

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
RECORDS OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

New Series.

No. IV.

Administration of the Bhawalpoor, Chumba, and Patowdie
States.

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ADMINISTRATION OF THE BAHAWULPOOR STATE,
1867-68.

No. 16, dated 17th April 1869, from MAJOR C. MINCHIN, *Political Agent and Superintendent, Bahawalpoor*, to T. H. THORNTON, ESQ., D. C. L., *Secretary to Government Punjab*.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a report on the administration of the Bahawalpoor State for the year 1867-68. I have been unable to submit this report at an earlier date, owing to the delay in the receipt of the several returns necessary for its preparation, and this delay has enabled me to inspect every portion of the State, and include in my report a detailed account of the several works we have been engaged on during this cold season.

POLITICAL.

Before entering on a statement of the present position of the State, a slight sketch of the antecedents of the Dadpotra dynasty may not be out of place.

The earliest authentic accounts show the Dadpotras as settled at Shikarpoor in Scinde, where they had dug canals from the Indus, and were in a very prosperous state. A dispute arising with the Governor of Sukkur about the payment of revenue, the Dadpotras marched in a body two days' journey into the desert. They were pursued by the Dooranee troops, and, being encumbered with their women and children, they adopted the desperate measure of killing them all, and then attacking the Dooranees; they routed them with great slaughter, but being afraid to return to Shikarpoor, they marched up the left bank of the Indus, and settled near Allahabad in this State—this was about A. D. 1737. They divided what is now known as the Bahawalpoor State amongst the chiefs of the tribe, and selected Bahawal Khan, of the Peerjani section, as the head chief, who then founded the town of Bahawalpoor. A Belooch of the Gorgej tribe, who had accompanied him from Scinde, was appointed his minister. This Belooch, during the rule of Bahawal Khan the Second, succeeded in gradually reducing the power of the other Dadpotra chiefs, and made them accept their jageers under a sunnud from the Nuwab, whose Government was recognized by Timoor Shah, Emperor of Dehli, in 1789 A. D. In A. D. 1827, Bahawal Khan the Third succeeded to the Nuwabship, and consolidated the State—all the Dadpotra chiefs acknowledging him as Nuwab and receiving their titles to their jageers from him *on the condition of feudal service*. In addition to Bahawalpoor proper, the Nuwab held

the whole of the Dera Ghazee Khan and a large portion of the Mooltan and Montgomery districts, comprising all the lands south of the Beas bed, under a grant first from the Dooranee Rulers of Mooltan, and subsequently confirmed by Runjeet Singh, who, however, on the pretence that the revenues were not regularly paid, confiscated these estates, reducing the Bahawalpoor State nearly to its present limits. Dreading the power of the Sikhs, Bahawal Khan made overtures to the British Government, which alone prevented this State being absorbed in the Sikh Empire.

On the death of Bahawal Khan, his second son, at his desire, was made Nuwab, but was deposed by a conspiracy on the part of the Dadpotra chiefs, headed by Akil Mahomed Khan Achrani, within four months of his accession, and his elder brother Futteh Khan became Nuwab. On his death in 1859, his son Bahawal Khan the Fourth succeeded him. The Dadpotra chiefs, remembering the ease with which the revolution making Futteh Khan Nuwab was carried out, and hoping to recover the position they held when they first settled at Bahawalpoor, in 1864, headed by Punnoo Khan, again attempted to revolt. Punnoo Khan was in no way fitted for a leader, and his followers, who had been led to understand that the Nuwab was dead, fled on the first discharge of cannon. The road for miles was strewn with the arms and clothing of the insurgents. The leaders sought refuge in British territory, and their property in the State was all confiscated. Five times they renewed the attempt, and each time with as little success. In June 1866 the Nuwab died suddenly, and his son Sadik Khan was acknowledged as his successor by the British Government, the Commissioner of Mooltan being deputed to invest him with the customary insignia. An expectation had been entertained that the British Government, in consequence of the minority of the young Nuwab, would undertake the management of the State. But the Commissioner returning to Mooltan undeceived them, and a last revolt took place, which was headed by Emam Bukhsh Khan Dadpotra, who induced the State army to recognize Jaffir Khan, brother of the late Bahawal Khan the Third— at that time, though it was not known by the insurgents, a State prisoner at Mooltan. Mr. Ford's presence at Bahawalpoor, where he halted as soon as the news of the disturbance reached him, sufficed to put a stop to it, and the ringleaders were arrested and sent prisoners to him.

The Queen Mother and principal members of the State then applied to

have the State taken under British protection during the minority of the young Nuwab. During the period of anarchy preceding the Nuwab's death, most of the Dadpotra chiefs of any position or influence were killed or died in exile; and on my receiving charge of the State, I found that Ali Gohur Khan, Gurewalla, a quiet time-serving man, who kept out of the disturbances by remaining quietly at home, and Khair Mahomed Khan, Peerjani, grandfather of the young Nuwab, and father-in-law of Punnoo Khan, an old, almost imbecile man, were the only two chiefs of any note amongst the Dadpotras left. The Dadpotras of Khyrpoor had been reduced almost to poverty by the seizure of the Trans-Sutlej lands by Maharajah Runjeet Singh. In the south, Sonaba Khan, Nuzzur Mahomed Khan, Kubeer Khan, Mandoo Khan, Mahomed Punnah Khan, and Beiram Khan, who formerly held the richest portions of the State in jageer, were dead, and their families reduced to the last extremity, the jageers having been resumed; Khoda Bukhsh Hulanee and Khoda Bukhsh Dustee alone remaining, supported by the charity of their former dependants. The zemindars are a very quiet peaceable race, and very amenable to control; they are excellent agriculturalists and very hard-working. The dread of civil war alone disorganized them, and a settled Government is to them the greatest blessing. This is clearly shown by the energy with which they have come forward to carry out canal improvements; they are daunted by no difficulties, and I feel assured that a few years of settled Government will produce such improvements that this State need not be ashamed to stand comparison with any of the adjoining districts. The description in Tacitus of the ancient Britons is peculiarly applicable to these zemindars:—"They cheerfully bear the conscription (statute labor), the taxes and the burdens imposed upon them, if there be no oppression."

The best understanding exists between myself and the Court, and the Queen Mother endeavours as far as possible to carry out my wishes.

A Tutor has been appointed to His Highness the Nuwab, who joined us in November last. It will take some time for him to obtain that ascendancy over the Nuwab which his position entitles him to; and, in fact, until the Nuwab can be separated from his present surroundings, any real improvement is hopeless; but the Tutor is gradually improving his position, and is ably seconded by Shumshoodeen, one of the ministers, from whom alone I can hope to get real assistance. A series of Private Durbars has been carried out, in

which no one is admitted without a pass from the Wuzeer, and at this Durbar the education of the Nuwab is being commenced. He reads a little and writes very nicely. Young Mohubut Khan, the Nuwab's uncle, a very nice intelligent lad of 12 years of age, has also been placed under the Tutor's charge.

The general conduct of the Bahawalpoor troops during the year, *i. e.*, since the *emeute* in September 1867, has been excellent. The severe example made having had a very good effect, while the increase of pay has raised them above want.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

In my previous reports I mentioned that the Great Indian Desert extended to within a few miles of the river line; but a tour undertaken last January through the desert portion of the State, showed that this was a mistake, as, in fact, the greater portion of the so-called desert is composed of a rich alluvial soil, mixed loam and sand, which only requires water to convert it into the most productive portions of the State. Local tradition asserts that a river called the Hukra once flowed through this tract, which is further confirmed by the remains of numerous towns being found along what is pointed out as the line taken by this river. I have had a rough survey taken of this river track from Khangurh on the Scinde border up to the village of Dhundee on the Sutlej, 18 miles N. E. of Fazilka, a distance of 388 miles, and the levels are being taken from Dilawur to Wullur along this tract, with cross sections from the river, and from thence along the bed of the Naiwal river, to see if it is possible to bring water into this area. The only feasible plan would be to take advantage of the flood season, and store the water in large tanks, and then take it out by irrigation channels.

REVENUE.

There was a balance in the State Treasuries at the commencement of the year as follows:—

<i>In cash.</i>		<i>In grain.</i>	
Ahmudpooree rupees.	Government rupees.	Mancees.	Maunds.
3,00,892	1,87,237	18,753	2,292

The receipts during the year were—

<i>In cash.</i>		<i>In grain.</i>	
Government rupees.		Mancees.	Maunds.
14,75,074		42,186	7,035

Of the cash receipts, 1,33,500 Government rupees was raised by loan to commence the excavation of the Fordwah Canal, so that the actual collection was 13,41,574 Government rupees. This includes the value of 35,836 manees of grain, and 7,035 maunds indigo, rice and cotton, &c. There was therefore a balance of 6,350 manees, which at 16 Government rupees per manee is worth 1,01,600 Government rupees, and the actual income of the year in cash and grain may be estimated at 14,43,174 Government rupees.

The income of the preceding year was as follows :—

<i>In cash.</i>	<i>In grain.</i>	
Government rupees.	Manees.	Maunds.
6,23,878	38,388	7,881

Of this, 12,453 manees were sold and included in the cash collections. The value of the remainder at Rs. 16 per manee, and Rs. 50 per maund of indigo, may be estimated as follows :—

	Government rupees.
25,935 Manees at Rs. 16	4,14,960
7,881 Maunds at various rates	1,01,714
Add actual cash receipts	6,23,878
Total collections in 1866-67	11,40,552

which gives an actual increase in 1867-68 of 3,02,622 Government rupees.

The receipt in grain for two years is as follows :—

	Manees.
1866-67, Received in manees of 13½ maunds or bushels	38,388
1867-68, Ditto ditto ditto	42,186
Increase in 1867-68	3,798

There is a slight decrease under the receipts taken in maunds indigo, rice, cotton, &c.—

	Maunds.
1866-67, Received in maunds or bushels	7,881
1867-68, Ditto ditto	7,035
Decrease in 1867-68	846

But a large increase is shown in indigo, which staple is capable of indefinite extension :—

1866-67, Indigo	464 maunds.
1867-68, "	1,204 "
Increase in 1867-68	740 "

I attach appendix No. I, a statement showing income and expenditure of the State for the year 1867-68, both in Ahmudpooree and Government rupees; from the commencement of the current year all our accounts are kept in Government rupees. On the 1st of October 1868, there was a balance in hand as follows:—

<i>In cash.</i>	<i>In grain.</i>	
Government rupees.	Mansas.	Maunds.
4,51,749	17,569	142

During the past year, in the Kot Subzul Tehseel, the experiment was tried, on the application of the zemindars, of taking the Government demand in cash by measurement of the cultivated area instead of in kind. It so happened that the river rose early in May, and, notwithstanding every effort was made to prevent its inundating the low lands until the distribution of grain was effected, it was without success, and the grain of the Sirdargurh and Ahmudpoor Lumba estates was saved with great difficulty. All the carriage in the country was pressed into the service of removing the grain to the high lands; camels, carts, bullocks, donkeys, boats, were brought up the canals. The people worked night and day. The Government officials were indefatigable, and the grain was saved, a little straw and bhoosa alone being lost. No thefts of grain occurred, and the State suffered no loss. The Kot Subzul zemindars, who had removed their grain some time previously, were saved all trouble and risk; and the advantage of the payment in cash was so clearly demonstrated, that all the zemindars of the lower portion of the State came forward in a body to beg its introduction into their Tehseels, which I was only too glad to accord.

Taking the State share in grain will do for a small estate; but when it is carried out on a large scale as in this State, it is as detrimental to the interests of the State as to the zemindars. It makes the State the great corn-factor of the country, demoralizes the officials, obliges the pay to be disbursed partly in cash and partly in grain, and we are not always able to realize our assets from want of carriage. At the present moment I have more than four lakhs worth of grain in our granaries, which I cannot hope to realize for the next six months. As to the zemindars, the restrictions on removal of grain, the host of petty officials who all have their perquisites, the want of a feeling of proprietorship, tend to lower their status. I therefore consider it as a great step gained, and that Pundit Laljee Pershad, who

has organized the new system, is deserving of the greatest credit. In future we shall know exactly the cultivation on each canal separately, and the increase and decrease of cultivation. A large portion of the State is irrigated by the overflow of the Indus, and on such lands the only plan is to realize the State demand by measurement of the cultivated area, as any failure in the inundation restricts the cultivation, so that a fixed demand on such lands is impracticable. The demand is calculated at one-fifth of produce, and gives on an average Re. 1-12-0 per beegah (the half acre) for wheat, barley, and rice, and Re. 1-8-0 per beegah for all staples except indigo, which is a State monopoly—commutable to a rent charge of Rs. 3-12-0 per beegah. The Nazims have been strictly enjoined to make full reductions in the case of poor crops, but this reduction will be made by themselves, the Kardars having only power of recommendation. The measurements will be tested by the Nazims. The work falls lighter on the State officials than the old Butai system, as they can measure the cultivated area while the crops are standing, and the time is pleasanter for such work than when the crops are ripe and the season is more advanced.

CANALS.

