



SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

New Series—No. VIII.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

OF THE

CHAMBA AND BHAWALPORE STATES

For 1869.

LAHORE:

PRINTED AT THE CIVIL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1870.



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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHUMBA STATE FOR 1869-70.

No. 4, dated Chumba, 22nd April, 1870, from Lieutenant-Colonel BLAIR T. REID, Superintendent of Chumba, to T. H. THORNTON, ESQ., Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Report on the Administration of Chumba for the year 1869-70.

2. The Chumba State suffered comparatively little from the failure of crops which was so general elsewhere: although the out-turn was below the average, high prices have been realized; so that, on the whole, cultivators have not been losers. With the exception of the traders, and some few residents of the town of Chumba, every one in the State is a landholder, and produces all the grain required for home consumption on his own land: consequently, a slight falling off in the crops causes no actual distress, and the rain-fall is generally so regular, and the means of irrigation are so abundant, that the country is almost secured against total failure of harvests.

3. The opening of roads throughout the State has provided constant employment during the past year at such times as the people had leisure to leave their fields and undertake such work. The cultivators now reap the benefit of the large outlay on roads which, with the Rajah's concurrence, I have been carrying on during the last three years: grain is now transported from distances thirty miles beyond Chumba to the station of Dalhousie, which is chiefly supplied from the Chumba State. The consequence is, that whereas formerly the zemindars, from the absence of roads being unable to export their produce, grew only sufficient for their own use, and for payment in kind of the rent of their land—they have now greatly increased the area under cultivation and make a good profit on their surplus, which is readily bought up by merchants, who send their agents into the different purgunnahs to make their purchases direct from zemindars.

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4. The expenses of the State during the past year have been within the estimates. The legitimate expenditure under each heading is now perfectly understood, and is so well under control that there is little difficulty in regulating it, beyond the constant supervision which is, and always will be, necessary to keep a check on the rapacity of the priests, who are as ready as ever to seize every opportunity to mulct the State for their own benefit. This, however, is a state of affairs not peculiar to Chumba, and a firm administration need experience no difficulty in repressing such demands.

5. During the year under review, after providing for all ordinary expenses of administration, a sum of Rs. 26,062 has been expended on roads and buildings, and Rs. 4,551 on schools and dispensaries—the above expenditure being entirely from savings from income.

6. The new Dalhousie and Chumba Road, 21½ miles long —for the speedy completion of which a loan of Rs. 20,000 was obtained—will be of immense advantage both to Chumba and Dalhousie. It is made at a gradient suitable for carts, and only requires widening to be made available for wheeled traffic. Connected with the Government cart-road from Balloon to the plains, now under construction, it will eventually, when widened, enable carts to come direct to Chumba. The first instalment of the loan above mentioned has been repaid; the balance will be liquidated in three annual payments.

7. The large wooden bridge over the Ravee at Chumba, 165 feet in length, has been re-built from the foundations. A new bridge of the same description has been built at Lamoo, in the Burmour Purgunnah; and timber has been cut for two large bridges over the Chukee and Dehr Rivers, on the road from Choahree to Noorpore and Dhurmsala. The construction of these bridges will be commenced after the rains.

8. My estimate of income for the ensuing year amounts to Rs. 1,73,168, which is Rs. 9,144 in excess of last year's receipts. The anticipated increase is partly from land revenue, which has increased about two per cent.; but chiefly under heading Nos. 2 and 3, *choongee*, bridge tolls and grazing dues, the former of which has increased nearly 17 per cent.—and this notwith-

standing that there has been a falling off in *abkaree* receipts. In the present condition of the finances it is quite unnecessary to raise a large sum by tolls ; and next year, when the Road Cess will, I trust, be in full operation, I shall reduce the tolls payable at the bridges to half the present rates. Trade, however, is increasing so rapidly that I fully expect hereafter to realize the present amount from the reduced rates.

