sentenced to transportation for life and 72 were executed. The number of male convicts previously convicted was in the proportion of 13·28 per cent. and that of female convicts 9·78. Thirteen convicts escaped during the year, nine from inside the jails and four from outside: ten were recaptured.

Two thousand three hundred and forty convicts were taught to read and write well subsequent to their admission, and 3,430 learned to read and write a little. The average cost per convict in the provincial jails was Rs. 64-5-8 and in the Penitentiary Rs. 78-3-11, the increased cost in the latter being chiefly due to the more expensive nature of the rations issued to European prisoners. The total estimated earnings of the convicts amounted to Rs. 3,79,242. The average cash earnings of those sentenced to hard labour amounted to Rs. 16-15-2, but if only those employed in manufactories be considered, the earnings averaged Rs. 62-13-2. Notwithstanding the appearance of dengue in several jails, the health of the prisoners was very good. The death-rate was somewhat higher than in 1871, but the ratios of admissions into hospital and of daily average sick were less,—69·74 and 2·87, against 80·12 and 3·10.

Bombay.—Special inquiries into the working of subordinate Jails showed a general failure in this class of prison to provide

suitable labour for convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The difficulty, however, has been met by reducing the maximum term of imprisonment to fifteen days. By this means all who have committed serious offences will undergo proper discipline and hard labour in the District Jail.

The total number of persons sent to prison in 1872 was 13,885, as compared with 12,936 in the previous year, the total number sentenced and confined in the District Jails being 20,747, as against 19,784 in 1871. The increase was most noticeable in the Marathee-speaking districts of the Northern Division and in the Maratha country. In Khandesh the numbers sentenced to imprisonment and sent to the Dhoolia Jail rose from 835 in 1871 to 1,556, or by more than 86 per cent.—a result attributable to the bad harvest, the consequent scarcity of food and the loss of ordinary employment by the labouring and agricultural portion of the population. Of the prisoners confined, 14,878, or more than two-thirds, were classed under the heads of agriculturists and labourers; 101 are described as persons of independent property; 871 as shopkeepers; 1,105 as artizans—a very large increase on the number in 1871, which was given as 665—and 1,632 as servants in the employ of Government or of private individuals. A slight increase in the number of juvenile offenders is apparent, the number of boys and girls under the age of 16 years confined in 1872 having been 425. The general conduct of the prisoners was fairly good, the total number punished for misbehaviour amounting to 1,138. Of these, 482 incurred punishment for idleness and negligence at work, 57 for assaulting their fellow prisoners and 36 for using threatening or abusive language.

The total gross expenditure on the District Jails was 7,61,934-1-4, showing an increase of Rs. 31,402-8-7. The cash receipts were Rs. 72,962-4-10, or a falling off to the extent of Rs. 21,823-8-1. The total net expenditure was, therefore, Rs. 6,88,971-12-6 in 1872 against Rs. 6,35,745-11-10 in 1871, displaying an increase of Rs. 53,216-0-8, or about 7½ per cent. The number of prisoners confined in the House of Correction was 1,424, against 1,085. The increase, however, was exclusively in the number of the native prisoners. This rose from 635 to 1,063; while the number of Europeans sank from 450 to 361, or not much more than half the number in 1870 (669.) The gross expenditure was Rs. 211 per head of average strength. The Aden Jail had 186 fewer inmates than in the previous year.

North Western Province.—Chief amongst the innovations introduced in 1872 was an order to the effect that wherever it

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

was practicable females should only be imprisoned in the jails of the districts in which they lived, and that barrack accommodation should be increased for this purpose. This action was the result of the discovery that when female prisoners are released from jail they sometimes do not return to their homes, but resort to an immoral life; and some very sad and lamentable instances were adduced to substantiate this fear. The danger does not attach to the period of imprisonment, for it has been distinctly ordered that nowhere and under no circumstances shall a female prisoner be ever under the charge of a male warder; but the fear was that not unfrequently women of respectable morals might be imprisoned and on being released, through the strangeness and helplessness of their position, being far from their friends or families, they might fall into a life of infamy.

The increase in the number of prisoners is much to be regretted. The following figures show the statistics of the last six years as to the jail population of the Province—statistics which bear a direct relation to the character of the seasons and the dearness or abundance of food:—

Av. Jail population in	1867,	14,749·5		Jail popln. on 1st Jan.,	1865,	14,260
Ditto	ditto,	1868,	15,278·5	Ditto	ditto	1869,	16,216
Ditto	ditto,	1869,	18,137·5	Ditto	ditto	1870,	18,621
Ditto	ditto,	1870,	17,707	Ditto	ditto	1871,	16,157
Ditto	ditto,	1871,	15,962	Ditto	ditto	1872,	15,762
Ditto	ditto,	1872,	16,788	Ditto	ditto	1873,	17,447

The connection between the increase of crime and the rise in prices is, as usual, strongly marked. The spring harvest of 1872 failed more decisively in Benares and part of the Allahabad Division than elsewhere: in those two Divisions the rise in the price of wheat was 17 per cent. and the rise in the number of convicts 11 per cent. In the rest of the Province the rise in price was 9 per cent., and in numbers 7 per cent. It appears that a price of 16 seers of wheat per rupee, or thereabout, is a minimum rate of food, any fall below which drives the poor into crime. The number of prisoners under 16 years of age imprisoned was 468 males and 44 females,—in all 512, against 582 in 1871. Two-thirds of the boys were transferred at once to the Reformatories attached to five out of the six Central Prisons, but the girls were detained for the most part in the District Jails. The boys who were not sent to the Central Prisons were detained on account of the shortness of their sentences, or because of bad health. The trades which have hitherto been in almost all cases taught to these children are weaving and the allied handicrafts. They are easier to learn and perhaps better adapted for exercise in the jail than most other trades, but are of little use to the prisoner on his release. Orders

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GSL

were, therefore, issued for the instruction of the inmates of the Reformatories in other crafts, such as those of a carpenter, blacksmith, mason, or a tailor, by which they will be better able to earn their livelihood. At present, but few instances can be quoted of boys who have left the jails to earn an honest living by the trades they have been taught there; but there is every reason to hope that, under the more extended operation of these orders, the fruit of reformatory system in these Provinces will follow in due course of time. The education of these prisoners is restricted to instruction daily for two hours in Hindee.

The decrease of European prisoners from 37 in 1870 and 33 in 1871, to 24 in 1872 is gratifying. With the exception of one short sentence, all were confined in the Allahabad Central Jail, which alone has been fitted with the appliances necessary for this class of prisoners in the hot weather.

The total cost of the Jail Department amounted to £69,598 or £1,486 more than in the preceding year. It is satisfactory, however, to note that while the cost of rations alone increased by Rs. 2-13-0 per head over last year, the total expenditure per head rose by only Rs. 2-10-0. The earnings of the prisoners amounted to Rs. 8,720.

Punjab.—The thirty-four jails of this Province held 42,571 offenders in the year under review, the daily average attendance being 13,538. The mortality calculated on the daily average was 3·54 per cent.—a high rate, but less than the rate of mortality amongst the town population of the Province. In 18 out of 34 jails the rate of mortality was less than that of London. Of the prisoners 1,102 males and 7 females learnt to read and write *well* and 6,219 men and 889 females made fair progress. The value of convict labour employed on manufactures or public works was Rs. 2,99,753, giving an annual average earning per working prisoner of Rs. 18, while the average gross cost of each prisoner was Rs. 49-12-11. The ticket-of-leave system was in force in two jails—the Lahore Central and Female Penitentiary—and worked well; not a single ticket-of-leaver was unfavourably reported on during the year. Of the Jail population a little more than 9 per cent. were re-convictions—a small number compared with similar statistics for prisons in England and the continent of Europe. As a rule, the jails of this Province are scrupulously clean and well-ordered; conservancy arrangements on the dry-earth system are carefully carried out and the food and clothing are good and sufficient. But greater care is called for in minor details; the earnings of the prisoners are less than might fairly be expected and some improvement in the position of the warders and other jail subordinates is undoubtedly required.

Upon the whole, however, the jail administration is probably nearly as efficient as it can be made with existing establishments and under the system of association. It may be a question whether the gradual introduction of a system of separate confinement should not be taken in hand. The system has, without any extravagant outlay, been introduced into the jails of the Native State of Bhawulpoor, proving effective not only in a punitive, but also in a sanitary, point of view.

Oudh.—The increase of crime from want of food resulted in a large jail population—the largest, indeed, since the annexation of the Province. The number was 13,993, exclusive of 6,174, who remained from the previous year. Twelve of these were Christians, 3,603 Mahomedans and 16,252 Hindoos. There were 18,219 male and 1,948 female prisoners, the proportion, about 10 per cent., being much the same among all classes. Fifty-eight per cent. of the whole number imprisoned were sentenced for periods not exceeding 6 months and 4,162, or rather more than a fifth, for terms not exceeding one month; 18,601 prisoners were sentenced to rigorous, and 1,566, or 8 per cent., to simple imprisonment. Offences against prison discipline fell from 1,288 in 1871 to 1,019 and criminal offences from 11 to 9, but notwithstanding this the number of persons punished by whipping was almost the same in each year, the figures being for 1871, 553 and for 1872, 550. Nine persons were sentenced to additional imprisonment and five not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment were punished with hard labour. Of the rest, 100 were punished with solitary confinement in irons.

Jail education is very backward. Out of a total average population of 7,226, the daily average number under instruction was only seventy-seven and in only three of the thirteen jails was there any attempt at education worth mentioning. In the Central Jail, where the number was forty-six, most of the pupils were boys sent to the reformatory and at the other two jails of Faizabad and Gonda, the average attendance was only ten and eighteen. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 290,375, which is reasonable considering the larger proportion of mouths to feed and bodies to clothe.

Central Province.—There was no radical change in the Prison Administration of this part of India, but efforts were made to make gaol discipline more strict, labour to which prisoners are put—and chiefly short term prisoners—more arduous and gaol life less pleasant. Although in some respects a reform was effected there is still much to do before the gaols of the Central Province can be said to be in proper order and before prison Superintendents thoroughly realize that large gaol profits and the

economic employment of prison labour are not the only matters to which their attention should be directed. The superior claims of discipline and punitive labour have again and again been impressed on them and it has recently been necessary to lay down a positive rule that no prisoner shall be extramurally employed without express sanction. In other respects the prisoners are well looked after, their health cared for and the internal economy of the gaols attended to. It may be that part of the difficulty which is met with in the enforcement of discipline and exaction of hard labour is due to the very great majority of short sentences passed by Judicial Officers. Classification becomes difficult, hard work and economic employment are almost of necessity divorced and the Superintendents profess to be at their wits' end to know how to employ short term men on any useful work. In all 9,737 prisoners were in gaol during the year, the average daily number being 2,673. The instruction in reading and writing continued to be carried out, but no great results follow the education given. The cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the various gaols was Rs. 1,68,885, exclusive of the expenditure on buildings. The cost of each prisoner was about Rs. 60.

British Burma.—The total number of prisoners who remained on the 31st December 1871 was 4,345, 4,290 being males and 55 females, while 7,182 males and 306 females were incarcerated during the year under review, making an aggregate of 11,833—the total in the previous year having been 10,977. The daily average number of convicted prisoners was 4,384 males and 50 females, a total of 4,434, against 4,413 in 1871—an increase of 21, or 0·47 per cent. only, all of whom were males. A hundred and eighty-four Europeans were confined in the jails of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein, against 160 in 1871, the increase being due to a greater number of sailors having been committed under the Merchant Shipping Act. The construction of a small jail on improved principles at Rangoon for the confinement of European prisoners was under consideration.

The number of prisoners who escaped was 35, but this included 13 convicts who attempted to regain their liberty during an outbreak in the Moulmein Central Prison. Two of these were shot dead while resisting the jail guard and the remaining eleven were re-captured close to the prison. This outbreak was entirely owing to mismanagement on the part of the Superintendent and the arbitrary conduct of the jailor. Deducting these 13, the number of actual escapes is reduced to 22, the smallest number on record, against an average in the previous eight years of 65 per annum. From a careful test of the education of each prisoner admitted to jail,

it appears that of the total number of 7,488, only 1,610, or 21·50 per cent. could read and write well; 2,313, or 30·9 per cent. could read and write a little and 3,570, or 47·60 per cent. could neither read nor write. The proportion of those who could read and write was, therefore, 52·40 per cent., or slightly less than the proportion in 1871. The extent of the education of the criminal classes is, however, no real test of that of the people at large. The men who take to thieving and cattle lifting are generally the idle members of the community, who have not availed themselves of the educational advantages offered in every large village in the Province. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,46,979, the average cost of each prisoner being Rs. 52-6-7. The earnings of the convicts amounted to Rs. 1,71,260 —double the sum in 1871.

Berar.—Two new jails at Buldanah and Basim were under construction last year and it is intended to provide fresh lock-ups at Ellichpore and Yeotmal. The sanitary condition of the jails may be called good, though the health of the prisoners, generally, was not quite so favourable as in the previous year. Of a prison population of 2,850, there were 1,084 admissions to hospital and 45 deaths. The Sanitary Commissioner's statistics give the average death-rate in Berar towns as 39·5 per *mille*. In the two Central jails at Akolah and Oomraottee, the dry-earth system of conservancy was pursued with success. And in these jails the prisoners are classified according to the nature of the crime they have committed. But in the lock-ups such classification is not attempted for want of means, except to a small extent at Yeotmal. Of course, in all jails males are separated from females. As in the previous year, a tenth part of the whole prison population were undergoing imprisonment for other than a first offence. It is undoubtedly true that too light sentences help to keep up the non-deterrent character of punishment in jail; but, though no fewer than 29 per cent. of the prisoners were sentenced to terms less than one month and 15 per cent. to terms less than 3 months, it is not easy to criticize off-hand from these figures the adequacy of the punishments inflicted. And yet it may be no unfair presumption to say that if it were necessary to punish so many persons with imprisonment at all it might have been wiser in the interests of that justice which should be a terror to evil-doers to strike harder.

Mysore.—This Province possesses eight jails and eighty-four lock-ups and these held 5,174 males and 456 females during 1871. Of the males, nearly 44 per cent. had been agriculturalists,

30 per cent. labourers, 5·6 per cent. shop-keepers and traders, as many domestic servants and a nearly equal number who had been artizans and Government servants. Four per cent. owned no special occupation, 27 per cent. had been professional men and 1 per cent. men of independent means. Of the females, 87 per cent. were married, 8 per cent. unmarried and 5 per cent. prostitutes. Of the total number of convicts admitted during the year, 495 were able to read or write more or less. Of the total number in jail, 12·7 per cent, while in jail, learned to read and write a little, and 3·2 per cent well. The daily average number under instruction in the Central, Mysore and Shimoga jails was 644. The cost of maintaining and guarding the convicted prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,37,931, or 87½ Rs. per head. This is nearly the same as in the previous year. The average daily number of prisoners sentenced to labour was 1437 of whom 50 were unable to work and 1269 were available for hard, and 118 for light, labour. About 21 per cent of the whole were employed as jail servants. The value of jail labour was 2,243 Rs. more than in the previous year, the increase being conspicuous in the case of manufactures, road work and menial labour inside the jail.

Coorg.—There were 312 prisoners of all classes—convicted, under-trial and civil prisoners—incarcerated, as compared with 379 in the previous year, or a decrease of sixty-seven. The total daily average was 54·19—15·24 less than in 1871. The aggregate cost for all classes of prisoners was Rs. 11,474. The realizations from jail manufactures were Rs. 1,371 or Rs. 361 in excess of the amount remitted in the previous year. Deducting this from the gross expenditure for the jails, the net expenditure was Rs. 10,102. The increase in the total expenditure, due chiefly to the large amount expended upon repairs, tended to raise the aggregate cost per head from Rs. 93 in 1871 to Rs. 211. Five of the convicts were Native Christians, eighty-seven Hindoos, thirteen Mahomedans and the rest of other classes.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · भारत सरकार · संस्कृति मंत्रालय

CSL

Prison Mortality throughout North India.