The question of canals is also intimately connected with the revenues of the State. As roughly stated, two-thirds of the revenue is dependent on canals. We have therefore insisted on all the canals being thoroughly cleared this season. The principle laid down by Colonel Strachey in his report on Scinde Canals is peculiarly suitable to this State:—"If a conscription or enrolment of the whole number of able-bodied citizens is legitimate for the defence of a country against an armed enemy of the State, how much more legitimate is the exercise of a similar power for the protection of the whole community from the most frightful calamity that can befall it—a general drought and famine. If the tremendous character of such visitations had been estimated at their proper value, some of the blackest pages of the History of British Administration in India would have had no place there, and it would be inexcusable indeed if in the face of the lesson which has lately been read us in Cuttack, if any proper precaution was omitted when attempting to deal with the irrigation of the whole Province." It is, in fact, a fight against the river carried out every cold season. This year about 15,000 men, paid or provided by the zemindars, have been employed

on the clearance of the existing Inundation Canals, and in addition about 24,000 persons on the new canals excavated by the State. Like every portion of the Upper Provinces, we have been inundated with refugees from Bikaner and Marwar generally, all of whom have thus found employment. The new Fordwah Canal has been completed for a distance of 75 miles, of which 53 miles have been dug since July 1868. The canal is running for 58 miles, and the remaining portions will be opened in the current month. At Bahawalpoor we have given the old Khanwah a new head, 20 miles up the river, and are engaged in excavating two large rajbuhās, 12 miles long on either bank, to give perennial irrigation to the lands in this neighbourhood. Two large regulator bridges are being constructed to keep the water under command, and prevent the possibility of the town and cantonments being flooded by a sudden rise in the river. These two works have given employment to 500 Bikaneree refugees, men and women and children. The foundation of the regulator at the mouth of the canal, having to be laid on wells sunk in the bed of the canal, will not be completed before June, but the second regulator from which the rajbuhās are carried off is nearly ready, and the canal will be opened in the current month.

In the Ahmudpoor Lumba Nizamut, the Ahmedwah Canal has been extended for 16 miles out into the so-called desert at the State expense. The new Hoosainwah Canal at Bahawalpoor has been constructed under Mr. Barnes' personal supervision. We have also got the levels taken of the Fordwah, Kootubwah, Minchinwah, and Sadikwah Canals, which have been partially excavated in accordance with these levels. Mr. Barnes has also attempted to improve the mouths of the Sadikwah and Fordwah Canals by strengthening the embankments with fascines in the Dutch method;—the object being to prevent the mouths widening and silting up, and make them to a certain extent permanent. If successful, it will introduce a new era in our canal arrangements, and will greatly lessen the cost of clearance. A detailed report on the subject of the experiment will be submitted at the close of the season. The zemindars, who witnessed the prosperity of this State, due to our canals, under the heavy trials produced by the general dearth and drought throughout Upper India, have come forward to assist us in the canal clearances in the most encouraging manner. They have suffered terribly in cattle, as the famine was one of grass more than want of grain, but the jowar, grass, and bhoosa

grown on the canals have saved them to some extent, and encouraged them to double their exertions in improving the canals. They cheerfully gave 10 days' labor to open two new cuts from one of the principal canals to assist their brethren, and for two months nearly 600 men were employed on the embankments at the Sadikwah mouth under Mr. Barnes, who informed me that he never received such willing and able assistance in his life—all striving to do their best to carry out the work. I only hope that they will be rewarded by a magnificent harvest.

CUSTOMS.

From the 1st of October we have remitted the transit dues which were formerly taken. The loss to the State is estimated at Rs. 50,000, but I trust the increase in trade and indirect revenue will make up this loss. I attach appendix No. II, a statement of the customs dues collected during the year.

RENT-FREE GRANTS.

During the year I investigated all the rent-free and kussoor grants in the State, confirming them on payment of a nuzzurana. I endeavoured as far as possible to carry out the arrangements made by Bahawul Khan the Third, one of the most enlightened rulers who ever governed a Native State.

The grants are of three kinds, Inam, Dhun, and Kussoor. In Inam estates, the whole profits are taken by the grantee. Dhunguzars are those who pay a fixed share in grain on the holding, whether their own property or not, and divide the profits with the cultivators. While the Kussoor holders only receive a portion of the State share of certain lands. The grants were given to Mukhdooms and Syuds, old employés of the State, or for feudal service. In the latter case a man who agreed to produce when required two Topchis, Matchlock-men, or one Sowar, should receive a Kussoor grant—generally thirteenth-twentieths of a well and jhullar. If the grant was Inam, he had to provide four Matchlock-men or two Sowars. Generally the leader received an Inam grant for himself, and a Kussoor grant for his followers. A well was considered equal to 25 beegahs and a jhullar 20 beegahs. When employed on service the Headman received—

- 2 seers of atta,
- 2 chittacks of ghce,
- 2 do. sugar.
- 1 picc for musallahs per diem, and
- 1 topa of grain for his horse;

his followers only received at the following rate for 40 men—

1 maund atta,
1 seer ghee,
1 seer tobacco,
1 seer goor;

and the Sowar received half a topa of grain for his horse. The troops employed under Colonel Lake at the siege of Mooltan were thus paid. The grants are as follows:—

Inam	...	...	...	...	3,47,092	beegahs.
Kussoor	...	...	...	...	6,34,592	"
Dhun	...	...	...	...	665	"
				Total	...	9,82,349	"

The nuzzurana or quit-rent payable on this amounts to 35,478 Government rupees per annum. The total number of persons enjoying these grants is 1,497. I attach appendix No. III, a statement of the rent-free and Kussoor grants for the whole State.

JUDICIAL.

I attach appendix No. IV, a statement showing the number of criminal cases disposed of in the several courts in the State. 3,997 cases were instituted, and 6,057 persons implicated, of which 3,793 cases and 5,745 persons were disposed of, leaving 204 cases undisposed of and 312 persons under trial at the close of the year. Of these, 1,384 persons or 24 per cent. were acquitted, and 4,251 or 74 per cent. convicted. The chief punishments inflicted were fines and imprisonment. One person suffered the extreme penalty of the law, under sanction of the Government as conveyed in your letter No. 941, dated 31st October 1868. I also attach appendix No. V, a statement of offences which occurred during the year. The number of murders, 28, must appear large, but the greater number were committed by persons who suspected or caught their wives in adultery, which, under the Mahomedan law, is not punishable. A simple Criminal Code for the guidance of the courts will be very useful, and I hope to have one prepared during the next hot weather.

Appendix No. VI shows the number of civil suits instituted and disposed of during the year. 198 cases were pending at the commencement of the year, 2,923 instituted, total 3,121, of which 2,676 cases were disposed of, 133 or 5 per cent. being decided in favor of defendants and 1,362 by razeenama.

The largest number of cases were decided by the Dewani Adaluti, Ali Gohur Khan, Minister, and after him by the Khyrpoor Committee, which decided 522 cases; but all the Local Committees have done a fair share of work, and the position on the Committee is getting better appreciated and sought after, and applications are being received to open out new Committees, so that they may be considered as fully answering the purpose for which they are intended and educating the people to self-government.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the course of the year four Dispensaries have been opened, viz., at Bahawalpoor, Ahmudpoor, Minchinabad, and Khanpoor. I attach a memo. by Dr. Deane, Civil Surgeon, on the working of the Dispensaries and Jail, with appendix No. VII, showing the Jail statistics for the year.

An English School has been organized at Bahawalpoor under the supervision of the Reverend Mr. Yeates of Mooltan, copy of whose report is attached.

When the Bikaner refugees first entered the State, a Committee of the Principal Merchants of the town, with Baboo Chukrbuttee, Head Master of the English School, as Secretary, was organized, and a grant of six maunds of grain per diem from the State granaries was made over to the Committee for distribution in addition to private subscription. Employment was given to every person who applied for it on our public works, roads, station improvements, canals, bridges, &c.; and throughout the State upwards of 25,000 persons, men, women, and children have been employed, so that not a single case of death by starvation has occurred, although we are residing in close proximity to the countries which suffered more than any from the drought—Bikaner and Jysulmere. The benefit was mutual, as our zemindars do not like working, though they can work famously when forced to do so, so that the Bikaneries have taken their places completely and been employed on all our public works.

During the past year the first instalment in payment of the State debts of the late Nuwab was made to the creditors, amounting to 70,635-7-9 Government rupees.

Captain Hare joined in April 1868, and officiated for me during my absence on leave.

Mr. Barnes joined us in July 1868; he has worked heartily in the extension of canal projects, and under his superintendence the canals will, I trust, be greatly improved and extended.

Dr. Deane joined in January 1868.

Syud Moorad Shah has been indefatigable in carrying out the Fordwah Canal scheme, and has succeeded beyond my expectations. Under his auspices 3 new towns are springing up on the canal, which are models of native towns. The new settlers have vied with each other in their exertions to build the towns. In Minchinabad alone 370 shops and 110 houses have been completed in less than a year. No expense whatever is spared, and Seth Budree Das has at his own expense imported a steam pump from Bombay and employs a Native Engineer on Rs. 75 a month to work it. I have got up two Norias, invented by Mr. Brunton of Kurrachee, as an experiment. They work easily and raise double the amount of water which an ordinary Persian wheel can do. If they would be constructed cheaply, which Mr. Brunton hopes to be able to do, they will be a great boon to the agricultural community. I propose keeping one at Bahawalpoor and presenting the other to the Minchinabad settlers.

Moorad Shah brings to notice the great assistance he has received from Pooloo Mull and Noor Ahmud, Kardars, and Alla Bukhsh, Peshkar, in carrying out the Fordwah excavations.

Pundit Laljie Purshad, as I have already stated, introduced the new system of paying in cash by measurement of the cultivated area, which works easily and carries the zemindars with us. His general administration of his charge is most satisfactory. He specially notices the services of Mahomed Hussun Khan, and Luteef Baree Bukhsh, and Kullian Dass, Kardars, and Gholam Mahomed Khan, Peshkar—whom I have in consequence promoted to a Kardarship.

Meer Mahomed has been specially employed in superintending the construction of the Hoosainwah Canal and bridges, in which he has given great satisfaction. He brings to notice the excellent assistance he has received from Zainoolabdeen Shah, Kardar.

I have received the greatest assistance from Baboo Shib Surrun Dass, Head Clerk, who has carried on his duties to my complete satisfaction.

Bishumber Nath, Second Clerk, has also done good service.

My own Serishtahdar, Tek Chund, has given me the greatest assistance ; the work is very heavy and multifarious, as will be seen from the fact of my having decided 6,000 miscellaneous cases not shown in the civil and criminal returns.

Bhoput Rai, Jumma Khurch Nuvees, has introduced the new system of accounts, as reported in my letter No. 69, dated 28th August 1868, most satisfactorily. The budget appropriations form a thorough check on expenditure, and he brings to my notice at once any unsanctioned items of expenditure.

Bhumba Ram has introduced the system of revenue accounts in spite of every obstacle, so that I am in a position to prepare monthly statements of demands, collections, and balances, and show the accounts of every village in the State. The introduction of cash payments will greatly facilitate the preparation of these accounts, which are most formidable now owing to the enormous quantity of grain of different kinds which have to be accounted for.

P. S.—An experiment was commenced during the year of maintaining a Stud Farm for breeding horses ; up to date, 44 mares have been purchased and 2 stallions, both Arabs ; of the mares, 14 are Belooch, 21 Saharunpoor and Stud-bred, 2 Walers, 1 Wuzeeree, 3 bred by zemindars and presented in nuzzur to the Nuwab, and 3 purchased out of the Cavalry Detachment stationed here. The total cost of the mares has been 9,980 rupees, or an average of 227 rupees each, of which 5,840 rupees is charged to 1867-68, and the remainder to the current year. A tract of waste land, containing about 250 acres, has been enclosed for a run for the mares, which, being irrigated by canal water, gives an abundant supply of grass. One mare brought forth two foals, both of which died before birth, and one foal died. We have as yet only two foals, but eight mares are heavy in foal, and the others are recent purchases. I hope in a few years that we shall be able to breed all the horses we require for the State. The system introduced is that employed by Colonel Probyn at the Probynabad Stud Farm in the Montgomery District.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. MINCHIN, MAJOR,

Political Agent and Superintendent.

APPENDIX No. I.—INCOME—continued.

Number of heads.		Ruprees.	Annas.	Pies.	Manees.	Pies.	Manees.	Pies.	Ruprees.	Annas.	Pies.	Manees.	Pies.	Ruprees.	Annas.	Pies.	Manees.	Pies.	Maunder.	Puropees.	Maunder.	Seers.	Chittacks.	
	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A 9,94,570 G 6,18,893	6 13	9 3	480,939	10	8	9,327	15	14							
3	FINES.																							
	1. Fines Judicial	A 57,949 G 36,060	0 2	8 0																				
	2. " Revenue	A 5,147 G 3,203	8 2	1 7																				
	3. " Canal	A 30,270 G 18,836	0 3	8 3					A 93,366 G 58,099	10 7	3 10													
4	Forest collections	...	...	...					A 38,836 G 24,166	5 12	4 6													
5	Customs collections	...	...	...					A 5,09,145 G 3,16,827	5 2	8 6													
6	Stamps	...	...	...					A 643 G 400	2 3	3 4													
7	Sale of grain	...	...	...					A 10,29,916 G 6,40,888	12 14	8 4													
8	Deposits	...	...	...					A 4,87,611 G 3,03,410	5 10	5 5													
	Grand Total, Rs.	...	...	...					A 26,71,355 G 16,62,311	6 0	2 2	480,939	10	8	9,327	15	14							

APPENDIX No. I—continued.