9. My estimate of expenditure differs but little from that for last year. I have been able to decrease the cost of fixed establishments slightly ; but there is an increase on the whole under this head, on account of the additional charge for the Assistant Superintendent. I have also allowed a little more for household expenses, in consequence of the dearness of many articles of ordinary consumption. The charge for schools and dispensaries has also been increased, as the former are being increased, and a proposition is now before Government for establishing small dispensaries at Burmour and Pangee. The item of interest on loans for roads, which was formerly provided for in the General Budget for the year, has now been struck out, and will be charged to the Road Fund.

10. After defraying all charges of administration for the year, I anticipate having a surplus of Rs. 34,668. Such portion of this sum as may be required for buildings or other necessary works not specially provided for, will be so applied ; the balance I propose to invest in Government securities, and to continue this course year by year ; for the control over expenditure is now so well established that this surplus may be confidently reckoned upon as permanent—in fact, there is every prospect of its increasing ; but hereafter, of course, it is hoped that a larger sum may be advantageously expended on education, on experiments in agriculture, in improving the indigenous breed of cattle and sheep, and in various other ways.

11. The City Dispensary, under the charge of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon appointed two years ago, has been of great benefit, and is much resorted to, especially by patients requiring surgical aid.

12. The Chumba School is well attended ; an Assistant Master has lately been appointed, and the first class have made some progress in English. In addition to the school established at Choond, I am about to open two other schools.

13. During the year under report, I have not been able to make any further reduction in the number of *begarees* whom it is still necessary to employ. In a purely agricultural population such as that of Chumba, it is almost impossible to obtain a regular supply of labor throughout the year : when men are not engaged with their crops, labor is abundant ; but when sowing or reaping their harvests, it is not to be obtained ; consequently, I am still obliged to maintain a certain number of *begarees* for the stables and household, and for bringing grain from the distant *purgunnahs*. During the present year, however, I hope so far to improve some of the district roads as to carry all the grain required at Chumba on mules, and thus to dispense at once with the whole of the *begarees* who are still retained for the purpose.

14. I propose at once to abolish, excepting in the Pangee and Burmour *Purgunnahs*, the custom of requiring the *zemindars* to work on roads. Hitherto the State has paid for the construction of new lines, but the repairs of all roads once completed have fallen upon the cultivators ; and when a special work of any magnitude has been undertaken, such as building a large bridge, it has been customary to call for a levy of 800 or 1,000 men to bring in the timber and other materials. The system I consider a bad one—the labor thus exacted cannot be obtained in fair proportions, and three-fourths of it are wasted. I have endeavoured hitherto to equalize the burthen as far as possible, by requiring every man between the ages of 15 and 60 to give 15 days' labor in the year on roads : in future, I propose to exact no labor whatever, but in lieu thereof to establish a Road Cess, payable in cash.

Establishment of a Road
Cess in lieu of labor.

Instead of 15 days' labor—which, at the ordinary rate of three annas a day, would represent Rs. 2-13-0 per head—I shall demand one rupee per annum in cash. Although this is but little more than one-third of the former labor rate, calculated at its money value, the State will be a great gainer, for this cess will provide ample funds for the maintenance of a paid establishment of workmen, who will keep all roads in proper repairs, and I shall still have some surplus to devote to new projects. The people, moreover, will be entirely freed from all demands upon their time. I have not introduced this measure into Pangee and Burmour, because these distant *purgunnahs* benefit but little from the principal roads that have already been made : the people, having scarcely any market for their produce,

are not so well off, and would prefer giving labor, as heretofore, to the imposition of any cash payment, however small.