Table showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population of the Bengal Presidency, North-Western Province, Central Province, Oudh and Punjab during 1872, and the prevalence of the principal diseases in each month of the year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Causes of Deaths. Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.
January ...	57,696	1,560	27·0	200	3·47	1	1	..	7	11	...	..	62	22	1	2	33	3	11	8	1	14	3	20
February ...	58,693	1,474	25·1	150	2·56	1	...	..	1	4	6		46	17	1	...	30	1	8	9	..	5	4	17
March ...	58,632	1,450	24·7	124	2·11	7	...	1	3	7	14	1	26	5	3	1	26	...	7	2	...	9	5	7
April ...	59,292	1,509	25·4	114	1·92	10	..	..	2	5	4		25	10	...	...	19	..	8	1	...	10	3	16
May ..	60,071	1,556	25·8	152	2·53	21	...	...	4	2	5	2	43	14	...	2	20	1	12	1	...	9	5	11
June ...	61,112	1,583	26·0	106	1·73	7	3	...		5	2	5	33	12	2	1	6	...	7	1	...	5	3	14
July ...	62,382	1,811	29·0	164	2·63	22	2	...	4	6	...	2	56	14	1	...	13	2	10	3	..	6	5	11
August ...	63,636	2,381	37·4	344	5·40	102	...	1	8	12	.	2	104	33	...	1	14	1	16	5	...	16	6	18
September ...	64,684	2,641	40·8	307	4·75	29	1	...	11	16	...	1	129	46	1	1	26	1	11	1	2	11	3	17
October ...	64,017	2,574	40·2	348	5·44	19	...	2	15	26	1	1	122	69	...	7	29	2	8	8	...	12	7	18
November ...	63,511	2,207	36·3	352	5·54	12	..	...	12	12	1	..	150	64	...	...	31	2	17	10	...	12	5	24
December ...	62,622	1,964	31·4	312	5·00	10	1	...	18	9	...	1	124	37	...	2	50	3	12	9	2	15	5	15
						248	8	4	86	115	33*	15	927	348	9	17	297	16	127	58	5	134	49	188
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																		
For the year ...	61,359	1,901	31·0	2,674	43·58	4·04	·13	3·42				·24	20·78		·15	·28	4·84	·26	2·07	·95	·08	2·02	·80	3·06

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Madras.—A hundred and fifty-seven tribunals exercised civil jurisdiction outside the limits of the High Court. The language of the Courts was Tamil in nine of the twenty-one districts presided over by a Civil Judge, Teloogoo in other nine, Malayalum in two and in one Canarese.

In the High Court (Original Side) 767 suits were instituted as compared with 772 suits in 1871 and 806 in 1870; of these 60·76 per cent. were on matters of contracts and 27·90 related to claims on personal property. Of 782 suits disposed of, 509 were decreed for the plaintiff, and 114 for the defendant, the remainder being dismissed for default, withdrawn, or compromised. In 82 suits only was the subject matter valued above Rs. 5,000. The number of suits that came for disposal before the Courts subordinate to the High Court was 286,491 and the number disposed of 231,640, of which 117,546 were Small Cause suits. In the Provincial Courts 66·72 of the suits were uncontested and of these 61·79 were dismissed, withdrawn, or compromised. Of the contested suits, 75·15 were decreed for the plaintiff and 24·85 for the defendant. The average duration of a contested ordinary suit was about one year and of an uncontested suit seven months. In the case of small causes in the Provincial Courts the average duration was about six weeks. In disposing of 1,090 appeals the High Court found it necessary in 197 cases to modify or reverse the decree of the lower Court or remand the suit for further inquiry. The Subordinate Appellate Courts dealt with 7,003 appeals, modifying or reversing the decree of the lower Courts in 39·04 of the cases. The number of original appealable suits filed in Courts subordinate to the Civil Court was 63,081; and from the decisions passed in these cases there were 7,003 appeals to the Civil Courts, 811 of which went on to the High Court in the form of special appeals, the ratio of appeals to suits being thus 11·1 per cent. and that of special appeals to appeals 11·5 per cent. The Civil Courts decided 543 original appealable suits, appeals being preferred in 145, or 26·7 per cent. of the cases. The receipts from fees, fines, and penalties in all the subordinate Civil Courts amounted to Rs. 18,68,000, while the actual charges did not exceed Rs. 15,00,000.

Bombay.—Some attempt was made during the year to analyze and compare the working of the Civil Courts in the different parts of the Province, but with no specific result. The falling off in the amount of work, which in 1870 led to a reduction in

the number of the Judges, proved temporary and subsequent efforts to overtake the business of the Court failed. With an eighth Judge it was found possible to open a fourth Divisional Court and under this arrangement some progress in clearing off arrears was made. Exclusive of suits instituted in the High Court, information with regard to which is not furnished, the present returns show, as compared with those of 1871, a general increase in the amount of litigation. In the Regulation Districts the number of suits, including those instituted in the Mofussil Small Cause Courts, rose from 1,53,296 to 1,69,073; while in Sindh the institutions were 16,303, as compared with 15,712 in the preceding year.

In the Regulation Districts, those of Goozrat, with an average of 2·1 per cent., gave the highest number of suits instituted in proportion to the population; while the lowest, ·5 per cent., was the general average for the districts of the Karnatic. The inhabitants of the latter portion of the Province would seem, however, in the matter of appeals, to maintain their character for litigiousness, the percentage of decisions appealed against being 6·6 against 2·6 in the rest of the Presidency.

The total value of the property under litigation rose from Rs. 1,38,54,789 to Rs. 1,44,33,646. Appeals were fewer and the percentage of success on appeal less than in the preceding year.

Bengal.—A greatly needed reform was made in the establishment of Mofussil Small Cause Courts during the year. In many places, where the business was very light and easily disposed of by a peripatetic judge sitting only a few days in each month, large and expensive offices had been kept up in a most unnecessary way. It was arranged that where several courts were presided over by one judge, each court should have one or two clerks attached to it permanently on salaries varying according to the responsibility involved, while the rest of the office establishment should travel with the judge and dispose of the work at each place as its turn came round.

The total number of suits for disposal before the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction was 1,340, as against 1,283 in 1871. Of these only 641 were decided, leaving pending 699 cases, as against 578 at the close of 1871. The increase was in general litigation and is attributable probably to reviving trade in Calcutta. The business of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes recovered from the falling off during 1871-72. The total number of suits rose to 34,843 from 31,536, or to a higher figure than in any year since 1865-66. The amount in litigation, Rs. 16,23,110, also increased, but of late years there has been a falling off in this respect; suits for

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · CSL

sums over Rs. 500 having considerably decreased. The improvement this year is here also attributed to greater briskness of trade in Calcutta. The court fees realized Rs. 2,22,528, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,456 after paying all expenses. In the analysis of results of trials before the Small Cause Court there were 15,182 cases decided in favour of plaintiff, against 7,946 for defendant. Adding to the figures in favour of plaintiff all cases compromised, the total is 29,515 for plaintiff against 7,946 for defendant, or in the proportion of about 3 to 1. This the Judges consider a natural result in suits of the class. It is observable, however, that of 35,719 cases for disposal, only 10,007 were actually tried, while 11,090 were compromised out of court. Including *ex parte* cases, the claims of plaintiffs were wholly decreed in 12,234 cases and partly decreed in 2,948. On the appellate side the High Court sat for 255 days and disposed of 7,562 appeals and applications, leaving 2,604 pending at the end of the year. Among the appellate business disposed of, 204 were regular and 1,100 special appeals, while 1,218 were criminal cases; 3,856 were cases of miscellaneous orders on applications in and out of court. There was, as compared with last year's returns, a falling off in the number of regular, special, miscellaneous and criminal appeals disposed of, but a large increase in miscellaneous orders. In the interior 44,940 suits were instituted in Small Cause Courts; 2,39,340 in Moonsif's Courts; 7,053 in Sub-Judges' Courts; 24 in District Judges' Courts and 7,027 in Revenue Courts, giving a total of 2,98,384, 1,01,077 of which were under Rent Law.

The business of the Appellate Courts stood thus:—

Class of Court	Total number of appeals for decision.		Total number of appeals decided.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Sub-Judges' Courts	13,176	14,665	9,169	10,856
Collectors' Courts	706	446	664	375
District Judges' Courts ... Civil	20,565	21,537	6,237	6,819
District Judges' Courts ... Revenue ...	5,681	4,719	2,764	2,495
High Court ... From Original Jurisdiction ...	60	40	53	34
High Court ... Regular from District Courts ...	489	494	285	294
High Court ... Special	2,830	2,736	2,079	1,100
	43,501	44,637	21,251	21,883

The total number of judgments favourable to Government was 203, against 54 unfavourable, the percentage of the former on

the total number of the judgments given being 78·98. The total value of suits in which Government was concerned was Rs. 17,94,852; the value of those in which it was defendant being Rs. 14,36,578 and of those in which it was plaintiff Rs. 3,58,274. In suits brought against Government, the aggregate value of the cases dismissed amounted to Rs. 5,11,089 and of those in which decrees were obtained to Rs. 2,37,935.

North-Western Province.—The Civil Justice returns show that the total litigation of 1872 was between six and seven per cent. in excess of that of the preceding year. The value of property in suit was estimated at £2,147,528 and the average per suit was £21-9-0. The work appears to have been done, on the whole, in a creditable manner and the judgments of the Subordinate Courts for the most part remained undisturbed under appeal, the percentage of successful appeals being only 29·3. The costs of litigation averaged £2-16-0 per suit. The relative proportions of suits for debt and suits for houses and lands in different districts were nearly the same as those of last year and the year before. The proportion of suits for immoveable property was again highest in the Benares Division, where, setting aside the Mirzapore District, which shows a percentage of only 8, we find from 32 to 25 per cent. of such suits in the remaining Districts of Azimgurh, Ghazeepore, Goruckpore, Jounpore and Benares, the lowest proportion of suits for immoveable property being in the Districts of Lullutpore (4 per cent.), Bareilly (7 per cent.), Mynpoory and Mirzapore (8 per cent.) and Allahabad (9 per cent.) The remaining Districts of the Agra and Rohilkhund Divisions show 12 and 11 per cent., of the Allahabad Division 11 per cent. and of the Jhansie Division 16 and 11 per cent. The Districts of Meerut show from 14 to 10 per cent. The preponderance of suits for immovable property in the Benares Division has always been remarkable and may with most probability be attributed to the greater value which has been given to landed property by the permanent settlement and the complicity of interests and rights which have since grown up.

The Courts finally disposed of 98,477 suits and appeals, or 4,616 more than the corresponding number of the year before. Of these suits, 50,092 were decided without contest in Court and 38,584 after contest. The percentage of contested cases on the whole number of cases disposed of was only 39. The number of decrees passed was 76,141, against 73,455 in 1871, the number of applications for execution of decrees being 111,971.

In the Small Cause Courts 10,345 cases were instituted in 1872, against 10,352 in 1871 and 11,245 in 1870. The total number of cases for disposal, including cases pending from last year and cases transferred, was 10,512. Of these 312 were pending at the close of the year, against 165 in 1871. The High Court had before it seven cases, three of which were disposed of. In the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, the Court sat 222 days, the average duration of cases being 24 days, or four fewer than the average duration in the preceding year. The cost of litigation to Government was £1,802, as compared with £1,107 in 1871-72. The entire cost was thus greater, owing to the greater number of suits, but the cost of each suit was less. Of this amount £1,109, or 61 per cent., was awarded in favour of Government, £589 recovered and £201 remitted as irrecoverable, leaving an outstanding balance of £877 due for former years and of £884 for the year under review, so that the total outstanding balance was £1,761.

Punjab.—For the first time in four years there was a slight decrease in the institutions of civil suits, the total figure being 217,956 against 218,925 in 1871. The number of civil suits annually instituted in the Punjab with nineteen millions of inhabitants, is not far short of the number in Bengal, with a population of sixty-seven millions. It is nearly three times the number instituted in the North-Western Province, with a population of thirty millions and more than six times the number in Oudh, with a population of upwards of eleven millions. But the average value of each suit was far smaller than in other provinces, being Rs. 46 only; and the fact that 32 per cent. only of the cases were contested shows that the Courts of the Punjab are used not so much for the decision of disputes as for expediting the settlement of admitted claims. The Lieutenant-Governor does not regard this comparatively free resort to the Courts in petty cases as an unfavourable sign; nor, judging from the judicial statistics of England and Wales, can the amount of litigation be regarded as excessive. While in the Punjab, with its nineteen millions of inhabitants, the number of civil suits in 1872 was 217,956, each suit being of the average value of Rs. 46, in England and Wales, with a population of twenty-two millions, the number of suits annually instituted in the County Courts alone exceeds 900,000 and each suit is of the average value of less than £3. The bulk of the litigation consisted as usual of petty claims for money due on bond or account; only 1,920 cases exceeded Rs. 500 in value and 34,032 were claims for Rs. 5 and under. There were 2,465 suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act—a decrease of 820 as compared

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

with 1871. Of the total number of suits for disposal (228,101), all save 9,758 were disposed of within the year, at an average duration of 21 days and of the orders passed only 5·5 per cent. were appealed against.

Oudh.—1872 was the first complete year during which the Oudh Civil Court's Act was in operation. There were instituted 41,623 purely Civil, 3,945 Settlement and 27,350 Rent, suits.

The following figures show the steady increase during the past five years in the number of cases coming before the ordinary Civil Courts :—

1868,	...	...	...	20,796
1869,	...	...	...	22,939
1870,	...	...	...	24,737
1871,	...	...	...	30,135
1872,	...	...	...	36,396

The number instituted in the Courts of Small Causes increased from 4,160 to 5,227 and miscellaneous suits rose from 3,371 to 4,069. The total costs amounted to Rs. 3,21,630 against Rs. 2,41,335 in 1871, an increase of 25 per cent. yet the percentage of costs to value fell from Rs. 7-3-10 to 6-3-10. The average duration of contested cases was 12 days between the date of institution and the date fixed for the appearance of the defendant and 12 days between the last named date and the date of decision, in all 24 days. In 1871 the average duration was 23 and in 1870 21, days. This slight increase in the duration of contested cases is not disproportionate to the additional number of suits tried by the same judicial staff. The total number on the file in ordinary Civil Courts was 3,695 and the average duration of each was 8·62 days; 573 were struck off without trial; 94 decided *ex parte*; 987 in favour of appellant, 1,718 in favour of respondent and 95 were remanded. There were in all 2,185 appeals on the files of the Rent Courts. Of these 1687 were decided on trial and in 1,073 the orders of the Lower Court were confirmed. Of 1,923 appeals 1,301 were in the Courts of Settlement Officers and 622 on the files of Commissioners; 1,524 cases were decided on trial, in 1,023 of which the decision was in favour of the respondent.