Expenditure.

Number of heads	Expenditure.										Expenditure.												
	Ruprees.	Annas.	Pies.	Manees.	Pies.	Ruprees.	Annas.	Pies.	Manees.	Pies.	Ruprees.	Annas.	Pies.	Manees.	Pies.	Ruprees.	Annas.	Pies.	Manees.	Pies.			
1	PALACE CHARGES.	Allowance to Queen Mother	A	2,10,625	7	1	2,304	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			G	1,31,066	5	6	
		Rookhsutana	A	1,321	9	6
			G	822	5	5
		Offerings to the shrines	A	1,275	0	0
			G	793	6	6
		Salgirah charges	A	57,032	6	11
			G	35,489	11	3
		Grants to Dadpotras	A	429	1	1
			G	266	15	9
Toshekhana	A	77,881	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	G	48,463	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Present to the Chiefs	A	4,157	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	G	2,587	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Modeekhana charges	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		G	
3	MILITARY CHARGES.	Cavalry	A	1,11,797	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			G	69,568	9	0	
Carried over	A	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	G	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	A	5,48,489	10	6	4,917	33	11	670	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	G	3,41,310	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. I.—EXPENDITURE—continued.

Number of heads.		Ruppes.	Annas.	Pie.	Manees.	Pies.	Puropees.	Mauds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Ruppes.	Annas.	Pie.	Manees.	Pies.	Puropees.	Mauds.	Seers.	Chittacks.
	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,48,489	10	6	4,917	33	14	1,641	15	0
	Infantry	A 1,59,567	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,41,310	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Contingencies	G 99,294	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,256	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A 10,891	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,640	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
		G 6,777	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,049	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Durbar office charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,456	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,328	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kardari estabtd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,252	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,62,525	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Charitable grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,362	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,793	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1. Travelling allowance	A 5,933	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,277	10	6	127	39	14	72	30	13
		G 3,692	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,581	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Contingencies	A 50,696	10	9	955	49	10	33	12	...	35,209	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		G 31,546	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Hot weather estabtd.	A 15	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		G 9	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Office furniture	A 1,753	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		G 1,091	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Printing charges	A 2,043	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		G 1,271	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

6.	Hoondawan	...	A	202	15	7																
		...	G	126	5	0																
7.	State Debts	...	A	1,13,512	1	5																
		...	G	70,635	7	9																
8.	School charges	...	A	3,302	5	6																
		...	G	2,054	14	5																
9.	Jail	...	A	14,531	5	5	26	32	1													
		...	G	9,042	7	3																
10.	Hospital	...	A	9,390	9	4																
		...	G	5,843	8	0																
11.	Keep of Horses and Bullocks	...	A	17,790	4	5	162	36	15													
		...	G	11,070	7	5																
12.	Keep of Elephants	...	A	1,962	4	4	0	44	10½													
		...	G	1,221	1	0																
13.	Carriage	...	A	7,298	4	6	962	14	13	6	21	13										
		...	G	4,541	8	6																
14.	Steamer charges	...	A	19,071	7	0																
		...	G	11,867	12	0																
15.	Allowance to Sahibzadahs	...	A	76,451	12	3																
		...	G	47,573	14	0																
16.	Stud Farm	...	A	19,353	13	7																
		...	G	12,043	6	3																
17.	Gardens	...	A	1,04,593	7	4	1	13	7¼													
		...	G	65,085	9	0																
10	Miscellaneous expenses	...	A							A	4,47,903	12	6	2,109	41	8¾	17	15	9
		...	G							G	2,78,718	3	4						
		...	A							A	72,609	9	3						
		...	G							G	45,182	15	1						
		...	A							A	1,850	13	6	378	40	1¾			
		...	G							G	1,151	11	8						
		...	A	35,835	45	8½	7,453	24	7
		...	G							G						
		...	A							A	19,40,389	0	8	43,370	0	2¼	9,185	5	13
		...	G							G	12,10,562	1	8						
		...	A							A	7,25,966	5	8	17,569	10	6¼	142	9	4½
		...	G							G	4,51,748	14	6						
		...	A							A	26,71,355	6	4	60,939	10	8½	9,327	15	1½
		...	G							G	16,62,311	0	2						
	Balance at the close of year	...																				
	Grand Total, Rs.	...																				

N. B. Figures marked A, Ahmudpoore rupees; those marked G, Government rupees. (Sd.) C. MINCHIN, MAJOR, Political Agent and Superintendent.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT of the Customs dues of the Bahawalpore

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	IMPORT.												EX-PORT.		
	Quantity.			Value.			Customs dues.			Quantity.			Value.		
Grain of all kinds ...	1,53,106	9	15	3,37,489	0	2	15,455	15	2	2,62,552	13	0	4,67,196	13	3
Rice ...	5,822	8	2	16,918	6	6	773	14	10	56,887	3	13	1,36,699	12	4
Miscellaneous articles ...	25,564	8	5½	1,65,831	9	7	7,972	0	0	33,305	3	1½	1,41,869	11	3
Sugar and saccharine produce ...	30,828	1	12	2,11,520	13	6	9,294	6	6	891	31	7	6,707	9	3
Ghee ...	1,205	12	15½	30,444	14	6	1,168	3	0	6,770	14	3½	1,60,646	8	11
Oil ...	6,096	5	13	49,968	6	8	2,354	13	4	505	21	9	5,139	15	1
Cotton ...	3,923	34	0	55,400	13	4	2,561	3	7	337	39	0	6,102	5	11
English cloth ...	1,197	10	12½	1,26,890	6	8	5,548	10	3	577	25	7½	62,859	6	4
Country „ ...	356	5	4½	22,756	12	9	848	8	5	606	0	13	54,596	4	1
Silk ..	55	3	7½	29,914	3	9	1,287	9	0	75	27	8½	34,621	3	1
Indigo ...	113	17	9	7,123	7	3	366	13	6	1,946	2	11½	1,19,975	15	11
Gold and silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,28,267	38	¼	10,54,258	14	8	47,632	1	7	3,64,455	22	10½	11,96,415	11	11
Ferry collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale of cattle ...	1,373	in	N o.	80,682	10	6	1,667	3	8	5,052	in	N o.	56,022	4	1
GRAND TOTAL	{ 2,28,267	38	¼	11,34,941	9	2	49,299	5	3	3,64,455	22	10½	12,52,437	15	11
	{ 1,373	in	N o.							5,052	in	N o.			

No. II.

late from 1st October 1867 to 30th September 1868.

RT.	COMMERCE WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE STATE.									TOTAL.								
	Quantity.			Value.			Customs dues.			Quantity.			Value.			Customs dues.		
406 13 1	3,47,452	10 3	6,44,492	12 11	25,688	13 0	7,63,110	33 2	14,49,178	10 6	60,551	9 3						
327 8 9	53,457	29 8	1,37,086	13 8	4,512	14 5	1,16,167	1 7	2,90,705	0 5	9,614	6 0						
006 11 0	58,843	28 10½	1,56,377	5 0	6,758	14 0	1,17,713	0 1½	4,64,078	9 10	19,737	9 0						
172 4 8	10,293	0 10½	66,696	5 9	2,548	3 10	42,012	33 13½	2,84,924	12 6	12,014	15 0						
918 6 6	5,848	34 11	1,30,776	3 8	4,976	14 0	13,824	21 14	3,21,867	11 1	11,063	7 6						
218 12 4	2,342	21 4	22,014	14 1	836	8 11	8,944	8 10	77,123	4 0	3,410	2 7						
177 11 9	5,616	28 4	37,965	7 9	1,575	3 10	9,878	21 4	99,468	11 0	4,314	3 3						
223 2 0	470	12 10½	44,477	4 2	1,354	11 0	2,245	8 14½	2,34,227	1 4	8,126	7 3						
140 7 5	790	32 3½	52,935	12 4	1,762	14 2	1,752	38 5	1,30,288	13 10	4,751	14 0						
488 6 0	919	11½	4,900	5 4	245	10 8	140	10 11½	69,435	12 10	3,021	9 8						
371 1 7	1,075	33 ¾	62,918	5 2	2,412	8 10	3,135	13 5	1,90,017	12 3	7,150	7 11						
...	513	13	23,036	0 6	473	2 0	513	13	23,036	0 6	473	2 0						
551 5 1	4,86,206	24 9¾	13,83,677	10 4	53,146	6 8	10,78,930	5 4½	36,34,352	4 1	1,44,229	13 5						
112 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,512	3 4
66 15 4	16,565 in	N o.	99,755	7 1	5,590	2 0	22,990 in	N o.	2,36,460	6 4	12,224	5 0						
30 7 9	4,86,206 16,565 in	24 9¾ N o.	14,83,433	1 5	58,736	8 8	10,78,930 22,990 in	5 4½ N o.	38,70,812	10 5	1,63,966	5 9						

(Sd.) C. MINCHIN, MAJOR,
Political Agent and Superintendent.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the Inam and Kussoor

Number.	TEHSEELS.	NUMBER OF INAM KHARS AND KUSSOOR KHARS.					EXTENT OF GRANT			
		On payment of nuz- arana.	On payment of half- yearly nuzarana.	Rent-free grants.	Resumed.	Total.	Inam.		Kussoor.	
							Beegahs.	Bis.	Beegahs.	Bis.
1	Bahawalpurh ...	80	85	1	4	170	21,897	10½	19,228	14½
2	Khyrpoor ...	10	183	...	...	193	32,468	2	45,110	15½
3	Bahawalpoor ...	11	238	4	...	253	42,764	15½	89,335	14 ⁷ / ₁₆
4	Ahmudpoor Shurkeah ...	29	177	1	3	210	17,994	10½	48,170	18½
5	Ooch ...	18	150	7	3	178	62,209	3	74,097	13 ¹³ / ₁₆
6	Allahabad ...	30	114	6	...	150	10,014	10½	75,350	13½
7	Khanpoor including Nowshera and Sirdargurh ...	40	185	1	...	226	1,49,351	2 ⁷ / ₁₆	2,50,523	1 ¹³ / ₁₆
8	Ghazeepoor ...	12	11	...	...	23	814	7½	2,287	6½
9	Ahmudpoor Lumba ...	18	21	...	...	39	6,211	10½	11,009	8
10	Kote Subzul ...	28	19	1	7	55	3,367	2½	20,143	18½
	TOTAL ...	276	1,183	21	17	1,497	3,47,092	16 ¹⁵ / ₁₆	6,35,258	5 ⁹ / ₁₆

No. III.

grants of the Bahawalpoor State.

CONFIRMED.		Land resumed.		Rent-free grants.		Total Inam and Kusoor grants as entered in the register.		Amount of nuzarana to be realized once only.			Amount of half-yearly nuzarana.		
Total.								Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Beegahs.	Bis.	Beegahs.	Bis.	Beegahs.	Bis.	Beegahs.	Bis.						
41,126	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	560	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	41,686	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	745	8	0	917	0	0
77,578	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	..	45,724	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,23,303	5	119	0	0	4,284	0	0
1,32,100	10 $\frac{5}{16}$	...	...	21,349	19 $\frac{7}{16}$	1,53,450	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	90	0	0	5,730	0	0
66,165	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	162	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	66,328	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	215	0	0	2,617	0	0
1,36,306	16 $\frac{13}{16}$	4,326	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,524	13	1,42,157	17 $\frac{9}{16}$	70	0	0	4,279	0	0
85,365	4 $\frac{6}{16}$	9,667	3	...	...	95,032	7 $\frac{6}{16}$	244	0	0	2,847	0	0
3,99,874	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	..	...	...	3,99,874	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	423	0	0	13,229	0	0
3,501	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	111	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	3,212	17	141	0	0	90	0	0
17,220	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,018	...	...	...	18,288	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	0	0	725	0	0
23,511	2	5,506	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	29,017	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	0	0	760	0	0
9,82,351	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	21,402	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	68,598	19 $\frac{11}{16}$	10,72,352	3 $\frac{15}{16}$	2,418	8	0	35,478	0	0

(Sd.) C. MINCHIN, MAJOR,
Political Agent and Superintendent.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the number of Criminal cases

1 Number.	2 OFFICE.	3 NAMES.	4 TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR DISPOSAL.			
			Undisposed at the close of last year.	Apprehended during the year.	Received by transfers.	Total.
1	Political Agent & Supdt.	Major C. Minchin ...	...	106...	...	106
2	Assistant Do. Do.	Captain R. T. Hare ...	...	7...	...	7
3	Assistant Superintendent	Syad Morad Shah ...	...	154...	...	154
4	Nazim	Pundit Laljie Purshad ...	30	412...	...	442
5	Do.	Meer Mahomed ...	...	321	1	322
6	Do.	Noor Mahomed Khan ...	...	46...	...	46
7	Wuzir	Hajee Khan ...	35	176...	...	211
8	Tehsil Bahawulpoor	Tehsildar & Naib-Tehsildar ...	...	615...	...	615
9	" Khyrpoor	Do. Do. ...	36	375...	...	411
10	" Bahawulgurh	Do. Do. ...	8	322...	...	430
11	" Fordwah	Do. Do. ...	...	51...	...	51
12	" Ahmudpoor Shur-keah	Do. Do. ...	35	519...	...	554
13	" Ooch	Do. Do. ...	...	686...	...	686
14	" Allahabad	Do. Do. ...	...	653...	...	653
15	" Khanpoor	Do. Do. ...	17	441...	...	458
16	" Nowshera	Do. Do. ...	...	322...	...	322
17	" Ahmudpoor Lumba	Do. Do. ...	28	261...	...	289
18	" Kote Subzul	Do. Do. ...	1	242...	...	243
TOTAL ...			190	5,709	1	5,900

No. IV.

of the Bahawalpoor State during the year 1868.

