

A satisfactory examination insures a diploma, which qualifies the individual for the duties of Moonsiffs on a vacancy occurring. On the 8th March, 1840, additional rules were laid down to render the examination both *viva voce*, and by written answers, more rigid. In a recent despatch from Bengal, the Sudder Adawlut states: "Every day's experience shows that, as a body, they (the native judges) have advanced, and are gradually advancing, in probity, good conduct, and the knowledge requisite for the discharge of their responsible duties." With such qualifications in the native judges, and with such precautions taken to insure their possessing those qualifications, the amount of labour they perform and the moderate amount of appeals against their decisions, not only give confidence in the employment of native agency in the administration of justice, but would seem to sanction its further development in more elevated situations. Indeed, a recent writer* seems to think they possess some peculiar qualifications which, in portions of the judicial functions, give them an advantage over the European judges. He says: "These offices, as we have before stated, are generally filled by either natives or East Indians, although open to all persons without reference to creed, colour, or caste; and the individuals who fill them, though usually inferior in point of education to their more favoured brethren of the covenanted service, may frequently have the advantage of the latter in regard to what may be termed strictly professional attainments. The majority of them have held, in the first instance, subordinate ministerial offices, or have practised as pleaders in the courts, and have so acquired a knowledge of the rules of court-practice and procedure, superior, in many instances, to that possessed by the more highly paid covenanted judge. They are naturally, also, more familiar with the habits and customs of the people, and more competent to estimate the value of the evidence brought before the court. In a knowledge of general principles, and in those habits of accurate investigation, which shall trace the doctrine upon which ordinances rest, and which as well as a mere knowledge of positive ordinances, are essential to judicial excellence." The want, in most cases, of a liberal education must undoubtedly be much experienced by the class of officers to whom we refer; and it is to the general diffusion of European education, and to the establishment of law classes at each of our Indian Presidencies, that we must look as the only means of improving in this respect the qualifications of the officers who preside in the superior courts."

The jurisdiction of these officers at the different Presidencies, with respect to the amount up to which they can decide suits, is shown in the following table:—

Jurisdiction of Native Judges in Original Suits.

	Bengal	North-West Provinces	Madras.	Bombay.
	£	£	£	£
Principal Sudder Ameeris	Unlimited.	Unlimited.	to 1,000	Unlimited.
Sudder Ameeris	to 100	to 100	to 250	to 1,000
Moonsiffs	to 30	to 30	to 100	to 500

* The Judicial System of British India. By an Indian Official. London, Pelham Richardson, 1852.

I am not aware of any reasons being given for trusting the native judges of Madras and Bombay (particularly the latter) with more extended powers than are given to the native judges of Bengal.

With regard to the cost of suits in India, it is plain that litigants get justice much cheaper there than in England. A pleader before a county court in England, would look aghast at a retaining fee of four annas of a rupee (just sixpence), which, at one time, was the regulated amount in a native judge's court, but which is now abolished, except under Bombay, where a retaining fee of eight annas (one shilling) still exists.—Reg. II. of 1827, chap. VI., sect. L, clause 2. Pleaders now make their own arrangements with their clients for their fees in conducting a suit through the courts; but when they have to be paid out of costs, and when there is no agreement, the following is the scale upon the amounts in litigation at the different Presidencies:—

Pleaders' Fees when there is no Agreement.

Bengal	North-West Provinces	Madras	Bombay
Under 500 <i>l</i> 5 per cent	Same as Bengal	Under 500 <i>l</i> 5 per cent	Under 200 <i>l</i> 3 per cent
500 <i>l</i> to 2,000 <i>l</i> 2 "		500 <i>l</i> to 2,000 <i>l</i> 2 "	200 <i>l</i> to 1,000 <i>l</i> 2 "
2,000 <i>l</i> to 5,000 <i>l</i> 1 "		2,000 <i>l</i> to 5,000 <i>l</i> 1 "	1,000 <i>l</i> to 3,000 <i>l</i> 1 "
5,000 <i>l</i> to 8,000 <i>l</i> ½ "		5,000 <i>l</i> to 8,000 <i>l</i> ½ "	Above 2,000 <i>l</i> ½ "
Above 8,000 <i>l</i> 100 <i>l</i> "		Above 8,000 <i>l</i> 100 "	

The maximum sum, therefore, which a pleader can receive, except at Bombay, for conducting a suit is 100*l*. At Bombay, it is a half per cent. for all amounts above 2,000*l*. for 8,000*l*., therefore, he would receive only 40*l*. instead of 100*l*., as at the other Presidencies. Supposing a person, instituting a suit for the recovery of 20*l*., there would not be an institution stamp-fee in the Moonsiffs courts of Bengal, or North-West Provinces, and the fee to the pleader or barrister would be 1*l*. At Bombay the institution stamp-fee would be 1*l*., and the pleader's fee 12*s*. For a sum above 8,000*l*. in Bengal and at Bombay, the institution stamp-fee would be 100*l*., the pleader's fee in Bengal and Madras 100*l*., and in Bombay 40*l*.

I have not adverted to the vexata quæstio of procedure, for, however objectionable and capable of amendment it may be, it is evident its present state does not deter the people from seeking their rights in the courts.

Very much has been written and said by advocates for establishing the Jury System in India, where there is the precedent of a peculiar characteristic—the Panchæct, which is neither more nor less than a jury of five men (as the word Paunch, five, implies,) willing to decide upon cases referred to them.

It is therefore a matter of surprise to find not a single case referred to a Panchæct in the returns from Bengal and the North West Provinces, and only 130 and 253 in the respective returns from Madras and Bombay. As it is understood that the Indian Government throws no impediment in the way of the use of Panchæcts, it must be a

voluntary act on the part of litigants going to tribunals where they find a single judge, and some expense in pursuing their rights; but this preference proves nothing against the useful introduction of juries into the administration of both civil and criminal justice, for it is by the jury system that the discipline of the native Indian army has been satisfactorily maintained. All military offenders in regiments are tried by a jury of three or five, or more, native officers of the regiment, called a court-martial, and they take an oath to do justice. This jury not only decides the fact of guilty or not guilty, but also allots the punishment under the limitations of the Articles of War. For many years I was interpreter of my regiment, and in those days it was customary for the interpreter to superintend regimental courts-martial, to record the proceedings, and to explain military law; and I have often been struck with the acumen and sense of justice which have marked the decisions of the jurors. Had there been inherent faults in this system it could not have lasted so long. Grave offences are tried before thirteen or fifteen native officers of different regiments, assembled as district or general courts-martial. It is to be presumed, therefore, native juries could be made available in the administration of civil and criminal justice.

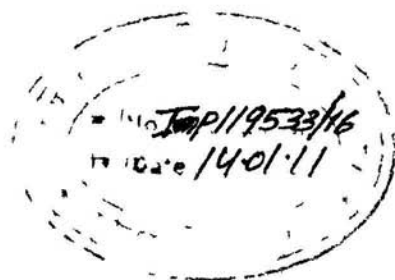
In the preceding tables I have endeavoured to compress into the narrowest possible limits a clear view of the working of the several courts in British India for the administration of civil justice. The sources of my information are the printed reports of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut of the respective governments. I appear in no other character than as the expositor of facts, patent to any other person besides myself, who might have chosen to take the trouble to get at them. I am neither the apologist nor advocate for the existing system, nor do I express an opinion upon its defects or short-comings; the results must speak for themselves; but the present paper, combined with the two former papers, each composing reports for four years, renders manifest the important fact very little thought of, or even understood in Europe, that the whole civil justice of India, within a fraction, is administered in original suits, through native agency; and so far from aversion from the native courts being shown, the people under the Bombay Government have recently petitioned for the establishment of village Moonsiffs, similar to those at Madras. The European judges, in fact, exercise little more than appellate jurisdiction, combined, however, with the indispensable and highly important duties of watching over the conduct and proceedings of the native judges—a supervision which can never be abandoned or even relaxed with safety. Finally, the Indian Government can claim the distinction of taking the precedence of that of England in the establishment of courts analogous to the county courts, in establishing examinations to prove the capacity of pleaders before they are allowed to exercise their functions, and in fixing a limit to the costs of a suit.

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MORTALITY

IN THE

JAILS OF THE 24 PERGUNNAHS, CALCUTTA.



ANALYSIS OF THE REPORT
OF
SURGEON F. P. STRONG, OF THE BENGAL ARMY,
TO
THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT FOR 1847,
OF THE MORTALITY
IN THE JAILS OF THE 24 PERGUNNAHS, CALCUTTA.
By LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. SYKES, V.P.R.S.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 20th November, 1848.]

DR. STRONG has been good enough to transmit to me recently his Official Report for 1847 to the Bengal Government of the Sickness and Mortality in the Jails of the 24 Pergunnahs. Dr. Strong has had medical charge of these jails for many years, and has distinguished himself by the benevolent perseverance with which he has experimented in various ways to improve the health of the prisoners in his charge, and diminish the high rate of mortality that appears generally to result from confinement in the jails in India. Ventilation, exercise, occupation, and diet, have engaged his attention, but particularly the latter; and to having effected an improvement in the diet, by an increase of animal food and condiments, Dr. Strong attributes a decidedly diminished annual mortality among the prisoners. Dr. Strong's report comprises the prisoners in the Alipore Jail, who are confined for life, and whose annual average number, from 1836 to 1847 inclusive, ranged from 1,066 to 1,507, and the average for the whole period was 1301; it comprises also the temporary prisoners in the Zillah jails, varying from 611 to 902, the average for the period being 769; and, finally, the Insane Hospital patients, for the same period, varying from 186 in 1816, to 202 in 1847, in 1824 the number being as low as 102. Dr. Strong supplies figured statements from official records, of the sickness and mortality in the several jails under the old and new diet systems, and in the Insane Hospital; but, as my object is rather to call the attention of the Society to a remarkable cholera return for thirty-one years than to discuss the general mortality in jails in India, it will suffice to mention that in all the jails under Dr. Strong, for the first sixteen years, from 1820 to 1836, the mortality was 8½ per cent. per annum, and for the last eleven years, from 1836 to 1847, the mortality was reduced to 5·57 per cent. per annum, the mortality of

the native inhabitants of Calcutta being, in the last period, 4·64 per cent.; the greatest mortality in the jails, as in Calcutta, being in the coldest months.

To show the effect of improved rations, of two meals per diem instead of one, Dr. Strong adduces the prisoners confined for life in the Allipore Jail, who never leave the precincts of the jail, as contrasted with the prisoners in the other jails, who had only one meal per diem until latterly, when the mortality with them was also reduced to nearly the same amount as in the Allipore Jail. The annual deaths, inclusive of those from cholera, in the Allipore Jail, from 1836 to 1847, both years inclusive, varied from 2·99 per cent to 9·80 per cent., the average being 5·60 per cent. In the other four suburban and Zillah jails the annual per centage mortality varied, as the diet was changed, from bad to indifferent and good. From 1836 to 1847 inclusive, Dr. Strong gives eight periods in which he shows that in the first period, with insufficient diet, the mortality was 7·95; in the second period of 26 months, with a good diet, the mortality was reduced to 4·3 per cent.; for two periods of 15 and 12 months, the former diet was restored, and the mortality rose respectively to 9·44 and 7·71 per cent., 2·69 per cent. of the larger amount, however, being attributable to cholera, in 1842. For the next four periods, the good diet of the rations daily was restored, and the mortality fell respectively to 5·65, 4·76, 3·16, and 3·91 per cent.

The average of deaths in the Lunatic Asylum for ten years, from 1833 to 1842, was 16·9 per cent., and for five years, from 1843 to 1847, the mortality was 17·3 per cent., which Dr. Strong shows from tables that he quotes to be infinitely less than in the asylums in Europe. At Sunavra, in Italy, the deaths are represented as 42·5 per cent.; at Paris, 35·6 per cent.; and at ten asylums, in 1837, in England, 21 per cent.

Table of Mortality of the Allipore Jail Prisoners for Life who never leave the Jail the great health they enjoyed over the Zillah Prisoners

YEARS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.
1836.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,204	4
1837.....	1,295	6	1,171	1	1,173	4	1,200	3	1,158	5	1,146	7	1,165	6
1838.....	1,266	5	1,284	6	1,271	4	1,299	5	1,295	4	1,309	5	1,337	6
1839.....	1,349	3	1,349	5	1,338	6	1,308	10	1,356	2	1,445	7	1,452	4
1840.....	1,496	13	1,451	13	1,453	10	1,437	6	1,486	6	1,507	4	1,546	2
1841.....	1,505	6	1,525	11	1,532	6	1,397	6	1,351	..	1,374	3	1,368	2
1842.....	1,478	15	1,494	10	1,509	8	1,526	6	1,499	7	1,485	2	1,445	0
1843.....	1,267	11	1,299	11	1,288	12	1,383	10	1,388	3	1,420	4	1,340	7
1844.....	1,312	10	1,308	10	1,389	6	1,303	4	1,307	4	1,379	10	1,297	4
1845.....	1,191	8	1,189	7	1,176	2	1,170	1	1,219	5	1,193	3	1,178	4
1846.....	1,168	6	1,170	3	1,172	3	1,286	4	1,151	6	1,208	2	1,152	4
1847.....	1,131	7	1,102	5	1,105	3	1,015	2	1,091	1	1,118	4	1,017	4
Total	14,448	90	14,342	82	14,406	64	14,384	57	14,301	43	14,584	51	15,537	56
Per cent. per annum ..	..	4.47	..	6.86	..	5.33	..	4.75	..	3.65	..	4.19	..	4.32

Table of the 24 Pergunnahs Temporary Prisoners in the Russah Jail and different reduced to nearly half, comparing 6

YEARS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.
1836.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	863	3
1837.....	726	4	767	2	780	5	747	1	824	3	838	8	747	2
1838.....	759	3	762	1	888	4	844	6	826	8	894	5	900	3
1839.....	866	6	893	7	792	2	721	3	753	6	642	9	673	3
1840.....	591	3	613	2	591	..	617	4	694	5	676	..	683	3
1841.....	699	2	697	3	652	3	792	2	697	3	786	1	796	1
1842.....	793	9	711	6	709	6	733	6	811	6	801	3	714	4
1843.....	699	10	788	3	811	3	790	4	860	2	919	4	842	5
1844.....	708	7	851	1	801	10	1,056	8	951	4	982	2	982	4
1845.....	821	4	906	4	834	8	852	1	877	3	894	1	911	2
1846.....	836	2	743	3	716	1	732	2	758	6	757	1	759	2
1847.....	727	1	730	4	753	1	743	2	740	1	710	2	721	2
Total	8,315	51	8,451	36	8,327	43	8,627	39	8,791	47	8,899	36	9,591	34
Per cent. per annum ..	..	7.36	..	5.11	..	6.20	..	5.43	..	6.41	..	4.85	..	4.25

compound, intended to show, as the Prison Discipline Committee in their Report observe, until the food of the latter class was improved.

August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Grand Total of Prisoners.	Grand Total of Deaths.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Per cent per Annum, including Cholera Deaths.	Total of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio of Cholera Deaths to Strength per Annum.
No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.						
1,804	6	1,184	3	1,118	8	1,113	7	1,115	7	7,024	35	1,170	2.99	2	0.17
1,157	8	1,230	2	1,232	3	1,228	2	1,266	8	14,421	55	1,201	4.57	2	0.16
1,342	5	1,316	10	1,354	5	1,392	7	1,376	9	15,841	71	1,320	5.37	8	0.60
1,457	5	1,458	2	1,476	8	1,477	11	1,481	17	17,006	78	1,417	5.50	0	0.00
1,600	7	1,556	7	1,512	3	1,520	6	1,525	2	18,089	81	1,507	5.37	10	0.66
1,417	6	1,372	4	1,417	1	1,423	7	1,428	9	17,109	61	1,425	4.98	8	0.56
1,452	6	1,449	7	1,360	16	1,311	24	1,349	14	17,357	124	1,446	8.57	6	0.41
1,435	9	1,400	14	1,401	19	1,333	18	1,330	15	16,284	133	1,357	9.80	6	0.44
1,302	5	1,178	6	1,184	3	1,174	6	1,173	5	15,306	73	1,275	5.72	4	0.31
1,238	1	1,229	3	1,213	5	1,212	5	1,107	6	14,315	50	1,192	4.19	1	0.08
1,099	3	1,125	2	1,143	3	1,165	8	1,141	4	13,970	48	1,164	4.12	5	0.42
1,072	1	1,057	4	1,044	2	1,044	3	1,005	7	12,801	43	1,066	4.03	1	0.09
15,875	62	15,534	64	15,454	76	15,362	104	15,296	103	179,523	852	1,301	..	53	..
..	4.68	..	4.94	..	5.90	..	8.10	..	8.08	..	5.60	..	5.60	..	0.34

Localities, intending to show the lessening of Mortality latterly from improved food years insufficient with 6 years good food.

August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Grand Total of Prisoners.	Grand Total of Deaths.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Ratio of Death to Strength.	Total of Cholera Deaths.	Ratio of Cholera Deaths to Strength per Annum.
No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.						
720	5	735	5	755	4	593	6	761	4	4,427	27	737	3.66	3	0.40
759	..	709	4	706	5	733	10	782	2	9,108	46	759	6.06	8	1.05
849	4	875	2	806	6	793	6	789	10	9,985	58	832	6.97	9	1.08
713	1	729	3	703	3	698	5	581	2	8,764	50	730	6.84	2	0.27
643	3	589	..	513	..	535	1	587	3	7,332	24	611	3.92	6	0.98
713	6	719	3	713	5	715	4	713	6	8,692	39	724	5.38	5	0.69
728	1	719	3	724	10	735	9	741	9	8,919	72	743	9.69	20	2.69
879	6	831	7	829	6	778	4	779	9	9,805	63	817	7.71	7	0.85
878	1	865	2	896	4	915	3	852	5	10,827	51	902	5.65	13	1.44
887	3	950	3	954	3	857	6	830	4	10,582	42	881	4.76	9	1.02
759	..	768	1	766	1	763	2	751	3	9,108	24	759	3.16	4	0.52
723	..	716	6	667	2	665	2	686	5	8,581	28	715	3.91	4	0.55
9,251	30	9,205	39	9,032	49	8,780	58	8,861	62	106,130	524	769	..	90	..
..	3.89	..	5.08	..	6.51	..	7.93	..	3.40	..	5.92	..	5.29	..	0.97

Dr. Strong gives a table showing the advantage of exercise and amusement to lunatic patients, and says:—"The employment and amusement of the convalescent insanes are various. When the floors became so damp from age that they could not lie upon them, they constructed raised platforms of bamboo for beds themselves. Singing, dancing, cards (not gambling), the drum, fife, &c., are encouraged; some women spin, some make cloth, pick coffee, rice, &c., and the insane men who exercise in the open air, have, for many years been constantly engaged in sowing, transplanting, and rearing coffee, a quantity of which was packed up and sent, by the ship "Warrior," to the Hon. Court of Directors, in 1832, and some to the Royal Asiatic Society, and was highly approved by the London brokers." Every description of gardening has been adopted by those willing to work, and this activity has been, Dr. Strong thinks, the chief means of curing and discharging many. When the American cotton seed was introduced, the insanes were amongst the first to raise the plants; large quantities of Otaheite sugar-cane have been produced by their labour, and cuttings of the cane, cotton, and coffee plants have been sent to various parts of India from the garden of the Insane Hospital. The cactus plant has been extensively reared, and the cochineal insect produced. The Spanish arnato, the Sapan Wood of Commerce, mulberry plants, and the cassada which produces tapioca, have all been cultivated; and latterly the aloe, from the fibre of which rope of great strength has been made. I mention these facts to show that the celebrated Hanwell Asylum system had a prototype in India.

The second return of Asiatic cholera to our shores, after an absence of sixteen years, gives considerable interest to the most complete table of cholera statistics for 31 years, from 1817, the date of its first record in Calcutta, to 1847 inclusive, that has hitherto been compiled. I say the date of the first record, because there can be little doubt, although its ravages were not systematically recorded before, that it was nothing less than the cholera that ravaged the Mahratta army under Hurree Punt, on the Toongboodra River, in 1786*; and it is equally a matter of certainty, that Sir Edward Hughes's squadron suffered from the malady when off Ceylon, in 1782; and Arungzebe's army also, at the siege of Bijepoor, in 1657, suffered from it. Indeed, Dr. Allan Webb, Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, in the Calcutta Medical College, in a second edition of his "*Pathologia Indica*," published in the present year, quotes passages from Hippocrates, Whang-shoo-ho, his contemporary in China, and Susruta, the greatest Hindoo medical authority, to show that the disease called Asiatic cholera was known in the earliest times in Greece, China, and India. It matters not much whether it be of ancient or modern date, beyond the assurance involved in the fact of its antiquity, that neither its supposed frightful ravages, nor the other pestilences to which man is subject, have prevented the gradual spread of his race all over the earth; genera of gigantic and wonderful animals have been created and disappeared, but war, and famine, and plague oppose their barriers in vain to the steady increase of the human race.

Dr. Strong's remarkable table contains, not only instructive facts

* Hurree Punt, in his own hand, writes, "The loss sustained by the Army in consequence of the Cholera Morbus is very great. Medicines are liberally supplied; some do recover, but by far the greater part die."—Grant Duff's *History of the Mahrattas*, vol. iii., p. 17.

for the professional man, but consolatory assurances that ought to alleviate the usual panic that pervades all classes of society into which the cholera unhappily intrudes. I have shown, in a paper published in the Journal of the Statistical Society, upon the Vital Statistics of the East India Company's Armies in India, for 20 years, both European and Native, that the deaths to the strength from cholera amongst Europeans in Bengal, was 1·15 per cent. of the strength, and for one year (1843) only in that period, it attained a maximum rate of 2·13 per cent.; amongst the native troops in Bengal, the average for 20 years was 0·22 per cent., once only, in 1843, having attained nearly a third per cent. Amongst the Europeans in Madras the average mortality was 0·427 per cent. to the strength, and a maximum rate of 1·379 per cent. occurred in 1825,—in 1843 the rate was only 0·219; amongst the native troops the average mortality was 0·583 per cent., but a maximum rate occurred, as in Bengal, in 1843, of 1·385 per cent. Amongst the European troops in Bombay the average mortality to strength for 20 years, was 0·565 per cent., a maximum rate in 1·912 per cent. having occurred in 1842, preceding the fatal year of Bengal and Madras; the average mortality of the native troops of Bombay was 0·281 per cent., a maximum rate of 0·598 occurring in 1842. The average mortality from cholera of all the European troops of the East India Company in all India for 20 years was 0·724 per cent. of the strength, and of the native troops 0·342 per cent.

It is satisfactory to find these results in close conformity to those of Dr. Strong's table, which are founded upon facts obtained under such favourable circumstances for their accurate accumulation; having the parties within the four walls of prisons, controlling their actions and their diet, and having daily records of their condition. I am not aware that for so lengthened a period as thirty-one consecutive years, any other cholera return exists, similar to that of Dr. Strong, who had such unusual facilities for investigating the frightful disease in all its various phases.

The return embraces the number of prisoners, the number of cholera sick, and the number of cholera deaths for every month of every year from 1817 to 1847, both inclusive. The first striking feature of the table is that there is not any one *year* of the whole series in which there was not cholera in the jails; and what is equally remarkable, with exceptions to be mentioned, there was not any one *month* of any year in which the cholera was not present among the prisoners. The exceptions are, the month of January in the years 1840 and 1845; April, 1840 and 1845; June, 1831 and 1845; September, 1832 and 1841; October, 1841 and 1846; November, 1843 and 1847; and December, 1839 and 1841. The months of February, March, May, July, and August, were never free from cholera in any one year. The disease, therefore, took its place with the ordinary diseases to which man is subject in India at all times,—dysentery, fevers, liver, spleen, and all the ills that flesh is heir to, and yet the average mortality from cholera to the strength, for 31 years, was exactly one per cent.; the average mortality from all causes, for 27 years, being 7·11 per cent. in the jails of the 24 Pergunnahs, while the mortality in Calcutta, for the same period, was 4·64 per cent. Here we have a most important and consolatory fact; the disease, permanently located within the walls of prisons, under the most favourable circumstances for its development and spread, from the constrained juxtaposition of parties,

produced only 6,531 cases in 31 years to an annual average strength of 1,863, or about $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; so that, whether the cholera be contagious or be not contagious, only one in nine persons was susceptible of taking the disease, when constantly exposed to its influence, and only one-eleventh of those who took the disease died; the average loss of those treated for 31 years, being 8·86 per cent.

The next great feature of the table, is the effect of temperature upon the amount of cases, and upon the intensity of the mortality; and it is shown, that the mortality nearly follows the course of temperature, the greatest number of deaths being in the coldest and hottest months, as is the case in Calcutta, from diseases of all classes. But, although contrasted temperatures appear to occasion increased mortality in cholera cases, the relation ceases at this point, for the cases are fewest in the cold months, and most numerous in the hot months. For instance, in the months of November, December, January, and February, the proportion of cases to strength is respectively 0·92, 0·82, 0·68, and 0·89 per cent.; that is to say, under 1 per cent. per month; while, in the hot months of March, April, May, and the comparatively hot months of August and September, the number of cases were respectively 1·10, 1·14, 1·09, 1·01, and 1·06 per cent.; that is to say, somewhat above 1 per cent. December is the only cold month in which the deaths are under 1 per cent. (0·88) of the strength; which is the more curious, as the preceding month of November is characterised by an average mortality, for 31 years, of 1·23 per cent. The mortality in the cold months of January and February was respectively 1·10 and 1·26 per cent., and for March, April, and May, 1·50, 1·27, and 1·25 per cent. The setting in of the monsoon in June, reducing the temperature to a medium state between the cold and hot months, and saturating the air with moisture until the month of October, appears to have a decided effect, both upon the number of cholera cases and the intensity of its mortality; the per centage mortality is reduced nearly one-half in these months, amounting respectively to 0·59, 0·51, 0·68, 0·72, and 0·97 per cent. An equable temperature and elevated hygrometric state of the air, would appear, therefore, to be unfavourable to the spread of cholera, and to influence decidedly the ratio of the mortality.

Another great feature of the table exhibits some very anomalous characters; and that is, the apparently capricious changes in the amount of the annual mortality amongst the cases treated, but whether resulting from atmospheric causes, the idiosyncrasy of individuals, or changes in the mode of treatment, Dr. Strong's report does not afford any evidence. For instance, the first year of the record of the cholera (1817), the deaths were 5·26 per cent. of the cases treated, the number of cases being 513. The next year, 1818, the deaths were 10·42 per cent. in 307 cases, the next two years, the mortality rose to above 12 per cent. in 285 and 391 cases respectively. The rate of annual loss then fell gradually until 1824, when it was only 2·87 per cent. in 414 cases. The mortality then gradually rose annually, until 1834, in which year it was 17·47 per cent. in 103 cases. The next year it fell to 4·29 per cent. in 163 cases, and it continued very moderate until 1840, when it suddenly jumped from 6·45 per cent., in 31 cases in 1839, to 19·69 per cent. in 66 cases in 1840. The next year the maximum mortality of the whole period occurred, namely, 54·16 per cent. in 24 cases. In 1842

the mortality was 44·82 per cent. in 58 cases; the next year it fell to 28·88 per cent. in 45 cases. Nor has it since fallen below 20 per cent. in 1846 in 45 cases, and the last year of the return, 1847, gives a mortality of 22·72 per cent. in 22 cases. From the year 1838, the number of cholera cases fell suddenly from 185 cases to only 31 cases in 1839, and since that year until 1847, the maximum number of cholera cases in any one year, was only 66; but the ratio of the mortality had fearfully increased upon the smaller numbers. There are multitudinous instances where, in very many cases treated, there is not a single death; for instance, in the month of April, 1822, there were 94 cases, and not one death; whereas, in January of the same year, there were 11 deaths in 31 cases. In March, 1822, there were 75 cases and 1 death, while, in March, 1828, there were 14 deaths in 32 cases. In December, 1833, there were 5 deaths out of 10 cases, while, in the same month in 1835, there was not a single death in 12 cases; and in December, 1821, there was not a single death in 18 cases. These anomalies could be infinitely multiplied, and the table offers a useful study to the speculative physiologist. Notwithstanding these monthly anomalies, the annual totals of cholera cases indicate that in years when the cases were most numerous the ratio of deaths was least; and the greatest per centage loss (not the absolute loss) was greatest when the cases were comparatively few in the year. Dr. Strong does not offer an opinion whether these anomalies were to be accounted for by atmospheric causes, which it would have required a careful record of meteorological phenomena to have assisted in determining; nor does he say whether the varying mortality was connected with varying modes of treatment. In the absence of such essential information it would be hazardous to comment upon the facts as they appear; it is plain, however, that whatever may be the causes of the varying mortality, that, for no one year, nor for any one month of the whole period of 31 years, has the intensity of the mortality been comparable to that which is occurring in Edinburgh, in London, and the provinces, at the present moment.

Dr. Strong's table, in the absence of some necessary data, is, nevertheless, a very valuable document; to the actuary it is of great importance, for the averages running over so lengthened a period as 31 years, necessarily establish a normal state, that enables him to fix with precision the risks that he runs in his insurances; and if the table were generally known it should have the effect of abating that unreasonable panic which the presence of cholera in any locality in Europe appears instantly to produce; for, under the most favourable circumstances for the development and spread of the malady, within the walls of prisons, where it has lasted perennially, where it was impossible for individuals to escape from its influence, and where depression of mind from confinement, and the absence of proper exercise, predisposed to disease, and where the usual annual mortality in the jails is nearly, if not quite double that of the population of Calcutta, we yet see that about one in ten persons only was susceptible of taking the disease, that the average of only 8·86 per cent. of those attacked died, and that only 1 in 100 individuals exposed to it lost his life. Whether, therefore, contagious or not contagious, we have proofs that we may acquit ourselves of our duties to our neighbours with the guarantee that we expose ourselves comparatively to little risk, commensurate with the good that an active benevolence may produce.

Abstract Statement of Deaths among the Prisoners of the Alipore and Russah Jails, and Month, the Grand Total, and Average Rate per Cent. 1,809½ being the Average Number shewing also the Months of greater Mortality to be the cold weather Months, as in

Years.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.	
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.
1820.....	1,832	30	1,903	13	1,996	20	1,921	16	1,940	16	1,831	9	1,807	16
1821.....	1,816	17	1,809	10	1,832	11	1,927	12	1,974	11	1,995	7	1,894	10
1822.....	1,795	18	1,805	7	1,879	13	1,799	11	1,848	4	1,851	3	1,889	9
1823.....	1,629	11	1,644	10	1,595	10	1,593	7	1,635	6	1,571	10	1,511	10
1824.....	1,481	6	1,529	11	1,426	9	1,375	6	1,403	8	1,328	11	1,228	7
1825.....	1,599	6	1,498	10	1,434	17	1,463	18	1,249	17	1,187	8	1,139	9
1826.....	1,117	7	1,137	4	1,138	2	1,161	3	1,129	14	1,142	6	1,148	6
1827.....	1,179	6	1,212	4	1,116	7	1,153	7	1,226	15	1,232	1	1,298	2
1828.....	1,227	11	1,153	7	1,260	23	1,299	11	1,338	7	1,304	5	1,287	8
1829.....	1,327	15	1,289	4	1,376	6	1,330	12	1,395	6	1,386	9	1,434	8
1830.....	1,486	3	1,552	6	1,457	8	1,497	4	1,536	6	1,536	10	1,564	6
1831.....	1,474	19	1,575	10	1,586	11	1,651	9	1,632	16	1,619	11	1,635	7
1832.....	2,219	23	2,013	7	1,924	22	1,909	11	1,944	10	1,984	6	2,227	4
1833.....	2,067	12	2,118	13	2,372	28	2,170	11	1,918	7	2,117	7	1,982	10
1834.....	2,322	18	2,807	9	2,317	13	2,154	14	2,147	9	2,111	10	1,988	14
1835.....	2,109	23	2,188	7	2,211	11	2,037	13	2,035	14	2,225	9	2,118	6
1836.....	1,806	8	1,776	5	1,720	3	1,894	9	1,829	6	1,796	7	2,103	7
1837.....	2,021	10	1,928	3	1,953	9	1,947	4	1,982	8	1,984	15	1,912	8
1838.....	2,025	8	2,046	7	2,159	8	2,143	11	2,121	12	2,203	10	2,237	9
1839.....	2,215	10	2,242	12	2,130	8	2,089	13	2,109	8	2,087	16	2,125	5
1840.....	2,087	16	2,064	15	2,044	10	2,054	10	2,180	11	2,183	4	2,239	7
1841.....	2,204	8	2,222	14	2,184	9	2,189	8	2,048	3	2,160	4	2,164	3
1842.....	2,271	24	2,205	16	2,218	14	2,259	12	2,310	13	2,286	5	2,159	13
1843.....	1,966	21	2,087	14	2,099	15	2,173	14	2,188	5	2,339	8	2,182	12
1844.....	2,110	17	2,159	11	2,190	16	2,359	12	2,264	8	2,361	12	2,279	8
1845.....	1,953	12	2,029	11	1,943	10	1,963	2	2,081	8	2,044	4	2,013	6
1846.....	1,928	8	1,864	6	1,839	4	1,963	6	1,857	12	1,908	3	1,853	6
1847.....	1,799	8	1,775	9	1,797	4	1,707	4	1,846	2	1,795	6	1,703	6
Total		375	51,629	255	51,195	321	51,179	270	51,164	262	51,665	213	51,118	222
Per cent., per annum	51,064	8·81	.....	5·92	.....	7·52	.....	6·33	.....	6·14	.....	4·96	.....	5·21
Rate of Mortality among the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta for 10 years	.....	4·84	.....	4·22	.....	4·89	.....	5·65	.....	4·63	.....	3·22	.....	3·68

different Guards in the 24 Pergunnahs, during the following years, shewing the Number per of Prisoners throughout the Period, more than two-thirds of those being Prisoners for Life; Calcutta.