Prior to the passing of the Oudh Rent Act it was customary in Oudh for landlords who wished to raise the rent of a tenant, to serve him with a notice of enhancement through the courts, but no such notices being recognized in the Act, a practice has sprung up of serving a tenant with a notice of ejectment when the real object is simply to raise his rent. The process is this; a tenant refuses to engage to pay an enhanced rent and he receives a notice of ejectment; if this notice be not successfully contested in the courts his tenancy ceases and he must either quit the lands or come to terms with his landlord. These notices

then being in many cases but notices of enhancement under another form, it is not surprising to find that they have of late been very numerous; for a landlord on whose estate the Government demand was raised at the Regular Settlement would naturally seek to increase his rent roll. The following figures will show how very numerous they have been:—

	Notices of ejectment.
1869, ...	25,744
1870, ...	52,151
1871, ...	59,353
1872, ...	21,927

This sudden fall may be in some degree attributable to the seasons, the landlords after several bad harvests being loath to part with any tenants and perhaps more to the fact that the landlords had by last year raised the rents as high as the market would permit: it would seem indeed that some had tried to raise them too high, for in the past year many tenants caused notices of relinquishment to be served on their landlords and in one division no fewer than 14,378 such notices were served. The service of one of these notices almost invariably led to a reduction of rent. The great number of notices of ejectment in 1870 and 1871 induced the Officiating Chief Commissioner to direct an inquiry to be made regarding the results of the notices issued in 1872 and it was ascertained that in 7,466 cases, or 34 per cent., of the whole, the tenant was actually evicted. In 1,334 instances, or 6 per cent., his holding was reduced; in 3,710, or 17 per cent., he retained his old land at an enhanced rent, and in 9,517, or 43 per cent., he remained in undisturbed possession of his old fields at his old rent. Of the whole 21,927 notices of ejectment 4,401, or 20·5 per cent., were contested, and in 2,478 of these cases the plaintiffs obtained decrees.

Central Province.—There were instituted in 1872, 71,812 suits, compared with 76,092 in the preceding year. The decrease was not great, but a beginning is something. The nature of the suits in 87 per cent. was a claim to money due on a bond or other contract; and in 57 per cent. of these cases the claim was a bond and in 18 per cent. a parole debt. The petty character of the litigation is again very apparent from the fact that 16 per cent. of all the suits averaged only Rs. 3 and 52 per cent. were for sums less than Rs. 20. Add to these 40 per cent. in which the value of the suits was between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100, and only 10 per cent. remain in which the value exceeded Rs. 100. The Courts in which this litigation occurred were chiefly Small Cause Courts, Courts of Naib-Tehsildars and Tehsildars and Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. In the first 15·8 per cent. of the suits were disposed of; in the second 44· per cent; in the third nearly 40· per cent.

The results of the trial of the 72,542 suits disposed of were :—

		Number of Suits.	Proportion per cent.
Plaints rejected or returned	...	390	
Transferred to other districts or jurisdiction		38	·6
Disposed of without contest.			
Decreed on confession	...	18,365	25·3
Dismissed for default	...	13,287	18·3
Compromised	...	11,652	16·1
Decreed *ex parte*	...	10,668	14·7
Withdrawn with leave	...	943	1·3
Dismissed *ex parte*	...	242	·3
Contested and judgment given for—			
Plaintiff in whole	...	6,883	9·5
Do. in part	...	5,495	7·6
Defendant in whole	...	4,579	6·3
Total Contested	...	16,597	23·4

These proportions coincide very nearly with those shown in former years. The number of suits decreed on confession was large and in some districts the proportion thus disposed of to the whole was more than 30 and in one district so high as 39 per cent. The superior Courts were asked to satisfy themselves that confessions are always *bonâ fide* and really made by the parties themselves, one Commissioner having expressed his opinion concerning the necessity of identifying the person who appears and confesses with the actual defendant! The total number of appeals preferred from decrees or orders of Original Courts was 2,323 and of special appeals—that is, second appeals on points of law—only 202.

British Burma.—The total number of suits instituted during the year was 21,236, or 832 less than the number in 1871. The decrease is certainly no matter of regret, unless there be reason to suspect that the people are dissatisfied with the Courts. This, however, the small proportion of appeals shows not to be the case. It is very difficult to know what may be considered a normal amount of litigation for any given population and it is not very certain how far varying conditions of society, such as a general possession of means, or a general state of poverty, go to swell or diminish the amount of court's work. A ready recourse to the law courts is sometimes said to be a sign of the advancement of the people, while on the other hand it is sometimes held to betoken a discontented and ill-adjusted condition of the population. However that may be, it is interesting to see how British Burma stands when compared with other provinces. In British Burma the number of civil suits instituted equals 1 suit to 130 of the population, in the Punjab the proportion is 1 suit to 95, in the Central Province 1 to 105 and in Oudh 1 to 327. The total value of the sub-

ject-matter throughout the province was a little less than £160,000, about £20,000 lower than the value in 1871. More than half the litigation was on account of money due on contract and about one-twentieth only connected with immoveable property. Of 20,719 suits disposed of by the courts, 17,658 were valued at sums not exceeding Rs. 100 and nearly one-half the total number at sums not exceeding Rs. 20. Twenty-seven per cent. of the cases brought on the files were disposed of without passing a decree and the proportion of suits decided after contest in court was 40 per cent. Of these, 70 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff. This, as the Judicial Commissioner remarks, may be considered satisfactory, as indicating that in the large majority of cases the aid of the court was not sought without good reason. There were 14,872 decrees passed and only 5,326 applications for execution. In the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon 449 suits were instituted and the Rangoon Small Cause Court 4,981.

Berar—In the Civil Courts the number of suits fell from 21,879 in 1870-71 to 18,838. This gives an average of one suit to every 123 persons in the Province and in the Akola District one to about 60 persons. The decrease is attributed to a general depression in trade; to bad harvests of the previous year, whereby the ryots became so involved that in his own interest the money-lender had to exercise patience and forbearance in pressing his claim and to the general adoption of the system of decreeing payment by instalments. Thirty-nine per cent. of the suits were disposed of by European and 61 by native, judges. The character of the litigation did not vary, the majority of suits being "on written obligation" and "on account stated," 72 per cent. of the whole number being uncontested. The Beraree has generally enjoyed a reputation for litigiousness, but there is much truth in the remark of an experienced native judge that he finds the contested cases are principally those in which the parties interested do not appear themselves in Court, but by vakeels. The "Law's delays" seldom call for remark from superior authority, as, on the whole, the administration of justice in the Courts of Berar is now conducted with fair promptitude.

Mysore.—There was a general increase of litigation in all the Divisions, but a falling off of 1,142 suits in the Bangalore Small Cause Court led to a decrease in the total number of suits instituted in Nundydroog. Altogether there were 21,407 suits against 20,764 in 1871. The litigation of the Province has risen from 14,702, suits in 1868 to 21,407 in 1872, or 45 per cent; this large increase being no doubt due to the general advancement

of the country. The total average value of each suit instituted was Rs. 103-3-0, while 81 per cent. were for sums below Rs. 100 and 16 per cent. for sums between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500. Of the total number 1,243, or 5·8 per cent. were for immoveable property and land, or interest in land, as against 1,274 in 1871 and 20,164 for money due. Twenty-six per cent. were decreed on their merits and 74 per cent. were uncontested. In the Bangalore Small Cause Court, including 114 suits pending at the close of 1871, there were 5,723 suits for disposal, being 26·2 per cent. of the total number for the whole Province; 5,598 were disposed of and 125 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 20 per cent. were contested and nearly 80 per cent uncontested. Including appeals pending from the previous year and those received by transfer, there were 845 for disposal, of which 792 were disposed of and 53 remained pending.

Coorg.—The 1,188 suits instituted and the one case remaining from the previous year were all disposed of, 811 or 68·2 per cent. being uncontested and 378 contested. In 307 cases judgments were given in favour of plaintiff and in 71 of defendant, as compared with 240 and 50 respectively in 1871. The aggregate value of original suits was Rs. 1,30,660, shewing an increase of Rs. 43,852 or 33·5 per cent. over that of 1871. The average value of each suit disposed of was nearly 110 Rs. There were 72 appeals for disposal. Of these, 67 were disposed of, leaving four cases on the file of the First Assistant Superintendent and one case on that of the Superintendent. The Judicial Commissioner admitted four special appeals. In two the cases were remanded for further inquiry. In the other two the decisions of the lower appellate courts were confirmed. The average duration of appeal cases was 27 days in local Courts and 94 days in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, as compared with 38 and 41 days in the preceding year. The total cost of appeals to the parties in the local Courts was Rs. 895-6-0, the average cost of each being Rs. 13-5-10.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GSL

CHAPTER VI.

REGISTRATION.

Madras.—Registration received a great impetus by the introduction of a new table of fees, the increase in the number of documents registered amounting to 35,996. The aggregate value of all transactions was Rs. 7,71,84,974. The collections brought Rs. 3,26,394 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,33,952.

Bombay.—The returns show an increase of seven per cent. which is entirely under the head of Compulsory Registrations the number of optional ones having fallen from 21,147 to 20,525. The financial results were satisfactory, giving increased receipts and diminished expenditure. The net revenue of the year was Rs. 63,457. This sum, however, includes the special fee of Rs. 19,908 paid by Government for the registration of the Elphinstone Property Conveyance Deed. An inquiry of some importance was entrusted to the Department, with the view of establishing the actual sale value of different classes of land throughout the Presidency.

Bengal.—The number of registrations rose from 245,270 to 279,080, the increase being nearly equally divided between optional and compulsory deeds. The number of registrations of ordinary bonds and deeds not affecting immovable property continued to be extremely small—insignificant, it may be said, when compared with the country and population. Of a total of 24,969 money bonds registered, 1,324 were for sums over Rs. 1,000; 144 for sums between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000; 8,927 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500; 5,960 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; 4,580 between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50, and 2,734 for sums less than Rs. 25. The aggregate value of the bonds was Rs. 10,318,692 and the fees Rs. 22,871, or a little over 14 annas per bond on the average. Of 266,048 deeds paying an *ad valorem* fee, 176,008 fell short of Rs. 100 in value. The total value of the property transferred, however, during the year was Rs. 11,34,60,805. The receipts of the Department were Rs. 435,319, an increase over 1871-72 of Rs. 62,182. The expenses amounted to Rs. 3,04,782, exclusive of the cost of printing and stationery.

North-Western Province.—The gross receipts of the Department for the year were £30,932, while those of 1871-72 were

£28,309. The total number of documents registered was 144,772 and the fees amounted to £20,903, against £18,617, being an average of Re. 1-7-0 per document. The number of compulsory registrations rose from 56,260 to 66,454 and of optional from 77,431 to 78,318. The increase extended to all the districts except Bareilly and Lulutpore, the decrease in Bareilly being in optional registration and due to the few advances on the sugar crop—a class of deeds of which an immense number are usually registered at Phillibheet. The fact that with two exceptions the increase spread over all districts may be taken to show that the value of registration is becoming steadily known throughout the country. The increase in optional registration is especially satisfactory, as it may be presumed that even where registration is not absolutely necessary to validate a deed, the advantages of the security afforded are becoming appreciated.

Punjab—The total number of documents registered was 84,323, as compared with 95,746 in the preceding year and 92,712 in 1870-71. This decrease was solely in optional registrations. Of instruments of which the registration is compulsory, the number registered was 34,063, 34,054 affecting immoveable property. Of optional registrations 21,942 related to immoveable and 28,220 to moveable, property and obligations for the payment of money. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,50,242, against Rs. 1,45,376 and the total expenditure to Rs. 85,993, against Rs. 84,506, making the net receipts for the year Rs. 64,249—an increase of Rs. 3,379.

Oudh.—There is one registration office in this Province for every 190 miles—or 124 altogether. These registered 33,934 optional and 13,267 compulsory deeds during the past year, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 83,944 and the expenditure to Rs. 52,842. But few deeds of gift were registered, the number being only, 144. Of 2,883 leases 2,337 were compulsory, and 546 optional, registrations. With regard to this class of documents there can be no doubt that the requirements of the law are as yet but seldom complied with and perhaps the compulsory registration of leases is the most unpopular feature in the Act. In Oudh the Officiating Chief Commissioner fears that this provision of the law has not had a good effect: for many years every effort has been made to encourage the use of written leases and every officer who has had any revenue experience in the Province can testify to the difficulty there is in getting leases and their counterparts exchanged. And now to other obstacles

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

is added compulsory registration. Many a tenant who has agreed to the terms of the lease and would be willing to execute it, will not do so when he finds that it will be necessary for him to take the further trouble of going before the Registrar.

Central Province.—The number of deeds registered increased from 17,872 to 20,657 and the receipts from Rs. 42,352 to Rs. 45,174. There has for several years been a steady advance in the amount due partly to the transaction of a large amount of business in the Province and partly to an increasing appreciation among the people of the benefits of registration. There are altogether 74 offices, a number unquestionably small, considering the extensive area. The Department, however, is worked through the Revenue officials and owing to the difficulty of procuring any other honest and efficient agency the officers for registration must be limited to the places where they are located.

Berar.—The six Registrars and 21 Sub-Registrars registered 10,251 documents, or 2,019 more than in the previous year. Of instruments the registration of which is compulsory, the number presented was 5,832, against 4,703 in 1871-72; of those optional, the number was 4,404. It is worthy of note that the registration of West was double that of East, Berar and that out of a sum total of 5,832 compulsory registrations in the whole province the district of Akola contributed 2,483. "There must be very marked changes," observes the Inspector General, "going on in the Akola district as regards the tenure of land occupancy rights"—an observation which refers to a wider period than the year under report, in which the number of instruments of sale and mortgage in the Akola district was fewer by 258 than in 1871-72. The aggregate value of property transferred by the documents registered in 1872-73 was Rs. 23,40,675-9-5, against Rs. 22,46,463-12-4 in 1871-72. On the whole, the results of the working of the Department are by no means discouraging, since compared with the previous year, the number of registrations increased by 2,019 and the receipts by Rs. 7,267-14-1.

Mysore.—The operations of the Registration Department in Mysore during 1872-73 indicated considerable progress. The receipts which in 1866 were only Rs. 9,736 rose to Rs. 19,915-14-9 and the charges which in 1866 were Rs. 21,305 sunk to Rs. 17,228-10-11½. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 2,687-3-9½. Compared with those of the preceding year, in which the receipts were Rs. 20,946 and the charges Rs. 17,372, these results would not appear satisfactory, were it not for the fact that the operations of the Department were considerable curtailed by the new Act of 1871.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

Coorg.—The progress of registration in Coorg has not been satisfactory. Excluding the coffee and service land grants which were registered in the first three months of the year 1871-72 under the operations of the old Act, the number of compulsory registrations in that year was 412, but in 1872-73 386 only. The falling off is ascribed to the enforcement of the orders prohibiting the alienation of service tenure lands and to its not being generally known that leases for a period of more than a year are registrable under compulsory conditions.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · सत्यमेव जयते · SATYAMEV JAYATE

GSL

CHAPTER VII.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Bengal.

Rural.—In 1850 Act XXVI was passed enabling Government to extend municipal institutions to any town which asked for them. Only Jumalpore, the great railway town in Monghyr district, is now under that Act. From that time municipal legislation has been gradually improved and liberalised, until the elective system may now be conceded to any town that desires it. The number of municipalities of each class at work during 1872-73 was as follows:—

Under Act XXVI of 1850	...	...	...	1
Under Act XX of 1856	...	...	...	68
Under Act III of 1864	...	...	...	25
Under Act VI of 1868	...	...	...	91

The constitution of the town committees under the last two Acts was:—

		Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Act III of 1864	...	185	225	184	226
Act VI of 1868	...	230	618	164	684

Inquiries were specially instituted with a view to ascertaining the extent to which Municipal Commissioners and town committees had busied themselves with, and effectually influenced, municipal work, and the degree in which the various Municipal Acts were successfully worked. The reports show that, while a fair amount of work in carrying out assessments is obtained from the punchayets in chowkidari unions, their proceedings have to be carefully watched and periodically revised. After the duties of assessment imposed on them by law are over, few members of punchayets take an intelligent interest in the administration of the affairs of the village. But this is not perhaps much to be wondered at. The Act is in force principally in remote country towns of little importance; there is a difficulty in finding men of education for the post, to which, moreover, too little dignity is attached to render any of the better class of natives desirous of holding it. Practically, everything is left by the law in the Magistrate's hands, and there is little inducement to an outsider to show any public spirit; while, on the other hand, the Magistrate is unable to stir up much local enthusiasm in villages to which he can but seldom give personally much attention. In a few cantonments where the Act is retained, sanitary matters are under the control of the cantonment authorities, and very fair results

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

are obtained. Perhaps had the ordinary punchayets more real power, they would take more interest in their affairs.