15. The present condition of the Chumba State will, I trust, be considered satisfactory: the revenue is more than double what it was when I assumed charge, seven years ago— at that time the income of the State was wasted in the maintenance of large and utterly useless establishments, which were very inadequately paid; these have been reduced in number, and the pay of all whose services have been retained has been largely increased. But, although the employés are now well paid, and all requirements of the State are liberally provided for in a suitable manner, as they never were before, there is, after payment of all ordinary expenses of administration, a surplus equal to 20 per cent. of the total revenue. The general condition of the people, moreover, is greatly improved: they have been relieved from many exactions to which they were formerly subjected; by the opening of roads, they have obtained a ready market for their produce, and now realize a good profit from cultivation, which formerly afforded them mere subsistence. Indirectly, the State has also been a great gainer, for, although the land revenue has not been raised, the profits of the cultivation are so much greater that the Government demands are paid with punctuality; whereas formerly the revenue was always in arrears, and large sums had to be abandoned every year as irrecoverable.

16. It is not to be doubted that the establishment of a firm administration, in lieu of the weak Government, obstructed by incessant intrigues and cabals, which formerly existed, was the first requisite in order to bring this State into a flourishing condition. The subsequent reduction of wasteful expenditure, and the application of surplus funds in substantial improvements, were comparatively easy tasks, and I should do both the Rajah and the officials who have been chiefly associated with me in the administration less than justice were I to omit to mention that all improvements and measures of reform that I have been able to initiate have been carried out by themselves, and that without their co-operation I should have been unable to effect much good. The truth is, that for want of a controlling power strong enough to put down abuses and to keep in subjection the numerous factions which were always contending with each other for power, the resources of the State were frittered away in useless extra-

vagances, or were seized upon by whoever for the time being exercised authority. In these respects I believe Chumba was neither better nor worse than most petty States; for in all the same struggle for power is perpetually going on amongst the different leading families, and, as the party which for the time is in ascendant has no security for retention of office, there is ever present the same tendency amongst its members to enrich themselves while the opportunity lasts, with an utter disregard to the material welfare of the State and people.

17. Of the advantages or disadvantages of native rule this is scarcely the place to speak; but I venture to remark that, under certain conditions, the native system of administration is eminently calculated to develop the resources of small States, in which our own elaborate and expensive system would be unsuitable, and, on the score of expense alone, impracticable—the one essential in these cases being, in my opinion, an efficient—and, above all, a permanent—authority, for which there is no security whatever under any native rule unaided by European supervision.

Statement of the probable Income and Expenditure of the Chumba State for Sumbut 46, corresponding with

A.D. 1870-71.

Number.	Receipts.	Amount.		Number.	Expenses.	Amount.	
		Ra.	A. P.			Ra.	A. P.
1	Land Revenue, including compensation for begaree labour	1,09,000	0 0	1	Household expenses, stables, &c. ...	20,000	0 0
2	Abkaree, Octroi, and other contracts ...	11,422	0 0	2	Establishments	23,500	0 0
3	Grazing dues	5,846	0 0	3	Superintendent's salary	14,400	0 0
4	Rents of shops and houses	1,600	0 0	4	Tribute	5,000	0 0
5	Forest lease and waifs	21,000	0 0	5	Rukhautana	1,000	0 0
6	Receipts from lime-kilns, slate-quarries, &c	6,000	0 0	6	Juissal	1,000	0 0
7	Fines and nurzers	16,800	0 0	7	Clothing of Rajah and zemana	5,000	0 0
8	Miscellaneous receipts	1,500	0 0	8	Festivals	1,500	0 0
				9	Rajah's private allowance	18,000	0 0
				10	Stationery and daks	3,200	0 0
				11	Dhurmaruth	6,000	0 0
				12	Schools	1,600	0 0
				13	Batta	1,300	0 0
				14	Petty charges	1,000	0 0
				15	Collection of revenue	7,000	0 0
				16	Allowance to Forest Department, for conservancy	2,500	0 0
				17	Dispensary	3,500	0 0
				18	Cost of labour in lieu of <i>begaree</i>	17,000	0 0
				19	Miscellaneous	6,000	0 0
	Total	1,73,168	0 0		Balance	34,668	0 0
					Total	1,73,168	0 0

BLAIR REID, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Superintendent of Chumba.

No. 505, dated Lahore, 2nd May, 1870.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in the Political Department.