August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Grand Total of Prisoners.	Grand Total of Deaths.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Per cent. per annum.
No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Deaths.				
1,821	9	1,700	11	1,705	13	1,681	10	1,750	16	21,887	179	1,823	9.81
1,778	16	1,772	20	1,762	9	1,759	24	1,762	20	22,080	167	1,840	9.07
1,681	11	1,612	11	1,597	20	1,571	9	1,544	14	20,871	130	1,739	7.47
1,416	12	1,386	10	1,404	14	1,394	9	1,385	9	18,163	118	1,513	7.79
1,293	7	1,290	11	1,295	3	1,491	4	1,559	4	16,698	87	1,391	6.25
1,151	13	1,051	15	1,173	8	1,122	12	1,088	7	15,154	140	1,262	11.09
1,138	7	1,157	3	1,177	6	1,113	3	1,140	6	13,697	67	1,141	5.87
1,304	5	1,210	7	1,271	8	1,242	6	1,198	5	14,641	73	1,220	5.98
1,298	3	1,327	3	1,287	6	1,365	6	1,309	10	15,454	100	1,287	7.77
1,466	5	1,386	6	1,459	3	1,487	4	1,886	12	17,221	87	1,435	6.06
1,573	10	1,566	8	1,553	23	1,521	29	1,889	21	18,730	134	1,560	8.58
1,615	11	1,545	12	1,531	29	1,945	29	2,081	23	19,889	187	1,657	11.28
2,047	11	1,706	12	1,964	19	2,153	24	1,909	27	23,999	176	1,999	8.80
1,991	21	2,037	23	2,217	37	2,087	33	2,209	29	25,285	231	2,107	10.96
1,872	16	1,879	17	1,896	28	1,785	19	1,913	22	25,191	189	2,099	9.00
2,013	8	2,002	9	1,843	7	1,836	7	1,883	10	24,500	124	2,041	6.07
2,024	11	1,869	8	1,873	12	1,706	13	1,876	11	22,272	100	1,856	5.38
1,916	8	1,939	6	1,938	8	1,961	12	2,048	10	23,529	101	1,960	5.15
2,191	9	2,221	12	2,160	11	2,155	13	2,165	19	25,826	129	2,152	5.99
2,170	6	2,217	5	2,179	11	2,175	16	2,062	19	25,800	129	2,150	6.00
2,243	10	2,145	7	2,025	3	2,055	7	2,112	5	25,431	105	2,119	4.95
2,130	12	2,091	7	2,130	6	2,138	11	2,141	15	25,801	100	2,250	8.00
2,180	7	2,168	10	2,084	26	2,046	33	2,090	23	26,276	196	2,189	8.95
2,314	15	2,231	21	2,230	25	2,111	22	2,105	24	26,025	196	2,168	9.04
2,180	6	2,043	8	2,080	7	2,089	9	2,025	10	26,139	124	2,178	5.69
2,046	4	2,107	6	2,094	8	1,990	11	1,879	10	24,142	92	2,011	4.57
1,790	3	1,825	3	1,843	4	1,865	10	1,827	7	22,362	72	1,863	3.86
1,760	1	1,742	10	1,684	4	1,676	5	1,653	12	20,937	71	1,744	4.07
50,401	257	49,224	281	49,454	358	49,519	390	50,488	400	608,000	3604	1,809½	
....	6.11	....	6.85	....	8.68	....	9.45	....	9.50	....	7.11	....	7.11
....	4.22	....	4.47	....	4.91	....	6.10	....	5.72	....	....	....	4.64

Average Mortality, 16 years, 8.74.

Average Mortality for 11 years 5.57 per cent. per annum.

CHOLERA STATISTICS.—CHOLERA TABLE showing the Number of Prisoners in the 24 Pergunnahs, both Life and Temporary, the Number of them Attacked by the Disease, the Proportion of Deaths to those Attacked, and to the entire Prisoners. This Table of 31 Years also shows the Months in each Year the Disease is most prevalent, and most fatal, (generally the cold weather months,) as is exhibited in the Mortality Tables of the Calcutta Population, and in the Tables of both the Allipore and Zillah Prisoners when separated.

YEARS.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.		
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.
1817	2,780	30	2	2,852	51	3	2,745	53	0	2,770	54	3	2,700	31	1	2,721	12	0	2,668	29	2
1818	2,475	22	2	2,415	50	10	2,399	56	5	2,467	33	0	2,423	21	0	2,401	8	1	2,407	17	2
1819	2,175	8	1	2,139	21	1	1,961	19	2	1,936	7	6	1,905	20	1	1,967	12	1	2,068	10	3
1820	1,832	37	8	1,903	16	1	1,996	23	6	1,921	50	7	1,940	55	9	1,831	47	3	1,807	43	3
1821	1,516	21	3	1,809	25	4	1,832	22	2	1,927	19	4	1,974	28	2	1,995	29	3	1,894	31	1
1822	1,795	31	11	1,805	55	3	1,879	75	1	1,799	94	0	1,848	65	1	1,851	45	1	1,889	18	1
1823	1,629	24	3	1,644	16	1	1,595	23	0	1,593	14	1	1,635	19	0	1,571	40	2	1,511	29	3
1824	1,481	17	0	1,529	26	2	1,426	25	5	1,375	34	1	1,403	31	1	1,328	32	2	1,228	24	0
1825	1,599	31	0	1,498	34	3	1,434	37	1	1,463	26	0	1,249	26	0	1,187	20	0	1,139	40	1
1826	1,117	3	1	1,137	41	3	1,138	33	0	1,161	39	1	1,129	59	9	1,142	57	1	1,148	27	0
1827	1,179	21	0	1,212	34	1	1,116	43	1	1,153	38	2	1,226	51	12	1,232	36	1	1,298	24	1
1828	1,227	28	2	1,153	30	1	1,260	32	14	1,299	59	7	1,338	81	3	1,304	32	3	1,287	64	0
1829	1,327	2	0	1,289	4	0	1,376	10	1	1,330	21	2	1,395	13	0	1,386	3	0	1,434	8	1
1830	1,486	12	0	1,552	11	0	1,457	9	3	1,497	6	1	1,536	7	1	1,536	8	2	1,564	14	0
1831	1,474	25	4	1,375	14	0	1,586	5	0	1,651	8	1	1,632	10	0	1,619	0	0	1,635	7	0
1832	2,219	6	1	2,013	4	1	1,924	2	0	1,909	3	0	1,944	2	0	1,984	1	0	2,227	3	0
1833	2,067	11	1	2,118	11	4	2,372	30	11	2,170	37	1	1,918	19	1	2,117	21	0	1,982	16	1
1834	2,322	7	0	2,807	3	0	2,317	6	2	2,154	7	2	2,147	13	1	2,111	9	1	1,988	7	3
1835	2,109	7	0	2,183	5	0	2,211	13	2	2,037	12	1	2,035	13	3	2,225	16	1	2,118	15	0
1836	1,806	8	0	1,776	8	1	1,720	7	0	1,894	12	0	1,829	11	0	1,796	9	1	2,103	15	1
1837	2,021	15	0	1,928	18	1	1,953	25	3	1,947	31	0	1,982	13	0	1,984	13	2	1,912	17	0
1838	2,025	11	0	2,046	9	1	2,159	33	2	2,143	22	4	2,121	16	4	2,203	13	1	2,237	16	1
1839	2,215	2	0	2,242	6	0	2,130	5	0	2,089	4	2	2,109	1	0	2,087	1	0	2,125	2	0
1840	2,067	0	0	2,064	6	4	2,044	20	0	2,054	8	4	2,180	7	3	2,183	7	0	2,239	3	0
1841	2,204	3	2	2,222	9	6	2,184	6	2	2,189	0	0	2,048	2	1	2,160	1	0	2,164	1	0
1842	2,271	4	4	2,205	5	3	2,218	4	0	2,259	11	4	2,310	5	3	2,286	1	0	2,159	3	0
1843	1,966	10	5	2,087	5	2	2,099	4	1	2,173	6	1	2,188	3	1	2,339	3	0	2,182	2	0
1844	2,110	3	1	2,159	4	1	2,190	9	5	2,359	11	4	2,264	4	0	2,361	7	2	2,279	5	1
1845	1,953	0	0	2,029	5	3	1,943	8	2	1,963	0	0	2,081	3	1	2,044	0	0	2,013	3	0
1846	1,928	2	2	1,864	1	1	1,839	3	1	1,963	2	1	1,857	8	3	1,908	8	1	1,853	9	0
1847	1,799	1	0	1,775	3	1	1,797	2	1	1,707	2	1	1,846	1	0	1,795	4	0	1,703	2	0
Total	58,494	402	54	59,035	530	62	58,300	642	73	58,352	670	62	58,282	638	61	58,654	495	29	58,261	504	25
Per cent. per annum	..	0.68	13.43	..	0.89	11.69	..	1.10	11.37	..	1.14	9.25	..	1.09	9.56	..	0.84	5.85	..	0.86	4.96
Deaths to strength	1.10	..	..	1.26	..	..	1.50	..	..	1.27	..	..	1.26	..	..	0.59	..	..	0.51	..	..

CHOLERA STATISTICS.—Continued.

YEARS.	August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Grand Total of Prisoners.	Grand Total of Cholera Sick.	Grand Total of Cholera Deaths.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Ratio of Sick to Strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Strength.	Ratio of Death to Treated.
	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Cholera Sick.	No. of Cholera Deaths.							
1817.....	2,535	56	5	2,621	82	4	2,707	26	1	2,612	52	5	2,510	37	1	32,221	513	27	2,685	1.56	1.00	5.26
1818.....	2,796	15	1	2,223	18	1	2,317	11	1	2,324	36	4	2,258	25	5	28,905	307	32	2,408	1.06	1.32	10.42
1819.....	2,029	17	4	2,014	43	0	1,912	44	4	1,888	41	8	1,843	43	4	23,927	285	35	1,993	1.19	1.75	12.27
1820.....	1,821	35	4	1,700	24	3	1,705	22	3	1,681	21	1	1,750	18	2	21,887	391	50	1,823	1.78	2.74	12.78
1821.....	1,778	28	2	1,772	27	2	1,762	24	2	1,759	19	2	1,762	18	0	22,080	291	27	1,840	1.32	1.46	9.27
1822.....	1,681	40	3	1,612	87	1	1,597	7	2	1,571	8	1	1,544	23	4	20,871	498	29	1,739	2.38	1.66	5.82
1823.....	1,416	25	0	1,386	42	3	1,404	36	3	1,394	27	2	1,385	23	2	18,163	318	20	1,513	1.75	1.32	6.28
1824.....	1,293	58	0	1,290	36	0	1,295	30	0	1,491	46	1	1,559	55	0	16,698	414	12	1,391	2.47	0.86	2.89
1825.....	1,151	67	5	1,051	87	3	1,173	45	1	1,122	44	4	1,088	25	1	15,154	482	19	1,262	3.18	1.50	3.94
1826.....	1,138	21	0	1,157	24	1	1,177	31	1	1,113	27	0	1,140	29	0	13,697	391	17	1,141	2.85	1.48	4.34
1827.....	1,304	47	2	1,210	36	1	1,271	34	2	1,242	40	1	1,198	40	0	14,641	444	24	1,220	3.03	1.96	5.40
1828.....	1,298	31	0	1,327	17	0	1,287	13	0	1,365	8	2	1,309	3	0	15,454	398	32	1,287	2.57	2.43	8.04
1829.....	1,466	6	0	1,386	9	0	1,459	7	1	1,487	10	1	1,886	5	2	17,221	98	8	1,435	0.56	0.55	8.16
1830.....	1,573	13	3	1,566	18	2	1,553	16	1	1,521	43	10	1,889	29	1	18,730	186	25	1,560	0.99	1.60	13.44
1831.....	1,615	4	0	1,545	10	1	1,531	25	6	1,949	15	2	2,081	9	1	19,893	132	15	1,657	0.66	0.90	11.36
1832.....	2,047	2	0	1,706	0	0	1,964	7	0	2,153	10	2	2,909	16	4	23,999	56	8	1,999	0.23	0.40	14.28
1833.....	1,991	12	1	2,037	13	4	2,217	19	4	2,087	11	3	2,269	10	5	25,285	210	36	2,107	0.83	1.70	17.14
1834.....	1,872	5	0	1,879	11	4	1,896	10	2	1,785	12	1	1,913	9	2	25,191	103	18	2,099	0.40	0.85	17.47
1835.....	2,013	22	0	2,062	22	0	1,843	14	0	1,836	12	0	1,883	12	0	24,500	163	7	2,041	0.66	0.34	4.29
1836.....	2,024	15	2	1,839	1	0	1,873	5	0	1,706	7	1	1,876	9	1	22,272	107	7	1,856	0.48	0.37	6.54
1837.....	1,916	17	1	1,939	13	0	1,938	8	0	1,961	9	3	2,048	5	0	23,529	184	10	1,960	0.78	0.51	5.43
1838.....	2,191	22	0	2,221	13	2	2,160	8	1	2,155	10	0	2,165	12	1	25,826	185	17	2,152	0.71	0.78	9.18
1839.....	2,170	2	0	2,217	3	0	2,179	2	0	2,175	3	0	2,062	0	6	25,800	81	2	2,150	0.12	0.09	6.45
1840.....	2,243	2	0	2,145	3	0	2,025	3	0	2,055	3	1	2,112	4	1	25,431	66	13	2,119	0.25	0.61	19.69
1841.....	2,130	2	0	2,091	0	0	2,130	0	0	2,138	1	1	2,141	0	0	25,801	24	13	2,110	0.09	0.60	54.16
1842.....	2,180	2	0	2,168	2	0	2,084	12	8	2,046	4	2	2,090	5	2	26,276	58	26	2,189	0.22	1.18	44.82
1843.....	2,314	2	0	2,231	3	1	2,230	6	2	2,111	0	0	2,105	1	0	26,025	45	13	2,168	0.17	0.59	38.88
1844.....	2,180	4	0	2,043	3	1	2,080	3	1	2,089	1	0	2,025	2	1	26,139	56	17	2,178	0.21	0.78	30.84
1845.....	2,046	3	0	2,107	1	0	2,094	2	0	1,990	2	0	1,879	1	0	26,142	28	6	2,011	0.11	0.29	21.43
1846.....	1,790	8	0	1,825	1	0	1,843	0	0	1,865	2	0	1,827	1	0	22,362	45	9	1,863	0.20	0.48	20.00
1847.....	1,760	2	0	1,742	1	0	1,684	1	0	1,676	0	0	1,653	3	2	20,937	22	5	1,744	0.10	0.28	22.72
Total.....	57,761	588	33	56,082	595	34	56,390	471	46	56,347	524	58	57,099	472	42	693,057	6,531	579	1,863	11.3*	..	..
Per cent. per annum.....	..	1.01	5.61	..	1.06	5.71	..	0.83	9.76	..	0.92	11.06	..	0.82	8.89	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	8.86
Deaths to strength.....	0.68	0.72	0.97	1.23	0.88	1.00	..

* 11.3 is not the ratio constantly sick, but the ratio sick per annum.

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CONTRIBUTIONS
TO THE
STATISTICS OF SUGAR
PRODUCED WITHIN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS IN INDIA.

BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. SYKES, F.R.S.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, at Birmingham,
September, 1849.]

THE Chamber of Commerce in Bengal, in September 1846, applied to the Government of India to procure for them a Statistical Return of lands cultivated in Bengal and the north-western provinces for the growth of Sugar-cane or Date trees, for the production of Goor or Sugar, desiring at the same time to know the probable consumption in each district. The object of the Chamber in requesting this information was to ascertain the capabilities of the soil in India, for extending the cultivation of sugar at a cost which would enable it to compete in the home markets with the foreign slave and free labour sugar, the prohibitory duties on which were removed by 9 and 10 Vict., cap. 63.

The Indian Government complied with this request, extending the application to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. On the receipt of the required information, the Indian Government, in 1848, caused the tabulated statements, with explanations of them, to be printed; constituting an official document. Although this document may be in the hands of interested parties in India, it has not been published in Europe, and is most probably little known. I may, therefore, be doing a certain amount of good in giving to it some publicity by submitting it to the Statistical Section in as condensed a form as is consistent with a perspicuous understanding of its details. It is not to be denied, however, that the numerous instances of *estimated* land under cane cultivation—estimated produce,—estimated consumption—and the marked discrepancies between these estimates, even from neighbouring districts, much more from distant parts of the country, lessen very much the value of the Returns, so that on the whole, they can only be considered as approximations to the truth: still I believe they are the only approximations we have. The document is designated "Statistics of British East India Sugar," but I cannot claim for it a better title than "Contributions to the Statistics of Sugar produced in India."

Sugar in India is produced from several sources: the sugar-cane,

of which there are several varieties—the Date (*Phoenix dactylifera*), Palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*) and Cocoa-nut (*Cocos nucifera*) trees: chiefly, no doubt, from the cane, but the produce from the palm tribe is not inconsiderable; for instance:

	Number of Date Trees used for Sugar.	Produce of of Goor in Maunds of 82lbs each.	Equal to cwts. of Goor.	Equal to cwts. of Sugar.	Produce from 100 Trees.	Produce in lbs. per 100 Trees.
Bengal	63,90,590	10,37,445	7,59,558	2,86,519	Mds. S. C. 16 9 5½	1,330
North-Western Provinces	2,58,071	654	470	156½	3 12 12*	270
Madras	64,68,368	6,62,218	4,84,838	1,61,612½	10 9 8	838
Bombay	2,50,063	216	158	53½	No average	....

In the returns from Bengal and the north-western provinces, Date trees only are mentioned. In the returns from Madras and Bombay the date, palmyra, and cocoa nut trees are included, but very little sugar is made from these trees at Bombay; the juice which is daily drawn from the trees for the most part being fermented and converted into an inebriating liquor called Tarree or Toddy. As the Return of goor from the north-western provinces from this source is also small, the date trees are no doubt applied to the same purpose as in Bombay, for instance:—in the Delhi district 19,738 date trees produced 528 maunds of goor, and in Rohtuk 451 trees are represented to have produced 126 maunds; and in no other district of the north-western provinces do the remaining trees appear to be used for the production of sugar. The average produce to 100 trees in Bengal and Madras has reference only to trees of a mature age and in full bearing. The chief consumption of the saccharine juice of the cane, and that of the date, palmyra, and cocoa-nut trees is in the form of goor, which results from the first process of boiling down the juice to the consistency of bread-dough or putty. Subsequent manipulations improve the goor to khaur, dullooa, and sugar; 40 seers (82½ lbs.) of goor produce 26 seers (53½ lbs.) of khaur, but 40 seers of goor produce only 13½ seers (27½ lbs.) of sugar. Dullooa is of a quality intermediate between khaur and sugar.

The area under sugar-cane cultivation is returned in Bengal in beegahs of 14,400 square feet, equal, therefore, very nearly, to one-third of an acre; the produce in goor or sugar is returned in maunds of 40 seers, equal to 82½ lbs. avoirdupois, each seer, therefore, weighing 2·057 lbs., and the seer is divided into 16 chettaks of 900 grains each.

The following is the Return from Bengal, comprising nine territorial divisions, independently of Assam. The information is arranged under the following heads:—Territorial Divisions, Districts, Land under Cane Cultivation, Produce of Goor, Produce per Beegah (or acre), Number of Date trees producing Goor, Return of Goor, Produce of 100 Trees, Total Goor produced, Population, Consumption of Goor

* On 19,738 trees only.

per Head, Total Consumption of Goor in each District, Balance of Goor for Export, and, finally, *Average Produce of Goor per Beegah* for each Territorial Division. These several heads of information comprise all that it is desirable to know, provided the facts and figures were accurate. I have no doubt that neither zeal nor intelligence was wanting in collecting the information; but admitting that some of the columns of the tabular statements are filled up from absolute data, with a sufficient assurance of accuracy, the deductions from the details in these statements bring out such discrepant results, that inaccuracies must exist somewhere. For instance: in the produce of goor per beegah, the produce of goor from 100 date-trees, and the consumption per head, the first ranges from 19 maunds 20 seers (1,598 lbs.), in Pubna, of the Moorshedabad division, to 1 maund 38 seers (116 lbs.) at Cachar, in the Dacca division. In regard to the produce from 100 date trees, it varies from 50 maunds 11 seers (4,122 lbs.) at Dacca, in the Dacca division, to $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers (17 lbs.) only at Balasore, in the Cuttack division; and for the consumption of goor per head of the population we find that it varies from 20 seers (40 lbs.) at Hazareebaugh, in the division of Hazareebaugh, to a seer (2 lbs.), or even less, at Pooneah, Bhaugulpoor division; Rungpoor, Moorshedabad division; and Lohurdugga, and Maunbhoom, in the Hazareebaugh division. And it is not that these contrasts are found in widely separated tracts, differing greatly in physical and social circumstances, but great discrepancies, although not to the extent above noticed, are met with in neighbouring districts. No doubt the varying fertility of the soil, and the age and luxuriant growth of the trees of the palm tribe will occasion very great differences in the products from different localities; and notwithstanding these discrepancies, the averages reduce the final results of the quantity of goor or its equivalent in sugar available for exportation, to a condition which admits of their being subjected to the test of the quantity absolutely exported from Calcutta; and the comparison is unexpectedly satisfactory. The Bengal and Benares divisions have an available export of sugar of 16,90,803 maunds (61,895½ tons), and the quantity actually exported from Calcutta, according to Wilkinson's Commercial Annual in 1845-6 and 1846-7, was respectively 18,39,374 maunds (67,334¼ tons), and 17,15,217 maunds (62,789 tons). The produce of cultivation, therefore, seems understated, and there is probably more truth in the Return from Bengal than an analysis of its details would seem to justify. The districts in which the accuracy of the Returns is questioned for their low produce, are Baraset, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bhaugulpoor, Monghyr, Poorneah, Cuttack, and Koordah. Rungpoor, in the Moorshedabad division, compared with the neighbouring localities, gives a very questionable outturn. Lohurdugga returns more than an average produce, but the neighbouring districts of Hazareebaugh produce infinitely less. The Returns from the Patna division are believed to be correct. The produce from the date trees at Dacca is so disproportionately large as to render the Return very questionable. The smallness of the Return per 100 trees at Jessore, the principal seat of the date-sugar cultivation, is accounted for by the unproductiveness of the young trees planted since the opening of the home market for East India sugar.

The following is the abstract of the Returns from Bengal.

Abstract of Returns of the Manufacture and Consumption

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Cane Produce.		Produce per Beegah.	Date Produce.		Produce of 100 Trees.	Total Gaur Produced.
		Beegah of 14,400 Square Feet.	Gour in Maunds of 82 lbs. each.		Trees Number.	Gour in Maunds of 82 lbs. each.		
JESSORE ...	Jessore*	600 0 0	6,585 14 10	M. S. C.	25,00,000	3,65,853 26 5	14 25 5	M. S. C.
	24-Pargunnahs	4,000 0 0	35,024 15 9	9 30 32	20,000	5,886 26 5	29 10 11	3,72,439 0 15
	Burdwan	37,512 0 0	4,00,160 39 0	10 26 11	34,177	1,179 20 7	3 18 0	44,578 1 14
	Hoojly	18,000 0 0	1,46,341 18 8	8 5 31	5,000	1,951 8 12	39 0 0	4,01,540 19 7
	Naldia	3,479 0 0	31,323 16 9	9 0 24	6,23,823	1,33,456 3 14	21 1 9	1,48,292 27 4
	Bancoorah	12,000 0 0	1,17,073 6 13	9 30 32	6,00,000	1,17,073 6 13	19 20 7	1,64,779 20 7
	Baraset	4,000 0 0	15,609 30 4	3 36 14	...	...	...	1,17,073 6 13
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,32,682 37 1

	Total	79,591 0 0	7,56,118 21 5	...	37,83,000	6,25,367 12 8	...	13,81,485 33 13
BHAUGUL- PORE.	Rhaugulpore... ..	16,875 0 0	6,12,919 20 7	3 1 8	4,00,000	...	...	6,12,919 20 7
	Dinajpore	30,000 0 0	2,92,682 37 11	9 30 32	700	...	...	2,92,682 37 11
	Monghyr	20,956 0 0	1,01,560 39 0	4 33 24	2,00,000	...	...	1,01,560 39 0
	Poorneah	33,750 0 0	1,95,121 38 0	5 31 4	2,500	...	...	1,95,121 38 0
	Tirhoot	52,513 0 0	7,80,487 32 3	14 31 2	2,00,000	...	...	7,80,487 32 3
	Maldah .....	...	...	...	Unknown	...	...	...

	Total	1,54,424 0 0	14,21,073 7 5	...	8,03,200	...	...	14,21,073 7 5
CUTTACK ...	Cuttack	1,543 7 1	10,511 35 6	6 33 2	...	...	...	10,511 35 6
	Balasore	2,800 5 14	27,808 32 6	9 37 4	11,615	25 24 6	0 8 14	27,808 32 6
	Midnapore	82,701 5 15	3,70,103 14 10	11 13 11	...	...	...	3,70,103 14 10
	Koondah	4,343 4 12	11,988 24 6	2 31 11	33,048	...	...	11,988 24 6

	Total	41,388 4 10	4,20,412 17 12	...	44,663	25 24 6	...	4,20,412 17 12
MOORSLED- ABAD.	Moorsledabad	1,818 5 8	20,580 9 12	11 15 04	30,394	7,488 22 7	24 26 3	20,580 9 12
	Bagoorah	12,000 0 0	1,75,609 30 4	14 25 52	...	...	...	1,75,609 30 4
	Kangpara	19,403 0 0	86,764 0 15	4 4 151	20	...	...	86,764 0 15
	Lalshahye	4,000 0 0	50,585 14 10	12 25 134	*	...	...	50,585 14 10
	Pubna	5,600 0 0	97,560 39 0	19 20 72	14,000	3,414 25 5	24 15 92	1,00,975 24 5
	Berhoom	10,000 0 0	97,560 39 0	9 30 32	...	...	...	97,560 39 0

	Total	52,221 5 8	5,28,661 13 9	...	44,414	10,903 7 12	...	5,28,661 13 9
DACCAL ...	Dacca	27,000 0 0	98,475 0 0	3 25 144	5,000	2,514 0 0	50 11 34	1,00,989 0 0
	Dacca	10,237 0 0	1,27,341 0 0	13 17 9	15,01,000	3,66,098 0 0	24 15 92	4,93,439 0 0
	Mymensing	6,994 0 0	44,554 0 0	6 16 88	...	...	...	44,554 0 0
	Sylhet	18,157 0 0	1,75,612 0 0	13 13 44	10	...	...	1,75,612 0 0
	Backergunge	25,000 0 0	1,17,074 0 0	4 27 44	50,000	6,342 0 0	13 27 52	1,23,416 0 0
	Cachar	1,300 0 0	2,342 0 0	1 38 1	...	...	...	2,342 0 0

	Total	83,588 0 0	5,65,698 0 0	...	15,56,010	3,74,954 0 0	...	9,40,652 0 0
PATNA ...	Shahabad	41,593 15 0	6,43,902 17 9	15 19 32	...	...	...	6,43,902 17 9
	Patna	22,687 10 0	4,09,756 3 14	18 28 7	...	...	...	4,09,756 3 14
	Behar	47,265 12 8	8,53,658 21 7	18 2 73	...	...	...	8,53,658 21 7
	Sarun	51,046 17 8	7,21,951 1 10	14 5 42	...	...	...	7,21,951 1 10

	Total	1,62,593 15 0	26,29,268 14 8	...	...	...	...	26,29,268 14 8
ASSAM ...	No return .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Total	690 1 8	6,172 0 0	...	...	...	...	6,172 0 0
HAZAREE- BAUGH.	Hazareebaugh	51,979 10 0	1,78,027 12 11	3 16 152	1,975	...	...	1,78,027 12 11
	Lohurdugga	500 0 0	7,317 2 15	14 25 53	300	...	...	7,317 2 15
	Maunbhoom	4,370 0 0	24,585 14 10	5 25 04	1,028	...	...	24,585 14 10

	Total	56,849 10 0	2,09,929 30 4	...	3,303	...	...	2,09,929 30 4
CHITTA- GONG.	Chittagong	7,392 0 0	60,097 22 7	8 5 44	1,00,000	12,195 4 14	12 7 124	72,292 27
	Tipperah	33,333 6 10	1,46,341 9 4	4 15 92	...	...	...	1,46,341 9
	Bulbooh .....	...	...	...	56,000	14,000 0 0	25 0 0	14,000 0

	Total	40,725 6 10	2,06,438 31 11	...	1,56,000	26,195 4 14	...	2,32,633 36
Grand Total	9 Div. exclu- sive of Assam	6,72,071 3 4	67,43,772 16 6	...	63,90,590	10,37,445 9 8	...	77,81,217 25
	...	...	...	...	9,37,278	The juice of which is reserved for an		
	...	...	...	...	73,27,868			

of Sugar, Goor, &c., in the Bengal Division.

Population.	Consumption.		Remains for Export.	Average Produce from Cane per Beegah in each Division.		REMARKS.	
	Rate per Head.	Goor in Maunds of 82 lbs. each.		M.	S. C.		
8,81,744 2,88,000 18,54,132 15,30,840 2,98,736 4,80,000 6,32,000	About 4 Seers 14 Chs. of 82 lbs. to a Maund in each District.	46,688 11 11 35,121 38 0 2,26,116 3 14 1,85,468 11 11 36,431 8 12 58,536 28 4 63,658 21 7	M.	S. C.	M.	S. C.	* Jessore and Forredepore are the chief fields for the production of Date Sugar in the Bengal province, but the proportion of produce given is so much below known experience that there is reason to suppose that the number of trees here shown include a large proportion planted since the opening of the Sugar Market at home and which are still unproductive.
53,45,472		6,52,021 3 11	7,29,464 30 2	19	26 0	† Cane—Date being 16 Mds. 21 Srs. 4 Chs. per 100 trees.	
20,00,000 12,00,000 8,00,000 16,00,000 24,00,000 4,31,000		9½ Seers of ditto 3 " of ditto 9½ " of ditto 1 " of ditto 10 " of ditto 3 " of ditto	4,87,804 35 2 87,804 35 1 1,95,121 38 0 39,024 15 9 5,85,365 34 2 29,268 10 7				† This must be all imported, but chiefly from districts of the same division.
54,31,000		6 Seers of 80 lbs. per Md.	14,24,390 8 5	None		9 8 8	† The consumption exceeds the produce by 3,317 Mds. 1 Sr.
10,00,000 5,56,295 6,66,338 6,71,160		2½ Seers of 80 lbs. 7½ " of 82 lbs. per Md. 16 " of 82 lbs. per Md. 7 S. 10 C. of 80 lbs. per Md.	4,48,875 30 3 11,04,324 2 8 2,67,455 36 9 1,03,434 10 12				† The imports are from the Madras Presidency, the Tributary Mehals, &c. † Sugar from the South, and sugar-candy, etc., from the North, have ready sale. The rates of consumption are taken in the average of the other districts, the Collector not having supplied it in his statement. The consumption exceeds the produce by Mds. 1,03,651 37 14.
27,38,883		7½ Seers of 82 lbs.	5,24,090 0 0	None		10 6 5	* There are many trees about Naldore, Pooteah, etc., but the juice is not made into Goor.
10,45,000 9,00,000 25,59,000 6,71,000 6,00,000 10,40,876		2 S. 5 C. 17 G. of 80 lbs. 2 0 0 ditto 0 11 5 ditto 9 0 0 ditto 5 0 0 ditto 1 14 3 ditto	60,305 18 8 43,902 17 9 44,238 9 4 1,47,292 27 5 73,170 29 4 48,780 19 8				† Date yielding 24 Mds. 22 Srs. 4 Chs. per 100 trees.
68,15,876	2 8 0 of 80 lbs.	4,17,710 1 6	1,21,854 19 15	10	4 5½		
6,00,000 8,55,000 14,87,000 8,80,000 7,33,800 Not stated	10 Seers 12 " " 1 Seer 5½ Chittacks 15 Seers 6 " " 5 " " "	1,46,340 0 0 2,50,990 0 0 48,508 0 0 1,46,340 0 0 89,486 0 0 4,684 0 0					
40,55,800	6½ Seers	6,86,348 0 0	2,54,304 0 0	6½	Mds.		
16,00,000 12,00,000 25,00,000 17,00,000	..... ..... ..... .....	3,12,195 4 14 2,04,878 1 15 4,26,829 10 12 3,31,707 12 10				
70,00,000	7 Seers 5 Chs. of 82 lbs.	12,75,609 30 3	13,63,658 24 5	16	6 13		
...	.....	...	...	...	...	The only export is 3 to 400 Mds. from a factory.
No return Ditto Ditto Ditto	1 Seer each for Mughls and Burmahs 6 Seers for Natives. 12 " for Bengalees.	10,825 0 0 3,171 0 0 2,082 0 0 1,175 0 0					
...	.....	17,253 0 0	None		...	The consumption exceeds the produce by Mds. 11,091.
8,58,244 4,80,000 6,40,000	20 Seers 6 Chs. of 80 lbs. 1 Seer ditto 0 Seer 10 Chs. ditto	1,78,027 12 11 11,707 11 7 9,756 4 0					
14,78,244	5 Seers 6 Chs. of 82 lbs.	1,99,490 28 2	10,439 2 2	3	27 11		
10,00,000 8,06,950 6,00,000	5 Seers 1 Ch. of 80 lbs. 9 " ditto 9 lbs.	99,609 30 4 1,77,257 12 11 61,000 0 0					
24,06,950	5 Seers 10 Chs. of 82 lbs.	8,40,867 2 15	None		* 5 2 12	* Date giving 16 M. 31 S. 10 C. per 100 trees. The consumption exceeds the produce by Mds. 1,08,233 6 6.	
88827225	5 Seers 12½ Chs. of 82 lbs.	55,37,779 34 10	22,43,437 30 10	10	1 5½	Date yielding 16 M. 28 S. 5 C. per 100 trees, the rate in Jessore being 14 M. 25 S. 3 C., and in Forredepore 24 M. 13 S. 23 C.	
Intoxicating liquor and not manufactured into Goor.							