Turning to committees under the District Towns and Municipal Acts, opinions vary much as to their utility, but the variation has perhaps some reference to the part of the country whence the reports come. In the Chittagong and Orissa divisions, for instance, where society is generally in a backward state, they are pronounced a failure owing to the apathy and indifference to their duties displayed by the members of the committees. On the other hand, near the Presidency and in the Patna division, where there are a large number of natives accustomed to European ways, and where either English education has made some progress, as it has near Calcutta, or the people are more easily led by their district officers, as is the case in Behar, it may be said that the generality of municipalities have worked tolerably well. The fact that the initiative rests in most cases with the magistrates, and that there is an absence of obstructiveness in the councils of the committees, hardly justifies us in styling the municipal system a sham. There is an acknowledged difficulty in certain towns in getting together a quorum; but, on the other hand, in the larger towns, especially those under Act III of 1864, there are many public-spirited and enlightened citizens who take an intelligent and active interest in the affairs of their town, and it has been observed this is especially so where a sense of responsibility and a spirit of emulation have been evoked by entrusting the care of a specific part of the town to individual members of the committee. The majority of the native gentlemen prefer, no doubt, sharing in the deliberations of the committee to taking an active part in executive work. It is found, however, that a great deal can be done by tact and judicious management on the part of the Magistrate. Habits of indolence it may not be possible to overcome, but much may be done in the way of encouraging independent thought and action, and in overcoming the habit of looking to the Government to do everything.

The Municipalities in which the most active and efficient interest has been taken by the committees in the affairs of the town, are the Suburbs of Calcutta, Kishnagurh, Santipore, Patna, Mozufferpore, and Ooterpara. In Dacca, too, the Commissioners are said to have been very useful, and even in Gowhatty there are two native gentlemen said to deserve special praise. On the elective system Sir George Campbell remarked that one great difficulty must be to make a good beginning in the first instance, by getting the people, usually apathetic on the subject, to take an interest in their affairs; and he does not expect that

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

they will ever take such an interest unless the elected committees have real and considerable power in respect of taxation, as well as in the application of the funds. Of the two Municipal Acts now principally in use, one makes the Committees merely consultative and the other confines taxation to the form of a regular house tax, which is disliked by the people and is inapplicable to all but a few metropolitan or quasi-metropolitan towns. On this account he was not sanguine of the success of the present elective system. He did not, therefore, attempt to urge it in any Municipality, but made known his willingness to grant it to any Municipality which was desirous to have it. One such application was from Serampore. Seeing how many almost separate people dwell together in an Indian community, the Lieutenant-Governor adopted, by way of experiment, the plan of making the votes neither collective nor cumulative, but giving one vote to each person, so that each considerable guild or section of the community might have its representative. There was some healthy competition in the Serampore election.

Sir George Campbell expressed the strong conviction that, as the old village institutions have become lost and the patriarchal power of native rulers has died out, while landholders become more and more speculators in rents and less and less leaders of the people, some form of self-government for the people whom we are educating into intelligence and independence is a very crying necessity. The whole subject is one of great and growing importance. The experience of the Census has shown the existence of imperfect, but still existing, representatives of the old village headmen and other old institutions. A successful system of rural communes for Bengal would be an achievement of overwhelming importance. If only to supply one most crying need, wholesome drinking water, some communal system seems very necessary. In former days natural channels flowed less obstructed than they do now; and the official zemindars, responsible for the revenue and the people and subject to the Government, did in some sort execute the works necessary to save revenue and lives. Now-a-days not only have many channels silted up by natural processes, but, with the extension of cultivation and the assertion of exclusive private rights, channels are obstructed and drainage prevented by artificial means. The modern landholders are content with the largely increased rents which natural unaided progress has given them; the power of the Government and its officers over them exists no longer, and they seldom do what is required for the well-being of the villagers. The cry regarding water-supply which comes up from Bengal villages is deep and constant. It

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

is the subject on which the people feel most acutely and in respect of which they are really ready to help themselves if only some system for their doing so by a common effort could be organized. Some of our most experienced officers think this deficiency of wholesome water an evil which is increasing and threatening to destroy the prosperity of several of our best districts, and, echoing the people, they are most urgent for a remedy. Hospital, medical and jail statistics, show clearly that the death-dealing scourge of Bengal is not fever, nor even cholera, but the forms of bowel diseases which are atributable to impure water. What each villager cannot do for himself to remedy this great evil, a body of villagers working under a communal system would very gladly do.

The expenditure incurred by the Municipalities of the several classes, Calcutta excepted, during the year amounted to Rs. 17,876,044.

	Act III (B.C.) of 1864.		Municipalities under.			
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Municipalities of the interior.	Act VI of 1868 (B.C.)	Act XX of 1856.	Act XXVI of 1850.	Total.
Establishment ...	66,070	85,534	57,448	15,379	5,075	2,29,506
Police ...	1,31,241	1,77,676	2,00,801	66,797	2,708	5,79,218
Conservancy ...	81,891	81,373	48,525	9,103	250	2,21,142
Roads ...	1,22,636	1,82,822	1,17,964	15,484	1,322	4,40,228
Buildings ...	...	38,936	4,769	7,944	94	51,737
Works of public utility ...	94,240	89,774	11,118	8,396	4,589	2,08,067
Miscellaneous and contingent ...	23,023	26,676	6,447	990	...	57,136
Total ...	5,19,101	6,32,791	4,47,066	1,24,093	13,983	17,87,034

So large a portion of the income of every town is devoted to the maintenance of the town police, the strength of which is determined irrespective of the committees, for the cost of necessary establishment, for the collection of the tax, and for the repair of existing roads and buildings, the maintenance of which is hardly a matter of choice, that there is little scope left for indulgence in extended schemes for the improvement of the towns. It is too often the case that the most crying necessities of towns in these provinces is a proper drainage system, or a pure water-supply; but any project which might be formed for

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · CSL

the purpose would, of necessity, far exceed the means at the disposal of the committees. Government makes loans for such purposes.

The receipts of the various classes of municipalities during 1872-73 were as follows :—

	Act III of 1874.		Act VI of 1868 (B.C.)	Act XX of 1856.	Act XXVI of 1850.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners according to the yearly value of houses and lands owned in the town ...	3,48,866	3,80,643	...	...	...	7,29,509
Tax upon occupiers of holdings within the town according to their circumstances, and the property to be protected ...	...	...	4,00,105	1,19,225	17,123	5,36,453
Tax on carriages, carts, horses, and elephants ...	38,987	33,999	...	308	527	73,821
Fines and fees ...	75,652	13,785	2,557	118	105	92,217
Pounds, ferries and tolls within the town limits ...	15,783	1,07,320	6,510	2,664	...	1,32,277
Rent of houses and gardens and municipal markets ...	4,458	29,636	5,469	...	...	38,663
Other sources, including grants from provincial funds ...	10,497	1,15,676	32,671	7,876	830	1,67,550
Total ...	4,94,243	6,81,059	4,46,412	1,30,191	18,585	17,70,490

It will be seen that of the total receipts of towns under Act III. of 1864, Rs. 4,94,243 is the income of the suburbs of Calcutta including Howrah, and Rs. 6,81,059 that of all other towns under the Act. Excluding Calcutta and the suburbs, the total municipal receipts were Rs. 12,76,247, of which Rs. 9,51,930 were derived from taxation and Rs. 3,24,317 from other sources, including loans and grants. In the Punjab no less than four-fifths of the municipal income is derived from octroi or town duties. In the North-West Province all these yield an abundant and elastic revenue. In Bengal the only taxes of any moment are either a house-rate, or what is practically a local property and income-tax.

Calcutta.—Only a portion of the city, containing about half of

the whole number of inhabitants, is under the Calcutta Justices, the Suburban and Howrah portions having municipal bodies of their own. The income of Calcutta is principally derived from rates on houses. There is a general rate and separate rates for lighting, police and water, the total amounting in the year 1872 to 17½ per cent. A considerable income was also derived from license on trades and professions, carriages, horses and carts, and there was some income from fees for services of various kinds. Considerable sums, amounting to nearly 11 lakhs of rupees, were borrowed during the year. The total amount at the disposal of the Justices for the year under review is thus stated :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Ordinary income	33,05,102	10	7
Extraordinary income	11,77,865	11	6
Cash balances	5,90,019	13	1
Grand Total ...	50,72,988	3	2

Of the ordinary income between six and seven lakhs is a mere double entry in account. The real income is between 26 and 27 lakhs. There is a similar double entry in expenditure on account of workshops, stores, &c. The ordinary expenditure of the year is stated as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Interest on Municipal Debenture Loans and Water-supply Loan from Government, including Sinking Fund	8,43,766	0	0
General establishment, office rent, commission, printing, advertising, law, and contingent charges ...	3,05,297	7	6
Roads, ...	2,75,084	3	5
Conservancy	1,70,602	6	1
Lighting of the town, including Hastings ...	2,20,586	5	10
Police	2,47,004	4	6
Water-supply	2,51,643	3	2
Watering streets	39,061	11	4
Hospital and vaccination	45,884	9	1
Town Hall	10,718	4	3
New drainage; working Pumping Station, &c., ...	58,867	8	7
Working and maintenance of Municipal Railway ...	27,261	2	0
Public squares	4,682	10	6
Working slaughter-houses	12,198	9	11
Tramway	93,123	6	3
Census of the town	18,551	15	9
Jute Ware-house and Fire-Brigade charges ...	30,012	12	11
Hastings Fund charges	3,711	13	4
Miscellaneous; Suburban Municipality, share of Hackney-tax; Income-tax, interest on contractors' deposits, &c., &c., ...	21,477	4	10
Kotrung and Entally Workshops, general stores, stone ballast, sundry materials, &c., ...	7,21,810	15	7
Sundry advances	12,499	6	9
Total ...	34,13,846	1	7

The extraordinary expenditure comprised :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expendtiture on account of Municipal Market ...	2,58,078	3	6
Ditto on ditto Municipal Office	45,742	9	2
Ditto on ditto Supplementary Water-supply Scheme	69,646	15	10
Burn and Co., for drainage works	78,146	9	8
Expenditure on drainage works done by Department	3,76,187	3	10
Advance for land at Ballackhannah for new road ...	1,00,000	0	0
Ditto for Akra brick	14,000	0	0
Refund of amount due to General Fund in 1871 Income-tax, private drainage, &c., &c.	25,437	4	9
Total ...	9.47,239	14	9
	Rs.	A	P.
This brings up the aggregate ordinary and extraordinary expenditure to	43,61,086	0	4

Deducting the total expenditure from the total income, there remained at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 7,11,902.

The total liabilities of the Justices, held chiefly in 6 per cent. Debentures and incurred principally for the water, drainage and market works, were £1,317,000 at the close of 1873. Sir George Campbell pronounced the present constitution of this Municipality not good. There is too much of a spurious independence. There has been occasion for question whether a body of well-to-do householders have not preferred to reduce the direct house taxation when taxation affecting a poorer class had perhaps greater claims to consideration. The Justices are so far independent of the Government, that the Government really is not responsible for the great and weighty matters affecting the metropolis of India which are involved in great undertakings and much expenditure of money with a rapidly increasing debt. Not being in a position to interfere with dignity and effect, it is compelled very much to abstain from interference. On the other hand, the Committees of Justices and such bodies to whom many things are now delegated, are not efficient for executive work, as was, for instance, prominently brought to light by the failure of the Calcutta Census. The position of the Chairman is exceptionally difficult and unpleasant.

Madras.

Rural.—The following table shows the total income in each of the 46 Provincial Municipalities in the Province and the incidence of *taxation* per head of population :—

Municipality.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.	Municipality.	Population.	Income.	Incidence of Taxation.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.			Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Adoni	22,723	17,195	0 9 10	Tellicherry ...	20,504	19,427	0 12 6
Anantapur ...	4,918	7,146	1 3 3	Coonoor ...	3,058	9,890	1 8 10
Bellary	51,766	73,116	1 2 11	Cootacamund ...	9,982	38,210	1 10 0
Ghooty	6,730	6,451	0 12 11	Nellore ...	29,922	35,720	0 8 11
Coimbatore ...	35,310	37,978	0 9 7	Vellore ...	38,022	52,741	0 14 7
Erode	7,817	7,745	0 9 9	Wallajahpet ...	12,105	11,864	0 13 10
Cuddapah ...	16,275	31,379	1 8 0	Salem	50,012	56,183	0 11 0
Berhampore ...	21,670	20,599	0 8 8	Cuddalore ...	40,290	36,182	0 8 10
Chicacole ...	15,587	10,954	0 8 6	Mangalore ...	29,712	35,477	0 10 0
Cocanada ...	17,839	28,072	0 15 6	Combaconum ...	44,444	45,337	0 10 11
Ellore	25,487	15,311	0 7 8	Mayaveram ...	21,165	21,581	0 12 11
Rajahmundry ...	19,738	19,722	0 9 4	Manargoody ...	17,703	28,016	0 12 11
Guntoor	15,033	34,491	1 0 2	Negapatam ...	48,525	48,309	0 11 2
Masulipatam ...	36,188	28,656	0 10 2	Tanjore ...	52,175	63,551	0 13 3
Cumbum	7,295	8,850	0 9 6	Palamcottah ...	17,945	28,176	0 12 11
Kurnool	25,579	22,455	0 9 11	Tinnevelly ...	21,044	19,629	0 12 1
Conjeveram ...	37,327	39,462	0 8 4	Tuticorin ...	10,565	19,360	1 4 10
Dindigul	12,865	14,021	0 9 5	Srirungum ...	11,271	8,351	0 10 2
Madura	51,987	90,207	0 14 4	Trichinopoly ...	76,530	85,295	0 11 6
Calicut	47,962	43,811	0 9 10	Bimlipatam ...	8,744	10,072	1 2 2
Cananore ...	9,259	10,563	0 12 4	Palcondah ...	8,812	8,028	0 12 3
Cochin	15,840	15,068	0 9 0	Vizagapatam ...	32,191	26,772	0 10 8
Palghaut... ...	30,752	25,579	0 9 3	Vizianagram ...	20,169	13,028	0 9 10

The incidence given above is calculated on taxation of all kinds, inclusive even of tolls on vehicles entering the Municipality, which only indirectly fall upon the residents within municipal limits. It will be observed that the *incidence* of taxation is highest in the case of the hill stations, where the large proportion of valuable European houses leads to a house rate of five per cent., producing a higher incidence than appears elsewhere with a rate of 7½ per cent. on the value of the houses. The gross Provincial Municipal income, exclusive of balances, amounted to Rs. 11,12,936, or Rs. 1,69,312 in excess of the income of the preceding municipal year, which on that occasion included only eleven months. Even if due allowance be made for the remaining month, the income for 1872-73 still shows a considerable increase, of which little more than one-third was due to taxation.

The percentage of the gross income realized by each of the more important taxes was:—

	Percentage.
Rates on houses and lands	23·40
Tax on arts and professions	16·30
Tolls	29·3
Tax on animals and springed vehicles	5·42
Registration of carts	1·85

In considering these it must be borne in mind that the rate on houses was the only tax which was imposed in all the Municipalities. The tax on arts prevailed in 37 Municipalities, tolls in 42, the tax on vehicles, &c., in 44, and registration of carts in 40.