READ—

Report on the Administration of the Chumba State for the year 1869-70, furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel B. T. Reid, Superintendent.

REMARKS.—During the year under report, the expenses of the State were kept within the estimate; the income anticipated was realized; and, after providing for the expenses of ordinary administration, admitted of an outlay of upwards of Rs. 30,000 on public works. Good progress has been made in the construction of roads through the State; two large bridges, 165 feet in length, have been constructed across the Ravi; and preparations have been made for the construction of two others. The schools and dispensaries established continue to thrive, and a general feeling of contentment pervades the population. These results are satisfactory, and creditable to the administration of Lieutenant-Colonel Reid.

2. The estimated income for the ensuing year is Rs. 1,73,168, or nearly double what it was when a Superintendent was first appointed; and the estimated expenditure for ordinary administration, Rs. 1,38,500—leaving a surplus of Rs. 34,668. After providing out of this surplus for such buildings and other works as may be necessary, the Superintendent proposes to invest the balance in Government securities, and to repeat the operation in each year for the future. His Honor entirely approves of this proposal.

3. It is no doubt a matter for regret that the system of *bigar*, or forced labor, still prevails to some extent; but the arrangements being made by Colonel Reid to introduce mule carriage for the conveyance of grain, and those which have in view to substitute a moderate Road Cess for the repair and maintenance of roads in lieu of the forced labour of the agriculturists, referred to in para. 14, cannot but afford very great relief; and the Lieutenant-Governor has full confidence that no exertion will be spared by the Superintendent to reduce the demands for forced labor in every possible way.

4. His Honor concurs in the belief, indicated in para. 17 of Colonel Reid's Report, that a system of administration in which details are conducted by the chief and his officials, while the whole are controlled by a British officer of experience

and judgment, is, at the present time, far better calculated to secure the happiness of the masses in a State like Chumba, as well as to promote the well-being of the State itself, than any other that can be suggested ; and the progress which has been made in Chumba under the guidance of Colonel Reid and the other officers who have held the post of Superintendent—but more especially that of Colonel Reid himself—while it attests the correctness of this belief, is regarded with unmixed satisfaction by this Government, as it clearly is by the Raja himself.

ORDERED that copy of the foregoing be sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, in reply to his letter No. 4, dated 22nd April.

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

T. H. THORNTON,
Secretary to Government, Punjab.

BHAWULPORE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1868-69.

No. 19, dated Bhawalpore, 7th April 1870, from Major C. MINCHIN, Political Agent and Superintendent, Bhawalpore, to T. H. THORNTON, ESQ., D.C.L., Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the consideration of Government, a Report on the Administration of the Bhawalpore State for the 15 months ending 31st December 1869. As directed in your letter No. 1112, dated 16th October 1869, in future all reports will be submitted according to the calendar year.

POLITICAL.

The State has enjoyed perfect tranquillity during the past 15 months, notwithstanding the heavy trials the people were exposed to, by the long-continued drought and high prices produced by our proximity to Bikaner. The cattle died in thousands, and, when the rain came at last, it did infinite damage to the *jowar* crops, and prevented any fall in prices. The whole country was prostrated by sickness, aggravated in our case by a fact brought to light by Dr. Deane—*viz.*, that nearly the whole population is suffering from scurvy, so that the ordinary remedies for fevers lose their effect. If it had not been for our canals, we should have been in a worse condition than even Bikaner, which enjoys a greater rain-fall. At Anoopgur, in Bikaner, *bajra* and *jowar* are selling at 19 seers per rupee; while at Bhawalpore the price is 13 seers. Our rain-fall is under three inches. The people are only now taking to well cultivation; so that it is on our canal that our chief revenue depends; and, from the attention paid to canals, we have in three years doubled our revenue. Our canal works have given employment to thousands of refugees from Bikaner and Rajwara States. Our population has largely increased, both from new settlers coming into the State and from the old residents coming back. There is no Arms Law in force, but the feeling of security pervading all classes is shewn by the fact that it is very rare now to meet armed men. Three years ago, when I took charge of the State, matters were very different.—Owing to the machinations of a foreigner (a Dera Ismael Khan refugee, whom circumstances had placed in