5			6				7				8			9	
NUMBER OF PERSONS DISPOSED OF.			PERSONS UNDISPOSED OF AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				CASES.				CASES DISPOSED OF.			Pending at the close of year.	
Discharged and acquitted.	Convicted.	Transferred.	Total.	In custody.	On bail.	On recognizance.	Total.	Remaining at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by transfers.	Total.	Disposed of.	Transferred.		Total.
28	78	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	48	47	1	48	...
4	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	...
28	126	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	104	...	104	101	3	104	...
134	301	...	435	4	3	...	7	15	228	...	243	230	1	231	12
33	221	...	254	38	8	22	68	14	202	1	217	174	1	175	42
11	14	...	25	15	5	1	21	...	17	...	17	14	...	14	3
97	98	3	198	8	2	3	13	34	80	...	114	108	...	108	6
191	406	10	607	2	6	...	8	45	371	...	416	410	...	410	6
199	179	3	381	20	2	8	30	10	283	...	293	276	2	278	15
36	264	15	315	4	10	1	15	29	261	...	290	267	16	283	7
19	20	...	39	...	12	...	12	...	29	...	29	19	...	19	10
104	450	...	554	...	...	...	...	13	332	...	345	345	...	345	...
80	591	...	671	6	9	...	15	...	467	...	467	461	...	461	6
147	481	5	633	4	8	8	20	62	446	...	508	495	...	495	13
132	287	...	419	19	9	11	39	13	335	...	348	320	...	320	28
61	241	...	302	12	5	3	20	...	213	...	213	201	...	201	12
73	216	...	289	...	...	...	...	1	151	...	152	150	...	150	2
89	145	9	243	...	...	...	...	7	128	...	135	134	...	134	1
1,466	4,121	45	5,632	132	79	57	268	243	3,699	1	3,943	3,756	24	3,780	163

(Sd.) C. MINCHIN, MAJOR,

Political Agent and Superintendent.

APPENDIX No. V.
GENERAL STATEMENT of Original cases of the Bahawalpoor State for the year 1867-68.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				21
	Number of offences ascertained to have been committed.							Cases.	Persons.									Cases.	Persons.	Received by TRANSFER.	PERSONS DISPOSED OF.				UNDISPOSED OF AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.
DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Cases.	Persons.	APPREHENDED AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		AND ATTENDED ON SUMMONS DURING THE YEAR.		Cases.	Persons.	Committed to Wazarat.	Convicted.	Discharged and acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Total.	Cases.	In custody.	On bail.	On recognizance.	Total.		
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.															Committed to disposal.	Total.	Cases.	Persons.
Murder	26	4	4	26	38	...	...	42	...	15	16	...	...	...	31	3	11	...	...	11
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	6	...	...	6	7	...	7	7	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	2
Robbery	9	...	...	9	21	1	1	22	...	20	2	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	14	...	...	14	16	...	16	16	...	7	9	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	2,002	104	62	2,002	2,992	...	3,054	3,054	...	1,999	836	5	11	26	2,877	103	107	55	15	177		
Adultery	94	15	15	94	113	...	128	128	...	85	41	...	...	...	127	1	1	...	...	1
Mischief by fire	11	...	...	11	15	...	15	15	...	10	5	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Abduction	62	32	32	62	83	...	115	115	...	81	33	...	...	...	114	1	1	...	...	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	20	12	12	20	28	...	40	40	...	23	11	...	...	...	34	4	3	...	...	6
Attempt to murder	2	...	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1

Criminal breach of trust	45	18	11	45	61	72	43	23	66	5	1	5	6
Fabricating false evidence	16	...	...	16	24	24	18	6	24	...	...	...	...
Extortion	17	...	...	17	26	26	26	...	26	...	...	...	...
House trespass	34	9	8	34	57	65	40	25	65	...	...	...	...
Dishonest misappropriation of property	71	10	10	71	84	94	75	15	90	3	4	4	4
Illegal gratification	65	1	1	65	74	75	31	20	51	16	1	123	24
Using criminal force	25	3	3	25	40	43	24	19	43	...	...	...	...
Escape from custody	32	2	2	32	45	47	46	...	46	1	1	...	1
Harbouring offenders	9	...	...	9	11	11	8	3	11	...	...	...	...
Attempt at theft	26	5	5	26	38	43	22	21	43	...	...	...	...
Mischief	46	22	19	46	63	82	59	22	82	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt	150	5	5	150	444	449	263	166	430	13	4	9	6
Do. do. grievous hurt	14	...	...	14	25	25	20	4	24	1	1	...	1
Causing miscarriage	2	1	1	2	4	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Cheating	27	...	...	27	44	44	39	4	43	1	1	...	1
Affray	6	...	...	6	12	12	11	1	12	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint	28	...	...	28	28	28	13	15	28	...	...	...	...
Disobedience of order	132	...	...	132	222	222	198	23	221	1	...	1	1
Abetment of theft	18	...	...	18	18	18	17	1	18	...	...	...	...
Public nuisance	6	...	...	6	8	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
Escape negligently suffered by a public servant	20	...	...	20	31	31	27	2	29	2	2	2	2
Wrongful gains	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Resistance to lawful apprehension	2	...	...	2	8	8	5	3	8	...	...	...	...
Making atmosphere noxious to health	2	...	...	2	3	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
Contempt of court	23	...	...	23	30	30	23	7	30	...	...	...	...
Bad livelihood	26	...	...	26	53	53	43	10	53	...	...	...	...
Neglect of duty	150	...	...	150	251	251	227	22	249	1	2	2	2
Carried over	3,239	243	190	3,239	5,021	5,212	3,540	1,367	4,952	158	132	78	50
													260

APPENDIX No. V—continued.

1	2		3	4	5	6		7	8	9	PERSONS DISPOSED OF.							16	UNDISPOSED OF AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				
	Number of offences ascertained to have been committed.					APPREHENDED AND ATTENDED ON SUMMONS DURING THE LAST YEAR.					Cases.	Persons.	RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.		Total number of persons for disposal.							Total.	Cases.	In custody.	On bail.	On recognizance.	Total.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Committed to Wuzarut.			Convicted.	Discharged and acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Total.					
Brought forward	3,239	243	190	3,239	5,021	1	5,212	1	1	5,212	...	3,540	1,367	5	12	28	4,952	158	132	78	50	260	
Giving false information respecting an offence committed	10	...	...	10	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	18	1	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Counterfeiting coin	3	...	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetment of illegal gratification	2	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obscene songs	3	...	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructing public servant in discharging his duties	3	...	...	3	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unnatural offences	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forgery	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent use of false weights or measures	2	...	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

Public servant disobeying a di- rection of the law with intent to cause injury to any person	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	4	...	4	5	...	5	...	3	...	5	...	...
Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
Attempt at suicide	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
Marrying again during the life- time of husband or wife	4	...	4	6	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...
Adulteration of food or drink	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Wounding religious feelings of any person	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Criminal intimidation	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Destruction of document to pre- vent its production as evidence	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Criminal breach of trust by a servant	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Wrongful restraint	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...
Track Laws	48	...	48	83	...	83	...	...	18	83	...	...
Cattle trespass	361	...	361	525	...	525	...	65	64	519	...	6	
Breach of Post Office Acts	3	...	3	4	...	4	...	455	...	3	...	6	
Do. of Surnae Laws	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...
TOTAL	3,699	243,190	3,699	5,709	1	5,900	...	4,121	1,466	5,632	163	132,795	268

(Sd.) C. MINCHIN, MAJOR,
Political Agent and Superintendent.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the number of Original Civil Suits instituted, disposed of, and pending

1 Number.	2 NAME OF COURT.	3			4	5	6	7	8	9
		Remaining at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	By decree.	By arbitration.	By confession.	Razeenamah or consent.	Dismissed on default.
1	Political Agent and Superintendent ...	2	7	9	1	2	2	...	...	3
2	Assistant Political Agent and Supdt.									
3	Nazim Bahawalpoor ...	30	22	52	28	1	2	1	13	3
4	Do. Khanpoor ...	...	18	18	2	...	1	1	5	2
5	Do. Ahmudpoor ...	...	67	67	1	17	...	14	19	4
6	Alli Gohar Khan, Minister ...	31	642	673	4	11	5	192	336	37
7	Tehseel Bahawalpoor ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	Do. Bahawalpurh ...	...	59	59	...	8	8	7	8	1
9	Do. Ahmudpoor Shurkeah ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
10	Do. Nowshera ...	...	15	15	5	9	...	...	1	...
11	Do. Ahmudpoor Lumba ...	...	9	9	...	1	2	1	1	1
12	Do. Allahabad ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Do. Ooch Mubarik ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
14	Do. Fordwah ...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	...
15	Bahawalpoor Committee ...	22	329	351	...	63	12	40	149	57
16	Khyrpoor Do. ...	75	641	716	...	42	1	2	449	21
17	Khanpoor Do. ...	7	281	288	10	37	11	82	102	11
18	Ahmudpoor Lumba Committee ...	2	206	208	3	12	1	111	47	11
19	Kote Subzul Do. ...	26	268	294	4	33	...	92	92	15
20	Allahabad Do. ...	...	228	228	2	33	3	61	66	5
21	Nowshera Do. ...	...	123	123	3	12	5	7	70	...
	Total ...	198	2,923	3,121	63	282	53	611	1,362	172

No. VI.

in the Civil Courts of the Bahawalpoor State during the year ending 30th September 1868.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18			19
In favor of defend- ant.	Total.	Total of columns 4 and 11.	Remaining at the close of year.	Total number of days taken in dis- posal of cases.	Average number of days each case lasted.	Date of the oldest case pending.	Value of cases de- cided.			Amount of fees rea- lized.			REMARKS.
1	8	9	...	773	96.31	...	4,716	0	0	75	0	0	
...	20	48	4	1,002	50.10	27th May 1867	2,777	0	2	473	8	0	
2	11	13	5	223	20.28	8th May 1868	2,434	6	0	323	11	9	
1	55	56	11	1,033	20.59	29th Feby. ,,	3,878	11	0	625	0	6	
42	623	627	46	10,889	18.00	18th June ,,	22,800	8	3	2,583	8	0	
...	1	1	...	80	80.00	...	60	0	0	6	0	0	
1	33	33	26	740	20.53	15th Octr. 1868	3,608	2	0	393	1	5	
...	2	2	...	50	25.00	...	100	0	0	10	0	0	
...	10	15	...	81	8.00	...	1,097	5	3	178	13	3	
1	7	7	2	72	7.25	27th Decr. 1867	175	7	6	25	0	0	
...	...	...	1	...	...	9th Jany. 1868	100	0	0	10	0	0	
...	1	1	...	36	36.00	9th May ,,	145	0	0	19	0	0	
...	2	2	4	224	112.00	12th Jany. ,,	593	0	0	64	4	4	
13	334	334	17	5,370	15.50	24th April ,,	11,416	4	0	1,719	13	6	
7	522	522	194	24,280	48.00	8th May 1867	14,743	4	0	1,784	8	9	
13	256	266	22	5,268	23.00	1st Septr. ,,	9,407	2	6	1,009	4	0	
12	194	197	11	2,888	15.50	18th Decr. ,,	4,801	6	0	615	11	3	
22	254	258	36	3,007	15.75	7th August ,,	4,866	5	9	708	11	6	
6	174	176	52	1,101	6.31	30th May 1868	5,347	15	7	625	6	8	
12	106	109	14	2,795	25.40	10th April ,,	4,542	0	0	598	4	0	
133	2,613	2,676	445	59,912	22.92	8th May 1867	97,609	14	0	11,848	10	11	

(Sd.) C. MINCHIN, MAJOR,
Political Agent and Superintendent.