The maximum rate of 7½ per cent. on the value of houses was levied in five towns only, 5 per cent. being the rate most generally adopted. It was decided to abolish the tax on arts and professions from the commencement of the year 1874-75, and measures are being adopted with the view of still further relieving the general trade of the country from the payment of municipal tolls.

The allotments made by Government to 27 Provincial Municipalities amounted to Rs. 31,006, the principal grant being to the town of Ootacamund on account of the road round the lake, which had been handed over in an unfinished state. The remaining Government grants, as well as the contributions from Local Funds, were chiefly in aid of dispensaries and other charitable institutions. The miscellaneous receipts of the Municipalities were derived from rents of markets and cart-stands, sale of poudrette, fees for private scavenging, and other somewhat similar sources.

The gross expenditure in Provincial Municipalities amounted to Rs. 11,02,403, being Rs. 10,533 less than the income of the year. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 3,95,324 and that on elementary education Rs. 45,024. One of the most successful features of the working of the new Towns' Improvement Act has been the marked increase in the attendance at dispensaries since their transfer to municipal management. In the case of one town, with a population of 17,703, it is reported that 11,749 persons received relief from the dispensary, showing that the benefits of the institution are not confined to the municipal limits, but extend widely to the country beyond. The gross increase in the attendance at dispensaries throughout the Province was 63,336, or 17·40 per cent. on the attendance for 1871-72.

In these towns the expenditure on conservancy was over Rs. 10,000.

Madura.	Calicut.
Bellary.	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.	Combaconum.
Salem.	Vellore.
Negapatam.	

The total outlay on conservancy in all Municipalities was Rs. 2,88,363, or rather more than 26 per cent. of the whole expenditure. The maximun was Rs. 23,647 in Madura with a population of 51,987, and the minimun Rs. 1,141 in Palcondah, a small town of only 8,812, inhabitants, in which it was resolved to abolish the Municipality. Something was done towards lighting in all but nine of the Municipalities, but in many cases little more than a beginning was made. The total

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

expenditure on management, collection and supervision charges generally was only Rs. 1,08,120, or about 9½ per cent. of the income of the year.

Madras City.—The ordinary receipts of the Madras Municipality amounted to Rs. 5,17,741 and the ordinary expenditure to Rs. 4,92,213. Including the Debt account and the water-supply project expenditure, the gross receipts, together with the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 8,63,425, and the gross expenditure to Rs. 8,53,878, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 9,547.

The expenditure on the water-works during the year was Rs. 2,22,705 and the total outlay up to the close of the year Rs. 12,00,112. The details of municipal finance are these for 1872-73:—

Receipts.			Disbursements.	
Tax, Rates, and Cesses.		Rs.		Rs.
On lands and houses ...		2,42,120	Collection of taxes and cesses,	35,048
Assessed taxes ...		1,08,281	Education	4,687
Licenses		16,945	Medical	64,216
Government contribution towards maintenance of roads,		35,000	Minor establishments ...	13,393
			General management ...	17,019
		4,02,346	Conservancy	1,42,158
Miscellaneous Receipts.	Rs.		Lighting	24,685
Tolls	49,021		Refunds of revenue ...	458
Rents	12,342		Census	2,109
Sale of lands, houses, &c.	2,059		People's Park	15,258
Fees and fines ...	12,299		Miscellaneous	14,313
People's Park ...	9,785			
Grazing and avenues,	5,050			3,38,776
Sewage Farms ...	3,394		Public Works	1,58,437
Napier Park ...	624			
Miscellaneous ...	20,821		Total of Ordinary Expenditure.	4,92,213
		1,15,395	Water-supply Project ...	2,22,705
Total of Ordinary Receipts,		5,17,741	*Debt Account.*	Rs.
Debt Account.	Rs.		Interest and Sinking Fund on Water Works Loan,	30,876
Loans	2,25,000		Deposits	64,491
Deposits ...	53,384		Advances recoverable,	43,593
Advances recoverable	45,192			1,38,960
Miscellaneous ...	9,034			
		3,32,610	Total of all Expenditure ...	8,53,878
Total of all Receipts ...		8,50,351	Closing Balance ...	9,547
Opening Balance ...		13,074		
Grand Total, including Balance,		8,63,425	Grand Total, including Balance,	8,63,452

The gross receipts for 1872-73 fell below those for 1871-72 by Rs. 7,960, and the expenditure by Rs. 70,193. The most important public work carried on during the year was that connected with the water-supply project, which, so far as it has gone, has proved a decided success. It was sufficiently advanced when Lord Napier passed through Madras on his way home from Calcutta to allow of his opening a portion of it on the 13th May 1872 and by the close of the official year great progress had been made. Nearly 20 miles of piping were laid during the year, making the total mileage 36-96 miles and 91 fountains were opened to the public.

The experiments of utilizing some portions of the sewage of the town on sewage farms continued to be most successful and there can be no question that the establishment of a better system of drainage, which would enable a larger area of land to be cultivated than is now possible, would afford considerable returns from the sale of grass and hay. The Executive Engineer was engaged in preparing a scheme, having for its object the improved drainage of the more densely populated parts of the town and it is hoped that the cost will be such as to bring it within the means of the Municipality.

The debt of the Municipality amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 12,60,000. A sum of Rs. 10,291-15-1 was transferred to the Sinking Fund for its reduction, and Rs. 20,583-14-2 was paid on account of interest. The total amount transferred to the Sinking Fund since the first advance was made in 1870 is Rs. 77,162-0-6. The incidence of taxation, including tolls, was about Rs. 1-0-9 per head of population.

Bombay.

Rural.—There are in all 213 municipalities in the interior and in the Province of Sindh. They have all been established and hitherto administered under the old law, Act XXVI. of 1850. For some time past the Government has had under consideration proposals for enacting a new Act with a view of ensuring this important branch of the administration being conducted with a greater degree of precision and exactness than has hitherto been possible, under the very indefinite and wide provisions of the existing law. A Bill to this effect had been prepared by the Bombay Council and awaited the assent of the Viceroy.

There are four municipalities with an income of over one lakh of Rs. each :—

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Income in Rs.
Kurrachee	53,526	2,48,373
Surat	107,149	2,24,677
Ahmedabad	116,873	1,90,113
Poona	90,436	1,10,013

There are 27 municipalities with an income in excess of Rs. 10,000 each :—

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Income in Rs.
Sukkur	13,318	97,511
Broach	34,500	85,970
Pandharpoor	16,275	83,751
Haidarabad	41,152	70,487
Shikarpoor	38,107	58,211
Nasik	21,979	45,182
Sholapoor	53,403	43,475
Ahmednugur	32,841	34,800
Satara	24,297	29,880
Ketibandar	2,199	20,064
Hublee	37,961	18,980
Belgaum	26,947	17,355
Tanna	14,299	16,142
Dholka	20,854	15,965
Kalian	12,804	15,551
Balsar	11,315	15,226
Viramgaon	19,661	14,995
Barsee	18,560	14,575
Nariad	25,623	14,008
Kumpta	10,932	13,804
Larkhana	10,643	13,670
Malcolm Peit	27,059	13,603
Bhiwandi (Bhowndy)	11,907	12,375
Dhoolia	12,489	12,189
Rohree	8,580	10,820
Dharwar	27,136	10,548
Karwar	13,263	10,535

There are 22 Municipalities with incomes in excess of Rs. 5,000; 94 in excess of Rs. 1,000, and no fewer than 66 with incomes under Rs. 1,000. Most of the smaller Municipalities exist in the Satara Collectorate. The taxes they collect merely represent those levied by the former Government under the denomination of town duties and Moturfa and which at the time of the annexation it was considered advisable to continue with a view to provide for local requirements instead of indiscriminately abolishing them, as was done elsewhere. Had it been possible to collect these petty levies into a common fund, the total amount would have been

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · CSL

considerable and some results might have been obtained. But it is admitted to be almost impossible to effect much good when each village has to be treated as a separate unit. Thirty-two of these small Municipalities have recently been abolished and there is every probability of the remainder being similarly done away with.

Exclusive of the town and island of Bombay, the total revenues realised under the denomination of municipal taxation amounted to Rs. 19,88,578 and the average incidence per head of population was Rs. 1-1-1. The different sources of this revenue, the total amounts yielded by each and the average incidence per head contributing the same is shown below:—

Source of Revenue.	Total amount.	Incidence per head of Population.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Octroi	11,96,821	0	11	6
House Tax	1,64,267	0	3	1
Wheel Tax	46,902	0	1	1
Miscellaneous	5,80,588	0	5	3
Total ...	19,88,578	...		

Most of the revenues are realised from octroi, and the wheel-tax yields the least. As a rule, the house tax, the yield of which is the next smallest, is unpopular in most parts of the country.

The funds were expended on the following objects:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishments	2,21,204	9	2
Conservancy	4,10,825	11	1
Police	1,41,529	0	0
Lighting	1,20,328	0	3
Education	56,725	15	4
Vaccination	9,095	3	11
Dispensaries and hospitals ...	84,272	5	0
Original works	3,53,396	9	1
Repairs	2,43,799	14	11
Miscellaneous	3,37,671	8	9

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · 342

CSL

The town of Surat has been transformed in appearance by the number of new roads constructed and security against two of its most dangerous enemies, fire and flood, in a great measure obtained by the organization of an effective fire-engine establishment and by the construction, at a considerable outlay, of inundation works. It cannot be denied that in many instances Municipalities are not popular institutions. This is, perhaps, chiefly due to the exercise of a too minute and vexatious interference with the domestic life of the people and a want of knowledge of and sympathy with their views. Foremost amongst improvements should be the creation of a good water-supply. All Municipalities were urged to give their best attention to this important matter, and were promised the assistance of the Irrigation Department in preparing and maturing projects. The Government is now in a position to lend money on easy terms and it is right that charges of this nature should be met by loans.

Efforts have been made by Municipalities to ensure the comfort of the large concourse of pilgrims and others who at stated periods assemble at sacred places and fairs. Amongst these, Pundhurpoor, in the Sholapoor Collectorate, is famous for its temple in honour of the god Vithoba; and three times in the year, namely in the months of Chaitra (April), Ashad (June and July), and Kartik (November), large numbers of devotees congregate from all parts of Western India to worship the idol. On many occasions cholera has broken out amongst these assembled multitudes, and the disease thus generated at Pundhurpoor has been disseminated over the country by the pilgrims on their return journey. Of late years much attention has been paid to the sanitary condition of the town and every precaution taken to enforce cleanliness and a proper system of conservancy and to protect the worshippers from being overcrowded when visiting the temple. To carry out these arrangements, a pilgrim-tax, at the rate of four annas per head, is levied; and with the proceeds a good number of improvements have been carried out, the chief of which has been the creation of an abundant supply of good water. The tax, which is farmed, realized last year Rs. 25,620. There is no reason to believe it is unpopular and a very marked diminution in the spread of epidemic disease has been observed since the special arrangements referred to for attending to the health and comfort of the pilgrims were introduced. A similar system of special taxation has been established at other places where these large *jatras* take place. Amongst the principal of which may be mentioned Jejuree and Alandee in the Poona, Saptashring and Nasik, in the Nasik, Singnapoor in the Satara, and Yoma in the Belgaum, Collectorate.

Bombay City.—In 1872-73 the law for regulating the municipal administration of the town and island of Bombay was revised and a new Act (No. III. of 1872) passed. The first election of members of the Corporation was held on the 26th July 1873. The number of electors of different races entitled to vote and the number who actually voted are as follow:—

Race.	Number of Electors.	Number who voted.
Europeans	190	60
Portuguese	114	25
Jews	28	1
Hindoos	1.648	269
Parsees	1.045	233
Mahomedans	902	112
Total	3.927	700

For the purposes of the election the city was divided into 10 wards and seats were proportioned to the number of its population and electors were allotted to each ward. The Corporation is made up of members of these different races:—

Europeans	22
Portuguese	1
Parsees	17
Hindoos	19
Mahomedans	5
Total	64

And the composition of the Town Council is as follows:—

Europeans	6
Hindoos	3
Parsees	2
Mahomedans	1
Total	12

The principal items of municipal revenue are as follow:—House rate for the year* under review 6 per cent. on the net annual valuation of real property, assessed on the owners. Police and lighting rates, each 2 per cent., assessed on the occupiers. Wheel-tax on draught animals and vehicles. Duty on tobacco

* This is the calendar year 1872, which is the period for which this Municipality makes up the accounts.

and licenses for the sale of liquor. Town duties or octroi on ghee, sugar, liquors, timber and metals brought into the city for consumption, at rates which average a little over 1 per cent. *ad valorem*. Halalcore cess, a rate at 3 per cent. on the net valuation of houses served by municipal sweepers, recovered from the occupiers. Water rate, levied either on the quantities actually consumed as ascertained by meter, at the rate of Re. 1 per 1,000 gallons, or by an equivalent rate on the house valuation. Income from municipal property, chiefly rents of shops and stalls in the municipal markets, situated in four different quarters of the city. The details of the revenue and expenditure are as follow :—

REVENUE.

	Rs.	Rs.
Taxation Proper.		
House rate	7,09,953	
Police rate	2,41,773	
Lighting rate	2,41,348	
Wheel taxes and Land Conveyances ...	2,09,959	
Tobacco and liquor duty and licenses ...	2,07,568	
Town duties	4,67,638	
		20,78,239
Service rendered.		
Halalcore cess	2,17,071	
Water rate	4,07,835	
		6,24,906
Returns to Property and Miscellaneous.		
Market receipts	2,28,157	
Other receipts, including Government grant for census of Rs. 12,000 ...	1,17,029	
		3,45,186
Grand Total ...		30,48,331

EXPENDITURE.

General supervision, assessment, collection of taxes, and accounts ...	2,50,418	
Police and Fire Brigade ...	3,61,643	
		6,12,061
Public Health.		
General supervison, Conservancy Branch	6,60,182	
Markets and slaughter-houses ...	59,573	
Registration of births and deaths ...	10,327	
Cemeteries and vaccination	11,399	
Census	20,373	
		7,61,854

Public Works.

Establishment	...	...	48,540
Lighting	...	...	2,52,999
Watering roads	...	...	1,18,840
Road repairs	...	...	2,82,131
Repairs to buildings	...	...	3,011
Street improvements	...	...	2,038
Water Works	...	...	70,149
Drainage	...	...	88,902
Gardens	...	...	27,273
			8,93,883
Interest and Sinking Fund on Public Debt		...	6,78,171
Miscellaneous.			
Contribution to Primary Education, Pensions, Auditors' allowance ...	...	...	31,743
Grand Total		...	29,77,718

The incidence of the municipal revenue per head of population was Rs. 3-3-6 of taxation proper and Rs. 4-11-7 of total revenue, while that of actual expenditure on sanitation alone was about Rs. 1-2-10. It is estimated that the gross annual income of the city is about 855 lakhs of Rupees, on which sum municipal taxation proper amounts to about 2·43 per cent., total municipal income to about 3·56 per cent. and total municipal expenditure about 3·48 per cent.

The municipal debt at present amounts to about 79 lakhs, or not quite 2½ years' income. It is composed of the following items :—

Due to Government.

Debt incurred for the construction of the Vehar Lake, being liquidated with interest at 4 per cent. by annual instalments of Rs. 1,75,200 ...	36,00,000
* Fifteen Lakh Loan of 1869, at 5 per cent., with Sinking Fund of one-twentieth of the capital ...	9,50,000
* Fifteen Lakh Loan of 1872, at 5 per cent., with Sinking Fund of one-twentieth of the capital ...	14,25,000
Loan for construction of Toolsee Lake at 4½ per cent. ...	2,00,000
Local Debt.	
Debts chiefly incurred to meet cost of drainage, construction of markets, &c., bearing interest at 6 per cent. with Sinking Fund	17,38,000
	Rs. 79,13,000

* These loans were obtained from Government to meet pressing liabilities.