* Jessore and Forredepore are the chief fields for the production of Date Sugar in the Bengal province, but the proportion of produce given is so much below known experience that there is reason to suppose that the number of trees here shown include a large proportion planted since the opening of the Sugar Market at home and which are still unproductive.

† Cane—Date being 16 Mds. 21 Srs. 4 Chs. per 100 trees.

‡ This must be all imported, but chiefly from districts of the same division.

¶ The consumption exceeds the produce by 2,317 Mds. 1 Sr.

§ The imports are from the Madras Presidency, the Tributary Mehals, &c.

|| Sugar from the South, and sugar-candy, etc., from the North, have ready sale. The rates of consumption are taken in the average of the other districts, the Collector not having supplied it in his statement. The consumption exceeds the produce by Mds. 1,83,551 37 14.

* There are many trees about Naldore, Pooteah, etc., but the juice is not made into Goor.

† Date yielding 24 Mds. 22 Srs. 4 Chs. per 100 trees.

The only export is 3 to 400 Mds. from a factory.

The consumption exceeds the produce by Mds. 11,081.

* Date giving 16 M. 31 S. 10 C. per 100 trees. The consumption exceeds the produce by Mds. 1,082 3 6.
Date yielding 16 M. 9 S. 5 C. per 100 trees, the rate in Jessore being 14 M. 25 S. 5 C., and in Forredepore 24 M. 13 S. 2½ C.

From the above Return it is seen that under the Bengal Government 672,071 beegahs, or about 224,027 acres, were under sugar-cane cultivation, producing 4,937,404 cwt. of goor, or 82,290 tons of sugar; and 6,390,590 date trees produced 759,558 cwt. of goor, or 12,659 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar, but owing to the average home consumption of nearly 12 lbs., ($11\frac{2}{3}\%$) per head of goor, equal to 67,577 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar, the quantity remaining for export amounted only to 1,642,320 cwt. of goor, or 27,372 tons of sugar.

North Western Provinces.—The next Return in the order of proximity is that from the north-western provinces; it is brought up to June 1848. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Thomson, has for some years past so carefully and perseveringly elaborated the statistics of his Government with a view to obtaining an accurate knowledge of the entire population and resources of the north-western provinces, comprising an area of 43,937,062 acres, and a population of 19,733,742 souls, that although the Return under its different heads is founded upon estimates, there is full assurance that no labour will have been wanting to insure accuracy as far as was practicable. Discrepancies exist in the out-turn per acre of goor in the different districts, but nothing approaching to those in the Bengal Return, the limits being (with two exceptions where the cane is scarcely grown) from 514 lbs. per acre to 3,480 lbs. per acre, the average being 1,410 lbs. of goor, or 4 cwt. 12 lbs. per acre, the average of Bengal being nearly double this amount. One-third of these amounts is the produce of sugar from goor. In the districts of Agra and Azimghur is found the maximum produce per acre, Azimghur being the principal sugar growing district of the north-western provinces, the adjoining district of Goruckpore being the next greatest, both of them being in the Benares division; Goruckpore and Benares producing respectively 834 lbs. and 750 lbs of goor per acre, while Azimghur is represented to produce 2,790 lbs. per acre.

The estimated number of date trees in the north-western provinces is 258,071, but in the districts of Delhi and Rohtuk only is sugar made from them to a very limited extent; 19,287 trees in Delhi produce 42,240 lbs. of goor, while 451 trees in Rohtuk produce 10,080 lbs. of goor, the average to 100 trees in the first case being 218 lbs., and in the last 2,234 lbs. It is scarcely possible both can be right. The remaining date trees in the north-western provinces are either not tapped at all, or, if tapped, the juice is fermented to make the inebriating liquor Tarree. It is in the estimate of the consumption of goor and sugar per head that the discrepancies are of a character to render its truthfulness more than questionable. In the Dehra Dhoon the inhabitants are represented to consume 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of goor (32 lbs. sugar) per head per annum, while in Mirzapoor, with a surplus produce, only 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sugar) per head are consumed, and in the neighbouring district of Benares 64 lbs. (21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.) per head are consumed. In the mountains of Kumaon and Gurhwal it may be supposed that less than a pound of goor or sugar may be consumed; but in the thinly peopled valley of the Dehra Dhoon the consumption of 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per head is improbable. The area under sugar-cane cultivation is estimated at 1,830,538 beegahs or 610,179 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and the total produce of the north-western province is represented to be 10,758,508 maunds of goor of 80 lbs. each, equal to 384,232 tons, or

of sugar 128,077 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; and as the consumption is estimated at 217,933 tons, or sugar 72,644 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, there would remain available for exportation 166,299 tons, or of sugar 55,433 tons; but of this little goes to Calcutta, excepting from the Benares division.

The production of goor from the Saugor division, roughly put at 251,134 maunds, is not included, owing to some accidental arithmetical errors.

The third Return is from the Madras Presidency, comprising 21 districts. In this Return, as in the preceding, there are great discrepancies with respect to the produce from a definite superficial area—in some districts called acres, in others potties—in others cawnies, and elsewhere vailies or moodahs, but the whole are in a parallel column converted into beegahs of 14,400 square feet by a process, which is not explained. In the district of Cuddapah as much as 6,564 lbs. of goor (at Madras called jaggery), nearly 3 tons per acre, equal to one ton of sugar, is produced, while in others (setting aside the woody regions of Malabar and Canara), as Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1,278 lbs. (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.) and 1,434 lbs. (12 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.) are respectively produced. The average of the whole produce per beegah is stated to be 12 mds., 37 seers, 2 ch., or about 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of goor or jaggery, which would give less than half a ton of sugar per acre. The total extent of land under cane cultivation is 84,947 beegahs, or, at three beegahs to the acre, 28,316 acres, producing 11,00,740 maunds of goor, equal to 13,104 tons of sugar. At Madras the palmyra, as well as the cocoa nut and date tree, are used to produce sugar; the date, however, is only mentioned in Nellore and Cuddapah. The total estimated number of those trees is 6,468,368, but in six of the districts their sap does not appear to be used for the production of sugar, and in several others the Return of jaggery is so small for the number of trees that it is plain the greatest part of the juice is used for conversion into tarree. The chief localities for the production of sugar from the palm tribe are Tinnevely, which produces more than the half of the total amount, Coimbatore producing one-sixth, and Salem producing about one-fourteenth. The total amount of goor or jaggery from the Return from trees is stated to be 662,218 maunds of 80 lbs. each, equal, therefore, to 23,650 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of jaggery, or 7,883 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar. Very little reliance can be placed upon the average produce per 100 trees, considering that no statement is made of the number of trees in each district devoted respectively to the production of sugar and tarree. The out-turn in Malabar per 100 trees is put down at 3,092 lbs. of jaggery, while in Rajahmundry, with a million and a half of trees, the return is only 86 lbs. of jaggery per 100 trees. In the estimated consumption per head, there are not those violent contrasts as exhibited in the Return from the north-western provinces. The maximum consumption is 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. in Tinnevely, and the minimum 1 lb. in Canara, where, from the character of the country and the people, the consumption might be looked for as small. The population of the different districts is not given in the Return, nor the total population under the Madras Government; but in a paper of mine on the Civil Justice of British India, read before the Statistical Society, I had occasion to consider the total population about 13,046,484 souls; dividing this number into the consumption of goor, the result would give about 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. of jaggery, or nearly 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of sugar per person.

Abstract Statement of the Annual Produce and Consumption of Sugar in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Estimated cultivation of Cane in Beegahs of 27,225 square feet.	Equal to Beegahs of 14,400 square feet.	Estimated produce of Goor from Cane in maunds of 80 lbs.	Average produce per Beegah of 14,400 square feet.	Estimated number of Date Trees.	Estimated produce of Goor from Date in maunds of 80 lbs.	Average produce per 100 Trees.	Estimated consumption of the District, whether in Sugar, Kluar, Goor, or the Raw Cane itself, reduced into their equivalents in Goor in maunds of 80 lbs.	No. of lbs. per head on which the estimate in Column 10 is based.	Quantity remaining in Districts after consumption.	Quantity consumed in Districts above the produce.
					M. S. C.			M. S. C.				
DELHI.	Bhutteeana.....	....	....	....	4 10 9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Paneeput	8,524	16,115	68,718	2 34 4	....	....	....	26,434	8.18	42,284	....
	Hissar	4	7	20	6 28 4	19,287	528	2 29 6	38,857	14.75	....	38,837
	Delhi	10,027	18,957	1,27,141	4 10 4	451	126	27 37 3	44,907	11.75	82,234	....
	Rohtuck.....	4,788	9,052	38,532	....	....	....	....	34,719	9.31	3,813	....
	Goorgaon.....	44	83	229	2 30 5	....	....	....	1,38,097	24.00	....	1,37,868
	Total.....	23,387	44,214	2,34,640	....	19,738	654	....	2,83,014			
MEERUT.	Dehra Dhoon.....	1,666	3,149	8,600	2 29 3½	....	....	....	67,725	96.75	....	59,125
	Saharunpore	40,800	77,137	4,22,940	5 19 5	2,097	....	....	2,20,625	36.93	2,02,315	....
	Muzzuffernagar....	35,050	66,266	4,78,443	7 8 12½	....	....	....	1,65,000	30.00	3,13,443	....
	Meerut	46,153	87,220	5,74,194	6 25 5½	....	....	....	3,73,427	42.25	2,00,767	....
	Booldundshuhur ..	2,958	5,592	1,620	0 11 9½	5,620	....	....	2,23,179	40.00	....	2,21,559
	Allyghur	2,614	4,942	17,370	3 20 9½	9,533	....	....	1,33,056	25.75	....	1,15,686
	Total.....	1,29,221	2,44,306	15,03,167	....	17,250	....	....	11,83,012			
KUMAON.	Kumaon.....	198	374½	167	0 17 13½	100	....	....	13,000	4	....	12,833
	Gurhwal .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000	26	....	1,000
	Total.....	198	374½	167	....	100	....	....	14,000			

	ROHLAKUND.		AGRA.		ALLAHABAD.		BENARES.		Grand Total	
Bijnour	55,270	1,12,057	9,72,775	8 27 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	1,61,943	24-00	6,10,832
Mooradabad	31,169	58,928	4,77,117	8 3 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,10,102	....	....	1,50,891	12-81	3,26,226
Budaon	25,852	48,876	2,40,651	4 36 15	....	....	....	1,38,157	36-00	1,02,494
Barcilly	68,007	1,28,575	6,53,593	5 3 5	....	....	....	3,93,687	12-50	2,59,906
Shajehanpore	42,038	79,478	5,41,042	6 32 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	1,81,338	20-00	3,59,704
Total	2,26,336	4,27,914	28,85,178	....	2,10,102	....	....	10,26,016		
Muttra	3,672	6,942	58,649	8 17 14	1,485	....	....	1,52,336	23-00	....
Agra	1,508	2,851	41,591	14 23 8	99	....	....	96,596	9-68	....
Furruckabad	12,904	24,396	95,327	3 36 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	50,426	5-37	44,901
Mynpoory	6,236	11,789	40,623	3 17 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	32,745	4-50	7,878
Etawah	10,768	20,358	66,199	3 10 1	5,828	....	....	65,941	11-50	251
Total	35,088	66,336	3,02,389	....	7,412	....	....	3,98,051		
Cawnpore	15,049	28,452	1,03,009	3 24 10	....	....	....	1,64,506	15-37	....
Fatthepore	4,411	8,339	37,060	4 17 12	787	....	....	41,323	6-37	....
Humeerpore	2,689	5,083	29,048	5 28 9	167	....	....	26,058	12-00	2,990
Calpee	581	1,098	7,318	6 26 9	....	....	....	12,542	6-06	....
Banda	172	325	3,000	9 9 3	....	....	....	30,000	....	....
Allahabad	7,781	14,710	91,891	6 9 13	300	....	....	1,34,856	15-00	....
Total	30,683	58,007	2,71,326	....	1,254	....	....	4,09,285		
Goruckpore	2,25,548	4,26,426	14,84,288	3 19 3	....	....	....	5,70,722	19-37	9,13,566
Azimgur	91,770	1,73,502	20,19,087	11 25 7	....	....	....	12,23,511	37-50	7,95,576
Jounpore	37,053	70,053	3,57,764	5 4 4	344	....	....	85,747	10-00	2,72,017
Mirzapore	17,701	33,465	1,82,169	5 17 11	250	....	....	58,500	6-50	1,23,669
Benares	92,376	1,74,648	5,46,728	3 5 3	1,335	....	....	4,40,186	64-00	1,06,542
Ghazeepore	58,866	1,11,293	9,71,605	8 29 3	286	....	....	4,10,088	43-50	5,61,517
Total	5,23,314	9,89,387	55,61,641	5 24 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,215	....	....	27,88,754		
Grand Total	9,68,227	18,30,538 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,07,58,508	5 35 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,58,071	654	....	61,02,132		

the Madras Presidency, the Probable Quantity of Sugar and Jaggery Produced, and the these Consumed in each District.

Estimated produce of Jaggery from Palnira, &c., in Maunds.	Equal to Maunds of 80 lbs.	Average produce per 100 Trees.	Estimated Consumption of the District, whether in Sugar, Jaggery, or the raw Cane itself, the whole being reduced into their equivalents in Jaggery in maunds, computed at an average of per head during the year on the assumed or ascertained population.	Average Consumption per head.	The rate of Conversion into Maunds.
Maunds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Maunds lb. oz.	lbs. oz. dr.	lbs. oz. dr.
...	...	...	1,50,000 0 0	8 3 7	At 24 0 0
...	...	...	2,14,655 0 0	5 2 0	25 0 0
66,000	17,500 0 0	1 6 10½	48,000 0 0	1 14 0	{ The rate is not given in the Collector's Statement.*
10,543½	3,253 20 0	0 31 5	26,916 15 11½	1 19 0	
6,000	1,843 18 0	0 20 9	28,711 10 7½	1 13 10	24 10 15 24½
5,826½	...	...	5,826½ 0 0	...	24 10 15
6,508½	...	...	{ Date ditto 6,508½ 0 0	{ 2 8 7½	25 0 0
			{ Cane ditto 28,245½ 0 0		
2,335	3,854 27 8	1 17 5	40,580 15 10	...	...
one	...	...	2,03,641 6 4	4 8 1	25 0 0
1,186	...	...	{ Palmira Jaggery 1,186 0 0	{ 7 2 4	24 10 0
7,002	...	...	{ Date ditto 27,002 0 0		
			{ Cane ditto 3,16,844 0 0		
8,188	8,694 0 0	1 7 15½	3,45,032 0 0	...	...
one	...	...	26,640 0 0	3 0 0	25 0 0
3,235	4,135 37 8	20 22 9½	64,730 9 0	3 14 8	25 0 0
9,998	46,875 0 0	11 28 12	1,72,466 0 0	4 8 0	25 0 0
3,757½	16,800 0 0	11 10 6	1,11,250 0 0	3 2 0	25 0 0
3,206	3,812 20 0	16 6 3	{ Cane Jaggery 82,015 18 12	{ 3 13 12	25 0 0
			{ Palmira ditto 12,206 0 0		
			94,221 18 12	...	...
2,295	...	...	1,31,773 9 6½	2 14 2	24 10 15½
1,532	...	...	...	...	...
3,817½	4,263 33 8	20 12 2	...	...	...
7,730	14,912 20 0	10 23 0	2,42,666 10 15	4 11 0	25 0 0
6,680½	1,462 20 0	2 32 11	83,349 9 6	3 6 12	25 0 0
			{ In Hindoo Temples and for Maramut 3,573 5 0	9 6 0	25 0 0
			{ By Population 24,399 2 0		
314½	3,94,160 25 0	22 24 12	{ In Hindoo Temples and for Maramut 2,777 9 0		
			{ By Population 7,59,745 22 0		
			7,90,494 13 0	18 12 0	...
449	1,07,449 0 0	24 23 11	92,051 0 0	9 5 6	{ At 80 lbs., or 3200 Rs weight per Maund.
912	1,941 10 0	15 26 0½	36,824 0 0	1 0 0	{ The rate is not given in the Collector's Statement.*
184	...	...	1,09,866 21 0	2 8 0	
784	...	...	...	...	28 0 0
262½	28,184 4 0	38 26 7	...	...	...
43½	3,075 37 8	8 31 5½	2,63,513 11 8	14 0 4	{ The rate is not given in the Collector's Statement.*
26	6,62,218 33 0	...	32,76,783 16 7½	...	
11	11,00,740 36 11½	...	...	...	...
26	6,62,218 33 0	...	...	...	...
7	17,62,959 29 11½	...	...	...	...
83	10,67,720 0 0	...	...	...	...
4	6,95 23 29 11½	...	...	...	...

* Assumed at 25 lbs. per Maund.

The total produce of jaggery in the Madras Presidency is represented to be 1,762,959 maunds of jaggery of 80 lbs. each, equal to 20,987½ tons, of sugar, and the consumption is 1,067,720 maunds, or 12,711 tons, of sugar, leaving available for export 695,239 maunds of jaggery, or 8,276½ tons of sugar.

Bombay.—The fourth Return is that from the Bombay Presidency, and is brought up to April 1848; it comprises only an analysis of the Returns from the different collectorates, and does not enter into any details. The various discrepancies which no doubt exist in the out-turn per acre, the produce per 100 date trees, and the consumption per head in the different Zillahs or districts is not in view, and comment upon them, therefore, is prevented. The Return, however, has no more claim to absolute accuracy than the preceding; for the land under cane cultivation is “estimated” as is the number of date-trees, and it contributes little more information than to show that the quantity of goor or sugar consumed within the Bombay presidency considerably exceeds the quantity raised within its territory, and that for the present, at least, Bombay cannot contribute to the consumption of sugar in Great Britain; although, from my personal knowledge of the lands under Bombay, neither in the quality of the soil, its availability for cultivation, the means of irrigation, or the character of the cane (of which there are four varieties), or the average industry and skill of the people is there any insuperable impediment to there being at a future time a surplus product of sugar for exportation. I have shown in my examination before Lord George Bentinck’s Sugar and Coffee Committee of the House of Commons, that a careful cultivator has ample profit upon cane cultivation, even under the former discriminating assessments of field and garden cultivation, and as these assessments have lately been more nearly assimilated and the assessments generally lowered, the advantage to the farmer of cane cultivation would seem to be increased rather than deteriorated. Nevertheless Bombay long has imported, and still continues to import large quantities of sugar for home consumption, beyond the quantity in transit from Java, Siam, and the eastern islands, intended for the markets of the Persian Gulf and Red Sea.

The Return estimates the land in the Bombay presidency under cane cultivation as low as 25,782 acres, producing 6,52,311 maunds of 80 lbs. each of goor, nearly equal to 7,765½ tons of sugar, averaging somewhat more than 6 cwt. per acre, which is two-thirds less than the average out-turn per acre in the West Indies, which is represented to be one ton. The consumption per head is given in the Bombay Return at 8 lbs., but upon what authority is not stated. The total consumption is stated to be 7,61,779 maunds of goor, or 9,069 tons of sugar; being 1,296 tons of sugar in excess of the quantity produced. I should consider the quantity produced and the quantity consumed very considerably greater than is represented in the figures of the Bombay Return, the opinion being based upon the Returns from the other Governments, as well as upon my knowledge of the habits of the people.

Date, cocoa-nut, and palm trees are very numerous under the Bombay presidency on the line of coast from Surat to Malwan and Goa. 250,063 trees only are included in the Return, and as only 216

* Maunds 1,09,252 consumed in excess of the produce in the Bombay Presidency.

maunds of goor are said to be produced from them, the trees are evidently devoted to the more lucrative object of obtaining tarree.

Return of Goor Produced and Consumed within the Territory subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

District.	
25,782	Estimated cultivation of Cane in Acres of 4,840 square yards each.
77,346	Equal to Beegahs of 14,400 square feet.
6,34,192	Estimated produce of Goor from Cane in maunds of 82½ lbs. each.
6,52,311	Equal to Maunds of 80 lbs.
M. S. C. 8 17 5½	Average Produce per Beegah.
2,50,063	Estimated number of Date Trees.
216 Mds.	Estimated Produce of Goor from Dates in Maunds of 80 lbs.
6,52,527 Mds.	Total Cane and Date Goor in Maunds of 80 lbs. each.
7,40,497	Estimated Consumption of the District, whether in Sugar, Khaur, Goor, or the Raw Cane itself, the whole being reduced into their equivalents in Goor in Maunds of 82½ lbs., each computed at an average of 4 seers, or 8 lbs., per head during the year on the assumed or ascertained Population.
7,61,779	Reduced to Maunds of 80 lbs.

The Return contains similar details of the cultivation, &c., of the staple in certain native States adjacent to the Bombay presidency; but as these are foreign to the object of the inquiry of the Chamber of Commerce, it is not deemed necessary either to notice or analyze them here.

Abstract Statement of the Cultivation of Lands with Cane, &c., for the purposes of Goor and Sugar, within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

BENGAL DIVISION.	
6,72,071	Total Area of Lands cultivated for Cane Sugar computed at Beegahs of 14,400 square feet each.
67,43,772 of 82 lbs., or 69,12,866 of 80 lbs.	Produce of Cane Goor in Maunds.
M. S. C. 10 1 5½ of 82 lbs.	Average per Beegah.
63,90,590	Total Number of Date Trees.
10,37,445 of 82 lbs., or 10,63,381 of 80 lbs.	Produce from Date Trees.
M. S. C. 16 9 5½ of 82 lbs.	Average Produce per 100 Trees.
77,21,217 of 82 lbs., or 79,75,747 of 80 lbs.	Total Produce of Cane and Date Goor.
55,37,780 of 82 lbs., or 56,76,224½ of 80 lbs.	Total Consumption.
22,43,437 of 82 lbs., or 22,99,523 of 80 lbs.	Available for Export.
18,80,538	Total Area of Lands cultivated for Cane Sugar computed at Beegahs of 14,400 square feet.
1,07,58,508	Produce of Cane Goor in Maunds.
M. S. C. 5 35 1½	Average per Beegah.
2,58,071	Total Number of Date Trees.
654 Mds.	Produce from Date Trees.
M. S. C. 3 12 12 of 19,738 trees.	Average Produce per 100 Trees.
1,07,59,162 Mds.	Total Produce of Cane and Date Goor.
61,02,132 Mds.	Total Consumption.
46,57,030 Mds.	Remaining unappropriated.

BENGAL DIVISION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY									BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.								
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Total Area of Lands cultivated for Cane Sugar computed at Beegahs of 14,400 square feet.	Produce of Cane in Maunds of 80 lbs.	Average per Beegah.	Total Number of Date, Palmyra, and Coconut Trees.	Produce from Date, &c., Trees in Maunds.	Average Produce per 100 Trees.	Total Produce in Maunds of Cane, Date, Palmyra, and Coconut Trees.	Total Consumption in Maunds.	Available for Export.	Total Area of Lands cultivated for the purpose of Cane Sugar converted into Bengal Beegahs of 14,400 square feet each.	Produce of Cane in Maunds of 80 lbs.	Average per Beegah.	Total Number of Date, Palmyra, and Coconut Trees.	Produce from Date, &c., Trees in Maunds.	Average Produce per 100 Trees.	Total Produce in Maunds of Cane, Date, Palmyra, and Coconut Trees.	Total Consumption in Maunds.	Available for Export.
84,917½	M. S. C. 11,00,740 86 11	M. S. C. 12 87 2	64,68,368	M. S. C. 6,62,218 33 0	M. S. C. 10 9 8	M. S. C. 17,62,959 29 11½	10,67,720	M. S. C. 6,95,239 29 11½	77,346	6,62,311	M. S. C. 8 17 5½	2,50,063	216 Mds. No average is given, because it is probable that a greater part of the date juice is used for other purposes.	6,62,527	7,61,779	...	...

Analysis.

	Total Area of Lands Cultivated with Cane.	Total Produce of Cane and Date Goor in Maunds of 80 lbs.	Total Consumption of Cane and Date Goor in Maunds of 80 lbs.	Remainder.	Reduced to Sugar at 13½ Seers to one Maund of Goor.
Bengal Presidency, including the N.W. Provinces	25,02,609	1,87,34,909	1,17,78,356½	69,56,552½	23,18,851
Madras Presidency	84,947	17,62,959	10,67,720	6,95,239	2,31,746½
Bombay Presidency	77,346	6,52,527	7,61,779*	....	....
Grand Total	26,64,902	2,11,50,395	1,36,07,855½	76,51,791½	25,50,597

Average Produce of the Soil of Cane Goor in the several Presidencies.

Bengal, per Beegah of 14,400 Square Feet.	N. W. Provinces, per Beegah of 14,400 Square Feet.			Madras, per Beegah of 14,400 Square Feet.	Bombay, per Beegah of 14,400 Square Feet.	
	Benares Division					
Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
10 1 5½	5 35 1½	5 24 13½	12 37 2	8 17 5½		

Straits' Settlements.—The Straits' settlements of Prince of Wales' Island, Province Wellesley, Singapore, and Malacca, being dependent upon the East India Company's Government of India, the Governor of these settlements has supplied Returns similar to those furnished from the Indian presidencies. The land under cultivation is estimated, the number of cocoa-nut trees (there not being any date trees in the settlements) used in the production of sugar is estimated, and the population is assumed; with such elements the results can only be approximate and problematical.

The total number of acres under cane cultivation in the three settlements is 4,476 acres, producing 2,28,812 maunds of 82 lbs. each of goor, or 2,792 tons of sugar. In Malacca the sugar cane is consumed in its natural state, and in the two other settlements the average produce per acre is represented to be, Prince of Wales' Island, 4,566 lbs. or more than two tons of goor per acre, or $13\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of sugar, while in Singapore it is only 1,740 lbs., or little more than three quarters of a ton per acre, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of sugar. The produce from 19,175 cocoanut trees is 16,073 maunds, or 588 tons of goor, or about 196 tons of sugar. At Singapore the cocoanut plantations, which are of great magnitude, are too young to be brought to use at present. The average produce of goor per 100 trees in Prince of Wales' Island is 308 lbs., and in Malacca only 46 lbs. The average consumption of goor per head in the three settlements ranges from $11\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and these averages are derived from the consumption upon private estates in Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley. The population being assumed at 100,000, the consumption at $11\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of goor per head is 502 tons of goor, or $167\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar, leaving available for export 2,719 tons of sugar annually.

An analysis of the preceding Returns in a tabulated form gives the following results:—

	Acres.	Tons of Sugar.	Date Trees, or Palm.	Tons of Sugar.	Total Sugar.	Con- sumption	Avail- able for Export.	Con- sumption of Sugar per head.	Produce per Acre.
					Tons.	Tons.		lbs.	cwt. lbs.
Bengal	224,027	82,290	6,390,590	12,659 $\frac{1}{2}$	94,949 $\frac{1}{2}$	67,577 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,372	3	7 39
N. W. Provinces	610,179 $\frac{1}{2}$	128,077 $\frac{1}{2}$	258,071	8	128,085 $\frac{1}{2}$	72,644 $\frac{1}{2}$	55,441	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 12
Madras	28,316 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,104	6,468,368	7,883 $\frac{1}{2}$	20,987 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,711	8,276 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 26
Bombay	25,782	7,765 $\frac{1}{2}$	250,063	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,773 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,069	None.	8	6 22
Total	888,304 $\frac{1}{2}$	231,237	13,367,092	20,558 $\frac{1}{2}$	251,795 $\frac{1}{2}$	162,001 $\frac{1}{2}$	*91,989 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Straits' Set- tlements...	4,476 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,792	19,175	196	2,988	269	2,719	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 27

* From this is to be deducted 1296 tons' consumption over production in Bombay, leaving available for export from India 89,793 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sugar.

No. 1.—*Straits' Settlements.*

16

Statistics of Sugar produced within

Estimated cultivation of Canes in Beegahs of 14,400 square feet each.		Estimated produce of Goor from Canes in maunds of 82 lbs.	Average produce per Beegah.	Estimated Number of Trees producing Goor.		Estimated produce of Goor in maunds of 82 lbs. each.	Average produce per 100 Cocoanut Trees.	Estimated Consumption, whether in Sugar, Khaur, Goor, or the Raw Cane itself, the whole being reduced into their equivalents in Goor, in maunds of 82 lbs. each.
				Cocoanut Trees.	Neepah.			
Prince Wales' Is- land and Pro- vince Wellesley	11,864	2,20,640	Mds. S. C. 18 23 6½	1,500	....	5,684	Mds. S. C. 3 31 9	Assumed Population 1,00,000, at an average consumption of 11½ lbs. of Goor, gives maunds 13,720.
Singapore	1,152	8,172	7 3 12	<p>The Cocoanut Plantations, of which there are several of considerable magnitude, are not of sufficient age to produce either fruit or Goor to any extent.</p>	<p>Growing wild, number unknown.</p>	....	....	Assumed Population 57,000, at an average of 12 lbs. of Goor each, gives maunds 8,341.
Malacca	413	No Sugar is made from Canes which are all consumed in their raw state.	....			10,389	0 23 8	Assumed Population 52,713, at an average of 12½ lbs. of Goor each, gives maunds 7,907.
	13,429	2,28,812	....	19,175	....	16,073	....

No. 2.—Return of the Probable Quantity of Land Cultivated for Sugar, and of Sugar and Goor Manufactured and Consumed in the Island of Penang and Province Wellesley.

Names of Places or Estates in Penang and Province Wellesley.	Estimated cultivation of Cane in Acres of 43,560 square feet each.	Estimated produce of Goor from Cane, in tons of 2,240 lbs. each.	Estimated number of Date Trees.	Estimated produce of Goor from Date, in tons of 2,240 lbs. each.	Estimated Consumption of the Settlement, whether in Sugar, Khaur, Goor, or the Raw Cane itself, the whole being reduced into their equivalents in Goor in tons of 2,240 lbs. each, computed at an average of lbs. 16-782, or of marketable Sugar lbs. 13-585 per head during the year on the assumed or ascertained population.*
Krean	180	450	There are no Date Trees in these parts, none at least yield- ing fruit. But Sugar or Goor is manu- factured from the produce of the Co- conut Tree and the Neepah. " "		$\frac{1}{2}$ for 400 persons on the Estate, under 1 lb a head.
Tuddenham	140	175			$4\frac{1}{2}$ for 400 persons, being above 25 lbs. a head.
Jajawi	366	825			$4\frac{1}{2}$ } These 2 estates belong to one proprietor, the number of persons $2\frac{2}{10}$ } is not given. The consumption is quoted at 10 lbs. each.
Val Dor	325	796 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Tusseh	280	357 $\frac{1}{2}$			$1\frac{1}{2}$ for 200 persons, being at the rate of 14 lbs. each.
Looboo Manani.....	60	75 $\frac{1}{2}$			for 450 ditto, at 8 lbs. per head.
Caledonia	170	300			for 415 ditto, at 5 lbs. ditto.
Victoria	320	700			for 500 ditto, at 8 lbs. ditto.
Simpang Ampaty	250	750			Information cannot be obtained.
Batu Kawan	206	712			
Otaheite.....	170	428 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Estates of Europeans, &c., } acres	2,467	5,570 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Tons of Goor from Cane.		
Captain Ferrier's estimate for the Natives, Province Wellesley.....	1,391	2,506	....	....	551 $\frac{2}{10}$ for 59,062 persons, rather short of 21 lbs. a head.
Mr. Gottlieb's ditto of Penang	64	1	At the utmost.....		— for 39,721 ditto, at about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each.
	3,922	8,077			
Total under Cane, &c., acres 3,922, yielding tons 8,077 of Goor, and with an assumed Population of 1,00,000 persons consuming 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Goor each, as the average of opinions. Total of Goor consumed, assumed to be lbs. 11,25,000, or tons 502 per annum.					