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the distribution of prisoners and charges of

MONTH.	Daily average number of prisoners in Jail.	Daily average number of prisoners in Havalat.	PRISONERS NOT REQUIRING THE FULL GUARD.			PRISONERS REQUIRING GUARD.		DIET.	
			Daily average number of sick prisoners.	Daily average number of women.	Daily average number of prisoners in cells.	Daily average number of prisoners at work inside the Jail.	Daily average number of prisoners at work outside the Jail.	Cost of dall, condiments, curds, &c.	
January ...	146.42	11.52	9.81	4.42	5.83	84.74	12.52	193	9 3
February ...	150.03	8.68	10.28	3.82	6.21	108.50	30.10	51	10 4
March ...	154.16	7.55	7.55	4.45	6.00	106.67	22.04	57	3 6
April ...	186.00	9.46	11.87	5.27	...	135.00	24.40	65	8 1
May ...	207.03	16.51	13.26	6.51	...	97.13	73.61	78	9 10
June ...	223.76	8.43	7.30	6.52	...	101.40	100.47	88	0 6
July ...	220.45	4.97	6.13	6.20	...	100.97	102.18	87	7 1
August ...	221.32	7.32	4.29	6.10	...	93.77	109.84	93	1 7
September ...	248.70	5.83	5.66	6.33	...	98.36	137.33	109	7 8
October ...	301.70	4.70	9.38	9.32	...	126.38	149.96	149	0 0
November ...	327.30	7.20	8.90	6.73	...	168.40	136.06	162	1 3
December ...	334.48	11.87	5.25	6.09	...	166.80	144.45	175	14 11
Grand Total	226.75	8.66	8.30	5.98	1.50	104.98	70.91	1,311	10 0

No. VII.

the Bahawalpoor Jail from 1st January to 31st December 1868.

ING PRISONERS.			HOSPITAL CHARGES.						
Cost of wheat supplied from the State not charged for.	Total.		Cost of clothing.	Diet to sick prisoners.	Extra diet.	Native medicines.	Pay of Hospital establishment.		
...	193	9 3	3 8 6	8 8 7	6 5 4	6 6 8	13	9 10	
...	51	10 4	2 10 0	7 6 2	3 2 6	2 1 0	18	0 0	
...	57	3 6	5 0 0	5 2 5	2 2 0	2 1 3	18	0 0	
...	65	8 1	3 10 0	9 3 8	15 10 4	8 2 0	18	0 0	
240	10 11	319 4 9	18 15 0	13 14 10	16 8 9	8 10 11	18	0 0	
256	11 3	344 11 9	22 10 0	5 8 11	8 7 5	6 6 3	18	0 0	
271	14 3	359 5 4	5 9 6	4 4 3	3 4 10	4 4 2	18	0 0	
296	3 0	389 4 7	12 11 6	4 6 2	2 6 4	5 7 7	18	0 0	
411	12 0	521 3 8	1 13 7	6 12 4	2 13 10	5 10 6	18	0 0	
418	3 9	567 3 9	57 6 6	6 6 0	6 6 9	8 3 1	18	0 0	
527	5 0	689 6 3	230 0 6	10 1 1	7 9 1	5 13 4	18	0 0	
563	3 0	739 1 11	43 0 0	6 6 2	4 2 2	3 0 8	18	0 0	
2,985	15 2	4,297 9 2	434 15 1	88 0 7	78 15 4	66 3 5	211	9 10	

APPENDIX

STATEMENT showing the distribution of prisoners

MONTH.	CONTINGENT CHARGES.									Pay of sanctioned Jail establishment.	Stationery charges.				
	Miscellaneous charges.			Pay of contingent guard.			Pay of police guard.								
January ...	90	6	9	70	2	3	169	13	5	42	0	0	18	15	0
February ...	12	0	6	72	0	0	170	0	0	42	0	0	2	0	9
March ...	7	10	2	66	2	10	173	8	10	42	0	0	1	15	0
April ...	30	7	3	71	13	4	234	4	11	42	0	0	2	0	0
May ...	25	14	5	68	11	7	310	15	4	42	0	0	2	7	0
June ...	10	3	4	200	8	0	233	12	0	57	0	0	2	0	0
July ...	489	0	0	187	5	10	234	7	4	57	0	0	2	7	0
August ...	48	5	9	159	10	2	233	0	0	57	10	0	2	7	0
September ...	64	7	6	156	12	0	236	0	0	63	0	0	3	1	0
October ...	63	9	0	191	0	0	236	0	0	63	0	0	3	14	0
November ...	169	4	9	195	6	0	236	0	0	60	6	9	4	6	0
December ...	96	1	3	195	0	0	208	0	0	62	12	0	4	6	0
Grand Total	1,107	6	8	1,634	8	0	2,675	13	10	630	12	9	49	14	9

No. VII—continued.

and charges of the Bahawulpoor Jail—continued.

Total expenditure under all heads.	Average amount of expenditure for each prisoner, including cost of State grain.	RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURES.									
		Receipts.	Disbursements.				Balance in hand.				
			Cost of raw materials.	Commission.							
623 5 7	4 4 1	71 6 7	23 5 0	...	.....	48 1 7			
382 15 3	2 8 10	42 10 1	7 6 9	...	.....	35 3 4			
380 14 0	2 7 7	49 7 8	11 14 8	12 1 6		25 7 6					
528 11 7	2 13 6	42 10 4	33 4 5	...	.....	9 5 11			
845 6 7	4 1 3	135 7 4	119 10 9	7 14 0		61 9 1					
909 3 8	4 1 3	53 10 6									
1,365 0 3	6 3 1	127 4 7	127 4 5	...	.....	0 0 2			
933 5 1	4 3 5	273 9 3	120 7 11	15 4 10		137 12 6					
1,079 10 5	4 5 7	124 13 2	102 1 4	...	.....	22 11 10			
1,221 1 1	4 0 9	158 11 0	119 15 3	6 2 0		32 9 9					
1,626 5 9	4 15 6	257 4 8	215 3 7	4 3 1		37 14 0					
1,379 14 2	3 15 6	183 5 1	181 11 1	...	.....	1 10 0			
11,275 13 5	4 0 0	1,520 4 3	1,062 5 2	45 9 5		412 5 8					

(Sd.) J. M. R. DEANE,
Superintendent of Jail.

Copy of a Report from REV. G. YEATES, on the Bahawulpoor School.

The Bahawulpoor School, which is now near the close of its second year, has made very fair progress, considering the difficulties of an untried soil with which it had to contend in its outset.

The English department, which consists of five classes, has been conducted single-handed by the head master. These classes, containing on the aggregate boys, correspond to the fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth classes of the Government Zillah schools in the Punjab. The two upper classes, however, do not properly belong to Bahawulpoor; the lads in them are the sons of men who have come from other places and are employed here. Their proficiency, therefore, is no measure of the progress of the school, while, on the other hand, as advanced classes, they have required an almost undue share of the master's time and attention, leaving the true Bahawulpooree classes far behind what they would have attained to had he been able to devote his whole energies to them. But with this one drawback, which we trust will soon be remedied by the appointment of an assistant teacher, the English classes have made good way. Two classes of pure Bahawulpoorees, one of eight, and the other of 13 boys, answering to the 2nd and 3rd classes of Captain Holroyd's new Middle School scheme, promise to keep pace with those classes in the Government schools in the Punjab.

They have worked up to this grade in less time than that presented in the scheme alluded to. One of these classes, the 3rd, consists of as fair and intelligent little fellows as I have ever met with, and the eagerness they display for learning is highly encouraging. These are the classes that stand so much in need of the assistance of a second English teacher.

The head master, of the six hours spent in school, necessarily gives a large portion of his time to the higher classes, so that these cannot possibly come in even for two hours' regular instruction daily from him.

The lowest English class contains 46 boys, divided into three sections; these receive instruction from boys of the upper class, who act as monitors or pupil-teachers, to some extent receiving a small remuneration to make them feel a sort of responsibility in their work.

The Persian department, under the direction of the teacher supplied by the Christian Vernacular Education Society's Normal School at Umritsur,

has also made fair progress. Besides the 72 lads who read both English and Persian, there are 64 who read the latter alone. Among these it has been a great matter to introduce books on subjects of general knowledge, such as Geography, History, &c., but still Oordoo is no favorite, and as soon as books on these subjects can be prepared, it will be an advantage to introduce the study of them in the vernacular. Every credit is due to the head Persian teacher for his tact and gentleness in working so harmoniously with the subordinate vernacular teachers. Although a stranger and almost a lad, the superiority of his training, if apparent in nothing else, is sufficiently so in the respect he has earned for himself both among the lads and from the other teachers.

The Hindee department has hitherto been the most unsatisfactory, being still little above the ordinary indigenous Hindee schools in which nothing but a little arithmetic and writing the rude "Kiriki" is taught. But every one acquainted with these schools and with the fact that all the education the great majority of the very large body of "Kerars" get is what is imparted in these schools must feel the importance of an effort to raise them in character; an attempt of this kind has just been made for this school, and which it is hoped will extend to all Hindee schools in the State. This is the compilation of a Primer in the Nagree character and Bahawulpooree Boli,—the beginning it is hoped of a series of books on useful topics.

In conclusion, it may be stated as a sign of the appreciation in which the school is held, that while it commenced as a *free* school, the principle of fees was introduced as soon as possible, and for the last year, notwithstanding the high price of provisions during the half of it, the fees have averaged Rs. 12 per mensem.

(Sd.) G. YEATES.

(True copy),

(Sd.) C. MINCHIN, MAJOR,
Political Agent and Superintendent.

Bahawulpoor, February 3, 1869.

From J. M. R. DEANE, ESQUIRE, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Bahawalpoor, to MAJOR C. MINCHIN, Political Agent and Superintendent, Bahawalpoor, dated 28th February 1869.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, my first annual general report upon the management of the dispensaries and the jail in the Bahawalpoor State for the year 1868.

Climatic observations.—The city and station of Bahawalpoor are placed in latitude $29^{\circ} 24'$, longitude, $77^{\circ} 42'$, and 375 feet above sea-level. They are situated in the cultivated portion of the State, which is a long narrow tract, about 300 miles in length, and averaging 8 miles in width—bounded on one side by the great Indian desert, and on the other by the rivers Sutlej, Chenab, and Indus. This tract of country is a good deal influenced by river-percolation, and it is covered with vegetation. The existence of so large an expanse of verdure near Bahawalpoor modifies the climate, which is not so unfavorable as might be supposed from its proximity to the parched Indian desert, as indicated by the fall of the thermometer at night and the high degree of moisture at sunrise in the hygrometric registration. The rapid radiation of heat in the desert after sunset creates a breeze—hence the prevalence of high winds during the hot months, which blow steadily in the forenoon, and are tempered by the exhalation of moisture from the green river tract, and from the river evaporation, which keep down the temperature of the winds until late in the forenoon.

Meteorological registration was attended to during the year. There were frequent cloudy days and some light showers in January, February, and March. April was favorable, with five dust storms, three thunder storms, and four days of rain. In May the wind was chiefly from west and south; the latter two-thirds of the month was characterized by blazing heat; the maximum thermometer in the shade of a revolving wooden box rose to 111° . In June the maximum in shade marked 119° ; the mean daily range of temperature was 30° ; weather characterized by short periods of dull oppressive haze, produced by a neutral electric state of atmosphere; generally breezy and cool until 9 A. M. July, breezy and cool until 10 A. M. Frequent dust storms; three thunder storms passed over; light rain on two days; maximum in shade 100° . August, maximum in shade 107° ; winds southerly; forenoon generally hazy from dust, but breezy and cool; afternoon blazing hot winds; nights

often close and oppressive, growing chill towards morning. In September the hygrometric range was 21°; weather tranquil and unbroken by dust storms; nights chill. October, maximum in shade, 99°; weather clear and dry. November, maximum in shade 91°; nights cold. December, maximum in shade 78°; mean daily range of temperature 45°; weather bracing.

Flora.—Recent exploration, conducted by yourself, has determined the position of the true desert to be much further removed from the rivers than was supposed. Beyond the outer fringe of sand dunes, there exists an extensive arable tract which bears evidence of having been watered by a considerable river in by-gone ages, and it is overspread now periodically by the drainage from the Sub-Himalayas, which covers the ground with pasture for cattle, sheep, and camels. The season was unfavorable for a botanical visit, but several varieties of grasses were mentioned by the people as growing abundantly. The commonest shrub on the sand dunes is a *Calligonum*, whose roots afford a red dye, and are in great demand for tanning; a shrub of the same genus (*Calligonum Pallasia*) is found on the sandy steppes of Siberia, whose roots yield a nutritious substance to the Calmucks. Several species of *Salsolaceae*, chiefly *Anabasis* and *Salicornia*, from which Barilla (Sujji mutti) is made. *Aerna Javanica* of the Amaranth family was plentiful. *Capparis Aphylla*, *A. Periploca*, some tall *Prosopis*, and *Acacia Arabica* grew thickly on the old river banks; while in the bed of the extinct river two species of *Tamarix* abounded. No small plants were observed, but the names of a dozen kinds growing nearer to the cultivated tract were noted. In the region of cultivation the above shrubs are repeated; the *Tamarix* forming an extensive jungle close to the Sutlej. There is also a dense, tall jungle of *Saccharum Krunja*; groves of *Capparis* and *Populus Euphratica*; the latter in one locality reaches to the height of a tree. The *Prosopis* and *Acacia* also grow tree-like and afford timber for buildings; also *Salvadora Persica* and *Dalbergia Sissoo*. A full botanical report shall be furnished in due time.

There are some excellent orchards along canal banks in Bahawalpoor, yielding a variety of fruits, such as mangoes, oranges, crab-apples, quinces, pomegranates, figs, limes, lemons, phalsa, (*Grewia Asiatica*), peaches, grafted and ungrafted, mulberry, jujubes, two varieties, jamoo, (*Eugenia Jambo*), grapes, and dates. European vegetables and flowers are cultivated in the gardens with little trouble.