The city is supplied with water from the Vehar lake, an artificial reservoir situated in the island of Salsette, about 16 miles from the Fort, on the high pressure system by means of a 32-inch iron main. This lake was constructed in 1856-60 at a total cost of Rs. 65,43,886-15-6. The daily supply, about 17 gallons per head of population, being insufficient for the wants of the city, a smaller reservoir, the Toolsee lake, which when completed will raise the daily supply to about 23 gallons per head, is now under construction.

A century ago Bombay was considered one of the most unhealthy of Indian cities. It is now one of the healthiest, the average death-rate for the five years ending 1872 being 25·45 per mille. The following table shows the details of this rate :—

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Cholera	·35	1·17	·60	·41	·29
Small-pox	1·74	2·68	·86	1·43	2·88
Measles	·26	·74	·27	·43	·61
Fever	8·50	7·93	7·36	9·84	11·66
Other causes	13·51	14·97	14·01	12·82	14·03
Total death-rate per mille ...	24·36	27·49	23·10	24·93	29·47

The first sanitary improvement in Bombay was the construction of the Vellards, towards the end of last century, thus preventing the sea at high spring tides from overflowing the Flats in the centre of the island. A tolerably copious supply of pure water for domestic purposes, to replace an exceedingly insufficient supply of well and tank water much polluted with sewage, and the reclamation of an immense area of foul muddy foreshore on the east side of the island, have also contributed greatly to an improved condition of the public health. And, finally, whereas a quarter of a century ago there was hardly any attempt whatever at a system of public sanitation—drains and sewers scarcely existed in the island, public streets and places can hardly be said to have been scavenged at all; it was left to each citizen to remove, or not to remove, garbage and excreta from his premises and if he did remove his refuse he was allowed to deposit it pretty much where he chose—the city has now been drained, not, indeed, by any means on a perfect system, but still tolerably completely and a very thorough and efficient system of public sanitation has been established.

The existing conservancy system is as follows—A corps of halalcores or sweepers, numbering altogether over 1,000 men, collect the night-soil from each house early in the morning and place it, to the quantity of about 150 tons daily or 44,000 tons

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · CSL

yearly, in closed iron carts, which convey it to a central depôt, where it is discharged through a tubular drain into the sea. The liquid sewage and sullage of houses and in the rains the storm water is discharged into the sea by means of sewers or open gutters communicating with a main sewer led to a pumping station on the seashore at a distance from the city. The cleaning of these drains, which owing to their want of slope is very expensive, employs a corps of about 500 men and 100 carts. And a corps of about 1,100 men and 200 carts is employed in the collection and removal of the garbage or dry refuse of the city. About 115,000 tons are yearly collected, about 5/6ths of which quantity is removed by the railway to a salt swamp in the island of Salsette which is being reclaimed with it and the remainder is burnt or buried in different suitable places within municipal limits.

North Western Province.

At the close of 1872-73 there were 78 Municipalities in this Province, Act VI. of 1868 having been extended to thirteen new towns during the year. Considerable progress was made in giving the people a voice in the selection of the members of the municipal committee. The total number of members is 1,079, of whom 319 are official, 654 (or 86 per cent.) are appointed by popular election and the remainder are nominated by District Officers. The income of the Municipalities amounted to £184,926, exclusive of opening balances:—

Octroi, ...	£140,093
Tax on houses, buildings, and lands, ...	„ 8,307
Tax on professions and trades, ...	„ 8,409
Do. on carriages, horses, &c., ...	„ 1,252
Tolls on carts, carriages, &c., ...	„ 1,478
Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868, ...	„ 956
Total income from taxation, ...	£155,495
Miscellaneous,...	„ 29,431
Total, ...	£184,926

The total expenditure amounted to £184,006:—

Collection, ...	£ 18,183
Head Office, ...	„ 3,956
Police, ...	„ 39,232
Conservancy, ...	„ 26,385
Lighting, ...	„ 4,899
Watering, ...	„ 2,701
Original Works, ...	„ 46,793
Repairs, ...	„ 20,981
Education, ...	„ 4,012
Vaccination, ...	„ 796
Dispensaries, ...	„ 2,737
Other Charities, ...	„ 10,86
Miscellaneous, ...	„ 12,245
Total, ...	£ 184,006

The year opened with a surplus of £35, 635 and closed with a surplus of £36,555. This reserve is unnecessarily large, but in many towns the Act was in force for a portion of the year only and the Committees had not time to devise any public works. In the 65 towns where the Act was in operation for the past two years, the surplus fell from £35,765 in 1871-72 to £33,508 in 1872-73, the decrease of £2,257 being due to a large expenditure in the latter year on local improvements. The duty of confining the octroi to its legitimate sphere of a tax on consumption continued to receive the earnest attention of Government.

The averge incidence of the tax was 10 annas 11 pie per head, or, excluding the new municipalities, 11¼ annas : the maximum, Re. 1-9-8, was collected at Hatrass and the minimum (excluding towns where the tax was in force for part of the year and Almorah, where duty is only levied on slaugther cattle), 3 annas 11 pie, at Beesulpore. Of the towns where the taxation was pronounced excessive in 1871-72, a decrease is observable in the income of all except one, Hatrass, which may be taken as a proof that the endeavours of Government to check excessive taxation are taking due effect. The following are the towns :—

Towns.	1871-72.				1172-73.			
	Income.	Incidence.			Income.	Incidence.		
	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
Shahdora, ...	11,366	1	9	1	6,530	0	14	4
Chundowsee, ...	31,686	1	5	6	21,218	0	14	5
Hatrass, ...	42,908	1	4	9	51,912	1	9	8
Bilsee, ...	7,534	1	6	9	6,662	1	0	4
Calpee, ...	17,372	1	1	6	12,103	0	12	2
Dhunowra, ...	5,594	1	0	10	4,480	0	13	6

No other towns exceeded the limit of one rupee per head. Of the two which did exceed, in Hatrass an effort was made to work the system of refunds and as much as Rs. 26,846 was paid away to re-exporters; but still the incidence of taxation showed that trade was not sufficiently protected and it was at last resolved to exempt several articles altogether and to reduce the rates on others. In Bilsee, also, it was proved that grain, sugar, cloth and metals were overtaxed and the rates were reduced in the proportion which the true consumption bears to the imports. The following is a list of the municipalities in which the incidence was less than 8 annas per

head in 1871-72, and a comparison is made with the figures of 1872-73 :—

Towns.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Deobun	4,050	0 3 4	5,568	0 4 7
Barote	4,505	0 6 8	4 351	0 8 6
Boolundshuhur, ...	6,586	0 7 1	6,712	0 7 3
Anoopshuhur ...	3,706	0 6 4	4,591	0 7 10
Secundra Rao ...	4,890	0 6 6	6,218	0 8 0
Atrowlee	5,626	0 5 8	5,319	0 5 4
Futtehpore Sikree ...	4,195	0 7 10	3,378	0 6 4
Ferozabad	5,211	0 6 1	6,968	0 8 1
Bijnour	3.800	0 4 9	5,184	0 6 6
Chandpore	2,585	0 3 6	3,287	0 4 4
Nugeena	4,471	0 3 8	6,657	0 5 5
Budaon	12,912	0 6 2	13,420	0 6 5
Oojhanee	3,416	0 7 2	4,112	0 3 6
Beesulpore	2,605	0 4 4	2,319	0 3 11
Goruckpore ...	16,426	0 5 1	23,946	0 7 7

Besides the towns named above, in one only (Sumbhul) does the incidence during 1872-73 fall below 8 annas and there it amounts to 7¼ annas, which is too low, no doubt; but the Act had only been in force for eighteen months at the end of the year under report and improvement may be looked for during the current year.

The year was one of continued municipal progress. In the older municipalities a larger share of self-government was given to the people; greater economy in establishments enabled many committees to devote larger means to public works and sanitary improvements, as well as to educational and charitable objects; the people thus receive increasing evidence that the taxes they pay are devoted to their own welfare. During his cold weather tours the Lieutenant-Governor had frequent occasion to notice the improved aspect of many towns. Handsome market-places with wide streets have taken the place of narrow, crowded and ill-ventilated lanes; pestilent tanks have been drained or converted into ornamental pieces of water and school-houses and dispensaries have been erected. In short, by these and other patent works, the great majority of the municipal committees have proved their energy and activity; and all this has been done at

the cost of taxation, the average incidence of which is but 11¼ annas per head. The members of the committees, speaking generally, discharged carefully and loyally the trust reposed in them. The system contains within itself a germ capable of indefinite expansion.

Village Police Act.—At the close of 1872-73 there were 315 towns and cantonments administered under the Chowkeedaree Act, against 275 at the end of 1871-72. There was thus an increase of 40, notwithstanding that during the year 13 towns which had hitherto been under Act XX. of 1856 were erected into municipalities. On the other hand, in the case of two towns the converse change took place. Thus the entire number of new towns which were brought under Act XX. of 1856 during 1872-73 was 51. The total collections from the tax in 1872-73 amounted to £32,711, against £33,261 in the previous year, the apparent decrease of £550 being due to receipts from sources other than taxation having been included in 1871-72. In the year 1872-73 these were shown separately and amounted to £1,161, bringing up the total income to £33,872. The expenditure for each of the past two years was as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Collection Establishment, ...	£ 2,893	£ 2,838
Head Office ditto, ...	„ 511	„ 367
Police ditto, ...	„ 17,606	„ 17,043
Conservancy ditto, ...	„ 4,564	„ 5,197
Local improvements and public works, ...	„ 7,500	„ 7,275
Miscellaneous, ...	...	„ 459
Total, ...	£33,074	£33,179

It is satisfactory to find that reductions in the cost of collection, the head office and the police establishments enabled larger sums to be set apart for conservancy and local improvements.

Punjab.

The Municipal Act was in operation in 125 towns and in 189 minor towns some form of municipal government was in force. Municipalities are divided into three classes, with graded powers of expenditure, and the committees consist of a limited number of official members and some of the leading citizens of the town selected to represent fairly all the principal classes of the people. The latter are appointed generally by nomination for two years,

MINISTRY OF CULTURE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

but whenever there is a manifest desire for the introduction wholly or partially of the elective system, Government is prepared to grant it. The committees, as a rule, worked well and there was often great competition for a vacancy in their number. The approximation to a popular system of administration which has now been made for some years in towns has recently, under the provisions of the Local Rates' Act, been extended to districts, in each of which a committee of agricultural notables was appointed to supervise the expenditure of the District Local Funds. Detailed rules for regulating the powers and duties of these committees were issued and as much freedom of action allowed them as possible, consistently with providing reasonable guarantees against ill-judged expenditure. It is too early to pronounce regarding the success of these committees; but already in several districts the Native members have evinced the greatest interest in their new duties; village schools have been multiplied, and proposals for local improvements have been far too numerous to admit of being complied with.

Of the 314 Municipalities 8 were of the 1st Class, situated at Delhi, Simla, Dhurmsala, Umritsur, Dalhousie, Lahore, Murree and Mooltan; 19 were Municipalities of the 2nd Class, situated mostly at the head-quarters of districts; 98 were Municipalities of the 3rd Class and 189 were minor Municipalities. These are now all under Act IV. of 1873, which differs in no material particular from the former Municipal Act (No. XV. of 1867). Provision is made in it for the control of taxation by the Government of India which the older Act did not contain; and certain alterations have been made which the experience gained in the working of Act XV. of 1867 showed to be necessary.

The following Statement shows municipal income and expenditure during the past five years:—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	16,08,806	17,40,839
1869-70	15,86,321	14,72,236
1870-71	15,94,603	14,67,104
1871-72	17,76,792	15,62,422
1872-73	20,63,665	19,49,207

The following is the detail of the income for the year 1872-73:—

		Rs.
Octroi duties	...	15,71,091
Rates on houses, buildings and lands	...	62,203
License taxes upon trades and professions	...	23,036
Taxes upon horses and conveyances...	...	7,493
Jageer and nuzool income ...	...	24,049
Loans	...	1,90,000
Other items	...	1,85,793
Total	...	20,63,665

Omitting loans, the total municipal income of the year may be stated to be about 18¾ lakhs of rupees. As in previous years, the octroi duties form by far the greater portion, being about 13¾ lakhs in 1872-73 (a lakh more than the octroi realizations of the previous year); other forms of taxation amount to about 1 lakh more and the remaining 2 lakhs are made up of sources of income other than taxes or rates, such as jageer and nuzool income, rent of buildings, interest on investments, sale proceeds of garden produce, fines, sale of sewage and sweepings. The total octroi income in towns where this tax is levied falls at the annual rate of about twelve annas per head of population according to the census of 1868; but the rate is in fact less, seeing that in many towns the population has largely increased since the last census. The rate, speaking generally, cannot be considered high, but in a few towns with a large through trade the incidence of the octroi is so high as to excite suspicion that the through trade is being taxed. Great efforts were made during the year to check the abuse where it exists and with some success. In every town accommodation was provided for storing goods not intended for sale or consumption in the town, and provision made for refunding duty already levied on re-exports; while the duties are for the most part levied by the load or quantity and not *ad valorem*. Vexatious searching of goods was put a stop to so far as possible.

The reports and returns of the year under report, however, afford abundant evidence to prove that the system of bonded warehouses and refunds is unsuited to the habits of the people, and frequently fails in securing the desired object, *viz.*, the protection of the through trade from taxation; and the Lieutenant-Governor had under consideration the substitution, for the system of bonded warehouses and refunds, of the plan adopted by the Government of the North-Western Province, under which the octroi duties are levied upon an estimate of the amount of town consumption.

CSL

The following is a detail of the expenditure :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Collection of income			32,121
Establishment and contingencies for construction and accounts			93,138
Municipal Police	Establishments ...	4,32,397	
	Works and repairs ...	11,632	
			4,44,029
Drainage and conservancy	Establishments ...	2,68,403	
	Works and repairs ...	1,04,661	
			3,73,064
Roads and streets, including bridges, &c., on them ...	New works ...	77,130	
	Paving	58,081	
	Watering, repairs and maintenance ...	1,07,211	
	Lighting ...	15,531	
			257,953
Charitable institutions ...	Establishments and grants ...	1,07,756	
	Works and repairs ...	31,679	
			1,39,435
Education ...	Establishments and grants ...	58,066	
	Works and repairs ...	20,341	
			78,407
Science and Art.	Museums, menageries, &c.		3,184
Public improvements ...	Markets	4,017	
	Water supply ...	17,736	
	Gardens	29,448	
	Planting trees ...	7,600	
	Town buildings, including walls and gates, necessaries, town-halls, protective bunds, &c., &c. ...	1,23,049	
	Repairs of ditto ditto...	44,117	
			2,25,967
Contributions to Provincial Services ...			88,994
Investment in Government Securities ...			30,000
Repayment of loans			1,62,534
Other items, as registration of births and deaths, &c.			20,381
		Total ...	19,49,207

From the above it will be seen that of the total outlay (omitting investments and repayment of loans), Rs. 4,44,029, or about 25 per cent., was on police; Rs. 3,73,069, or about 21 per cent., on drainage and conservancy; Rs. 1,39,435, or about 8 per cent., on dispensaries, poor-houses and other charities; Rs. 78,407, or about 4½ per cent., on education; and Rs. 4,83,920, or about 28 per cent., on paving, watering, lighting and other works and structures of public improvement.

Oudh.