* N.B.—This rate is brought out thus:—By No. 1, lbs. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sugar 6 months' consumption. For the year, lbs. 17, or Goor lbs. 21-25. By No. 2, of Goor lbs. 12-7142, average lbs. 16-982 of Goor, or lbs. 13-585 Sugar.

It is hence seen that 888,304½ acres are under sugar cultivation in India, producing 231,237 tons of sugar; that 13,367,092 date, palm, and cocoanut trees produce 20,558½ tons of sugar; that the total consumption of sugar in India is 162,001½ tons; Bombay consuming 1,296 tons more than its own produce; leaving available for exportation from Bengal, the north-western provinces, and Madras, 91,089½ tons of sugar. The consumption per head averages from 2½ lbs. at Madras to 8½ lbs. in the north-western provinces, and the produce per acre ranges from 4 cwt. 12 lbs. in the north-western provinces to 9 cwt. 26 lbs. at Madras.

The Straits' settlements, independently of the above, have 4,476½ acres under sugar cultivation, producing 2,792 tons of sugar, and the few cocoa-nut trees at present used to extract sugar produce 196 tons. The consumption is reckoned at 269 tons, about 3½ lbs. per head, leaving available for export 2,719 tons of sugar. The produce per acre exceeds that in India, though falling far short of the West Indies, being 10 cwt. 27 lbs. per acre.

The next consideration is the export trade of sugar from Bengal, which since the equalization of the duties in Great Britain on the colonial and Bengal sugar has rapidly progressed, the average annual value per maund having also gradually increased since 1836-7.

The following table, compiled from Bell's and Wilkinson's Reports of the Exports, commences from the three years previous to the concession first made in favour of the East India Company's territories in Bengal:—

Years.	Exported to Great Britain.	To other Ports.	Total Exports of Sugar and Khaur.	Value.	Average Value per Maund.	Tons.	Price per Ton.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Sicca Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
1833-34	92,963	1,97,670½	2,90,633½	25,08,224	7 15 12		
1834-35	1,54,590	2,08,925	3,58,515	27,90,959	7 12 62		
1835-36	1,95,587	1,73,173½	3,68,760½	28,52,515	7 11 9		
				Co's Rs.			
1836-37	3,64,864	2,52,496	6,17,360½	51,38,460	8 5 2	22,600	£ s. d. 23 3 6
1837-38	5,95,856	2,18,915	8,14,771	67,18,911	8 3 11½		
1838-39	7,51,838	1,37,269	8,69,107	74,63,088	8 9 4½		
1839-40	7,32,651	1,11,238	8,43,889	73,60,036	8 11 6½		
1840-41	17,17,290	67,501½	17,84,791½	1,64,68,898	9 3 7½		
1841-42	14,52,502½	69,590	15,22,092½	1,39,16,426	9 2 3½		
1842-43	15,73,146½	32,385	16,05,530½	1,48,35,773	9 3 2½		
1843-44	15,36,476½	6,104½	15,42,581	1,46,04,641	9 7 5½		
1844-45	15,18,009	21,108½	15,39,117½	1,46,91,956	9 8 8½		
1845-46	18,81,263½	8,111½	18,39,374½	1,78,93,188	9 11 7		
1846-47	16,85,336	29,881½	17,15,217½	1,67,98,655	9 12 6½		
1847-48	16,36,522½	85,237	17,21,759½	1,66,28,524	9 10 6½	63,028½	26 7 8

"The privilege of importing into the United Kingdom sugar, the produce of Bengal, at the lower rate of duty, came into operation here in December 1836, by Act XXXII* of the Government of India. A gradual increase in the exports is perceptible from that year, though 1837-38 was visited by a commercial crisis in England. The very sudden rise in the export, which took place in 1840-41, is to be accounted for by the material reduction in the production of the

* Extended to Madras by Act XV of 1839.

article in the West India colonies, in consequence of the Emancipation Law which had its effect there in 1838, a circumstance which led to an unusual high price for all descriptions in England during the year 1840. The supplies fell off again till the further reduction of the duty from 24s. to 14s. on Bengal in common with the colonial Muscavado sorts under Act 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 5, passed in April 1845, in which year the export appears to have been the largest in the list. In 1846, the distinction which before existed between foreign and colonial sugars was brought within a narrower compass, and there was a scarcity of grain in Great Britain during that and the preceding year. These causes, combined with the late commercial disasters, and consequent scarcity of money, seem to have in some measure checked the shipments of this staple, as will be apparent from a reference to the preceding table, but not to such an extent as under the above unfavourable circumstances might have been expected.

"It has been already observed that in various districts in Eastern Bengal there are thousands of date trees which are still unbearing; the production of which may at no remote period materially add to the present aggregate production; and it is an ascertained fact that the cane cultivation in Lower Bengal is fast improving from the Otaheite (known by the natives as Bombay) cane, which has been of late years substituted both for the sake of its quality and yield."

I am indebted to my friend Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, for the following valuable table, which enables me to contrast the consumption of sugar per person in England and India.

Imports of Sugar into Great Britain.

Years.	Quantity of Sugar retained for Con- sumption.	Molasses equivalent to Sugar taken for Consumption.	Sugar and Molasses retained for Con- sumption.	Average price of Sugar per "London Gazette."		Average price of Sugar including the Duty.		Average Con- sumption of each Person.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	s.	d.	s.	d.	lbs.
1830.....	4,147,350	126,595	4,273,945	25	0½	49	0½	19.94
1831.....	4,233,509	130,734	4,364,243	23	8	47	8	20.11
1832.....	3,974,627	212,508	4,187,135	28	8½	52	8½	19
1833.....	3,780,138	241,457	4,021,595	29	7½	53	7½	17.99
1834.....	4,013,919	190,492	4,204,411	29	2½	53	2½	18.31
1835.....	4,116,153	233,429	4,349,582	33	9½	57	9½	19.21
1836.....	3,676,496	246,405	3,922,901	40	9	64	9	16.58
1837.....	4,127,446	222,007	4,349,453	34	5	58	5	18.83
1838.....	4,089,453	197,329	4,286,782	33	7	57	7	18.38
1839.....	3,847,629	199,987	4,047,616	39	4½	63	4½	17.18
1840.....	3,606,038	158,672	3,764,710	48	7½	73	10½	15.28
1841.....	4,057,628	150,696	4,208,328	38	3½	63	5½	17.65
1842.....	3,868,466	199,865	4,068,331	37	2½	62	5	16.76
1843.....	4,028,307	168,558	4,196,865	33	11½	59	2	17.11
1844.....	4,129,443	230,030	4,359,473	33	5	58	7½	17.59
1845.....	4,856,604	234,700	5,091,304	32	9	46	9	20.33
1846.....	5,238,656	218,498	5,457,154	34	5	48	5	21.57
1847.....	5,805,638	239,483	6,045,121	28	3	42	3	23.66
1848.....	6,208,830	238,894	6,447,724	23	7½	36	7½	24.98

Consequent upon the above analysis are some considerations relating to the very small consumption of sugar per head in India; whether originating in the poverty of the people, the cost of production, or the enhanced price resulting from the great demand for exportation.

The following tables, I, II, and III, show the produce and cost of goor and sugar in the provinces of Behar and Benares and in Lower Bengal. In Table I, 10 beegahs, or $3\frac{1}{3}$ acres, cultivated alternate years with cane at a rent of 5rs. a beegah, or 30s. an acre (six times the ordinary assessment). The cost of cultivation is 135rs., the produce 150 maunds of goor at 2 rupees per maund, or 10 lbs. for a shilling; giving a profit upon the goor of 165rs. or $122\frac{1}{4}$ per cwt. upon the outlay. Now as the average consumption in Bengal is 9 lbs. of goor per head, the annual expense is less than a shilling laid out in goor. Assuming the highest average consumption of $24\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of goor per head in the north-western provinces, the annual outlay would be less than half-a-crown, or $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per month out of the lowest rate of wages of $72d.$ per mensem. The very great demand for export, therefore, although it necessarily enhances home prices, yet does not appear to do so to the extent to account for the small consumption of goor per person, for it is in this state the produce of the cane is almost wholly consumed by the natives of India.

Carrying on the process, in Table I, of converting goor into sugar, it is shown that the cost is a rupee a maund, or 50 per cent. on the price of the goor, and the return in three qualities of sugar and molasses on 450rs. outlay is 500rs., giving a further profit of 50rs., or 11 and a fraction per cent. The highest quality of this sugar selling at 10rs. per maund, 28l. per ton, or 3d. per lb. This is a somewhat better price ($2\frac{7}{10}d.$ per pound,) than the West Indians get. Supposing then, sugar to sell at 25l. per ton, Table I. shows that a capital of 285rs., including cost of cultivation, gives a profit of 215rs. upon $3\frac{1}{3}$ acres of land.

Table II shows the cost and selling prices of goor and three qualities of sugar, the growth of Lower Bengal, to the importer at Calcutta, including transit charges and dryage; but there is a discrepancy between this table and the preceding, for the Calcutta merchant is represented as buying the first quality of sugar at 8rs. per maund (16s.), and selling it at $8\frac{1}{2}$ rs. or 17s., whereas in Behar the manufacturer of goor into sugar is represented as obtaining 10rs. per maund for the first quality.

Table III gives the cost and selling prices of date goor and sugar in Lower Bengal; the first quality of this sugar is inferior to that from the cane, and costs the merchant 6rs. per maund (12s.), he selling it for $6\frac{1}{2}$ per maund (13s.) It is used for compounding with cane sugars for refinery purposes.

The following is the native process of manufacturing sugar in the Behar and Benares provinces:—

A quantity of goor, say 5 to 10 maunds, is put in an earthen vessel mixed with one-third of water;—being strained, it is put in a larger receptacle to settle. The clarified part of the goor and the water are placed in an iron boiler. When the goor becomes sticky it is removed to another vessel; being cooled, it is put in a third, and

when settled, the cork at the bottom of the earthen pot is removed and the molasses with the impurities are allowed to run out and collect in a large hole made for that purpose. The goor gets grainy and swells up. Moss* is then applied to the goor for clarifying it;—the molasses are drained off again for three days, after which the moss is taken off, and the clarified part, which then becomes white and swollen to a height of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches on the top of the mass of sugar, is collected, and this process of clarifying is continued till 15 to 20 maunds are collected together, when the whole quantity is spread in the sun on a piece of cloth and trampled upon by Coolies employed for the purpose; by that means the large and thick grains, which before were of a yellowish colour, are reduced to the size of smaller crystals, and the whole quantity becomes of an uniform white colour.

TABLE I.

Assumed Cost and Selling Prices of Sugar in the Provinces of Behar and Benares, during seasons of moderate growth and demand.

	Rs.
Ground rent at 5 Rupees per Beegah for 10 Beegahs, cultivated in alternate years, 10 more lying fallow	100
Labour, cuttings, and irrigation	35
	135
Produce of Goor—150 Maunds of 80 lbs. at 2 Rupees per Maund ...	300
Profit	165
MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.	
Cost of Goor	300
Charges for Manufacturing Sugar	150
	450
PRODUCE.	
	Mds. Srs.
1st Quality	37 20 at 10 Rupees per Maund ...
2nd Ditto	7 20 at 8 " " ...
3rd Ditto	5 0 at 6 " " ...
Molasses	70 0 at 8 Annas " " ...
	500
Profit	50

These provinces, including the districts in the Patna division, produce the largest quantities of sugar, the greater part of which is sent down to Calcutta for the English market. It is to be remarked that upon an invested capital of only 285 rupees, including the cost of cultivating 10 beegahs of land, or 20 beegahs in alternate years, and the manufacture of the produce thereof, an actual profit of 215 rupees would accrue to the grower at the rates assumed above. The prices of this season (1848) when they have ruled exceedingly lower than they were known of late years, form no criterion for judging of the average value of this staple.

* Sheealla.

TABLE II.

Assumed Cost and Selling Prices of Cane Goor, Khaur, Dullooa, and Sugar, the growth of Lower Bengal, in seasons of moderate crop and demand.

Quality.	Goor.		Khaur.		* Dullooa.		Sugar.		REMARKS.
	Cost.	Selling Price.	Cost.	Selling Price.	Cost.	Selling Price.	Cost.	Selling Price.	
1st Quality	2	2-8	†4-4	4-8	†7	7-8	†8	8-8 to 9	The Sugars refined by European process at the several factories in the vicinity of Calcutta, Dhoba Factory and Tirhoot, are chiefly exported to England on the proprietor's account, and are seldom brought to the market for sale here.
2nd Ditto.	1-12	2	4	4-4	6-8	7	7-8	8 to 8-4	
3rd Ditto.	...	...	3-12	4	6	6-8	...	...
4th Ditto.	...	...	3-8	3-12	5-8	9	...	...

TABLE III.

Assumed Cost and Selling Price of Date Goor, Khaur, Dullooa, and Sugar, the growth of Lower Bengal, in seasons of moderate produce and demand.

Quality.	Goor.		Khaur.		Dullooa.		Sugar, called Gurputteeah.		REMARKS.
	Cost.	Selling Price.	Cost.	Selling Price.	Cost.	Selling Price.	Cost.	Selling Price.	
1st Quality	2	2-6	3-4	3-10	5-8	6	6	6-8 to 6-10	Date Sugar is used at the factories here and exported chiefly for compounding with Cane Sugar for refining purposes.
2nd Ditto.	1-12	2	3	3-4	5	5-4	5-12	6-4	
3rd Ditto.	1-10	1-14	2-14	3-2	4-12	5	5-8	6	
4th Ditto.	1-8	1-10	2-12	3	4-8	4-12	5-4	5-8	

The Calcutta export table shows that since the equalization of the duties in 1836, the export of sugar has risen from 6,17,360 maunds to 17,21,759 maunds in 1847-8, and the value from 51,38,460 rs. (513,846*l.*) to 1,6628,524 rs. (1,662,852*l.*) in 1847-8, and that the increased demand had raised the price of sugar in the Calcutta market from 8rs. 5a. 2p. per maund to 9rs. 10a. 6½p. per maund in 1847-8; being a difference of nearly 16 per cent. What effect the admission of slave-grown sugar into Great Britain may have upon the production and export of sugar from India remains to be seen. Table I. shows that a ton of sugar in Berar can be raised at the cost of 15*l.* 19s., paying six times the ordinary assessment upon the land in the north-western provinces. The "Times" of the August, 1849, has the following article on the relative cost of slave and free labour sugar:—

"In the old days of West Indian prosperity, when planters suffered no penalties save those of surfeits and extravagance, the cost of an able-bodied slave was, we believe, about 80*l.* At this figure he was expected to be some 25 years of age, and to have 10 years' honest work in him, and the number of his working days throughout the year was usually set at 310 out of the 365. This was not a very

* Dullooa is a medium quality between Khaur and Sugar.

† These are prices which stand the importer at Calcutta, including transit charges and dryage.

rigorous proportion, perhaps; but, then, for a proportion of this period he was worked at 'crop time' hours, and during the rest of the year a respectable 12 hours' labour was expected from him. This, to be sure, is no more than what an English labourer gives—from 6 to 6—allowing for meal-time in both cases, nor was the work always very laborious, but still the total amount performed was considerable. Its results were estimated by some such calculations as the following:—A good healthy slave would cultivate two acres annually, and an acre was ordinarily expected to produce about one ton of sugar and a due proportion of rum, that is, about 60 gallons to a ton. Or, putting the estimate in another form, the estate was considered to be doing pretty well if one hogshead of sugar of 17 cwt., with its proportion of rum, was produced for every head of slave stock upon it, reckoning old and young together. The cost, then, of an able-bodied slave would have stood thus against his earnings:—

	£	s.	d.
10 per cent. on his original price	8	0	0
Food, clothing, &c. (almost exactly that of a Russian soldier) ..	5	0	0
Depreciation and mortality on 10 years at 10 per cent.	8	0	0
Total annual cost.....	21	0	0
2 tons of sugar, say.....	50	0	0
120 gallons of rum	18	0	0
Total annual earnings	68	0	0
	21	0	0
Profit	47	0	0

"Now, when the experiment is made with 'free labour,' that is, as it should be always remembered, with such labour as an emancipated negro can be brought to give in a country where he has no natural or artificial wants to supply, the results found are these:—Say that he works the same number of days, 310, yet the average duration of his labour will certainly not be above 6 or 8 hours a-day, and the total average produce cannot be calculated at more than one-half that of the slave. So that if his wage—one shilling a-day—be compared with his work, the following will be the conclusion:—

	£	s.	d.
One ton of sugar	25	0	0
60 gallons of rum	9	0	0
	34	0	0
Deduct wages, 310 days	15	10	0
	18	10	0
Profit of slave over free labour.....	28	10	0

"These calculations indicate the true point of our planters' disabilities, viz., the deficiency of effective labour. The annual cost of a slave exceeds by more than 20 per cent. the wages of a free labourer, but so ineffective is the work of the latter that this advantage is soon neutralized, and the difference rises above the compensation of any

moderate differential duty. The great object, then, if we would still retain sugar at its present reasonable rates, is to furnish our own plantations with better supplies of labour, and seek out, at the same time, fresh fields of action, where this indispensable auxiliary to success is readily procurable. We have now a statement before us containing proposals for establishing a sugar plantation in the British settlement of Malacca, the soil and climate of which are said to be eminently favourable to such culture, while the all-important commodity of labour is poured in abundantly by the Chinese immigrations from Singapore. The Straits' Government, it is stated, has granted liberal tracts of land rent-free for five years, for the purposes of the undertaking, and has expressed every desire to promote it by encouragement and aid. A Chinese 'contract labourer' is estimated to be worth, wage and work being compared together, fully 12*l.* 5*s.* per annum more than an able-bodied negro slave, and the calculations of the proprietors are intended to prove that the Brazilian and Cuban planters could be fairly undersold by the produce of our own possessions raised by free labour. We pronounce no opinion upon the soundness of these conclusions, but it is only too clear that if we do not by some means obviate what will soon become the monopoly of slaveholding sugar-growers, we shall expiate our injustice to our own colonists in a very appropriate but extremely unpleasant manner."

If these calculations be correct, a slave, at a cost of 21*l.* annually, produced two tons of sugar at 10*l.* 10*s.* per ton, besides molasses. Unless, therefore, the cost of production in India can be reduced, slave-grown sugar will affect the exports from India. But I cannot conceive that slave labour really can supersede the free labour of India; obtainable to any extent at 6*s.* per month, all charges included: and land to any extent at 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* an acre, of which land, in the sugar-growing district of Goruckpore alone, there are 1,599,586 acres, and in the whole of the north western provinces above ten millions of cultivable acres at present unappropriated. In so favourable a light is Goruckpore viewed for sugar cultivation, that the following paragraph appears in the Government statement:—

"The cane cultivation and the manufacture of sugar are steadily increasing in the district of Goruckpore, for two reasons, which give it a decided advantage over the neighbouring districts:—one, the vast tract of waste and jungle-boory or forest lands brought under cultivation, and the cheap rates at which these are procurable there; and the other is that firewood is more abundant and much cheaper there than in the other sugar-growing districts, where all sorts of fuel are daily getting scarcer and dearer.

"Several of the manufacturers of sugar in the latter have already removed to Goruckpore, and it is understood that others will follow at no distant period."

On the whole, therefore, I would fain hope that the interests of millions of our subjects in India may not really be endangered by the reported low cost of the production of slave-sugar.

Statistical Account of the Labouring Population Inhabiting the Buildings at St. Pancras, erected by the Metropolitan Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor. By LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. SYKES, F.R.S.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Birmingham, September. 1849.]

At an early period of the foundation of the Statistical Society of London, the attention of the Council and of the members of the Society was devoted to inquiries into the condition of the working classes, and of their dwellings. Mr. Benjamin Heywood, President of the Statistical Society of Manchester, in September, 1834, communicated to the Statistical Society at Edinburgh the results of inquiries into the condition of 4,102 families of working men of Manchester. It was shown that of the houses occupied 2,557 were not comfortable. The late Bishop of Norwich submitted to the Society a paper, in June, 1835, on the receipts and expenditure of labourers' families, taken from villages in Cheshire, in which was shown that the average expense per head per diem for food in the parish of Holyhead in Anglesey, was only 2d., while in Cheshire it was 3d., but that any expense for beer did not exist in his own parish, or other parts of Cheshire, or in the neighbouring agricultural rural counties, the beverage being water and buttermilk.

On May 15, 1837, Mr. Rawson read a paper on the State of the Poor inhabitants of Callmel-buildings, in Marylebone, London. "The average number of souls in a house was 34, and in a room $4\frac{1}{2}$; but in one room there were 13: and of 76 individuals, 61 occupied only part of a room, and of 199 rooms, 50 were occupied by more than one family." Before the Statistical Section at Liverpool, in September 1837, Mr. Langton read a paper on the Inhabited Courts and Cellars in Liverpool. The courts were 2,271, and the cellars 7,493, dark, damp, confined, and tenanted by nearly 30,000 souls. This dreadful picture excited an animated discussion upon improving the moral character of the poor by attention to their dwellings and domestic comforts.

On the 16th April, 1838, Mr. James Heywood read a paper before the Statistical Society of London, giving an account of a house-to-house visitation of 176 families in Manchester; 165 houses contained many cellars, and there were 11 separate cellars, 34 were just comfortable, 37 uncomfortable, and 9 wretched.

In June, 1838, the Statistical Society of Bristol communicated the results of an inquiry into the condition of 275 poor families occupying 166 houses: 123 families occupied one room, 105 had two rooms, and 47 had three or more. There were 1,049 souls, of whom 576 were children. In 54 houses there were no privies, and in 83 no water, or an insufficient supply, and in 58 no drains, or they were stopped up, and 149 rooms were close and confined.

In July, 1838, Mr. J. P. Kay, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, gave an account to the Statistical Society of the state of 539 families in Norfolk and Suffolk. At the British Association at Newcastle, in August, 1838, Mr. Cargill gave a Report, embracing, amongst other subjects, the condition of the lower classes. It contains the following paragraph:—"In many parts of the parish our Assistant found the

dwellings close, dirty and miserable, without the semblance of order or comfort, whole families often occupying a single room, and living in an atmosphere to him of a nature totally unendurable."

In December, 1838, a Committee of the Statistical Society of London reported upon the State of Education in St. George's, St. James', and St. Ann, Soho, having formerly reported upon the parishes of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and Strand Union. The condition of the dwellings was less an object than the state of education; but 3,891 poor families were visited, and cases of most distressing poverty generally spoken of, but details not given.

At the meeting of the British Association, in August, 1838, Mr. McDoull reported upon 309 cottages at Ramsbottom, near Bury, one of the best districts in Lancashire. In 137 there was one bed-room only, and in 172 there were two; in 137 families, each had only one bed-room occupied by 777 individuals, and 172 families had two bed-rooms occupied by 1,223 individuals. Some of the families occupying one bed-room consisted of from 8 to 13 individuals!

Similar reports are made from Penzance,—from three parishes in Rutlandshire,—by the Statistical Society of Manchester, in which is the following revolting comparison of the bed accommodation in the villages of Eggleton and Branstown in Rutland, and Dukenfield and Bury, in Lancashire:—

Eggleton, &c., 14 per cent. of the families have *more* than 3 persons to a bed.

Branstown	19	"	"
Dukenfield	33	"	"
Bury	35	"	"

Mr. Bowles Fripp communicated an elaborate paper to the Statistical Section at the British Association, on the 29th August, 1839, on the Condition of the Working Classes in Bristol, exhibiting the condition of 6,000 families, and upwards of 20,000 persons; 3,028 houses were examined: 556 families occupied part of a room only, and 2,244 families had each only one room, the *average* number to a family being 3.46 souls. The state of the privies, drains, ventilation, and supply of water, was generally very bad or defective. In October, 1839, a Statistical Committee of the Town Council of Leeds gave a Report upon the Condition of the Town and Inhabitants. It will suffice to quote the following passage:—"In some instances there are from 5 to 6 persons in each bed; that there are generally two or three, and frequently without separation of the sexes, or consideration as to age, brother and sister up to adolescence, sleeping commonly in the same room, and not unfrequently in the same bed."

On the 16th March, 1840, a Committee of the Statistical Society of London reported upon the State of the Working Classes in the Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster: 275 families had 389 beds, but as the families consisted of 1,112 persons, there were about three persons to a bed. Whole families were congregated in one room, and of these there were 3,892; and 1,053 families had two rooms. The average amount of weekly rent was 2s. 11³/₄d. It was in this Report that the first suggestion was made, in the terms of the Report, "*of the outlay of a moderate amount of capital in the erection of buildings containing sets of rooms suited to the accommodation of labouring families in properly selected situations. For these dwellings*

weekly rents should be required from the tenants, and a profit may in this manner be reasonably expected from capital judiciously invested, while advantages of still greater importance, both physical and moral, would be gained to society from the removal of a serious cause of discontent among the working classes, and from the provision of a more correct and convenient arrangement of their household comforts, which very naturally assist in the foundation of a superior moral character."

This brings me to the object of the present paper. I have only quoted Reports brought into connexion with the Statistical Society of London, or the Statistical Section of the British Association; but there are numerous other instances of local investigation, all showing the miserable dwellings of a great portion of the labouring classes, and not the least was the Parliamentary Committees appointed to inquire into the Health of Towns. It was scarcely possible these reports, read as they were at public meetings, and subsequently printed, should fail to attract the notice of some of the many benevolent and practical men in England. Sir Ralph Howard, Lord Morpeth, Lord Ebrington, Mr. F. M. Gibson, Lord Grosvenor, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. J. W. Tottie, and others, shortly associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a "Metropolitan Association for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Poor." A prospectus was issued, in which the following objects were set forth:—

"The object of this Association is to erect dwellings for the working classes, combining in their construction the several improvements in drainage, ventilation, a due supply of water, and such other advantages as shall be calculated to render their sanitary condition as complete as may be practicable.

"The evidence produced before the Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the health of towns, disclosed a state of circumstances connected with the domestic habits and dwellings of the poorer classes in the metropolis, and other densely-populated districts, fearful to contemplate, and urgently calling for a remedy.

"Many districts tenanted by the industrious classes do not possess a single sewer, or means of drainage of any kind. In numerous cases, whole families—parents, sons, and grown-up daughters—and in some, even two or three families, reside together, day and night, in a single room: and for this miserable accommodation, the most extravagant rents are paid.

"The rate of interest to be paid to the shareholders is not to exceed 5*l.* per cent. per annum.

"*The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their respective shares.*

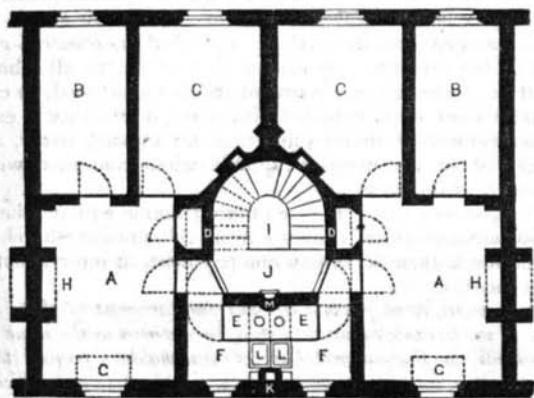
"It is confidently believed that the object of this Association may be carried into effect, so as to afford to the working classes healthy and comfortable dwellings on reasonable terms, and to remunerate the shareholders with an interest of 5*l.* per cent. per annum."

Many philanthropic individuals came forward at once with their aid. Messrs. G. W. Alexander and Sir R. Howard took 50 shares each; the Rev. Mr. Blakesley, Samson Ricardo, and J. C. Sharp, 40 shares each; Lord Morpeth and W. B. Moffatt, 30 shares; Messrs. Barclay, Charles Carpenter, Lord Ellesmere, Edward Enfield, R. Franklyn, R. Gillum, Rev. C. Girdlestone, B. Sharpe, Rev. C. Which-

cote, W. A. Wilkinson, and Lord Dartmouth, 20 shares each; and the subscriptions of ten shares each were very numerous. In a work for ameliorating the condition of the poor, it was not likely the aid of British ladies would be wanting, and we accordingly find the names of numerous matrons and spinsters enrolled in the cause. The Duchesses of Sutherland, Norfolk, and Beaufort; Ladies M. Keppel, M. Bouverie, Ellesmere, Dowager Grenville, C. Greyville, M. Fitzalan Howard, Wenlock, C. Cavendish, and Abercorn, and others. Mistresses Clarke, Devonport, Fletcher, Ommaney, Pennant, Bowles, Scott, Teed, Ware, Mather, and others. Misses Baylen, Benson, (10), Buchwald, Gatliff, Gilman, Girdleston, Sharpe, Spaling, Hare, Whichcote, (10); Wilkinson, Mether, Talbot, Bosanquet, Tyddell, Brown, Taylor, Reed, Alexander, Hepburn, and Payne,—indeed, the spinsters muster very strong for good; and I have purposely introduced the names of ladies, to show how honourably to themselves, and how efficiently they are enabled to promote a good cause.

The state of the subscriptions was sufficiently encouraging. A royal charter was obtained on the 16th October, 1845, limiting the profits to 5 per cent. A plot of ground was bought, and a building raised capable of giving accommodation to 110 families, in sets of two and three rooms each, with separate scullery and water closet, an ample supply of water, dust-shaft descending to a common receptacle, and other conveniences. The following is the plan and scale of rents.

Plan of One Floor of the Houses containing distinct accommodation for Two Families.



REFERENCE.

AA—Sitting-room, 14 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in. BB—Bed-room, 12 ft. 11 in. by 6 ft. 10 in.
CC—Bed-room, 12 ft. 11 in. by 9 ft. 7 in. DD—Closets, with Coal-box underneath.
EE—Water-closet. FF—Scullery. GG—Shutters, forming a table during the day.
HH—Ranges, Boilers, and Ovens. I—Staircase. J—Landing. K—Dust-shafts.
LL—Sinks. M—Recess for Soil, Gas, and Water-pipes.

All the dwellings were to be let at the undermentioned rents, which circumstance, coupled with the fact, that the "Lodging-house for Single Men" in George-street, Holborn, is always fully occupied, shows that

the working classes gladly avail themselves of improved accommodation if offered to them, and affords to the shareholder the reasonable assurance of the due payment of the interest of 5 per cent., rendering the investment of capital on the security of the Association, eligible as such, if even divested of the humane and social considerations on which it is founded. The basis of the security is freehold and long leasehold estate, in the midst of large populations, and after allowing for the charges of management, (the bearing of which will become lighter, as the Association becomes larger,) and the payment of dividends, it is hoped and expected that an annual surplus will accrue, to be applied, under the terms of the charter, to the increase of the buildings. The security to the shareholders will thus be fortified by additions to the capital, without augmenting the claims for dividend.

Scale of Rents.

2 sets of 2 rooms at 3s. 6d. per week.				2 sets of 3 rooms at 4s. 9d. per week.			
4	"	2 ditto	" 3 9	5	"	3 ditto	" 5 0
5	"	2 ditto	" 4 0	15	"	3 ditto	" 5 3
3	"	2 ditto	" 4 3	24	"	3 ditto	" 5 6
2	"	2 ditto	" 4 6	26	"	3 ditto	" 5 9
2	"	2 ditto	" 4 9	12	"	3 ditto	" 6 0
2	"	2 ditto	" 5 0	6	"	3 ditto	" 6 3

N. B.—Every set of rooms is furnished with boiler, range, oven, and a coal-box, in the lower part of the cupboard; and there is also a scullery attached to each set, containing sink, cistern, water-closet, and dust-shaft.

The Directors subsequently purchased a piece of freehold land at the end of Spicer-street, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, of sufficient extent on which to erect a lodging-house capable of accommodating 300 single men, and also houses somewhat similar to those in the Old St. Pancras-road, suitable for families, and they appeal with confidence to all who may be desirous of co-operating in a work of much social good, to contribute to the capital so urgently required: involving no liability to each party beyond the amount of shares subscribed for by such party, and with the promise of an advantageous return, when compared with many other classes of investment.

The Prospectus adds, "Persons taking shares will not be required to pay the amount already called from the present shareholders in larger instalments than 5*l.* in any one payment, at intervals of not less than three months.

"Parties desirous of paying up the full amount of their shares at once, may do so, in which case they will be entitled to the same dividend on their shares, as the general body of shareholders paying their calls from time to time, and the overplus of the paid-up shares which has not been called, will be invested in the public funds, and the dividends thereon paid to the parties so paying in full.