City.—The city of Bahawalpoor is estimated to contain 24,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a high earth wall, having five gateways. It was customary before the British agency came here, in 1866, to flood the excavations outside the city walls in the inundation season, which was productive of great unhealthiness. A public garden is now in progress, and plantations are encouraged around the city. The streets have been raised and drained during the past year. Four latrines have been conveniently placed within the city, and a conservancy establishment attends to its cleanliness. The habits of the people were extremely filthy, and it has required constant care and labour, through the agency of the Chief Hukeem, Moulvie Raheem Bukhsh, who is the most active member of the City Municipality, to teach the inhabitants the value of sanitation.

Endemic diseases.—The diseases common to the place are intermittent fevers in the autumn, and scurvy. The latter disease is aggravated by the influence of the hukeems, who advise the people to avoid acescent food and the use of acids, which they believe to be hurtful to virility. They seem to be ignorant of the pathology of scurvy. Some instances of chronic rheumatic suffering, muscular debility of limbs, and other obscure ailments, which have been removed by scorbutic treatment, have afforded me opportunities of exposing this fallacy of the hukeems.

Dispensary.—The Bahawalpoor dispensary was opened in November 1867. An old house conveniently situated was repaired and appropriated for this purpose, and separate rooms for resident patients have been added as increased accommodation became necessary. The accompanying tabular statement exhibits the monthly attendance during last year. The aggregate daily out-door attendance for the year was 17,608, and the in-door attendance was 4,511. There were 3,978 *new* patients treated, including 1,190 females; all classes attend; a separate reception room being kept for respectable people. The expenditure, amounting to 2,121 rupees, for all purposes, (exclusive of buildings) was supplied by the State. This sum includes 25 rupees per month for the head hukeem of the city, whose good-will and co-operation have been wisely secured by this means. The cost per head of patients, on account of medicines, dieting, &c., is shown in the figured return.

Thirty-four important surgical operations and 370 minor operations were

performed during the year. Of the former, 14 were for extraction of stone in the bladder—of whom 3 died. The subjects of lithotomy were not selected surgical cases; they were of all ages, and the fatal cases were men advanced in life.

The styptic value of Richardson's æther spray was experienced in two of these operations which were attended with alarming hæmorrhage from the bladder. All ordinary means failed to check the bleeding until the spray was applied over the bladder. In one instance, two applications were enough with an hour's interval; but in the other, the bleeding was so persistent, that repeated chillings extending over 24 hours were necessary; both cases were successful.

The first surgical operation undertaken here was interesting. A woman had been bed-ridden for several years from disease of the ankle joint. She was at a very low ebb, and quite beyond the reach of relief from the hukeems. She received suitable palliative treatment with nourishing diet to prepare her for amputation; after more than a month's care she was put under chloroform, to the admiration of the hukeems. I tried to save half the foot, but the heel and ankle bones were found to be implicated, and a second operation through the leg was quickly performed. The woman was seriously depressed, and subsequent secondary hæmorrhage placed her in a most unpromising condition. I was fearful for her safety, and for the bad impression that might be created by a first *unsuccessful* operation in the State, but the woman survived and went away with a wooden leg, which I felt to be a triumph for surgery. There were ten operations for various diseases of the eye, including extraction of the lens by linear incision.

The advantage secured by this improved method of opening the eye is freedom from subsequent irritation, which ensures a higher degree of success than formerly. I have reported to the Medical Department that Professor Lister's Antiseptic method of surgical treatment has been tried, and is now exclusively used here. The object of this new plan is to secure the quick union of wounds, by excluding the air and destroying its organic germs. Carbolic acid is the agent employed by Lister; but for all ordinary purposes, MacDougall's disinfecting powder with oil is more economical and efficient. For serious wounds requiring an Antiseptic shield, I have recommended the

common Venice turpentine (Gunda Beroza of the Bazaars) to be melted, clarified, and mixed with equal proportions of linseed oil, which will be found a cheap and effectual agent either to be mixed up with whiting or for the preservation of a poultice.

Vaccination.—The practice of inoculation held undisputed sway in this State until early last year. It required patient labor and the friendly co-operation of the hukeems, together with your hearty aid through the Agency and the State officials, to introduce the blessing of vaccination. Some of the officials first set the example, by your advice, of receiving the protection into their families, and although the virus partially failed, when we resumed work at the end of the year there were 567 cases recorded in and about the city. Single vesicles were marked “doubtful,” and none but those examined by myself were passed as “successful.” No small-pox appeared during last year, which fact was also favourable to our operations, as the people had been accustomed to suffer yearly from the ravages of the dreaded disease. Vaccination is now progressing favourably, and we shall be better prepared every succeeding day to resist an outbreak of small-pox.

The Hospital Assistant, Meer Mumtaz Ali, attached to this dispensary, was selected for his tact and intelligence, which are desirable qualities here to overcome the rivalry of numerous hukeems who naturally regard us as intruders on the soil.

Ahmadpoor.—The city of Ahmedpoor is situated 30 miles south-west of Bahawalpoor. It is some 20 miles from the river, and is estimated to contain 46,000 inhabitants. The Nuwab's residence is three miles south of the city. The conservancy of the city has received attention, and it has been much improved in cleanliness during last year, but its streets are undrained, and it is deficient in latrines. The water-supply is obtained from wells, but in the inundation season a canal reaches it from the Sutlej, which sometimes flows all the year through. Fruits are plentiful from orchards on the canal-banks.

The prevailing diseases are intermittent fevers, scurvy, and diseases of digestion.

Dispensary.—This institution was opened in April last year. A suitable

building in the city was assigned for the purpose, which has received satisfactory additions. The accompanying table exhibits the out-door and in-door attendance, amounting to 4,666 *new* patients treated, of whom 841 were females. When this dispensary was opened, it was gratifying to see the crowded attendance it attracted. The blind, the crippled, and chronic sufferers from all maladies hurried for relief, and expected to be cured at once. There were sixteen important surgical operations and ninety-four minor operations during the year. Two were for extraction of stone from females, and ten for diseases of the eye, chiefly extraction of the lens by linear incision; two of these were unsuccessful. Primary syphilis is seldom seen, although the constitutional disease, both inherited and secondary, is plentiful. Cataracts are numerous from defective nutrition of the eye, following upon other unhealthy causes.

The total expenditure, amounting to Rs. 1,137-1-10 (exclusive of cost of building), was received from the State. The cost per head of patients on account of medicines, &c., is shown in the figured return. The Hospital Assistant, Nubbee Bukhsh Khan, was selected for this place. He is an intelligent, respectable man, of conciliatory manner, who has many rivalries to contend against in the chief city of the State, where it is specially necessary to maintain the institution at a high standard.

Hukeems.—There is a large number of native practitioners and barber surgeons in this State, who are naturally antagonistic to our dispensary operations. Those attached to the Nuwab's troops are placed under my supervision. They submit monthly registers and contingent bills through me, which has brought them into a certain degree of association with the native doctor and myself. Their salaries are graduated, and their advancement depends upon my recommendation. These men are invited to witness surgical operations at my monthly visits, and their good-will is solicited in every way, with a view to soften their prejudices, and to induce them to know and appreciate the superiority of our system of medicine. Two of them are now active helpers at the dispensary, and others have begun to use quinine. They occasionally bring me paralytics and other sufferers requiring surgical relief, who are confessedly beyond the reach of their own art. Our native doctors constantly complain of the counter-influence of

the hukeems and barber surgeons, in keeping down the attendance at their dispensaries, but my advice to them is to prove their superior usefulness, which must attract the confidence of the people. These practitioners are contending for their livelihood, and as their object is to relieve human suffering, there is room for us all. My experience of the past year has taught me to respect the *educated* hukeems, who are not so ignorant of diagnostic power as is commonly supposed, nor are their therapeutics to be despised. It will be a work of time to engraft our advanced medical knowledge upon their backward system, but it is satisfactory to report that the good work has been begun in this State. We may be more hopeful of success in this direction, through the means of the rising generation, and accordingly my enquiries were early directed after the sons of hukeems, four of whom are now engaged as apprentices, and are receiving instruction suitable to their ages.

I am glad to report that the people of all classes—extending to the zenana—evinced an increasing desire to seek my professional advice.

Vaccination.—The resistance to vaccine operations was greater in Ahmudpoor than in Bahawulpoor. Fifty cases were recorded at the close of the year, but all opposition has been overcome since that period.

Jail.—Accommodation for 100 prisoners was provided in 1867. Early last year two additional wings were undertaken capable of holding 200 more, making 300 prisoners. By the advice of the Hon'ble the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, the increased accommodation was planned on the separate European system. One wing has been finished, and the other is in progress. Thus when completed, we shall have 66 per cent. of the jail population occupying separate cells, and the remainder on the collective plan. Efficient ventilation and lighting of the cells are secured by partially-barred doors and by roof-holes, besides apertures at the top of partition walls on the principle of chimney flues. The entire jail accommodation will be divided into three classes—each class of enclosure being quite separate from the others. All prisoners on admission will be placed in the third class cells, where they will be detained for periods varying in proportion to their terms of imprisonment.

They will then be removed to the 2nd class cells, the inmates of which will have certain privileges; after passing through the discipline of the separate prison system, prisoners will be eligible for transfer to the 1st class enclosure, where they will enjoy the society and indulgences of the collective system, and be prepared for restoration to freedom. The annexed tabular return shows the daily strength of jail population, their distribution, and expenditure under all heads for the year. The average monthly cost per head was 4 rupees, including the estimated value of State grain supplied. The prisoners were chiefly engaged in brick-making and labouring at the new buildings, manufacturing mats for roofing and for their own beds, also blanket-making for their clothing, wearing cotton stuffs, and making durrees, &c. The figured return exhibits a balance of Rs. 412-5-8 on account of jail earnings, exclusive of all building labour, which was uncharged for.

Sickness.—The average number of sick prisoners was 5·98, or a little above 2 per cent.; there were 6 deaths in the year, equal to 2·6 per cent. of strength. As the prisoners were necessarily over-crowded during the year for want of accommodation, their high standard of health was satisfactory, excepting at one period, when a low continued fever prevailed, a detailed report upon which was submitted to the Medical Department. This low fever was introduced into the jail by a distinct group of prisoners who came from the lower end of the State, and had been insufficiently nourished during the journey. It was confined to the original group for 21 days, and afterwards spread to the other prisoners, showing a contagious tendency. There were 35 cases treated, including relapses, of whom 1 died. The description of this fever answered closely to Dr. Stark's definition of relapsing fever, and it called for the most watchful and persevering sanitary measures to control the epidemic, which flickered and extended over a period of three months before it was finally extinguished.

Subjoined is the scale of dietary in use in the Bahawalpoor Jail :—

	Attah every day.	Dall four times a week.	Vegetables three times weekly.	Curds (dhaie) twice a week.	Condiments daily.	Firewood daily.
	Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Chittacks.	Mashas.	Chittacks.
Labouring prisoners ...	12	2	4	3	17½	6
Unsentenced do. ...	8	2	4	2	„	6
Women ...	8	2	4	2	„	6
	Oil 45 grains daily to all.					

It will be seen that no meat is given at all, in lieu of which 2 chittacks extra of atta is used daily by labouring prisoners; also that 1 chittack *less* of dall, and curds only twice a week, instead of 3 times, as obtains in Government jails. This scale has been found to be quite sufficient for the nourishment of the prisoners, as demonstrated by the nature of the labour performed during the year and by their standard of health.

There occurred three escapes in the year, two while at out-door labour, and one man dug his way through the earth floor and kutchha wall of the unfinished wing. The guards over these escaped prisoners were convicted of neglect of duty, and were severely punished.

Lunatics.—Six insane people were under treatment in the jail during the year; one succumbed to the “relapsing fever” noticed above, four were returned to their families, three of these were cured and one was harmless and died. The sixth is a criminal lunatic still in jail. In all these cases insanity was traced to indulgence in the use of narcotics.

The anæsthetic power of chloroform is found to be the most reliable agent to subdue the disturbance of the brain.

There must be a large number of lunatics in this State, whose friends object to have the insanes lodged among the jail population; in deference to this humane feeling, it is desirable that an asylum be built hereafter separate from the jail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. M. R. DEANE,
Civil Assistant Surgeon, Bahawalpoor.

A.

STATEMENT showing the number of patients treated in the Charitable Dispensary at Bahawalpoor during the year from 1st January 1868 to 31st December 1868.