a prominent position), the Court was led to regard my movements with distrust. The strength of the Bhawalpore troops was unknown, and naturally a cause of great anxiety. We had an empty treasury: the State employees for a year were paid half in cash and half in grain. The canals had been terribly neglected, and two of the principal canals (the Iktiarwah and Khanwah) failed completely. Nearly one-sixth of the State revenue was dependent on these canals. The crisis was imminent, and any failure at this juncture would have imperilled the whole administration. Fortunately, I had with me an officer who was equal to the occasion, and to him I entrusted the difficult task of excavating a new head to the Khanwah Canal, 10 miles long, 80 feet broad, and 9 feet deep, by forced labor. Ten thousand men were employed on this work, and all weak and old men, who were unable to dig, were employed to collect wood and cook for the others. The work was completed in a month, so well that it has required but little alteration since, and the cultivation on it this last autumn was 74,000 *beegas*, or 37,000 acres; and an equal amount is expected this spring harvest. The country was saved, my power was thoroughly established, and an impulse given which has governed all our officers to the present time. A few weeks later, the trial and punishment of Nizam Khan, the Wuzeer, put a stop to all disaffection on the part of the ministers, and a feeble attempt made by some of the Bhawalpore troops to mutiny, gave me a complete command over the army. With a surplus in hand of eight lakhs, an income which should never fall below 20 lakhs, and, excluding Public Works, a yearly expenditure of 16 lakhs, we shall easily be able to appropriate five lakhs per annum for reproductive works, which, making a large allowance for reduction in Land Revenue when the Regular Settlement is completed (which will be done as soon as the Revenue Survey of the State is finished), the total Revenue of the State, when the Nawab comes of age, should not be less than 30 lakhs, or nearly treble the income realized when the British Government undertook the charge of the State. One of the most important duties devolving on the Government still remains to be accomplished—*viz.*, the education of the Nawab. We cannot hope to exercise any real influence over him until he is able to reside for at least a portion of the year at Bhawalpore; and I am decidedly of opinion that an English gentleman should be appointed to superintend his

education by the time he is ten years of age. The State will then be well able to afford this expense.

The Nawab's late visit to Lahore, to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, has had a most excellent effect both on him and the chiefs accompanying him, who have hitherto lived in such retirement that even the journey by rail was a source of real enjoyment.

The extension of the Kotree and Mooltan Railway through this State, in a political point of view, will be of incalculable benefit ; and I trust a great future is in store for this State, and that the experiment of governing a Native State entirely through natives will prove a great success. I have endeavoured to carry out this principle to the utmost, abstaining from all personal action, and encouraging the ministerial officers to individual exertion. The appointment of a Chief Court at Bhawulpore will be another step in the same direction, and will be a most interesting experiment.

ANTIQUARIAN.

In a former report I mentioned having discovered an old tower in the desert, about 18 miles south of Bhawulpore, in which we found an old plate with an inscription written in the old Sanskrit character. This plate has been partially deciphered by Mr. Bayly, B.C.S., shewing that it was " a dedication of " the Vehar, or Buddhist Monastery of Damane, for the benefit " religiously of sundry barbarously-named relatives of the " Bhiskee, *i. e.*, Bhikshee, or religious mendicant, in the sumbut, " or era, of King Kanishka, in the month of Daisiki." Mr. Bayley considers it valuable, as confirming General Cunningham's surmise as to the use of Macedonian names of months, or, at least, attempt at them—the Daisiki being the equivalent of Dasmus.

It also confirms Sir H. Elliot's opinion that the Buddhist religion was the prevalent one in Scinde when the Mahomedans first came in contact with Indian superstitions ; and this would in some measure account for the retention of this name, " Soohi Vehar," to the present time.