"The terms of the charter do not restrict the operations of the Association to the metropolis, and the Directors have made arrangements for imparting the benefits, privileges, and immunities, granted by the charter, under this Association, to branch societies in districts wherever a sufficient number of shareholders shall be desirous of erecting improved dwellings for the industrious classes. The effect of these arrangements will be to ensure (as far as possible) the success of local undertakings, at the same time that those benevolent individuals who

may be disposed to subscribe for the benefit of their respective neighbourhoods will be made secure against all individual claim and liability whatsoever. Application has already been received from the parish of Hampstead to be admitted as an incorporated Branch Association, and similar applications are expected from other quarters."

On the 6th March, 1846, the Directors of the Metropolitan Association made their first Report to the shareholders. It comprised little more than a resumé of past labours; congratulated the shareholders on the removal of all difficulties, spoke of the subscriptions as a safe investment, and determined that a guarantee fund for the payment of the 5 per cent. was an essential part of the plan; stated that 1,000 shares had been subscribed for out of 4,000; but as the operations of the Association was not limited by charter to London, the Directors hoped to see the principle extended to other cities and towns.

In the second Report, dated 2nd December, 1846, the Directors stated that 28,676*l.* had been subscribed, and a certificate from one of the Secretaries of the Board of Trade authorized the Association to commence operations. In consequence the Directors say,—“An agreement for a lease for ninety-nine years, at a rental of 90*l.* per annum, has been entered into with the Brewers' Company, for a piece of ground opposite the church in the Old Pancras-road, leading from King's Cross to Camden Town, which is considered well adapted to the purposes of the Association; being situate in the immediate neighbourhood of a crowded district, having the advantage of streets on three sides, as well as an open space at the back, whereby good natural ventilation is obtained; and from the elevated position of the site, and its proximity to good sewers, a perfect drainage will be secured.

“With regard to the internal arrangement of the dwellings, the object kept in view has been to give to each family the greatest amount of accommodation at the lowest practicable expense.

“The rooms are so contrived, that an ample quantity of light is secured to each, while the dwellings are kept quite distinct and independent of each other, every family being provided with a separate water-closet. There are provided for each dwelling a supply of water, at the rate of forty gallons per day, a sink, and the means of carrying off ashes and refuse through a shaft, accessible from the scullery. The building will consist of twenty-one sets of two rooms, and ninety sets of three rooms of various sizes, each having the above conveniences attached; thus furnishing dwellings proportioned to the requirements of different families, and to their means of payment. In cases where there are two bed-rooms, each bed-room has a separate entrance from the sitting-room, and the larger bed-room has a fireplace.

“In the centre houses there is a small lobby between the outer and the sitting-room doors, and from this lobby the scullery is entered, the outer door shutting it off when any one is entering the sitting-room or house part, and the sitting-room door at all times excluding it. The water-closet is situate immediately on entering the scullery, the door of the former being so hung, as when open to shut off access to the scullery. The scullery is in communication with a ventilating shaft, to take off any effluvia arising therein.

"Under the slate sink in each scullery is a galvanized iron coal-box; and a meat safe is fixed against an external wall, in which an air-brick is placed.

"The living-rooms will be furnished with a range, boiler, and oven; and the shutters in the ground floor rooms are so contrived as to form a table during the day.

"There is a considerable space in the front of the building formed by the projection of the wings, which will be inclosed by plain iron rails, and afford a protected space for the children of the residents.

"A large space is also left at the back for a drying-ground."

At this early period the question of the window-tax upon the proposed building became a matter of serious consideration. The Directors state, "We have bestowed much time on the question of the window-tax, as bearing upon the dwellings proposed to be erected by the Association; and though this tax, according to the present mode of assessment, will bear heavily upon the tenants, they confidently hope that an alteration in the mode of rating will shortly be effected.

"According to the present mode of assessment, each set of rooms having four windows (being a portion of a large house having forty windows,) is liable to 7½*d.* per week window duty; while a similar set of rooms or chambers in the same sized house, situate in the Albany, in Piccadilly, or in the Inns of Court, or in either of the Universities, is liable to a tax of only 1½*d.* per set; this arises from a special exemption in the Act, operating to the foregoing extent in favour of the buildings for the wealthier classes.

"The Directors also find that an expense of 470*l.* will be incurred for cisterns alone, for the supply of water to the dwellings, such expense arising from the Water Companies giving their supply on the intermittent system, instead of the constant supply from the main, the latter system being in operation at Nottingham, Preston, and Ashton. At the former town, according to the evidence of Mr. Hawkesley, not only is the expense of cisterns saved, but the annual charge is only 4*s.* 4*d.* per annum, or 1*d.* a-week, while here it is, at the least, 14*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

"The Directors earnestly hope, that in any measures brought before Parliament, the shareholders will keep their attention fixed on these two points, which so deeply affect the interests of the working classes."

In conclusion, the Directors state that the first minutes of the Association were in September, 1842. In 1842 the number of shares taken was 4, in 1843 it was 23, in 1844 it was 252, in 1845 it was 469, and to the date of the Report 407, making a total of 1,155 shares taken. The progress was slow, but the English public very properly, even in an undertaking of this kind, viewed a prospectus for raising a capital of 100,000*l.* in 10,000 shares for building purposes with some doubt and suspicion.

To this Report the first balance-sheet was annexed. 2,094*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* had been spent, and of this 1,139*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* was paid at the Home Office for charter and law charges.

The third Report of the Directors is dated 23rd December, 1847. It does little more than state that the building is fast approaching to completion, and will be fit for occupation in February, 1848; and that in its then unfinished state 62 sets of the rooms had been applied for.

The Directors again recur to the unjust pressure of the window-tax in the following words:

"A deputation from the Directors had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 15th of November last, on the subject of a reduction in the window duty on these dwellings. This tax, as at present assessed, presses with great severity on dwellings of this class. None of these houses have more than four windows; were each house a separate cottage, it would be entirely exempt from the tax; but from the present mode of assessment, ten of these dwellings are charged at the rate of a forty-windowed house. The deputation were informed that if the Association would submit clauses which would relieve their dwellings from the operation of the tax, and at the same time protect the revenue from loss, by parties being admitted to the exemption who let lodgings to tenants of a higher class, or who let lodgings to the working classes, without affording the like sanitary arrangements, such clauses would receive consideration.

"Your Directors therefore feel that as your objects were appreciated and promoted by the late advisers of the Crown, so Her Majesty's present advisers are equally disposed to aid your efforts for the improvement of the dwellings of the industrious classes; and the Directors therefore call upon the Association to use their best exertions to enable the Government to carry any measure that may be introduced, for admitting to the habitations of the poor an unlimited supply of light and air."

The Directors add to this Report a recommendation to the expediency of erecting a dormitory for single men, similar to that established in George-street, Bloomsbury, by the Labourers' Friend Society, which has been attended with the greatest success, nearly every bed being occupied nightly in that establishment; but previously to coming to a determination on this point, they wish to consult the shareholders on a measure which will entail the necessity of an additional call.

It may be as well to state that the estimate of cost of such a building, and the probable remuneration, which was exhibited in the original Prospectus of this Association, is fully borne out by the experience of the Society above referred to.

A balance-sheet is added, by which it appeared that 9,505*l.* 9*s.* had been expended upon the building, and the total number of shares subscribed for was 1,181.

The fourth Report of the Directors is dated 30th May, 1848. They congratulate the shareholders in strong terms "that the principle which they have so long sought to establish, (*viz.*, that money invested in improving the dwellings of the industrious classes would yield ample return on the capital invested,) is fast gaining ground.

"In proof of this they refer with pleasure to the sentiments expressed by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, held at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 18th instant. That Society now advocates, to some extent, the views first promulgated by the Metropolitan Association in the year 1841, and the following extract from the speech of His Royal Highness may be considered to be the expression not only of the sentiments of His Royal Highness, but also those of the Sovereign, in favour of the principle on which this

Association is founded. His Royal Highness said, 'I have just come from the Model Lodging-house, the opening of which we celebrate this day, and I feel convinced that its establishment and prosperity will, by degrees, and at no remote period, occasion a most beneficial improvement in the domestic comforts of the labouring classes. It will exhibit to them that with real economy can be combined advantages which few of them have hitherto been acquainted with, while it will show to those who possess capital that they may *invest it with great advantage and profit to themselves*, in consulting the convenience and dispensing comforts to their poorer brethren. Depend upon it that the interests of often contrasted classes are identical, and it is only ignorance which prevents their uniting to the advantage of each other.'

The Directors report the completion of the building, and that of the 110 sets of rooms 103 were let, the number of applicants being 197, some of whom were refused from want of proper references.

The different professions and trades of the occupants are as follows, viz., carpenters, cabinet-makers, pianoforte-makers, musical instrument-makers, printers, compositors, clerks, jewellers, engravers, silver plate-workers, chasers, plate-polishers, watchcase-makers, artists, engineers, mason, brush-maker, leather-cutters, cork-cutters, railway policemen, tailors, porters, painters, grainers, coach-makers, blind-makers, gold-beater, coachman, cutler, postman, collectors to institutions, copper-plate-printer, ironmongers, whip-makers, pattern-designers, city missionaries, type-founders, chair-makers, stationers, carver and gilder, pensioner, teacher, baker, and needlewomen, and some few who do not follow any trade or profession.

Up to that time they had not had a single default in payment of the rent, and general satisfaction was expressed by the tenants with the extra comforts and accommodation afforded them.

The Directors had been unsuccessful with the Government in getting the window-tax reduced.

With reference to their former recommendation, they stated that they had purchased a freehold piece of ground for 1,300*l.*, in Spital-fields, upon which to build a house, or dormitory, for single men, and to comprise the lodgment also of 40 families at least. 1,258 shares had been subscribed for up to the date of the Report.

The balance-sheet shows that the buildings had cost 13,252*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

The last Report is dated May, 1849. It is the first occasion in which the details of a year's occupation can be given, and they are satisfactory throughout. The Directors say, "It affords your Directors great satisfaction to state that all the dwellings have been occupied, almost without interruption, from the date of their completion, and several applicants have been, and still are waiting for vacancies. 59 families have continued tenants since their respective dwellings were ready for occupation in January, February, March, and April, 1848. The total number of tenants has been 173, several of whom having left their apartments have subsequently wished to return. It is gratifying to your Directors to make this statement, and they have pleasure in being enabled to add, that not only have the tenants expressed themselves pleased with the superior comforts and accommodation afforded to them; but have also proved, by regularly paying their rents, and their general strict observance of such rules as your Directors have

thought proper to lay down for the management of so large a building, *that they are desirous of assisting them in preserving a high character of respectability in its occupants.*" The last trait mentioned by the Directors is of extended bearing and importance; it holds out a prospect that not only will such communities be advanced in their physical and social condition, but that a feeling will originate within themselves to maintain a certain moral standing; a certain pride of character, which will neither permit individuals nor their neighbours in the community from offending against a public sentiment. If such an amount of good alone resulted from similar institutions, there would be a well-grounded hope that the efforts of philanthropists, as well as practical men, would be greatly facilitated for the regeneration, the reorganization, or, at least, for an immense improvement in the moral and social condition of the labouring classes, upon whose well-being so much of the happiness and power of States depend.

"The Directors annex a balance-sheet, a general statement of receipts and expenditure, as in the fourth report, and, for the first time, a revenue and expenditure account; which latter shows the receipt of 1,382*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* on account of rents, a sum which does not amount to so much as the total lettings would produce for an entire year; this is accounted for by the fact that some of the dwellings were not ready for occupation until the end of the month of June. For the week ending 15th May, 1848, the actual receipts amounted to 20*l.* 6*s.*, 29th May, 23*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, 19th June, 25*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, 3rd July, 26*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, and on the 10th July, 1848, 29*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, being about the average weekly rental. The rental, therefore, produced during this year must not be looked upon as the result of a year's lettings at the original scale of rents, viz., 1,527*l.* 10*s.*, although it is the full equivalent for the actual time of occupation. The experience of the year leads your Directors to anticipate that this rental may be increased.

"In addition to the sum of 1,382*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* received on account of rents, the sum of 443*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* has accrued as interest on Exchequer Bills, which with a sum of 1*l.* 19*s.* received for fees on transfers, gives a total income of 1,828*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

"From these gross returns, after deducting actual expenditure at the dwellings in the Old Pancras Road, amounting to 695*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, and reserves, viz., 102*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* for repairs, 35*l.* for a sinking fund to meet the cost of the St. Pancras Buildings, (which sum, at 3 per cent. compound interest, will realize, at the expiration of the lease of ninety-six years, 18,725*l.* to replace that investment,) also deducting 99*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, the balance due against these buildings at the date of the last audit, the whole of the expenses for the year amounting to 536*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, for printing, advertising, petty cash, rent, and salaries, there remains 358*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* of available income for division amongst the shareholders. Of this sum your Directors recommend that 328*l.* 6*s.* be applied in payment of a dividend at 1 per cent. on 32,830*l.* 10*s.*, the capital already called up, and that the balance of 30*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* be carried to the guarantee fund account, authorised by the 33rd clause of the charter. It will be observed, on reference to the general statement, that of this sum of 32,830*l.* 10*s.* only 17,225*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* have as yet been invested in carrying out the objects of this Association; a considerable portion of the remainder having been invested in Exchequer Bills. The invest-

ment in dwellings, therefore, as appears by the revenue account, shows a net return of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. within 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, after providing for the annual outgoings chargeable on them, to the extent of 832 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15s. 8d. Had the whole of the dwellings been ready for occupation during the entire year, the experience of the last nine months proves that full 1,527 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10s. would have been received; deducting the same outgoings, from which a balance would have remained, showing 4 per cent. and a surplus of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14s. 4d. on the money expended on these dwellings.

"The working expenses of the Association, although they are now on a very moderate scale, will allow of considerably extended operations, without any material increase; so that when a larger amount of capital is employed in new buildings, the profit remaining for division will be proportionately greater.

"From the foregoing financial statement it is also evident that the increase of the capital to the full extent allowed by the charter, is desirable, even were there no other object in view than the pecuniary return; but your Directors are satisfied that you will feel, with them, that the statement they are enabled to make, with respect to the working of the St. Pancras Buildings, is of the most gratifying nature, forming strong ground for your using every endeavour to place new shares amongst your friends, at the same time that it shows a fair field for the investment of capital in a mode which will tend to the preservation of health and comfort to the honest artisan."

Three hundred and thirty-nine shares were taken in 1848, and the total number at the date of the Report was 1,527. The St. Pancras Buildings up to that date had cost 17,225 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s. 3d. For the fourth time the Directors failed with the Government to obtain a remission of the window duties.

The Directors, on this occasion, submit a plan of the whole of the ground purchased near Spicer Street, showing the relative positions of the dormitory in the course of erection, and the proposed dwellings for families; and call attention to the great advantages of having the buildings so contiguous; the lecture room used on an evening by the tenants of the dormitory, serving as a school room during the day for children residing in the dwellings; and the families, by distinct approaches, and at stated hours, having the use of the baths, wash-houses, and the cook's shop in the dormitory, the heat from the flues of which furnishes an inexpensive mode of ventilation.

Having shown the facts and feelings which originated this Association, shown its progress to its object, and the realization of so much of that object, as fully justifies entire confidence in the entire success of the whole measure, it now remains to consider how far, in addition to certain physical and economical advantages, this Association acts as an efficient auxiliary in the great efforts now making to improve the sanitary condition of towns. The best test for this would be the health of the population inhabiting the buildings of this Association; and I accordingly requested the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Gatliff, to have drawn out for me a weekly return, for one year, of the inhabitants, showing the male and female heads of families, children, weekly changes of population, number of deaths and previous occupation, age, and disease. Mr. Gatliff, with great zeal for the welfare of the institution, supplied this return in a few days. The weekly outgoings and

TABLE showing the Population in the Metropolitan Buildings, Old Pancras Road, commencing at the date of the Fourth Report, (30th May, 1848, which sets out Occupation of Tenants,) and at the undermentioned Dates, Number of Deaths, Age, and previous Occupation, Cause of Death, and Number who have changed their Residences during the Month.

Date.	Male Head.	Female Head.	Children.	No. of Population.	No. of Deaths and previous Occupation.	Age.	Disease.	No. who have left.	No. who come in.
1848. May 30 to June 30	85 left 7	88 8	231 20	404 35					
	78 come in 20	80 21	211 63	369 104				35	104
June 30 to July 30	98 left 3	101 3	274 8	473 14					
	95 come in 8	98 9	266 25	459 42				14	42
July 30 to Aug. 30	103 left 9	107 9	291 died 1 } left 26 } 27	501 45					
	94 come in 8	98 8	264 25	456 41	1 Child of Ann Bayman.—Mother a Brush-drawer.	18 mths.	Decline.	44	41
Aug. 30 to Sept. 30	102 left 7	196 7	289 16	497 30					
	95 come in 6	99 6	273 10	467 22				30	22
Sept. 30 to Oct. 30	101 left 15	105 16	283 died 1 } left 37 } 38	489 69					
	86 come in 15	89 16	245 38	420 69	1 Girl. — Kingshott.—Father a Clerk.	17 or 18	Tumour.	68	69
Oct. 30 to Nov. 30	101 left 11	105 11	283 25	489 47					
	93 come in 8	94 11	268 25	443 47					

to Dec. 30	left 6	105 6	13 25	284 478	28				25	28
	come in	6	6	10	28					
Dec. 30 to Jan. 30 1849.	left 101 12	105 13	300 died 2 } left 31 } 33	506 58	1 1	Male Child.—Father a Carpenter. Male Child.—Father a Doctor and Farmer.	3 mths. 4 mths.	Whooping Cough. Convulsions.		
	89 come in	92 13	267 35	448 61	2				56	61
Jan. 30 to Feb. 28	died 1 } left 7 } 8	105 8	302 died 3 } left 16 } 19	509 35	1 1 1	Alfred Messenger, Compositor. Male Child.—Father (W. Turner), a Brush maker. " " (Chas. Frisbee), a Wood-engraver. " " (W. Turner), a Copperplate-printer.	28 years 3 mths. ..	Acute Mania. Whooping Cough. Inflammation of Chest.		
	94 come in	97 8	283 15	474 31	4				31	31
Feb. 28 to Mar. 30	died 1 } left 4 } 6	105 5	298 died 1 } left 9 } 10	505 20	1 1	— Church, Sen.—Father of Mrs. Church. Female Child.—Father (W. Turner), a Printer.	79 4 years	Liver Complaint. Brain Fever.		
	97 come in	100 5	288 31	484 41	2				18	41
Mar. 30 to April 30	left 5	105 5	319 12	526 22						
	97 come in	100 5	307 17	504 27					22	27
April 30 to May 30	died 1 } left 5 } 6	105 5	324 died 2 } left 24 } 26	531 37	1 1	Geo. Fosselwhite, Engraver. Male Child.—Father an Engraver and Printer.	60 to 70 12 mths. 5 years	Abscess. Croop.		
	96 come in	100 4	298 14	494 22	1	" " "			37	22
	100	104	312	516	3					
	2,405	2,492								

Whole Population 2·6 per cent.

Adult Population 1·47 per cent.

incomings rendered it a somewhat complicated matter to determine accurately the per centages of deaths, and I consulted my friend Mr. Neison, who pointed out the proper mode of coming at the results in a satisfactory manner.

Hence it is seen that there has not occurred a single case of cholera, although the fatal disease is all around the buildings.

Having viewed the picture in detail in which a population is represented as comfortably housed, with the proper accompaniments of ventilation, proper supply of water, and cleanliness, let us turn to a state of things, the contrast of this picture.

In December, 1847, a committee of the Statistical Society of London inspected the dwellings, room by room, and condition of the inhabitants of Church Lane, St. Giles's, London. On the 17th January, 1848, their report was made to the Statistical Society. Church Lane is 290 feet long, 20 wide, and contained 30 houses. The population examined was 463, the number of families 100, and the number of bedsteads amongst them 90. There was an average, therefore, of above 5 souls to a bed; and many rooms were inhabited by as many as 22 souls, without water, without drainage, and without privies. The whole condition of these people was so revolting that the committee concluded their report in the following terms:

"Your Committee have thus given a picture in detail of human wretchedness, filth, and brutal degradation, the chief features of which are a disgrace to a civilized country, and which your Committee have reason to fear, from letters that have appeared in the public journals, is but the type of the miserable condition of masses of the community, whether located in the small, ill-ventilated rooms of manufacturing towns, or in many of the cottages of the agricultural peasantry. In these wretched dwellings all ages and both sexes, fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, grown up brothers and sisters, stranger adult males and females, and swarms of children, the sick, the dying, and the dead, are herded together with a proximity and mutual pressure which brutes would resist; where it is physically impossible to preserve the ordinary decencies of life; where all sense of propriety and self-respect must be lost, to be replaced only by a recklessness of demeanour which necessarily results from vitiated minds; and yet with many of the young, brought up in such hot-beds of mental pestilence, the hopeless, but benevolent, attempt is making to implant, by means of general education, the seeds of religion, virtue, truth, order, industry, and cleanliness; but which seeds, to fructify advantageously, need, it is to be feared, a soil far less rank than can be found in these wretched abodes. Tender minds, once vitiated, present almost insuperable difficulties to reformation; bad habits and depraved feelings gather with the growth and strengthen with the strength. It is not properly within the province of your Committee to offer suggestions, but they cannot refrain from expressing their belief, that the surest way to improve the physical and moral condition of the labouring classes, and to give education a fair field, is for wealthy and benevolent individuals throughout the country to form local associations, and by the aid of Parliament, to possess themselves of all such buildings as we have described, whether the house in the town, or the cottage in the country; to rebuild suitable roomy dwellings, properly drained, venti-

lated, and supplied with water, and to rent them so CHEAP to the poor, that they shall have no excuse for herding together like animals. In this way the great evils of over-crowding may be remedied for that large class of our labouring population which is prepared to adopt habits of cleanliness and decency: but nothing short of compulsory legislation can meet the case of the low lodging-houses and rooms sub-let after the manner of those described in this Report.

"Nothing can be conceived more mischievous than the system of sub-letting in almost universal operation in the houses inspected by your Committee. The owner of the property lets his houses to a sub-landlord, this sub-landlord lets his rooms to individual tenants, and these tenants let off the sides or corners of the rooms to individuals or families. Cheap houses will go far to give the death-blow to this fatal system; and to build cheap houses, deserving of the name, appears to your Committee a work of preventive charity worthy of all encouragement."

Such an evil condition of things could have but evil results, and the Registrar-General gives the following mortality from cholera in Church Lane:—

				Metropolitan Buildings.
Week ending 11th August, 1849.	Deaths from Cholera	8	.....	None.
" 18th "	"	10	.....	None.
" 25th "	"	6	.....	None.
" 1st September	"	2	.....	None.
" 8th "	"	3	.....	None.

29

In the Registrar-General's Report, ending the 8th September, 1849, the Registrar of the district of St. Giles's has the following observations:—

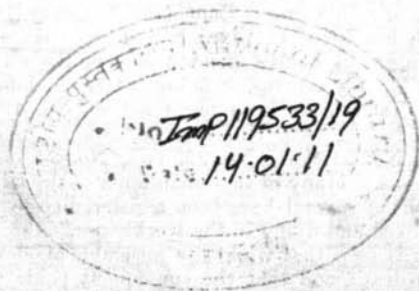
"In reference to the deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, September 8th, Mr. Simpson, the Registrar, states that the deaths from all causes exceed that of any previous week, and that the mortality from cholera and diarrhoea is also larger than on any previous occasion. It is satisfactory to find that the deaths from cholera last week in Church Lane are reduced to two, independent of those occurring in the workhouse, which have been removed; but in the surrounding district they have increased. The mortality from the prevailing epidemic in Church Lane (the 'rookery,') among the poor Irish families has been excessive; it first showed itself on the 21st of July. There are 15 houses on each side of the way, and 28 deaths will be found in my returns, as follows:—In the house No. 3, Church Lane, three deaths have been registered, at No. 4, two, No. 6, two, No. 7, four, No. 8, two, No. 15, one, No. 17, one, No. 18, three, No. 20, one, No. 21, two, No. 22, two, No. 24, one, No. 27, three, and No. 28, one. Many of the inhabitants of the lane have dispersed, and the deaths of several have been registered elsewhere, independent of those removed and dying in the workhouse."

Hence it is seen that while the miserable abodes in Church Lane teemed with death, and that the consequent panic put to flight and dispersed the mass of the wretched inhabitants, there was not a single case of cholera amongst a larger population in the buildings belonging to the Metropolitan Society.

This gratifying fact, combined with the comfort in the condition of the people—the indications of a prevailing sentiment of order and propriety—and the prospective views of the parents, in securing to the great proportion of their children a certain amount of education either within their own limits or in neighbouring schools, justify the philanthropist in asserting that if the great moral evils, existing and advancing in the land in a large class of the community, are not capable of being eradicated by human agency; they are, at least, capable of very considerable amelioration, and that if those with the means, whether male or female, will either join the Metropolitan Association, or locally associate themselves together on the principles and with the objects of the Association in London for improving the dwellings of the poor, they will have the means in their own hands of making comfort, contentment, health, and gratitude take the places of wretchedness, recklessness, disease, and discontent.

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On the Census of the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, taken on the 1st of May, 1849, by Captain Baynes, Superintendent of Police. By COLONEL SYKES, F.R.S.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Belfast, 2nd September, 1852.]

THE entire population of the islands of Bombay and Colaba, as numbered on the night of the 1st of May, 1849, amounts to no less than 566,119 persons; of these, it is stated that 354,090 are males, and only 212,029 females. The Hindoos amount to 296,931, or very considerably more than one-half of the entire population. The Mussulmans are more numerous than the Parsees, but the excess is less than 10,000, and each of these persuasions numbers in its ranks more than one-fifth of the inhabitants of the island. The entire number of Europeans, Indo-Europeans, native Christians and Jews, amount to more than 20,000. No distinction, however, appears to have been made between those born on the island or mainland, or elsewhere, nor between permanent residents and mere sojourners, nor is there (as on occasion of the census of 1833) a column to show the number of vagrants, nor any statement of the number of houses.

The population of the different divisions, as might have been expected, is shown to be exceedingly varied in extent and composition. The second, or the native town, to the east of the Bhandy Bazaar, contains considerably more than two-fifths of the entire population of the island; next in density, comes the third division, comprising the west of the native town. The Fort and Colaba division stands third.

The most unusual feature in the returns is the immense excess of males over females. The former, as already noticed, are given at 354,090, the latter, at only 212,029, being a proportion of only 59 per cent. throughout the island. In Europe, it is well known, that the number of females is generally in excess of the males. This rule, it is true, does not appear to hold good in this country, for in all recent population returns of Zillahs, and in the mortuary returns of the island of Bombay, the males are considerably more numerous. But in no instance is the difference anything like so great as in the present; not even in those districts where the prejudice against a numeration of females may be regarded as strongest, or where the practice of female infanticide is most certainly known to prevail.*

* Amongst the Rajpoot tribes of Kattywar and elsewhere in India, amongst Rajpoots, female infanticide did, at one time, prevail to a very great extent. The cause of this was the pride of Rajpoot families, who, unhappily, considered themselves degraded by having a daughter arrived at puberty unmarried; but the ostentatious expense with which custom rendered it imperative to celebrate a marriage, necessarily restricted the number of these celebrations, and to obviate the chances of the future stigma of having an unmarried daughter, female infants were made away with shortly after birth. The Government, to operate upon the minds of parents, has benevolently established a marriage portion-fund, so that absolute want of means shall not be a motive for the commission of infanticide; and it is believed that the shocking practice is very considerably diminished. Moreover, the Government is ceaseless in its efforts, through the medium of its political agents in Rajpoot states, to induce the chiefs to make the practice criminal, and many of the chiefs of Kattywar, Cutch, and Rajpootan, have entered into treaties with the British Government to this end. In Bombay it is not suspected that infanticide is practised.

There are, indeed, some reasons for a partial excess of males in Bombay above the proportion of the surrounding territory, especially in the month of May, before the setting in of the rains. The seamen in Bombay harbour are mostly without wives, and the workmen in the dockyards; factories, &c., do not generally bring their families with them. The class of labourers on the public works will also contain a proportionately larger number of males than females, though there will be among them a considerable sprinkling of the latter; among the troops and camp followers too, the women will be much fewer than among an equal number of villagers, and a large proportion of male children are assembled here to attend the schools and colleges. But after making every allowance of this kind, the relative proportion, or rather disproportion of the sexes in these returns, will still appear of questionable accuracy.

The anomaly can scarcely be ascribed to any caste prejudices on the subject of females, as hitherto commonly supposed, for the order of deficiency from the caste in which the proportion of females is lowest, to that in which it is highest, is the following:—1, Seedees; 2, Europeans; 3, Hindoos; 4, native Christians; 5, Mussulmans; 6, Indo-Europeans; 7, Jains and Boodhists; 8, other castes; 9, Jews; 10, Parsees. Among the Hindoos, the proportion of females is only about 50 per cent. Among the Mussulmans, 60 per cent., and among the Parsees, about 88 per cent.

Nor is the difference to be attributed to the peculiar kind of population in any locality. For although the average of the sexes in the several divisions does vary considerably, yet in none does it rise to 75 per cent., and it is rather higher than lower in the densely peopled portions of the native town, where the work-people chiefly reside.*

In regard to ages, Captain Bayne's statements do not afford much valuable information, nor the means of deducing it. He has remarked on this head, "I found, that the generality of the ages given, are so utterly unworthy of trust, that I have thought it better to confine myself to three distinct periods; viz., from birth to 13 years, from 14 to 50 as adults, and above 50 as aged. Though this is not as minute as I could have wished, yet it has the advantage of being correct." In this passage, it is assumed that Captain Baynes has the means of testing the returns of the census, by comparison with other and more accurate sources of information. As, however, we do not learn what these sources are, and as there is no careful register of births on the island, we can hardly suppose that the value of the returns will have been much increased by any subsequent alterations.

Captain Baynes has given only three divisions of ages, children, adults, and aged. Dr. Leith, in his Mortuary returns, has been able to divide the periods of life much more minutely: his first four periods having reference to the first and second dentition; his fifth to puberty; his sixth extending to twenty years, and the remainder progressing by decennial periods up to eighty, beyond which he considers that no certain data can be expected. In the present case, of course

* The disproportion of the sexes cannot be attributed to female infanticide in Bombay, because, amongst the population, there are few of the Rajpoot castes, amongst which this atrocity is chiefly perpetrated.

such a complicated subdivision was not required. It might have been well, however, to have retained the division from 13, or rather 14, to 20 as youths, and also to have distinguished those between 50, or rather 51, and 80 from those above the latter age. In this way, the returns of any subsequent censuses will be more valuable, especially for medical purposes. They will also be more instructive to the superintendent of police himself, as the age of puberty is so low in this country, that it does not represent the age at which a man enters upon active occupations, whether for good or for evil.

In the matter of castes, the present returns are not satisfactory. The great divisions of the population have indeed been given, but there is no attempt to distinguish the subdivisions, and even incongruous religions are classed together, such as Jain, Lingaet, and Boodhist, the Lingaet alone belonging to the Hindoo system. In explanation of this omission, Captain Baynes has remarked, that from knowing the different castes, he had hoped to be able to classify them into trades, but that the people in Bombay have broken through the prejudices, so strictly adhered to elsewhere, of children following the occupation of their parents, and he was therefore compelled, after great delay and difficulty, to give up the attempt. But if all the members of one caste no longer follow the same trade in Bombay, it would still be very interesting to know their relative numbers, and to ascertain, by degrees, their respective occupations. This, indeed, would be nothing else than to trace the progress of a striking and fundamental change in the constitution of the native society of the place. It is probable, however, that Captain Baynes has overestimated the present extent of this reformation or revolution, and the difficulty of obtaining sufficient information in regard to professions.

Among the statements, is one drawn up from the data furnished by Captain Baynes, showing the relative numbers of young, adult, and aged persons in each of the different persuasions. It would appear from this, that population (as was to be expected) is progressing, in the several great classes, in a ratio generally proportionate to the abundance of females in each.* Thus the per-centage of youths

* Some of the constituents of the population are very peculiar, and have a high historical interest. The Parsees, for instance, numbering 114,698, the most industrious, enterprising, educated, intelligent, and wealthy of the inhabitants, are the descendants of the ancient fire-worshippers of Persia, who expatriated themselves at the period of the spread of Mahomedanism, and are believed to have landed in India, near to Bulsar, in the northern Konkun. They have preserved, to this day, the physical characteristics, complexion, religion, and usages, of their forefathers, and, strange to say, notwithstanding the spread of European knowledge amongst them, and the great proficiency of very many in European literature, science, and art, they continue the superstitious usages of exposing their dead on the tops of towers to be devoured by the fowls of the air, of worshipping fire, and of practising their worship with puerile and absurd ceremonials.