Dispensary.	MONTHS.	Patients remaining at the previous months.		ADMITTED.						Total number of patients treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	No better.	Incurable.	Ceased to attend.	Died.	Remaining.
		Male.	Female.	In-door.		Out-door.											
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.								
Bahawalpoor.	January	...	...	9	5	14	198	102	300	314	148	9	19	1	60	4	73
	February	...	...	10	1	11	218	117	335	419	173	29	...	...	74	...	143
	March	...	...	7	...	7	287	115	402	552	211	100	...	...	97	...	143
	April	...	...	6	2	8	288	111	399	550	289	39	...	...	97	...	123
	May	...	...	15	3	18	283	87	370	511	261	45	...	...	96	...	109
	June	...	...	7	2	9	181	65	246	364	199	16	...	...	68	...	79
	July	...	...	22	4	26	194	63	257	362	178	45	...	...	68	...	69
	August	...	...	18	1	19	183	58	241	329	152	41	...	...	61	...	68
	September	...	...	14	7	21	187	65	252	341	205	28	...	...	41	...	64
	October	...	...	13	4	17	204	83	287	368	243	38	...	...	18	...	69
	November	...	...	18	9	23	266	75	341	433	294	22	...	...	26	...	88
	December	...	...	14	1	15	299	61	360	463	258	77	...	...	15	...	110
Grand Total	...	1,028	153	35	188	2,788	1,002	3,790	5,006	2,611	495	19	2	722	19	1,138	

B.
 STATEMENT of expenditure of the Charitable Dispensary at Bahawalpoor from 1st January 1868 to 31st December 1868.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	EXPENDITURE.		9	10	11	12	13	14	15													
								Establishment.	Contingencies.								Total expendi- ture.	Total number of in- door patients treat- ed.	Total number of out- door patients treat- ed.	Total of columns 9 and 10.	Cost per head of Eu- rope medicines as per columns 9 and 10.	Cost per head of country medicines as per columns 9 and 10.	Cost per head of diet- ing in-door patients per month.	Contingencies - cost per head - in-door and out-door.					
Bahawalpoor.	Year.	1868	1,293	14	3	877	12	2	112	15	4	227	5	7	109	0	10	2,121	0	2	188	3,790	3,978	1	4	5	pic.		
			Europe medi- cines.	Country medi- cines.	Dieting in-door patients.	Contingencies.	Total expendi- ture.			Total number of in- door patients treat- ed.	Total number of out- door patients treat- ed.	Total of columns 9 and 10.	Cost per head of Eu- rope medicines as per columns 9 and 10.	Cost per head of country medicines as per columns 9 and 10.	Cost per head of diet- ing in-door patients per month.	Contingencies - cost per head - in-door and out-door.								R.	A P.				

C.
 ABSTRACT RETURN of Vaccine Returns for the year 1868, and of Surgical operations.

DISPENSARY.	Year.	Number of vac- cinators.	Number of vac- cinated.	Number of suc- cessful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result unknown.	MAJOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS.		MINOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS.	
								Total No. of opera- tions.	No. of deaths.	Total No. of opera- tions.	No. of deaths.
Bahawalpoor	1868	1	567	286	186	93	...	34	5	370	...

(Sd.) J. M. R. DEANE, CIVIL SURGEON,
 In Medical Charge, Bahawalpoor Dispensary.

STATEMENT showing the number of patients treated in the Branch Dispensary at Ahmudpoor, in the Bahawalpoor State, during each month of the year from 1st January 1868 to 31st December 1868.

Branch dispensary.	YEAR AND MONTH.	ADMITTED.						Patients remaining at the end of previous months.	Cured.	Relieved.	No better.	Incurable.	Ceased to attend.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.	
		In-door.			Out-door.												
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.										
Ahmudpoor.	January.	7	1	8	550	193	743	673	16	...	...	...	15	1	46	751
	February.	9	...	9	524	159	683	647	27	...	4	...	15	...	45	738	
	March.	11	1	12	335	133	468	446	7	...	1	...	10	...	61	525	
	April.	61	1	11	563	84	647	514	91	13	7	28	...	...	66	719
	May.	10	1	11	391	62	453	357	89	5	4	54	...	...	23	532
	June.	66	1	13	232	33	265	221	24	3	7	28	...	1	12	296	
	July.	23	6	28	282	49	331	245	33	4	5	43	...	1	29	360	
	August.	12	10	17	290	51	341	307	24	6	...	...	15	...	30	382
	September.	29	9	12	262	58	320	294	17	...	...	...	20	...	32	363
	October.	10	3	13
	November.	10	3	13
	December.	10	3	13
	Grand Total.	84	19	103	3,429	822	4,251	3,704	328	31	28	228	3	344	4,666	312	

INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the year 1868 of the Branch Dispensary, Ahmudpoor, in the Bahawulpoor State.

1	2	EXPENDITURE.						8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
		Year.	Establishments.	European medicines.	Country medicines.	Dieting in-door patients.	Contingencies.									Total expenditure.	Total number of in-door patients treated.	Total number of out-door patients treated.	Total of columns 9 and 10.	Cost per head of Rupee medicines as per columns 9 and 10.
	1868	41	3614	884	59	8212	46313	01,137	110	103	4,251	4,354	00	1 ¹ / ₇	00	3 ¹ / ₇	012	10	00	2

ABSTRACT RETURN of Vaccine Return for the year 1868, and of Surgical operations.

AHMUDPOOR BRANCH DISPENSARY.	Yr.	Number of vaccinations.	Total number vaccinated.	MAJOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS.		MINOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS.						
				Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Number of operations.	Number died.	Number of operations.	Number died.			
1868	50	...	50	34	10	6	...	50	16	...	94	...
Total	Result of un-known.	Doubtful	Successful	Unsuccessful	Number of operations.	Number died.	Total	Number of operations.	Number died.	...	...	...

(Sd.) J. M. R. DEANE, CIVIL SURGEON,
In Medical Charge, Bahawulpoor Dispensary.

NABI BUKHSH KHAN,
2nd Class Hospital Assistant in charge Branch Dispensary, Ahmudpoor.

No. 543.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor Punjab, in the Political Department, dated 2nd June 1869.

READ—Annual Report on the Administration of the Bahawalpoo State, for the year ending 30th September 1868, furnished by Major C. Minchin, Political Agent and Superintendent.

REMARKS.—The year ending 30th September appears *prima facie* an inconvenient one to adopt, and His Honor would be glad to be informed whether there are any special reasons why the financial year of British India or the calendar year should not be adopted in future reports.

2. It is observed that during the year under report, the State was free from all political disturbance; that the revenues in cash, and estimated value of grain, amounted to Rs. 14,43,174, being an increase of Rs. 3,02,622 upon the income of the preceding year; while the expenditure was Rs. 12,10,562. These results are satisfactory; but for the future, it is desirable that the income and expenditure of the previous years be shown under the several heads of income and expenditure; and that in the statements, vernacular terms, such as "*Trera Mokha*," "*Moghla*," "*Gadibani*," &c., &c., be avoided, or explained.

3. Of the charges, those under the head of *Kardari* establishment charges appear heavy, while the current revenue expended on public works was not so large as could be wished; but His Honor notes with satisfaction that State debts, to the amount of Rs. 70,635, were paid off during the year

4. The change from the *batai* system of collecting revenue to that of a cash appraisalment of the standing crop, which has been introduced in the southern Tahsils, is a step in the right direction, and should be extended wherever it can be done with the consent of the people. There are doubtless practical objections to the introduction of a settlement of the revenue demand in places where cultivation is dependent upon uncertain irrigation from the river; but the proper remedy for this appears to His Honor to be the introduction of an *abiana* or water tax independent of the fixed assessment—the amount of the former being determined, from year to year, by measurement or actual ascertainment of the amount of irrigation afforded; and where wells are in existence, it may be desirable, His Honor considers, to fix the State demand on account of "water advantages" for a term of years at so

much per well. The proportion of the value of the crop taken (one-fifth) is moderate.

5. The progress made in the extension of canal irrigation is highly satisfactory, and His Honor will await with interest the result of Mr. Barnes's experiments for strengthening the mouths of the *Sadikwah* and *Fordwah* canals in the Dutch method.

6. The disposal of claims to rent-free and *Kussur* grants is an important work done; but an effort should be made to show the value or yearly income of alienated lands, as well as their area. The abolition of *transit duties* will, His Honor feels sure, give a stimulus to trade, which will soon repay the annual sacrifice of revenue involved.

7. The Judicial statements lose much of their value from not being comparative with previous years; His Honor presumes that the returns of last year were not deemed sufficiently reliable for comparison, but he will be glad if this defect could be remedied in future reports.

8. His Honor has read with interest Dr. Deane's report of the management of Dispensaries and Jails. An extract of that portion relating to *climatic observations* will be sent to the Meteorological Reporter, and of that portion relating to the *Flora* of Bahawalpoor to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Lahore.

9. The efforts made to extend the benefits of dispensaries and vaccination appear to have met with fair success. The system of attaching the sons of native *hakims*, as apprentices, to the dispensaries, was, in His Honor's opinion, an excellent one, and well calculated in time to diminish the opposition of the native practitioners, and to make their practical knowledge available in the treatment of local disease.

10. His Honor will watch with great interest the result of the experiment of introducing the system of separate confinement in the new jail buildings at Bahawalpoor. He is glad to see so large a proportion as 66 per cent. of cells have been already supplied. It is not stated whether it is intended that each prisoner separately confined is to be kept for 24 hours in his cell and enclosure, or whether arrangements have been made for providing him with daily exercise and change of air; if not, His Honor fears that evil

results may ensue. It is requested that a detailed report of the system to be pursued be furnished.

11. The progress made in education appears on the whole satisfactory; and His Honor notices with satisfaction that Mr. Yeates attaches the greatest importance to conveying instruction, as far as possible, through the medium of the vernacular; and that it is intended to bring out a series of books on useful subjects for the use of the scholars; but His Honor is doubtful of the expediency of adopting in these books a "*patois*" which he believes the Bahawulpuri dialect to be, and he would strongly recommend that no greater departure than can be usefully avoided from the more classical form of Hindi or Brij Bhasha should be encouraged in these books.

12. In conclusion, His Honor has much pleasure in recording his opinion that the administration of the State of Bahawulpoor during the year under report was satisfactory, and creditable to Major Minchin and those who have co-operated with him, especially Captain Hare, Assistant Political Agent, Mr. Barnes, Superintendent of Public Works, Dr. Deane, and Syud Murad Shah.

13. His Honor would add that there is no fact mentioned in the whole report which he has regarded with more unmixed satisfaction than the formation and extension of Local Committees for the disposal of judicial cases and performance of other administrative duties. The training of the people by this method to self-government, and securing their hearty co-operation, cannot but be fraught with the most important benefits to the people and the country in the future.

ORDERED—That a copy of the foregoing remarks be forwarded to Major Minchin.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government Punjab.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHUMBA STATE.

No. 13, dated 13th May 1869, from LIEUT.-COLONEL BLAIR REID, Supdt. of Chumba, to the Secretary to Government Punjab.

I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the administration of the Chumba State during the past year.

2. The administration has been conducted, as heretofore, by myself in communication with the Rajah, and with the assistance of three leading officials.

3. The system of cash payments in lieu of begaree labor, which was introduced at the commencement of the year, has worked most satisfactorily, and is thoroughly appreciated; in consequence, however, of the great demand for labor, and the impossibility of supplying all the requirements of the State, especially in the more distant purgunnahs, without maintaining a certain number of begarees, as heretofore, I am unable, as yet, to dispense with the system entirely; but every effort will be made, year by year, to reduce the number of begarees, and eventually to abolish begaree service.

4. The expenses of the State have been kept within the estimates, with very trifling exceptions. A slight increase has occurred in household expenses, in consequence of the dearness of provisions; and the expenses of the stable have exceeded the estimate by the amount required for purchase of mules, which (since the reduction of begarees) are employed in bringing in grain from the purgunnahs. The charge for dispensary and native hukeems has been slightly exceeded.

5. With these exceptions, the ordinary expenditure has been within the estimate; all establishments have been punctually paid up to date, pay being issued regularly on the 1st of each month for the month preceding; no liabilities of any kind have been incurred, excepting the loan for roads taken up with the approval of Government, for the liquidation of which, by instalments, arrangements have been made, and duly reported.

6. After providing for all ordinary current expenses of this State, a surplus of Rs. 31,076 *bond fide* savings from income has been applied in construction of roads and buildings, and in maintaining a dispensary and school at Chumba—

	Rs.
Roads and buildings	27,890
School	626
Dispensary	2,560
	31,076

7. Twelve miles of the new road between Dalhousie and Chumba have been completed, and opened for traffic; the remainder has been surveyed and traced, and is now under construction, and will be finished by November; other lines have been improved and kept in repair throughout the year.

8. The estimated receipts for the year under report have fallen short by a sum of Rs. 10,000, which was to have been paid by the lessee of the Chumba slate quarries, as a first instalment of a bonus of Rs. 50,000, which he agreed to pay for an extension of the present lease; the rent for the past year (Rs. 1,000) due from the same lessee is also in arrears: the latter will be recovered, but from the inability of the lessee to raise funds for working the quarries, I doubt whether the advantageous extension of lease entered into can at present be carried out. A further diminution of actual receipts, and consequently of available surplus, has been occasioned by the late bad harvest. Although the Chumba State has suffered comparatively little on the whole, still there are some portions, especially the Barmour purgunnah, where both the spring and autumn crops were very scanty; consequently I have been obliged to grant a suspension of demand to a considerable extent; and probably it will be necessary eventually to remit some small portion of the arrears due.

9. My estimate of income for the current year, exclusive of arrears, amounts to Rs. 1,64,024, and proposed expenditure to Rs. 1,34,389, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,635 available for the public buildings, and for further improvements of roads, &c.