At page 406, Vol. I., Note B. of Sir H. Elliot's *History of India as told by its own Historians*, it is related that Rai Sahasi the II. remitted certain taxes on condition that the people should raise six forts for him, at Ooch, Metela, Scorai,

Mau, Alor, and Sewistan. Two of these forts —*viz.*, Ooch and Mau—are in this State. I have made use of the old fort at Ooch for our new combined tahseel, thanah, and lock-up, as it is well raised above the surrounding country. At Mau there is a shrine which has been about 100 years in existence, and the tradition is that the old fort was then in the same state as it is now. The walls are very high and in wonderful preservation, and, if the conjecture is right that the passage in the Chachnama above-mentioned refers to these forts, they must be 1,300 years' old, as Chach, who succeeded Sohas II., ascended the throne of Scinde in Hijiri 10.

REVENUE.

On the first of October 1868 there was a balance in the State Treasuries as follows :—*

	<i>In Cash.</i>	<i>In Grain.</i>	
	Government Rupees.	Manees of 15 maunds or bushels.	Maunds or bushels.
*	4,50,808	17,569	142
And the receipts during the 15 months were as follows ...	23,83,258	28,461	3,666
Making a total of ...	28,34,066	46,030	3,808
While the expenditure was	20,31,740	44,076	3,493
Leaving a balance on the 1st January 1870, of ...	8,02,326	1,954	315

The deposits in the State Treasuries amounted to Rs. 80,754-15-5, and the sum of Rs. 30,404 was received on account of balance of the State Loan for the Fordwah Canal, transferred from the deposit account of the Mooltan Treasury in the period under report—making the actual balance in the Treasuries—

Rs.	Manees.	Maunds.
9,13,584	... 1,954	... 315

The cash receipts include the sum of Rs. 10,99,029, realized by the sale of 38,986 manees of grain, and 3,040 maunds.

The increased income is chiefly attributable to the high price of grain ; but in the first years of my taking charge of the State the grain was inferior in quality, and a larger quantity of inferior kinds of grain were grown, and I find that the value of the grain has enormously increased, chiefly from my being able to dispose of it in the local markets, and from the general rise of prices. Grain at Bhawulpore was nearly one-fourth dearer than at Khanpore ; while now the prices ruling are identical.

In 1867-68 we were obliged to import grain from Khanpore to Bhawulpore to dispose of it. The staple products sold in maunds—*viz.*, indigo, cotton, rice—have not risen so much, and, allowing an average value of Rs. 11 per maund for each year, I find that the value of the manee of food grains was as follows :—

In 1866-67, Rs. 11 ; in 1867-68, Rs. 16 ; and in 1868-69, Rs. 27.

In the season under report we have substituted a money rate per beega on the cultivated area, in lieu of taking the grain in kind. It is therefore difficult to make any comparison between the income of the three years.

Deducting the value of grain realized, the actual cash collections were as follows :—

1866-67.	...	1867-68.	...	1868-69.
Rs. 4,29,291	...	Rs. 7,00,685	...	Rs. 12,84,229

The extra three months only affect the revenue, as regards Customs Collections and Fines; while the expenditure is increased by the additional pay of establishment, &c.

I attach a statement (Appendix No. I.) shewing the Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure for the period under review, and the actual receipts and expenditure under each head of account, on which I beg to submit the following remarks:—

Income.

I.—*Revenue Proper.*—The estimated income under this head was Rs. 3,75,000 ; while the actual income was Rs. 5,91,316 ; and a net increase of Rs. 2,16,316 ; the chief increase

being,—under Leases at Fixed Rates, Rs. 17,006; and Paimaish, Rs. 1,94,063. The former is on account of the Settlement of the Fordwah lands, and the latter by the State demand in the Khanpore and Ahmudpore Lumba Nizamuts for the spring harvest having been taken by measurement of the cultivated area, instead of in kind; and also in the item of Kussoor and Quit-rent, for, when the Budget was prepared, the rent-free investigations were incomplete. The decrease under the heads of Dhun and Indigo is caused by the income under these heads being included in the sale of grain.