The Jews of Bombay, also, are not less objects of historic interest than the Parsees; they amount to 1,132, and they and their more numerous co-religionists on the Malabar coast, are probably descended from the ten tribes of the first captivity, and escaped from the cruel oppressions of their Assyrian masters to India. With rare exceptions, they are as black as the natives of the country, but have somewhat of the Jewish countenance. They possess parts of the Bible, and read it in Hebrew. They enlist in the regular native regiments, and many of them are acquainted with reading,

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Among the statements, is one drawn up from the data furnished by Captain Baynes, showing the relative numbers of young, adult, and aged persons in each of the different persuasions. It would appear from this, that population (as was to be expected) is progressing, in the several great classes, in a ratio generally proportionate to the abundance of females in each.* Thus the per-centage of youths

* Some of the constituents of the population are very peculiar, and have a high historical interest. The Parsees, for instance, numbering 114,698, the most industrious, enterprising, educated, intelligent, and wealthy of the inhabitants, are the descendants of the ancient fire-worshippers of Persia, who expatriated themselves at the period of the spread of Mahomedanism, and are believed to have landed in India, near to Bulsar, in the northern Konkun. They have preserved, to this day, the physical characteristics, complexion, religion, and usages, of their forefathers, and, strange to say, notwithstanding the spread of European knowledge amongst them, and the great proficiency of very many in European literature, science, and art, they continue the superstitious usages of exposing their dead on the tops of towers to be devoured by the fowls of the air, of worshipping fire, and of practising their worship with puerile and absurd ceremonials.

The Jews of Bombay, also, are not less objects of historic interest than the Parsees; they amount to 1,132, and they and their more numerous co-religionists on the Malabar coast, are probably descended from the ten tribes of the first captivity, and escaped from the cruel oppressions of their Assyrian masters to India. With rare exceptions, they are as black as the natives of the country, but have somewhat of the Jewish countenance. They possess parts of the Bible, and read it in Hebrew. They enlist in the regular native regiments, and many of them are acquainted with reading,

of both sexes among the Parsee population, is 23·4, among the Mussulmans 17·7, and among the Hindoos only 10·8. Should these results be correct, the excess of Hindoos over Parsees must be very rapidly diminishing, and it may be expected that the latter, at no very distant period, will constitute a majority of the fixed inhabitants of the island.

The low ratio of females to males, and of youths to adults, among the Hindoos, may both depend, in some degree, on the numbers of adult Hindoo sojourners, who, as labourers, &c., would still (on the 1st May) be found about the shipping, dockyard, and public works. As already remarked, however, this alone will not explain the extent of this anomaly, though it will materially diminish the proportion which the resident Hindoo population bears to the entire fixed population of the island.

Another statement shows the relative per centage of young, adult, and aged persons in each Police division. In the absence of fuller information, it may serve to indicate approximately the comparative increase of population in the different parts of the island, and the average terms of life in each, and so likewise to show their comparative sanitary state. It is curious, according to this table, that the proportions of young children and aged survivors are both largest in the B. division, or east of the native town, and the proportion of adults smallest there, although that is the most densely crowded part of the island, where epidemic diseases are most prevalent and most fatal, and which contains the temporary homes of most of the adult labouring population.

We are not yet in a position to draw any certain conclusions as to the comparative healthiness of Bombay, as indicated by the annual

writing, and cyphering; they make smart non-commissioned officers, and frequently obtain commissions as native officers. In support of the belief of these Jews belonging to the tribes of Israel, and, therefore, to the first captivity, rather than to those of Judah and the second captivity, they all have the affix of Israel to their names, such as Daodjee (David) Israel, Sullimanjee (Solomon) Israel, Maosjee (Moses) Israel, Benjaminjee (Benjamin) Israel, &c. Recently a colony of Jews has been found at Kai-fung-foo, in Honan, in China, 600 miles from Shanghai, who consider that they came originally from India, and they, too, call themselves Israelites. Although possessed of the Hebrew Pentateuch and Hebrew Liturgies, they have forgotten the Hebrew language; but two of them eagerly accepted an invitation of the English missionaries at Shanghai to be taught Hebrew;—these, also, may be a fragment of the ten tribes.

Another curious portion of the inhabitants of Bombay is the Lingaet Hindoos, improperly classed with the Jains and Boodhists, who are not Hindoos. They are followers of Siva, but repudiate Brahminism, and exclusively worship the Phallus, which emblem they suspend round the neck or attach to the arm, in a silver case. They originated with Bassava in the 12th century.

The Jains are an heterodox offshoot from the Boodhists, whose religion pervaded all India from the 6th century before Christ, until the 7th or 8th century after. The Juttees, or Sacerdotalis, are characterised by their extreme regard for animal life, and wear a gauze veil over the mouth for fear they should swallow an insect, and carry a fan in their hands to fan away insects from the ground before they sit upon it. They do not wear a covering on the head, nor shave it, but crop the hair short like a European; and their white robe, worn like a Roman toga, and their solemn stately gait, give them an air of great dignity. With respect to the other constituents of the population of Bombay, for its narrow area, probably it exhibits a more heterogenous mixture than any other spot on the globe.

per centage of deaths. From the imperfect Mortuary returns* at his disposal, Captain Baynes was led to believe that the average for the whole island, during the year prior to this census, was about 2 per cent., which he considered to be rather a high rate in the absence of epidemic disease. On this it may be remarked, that far from being a high rate, 2 per cent. is extremely low—lower than the average mortality in any part of Great Britain. Dr. Leith, in a careful comparison of the number of registered deaths during twelve months (as shown in the more complete returns which he has since prepared) with the number of inhabitants in this census, reduces the proportion of deaths even lower than 2 per cent., notwithstanding that the bills of mortality for the year in question include a number of casualties from epidemic disease, especially cholera and small-pox. If, therefore, the returns be trustworthy, the climate of Bombay, in ordinary seasons, must be as favourable to the human constitution, for natives of the place, as almost any part of the known world, though in coming to such a conclusion, the very large floating population must not be forgotten.

On all these matters, however, further approaches to accuracy can be obtained after repeated experiments and more extensive comparison of results. It may further be observed, that the numbers as now given, viz., 566,119, is greatly in excess of the amount usually supposed to represent the population. If detached villages be included, the population of the town and harbour will, it is believed, be exceeded by few towns in Europe. According to the last returns, it is superior to any provincial town in Great Britain, and superior also to any interior city in India.

It is to be doubted, however, whether these statements contain a satisfactory approximation to the truth. But they may serve as a basis for future statistical enquiries.

The publication of these tables may be regarded as a commencement in the work of record. Even if the returns are not as full and as faithful as possible, still there are no other materials available for comparison. There are no former tables of the same kind, and no arrangements have been made for procuring them in future. There is no complete register of births, and it is only lately that a registry of deaths has been commenced. There are no migration returns, nor any information as to the supply of the necessaries of life, by which to judge whether the increase of population is restricted by a limited supply of food, or to form an opinion as to the degree of comfort and luxury enjoyed by the people, which are an index of their condition.

* Returns are now complete for 1849, 1850, and 1851. The average deaths for these years was, Boodhist, Brahmin, and Lingaet 11·92 per cent.

Hindoo, eating flesh	2·29	..
Mussulmans	2·15	..
Parsee	0·64	..
Native Christian, Jew, and Indo-European	3·64	..
Europeans	5·23	..

Average of all Castes 2·11 ..

Ages—Under 14	5·58	per cent.
„ 14 to 50	1·33	..
„ Above 50	2·29	..

Census of the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, as enumerated on the 1st of May, 1849.

CASTES.	Males.				Females.				Total.
	Under 14.	14 to 50 inclusive.	Above 50.	Total at all Ages.	Under 14.	14 to 50 inclusive.	Above 50.	Total at all Ages.	
A DIVISION.									
Jain, Lingaet, Boodhist	20	86	4	110	16	39	5	60	170
Brahmin	50	38	1	89	24	23	10	57	146
Hindoos of other Castes	95	18,501	913	19,509	71	11,249	734	12,054	31,563
Mussulman	214	1,031	84	1,329	176	421	66	663	1,992
Parsee	4,005	20,432	1,911	26,348	3,644	14,693	1,910	20,247	46,595
Jew	3	65	18	86	3	30	2	35	121
Native Christian	52	316	11	379	25	232	10	267	646
Indo-Briton	79	140	13	232	105	102	4	211	443
Indo-Portuguese	65	535	10	610	35	156	7	198	808
Pure European	90	1,196	56	1,342	118	1,156	28	1,392	2,634
Seedee, or Negro African	12	102	....	114	4	15	....	19	133
Other Castes	171	379	60	610	150	185	3	338	948
Totals.....	4,856	42,821	3,081	50,758	4,371	28,301	2,779	35,451	86,209
B DIVISION.									
Jain, Lingaet, Boodhist	6	33	8	47	5	18	....	23	70
Brahmin	217	567	76	860	110	326	66	502	1,362
Hindoos of other Castes	14,164	57,254	19,217	90,635	6,251	25,178	9,912	41,341	131,976
Mussulman	9,518	14,237	7,224	30,979	8,724	11,145	7,179	27,048	58,027
Parsee	6,295	6,676	5,898	18,869	6,182	6,491	5,765	18,438	37,307
Jew	151	279	63	493	136	269	69	474	967
Native Christian	180	452	2	634	130	255	14	399	1,033
Indo-Briton.....	20	37	8	65	17	24	7	48	113
Indo-Portuguese	77	268	45	390	116	149	36	301	691
Pure European	9	63	1	73	18	31	....	49	122
Seedee, or Negro African	18	147	5	170	6	25	3	34	204
Other Castes	198	648	69	915	174	312	72	558	1,473
Totals.....	30,853	80,661	32,616	144,130	21,869	44,223	23,123	89,215	233,345

A DIVISION includes Colaba, the Fort, and the Esplanade.

B DIVISION is bounded on the South by the Esplanade, on the West by the Kalbadavee and Bhendy Bazaar Roads, on the North by the Baboola Tank and Wall Packarce Road to Warree Bunder, and on the East by the Harbour, and includes the following places: the Market, Hunumon Gulies, Gunesh and Wittulwady's, Parsee Wada, Memon Wada, Coll. Wada, Rangary, Mhole, Old Combar Wada, Tonton Poora, Khudduck and Dungary Bazaar, Bengalpoora, Old Nagpada, Chinch Bunder, Chuanam Kiln Row, New and Old Bunder, Colaba, Scorpion Hill and Wall P-khody.

Census of the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, as enumerated on the 1st of May, 1849.—Continued.

CASTES.	Males.				Females.				Total.
	Under 14.	14 to 50 inclusive.	Above 50.	Total at all Ages.	Under 14.	14 to 50 inclusive.	Above 50.	Total at all Ages.	
C DIVISION.									
Jain, Lingaet, Boodhist	171	625	67	863	225	429	64	718	1,581
Brahmin	535	2,018	352	2,905	397	1,154	104	1,655	4,560
Hindoos of other Castes	3,615	32,652	2,178	38,445	3,264	28,466	2,085	33,815	72,260
Mussulman	1,136	14,563	344	16,043	960	4,135	285	5,380	21,423
Parsee	3,107	10,972	426	14,505	3,459	10,956	235	14,650	29,155
Jew	3	10	2	15	2	5	3	10	25
Native Christian	27	1,714	54	1,795	174	196	54	424	2,219
Indo-Briton	62	97	16	175	28	58	6	92	267
Indo-Portuguese	165	637	51	853	118	658	34	810	1,663
Pure European	48	141	14	203	38	58	2	98	301
Seedee, or Negro African	19	29	13	61	15	33	25	73	134
Other Castes	203	955	117	1,275	347	754	134	1,235	2,510
Totals	9,091	64,413	3,634	77,138	9,027	46,902	3,031	58,960	136,098
D DIVISION.									
Jain, Lingaet, Boodhist .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brahmin	60	210	15	285	30	89	6	125	410
Hindoos of other Castes	25	1,986	188	2,199	112	629	156	897	3,096
Mussulman	12	42	....	54	19	35	1	55	109
Parsee	41	135	6	182	61	89	12	162	344
Jew .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Native Christian	1	13	....	14	1	13	....	14	28
Indo-Briton .....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Indo-Portuguese	23	83	....	106	18	29	5	52	158
Pure European	17	51	1	69	9	31	....	40	109
Seedee, or Negro African .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Castes	5	198	2	205	5	111	2	118	323
Totals	184	2,720	212	3,116	255	1,026	182	1,463	4,579

C DIVISION is bounded on the North by the Grant and Obelisk Roads, on the East by the Bhendi Bazaar, and Kalkadavee Roads, along the North of Marine Lines, to Backbay, on the South-West by Backbay, and on the West by the Back Girgaum Road to New Chowpatee, and includes the Washerman's Tank, or Girgaum Road, New and Old Sonapoor, English, Mussulman, and Hindoo Burying Grounds, Kalbadavee, Bhooleshwur, Funuswady, Mangelwady, Bhoemadas, Nizampoora, part of New Nagpada, Israel Poora, New Coomburwada, Duncan Road, Null Bazaar, Khetwady, New Chunam Kiln Row, Parsee Wada, Girgaum Back Road, Kakurwaree, Candawady, and Churney Wadies.

D DIVISION contains Girgaum, Chowpaty, Tardeo, Breach Candy, Gowala and Cambala Tank Road, Malabar Hills, and Gowndavee.

Census of the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, as enumerated on the 1st of May, 1849.—Continued.

CASTES.	Males.				Females.				Total.
	Under 14.	14 to 50 inclusive.	Above 50.	Total at all Ages.	Under 14.	14 to 50 inclusive.	Above 50.	Total at all Ages.	
E DIVISION.									
Jain, Lingaet, Boodhist	3	18	7	28	2	8	7	17	45
Brahmin	14	63	10	87	11	36	2	49	136
Hindoos of other Castes	59	13,071	619	13,749	759	3,086	733	4,578	18,327
Mussulman	290	16,043	392	16,725	812	11,941	434	13,187	29,912
Parsee	46	324	35	405	89	79	45	213	618
Jew .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Native Christian	62	128	76	266	74	55	8	137	403
Indo-Briton	82	190	20	292	82	20	25	127	419
Indo-Portuguese	52	227	10	289	20	61	17	98	387
Pure European	98	136	20	254	35	24	13	72	326
Seedee, or Negro African	2	5	1	8	2	6	1	9	17
Other Castes	236	438	37	711	237	447	44	728	1,439
Totals	944	30,643	1,227	32,814	2,123	15,763	1,329	19,215	52,029
F DIVISION.									
Jain, Lingaet, Boodhist .....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	4
Brahmin	28	88	28	144	48	88	11	147	291
Hindoos of other Castes	1,036	17,169	27	18,232	1,029	3,628	27	4,684	22,916
Mussulman	40	5,339	47	5,426	30	350	40	420	5,846
Parsee	2	16	3	21	2	17	2	21	42
Jew	1	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	5
Native Christian	468	868	73	1,409	468	868	68	1,404	2,813
Indo-Briton	2	11	2	15	3	10	2	15	30
Indo-Portuguese	250	456	50	756	260	460	30	750	1,506
Pure European	2	16	1	19	3	14	2	19	38
Seedee, or Negro African	2	10	1	13	3	11	.....	14	27
Other Castes	46	93	6	145	46	86	6	138	283
Totals	1,877	24,072	238	26,187	1,893	5,533	188	7,614	33,801

E DIVISION contains Mazigaum, Camatee Poora, Byculla, the Flats, the Mount, Colce Warree, Shinnal Pada, Cheech Pogley, Lall Bag, Soopary Baug, Small Sewree, Parell, and part of Bhoewada.

F DIVISION contains Motee Sewree, Matoonga, Nagowa, part of Bhoewady, Purbhadavee, Sion, Worly, Mahim, and Mahim Woods.

CASTES.	Males.				Females.				Total.
	Under 14.	14 to 50 inclusive.	Above 50.	Total at all Ages.	Under 14.	14 to 50 inclusive.	Above 50.	Total at all Ages.	
WATER DIVISION.									
Jain, Lingaet, Boodhist .....	....	32	....	32	....	....	....	....	32
Brahmin .....	....	31	....	31	....	....	....	....	31
Hindoos of other Castes.....	275	9,489	45	9,809	1	47	....	48	9,857
Mussulman	102	6,663	38	6,803	6	37	....	43	6,846
Parsee .....	....	637	....	637	....	....	....	....	637
Jew .....	....	14	....	14	....	....	....	....	14
Native Christian .....	....	313	....	313	....	1	....	1	314
Indo-Briton.....	1	55	....	56	....	3	....	3	59
Indo-Portuguese	16	186	....	202	....	2	....	2	204
Pure European	25	1,506	4	1,535	2	11	....	13	1,548
Seedee, or Negro African	1	371	1	373	....	1	....	1	374
Other Castes .....	....	142	....	142	....	....	....	....	142
Totals.....	420	19,439	88	19,947	9	102	....	111	20,058

WATER DIVISION contains the whole of the Harbour, from the Light House to Sewree Bunder.

WATER DIVISION contains the whole of the Harbour, from the Light House to Sewree Bunder.

Statement showing the Population and Per-Centage of Young, Adult, and Aged Persons in each Police Division.

DIVISIONS.	Under 14.				14 to 50 inclusive.				Above 50.				Total at all Ages.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Youths to Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Adults to Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Aged to Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
A	4,856	4,371	9,227	10·7	42,821	28,301	71,122	82·4	3,081	2,779	5,860	6·7	50,758	35,451	86,209
B	30,853	21,869	52,722	22·5	80,661	44,223	124,884	53·5	32,616	23,123	55,739	23·8	144,130	89,215	233,345
C	9,091	9,027	18,118	13·3	64,413	46,902	111,315	81·7	3,634	3,031	6,665	4·8	77,138	58,960	136,098
D	184	255	439	9·5	2,720	1,026	3,746	81·8	212	182	394	8·6	3,116	1,463	4,579
E	944	2,123	3,067	5·8	30,643	15,763	46,406	89·1	1,227	1,329	2,556	4·9	32,814	19,215	52,029
F	1,877	1,893	3,770	11·1	24,072	5,533	29,605	87·5	238	188	426	1·2	26,187	7,614	33,801
Water.....	420	9	429	2·1	19,439	102	19,541	97·4	88	....	88	4	19,947	111	20,058
Totals.....	48,225	39,547	87,772	15·5	264,769	141,850	406,619	71·8	41,096	30,632	71,718	12·6	354,090	212,029	566,119

Statement showing the Number of Males and Females of all Ages, and their Proportion to each other, in each Police Division, classified according to Caste.

Divisions.	Jain, Lingaet, or Boodhists.				Brahmins, and other Castes of Hindoos.				Mussulmans.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
A	110	60	170	54	19,598	12,111	31,709	61	1,329	663	1,992	49
B	47	23	70	48	91,495	41,843	133,338	45	30,979	27,048	58,027	87
C	863	718	1,581	83	41,850	35,470	76,880	82	16,043	5,380	21,423	33
D .....	...	...	...	...	2,484	1,022	3,506	41	54	55	109	101
E	28	17	45	60	13,836	4,627	18,463	33	16,725	13,187	29,912	78
F	3	1	4	33	18,376	4,831	23,207	26	5,426	420	5,846	7
W	32	...	32	...	9,840	48	9,888	...	6,803	43	6,846	...
Totals...	1,083	819	1,902	75	196,979	99,952	296,931	50	77,359	46,796	124,155	60

Divisions.	Parsees.				Jews.				Native Christians.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
A	26,348	20,247	46,595	76	86	35	121	40	379	267	646	70
B	18,869	18,438	37,307	97	493	474	967	96	634	399	1,033	62
C	14,505	14,650	29,155	101	15	10	25	67	1,795	424	2,219	23
D	182	162	344	89	...	...	...	...	14	14	28	100
E	405	213	618	52	...	...	...	...	266	137	403	51
F	21	21	42	100	4	1	5	25	1,409	1,404	2,813	99
W	687	...	687	...	14	...	14	...	313	1	314	...
Totals...	60,967	53,731	114,698	88	612	520	1,132	84	4,810	2,646	7,456	55

Divisions.	Indo-Europeans.				Pure Europeans.				Seedee, or Negro Africans.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
A	842	409	1,251	48	1,342	1,302	2,644	97	114	19	133	16
B	455	349	804	76	73	49	122	67	170	34	204	20
C	1,028	902	1,930	87	203	98	301	44	61	73	134	119
D	100	52	160	52	69	40	109	57	...	...	...	...
E	581	225	806	38	254	72	326	28	8	9	17	112
F	771	765	1,536	99	19	19	38	100	13	14	27	107
W	258	5	263	1	1,535	13	1,548	...	373	1	374	...
Totals...	4,043	2,707	6,750	66	3,495	1,595	5,088	45	739	150	889	20

Divisions.	Other Castes.				Total of each Division.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
A	610	338	948	55	50,758	35,457	86,209	566
B	915	558	1,473	60	144,130	89,215	233,345	658
C	1,275	1,235	2,510	96	77,138	58,960	136,098	740
D	205	118	323	57	3,116	1,463	4,579	492
E	711	738	1,439	102	32,814	19,215	52,029	554
F	145	138	283	95	26,187	7,614	33,801	691
W	142	...	142	...	19,947	111	20,058	1
Totals...	4,003	3,115	7,118	77	354,090	212,029	566,119	59

CASTE.	Under 14 Years.				Under 51 Years.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
Jain, Lingaet, or Boodhists	200	248	448	124	797	495	1,292	60
Brahmins and other Castes of Hindoos	20,173	12,107	32,280	60	153,137	73,999	207,136	48
Mussulmans	11,312	10,727	22,039	84	57,918	28,064	85,982	48
Parsees	13,496	13,437	26,933	99	39,192	32,325	71,517	82
Jews	158	142	300	89	371	304	675	81
Native Christians	790	872	1,662	110	3,804	1,620	5,424	42
Indo-Europeans	894	802	1,696	89	2,924	1,732	4,656	59
Pure Europeans	289	223	512	77	3,109	1,325	4,434	42
Seedee, or Negro Africans	54	30	84	55	664	91	755	13
Other Castes	859	959	1,818	111	2,853	1,895	4,748	67
Totals	48,225	39,547	87,772	82	264,769	141,850	406,619	53.5

CASTE.	Under 81 Years.				Total.			Proportion of Youths to Total.	Proportion of Adults to Total.	Proportion of Aged to Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Jain, Lingaet, or Boodhists	86	76	162	88	1,083	819	1,902	23.5	67.9	8.5
Brahmins and other Castes of Hindoos	23,669	13,846	37,515	58	196,979	99,952	296,931	10.8	69.7	12.6
Mussulmans	8,129	8,005	16,124	98	77,359	46,796	124,155	17.7	69.0	12.9
Parsees	8,279	7,969	16,248	90	60,967	53,731	114,698	23.4	62.3	14.1
Jews	83	74	157	89	612	520	1,132	26.5	59.6	13.8
Native Christians	216	154	370	71	4,810	2,646	7,456	22.2	72.7	4.9
Indo-Europeans	225	173	398	76	4,043	2,707	6,750	25.1	68.9	5.8
Pure Europeans	97	45	142	46	3,495	1,593	5,088	10.0	87.1	2.7
Seedee, or Negro Africans	21	29	50	138	739	150	889	9.4	84.9	5.6
Other Castes	291	261	552	89	4,003	3,115	7,118	25.5	66.7	7.7
Totals	41,096	30,632	71,718	74.5	354,090	212,029	566,119	15.5	71.8	12.6

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Summary of the Census of the Islands of Bombay and Colaba, showing the Number of each Caste.

CASTES.	Males.			Females.			Total at all Ages.		
	Under 14.	14 to 50 inclusive.	Above 50.	Under 14.	14 to 50 inclusive.	Above 50.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Jain, Lingaet, or Boodhist.....	200	797	86	248	495	76	1,083	819	1,902
Brahmin	904	3,015	482	620	1,716	199	4,401	2,535	6,936
Hindoos of other Castes.....	19,269	150,122	23,187	11,487	72,283	13,647	192,578	97,417	289,995
Mussulman	11,312	57,918	8,129	10,727	28,064	8,005	77,359	46,796	124,155
Parsee	13,496	39,192	8,279	13,437	32,325	7,969	60,967	53,731	114,698
Jews.....	158	371	83	142	304	74	612	520	1,132
Native Christian	790	3,804	216	872	1,620	154	4,810	2,646	7,456
Indo-Briton.....	246	532	59	235	217	44	837	496	1,333
Indo-Portuguese.....	648	2,392	166	567	1,515	129	3,206	2,211	5,417
Pure European	289	3,109	97	223	1,325	45	3,495	1,593	5,088
Seedee, Negro, African	54	664	21	30	91	29	739	150	889
Other Castes	859	2,853	291	959	1,895	261	4,003	3,115	7,118
Totals	48,225	264,769	41,096	39,547	141,850	30,632	354,090	212,029	566,119

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THE
STATISTICS OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN BENGAL,
IN WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IS A PARTY.

By COLONEL SYKES, *Vice-President of the Royal Society.*

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Swansea,
11th August, 1848.]

THE Englishman at home, whose rights are fenced and guarded by so many barriers against the inroad of arbitrary power,—irremovable judges,—democratic institutions,—and popular opinion, will doubtfully ask what chance a poor native farmer, or penniless suitor would have of success in a contest with the Government of India? A Government that is based upon its military power, with all its officers for the administration of civil justice, from those of the highest Court of Appeal down to the District Moonsiffs, removeable at pleasure, and without juries, as a counterpoise to its influence To answer such a question, and a very important question it is, is the object of the present paper, and the statistical facts must testify for themselves whether the question be satisfactorily answered or otherwise.

The Government allows itself to be sued in its own courts—courts established by itself, and capable of being abolished at its own pleasure. It allows appeals against itself from court to court, and finally to the Privy Council in England; and itself, in a similar manner, appeals against the decisions of its own judges. It provides even, that suitors, *in formâ pauperis*, may litigate their rights against itself and others; and its own Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for Bengal, in his Annual Report to Government for 1845-6, not only recommends the remission of sums debited against paupers, but thinks that Government ought to forego even the stamp duty on all pauper suits, excepting those:—

1st. In which the pauper is successful.

2nd. In which Government is a party.

3rd. In which the judge certifies that the suit is, in his opinion, fraudulent or vexatious. He would, in fact, levy stamp duty from paupers solely as a punishment, and would not look upon it as a source of revenue.

His reasons are these. Previous to the admission of a pauper suit the judge is required by law to ascertain not only that the plaintiff is really a pauper, but that he has apparently good grounds for the

institution of his suit. This is a duty which the judges for their own sakes are not likely to perform negligently. It may, therefore, safely be assumed that, in the great majority of suits, the pauper who is unsuccessful, is unfortunate, not culpable. In case he has made a mistake, he is sufficiently punished by having to pay the costs of the opposite party. In such suits the exaction of a stamp tax by Government appears to the superintendent to be contrary to the spirit of the law—and Government cannot, he thinks, but suffer in the affections of their subjects when they see numbers of poor people every year reduced to destitution—their houses unroofed, and their furniture sold for no other offence than that of having an ignorant vakeel or witnesses accessible to corruption.

Of the extent of these suits an idea may be formed by the facts that, on the 1st May, 1846, the unrealized balances upon the total value of stamped paper due to Government in pauper suits, was 344,626 rupees on 1,960 suits, and on the 1st May, 1847, the amount was 304,564 rupees, independently of the outstanding balances in Patna and Behar, from which places returns had not been received.

The very great extent of litigation to which the Government is subjected rendered the appointment of an officer specifically to superintend the Government legal matters in Bengal absolutely necessary. Accordingly, there is an officer with the designation of Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, who makes an annual report to Government of all civil suits in which its interests are concerned. From the annual reports for the years 1845-6 and 1846-7, the whole of the following facts are selected. The remembrancer not only watches over the Government interests, but is the Government adviser; and upon his recommendation suits are either appealed, or abandoned, or allowed to take their course and consequences. In his office, also, elaborate registries are prepared by the superintendent's head assistant, of all cases pending, instituted, and decided during the year. Besides the usual particulars relative to dates, parties, value of suit, &c., these registries give the subject of the plaint, defence, and decision in all cases.

When the superintendent took charge of his office, some of the commissioners of revenue were in the habit of forwarding for revision only those cases which they deemed of importance, and appeals were constantly instituted by the local officers without reference to him. The Board of Revenue have now, however, on his representation, directed that no suit shall be instituted or defended, and no appeal preferred, without the concurrence of the remembrancer. If the commissioner and remembrancer coincide in opinion, the plaint or plea is to be filed without further delay. In the event of any difference of opinion, a reference is to be made by the remembrancer to the Board.

It further appears necessary to vest him with authority to act on his own responsibility, in cases where the limited period allowed for appeal does not admit of this reference, a report being, in all such instances, forwarded simultaneously to the Board.

But the practice of his office does not appear to be yet quite settled, for the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, although it has issued instructions to its subordinates to forward the plaints and pleas

which they propose filing, to the remembrancer for revision; yet appeals are still instituted in some of the departments under the Board without any such formality. The remembrancer considers it absolutely necessary for the protection of the Government interests, that no local officer of any department should be allowed to originate or to defend suits, whether original or appeal, without previous consultation with the remembrancer, as officers in immediate charge of departments take, not unfrequently, a personal interest in suits against their subordinates or themselves, which induces them to defend cases which are untenable, and to press claims which had better be abandoned.

There is also a diversity in the plans adopted by the subordinate officers, both in the revenue and other departments, of reporting the cases which they transmit. The best method, the remembrancer says, is that pursued by the great majority of collectors. An abstract in English of the plaint filed against Government, and of the proposed reply is given in parallel columns, and the collector, in the letter which accompanies these abstracts, makes such further remarks, in elucidation or support of his views, as he may think proper. This letter is accompanied by a copy of the plaint to which Government is called upon to reply (supposing the case to be one in which Government appears as defendant), a draft of the proposed pleading, and all papers (either in original or copies, as may be most convenient,) which have any connection with the case. The superintendent suggests that all officers, whose duty it is to forward plaints and pleadings, either direct or through other authorities, should be enjoined to conform to this mode of procedure.

There is another point also which is still unsettled, and on which the superintendent solicits instructions. He is not aware whether he is to consider himself the channel of communication between the Company's law officers in the Supreme Court and the Mofussil authorities or not.

In his reports to Government, he pointed out the inconvenience which might arise from the absence of all information on the progress of cases pending before the Privy Council, and suggested that the Company's solicitor in England should be instructed to acquaint Government, from time to time, with his proceedings, and to give Government the opinion of the Company's counsel as to the probable result of the suit.

To insure the Government's suit being ably defended or prosecuted in the different local courts, the superintendent has to communicate with the Government pleaders, a list of twenty-nine of whom are given; and the whole are natives, Hindoo or Mohammedan, there not being a single European amongst them. Their duty should be to prepare the draft (of the plaint or plea) from materials supplied by the collector, the latter being responsible for the facts, and the pleader for the law and style; but some collectors supply the drafts entire. The superintendent experiences some inconvenience at present, in being under the necessity of applying to the several Boards for warrants to enable the Government pleaders to appear in each particular case; and he suggests that a general authority be conceded to him to issue the warrants himself.

Each pleader has a government salary of 25 rupees per mensem (I fear Government would look in vain to get a lawyer's tongue equally cheap in England), and certain fees, which do not produce a great compensation. A return from the Patna bar for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, gives an average of about 2,387 rupees annually to the pleader. The superintendent observes: "This is not a scale of remuneration which holds out any inducement to men of superior attainments; but it must be remembered that the selection of a vakcel as Government pleader by the judge and the commissioner, stamps him as the ablest man at the bar of his court, and almost invariably ensures him an excellent private practice.

Years.	Amount of Fees due in each year.			Amount drawn by the Pleader.			Balance due.		
	Co's Rs.	A.	P.	Co's Rs.	A.	P.	Co's Rs.	A.	P.
1843.....	1,259	12	0	627	14	8	631	13	4
1844.....	4,817	0	11	2,923	9	4	1,893	7	7
1845.....	1,087	0	11	757	7	4	329	9	7
Total.....	7,163	13	10	4,308	15	4	2,854	14	6

The Government pleaders were supplied by Government with "Marshman's Civil Guide," and subsequently with a copy of the "Revenue Guide," in Bengalee and Oordoo. The superintendent speaks favourably of the ability of the pleaders, and of Baboo Prosoonoocomar Tagore, the Government Vakcel of the Sudder Court, he cannot speak too highly; he says, "I have been much indebted, on many occasions, to his profound knowledge of the Hindoo law, and his thorough acquaintance with judicial precedents. He is a most zealous and able officer."

Such being the machinery for looking after Government legal affairs, their extent and character remain to be shown. The suits are divided into two great classes; those in which the Government is the defendant, or the subject the appellant; and those in which the subject is the defendant, or the Government the appellant. The suits must all be upon stamped paper, and are cognizable by all the courts down to the Mooniffs, according to the amount at stake, with power of appeal, as described by me in papers upon the "Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in India," published in the *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*. The suits against the Government may be classified as follows:—

I. Suits to establish some substantial Right.

1. Suits to hold land rent free, or at fixed assessments.
2. Suits for land, or the rent of land, arising out of settlement proceedings.
3. Suits to establish a title to engage for lands under settlement.
4. Suits to establish a title to vacant possessions and properties claimed by or escheated to Government.
5. Suits for reinstatement to office, from which claimants have been dismissed by local agents or other authorities.

6. Suits for the recovery of pensions.
7. Suits for the recovery of sums unjustly realized, rents unduly levied, receipts for rent, and generally from unjust demands.
8. Suits for the recovery of costs, for surplus collections, after an adjustment of accounts; for value of property, and for purchase money.
9. Suits to obtain possession of land, estates, or other property, or for the recovery of rents, or common bond debts.