During 1872-73 there were 19 Municipalities in Oudh; but with the exception of Lucknow and Faizabad they are all very small. The total population of these Municipalities is estimated at a little under five lakhs and setting aside the two towns named above, in no Municipality does the population exceed 20,000. There is a Committee for each Municipality, some of the members being official and some non-official. There are in all 123 of the former and 126 of the latter. Of these 249 members 68 are European and 181 Native. Municipalities in Oudh are still in their infancy and at first the committees have to a great extent to be guided by the official members, but in some cases the members are awaking to a sense of the powers with which they have been entrusted. In Lucknow and Faizabad, Act XVIII. of 1864 is in force and these are the only two Municipalities in which the non-official members are elected. Occasionally a shopkeeper or other citizen is found anxious to become entitled to a chair as member of the municipal committee, a mark of respect to which he would otherwise have no claim, but generally speaking there is little competition for a seat in the committee. There are some Native gentlemen, however, who appreciate the duties and responsibilities of their office and enter heartily into the management of municipal affairs. In other Municipalities the non-official as well as the official members are appointed by the Chief Commissioner. A new Municipal Act was expected. The Municipal Funds were expended chiefly on Police, Conservancy and Public Works; in Lucknow alone the Municipality has to keep in repair more than sixty miles of metalled road and but little money was expended on original works. A Municipal Hall, completing the building occupied by the Museum, was finished at Faizabad and a covered market was also built in the same city. Some money was expended on Education, Hospitals, Public Gardens and other special objects. The income of the Municipalities during the two past years is thus compared:—

		1871-72	1872-73.
Taxation, ...	... Rs.	3,36,456	3,25,890
Surplus of Nuzool Fund,	... „	34,818	31,859
Sale of Sewage, ...	... „	6,657	7,383
Ground rent, ...	... „	4,027	955
Fines, ..	... „	1,642	2,243
Miscellaneous, ...	... „	12,927	14,250
Grant from provincial funds in aid of Lucknow police, ...	... „	25,000	25,000
Total ·	... Rs.	4,21,529	4,07,580
Balance of preceding year,	... „	50,205	58,371
	Rs.	4,71,734	4,65,951

The taxes levied are the octroi, house-tax, wheel-tax, fair-tax and conservancy tax. Of these the octroi brings in by far the greatest income and it is levied in every municipality except the little town of Lukhimpoor, the head-quarters of the Kheree district, which with its population of under 3,500, seems hardly to require a municipality. The receipts under this tax amounted to Rs. 3,12,769. In small towns the charges for collection, owing to the nature of the tax, are high, for a barrier on every road leading into the municipality is required and this necessitates a large establishment. With natives, it is perhaps not so popular as the old Choongee or tax on sales. The tax is levied on articles of the classes mentioned hereafter brought into municipal limits for use or consumption, and the amount of income each class produced is noted :—

Class I. Articles of food or drink for men or animals,	... Rs.	1,86,317
Class II. Animals for slaughter,	... „	13,509
Class III. Articles used for fuel, for lighting or for washing,	... „	17,099
Class IV. Articles used in the construction of buildings,	... „	11,283
Class V. Drugs, gums, spices and perfumeries,	... „	30,659
Class VI. Tobacco, ...	... „	6,203
Class VII. Piece goods and other textile fabrics, and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	... „	41,030
Class VIII. Metals and articles of metal,	... „	6,433

From the fees received at the bonded warehouses, there was a small income of Rs. 236. In Lucknow, the decrease in the income derived from this tax is accounted for partly by an alteration in the municipal boundaries. Of the other taxes, the house tax was levied in five municipalities and brought in an income of Rs. 2,973. The Fair tax was levied only at Bharaich and Faizabad. A few pie are collected from the persons who attend the large fair at Adjoodhia and Syud Salar's Durgah, the proceeds being designed to meet the extra charge for police

and conservancy arrangements which have to be made for the safety and convenience of the large crowds which assemble at these fairs. The income from this source amounted last year to Rs. 4,737. The wheel tax, which is levied at Faizabad only, produced Rs. 1,988 and the conservancy tax at Roy Bareilly Rs. 553. This is a comparative statement of expenditure during the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Establishment and Contingencies, ...	50,009	49,441
Police, ...	1,17,570	1,29,828
Conservancy, ...	77,726	76,869
Public Works Department, ...	1,24,001	1,22,912
Education, ...	3,752	3,900
Dispensaries, ...	6,587	3,800
Special objects.	9,558	16,268
Gardens, ...	13,130	12,617
Transfers, ...	11,311	8,199
Total ...	4,13,644	4,23,834

Central Province.

Municipal institutions have now taken a firm root in the Central Province. At first the officers of Government had to direct and support Municipal Committees, but these are gradually acquiring greater independence, and the people are now taking a larger interest in their own affairs. Altogether there are now 62 Municipal towns in the Province, with a population of 623,062 and they tax themselves to the extent of Rs. 8,45,152. The favourite form of taxation is an octroi on goods brought into the towns for sale and the proceeds of the octroi tax make up 56 per cent. of the total income. It has been necessary, however, to prevent the octroi from becoming a transit duty and the Municipalities from taxing the general trade of the country. Much has been done towards this object, but we cannot even yet flatter ourselves that the octroi is in every town what it ought to be and no more. The example set by the Government of the North-Western Province has, however, met with imitation here and it cannot be long before municipal taxation comes to rest on a thoroughly sound foundation. The expenditure of Municipalities is chiefly on police, conservancy, education and general improvements. During the year 1871-72 the proportion of the municipal income spent on these objects was :—

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Police ...	...	10·85	per cent.
Office of Committee	...	1·9	,,
Conservancy ...	...	15·	,,
Original Works ...	...	50·8	,,
Repairs ...	...	7·3	,,
Dispensaries ...	...	2·3	,,
Education ...	...	3·3	,,
Other objects ...	...	8·55	,,

In the original works is included the cost of the important undertaking of strengthening and heightening the dam of the Ambajhari tank and the laying down of pipes from it to the City of Nagpore, which has absorbed 37·5 per cent.

The 62 Municipal towns are thus found :—

In the Nagpore Division	...	...	17
,, Jubbulpore ,,	...	...	14
,, Nerbuda ,,	...	...	26
,, Chuttisgurh ,,	...	...	3

The reason why Municipalities exist in greater numbers in the Nerbuda Valley, is the great impetus to trade which the Great Indian Peninsula line of railway has given. Places which a few years back were small villages have expanded into towns with a rapidly growing commerce towards the East as well as the West.

Since 1868 two-thirds of the members of each Committee have been elected by the inhabitants of the towns themselves, and one-third has consisted of official members. For the purposes of election, "inhabitants" have been defined as follows :—In towns where there is direct taxation, all taxpayers, in towns where there is only indirect taxation (town duties) all male householders of full age earning a livelihood without resort to charity No compulsion is used to make inhabitants record their votes at elections, but District Officers have from time to time used their influence to induce the people to take an interest in the matter and it has always been an object to ensure that all classes of the community are fairly represented, and especially that the labouring classes, who cannot easily make themselves heard, may have those who will speak for them and take care of their interests.

In practical working it has been found that the public in the larger towns take a decided interest in the elections and that the position of a member of the municipal body is prized. In the smaller towns, however, but little interest is as yet taken. In the infancy of such institutions nothing else could have been expected and there are no grounds for discouragement in the fact that the people at large are as yet inclined to leave the

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

management of their affairs in the hands of those whom they have long looked up to and must, indeed, always go to for advice and guidance in all matters. At the same time the composition of the Committee is such as to render it impossible for the official members to carry out any proposal, or impose any form of taxation, which is repugnant or obnoxious to the feelings of the people.

Acts XVIII. of 1864 and XV. of 1867, under the provisions of which Municipalities were worked, expired. Act XI. of 1873, which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 24th July, is the Central Province's Municipal Act.

Burma.

The Administration Report for 1872-73 had not appeared up to the middle of June.

Coorg.

Mercara and Virajendrapet are the only municipal towns in Coorg. Each Municipality consists of 9 members, some of whom are non-officials. Fraserpet, Somvarpet and Kodlipet received Municipalities, which had not commenced operations.

Mysore.

In 1862 Municipal Committees were experimentally created at Bangalore and Mysore. During 1872-73 there were in all 58 Municipalities, the number in each Division being as follows :—

Bangalore ...	Cantonment		...	...	1
	Pete	...	...	...	1
Nundydroog Division		...	...	...	36
Ashtagram	do.	...	...	...	4
Nugur	do.	...	...	...	16
			Total	...	58

Of these institutions those alone at Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, and Shimoga and the other District head quarters' stations are important the municipal proceedings in minor towns being limited to conservancy operations, in which, however, material improvement was visible.

The following statement shews the number of municipal towns, their population and the receipts and the expenditure of the municipal revenues for 1872-73. The rate per head was Rs. 0-11-5¼.

No.	Districts.	No. of Municipalities.	Population.	Income.	Average Incidence per head of Population.	Expenditure.
1	Bangalore ...	16	191,300	1,90,902	0 15 11¼	1,74,961
2	Kolar ...	11	47,375	10,644	0 3 7	9,976
3	Toomkoor ...	11	39,671	7,413	0 3 0	4,078
4	Mysore ...	3	92,724	90,633	0 15 8	76,309
5	Hassan ...	1	28,796	4,932	0 3 1¼	5,108
6	Shimoga ...	8	29,093	22,274	0 12 10	18,848
7	Kadur ...	5	17,988	6,362	0 5 7	7,012
8	Chituldroog	3	28,547	7,104	0 3 11	7,275
	Total ...	58	475,494	3,40,264	0 11 5¼	3,01,567
	Cash Balance	...	...	1,05,228	0 0 0	1,43,916
	Total ...	...	...	4,45,492	0 0 0	4,45,492

Although, excepting the towns of Bangalore and Mysore, the municipal institutions of the Province are yet in their infancy, the commencement that has been made has already borne fruit, and there is every reason to believe that these institutions will become more appreciated by the people as their sphere of improvement and usefulness extends. Every effort is being made to encourage the non-official classes to interest themselves in the progress and management of their local Municipalities, and it is hoped that in due time a fair proportion of the Boards of these institutions may with advantage be composed of persons elected by the people themselves. With the great variety of interests that exists amongst the inhabitants of the towns in which Municipalities have already been established, it would be useless to look for these results at present, but the progress that has been made and the evidences that exist of awakened interest and appreciation on the part of the people, justify the assurance that if the measures connected with them do not become a source of oppression and vexatious interference, these results will be achieved within a reasonable period.

Berar.

Regularly organized Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867, and provided with special rules under Section 10 of that Act, existed at Akolah, Khamgaum, Bassim, Oomraottee and Ellichpore. Yeotmahl owns a Municipal Committee governed by the same rules which are in force in other Municipalities, but the place is a small village: its purely municipal income is too small to meet half the expenditure which falls under the same head: it leans very much on general local funds from which allot-

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · ASIATIC SOCIETY

CSL

ments are made under the orders of the Resident. Act XV. of 1867 having been in operation for 5 years, the period contemplated at the time it was passed, the Punjab Municipal Act of 1872 was made applicable to Berar.

The Committees are composed of official and non-official members: the latter, elected from the most influential residents of the towns, have usually been appointed for periods of two years by the Resident on the recommendation of the local authorities. In two instances, however, at the commercial towns of Khamgaum and Oomraottee, they have been elected by the ratepayers and these, as might be supposed, are by far the most important and most successful of Municipal Committees in the province. The *ex officio* members are the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the Civil Surgeon of the station, the Executive Engineer, the Local Fund Engineer, the District Superintendent of Police and the Magistrate in charge of the Talook.

The population within the municipal limits of the 5 towns above named aggregates 81,391 and the incidence of taxation per head was 0-12-8. The income derived by the several Municipalities amounted to Rs. 70,069 raised from the following sources:—

Tax on trades and handicrafts	42,618
Bazaar tax	5,646
Pound	617
Toll on carts	7,113
Miscellaneous...	10,873
Tax on houses, buildings, &c.	3,202
Total ...	70,069

Compared with the previous year, the revenue decreased owing to a general depression in trade and the distress caused by bad harvests. It is also reported that the number of native merchants who buy cotton at Khamgaum and Oomraottee is much reduced, the trade having fallen almost entirely into the hands of European speculators who are few in number. From the details of municipal expenditure, as given below, it will be observed that, of a total expenditure of Rs. 81,677 about 46 per cent. was devoted to establishment, 28 per cent. to original works, nearly 8 per cent. to repairs, rather less than 6 per cent. to education and charitable institutions, and 10 per cent. to street-watering, lighting and other miscellaneous charges. It has also to be remarked that the expenditure exceeded the income, the excess being met from the balance of previous years:—

	Rupees.
Head District Officer	4,964
Cost of collection	3,461
Police	*18,416
Conservancy	13,713
Lighting	170
Watering	572
Original Works	22,287
Repairs	6,077
Aid to Charitable Institutions, Charitable Dispensaries	*4,434
Miscellaneous	7,706
Total ...	81,677

There also exist in all the more important towns and villages of the province *punchayats*, or committees in which all available local influence is enlisted for the promotion of cleanliness and order. In many places these punchayats are said to take great interest in the improvement of their towns and villages.

* Of these amounts, Rs. 2,594 remained to be adjusted.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ARMY AND MARINE.

WHEN, on the 9th April 1870, Lord Sandhurst, then Sir William Mansfield, made over the command to H. E. General the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier of Magdala and Carryington, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., the nominal establishment of the Indian Army amounted to 184,074 and the actual strength to 172,613 men. Of the latter 55,333 was the strength of the British forces in India and 117,280 that of the Native Army. Of the latter 60.900 were in Bengal and on the Punjab frontier, 31,202 in Madras and stations garrisoned by it, and 25,178 in Bombay. Besides these there were 7,086 officers including all in civil and miscellaneous appointments. As the overland relief was in progress the actual strength was lower than it generally is. Taking the strength returned by the Medical Department, the following shews the gradual reduction of the effective English garrison since 1860 when the Mutiny campaigns were at an end. The figures exclude commissioned officers :—

Year.				Strength.
1860	...	...	...	97,882
1861	...	...	...	72,791
1862	...	...	...	71,069
1863	...	...	...	64,902
1864	...	...	...	63,284
1865	...	...	...	64,405
1866	...	...	...	59,941
1867	...	...	...	56,942
1868	...	...	...	52,232
1869	...	...	...	55,439
1870	...	...	...	54,876
1871	...	...	...	56,806
1872	...	...	...	58,870

The following tables show the "established strength" of the three European and Native Armies in India, exclusive of native artificers and followers, in the year 1871-72, according to the military authorities—

Arm of Service.	Europeans. Officers.	Europeans. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Europeans. Total.	Natives. Local European Officers	Natives. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Natives. Total.	Total. Europeans. Officers.	Total. Europeans. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total. Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total Strength.
BENGAL.										
Artillery { Royal ...	437	6,642	7,079	...	..	...	437	6,642	..	7,079
Artillery { Local ...	...	...	..	...	619	619	...	...	619	69
Royal Engineers ...	141	...	141	...	...	...	141	...	...	141
Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	1	*1,254	1,255	1	94	1,160	1,255
Cavalry ...	140	2,275	2,415	†26	†12,915	12,941	166	2,275	12,915	15,356
Do. General List	78	...	78	...	...	...	78	...	...	78
Infantry ..	1,056	28,332	29,388	‡66	48,289	48,355	1,122	28,332	48,289	77,743
Do. General List	270	...	270	...	...	...	270	...	...	270
Invalids and Veterans	28	23	51	...	...	...	28	23	..	51
Staff Corps ...	1,182	...	1,182	...	...	...	1,182	...	...	1,182
General Officers unemployed ..	82	...	82	...	...	...	82	...	...	82
Unattached Officers	12	...	12	..	...	...	12	...	...	12
Total ...	3,426	37,272	40,698	93	63,077	63,170	3,519	37,366	62,983	103,86
MADRAS.										
Artillery { Royal ...	195	2,676	2,871	...	...	...	195	2,676	...	2,871
Artillery { Local ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Royal Engineers ...	94	...	94	...	...	...	94	...	...	94
Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	1	*1,438	1,439	1	79	1,359	1,439
Cavalry ..	56	910	966	†9	*†1,725	1,734	65	912	1,723	2,700
Do. General List	60	..	60	...	...	...	60	...	..	60
Infantry ..	297	7,971	8,268	‡38	29,223	29,261	335	7,971	29,223	37,529
Do. General List	155	...	155	...	...	...	155	...	...	155
Invalids and Veterans	34	203	237	...	..	..	34	203	...	237
Staff Corps ...	763	...	763	...	...	...	763	...	...	763
General Officers unemployed ...	54	...	54	...	...	...	54	...	...	54
Unattached Officers	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Total ...	1,711	11,760	13,471	48	32,386	32,434	1,759	11,841	32,305	45,905