II.—*Miscellaneous Revenue*.—The miscellaneous income was estimated at Rs. 1,25,000, while the actual receipts were Rs. 1,30,483—shewing a net increase of Rs. 5,483; the increase being general, except under the sub-heads of Mogula and Gadibani; the former being a tax on indigo, which is a State monopoly, and the latter a tax on farms, in lieu of the grass supplied to the State cattle, which latter item, being found too oppressive, was largely reduced. The abolition of the Butai system naturally led to a reduction of the fees on cattle trespass.

III.—*Fines*.—The income under Fines was estimated at Rs. 66,250; while the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 1,23,373, or a net increase of Rs. 57,123 entirely under Judicial Fines.

IV.—*Forest Collections*.—Forest Collections shew an increase of Rs. 18,019, entirely due to grazing dues, which was transferred to this head from Customs: the income being,—Fuel Tax, Rs. 9,663, and Grazing Tax, Rs. 58,355.

V.—*Stamps*.—The income under this head is large, *viz.*—

Stamps	...	Rs. 20,129
State Postage	...	„ 873
		—————
Total	...	„ 21,002

and an increase of Rs. 8,502 over anticipated income.

VI.—*Customs Collections*.—The estimated income under this head was Rs. 2,50,000, and the actual income Rs. 3,50,034, being an increase of Rs. 1,00,034. The following is a comparative statement of the income under this head for the past and preceding year—the income for the last three months of 1869 being shewn separately, for the sake of comparison:—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	Last quarter of 1869.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Customs Proper	1,57,355	1,65,118	
Ferries ...	7,512	8,327	
Julkur, Bulkur, and Bunkur. { Grazing Tax ...	58,033	28,748	
{ Fisheries ...	2,955	5,444	
{ Sujji (Barilla) ...	4,211	5,325	
{ Pubbun (Lotus)	355	1,235	
Abkaree ...	1,964	9,976	
Muskurat ...	12,230	13,614	
Saltpetre ...	924	924	
Miscellaneous,	58,712	43,108	
Total,	3,16,251	2,81,819	

From this it will be seen that, excluding the last quarter, there has been an increase under the head of Customs Proper of Rs. 7,763, notwithstanding the remission of the transit dues; under Ferries, of Rs. 815; in Fisheries, Rs. 2,489; Sujji (Barilla), of Rs. 1,114; of the Tax on Lotus, Rs. 880; and in Muskurat—*i. e.*, sale of intoxicating drugs—Rs. 1,384; and a decrease under Grazing of Rs. 29,285, as this department has been transferred to the Revenue, under the head of Forests, and is collected by the Nazims in their own districts, including the desert in their front; and a decrease of Rs. 3,988 in Abkari, for the sale of spirituous liquors,—the people preferring intoxicating drugs to spirituous liquors. Excluding the Grazing Tax from both years, there is an increase in 1868-69 of Rs. 19,785, of which Rs. 7,763 is in Customs, and the remainder under Miscellaneous Receipts, which include the nuzzurana paid at durbars.

VII.—*Sale of Grain.*—This item I have already fully explained, so no further remark is necessary.

Expenditure.

I.—*Palace Charges.*—Under this head is a net decrease of Rs. 37,425. The allowance to the Queen Mother is a fixed charge of Rs. 25,000 Ahmudpori per mensem, and is given to cover the cost of the Nuwab's private table, and the maintenance of the ladies at Dera and Dilawur,* but does not include pay of servants, who are charged

* Including the Begums and their attendant—

At Dera, Rs. 350.

At Dilawar, Rs. 650.

for in the *Modee Khana*. The maintenance of Shrines is also a fixed charge. The saving under these heads is due to the exchange, as they are paid in Ahmudpori rupees.