II. The next class of cases is that to obtain Redress for Official Acts.

1. The first of this class and the tenth in a general list, is suits for the reversal of revenue sales on the plea of informality, non liability, &c.
2. Suits relating to the reversal of sales in execution of decrees, on the plea of informality.
3. Suits for the reversal of sales of property pledged as security, on the plea that the property was not liable, &c.
4. Suits to stay revenue sales, or sales in execution of decrees, or sales of property, or sales of property pledged as security.
5. Suits of third parties for land attached or sold by Government, as belonging to others.
6. Suits against magistrates, for acts in their official capacity; but properly the civil courts have no authority over magistrates, and the aggrieved party has his redress only in the sessions courts.
7. Suits to contest orders reversing sales, or awarding fines.
8. And finally, suits for damages done by revenue or other officers.

The above comprise the cases in which the Government has to defend itself against its subjects; and it is sufficiently manifest that the lieges, not less in the variety than in the number of their plaints, are ready litigants, and throw themselves with sufficient confidence upon the impartiality of the courts. Cases illustrative of some of the plaints will be given subsequently.

We come now to cases in which the Government is plaintiff; the first of these are:—

1. Suits to establish a title to assess, or to levy an enhanced assessment.
2. Suits for the recovery of sums misappropriated, from defaulters or their securities.
3. Suits for refund of money paid to parties not entitled to it.
4. Suits for the recovery of sums, from parties or their sureties, for non-fulfilment of contract.
5. Suits for the possession of land, or for rent of land, or for the recovery of debts.
6. Suits to impose fines for infraction of the Salt laws, &c.

Under all these heads the total number of suits pending on the 1st May, 1845, was 541, of which 461 were original suits, and 80 were appeals. There were instituted, during the year 1846, 615 cases, 461 in Courts of first instance, and 154 in the Appeal Courts. The total number of original suits pending and instituted during the year was 922. Of these 384 were decided in favour of, and 81 against Government, 457 were still pending on the 1st May, 1846. The total

number of appeal cases was 234, of which 86 were decided in favour of, and 26 against Government; 122 were pending at the close of the official year. Government obtained on the whole 470 favourable decisions. 107 were adverse, and 579 cases remained undecided. In 20 instances Government was unsuccessful, both in the Court of first instance, and in the Appeal Court.

On the 1st March, 1846, the total number of suits pending was 553, of which 451 were original suits, and 102 were appeals. During the year under review, there have been instituted 502 cases—424 in courts of first instance; and 78 in the Appeal Courts. The total number of original suits pending and instituted during the year is, therefore, 875, of these 280 have been decided in favour of, and 70 against Government, leaving 350 pending on the 1st May, 1847. The total number of appeal cases pending and instituted during the year is 180, of which 55 were decided in favour of, and 13 against Government, 112 being still pending at the close of the year. The total number of favourable decisions in original and appeal suits is 335, of unfavourable 83; 646 cases remain undecided. In 9 of the suits noticed as having terminated unfavourably, Government were unsuccessful both in the Court of first instance and in the Appellate Court. During the year under review, the Government officers disbursed, on account of law expenses, Company's rupees 51,771-6-0. They realized under decrees of court, Company's rupees 1,21,241-15-3.

The several tables will be appended to this paper; but, for the right understanding of the complaints and pleas, both where the subject and the Government respectively stand in the position of plaintiff or defendant, mention of a few cases in detail seem desirable.

In the case of settlement proceedings, or for rent for lands resumed, a doubt had been expressed whether the aggrieved parties could go to a civil court from the Resumption Court, the remembrancer says, the clashing of the decisions of the Special Commissioner and the Civil Court can form no ground for excluding from the Civil Court parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by any act performed by the collector in the execution of a resumption decree. The following case originated before the promulgation of Regulation III. of 1828, but, supposing the judge's decision to be correct, it will afford some idea of the injustice which might occasionally result if parties dissatisfied with a collector's interpretation of the resumption officer's decision, were denied access to the courts of justice.

The village of Ramtoonoonuggur was resumed in 1822. The collector took possession of certain lands, which he understood to be those indicated in the decree. The owners of Damoodurpore, who claimed these lands, petitioned the Board, and were, in 1824, referred to a civil suit for the establishment of their rights. The Sudder Ameen decreed in favour of the plaintiff. Government appealed the case, and the judge decided against the Government.

The question for the decision of the court was, whether a specified parcel of land belonged to the resumed estate of Ramtoonoonuggur or to the settled estate of Damoodurpore. The resumption decree was silent as to the boundaries of the resumed estate, and the judge was of opinion, from the evidence of the Surveyor of the Soonderbuns and Captain Prinsep's map, that the lands of Ramtoonoonuggur had been

washed away by the river, and that the 397 Beegahs occupied by Government were, in fact, a portion of Damoodurpore. The papers had been forwarded to the Superintendent of Survey in the 24 Pergunnahs, with a request, that he would, after surveying the Mehals of Damoodurpore and Ramtoonoonuggur, report whether the judgment of the Civil Court was correct or not. Should it prove to be so, it would be satisfactory to know that Government had been saved from the commission of an act of injustice. Should it be otherwise, Government could have no difficulty in obtaining a review of judgment.

Similar cases are of the greatest importance to thousands of landholders in India who claim to be free from the land tax—and if the liberal opinions of the remembrancer, and his patient investigations, be of general application, justice can seldom fail to be done.

In the suits against Government for escheats, from failure of heirs or other causes, which are of such common occurrence, that, in the late Peshwa's territories in the Deccan, within 20 years, lapses to the amount of more than 20 lacs (200,000*l.*) per annum, fell to the Bombay Government; the remembrancer, in his report for 1845-6, gives a case involving the right of adoption, on which decision is given against Government, by the Zillah Court, to the annual value of 48,666 rupees. The plaintiff, Kernal Moye Chowdrin, was a female, and she claimed the possession of certain Zemindaries in Dinagepore, which the Government took as an escheat, on account of the failure of heirs; Government appealed against this decision to the Sudder Court. The plaintiff having died, the case turned upon the validity of an adoption by her. The judge held, that the right to adopt was satisfactorily proved, but the presumptive evidence was so strong against any such authority having been delegated to the widow, and the direct testimony adduced on behalf of the plaintiff was of such a very suspicious nature, that the remembrancer thought Government would have every reason to anticipate a reversal of the judge's decision in the Sudder Court.

But a much more important case was decided against Government in 1845, respecting the Ram Nuggur Zemindary, by the Principal Sudder Ameen (native judge), when it was determined that the sixth in descent from a common ancestor had a right to succeed; this decision being opposed to the law of Mithila, the Government appealed to the Sudder Court, but the award of the native judge was confirmed. Government, nevertheless, applied for a review of judgment; but the Court refused it, insisting that there was a precedent for the decision. The Government pleader, Baboo Prossunno Comar Tagore, collected a mass of authorities which tended to prove, that, according to the law of Mithila, the recognised line of descent, from the common ancestor, was limited to the son, grandson, brothers, and nephews. The Government pleader was anxious that the question should be referred to the chief Pundits at all the principal native courts in India, being confident that their opinions would coincide with his own, and the remembrancer regretted that this suggestion was not adopted in deciding upon such an important point of Hindoo law.

In the course of the argument in this case, there was some discussion relative to the right of the Government to claim an escheat of

landed property, on failure of heirs, or to come in as heir to a Hindoo, one of the incidents of such heirship being the due performance of the usual funeral rites. To the second objection the remembrancer attached little importance; but he said it was certain, that the Government of India *at present possesses no legal right, under the regulations, to escheat an estate in default of heirs, and it may be doubted whether, under the Hindoo law, the Gooroo of the deceased, and even people of the same name, are not considered preferable heirs to the sovereign;* and it is to be considered whether the present state of the law does not render advisable a legislative enactment on the subject of escheats. Here is an instance in which Government pertinaciously resists the decisions of its own courts in succession, from the native judge to the court of the highest appeal; nevertheless, is finally obliged to abandon its objects and desires.

In the class of suits, in 1845-6, against the Government for over collections, recovery of costs, &c., the Government lost 12, involving 35,564 rupees, and gained 13, involving 34,467 rupees. In similar suits for 1846-7, Government lost 22 out of 44.

In suits to obtain possession of land, estates, or other property, Government lost 19, involving 73,649 rupees, and gained 38, involving 147,740 rupees. In similar cases in 1846-7, Government gained 32, and lost only 8. The tenacity with which the right to land is contested is shown in the following instance.

In Moorshedabad, an action was brought against Government for the rent of ground occupied by a Sudder distillery, the rate demanded being 10 rupees a beegah. It appeared that the collector, who built the distillery, took possession of the ground without entering into any agreement with the owner, apparently without even asking his permission. The commissioner, considering 10 rupees a beegah an excessive rent, wished to defend the case; but as the Abkaree superintendent had acknowledged the justice of the plaintiff's claim by giving him a Kaboolut for 10 rupees a beegah, and the rate did not appear to be high for building-land in the vicinity of the Sudder station, the remembrancer recommended that the claim should be admitted, and judgment has accordingly passed against Government.

The next class of suits is one of very great importance to the landholder of India; the right of Government to sell their estates for arrears of revenue, or land tax. The facts must be notorious, and should be apparently unquestionable; nevertheless, in 1845-6, not less than 89 suits were entered against Government; 81 of these, carrying with them a value of 653,440 rupees, were decided in favour of Government, and 8 were decided against Government, of the value of 22,461 rupees; that is to say, these 8 sales were reversed.

Parties are sufficiently alive to decrees in their favour, as the following case shows, where the sale of an estate appears to have been not only reversed, but Government had to pay interest on the purchase money.

One Ramguttay Naug obtained a decree against Government in the 24 Pergunnahs, for 3,952 rupees, on account of interest on the purchase money of an estate, the sale of which had been reversed. This purchase money was paid, after the reversal of the sale, to a person of the name of Ramcoonar Roy, who gave the collector an agreement, bind-

ing himself to make good whatever sums might, after adjustment of accounts, appear due to Ramguttu Naug. This agreement, however, he never fulfilled. Government recovered the principal of the purchase money from him, and instituted an action against his heirs for recovery of the sum awarded against Government in this action, on account of interest.

In 1846-7, Government had 12 of their sales of estates reversed, but they gained 38, besides 6 appeal cases, and the latter involved above 260,000*l.* sterling.

In one of the Backergunge cases, which terminated unfavourably, the suit was decreed against Government, on evidence produced by the plaintiff, that he had tendered an arrear of revenue to the treasurer before sunset of the latest day, but that this official had refused to receive it. The remembrancer says, it is evident that this decision, if allowed to stand, will form a very dangerous precedent. Nothing can be easier in Bengal, than to procure witnesses to swear that money was tendered to the treasurer at any particular hour, and it is next to impossible for this officer to prove a negative. If the treasurer refused the money, the plaintiff ought to have proceeded at once to tender it to the collector himself, and, under any circumstances, an arrear of revenue being due, his action, the remembrancer conceives, lay against the treasurer for damages, not against the Government for reversal of sale: Government has instituted an appeal.

In another case, in the same district, also decided against Government, an action was brought to reverse the sale of a part of Pergunnah Sulemabad, sold for arrears of revenue under Regulation XI. of 1822. The plaintiff alleged that he had been ready to pay in the true balance, but that the deputy collector, having demanded 98 rupees in excess, and given him till the evening to procure it, he left the Cutcherry to obtain this sum; and on his return with the full amount, found that the estate had been sold in his absence. He supported this statement by pointing to certain erasures in the lotbundee, an entry in the Nazir's memorandum book, and a petition dated the day of the sale, but disposed of by an order of the deputy collector, two days afterwards. The judge, considering the plaintiff's allegations to be well founded, passed a decree in his favour, and an appeal on the part of Government has been preferred in the Sudder Court.

In the Government petition of appeal strong grounds are shown for believing that the erasures in the lotbundee, and the entry in the memorandum book, were fraudulently effected *after* the sale, in collusion with the Umlah; and the petition alleged to have been presented on the day of sale, plainly alludes to that day as a date that was passed. Irrespective of this, moreover, the judge altogether failed to show any *legal* ground for the reversal of the sale. It is clearly laid down in section 4, Regulation XI. of 1822, and it has also been ruled in the case of Mobaruck Allee *versus* Government and others, decided on the 5th July, 1843, that a sale under Regulation XI. of 1822, cannot legally be quashed, unless some one of the conditions enumerated in section 5 be violated, which was not the case in this instance. The fourth of these conditions declares it to be sufficient to ensure the validity of a sale, that "some part of the amount demanded in the notice" be due "at the time of the lot being put up," and under

section 10 of this Regulation, the party who disputes the correctness of the demand, is bound to deposit the full amount before having recourse to the Civil Court. The tender on the day of sale of what the defaulter believes, and what may afterwards turn out to be the true balance, is clearly not sufficient to invalidate the sale. This case is useful in showing the minute forms to which the sale of estates is subjected.

In a Rajshahye case, the judge held a revenue sale to be valid, but "ordered that the Government, in its clemency, should be solicited to restore to the plaintiff his share under the provisions of section 26, Regulation XI. of 1822." As he saddled Government, however, with the purchaser's costs, in addition to their own, an appeal was instituted by the Board to set aside that portion of the decree.

Under this head of suits, the remembrancer remarks that suits for the reversal of revenue sales will become less and less frequent in future years. Those now pending have principally been instituted to contest sales under Regulation XI. of 1822. The present Sale law is so clear, and has narrowed so materially the grounds on which the proceedings of the collector were formerly impugned, that landholders no longer trust to the chances of an action, to remedy the consequences of their own carelessness.

Under the tremendous power of Government to beggar a native gentleman who is a landlord, for arrears of land tax, it is consolatory to see that the acts of the revenue authorities are immediately amenable to the Civil Courts, and that an injured party, at the cost of a few shillings for stamped paper, and a trifling fee (or, as the case may be, suing in *forma pauperis*) to a pleader, can get his case heard. There must be great inconvenience and expense in the distance the suitor has to travel in some instances to a court, but this evil has been much mitigated by the establishment of late years of Moonsiffs Courts in the districts.

In 1846-7, in suits of third parties against Government for improper sales, the Government lost a suit in which some mangoe trees were sold twice over by a collector, to two different parties. The first purchaser sued the collector and the second purchaser to establish his title. Formerly it would have been sufficient to plead, that as the rights and interests of the original proprietor had alone been sold, and as the purchaser ought to have satisfied himself before the sale what these rights and interests were, the collector was not responsible, even if it should prove, as in this case, that the party named had no rights or interests in the property whatever. The Sudder, however, ruled last year in the case of Achee Loll *versus* Beebee Busrah, reported at page 216 of the Sudder decisions for 1846, that "to constitute a sale, *something* must be given for the consideration paid." As Government had given nothing in this case, Government necessarily confessed judgment.

In the cases in which the Government is plaintiff, it appears that it has often to meet with a disappointment. In the first class of suits, to establish a title to assess, or to levy an enhanced assessment, it appears that it lost 8 suits, involving 14,276 rupees. It appears that the Pokhereah estate, in Zillah Mymensingh, was restored during the

course of last year to the ex-proprietor, and the commissioner was instructed "that the Government was, as soon as the negotiation was brought to a close, to withdraw from all pending suits, recovering from the Zemindar all expenses disbursed up to the date of such withdrawal, and leaving the Zemindar to continue the suits on his own account or not as he might think proper." It appeared that this party carried on the eight suits as having been decided against Government.

Government, however, succeeded in 102 other instances, involving the right to assess to the amount of 149,884 rupees; but it is satisfactory to see that the Government is obliged to go to law to entitle it to enhance its assessments upon land, that is to say, to increase its land tax; a power which, under Native Governments, place the landlord at the entire mercy of farmers of the revenue, which class of persons, however, is comparatively of modern introduction, for it was the boast of the Hindoo revenue system that the land tax was fixed. In 1846-7 two suits are interesting as showing the *bonâ fides* of the remembrancer.

Two suits for possession of certain Nowarrah Mehals, laid at rupees 7,756-2-0, have been decided against Government in the district of Mymensing. These Nowarrah Mehals formed part of the Jagheer of Nawab Moobarukoo-Dowlah, which lapsed upon the death of that personage, and were attached by the collector of Mymensing in 1834. In 1839, the Board, in concurrence with the commissioner's recommendation, directed that the Mehals should be re-assessed. Instead of proceeding to re-assess them, however, the collector instituted suits for their resumption, under Regulations II. of 1819 and IX. of 1825. These suits were dismissed with costs by the special commissioner, who remarked that the Resumption Regulations were totally inapplicable to cases of this nature, and that the collector ought to have proceeded according to the provisions of sections 49, 50, and 51, Regulation VIII. of 1793, and other similar enactments. On this, the collector instituted suits for possession of the Mehals; but the Sudder Ameen, before whom the case was tried, decreed against Government on the grounds that Government had no right to dispossess parties who had been so long in possession, and that the collector had mistaken his instructions in suing for possession of the estates instead of an increase of land tax.

From this decision, the remembrancer says, the collector and the commissioner were desirous of appealing. He dissented, however, for the following reasons: "The parties in possession of these Nowarrah Mehals," he remarked to the Board, "appeared to him to be Mocurruredars of the nature of those described in section 19, Regulation VIII. of 1793; and as the Mehals have never been included in the decennial settlement, he conceived that the collector ought to deal with them himself under the Settlement Regulations, without applying to any court whatsoever. The collector gives as a reason for instituting this suit, that the Talookdars were recusant and refused to settle; but in that case it was open to him, under section 43, Regulation VIII. of 1793, to hold the lands Khas, or to let them in farm. A suit for possession under such circumstances is not, he apprehended, authorized by any regulation." The Board concurring in this view, instructions were issued accordingly.

The next cases are those in which Government sues defaulters or their securities. In this class Government gains only 39, of the value of 8,752 rupees, and loses 5, of the value of 50,240 rupees.

The Mysadul Darogah embezzled a very large sum, upwards of 50,000 rupees, and actions were in consequence brought against Mudun Mohun and another surety, who had executed a precisely similar bond. The principal Sudder Ameen at Midnapore decreed in favour of the sureties, holding them liable only to the extent of their deposits. An appeal was preferred to the Sudder Court; but the presiding judge confirmed the decision of the lower court in all five cases, remarking, that so far as related to the deposit of 5,000 rupees all was "clear, distinct, and specified;" but that the subsequent condition was "general, vague, indeterminate, and indefinite, binding the surety to an amount unknown and unlimited."

Against the decision of the Supreme Court, the remembrancer recommended a review of judgment, in hopes that as the point was one of considerable importance, and one moreover on which the members of the court entertained conflicting opinions, it would be referred for decision to a full bench. His application was, however, rejected, and as the Advocate-General did not consider an appeal to the Privy Council advisable, there the matter rests. The case has not as yet been included among the published Precedents of the Sudder; but the lower courts are not unapt to act upon the printed decisions of the Sudder judges, as if they possessed the authority of precedents—it is therefore not improbable, that Government may be sufferers to a serious extent, unless some alteration takes place in the form of the surety bonds at present in use.

Here is the gigantic Government of India powerless against its own courts and officers removeable at pleasure, and not venturing upon an appeal against its own courts to the Privy Council. In suits in this year for the possession of land the Government has lost 4, involving 108,759 rupees, and gained 4, involving 9,646 rupees.

One of the cases illustrates, in a forcible manner, the proprietary right in the soil, a matter which so long has been and still is disputed by high authorities. Two cases under this head have been unsuccessfully prosecuted by the Government officers in the Zillah Court. In one, the collector of Patna brought an action for certain lands which he claimed as the property of Government, on the ground of their being situated *in the old ditch of the fort* at that station. The decision of the Court was against the Government, and the Board abandoned the appeal, which the commissioner was desirous of preferring. It does not appear that Government has valid title to the land.

Another is a very important case, the remembrancer says, relative to a portion of the land in the Kidderpore dockyard near Calcutta. This suit originated in a claim advanced by one Gobind Chunder Bannerjee, in 1836, to a portion of land which Government had included in a lease to Mr. Kyd, of their Udhye Gunga Jheel estate; but which Gobind Chunder asserted formed part of his lakheraj, or rent-free holding of Sahiban Bageetcha. The suit was at first defended by Government and by Mr. Kyd's executors; but the Commissioner of Revenue subsequently seeing reason to believe that the land really did

belong to Sahiban Bageetcha, on the 27th December, 1837, directed the collector to confess judgment.

On the 30th July, 1838, Government, through the Marine Board, purchased from the Dockyard Company, the rights and interests of that body in certain property, which they again had bought from Mr. Kyd. The property thus acquired, included the former portion for which Gobind Chunder sued—the whole of his Sahiban Bageetcha lands having been sold at a sheriff's sale, within three months after the institution of the suit against Government, and the portion which contained this parcel having been purchased by Mr. Kyd. Of this circumstance, however, both Government and Mr. Kyd's executors were ignorant, and it was not discovered until a considerable time after the purchase by the Marine Board had been completed. So little aware, indeed, were the local authorities of the fact, that the Commissioner of Revenue made several offers to purchase the disputed land so late as 1839, nearly a year after Government had actually become the legal proprietor.

On ascertaining how the case stood, a petition was immediately presented to the judge, pointing out that Gobind Chunder had no interest in the lands for which he had obtained a decree, and the Government agent was, in consequence, authorized to institute a suit against that individual, provided there should be no legal impediment to Government so doing. An action was accordingly brought by the Marine department, but dismissed by the Sudder Ameen, on the ground that the cause of action was the same as in the previous suits and that Government was consequently barred from proceeding by section 16, Regulation III., of 1793.

In the Government petition of appeal against this decision, the greatest pains were taken to point out, that although the *subject* of action in the two suits was the same, the *cause* of action was totally distinct; that Government had, in the former suit, claimed the lands in virtue of right as owners of Udhye Gunga Jheel, but that Government now sued for them as purchasers of the rights and interests of Gobind Chunder Banerjea, in Sahiban Bageetcha. The judge, however, took the same view of the case as the Sudder Ameen, and Government has therefore been compelled to prefer a special appeal to the Sudder Court.

Should Government be defeated in this case, the consequences would be most serious; 15,000 rupees have been expended by Government, within the last few years, in raising, piling, and otherwise defending the disputed land. Besides the loss of this sum, and of the purchase money of the ground, the injury, Captain Johnstone states, "which Government would sustain by the alienation of this land would be the destruction of a dock recently built for inland steamers, the necessity of abandoning projects, sanctioned by Government, for providing wet dock and coal depôts for steam vessels, and the annihilation of every hope of bringing the two Government establishments at Kidderpore, viz., the steam foundry and dockyard, within one enclosure, a measure acknowledged by the very best authority to be most desirable. The remembrancer says, "Although sanguine as to the result, I look with some anxiety for the decision of the Appellate Court. If unfavourable, no course will be left but to purchase the land under the provisions of Regulation I. of 1824.

In 1846-7, the remembrancer reports, notwithstanding his former assurance of success, that the Kidderpore case has been decided against Government in the Sudder Court, although on grounds somewhat different to those taken by the Lower Courts. He had already reported so fully on this case through the Sudder Board, that it is unnecessary to notice it further in this Report.

The plaintiff in the former Kidderpore case has instituted another suit against Government in the 24 Pergunnahs, for a further portion of the dockyard lands, which he values at 88,241-6-4. It would, however, be premature at present to enter upon any discussion of the merits of this case. No better instance than this could be afforded of the security of the civil rights of the people, and of the helplessness of Government to effect even an important public object when the rights of property operate as a barrier.

The Government, in addition to its own suits, is also subject to litigation on account of the affair of a Commission constituting a Court of Wards, which has charge of minors, estates, and affairs. For instance, an action was brought in Rajshahee against the collector and a minor, whose estate is under the Court of Wards, but for whom no guardian had been appointed, the parties applied to having declined to act. The collector objected to defend the suit, on the ground that the estate was so poor, that the Government would be compelled to pay the costs of suit, if the case should go against the minor, and stated his opinion that a collector could not legally be made a defendant in an action for debt against a Government ward. The commissioner objected to this that the first argument would afford ground for questioning the expediency of retaining the management of the estate, but did not affect the point at issue; and in reply to the second objection, quoted clause 1, section 32, Regulation X. of 1793.

Looking at the case of Nundkoomar Roy *versus* Ramhuree Priya and Government, page 235, vol. V., of the Sudder Court's report, wherein the collector is distinctly recognised as the agent of the Court of Wards, and the Court of Wards as the official guardian of the minor, the remembrancer was of opinion that the suit was correctly laid against the collector under the section quoted by the commissioner, and that it was the duty of Government to defend it. The correspondence being submitted to the Board, their decision was that while it was the duty of the collector, in such cases, to conduct the defence of the minor, through the agency of the Government vakeel, the non-liability of the collector himself to be sued should, on principle, be asserted, and a nonsuit applied for on that ground; section 32, Regulation X. of 1793, they observed, merely required that in cases where there were guardians these must be parties to the suit. Where there were no guardians, minors might, the Board conceived, be sued by themselves.

The law charges are necessarily of considerable magnitude; in 1843-4 they were 16,226 rupees, in 1844-5 they were 17,601 rupees, and in 1845-6 they were 61,181 rupees; but the outlay is more than counterbalanced by the sums recovered. For instance, the law disbursements of the Government, as compared with their law receipts, during 1845-6 were, including costs awarded against the different departments of the Government in regular suits and actually disbursed,

rupees 36,825; the amount received under this head was rupees 169,611. The amount expended in the prosecution of suits in court was rupees 10,571; in the defence of suits, rupees 11,846; a large proportion of this was recovered, and is included among the receipts. The amount is small when it is considered in how many suits the Government have been engaged during the year. 258 rupees were advanced in Privy Council appeals; rupees 24,808 were recovered in cases of this description. Costs in pauper suits were rupees 1,157; the costs realised in these suits amount to rupees 39,334. Miscellaneous disbursements on account of judicial proceedings were rupees 4,841; the receipts under the same head, rupees 12,970. In the Salt and Opium departments the fines and penalties in favour of Government amounted to rupees 806.

The remembrancer says he is not able to give the total amount of disbursements in pauper suits in 1845-6, but the amount of costs, independent of stamp duty, debited against paupers in the different collectorates, must be very large; the Commissioner of Cuttack states it at upwards of 80,000 rupees, in three districts of his division alone. What proportion of this may be costs incurred in suits against Government he is not aware; but as a measure of simple justice, he strongly recommends the remission of such sums as cannot be classed under this head. The amount value of stamped paper due to Government in pauper suits, on the 1st May, 1846, was 344,626 rupees, the suits pending being 1,112; on the 1st May, 1847, it was 304,564 rupees.

The balance due on account of advances to parties who had appealed to the Privy Council, in 1845-6, was 233,404 rupees, and on the 1st May, 1847, it was 155,123 rupees, much of which is irrecoverably lost, for in two balances, of 30,488 rupees and 31,630 rupees, the parties have no property whatever. It will be recollected this relates to Bengal alone, and not to the whole of appeals to the Privy Council from all India.

The outstanding balances due to Government under decrees of court, are also very large, for 1845-6 they were,—

	Rupees.
Privy Council Decrees	233,404
Revenue Decrees	151,906
Salt and Opium Decrees	471,727
Military Department Decrees	7,196
Post Office Decrees	180
Total	864,415
Pauper Suits	344,626

In 1846-7, the outstanding balances were,—

	Rupees.
Revenue Decrees.....	191,631
Salt and Opium Decrees	511,331
Privy Council Advances.....	155,123
Pauper Suits	304,564

The remembrancer, Mr. Samuells, in his reports to Government, manifests a liberal and kindly consideration for the people; for instance, in the case of the practice still obtaining amongst Zemindars and landlords, of levying market dues, for the sites of markets and for

market sales, dues abolished by Lord Cornwallis, he says, the Government, in order to protect their subjects from the oppression to which it was notorious they were subjected, through means of these illegal cesses, made very considerable sacrifices of revenue, and threw open to parties aggrieved by an infringement of the law, the doors both of the Civil and the Criminal Courts; but these sacrifices have been made in vain, and the laws are wholly inoperative. The remembrancer doubts if there be a single instance, in which the free use of the ground on which Hauts, established prior to 1793, are situated, is permitted to the public. The Zemindars accepted the compensation which the Government offered them, but retained their Hauts notwithstanding, levying from the petty traders and the villagers who frequent them, Sayer and other taxes—most vexatious and oppressive from their character and their amount.

The remembrancer says the same state of things prevails in all Hauts and Bazzars, whether new or old. Abwabs, Muhtoles, and Sayer taxes, under a dozen different denominations, are everywhere exacted in direct defiance of the law. Still worse is the case with regard to the extortions practised by the landlords on their unfortunate ryots. Not only is the price of every necessary of life enhanced to these men by the Bazar duties, but direct taxes, sometimes in kind and sometimes in money, are imposed upon them on every conceivable pretext; a marriage, a birth, the arrival of a guest, the occurrence of a poojah in the house of his landlord, form but a tithe of the occasions on which the ryot is called upon to contribute. So numerous and so heavy are these exactions, that they are estimated, by an experienced planter, as equivalent to a tax of 70 per cent. on the ryot's land tax. He has long been of opinion that this system is one of the master evils of the permanent settlement; so long as it is allowed to prevail, so long as the faces of the poor are ground by uncertain and ever recurring demands of this nature, it seems to him in vain to hope for any material amelioration in the condition of the people.

The remembrancer says the causes of the insufficiency of the present law are obvious. "Redress in the civil courts is only to be obtained at a serious sacrifice of time, if not of money, and the sums extorted by the landholders from each individual, though large with reference to the ryot's means, are so small in actual amount, that a recourse to the civil court for their recovery would, in all probability, be attended with positive loss. Add to this, that the principle of combination for public objects is unknown to the mass of the people, and it will readily be understood why the enactments which refer the people to the civil courts in cases of this nature have become in effect a dead letter.

The remembrancer further shows his liberality with respect to granting copies of public papers, for he says the commissioner of Rajshahye having addressed me on the subject of granting copies of public letters on the requisition of the courts, a practice which he considered objectionable, I stated in reply that I considered the principle which the Board had adopted with regard to granting copies of public documents to private individuals to be the correct one, viz., that the public should be freely allowed copies of all letters, "excepting such as might contain their (the Board's) views of a suit in which Government were concerned, and might be used to the prejudice of Government, and

letters animadverting on the conduct of public officers, which could not be required for any good purpose." Documents granted to private individuals could not, he conceived, be withheld from a court of justice. And he is decidedly opposed to summary proceedings on the part of collectors, for, in a case of this kind, he says, the Board, on a reference from Rajshahye, having requested my opinion as to the competence of a collector, in the course of the settlement of a purchased Mehal, to take summary possession of lands usurped by neighbouring Zemindars; I gave it as my opinion that they were not authorized to use summary measures in such a case, and that in order to obtain possession, it would be necessary to institute a suit in the civil court. My own opinion, and I believe that of all the most able revenue officers in the Presidency is, that cases such as this are cognisable under Regulation IX. of 1825; but Government, some years since, on a reference from the Board, decided otherwise.

Appended are the several tabular statements of the various cases and disbursements.

I have now shown, by a selection of such facts, from the reports of the Bengal remembrancer (Mr. Samuells), as were best adapted for the object, that under a Government essentially military, the genius of our admirable democratic institutions has its influence, and that, as in the mother country, the poor and the weak are provided with the means, or given the opportunities of maintaining their rights and privileges against the rich and the powerful.

No. 1.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Amount Value of Stamped Paper, &c., due to Government in Pauper Suits for the Year 1845-46.