10. *Receipts.*—In classifying the various items of income, I have included the commutation for begaree labor under land revenue, to which head it properly belongs. I have also carefully examined the land revenue, and have expunged from the rent-roll some items of receipts which were nominal. The land revenue now may be correctly estimated at Rs. 1,07,000. The contracts for Choongee, &c., have increased 17 per cent. as compared with the previous year. There is a small increase in receipts from grazing, which would probably have been much greater but that there has been a mortality amongst the cattle brought up from the plains to graze. The forest revenue is subject this year to a reduction of one-twelfth on account of an alteration in the date of payment.

11. *Expenditure.*—In preparing the detail of probable expenditure, I have examined carefully the past years' accounts, and have brought under special headings several charges which were formerly set down under the title of "miscellaneous." I have also increased the allowance for the household and stable. Every item of proposed expenditure is adequately provided for, and the surplus should rather exceed than fall short of the estimate.

12. The works undertaken in the Chumba State during the year under report have been :—

1st, Roads and Bridges.—The completion of 11 miles of good level road from Dalhousie towards Chumba at a gradient thus far not exceeding 3 per cent.; but it will be necessary in carrying on the line to take an average gradient of about 5 per cent. The road when finished (in November next) will be 21 miles in length, and will be available throughout for laden mules and camels, and, when widened, will be a good cart-road. The portion already completed has stood the test of a severe winter and an unusually wet spring remarkably well. As the portion of the new road that has been opened is united with the old Chumba road at Cheel and again near Chumba, it has already been in use since the opening of traffic in the spring. Rest-houses and mule-sheds have been erected at convenient spots on the road-side, for the use of travellers and merchants, free of charge. The remainder of the line has been traced and is now under construction, and will be completed by November next.

A new bridge has been built over a wide stream at Dand on the road from Chumba to Pangee, and the most difficult portions of the road have been improved.

The road from Chumba to Barmour, which, until this year, was scarcely safe even for foot passengers, has been widened and repaired, and although it is not available for mule traffic beyond Maihla, the first march, it is now a perfectly safe road throughout for laden coolies. The trade between the Barmour and Lahoul purgunnahs and the town of Chumba is very small; the produce of these purgunnahs, which is not consumed on the spot, being exported chiefly to Kangra by one of the many passes which are all easily crossed during the summer months.

In the Choahree and Sihunta ilakahs, which lie between the Choahree range and the Kangra district, the roads to Dhurmsala and Noorpoor have been kept in good order. I purpose during the present year to build a good wooden bridge over the Chukee river, which, though easily fordable during the winter, is often impassable for many days together during the spring and rainy season.

A road, 52 miles in length, from the town of Chumba to the Jumwar forest, has been made at a good gradient; it is of great use in bringing in timber and fuel for the use of the town.

The wooden bridge over the Ravee at Chumba has been repaired and strengthened, and will probably last now for several years; but as soon as funds can be spared for the purpose, I am anxious to replace it by an iron or masonry bridge. The ascent from this bridge to the town of Chumba, which

was very steep, has been altered, an entirely new approach to the town having been made at an easy gradient.

Material has been procured for an iron suspension bridge over the Ravee near Cheel, where there is great traffic in the conveyance of grain from the Trans-Ravee pergunnahs of the Chumba State to Dalhousie. The traffic at present passes over a rope-bridge, which is not only inconvenient but unsafe; the wire suspension bridge will be put up this year.

2nd, Buildings.—The Rajah's new palace, which had previously absorbed so much money, has been completed. The old palace, which is much better suited for his residence, has been considerably improved, and now affords excellent accommodation.

A building has been erected near the town which serves as a kotwallee, jail, and barracks for the Sepoy guard; it is a substantial building of stone, with a slate roof, 130 feet long, and double-storeyed. It provides ample accommodation for the prisoners in three separate wards, which are well ventilated.

In the town of Chumba a new school-house has been built, capable of containing 100 pupils; the number of scholars has already increased considerably, and I have every expectation of seeing the building well filled in a short time. A good school-house has also been provided at Choomb near Sindhara on the Ravee.

During the year under report I have completed the repairs of the Rajah's kothees (granaries) throughout the State, which work I commenced two years ago. They were at that time for the most part in such a dilapidated condition, that great loss was incurred every year by damage to grain stored in them.

I should add for the information of Government, that the cost of making all *new* roads, bridges, &c., is paid by the State; but that as the cultivators pay no road cess, they are required to keep in repair all roads once completed; no objection is ever made to this arrangement, as I am careful to have the general repairs executed at such time as interferes least with field-labor.

13. I have commenced certain sanitary improvements in the town of Chumba which will, I think, be of great advantage. I have brought into the town a good supply of water, which was much wanted. I have also undertaken the re-construction of all roads through the town, with improved arrangements for drainage; public latrines are also being erected in certain quarters, and the establishment for conservancy purposes has been increased; the expenses of paving, drainage, &c., will be defrayed from the octroi duties under the management of native officials, to whom the conservancy arrangements have been entrusted, under my own supervision. The cost of the fixed establishment is paid chiefly by the inhabitants. I feel assured that when these

arrangements have been carried out, the town of Chumba will bear comparison with any well ordered city in the province.

14. *Dispensary.*—The Dispensary established last year under the superintendence of a native, educated at the Lahore Medical College, is becoming very popular.

15. *School.*—A new school-house has been built, and, under the supervision of the present teacher, the school is making great progress. Two of the pupils, who were by no means amongst the best or most advanced, lately presented themselves for examination at the Lahore Medical College, and having passed the prescribed tests, have been admitted as students in the second class. A school has been established at Choone near Sindhara, and I propose to establish a school in every town where the attendance of 20 pupils can be ensured. At present the education given in these schools is free. I do not think the time has yet arrived for the exaction of fees.

16. My time has been so much taken up with work of various kinds in and near Chumba, that I have had but little leisure for visiting the interior of the State. There is now so much communication with the neighbouring districts, and my official correspondence has increased to such an extent, that I find it extremely inconvenient to be absent from Chumba for any length of time, especially during the season when alone the distant purgunnahs of Barmour, Lahoul and Pangee can be visited.

17. The Rajah has frequently proposed to apply to Government for the services of an officer as Assistant to the Superintendent, and I am myself of opinion that when provision can be made for the additional charge that this would entail, it will be a most advantageous measure. It is unnecessary for me to remark upon the benefits, even under British rule, of affording the people facility of access to their rulers; in a Native State it is perhaps still more necessary, and I take upon myself to say from my own experience and personal knowledge, that the inhabitants of the Chumba State are now sufficiently familiarized with the present system of administration to appreciate thoroughly the presence of an European officer, to whom they may address themselves without the intervention of subordinate officials. That such opportunity should be afforded them is the more desirable from the circumstance, that the Rajah though perfectly ready to attend to such business as may be brought before him in Chumba, is, from long habit, averse to moving about, and would never undertake the frequent marches which the Superintendent, had he leisure for the purpose, would consider one of his chief duties.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) BLAIR REID, LIEUT.-COLONEL,
Superintendent of Chumba.

STATEMENT of probable Income and Expenditure of the Chumba State, Sumbit 45 = A. D. 1869-70.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Expenses.	Amount.
1	Land revenue, including commutation for baree labor	1,07,000	1	Household and stables ..	19,000
2	Abkaree, Choongee, and other contracts	9,467	2	Establishments ..	22,000
3	Grazing dues ..	5,417	3	Superintendent's salary ..	14,400
4	Shop-rents ..	407	4	Tribute ..	5,000
5	Forest lease and waifs ..	19,333	5	Rukhsutana ..	900
6	Receipts from lime, fuel, and slate quarries ..	6,000	6	Jinssal ..	1,000
7	Fines, Nuzzars, &c. ..	16,000	7	Clothing of Rajah and Zenana ..	5,000
8	Miscellaneous receipts ..	400	8	Festivals ..	1,350
			9	Rajah's private allowance ..	17,200
			10	Stationery and daks ..	2,600
			11	Dhurmaurth ..	5,727
			12	Schools ..	1,400
			13	Batta ..	1,700
			14	Petty charges ..	500
			15	Collection of revenue ..	7,000
			16	Allowance to Forest Dept. for conservancy ..	2,292
			17	Dispensary ..	3,000
			18	Interest on loan for roads ..	2,320
			19	Cost of labor in lieu of begarees ..	16,000
			20	Miscellaneous ..	6,000
				Balance ..	29,635
	Grand Total, Rs.	1,64,024		Grand Total, Rs.	1,64,024

(Sd.) BLAIR REID, LIEUT.-COL.,
Superintendent.

No. 548, dated 3rd June 1869, from T. H. THORNTON, ESQUIRE, Secretary to Government Punjab and its Dependencies, to LIEUT.-COL. BLAIR REID, Superintendent of Chumba.

I have received and laid before the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor your report, No. 13, dated 13th ultimo, on the administration of the Chumba State during the past year; and in reply I am directed to remark as follows:—

2. The general results appear to His Honor to be satisfactory; in particular, the Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure the measures taken for the gradual abolition of statute labor; the extension of schools; and the vigorous prosecution of public improvements.

3. I am to add, however, that the fact of your periodical diaries containing information regarding works in progress, and other matters of importance, should not prevent the inclusion in your annual survey of a brief resumé of such matters—as the latter document should enable the Supreme Government, and all parties who are desirous of learning what progress has been made, to satisfy themselves on all essential points, without having to refer to the diaries in detail.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government Punjab.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PATOWDIE STATE.

No. 113, dated 26th April 1869, from LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. MCNEILE, C. S. I., Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent Delhi Division, to T. H. THORNTON, ESQUIRE, Secretary to Government Punjab.

I have the honor to report upon the administration of the Patowdie State for the year ending 31st March 1869.

2. The collections have been made without difficulty, the assessment being light, and the country not having suffered appreciably from the drought of last year, while the exemption so recently obtained by the zemindars from numerous vexatious imposts and cesses is a boon so novel as yet in its enjoyment, that they esteem themselves fortunate in having to pay land revenue only.

3. The education of the young Nawab has continued to receive my attention and that of the Manager. A tutor of a higher class than the one previously employed was appointed last October, and weekly reports of the Nuwab's progress, with specimens of his exercises in arithmetic and writing, both in English and vernacular, are submitted for my inspection. I examined him personally last February, and though he is inclined to be lazy, and does not show much intellectual capacity as yet, still he has made some advance during the year.

4. The vernacular schools established in the State have prospered satisfactorily, the public buildings have all been kept in good repair, and the two gardens at Patowdie, which belong to the Nawab, have been greatly improved since the date of my last report.

5. Justice has been efficiently administered by Sufder Hoossein Khan, the Manager, who has the Police and Tehseel establishments under him in excellent working order. No breach of the peace or crime accompanied by serious violence has taken place during the year.

6. A reform of the most advantageous nature to those concerned has been introduced in the matter of stipends, pay and wuseeka, or legacies

disbursed by the State. These used to be doled out nominally every fust, but really at longer and more uncertain intervals. They are now paid monthly, and the payees are thereby saved much inconvenience, while peculiarly they are considerable gainers in not having to forestall their allowances by loans contracted at high rates of interest.

7. The late Manager has continued to reside quietly at Delhi, and has given no trouble worth mentioning.

8. I enclose balance sheet of the State, and have the satisfaction to remark that the debts have all been cleared off, and that the close of the year saw a balance in hand of Rs. 40,564-12-9, against which there are no other liabilities than the current expenses for March. I have therefore invested a moiety of this sum in Government 4 per cent. securities. The receipt side of the account shows an item of Rs. 42,054 balances of revenue of former years. This is nearly double the amount of debts paid. Neither item will recur in future, so that the profits, while the present management lasts, may be expected to be about half as much yearly as now exhibited.

9. I think the Manager has well entitled himself to the acknowledgments of Government for the way in which he has discharged his duties during the year under report. He visits me about once in every two months, and all matters requiring orders are then adjusted rapidly and without cumbrous paper references.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. McNEILE,

Officiating Commissioner.

NOTES.

Balance of debt, last year's report.....	23,472	2	3
" " now quoted	23,037	15	3
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The difference was paid in grain	434	3	0
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Detail of Establishments.

To Goorgaon Treasury, pay of an Extra Assistant.....	2,496	0	0
Manager's extra allowance.....	600	0	0
" Amla " 	720	0	0
Establishments of the Reasut	22,319	2	0
	<hr/>		
	26,135	2	0
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Detail of last item—

Tehsildari	2,598	3	4
Moonshi Khana.....	771	0	0
Police.....	693	0	0
Musahibs	924	0	0
Sowars	7,605	0	0
Tilungas	3,022	13	0
Sibundis	1,409	11	9
Golundaz	832	0	0
Nawab's tutor	241	15	0
Pensioners.....	100	12	0
Mahouts, Shuturwans, Nal- bunds, Saiees, Motchis, Malees, and domestic ser- vants	4,120	10	11
	<hr/>		
	22,319	2	0
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No. 411, dated 1st May 1869, from T. H. THORNTON, ESQUIRE, Secretary to Government Punjab and its Dependencies, to LIEUT.-COL. MCNEILE, C. S. I., Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent Division.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 113, dated 26th ultimo reporting on the administration of the Patowdi Estate for the year 1868—and, in reply, to state that the report is most satisfactory and creditable, both to yourself and to the Manager, Syud Safer Hussein.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. H. THORNTON,

Secretary to Government Punjab.