* Including European Non-Commissioned Officers. † Including Body-guard.
‡ Exclusive of those included in Staff Corps and General List.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · SINCE 1949 · NEW DELHI

CSL

Arm of Service.	Europeans. Officers.	Europeans. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Europeans. Total.	Natives. Local European Officers.	Natives. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Natives. Total.	Totals. Europeans. Officers.	Totals. Europeans. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Totals. Native Officers and Non Commissioned Officers and Privates.	Total Strength.
BOMBAY.										
Artillery — Royal	162	2,338	2,500	...	...	...	162	2,338	...	2,500
Artillery — Local	...	...	...	1	175	176	1	...	175	176
Royal Engineers ...	94	...	94	...	...	...	94	..	..	94
Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	1	*524	525	1	32	492	525
Cavalry ...	56	910	966	†7	†3,970	3,977	63	910	3,970	4,943
Do. General List	27	...	27	...	...	...	27	...	..	27
Infantry ...	297	7,965	8,262	§130	§22,056	22,086	327	7,965	22,056	30,348
Do. General List	82	...	82	...	...	...	82	...	...	82
Invalids and Veterans	19	...	19	...	..	..	19	...	...	19
Staff Corps ...	515	...	515	...	...	...	515	...	...	515
General Officers unemployed ...	37	...	37	...	...	...	37	...	...	37
Unattached Officers	4	...	4	...	...	..	4	...	...	4
Total ...	1,293	11,213	12,506	139	26,725	26,764	1,332	11,245	26,693	39,270
TOTAL INDIA.										
Artillery — Royal	794	11,656	12,450	...	..	...	794	11,656	...	12,450
Artillery — Local	...	...	...	1	794	795	1	...	794	795
Royal Engineers ...	329	...	329	...	..	...	329	...	...	329
Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	3	*3,218	3,219	3	205	3,011	3,219
Cavalry ...	252	4,095	4,347	*42	*†18,610	18,652	294	4,097	18,608	22,999
Do. General List	165	...	165	...	...	...	165	...	..	165
Infantry ...	1,650	44,268	45,918	†§134	§99,568	99,702	1,784	44,268	§99,568	145,620
Do. General List	507	...	507	...	...	..	507	...	...	507
Invalids and Veterans	81	226	307	...	..	...	81	226	...	307
Staff Corps ...	2,460	...	2,460	...	...	...	2,460	...	...	2,460
General Officers unemployed ..	173	...	173	...	...	...	173	..	...	173
Unattached Officers	19	...	19	...	...	..	19	...	...	19
Total ...	6,430	60,245	66,675	180	122,188	122,368	6,610	60,452	121,981	189,043

* Including European Non-Commissioned Officers. † Including Body-guard.
‡ Exclusive of those already included under Staff Corps and General List.
§ Exclusive of two regiments, in the Straits Settlements and China, the cost of which is borne by the British Government.

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · सत्यमेव जयते · सत्यमेव जयते

CSL

The Financial Statement for the current year 1874-75 estimated the established strength of the British Army in India at 60,244 with 6,162 officers, the Sepoy Force at 123,470 and 2,864 Volunteers, and the whole cost in England and India at £14,306,000. The *net* cost of the English and Sepoy Forces in England and in India, has gradually been reduced from sixteen millions:—

Years.	Gross Charges.		Receipts.		Net Charges.		
	England.	India.	England.	India.	England.	India.	Total No. of Charges.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1861-62	2,949,145	14,209,888	10,404	956,213	2,938,741	13,253,664	16,192,405
1862-63	2,491,374	12,506,999	99	802,309	2,491,275	11,704,690	14,195,965
1863-64	2,275,122	12,497,882	213,710	747,431	2,061,412	11,750,451	13,811,863
1864-65	2,605,193	13,181,957	7,294	735,567	2,597,899	12,446,390	15,044,289
1865-66	2,883,894	13,909,412	26,580	728,340	2,857,314	13,181,072	16,038,386
1866-67 (11 months)	3,385,508	12,440,383	19,879	717,489	3,365,629	11,722,894	15,088,523
1867-68	3,499,829	12,603,466	16,400	742,712	3,483,429	11,860,754	15,344,183
1868-69	3,280,016	12,989,566	31,521	1,101,503	3,248,495	11,888,063	15,136,558
1869-70	3,500,990	12,828,750	22,183	1,060,423	3,478,807	11,768,328	15,257,135
1870-71	3,525,497	12,549,303	18,463	943,685	3,507,034	11,605,618	15,112,652
1871-72	3,640,047	12,009,319	52,938	889,340	3,587,109	11,119,979	14,707,088

Note.—The amounts above shown as expenditure in England include the value of European stores, in all the years, whether exhibited at the time in the Home or Indian accounts.

Officers.—The unemployed officers were as follows according to the Army List of 1st January 1872:—

———	No.	Total pay per mensem.	Total pay per annum.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Major-General	16	5,963 4 0	71,559 0 0
Colonel	1	1,295 5 0	15,543 12 0
Lieutenant Colonel ...	104	95,840 0 0	11,50,080 0 0
Major	70	46,171 12 0	5,54,061 0 0
Captain	101	42,014 9 10	5,04,175 6 0
Lieutenant	12	2,863 6 0	34,360 8 0
Total ...	304	1,94,148 4 10	23,29,779 10 0

The average cost of each of 4,167 officers, which was Rs. 4,478 in 1862, rose to Rs. 6,375 in 1872 for each of 3,216 officers in military employment, including absentees in Europe:—

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA · सत्यमेव जयते · सत्यं शिवं सुन्दरम्

CSL

Sickness and Mortality of the European Army.

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among the European Troops composing the Army of India during the Year 1872, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Causes of Deaths in Hospital. Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
January ...	57,894	2,993	51.7	74	1·28	...	2	6	1	2	...	1	...	5	...	11	1	10	4	14	...	1	...	...	6	9	...
February ...	58,028	2,889	49·8	63	1·08	...	1	2	..	4	1	1	2	5	...	9	...	7	3	7	...	...	...	1	11	7	2
March ...	59,916	2,848	47·5	50	·83	1	1	2	...	1	1	5	...	4	..	6	...	4	6	6	..	...	1	...	8	3	1
April ...	59,681	2,960	49·6	60	1·01	7	2	7	...	1	1	6	2	4	...	5	...	8	7	3	...	...	..	...	6	2	3
May ...	59,282	3,227	54·4	113	1·91	23	4	13	...	6	3	18	1	9	1	10	...	6	5	3	..	...	...	1	4	2	4
June ...	59,156	3,334	56·4	131	2·21	22	...	10	...	1	3	48	1	4	2	10	...	3	5	6	..	...	1	...	10	2	3
July ...	58,920	3,312	56·2	119	2·02	35	...	12	...	1	2	11	1	5	...	13	...	5	6	5	...	1	...	2	8	5	7
August ...	58,817	3,622	61·6	264	4·49	171	...	14	...	4	6	9	1	15	2	1	...	2	5	5	...	...	1	...	10	4	4
September ...	58,332	3,950	67·7	236	4·04	111	...	24	1	8	3	13	2	21	3	20	...	2	12	4	...	...	...	...	11	4	..
October ...	58,112	3,894	67·0	166	2·86	51	...	8	1	12	4	3	1	16	1	26	...	6	7	7	...	..	..	1	10	7	5
November ...	59,126	3,481	58·9	69	1·16	5	..	5	2	5	1	1	...	9	1	10	..	2	4	6	..	...	...	...	10	5	3
December ...	59,121	3,161	53·5	80	1·35	1	...	6	1	4	1	1	...	13	..	13	...	6	11	7	...	...	...	1	8	8	1
						427	11	110	6	49	26	114	11	109	10	144	1	56	75	73	...	2	3	6	102	57	33
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the year ...	58,870	3,306	56·2	1,425	24·21	7·25	·19	1·87		1.38		1·93	·19	1·85	·17	2·45	·02	·95	1·28	1·24	...	·03	·05	·10	·173	·97	·56

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among the European Troops composing the Army of the Bengal Province during the Year 1872, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

Months.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died Per 1,000 of Strength.	Causes of Deaths in Hospital. Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
January ..	35,748	1,811	50·7	52	1·45	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	7	1	8	3	6	..	1	...	...	5	8	..
February ...	36,732	1,760	47·9	37	1·01	...	1	1	..	4	1	1	1	1	...	6	...	6	1	12	...	...	...	1	8	3	1
March ...	37,045	1,741	47·1	33	·89	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	3	...	4	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	5	2	2
April ...	37,057	1,819	49·1	33	·89	5	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	1	3	1	3
May ...	36,739	2,053	55·9	77	2·10	20	2	10	...	6	1	4	1	5	1	6	...	6	5	2	...	...	1	...	8	1	2
June ...	36,642	2,134	58·2	82	2·24	18	...	7	...	1	1	27	...	3	2	4	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	1	4	2	6
July ...	36,523	2,125	58·2	78	2·14	24	...	9	...	1	1	5	...	4	...	11	...	4	2	3	...	...	1	..	5	3	1
August ...	36,372	2,319	63·8	219	6·02	162	...	8	...	4	6	6	1	8	2	6	...	1	2	7	...	..	...	...	7	3	..
September ...	36,068	2,530	70·2	187	5·18	100	...	9	1	7	3	10	2	12	3	14	...	6	3	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	5
October ...	35,868	2,478	69·1	123	3·43	50	...	6	..	10	2	...	...	10	1	15	...	2	1	1	..	..	...	..	7	3	2
November ..	36,479	2,164	59·3	42	1·15	4	...	2	1	5	...	1	...	7	1	5	...	6	5	3	.	...	...	1	3	4	1
December ...	36,818	1,927	52·3	39	1·06	1	..	...	1	3	...	...	...	6	...	5	...										
						389	7	59	4	44	17	53	5	64	10	88	1	48	41	36	...	1	3	4	65	36	24
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the year ...	36,507	2,079	56·8	1,002	27·45	10·66	·19	1·62	1·78			1·59	·14	1·75	·27	2.38	·03	1·32	1·12	·98	..	·03	·08	·11	1·78	·98	·66

MINISTRY OF CULTURE · GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CSL

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among the European Troops composing the army of the Madras Province during the year 1872, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Causes of Deaths in Hospital. Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and anæmia.	Wounds and accidents.	All other causes.	Died out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
January ...	11,149	639	57·3	11	·99	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
February ...	11,014	673	61·1	14	1·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
March ...	12,017	645	53·3	11	·92	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
April ...	11,605	618	53·3	17	1·47	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
May ...	11,540	675	58·5	23	1·99	...	2	1	...	...	2	11	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
June ...	11,500	700	60·9	22	1·91	1	...	3	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	6	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
July ...	11,456	680	59·4	14	1·22	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
August ...	11,447	757	66·1	18	1·57	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
September ...	11,394	800	70·2	24	2·11	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
October ...	11,347	753	66·4	27	2·38	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	10	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
November ...	12,106	683	56·4	11	·91	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
December ...	11,948	623	52·1	27	2·26	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
						2	2	27	...	2	6	28	4	32	...	38	...	1	24	19	...	...	...	1	20	11	2
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the year ...	11,544	687	59·5	219	18·98	·17	·17	2·34		·69		2·43	·35	2·77	...	3·29	...	·09	2·08	1·65	...	...	...	·09	1·73	·96	·17

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among the European Troops composing the Army of the Bombay Province during the Year 1872, and the prevalence of the principal Diseases in each Month of the Year.

MONTHS.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Causes of Deaths in Hospital. Cholera.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent.	Fever, Continued.	Apoplexy.	Delirium Tremens.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Disease.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other causes.	Died out of Hospital.	Suicidal Deaths.
January ...	11,002	542	49·3	11	1·00	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	10,282	455	44·2	12	1·17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
March ...	10,854	467	43·0	6	·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
April ...	11,019	522	47·4	10	·91	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
May ...	11,063	500	45·4	13	1·18	3	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
June ...	11,014	501	45·5	27	2·45	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
July ...	10,951	507	46·3	27	2·46	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	1
August ...	10,998	547	49·8	27	2·45	9	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	2
September ...	10,920	620	56·8	25	2·29	7	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	10,896	662	60·7	16	1·47	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
November ...	10,541	634	60·1	16	1·52	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
December ...	10,355	559	54·0	14	1·35	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
						36	2	24	2	3	3	28	2	13	...	20	...	7	10	18	...	1	...	1	17	10	7
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																					
For the year ...	10,819	544	50·3	204	18·86	3·33	·19	2·22	·74			2·59	·19	1·20	...	1·85	...	·65	·92	1·66	...	·09	...	·09	1·57	·92	·65

The total deaths among the men of the European Army of India from all causes—1,425 out of a strength of 58,870—equalled 24·21 per 1,000. Divided according to Provinces the ratio for Bengal was 27·45—1,002 out of a strength of 36,507; for Madras, 18·98—219 out of a strength of 11,544; and for Bombay 18·86—204 out of a strength of 10,819. In Bengal the death-rate in 1872 was higher than in either 1870 or 1871, but considerably lower than in 1869, when, chiefly owing to another cholera epidemic, it rose to 42·89. In the Madras Province the ratio 18·98 is more favourable than in any one of the previous four years in which it varied from 19·2 to 23·3. In Bombay, on the other hand, the results are less favourable than in either 1870 or 1871, but more so than those of 1869. If the mortality from other causes be separated from that due to cholera, the death-rate in Bengal compares very favourably with the experience of former years. For the purpose of comparison it is convenient to divide the deaths into those which occurred in hospital and those which occurred out of hospital. Under the former head, omitting cholera, they equalled 15·81 per 1,000, a smaller proportion than in any of the preceding 14 years in which it has fluctuated between a maximum of 91·39 and a minimum of 16·07. In 18·58 when the army was in the field the deaths out of hospital amounted to 10·52 per 1,000. During the succeeding 13 years they have varied from ·59 to 1·53. In 1872 they were ·98. In the Madras Province the deaths in hospital from all causes except cholera equalled 17·85 in 1872 and those out of hospital ·96. In Bombay the ratios under these heads were 14·61 and ·92. The mortality in each of the three Provinces from cholera and all other causes taken as a whole stands thus:—

YEAR.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	DIED PER 1,000 OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
	Cholera.	All other causes. In Hospital.	All other causes. Out of Hospital.	Total.	Cholera.	All other causes. In Hospital.	All other causes. Out of Hospital.	Total.	Cholera.	All other causes. In Hospital.	All other causes. Out of Hospital.	Total.
1872 ...	10·66	15·81	·98	27·45	·17	17·85	·96	18·98	3·33	14·61	·92	18·86