18

ZILLAH.	Amount Value of Stamp Paper, &c., due to Government up to the 30th April, 1846.			Deduct.						Remainder.		Deduct Remitted by Civil Judge or other Authority.		Remaining Unrealized on the 1st May, 1846.						
				Realized in Full up to the 30th April, 1846.		Ditto in Part.		Total Realized up to the 30th April, 1846.												
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.				
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Patna	278	41,352	8	2	12	1,303	4	0	416	3	3	12	1,719	7	3	266	39,633	0	11	
Behar	106	33,515	7	9	6	4,586	5	4	7,793	4	9	6	12,379	10	1	100	21,135	13	8	
Sarun	46	12,037	3	0	10	2,066	8	0	1,016	14	7	10	3,083	6	7	36	8,953	12	5	
Shahabad	107	10,564	13	9	8	257	3	4	991	13	1	8	1,249	0	5	99	9,315	13	4	
Bhagulnagore	47	12,163	5	5	8	1,237	5	3	486	4	3	8	1,723	9	6	39	10,439	11	11	
Dinapore	1	57	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57	6	0	...	...	...
Purneah	6	1,558	8	0	1	26	0	0	...	...	...	1	26	0	0	5	1,532	8	0
Tirhoot	83	34,595	10	0	4	220	8	0	321	3	3	4	541	11	3	79	34,053	14	9	
Moorshedabad	27	4,567	5	0	4	242	13	0	225	8	0	4	468	5	0	23	4,099	0	0	
Rajshahye	21	2,785	0	0	4	256	0	0	284	2	8	4	540	2	8	17	2,244	13	4	
Rangpore	184	21,599	15	8	34	1,896	12	1	1,103	6	5	34	3,000	2	6	150	18,599	13	2	
Beerbhoom	167	16,859	3	7	26	1,851	6	3	2,049	0	8	26	3,900	6	11	141	12,958	12	8	
24 Pergunnahs	371	71,871	11	0	8	2,314	9	1	1,423	13	0	8	3,738	6	11	363	68,133	4	11	
Jessore	114	16,556	5	8	18	2,194	2	6	1,301	3	11	18	3,495	6	5	96	13,360	15	3	
Nuddea	118	20,160	1	7	3	277	10	0	1	2	0	3	278	12	0	115	19,881	5	7	
Burdwan	14	2,392	14	6	1	18	6	6	75	8	0	1	93	14	6	13	2,299	0	0	
Bancoorah	29	3,124	2	3	5	343	2	6	105	0	0	5	448	2	6	24	2,675	15	9	
Hoochly	32	2,991	8	3	5	127	15	0	104	6	9	5	232	5	9	27	2,759	2	6	
Dacca	120	19,249	8	10	27	3,373	0	0	535	3	8	27	3,908	3	9	93	15,341	5	1	
Backergunge	51	8,500	13	0	13	1,387	4	6	589	0	10	13	1,976	5	4	38	6,524	7	8	
Mymensing	105	7,519	1	7	14	499	1	7	325	7	3	14	824	8	10	91	6,694	8	9	
Sylhet	19	3,602	4	8	2	131	0	0	78	13	9	2	209	13	9	17	3,392	6	11	
Cuttack	61	12,846	6	2	12	2,451	15	2	36	7	10	12	2,488	7	0	49	10,357	15	2	
Pooree	16	11,464	7	10	4	271	0	0	1	0	2	1	271	0	0	12	11,193	7	10	
Balasore	11	2,611	5	6	1	48	0	0	150	0	0	2	49	0	2	10	2,562	5	4	
Midnapore	64	16,542	15	3	2	371	6	6	874	6	0	3	521	6	6	62	16,021	8	9	
Chittagong	14	2,599	13	8	3	291	3	8	292	5	0	2	1,165	9	8	11	1,434	4	0	
Tipperah	13	3,187	13	0	2	152	4	0	292	5	0	2	444	9	0	11	2,743	4	0	
Bulloah	6	1,447	8	0	...	...	...	...	194	12	7	...	194	12	7	6	1,252	11	5
Total	2,231	3,98,625	3	2	237	28,196	2	4	20,776	7	8	237	48,972	10	1	1,994	3,49,652	9	1	
																	5,025	10	3	
																	1,960	3,44,636	14	10

No. 1.—Continued.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Amount Value of Stamped Paper, &c., due to Government in Pauper Suits for the Year 1845-46.

ZILLAH.	Deduct.												Total No. of Cases pending on the File of the Court on the 1st May, 1846.	
	No. of Cases struck off the File of the Court for want of Assets.		Ditto for Default.		No. of Cases pending in Appeal, or under Re-Trial.		No. of Cases in which, in consequence of there being no Assets, or from other causes, no steps have been taken to recover the Government Dues.		No. of Cases of which the Records have been destroyed by Fire, &c., &c.		Total.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Patna	20	4,929 13 0	...	...	9	1,353 2 0	55	2,690 3 9	...	...	84	8,973 2 9	182	30,659 14 2
Behar .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	21,135 13 8
Sarun	15	4,418 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4,418 0 0	21	4,535 12 5
Shahabad	26	1,263 8 0	...	...	1	333 0 0	21	2,451 0 0	...	...	48	4,047 8 0	51	5,268 5 4
Bhagulpore	1	1,053 8 0	...	...	4	1,225 0 0	6	3,352 8 0	...	...	11	5,631 0 0	28	4,808 11 11
Dinapore .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57 6 0
Purneah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,532 8 0
Tirhoot .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	34,053 14 9
Mooredabad	8	1,696 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,696 13 0	15	2,402 3 0
Rajshahye	5	675 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	675 15 9	13	1,568 13 7
Rungpore	80	8,873 0 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	8,873 0 7	70	9,726 12 6
Beerbhoom	41	2,605 13 3	...	...	2	151 4 0	2	904 0 0	...	...	45	3,661 1 3	95	8,959 11 5
24 Pergunnahs	46	10,064 3 4	...	...	1	698 10 9	238	46,665 4 2	...	...	285	57,438 2 3	59	8,849 14 8
Jessore	50	6,286 14 1	1	49 12 0	7	1,677 12 6	...	...	...	...	58	8,014 6 7	38	5,346 8 8
Nudda	4	618 9 0	...	...	3	1,305 11 0	...	...	...	...	7	1,924 4 0	108	17,957 1 7
Burdwan	9	288 7 9	...	...	3	809 8 2	...	...	...	...	5	1,097 15 9	8	1,201 0 3
Bancoorah	5	511 7 2	...	...	1	59 8 0	...	...	...	...	6	570 15 2	18	2,105 0 7
Hooghly	6	635 3 3	...	...	...	...	5	678 2 3	...	...	11	1,313 5 6	9	1,445 13 0
Dacca	38	5,236 9 10	...	...	3	425 0 0	...	...	19	...	60	5,661 9 10	33	9,637 15 1
Backergunge	14	2,950 2 2	...	...	3	1,174 0 0	...	...	...	...	17	4,134 2 2	21	2,400 5 6
Mymensing	21	1,986 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	3,534 14 9	36	3,159 10 0
Sylhet	12	1,006 12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	1,548 12 0	12	1,006 12 6	5	2,885 10 5
Cuttack .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	10,357 15 2
Poorce .....	...	...	...	...	1	1,034 8 0	...	...	...	...	1	1,034 8 0	5	7,878 5 9
Balasore .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,516 8 6	...	...	6	1,516 8 6	4	1,045 12 10
Midnapore	20	6,754 14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6,754 14 8	42	9,266 10 1
Chittagong	3	534 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	534 13 0	8	899 7 0
Tipperah	3	1,027 4 0	...	...	2	247 0 0	...	...	...	...	5	1,274 4 0	6	1,469 0 0
Buldoah .....	...	...	...	...	1	54 8 0	...	...	...	...	1	54 8 0	5	1,198 3 5
Total	420	63,417 15 2	1	49 12 0	41	10,548 8 3	333	58,267 10 8	53	1,548 12 0	848	1,33,922 10 1	1,112	2,10,804 4 9

Statistics of Civil Justice in Bengal.

No. 2.—GENERAL ABSTRACT STATEMENT showing the Sums due to Government on account

Division.	Zillah.	Amount due to Government on account of Stamp Duty.	Amount due on account of Costs, exclusive of Stamp Duty.	Total.	In preceding Years.
Patna	Patna*				
	Behar*				
	Sarun	11,056 3 9	19 9 7	11,075 13 4	1,031 10 44
Bhaugulpore ..	Shahabad	9,360 14 5	56 12 0	9,417 10 5	310 0 10
	Bhaugulpore ..	6,542 0 0	344 15 11	6,886 15 11	79 10 9
	Dinapore	1,708 6 8	645 10 2	2,354 0 10	..
	Monghyr	4,820 5 8	..	4,820 5 8	100 10 0
	Purneah	2,145 0 0	..	2,145 0 0	..
Moorsheadabad	Tirhoot	35,157 14 3	218 14 9	35,376 13 0	1,243 2 3
	Maldah	8,699 1 11	30 0 0	8,729 1 11	..
	Moorsheadabad	4,659 11 0	8 12 7	4,668 7 7	121 9 6
	Bogorah .....	..	..	..	..
	Rungpore	24,562 10 4	659 11 2	25,222 5 6	2,985 10 10
Jessore	Rajshahye ...	4,056 8 0	..	4,056 8 0	..
	Pubnah .....	..	..	..	..
	Beerbhoom ...	14,682 0 0	5,244 8 11	19,926 8 11	2,038 6 11
	Nuddea	24,063 7 7	..	24,063 7 7	435 12 6
	Soonderbuns ..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	24 Pergunnahs	66,943 4 5	53 15 0	67,002 3 5	1,369 7 4
	Calcutta .....	..	..	..	..
	Jessore*	..	..	..	..
	Burdwan	13,083 10 0	..	13,083 10 0	1,617 8 5
	Hooghly*	..	..	..	..
Cuttack	Bancoorah ...	4,316 0 0	241 7 4	4,557 7 4	474 15 3
	Baraset .....	..	..	..	..
	Dacca	9,721 7 10	..	9,721 7 10	..
	Furreedpore ..	..	..	..	..
	Sylhet	4,244 8 3	183 15 5	4,428 7 8	..
Hazareebaugh.	Backergunge ..	5,869 9 1	..	5,869 9 1	568 12 4
	Mymensing	10,576 13 4	..	10,576 13 4	879 9 6
	Cuttack	13,763 8 8	..	13,763 8 8	18 14 0
	Balasore	2,690 13 6	..	2,690 13 6	..
	Khoordah	8,072 3 2	1,007 12 0	9,079 15 2	271 0 0
Assam	Midnapore	17,731 3 10 1/2	450 10 10	18,181 14 8 1/2	150 0 0
	Hazareebaugh.	..	..	..	..
	Lohardangah ..	..	..	..	..
	Maunbhoom ..	..	..	..	..
	Durrung .....	..	..	..	..
Chittagong ...	Gowalparah ..	507 8 0	..	507 8 0	..
	Kamroop .....	..	..	..	..
	Nowgong .....	..	..	..	..
	Luckimpore ....	..	..	..	..
	Seebaungor ...	..	..	..	..
Arracan	Chittagong	10,078 9 1	..	10,078 9 1	..
	Tipperah	6,271 14 11	..	6,271 14 11	226 2 4
	Bullooah	6,418 12 9	..	6,418 12 9	842 13 7
	Aeng .....	..	..	..	..
	Ramrie .....	..	..	..	..
Total	Sandoway .....	..	..	..	..
	Total	3,31,804 2 5 1/2	9,171 11 8	3,40,975 14 1 1/2	14,774 12 5 1/2

FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd October, 1847.

of Stamp Duty, &c., in Pauper Suits, realized and outstanding on the 1st May, 1847.

Realized.		Balance.			Remarks
From 1st May, 1846, to 30th April, 1847.	Total realized.	Outstanding on the 1st May, 1847.	Remitted by order of Comr. of Bev. or other authority.	Net Balance outstanding on the 1st May, 1847.	
156 1 7	1,187 11 11½	9,888 1 4½	..	9,888 1 4½	* No returns have been received from the Collectors of Patna, Behar, Jessore, and Hooghly.
255 11 3	565 12 1	8,851 14 4	4,233 10 11	4,618 3 5	
292 2 0	371 12 9	6,515 3 2	..	6,515 3 2	
183 12 10½	183 12 10½	2,170 3 11½	..	2,170 3 11½	
70 11 4	177 5 4	4,643 0 4	..	4,643 0 4	
592 8 0	592 8 0	1,552 8 0	..	1,552 8 0	
567 13 3	1,810 15 6	33,692 12 3	..	33,692 12 3	
..	..	8,729 1 11	..	8,729 1 11	
438 12 10	560 6 4	4,108 13 6	..	4,108 13 6	
1,305 14 6	4,291 9 4	20,930 12 2	..	20,930 12 2	
56 13 1	66 13 1	3,999 10 11	753 8 0	3,246 2 11	† Besides this amount Rupees 53-10-6 have been realized on account of interest.
849 14 6	2,888 5 5	17,038 3 6	..	17,038 3 6	
517 5 1	953 1 7	23,111 0 9	..	23,111 0 9	
1,712 6 7	3,081 13 11	63,920 5 6	..	63,920 5 6	
..	
170 13 1	4,788 5 6	11,295 4 6	..	11,295 4 6	
52 13 1	527 12 4	4,029 11 0	..	4,029 11 0	
1,005 0 0	1,005 9 6	8,715 14 4	..	8,715 14 4	
1 8 0	1 8 0	4,426 15 8	..	4,426 15 8	
1,369 8 11	1,938 5 3	4,046 14 2	..	4,046 14 2	
591 0 8	1,470 10 2	9,106 3 2	306 8 0	8,799 11 2	
2,452 4 7	2,471 2 7	11,318 8 2	..	11,318 8 2	
49 1 6	49 1 6	2,641 12 0	..	2,641 12 0	
140 5 4	411 5 4	8,668 9 10	..	8,668 9 10	
..	150 0 0	18,031 14 8½	..	18,031 14 8½	
..	
..	
..	
..	
..	..	507 8 0	..	507 8 0	
..	
1,603 12 1	1,603 12 1	8,474 13 0	..	8,474 13 0	
200 2 3	429 4 7	5,842 10 6	753 2 8	5,089 7 10	
399 3 3	1,242 0 10	5,176 11 11	824 1 11	4,352 10 0	
..	
..	
..	
15,036 1 1½	29,810 13 10	3,11,435 2 7½	6,870 15 6	3,04,564 3 1½	
Deduct realized in excess	270 2 4	..	..	..
..	29,540 11 6	..	..	..

No. 3.—STATEMENT of Sums advanced by the Honourable East India Company in Cases appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

No.	Date of Decree of Privy Council.	Date of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut's order for execution.	Names of Parties.	Amount advanced by the Honourable Company, the same being made payable by the Appellants and Respondents respectively.		Realized.	Balance.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	9th Dec., 1833	20th June, 1836	Banoo Bebee Chowdrine, Appellant, <i>versus</i> Imam Bux Gazee Chowdry, Respondent	89 6 2	898 1 3	898 1 3	..	
2	4th Jan., 1834	21st June, 1837	G. J. Gordon, Executor of Futteahyal Khan, Appellant, <i>versus</i> Khaja Aboo Mahomed Khan, &c., Respondents	64 14 4	647 2 7	647 2	..	
3	24th Ditto	27th Nov., 1836	Gopee Mohun Tagore, &c., Appellants, <i>versus</i> Raja Radhakant, Respondent	1,156 0 0	9,254 0 0	9,254 0 0	..	
4	16th April, 1834	..	Sutro Gun Sutputty, Appellant, <i>versus</i> Sabitra Daye, Respondent	668 10 0	6,685 0 0	6,685 0 0	..	
				536 12 10	5,366 6 4	5,366 6 4	..	
				944 19 4	9,450 1 6	113 0 0	9,337 1 6	The balance due from the Appellant has been stationary since 1838, in consequence of there being no property found in the Zillah belonging to him; but there are 5000 Rs. held in deposit in the Treasury of the Sudder Court, being the amount originally lodged as security on the institution of the suit, which sum can now be transferred to payment of the balance, and for the residue the Collector of the District should be addressed to enquire and report as to the existence or otherwise of the property of the Appellant, and on the receipt of such report, application should be made to restore the suit for re-issuing the execution of the decree. In regard to the balance due from the Respondent, a similar measure is necessary to
				868 8 0	8,684 0 0	4 10 0	8,679 6 0	

	1880	1881	VERSUS						
6	Ditto ....	..	Sumboo Chunder Roy, Respondent	354 12 1	3,546 13 1	3,546 13 1	..		
			Sumboo Chunder Chowdry, &c., Appellants,	772 14 2	7,727 1 3	7,727 1 3	..		
			VERSUS						
7	29th June, 1886	21st June, 1887	Narain Dohay, &c., Respondents	698 5 8	6,972 13 3	6,972 13 3	..		
			Joyanarain Roy, Appellant,	1,751 16 6	19,393 6 2	19,393 6 2	..		
			VERSUS						
8	Ditto	Ditto	Rammanick Moody, Respondent	..	..	..	..
			Harolal Roy, Appellant, .....	..	..	..	..
			VERSUS						
9	30th Nov., 1886	31st July, 1887	Koomar Sing, Respondent	892 3 10	9,825 14 6	9,825 14 6	..		
			Raja Gopal Indronaraine Roy, Appellant,	962 8 4	9,966 3 4	9,966 3 4	..		
			VERSUS						
			Raja Juggurnauth Gurgo, Respondent	169 7 2	1,763 12 10	1,763 12 10	..		
10	22d Dec., 1886	..	Syed Shah Ausuddolla, Appellant,	1,643 0 9	16,431 0 0	25 0 0	16,406 0 0		
			VERSUS						
			Musst. Bebee Imamun, Respondent	1,458 17 5	14,582 0 0	..	14,582 0 0		
11	1st March, 1887	31st July, 1887	Doomun Sing and others, Appellants,	1,299 19 3	13,865 9 5	13,865 9 5	..		
			VERSUS						
			Kasheeram and Toolseeram, Respondents	201 1 1	2,144 8 3	2,144 8 3	..		
12	Ditto .....	..	Kristchunder Rae, &c., Appellants,	1,425 7 4	..	..	..
			VERSUS						
			Mohonee Mohun Tagore, &c., Respondents	..	..	..	..

In regard to the balance due from the Appellant, it is under the same difficulty as that of No. 4, and a similar report from the Collector is necessary previous to re-issuing execution. And in regard to the balance due from the Respondent, it appears from the report of the Record-keeper of the District of Patna, that in his Division the Respondent has some property, and in consequence application has recently been made for re-issuing the execution.

Execution suspended under orders of Government since 1838.

No. 3.—Continued.—STATEMENT of Sums advanced by the Honourable East India Company in Cases appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

No.	Date of Decree of Privy Council,	Date of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut's orders for execution.	Names of Parties.	Amount advanced by the Honourable Company, the same being made payable by the Appellants and Respondents respectively.				Realized.	Balance.	Remarks.
				£	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.	
13	12th July, 1837	23rd July, 1839	Meer Golam Russool, &c., Appellants,	2,140	10	8	26,459	7	4	The balance due from the Appellant is being recovered by instalments, under sanction of Government. The demand against the Respondent is not recovered in consequence of his property not being traceable.
			Musst. Mungloo Meer, &c., Respondents	240	8	4	2,972	13	10	
14	11th Dec., 1837	23rd Feb., 1839	Raja Deendyal Sing, &c., Appellants	3,106	5	3	31,062	0	0	The balance due from the Appellant is being recovered by instalments, under sanction of Government.
			Raja Beer Kishen Sing, &c., Respondents	744	8	1	7,444	8	0	
15	3rd Jan., 1840	2nd Feb., 1841	Muttyloll Oopadhia, Appellant	2,873	3	4	30,488	13	9	Neither the Appellant nor his heirs are reported to be forthcoming.
			Jugunnath Gargo, Respondent	2,296	4	2	24,268	14	1	
16	13th July, 1840	24th Dec., 1841	Keerut Sing, Appellant,.....	2,996	4	2	31,630	12	8	The Appellant has no property. The demand against the Respondent is being recovered by instalments under sanction of Government.
			Kolahul Sing, Respondent....	596	17	6	6,300	5	5	
17	25th Feb., 1841	24th Dec., 1841	Jewun Doss Saho, Appellant,	1,107	2	11	11,840	6	0	The amount due from the Appellant is in course of recovery, that due from the Respondent is also being recovered by instalments under sanction of Government.
			Shaikh Kubeerooddeen Ahmud. Respondent	981	14	1	10,498	12	10	
18	25th Ditto	21th Ditto	Baboo Greedharee Sing, Appellant,	3,316	9	2	35,472	6	1	The amount due from the Appellant is in course of recovery, that due from the Respondent is also being recovered by instalments under sanction of Government.
			Kolahul Sing, Respondent....	761	9	4	8,143	4	5	
19	4th June, 1841	14th Jan., 1843	Ramcoomar Burmah, Appellant,	760	17	0	8,811	15	2	* Inclusive of interest.
			Ranee Indranee, Respondent..	715	3	4	8,282	14	9	
20	Ditto.....	Ditto.....	Ranee Indranee, Appellant, ..	322	17	6	3,856	3	5	..
			Ramcoomar Burmah, Respondent	302	1	0	3,550	3	0	

No.	Date	Case No.	Description	Rs.	P.	A.	G.	D.	E.
20	11th Aug., 1841	30th Mar., 1843	Shaikh Imdad Ali & others, Appellants, awarded against all the Appellants,	931	8	4			
			Ditto, ditto, except Ahmedoolla, Ahmedoolla, alone,	351	8	8	3,414	8	4
			Kootbee Begum, Respondent..	124	12	8	1,210	10	11
			Maharaja Mitter Jeet Sing....	1,182	11	11	11,526	1	8
			<i>versus</i>	7,299	19	7	70,926	9	4
			Baboo Greedharee Sing, &c... Dhurum Doss Pawray, Appellant,	3,772	2	11	36,650	2	4
			<i>versus</i>	1,896	14	9	20,645	0	8
			Shama Soondry Daby, Respon- dent	1,746	5	1	18,994	13	2
			Maharaja Tezchunder Baha- door, Appellant,	2,566	3	8	30,133	2	6
			<i>versus</i>	109	14	3	1,288	2	4
			Sreekanth Ghose, Respondent.. Shumsunnissa Khanum, Appel- lant,	3,070	12	2	26,624	15	0
			<i>versus</i>	427	4	6	4,968	12	4
			Roy Jan Khanum, Respondent Chowdry Debeepersaud and others,	902	13	6	6,660	1	0
			<i>versus</i>	170	4	6	1,953	15	8
			Chowdry Dowlat Sing, &c....	64,173	0	3	6,47,603	4	10
			Less case No. 12.....	1,425	7	4	Plus 178	2	5
				62,747	12	11	6,47,781	7	3
							1,14,377	5	2
							2,33,404	2	1

ABSTRACT

Total Amount of Costs due to Government on account of Advances made by the Hon. Company in Privy Council Appeals in previous years.				Ditto in the year 1845-6.				Total.				DEDUCT								Balance.									
												Realized in previous years.				Ditto in the year 1845-6.								Total.					
£	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
55,501	0	4	575,974	4	0	7,246	12	7	71,807	3	3	62,747	12	11	647,781	7	3	345,736	5	0	68,641	0	2	414,377	5	2	233,404	2	1

FORT WILLIAM, *The 14th December, 1846.*

E. A. SAMUELLS, *Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.*

No. 4.—REGISTER of Sums advanced by the Honourable East India

No.	Zillah.	Date of Decree of Privy Council.	Date of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut's order for Execution.	Names of Parties.	Amount advanced by the Honourable Company, the same being made payable by the Appellants and Respondents respectively.				Realized in preceding Years.	
					£ s. d.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.
4	Midnapore..	April 16th, 1834	..	Sutro Ghun Sutputty, Appellant	944	19	4	9,450	1	6
				<i>versus</i> Sabitra Daye, Respondent	868	8	0	8,684	0	0
10	Bhangulpore	Dec. 22nd, 1836	..	Syed Shuh Ausudoolla, Appellant	1,643	0	9	16,431	0	0
				<i>versus</i> Musst. Bebee Imamun, Respondent	1,458	17	5	14,582	0	0
13	Patna	July 12th, 1837	Feb. 23rd, 1839	Meer Golam Russool and others, Appellants	2,140	10	8	26,459	7	4
				<i>versus</i> Musst. Mungloo Meer and others, Respondents	240	8	4	2,972	13	10
14	Sarun ...	Dec. 11th, 1837	Feb. 23rd, 1839	Raja Deendyal Sing, &c., Appellants	3,106	5	3	31,062	0	0
				<i>versus</i> Raja Beer Kishen Sing, &c., Respondents	744	8	1	7,444	8	0
15	Midnapore..	Jan. 3rd, 1840	Feb. 2nd, 1841	Mutty Lall Oopadhya, Appellant	2,873	3	4	30,488	13	9
				<i>versus</i> Juggornath Gurgo, Respondent	2,296	4	2	24,368	14	1
16	Behar	July 13th, 1840	Dec. 24th, 1841	Keerut Sing, Appellant	2,996	4	2	31,630	12	8
				<i>versus</i> Kolahul Sing, Respondent	596	17	6	6,300	5	5

Company in Cases appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Realized during the Official Year 1846-47.	Total Realized.	Balance outstanding on the 1st May, 1847.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
..	113 0 0	9,337 1 6	There are two Mehals registered in the Midnapore Collector's Office, in the name of the Appellant, though stated in the Mofussil to be held by his brother, Bhoruttee Churn Sutputtee, but this it appears is only with a view of avoiding claims against the Estate of Appellant whose son is alive. Large properties also, formerly in the name of the Respondent, all appear to have been transferred to others, owing to Decrees passed in the Civil Courts, in cases with relatives of Respondent, which were probably collusive. The Collector has, however, been requested to direct the Government Vakcel to afford his assistance to the Collectorate Nazir in ferreting out the fraudulent transfers of the property which have doubtless taken place.
..	4 10 0	8,679 6 0	
..	25 0 0	16,406 0 0	A list of the property which Shah Enyat Hossein pledged for his father, Shah Ausudoolla, in 1818, together with a list of the property pledged by Feka Sing, have been forwarded to the Collector of Bhaugulpore, with instructions to make renewed inquiries into this matter, and to attach the property of Feka Sing, should it be found that it did not pass out of his hands by means of a Revenue Sale. In regard to the recovery of the balance due from the Respondent, on an application made by the Government Pleader, the Judge of Bhaugulpore sent a Roobacarry to the Judge of Patna, requesting him to direct the Collector of that District to sell to Ma. Telwa, &c., the property of the Respondent. The Estate was accordingly advertised for sale by orders of the Judge of Patna; but under a petition from one Hyatooonessa, the same Judge, in his Roobacarry, dated the 20th September, 1845, prohibited the sale, and directed the Government Pleader to petition him, if he had any objections to urge against the claim of Hyatooonessa. A petition was accordingly drawn up and sent to the Government Pleader of Patna, on the 15th November, 1845.
..	..	14,582 0 0	
3,316 9 1	*27,715 3 7	..	* Inclusive of interest. Certain lands are to be sold in Zillah Tirhoot, in satisfaction of a Decree held by Musst. Mungloo, from which it is probable the balance due from her may be speedily realized.
..	..	2,972 13 10	
..	26,767 11 10	4,294 4 2	The balance due from the Appellant is being recovered by instalments under sanction of Government.
..	7,444 8 0	..	
..	..	30,488 13 9	The Collector of Midnapore states that there is no property to be found of the Appellant, as to what security was taken in the appeals and what property now liable, cannot be ascertained accurately except by examination of the Bondsor copies of them. Vide Collector's Letter, No. 121, dated 21st June, 1847. The Government Pleader has been requested to obtain copies of the Bonds from the Records of the Sudder Court for transmission to the Collector.
..	24,368 14 1	..	
..	..	31,630 12 8	The Nazir of the Behar Collectorate reports the Appellant, Keerut Sing, to have died and left no property. The balance due from the Respondent is being recovered by instalments under sanction of Government.
..	3,338 3 0	2,942 2 5	

No. 4.—Continued.—REGISTER of Sums advanced by the Honourable

No	Zillah.	Date of Decree of Privy Council.	Date of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut's order for Execution.	Names of Parties.	Amount advanced by the Honourable Company, the same being made payable by the Appellants and Respondents respectively.			Realized in preceding Years.
					£	s. d.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
18	Patna	Feb. 25th, 1841	Dec. 24th, 1841	Baboo Gredharee Sing, Appellant <i>versus</i> Kolahul Sing, Respondent	3,316	9 2	35,472 6 1	..
21	Patna	Aug. 11th, 1841	Mar. 30th, 1843	Sheick Imdad Ally and others, Appellants <i>versus</i> Kootbee Begum, Respondent	761	9 4	8,143 4 5	8,739 0 8
				Awarded against all the Appellants	931	15 1	9,053 5 3	9,053 5 3
				Ditto ditto except Ahmudoola	351	8 8	3,414 8 4	3,414 8 4
				Awarded against Ahmudoola alone	124	12 8	1,210 10 11	1,210 10 11
				Ditto Kootbee Begum	1,182	11 11	11,526 1 8	7,750 0 0
23	Beerbhoom	Dec. 13th, 1843	Nov. 28th, 1844	Dhurm Doss Pauray, Appellant <i>versus</i> Shama Soondry Deba, Respondent	1,896	14 9	31,704 2 9	5,000 0 0
24	Beerbhoom	June 19th, 1844	April 26th, 1845	Maha Raja Tej Chunder Bahadore, Appellant <i>versus</i> Sreekant Ghose, Respondent	2,566	3 8	30,133 2 6	30,238 2 6
25	Mymunsing	Sept. 3rd, 1844	May 26th, 1846	Sumsunnissa Khanum, Appellant <i>versus</i> Roy Jaun Khanum, Respondent	3,070	12 2	26,624 15 0	..
26	Moonghyr ..	May 13th, 1845	May 30th, 1846	Chowdry Debeepershad and others, Appellants <i>versus</i> Chowdry Dowlut Sing, and others, Respondents	902	13 6	6,660 1 0	..
12	..	1st March, 1837	..	Kristchunder Rao, &c., Appellants <i>versus</i> Mohonee Mohun Tagore, &c., Respondents	1,425	7 4	..	..
Total.....					38,892	13 7	3,88,337 13 3	1,57,949 3 10

FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd October, 1847.

East India Company in Cases appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Realized during the Official Year 1846-47.	Total Realized.	Balance outstanding on the 1st May, 1847.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
15,000 0 0	15,000 0 9	20,472 5 4	The balance due from the Appellant is being recovered by annual instalments of 5,000 rupees.
..	*8,739 0 8	..	* Inclusive of interest.
..	9,053 5 3	..	The Security Guseytee Begum has pointed out property belonging to the Respondents, situated in Zillah Paniput, which the Court of Patna has directed the Court of Paniput to bring to sale under its Proceedings, dated 27th March, 1847.
..	3,414 8 4	..	
..	1,210 10 11	..	
..	7,750 0 0	3,776 1 8	
24,763 2 0	29,763 2 0	4,940 9 1	
6,667 5 0	*6,667 5 0	..	* Inclusive of interest.
..	30,238 2 6	..	The Collector of Beerbhoom has instructed the Government Pleader to petition the Judge for the sale of the Respondent's property, and he has also written to the Deputy Magistrate at Cutwa, to direct the village authorities to take charge of the property attached.
..	..	1,288 2 4	
26,624 15 0	26,624 15 0	..	
..	*5,041 14 9	..	* Inclusive of interest.
3,347 8 0	3,347 8 0	3,319 9 0	Necessary measures have been taken for recovering this balance through the Government Pleader at Bhaugulpore.
1,933 15 8	1,933 15 8	..	
..	..	..	Remitted under orders of Government, No. 1465, dated 7th July, 1847.
..	
80,673 7 6	2,38,621 11 4	1,55,123 1 9	

E. A. SAMUELS,

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

No. 5.—Abstract of Schedules A, B, and C, for the years 1845-6 and 1846-7.

	Original Suits.							Appeals.							Remarks.	
	Number pending on 30th April of each year.	Number instituted from 1st May to 30th April of following year.	Total.	Decided within the year.			Balance pending at the end of the year.	Number pending on the 30th April of each year.	Number instituted from 1st May to 30th April of following year.	Total.	Decided within the year.			Balance pending at the end of the year.		Number of cases in which Government lost twice.
				In favour of Government.	Against Government.	Total.					In favour of Government.	Against Government.	Total.			
1845-6																
A .....	....	....	552	189	48	237	315	....	....	118	45	12	57	61	8	{ The amount pending under A, in the year, was 1,037,132 rupees.
B .....	....	....	222	83	18	101	121	....	....	76	34	5	39	37	4	{ The amount pending under B, in the year, was 3,286,227 rupees.
C .....	....	....	148	112	15	127	21	....	....	40	7	9	16	24	8	{ The amount pending under C, in the year, was 359,051 rupees.
1846-7																
A	309	298	607	174	51	225	382	58	42	100	23	8	31	69	4	{ The amount pending under A, in this year, was 1,127,064 rupees.
B	121	62	183	72	14	86	97	33	24	57	23	1	24	33	1	{ The amount pending in B, in this year, was 785,535 rupees.
C	21	64	85	34	5	39	46	11	12	23	9	4	13	10	4	{ The amount pending under C, in this year, was 284,165 rupees.

A are Suits instituted to establish some substantial Right.
 B are Suits instituted to obtain redress for Official Acts.
 C are Suits in which Government is Plaintiff.

Under A the suits have ten denominations.
 Under B the suits have eight denominations.
 Under C the suits have six denominations.

No. 6.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Decrees passed in favour of Government in the years 1845-6 and 1846-7.

		Total Number and Value of Cases decreed in favour of Government up to 30th April.		Remaining unrealized on 1st May.		Pending on the file on 1st May.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
			Rupees.		Rupees.		Rupees.
Revenue Department,	1845-6....	302	249,885	150	151,906	110	126,953
Do. do.	1846-7....	"	265,996	"	192,756	"	191,631
Customs, Salt, & Opium,	1845-6 ...	92	555,336	88	471,727	70	347,921
Salt Department,	1846-7....	"	596,662	"	498,588	"	498,571
Opium Department,	1846-7....	"	16,607	"	12,377	"	12,377
Abkaree, or Liquor Sale } Department	1846-7....	"	382	"	382	"	382

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