The other charges are variable, and depend on local circumstances, visits of persons of importance to the court, &c. The only item in which the budget has been exceeded is in the *Salgira* expenses; but this includes the cost of His Highness the Nawab's circumcision ceremonies; but the nuzzurs paid at the durbar are credited in the Customs Department, instead of being deducted from this charge.

II.—*Modee Khana*.—These charges have been largely reduced, and a saving of Rs. 92,159 has been effected; but I hope still further to reduce this expenditure.

III.—*Military Charges*.—Under this head a net increase of Rs. 2,210 is shown, but, when the budget was prepared, only a small allowance was made to meet the cost of the extra men required for the escort furnished by the garrison at Dera Ghazee Khan; but since then Government has sanctioned the escort being raised in the State, which has largely increased the cost.

IV.—*Durbar Charges*.—There is a slight increase in the Durbar Office, but the extra charges were sanctioned by Government.

V.—*Agency Charges*.—The decrease shown of Rs. 12,761-5-6 is nominal, as the pay of the European officers is drawn from the Mooltan Treasury, and the amount is repaid on receipt of the Accountant-General's memo. of advances, which had not been received when the year was closed.

VI.—*Kardari Charges*.—There is also a slight increase under this head, but the revised establishment was sanctioned by Government.

VII.—*Police Charges*.—The same remark applies to this head.

VIII.—*Miscellaneous*.—There is a net decrease of Rs. 19,120 under this head. Of the several items, there is an increase under Stationery Charges of Rs. 6,390, but this includes contingent charges, which had not been provided; allowance to witnesses; purchase of instruments, drawing-paper, paint-boxes, compasses, tracing-cloth, section-paper, &c., required for the

Survey and Irrigation Departments. The cost of office furniture was exceeded, by our having to purchase tents for the Surveyors, &c. The printing charges are high, but include the cost of a State newspaper, the *Sadik-ool-Ukbar*, which is supplied to all State officials gratuitously—being, in fact, the state *Gazette*, as all appointments and promotions are notified in it; but it is also sold at cost price to the zemindars, *viz.*, Rs. 3 a year; the object being to disseminate it as widely as possible in the State. The income realized amounted to Rs. 1,400, which must be taken as a set-off against this charge. All our Revenue and Judicial forms are printed at this Press, as well as Customs rowannas, which are necessarily very numerous.

The sum of Rs. 30,000 on account of the State loan was paid into the Mooltan Treasury, but only transferred to the State during the year under report, which will account for the increase under the head of Interest on State Loan. The sum of Rs. 78,679 was paid on account of the late Nawab's debts. The decrease in School Charges is owing to the reorganization of the department, which has been placed on a revised footing. Dr. Deane has submitted a separate report on the Jail. A saving was effected in the keep of elephants, owing to the death of three elephants. A separate report by Captain Beckett on the Horse Farm is attached.

The charge for carriage includes cost of a camel train for bringing grain up from Khanpore to Bhawulpore, and is almost entirely the cost of removing grain from the granaries to the markets.

The extra charge for the steamer is owing to her having been twice repaired in consequence of accidents to her machinery.

No budget allowance was made for refunds: I have therefore charged them to the savings in the miscellaneous charges appropriation.

IX.—*Public Works Charges.*—This I have divided into seven heads. The first shows the Sanctioned Establishment, the cost of which is Rs. 14,329-8-1.

No. 2 is on account of Irrigation Works. Under this head I have shown all original works, aided works, and rewards paid to zemindars for zeal and energy in prosecuting canal clearances, opening new cuts, &c. The Fordwah is entirely

an original work ; it cost altogether Rs. 3,20,614, of which Rs. 1,65,858 was charged to the period under review. The Hoosainwah Canal was an old canal which was improved and extended last year. The improvements in the old portion were done by the zemindars ; and the extensions and rajbuhās, as well as the bridges and sluices, were paid for by the State. The Hoosainwah Extension, costing Rs. 45,195, and the rajbuhās, *viz.*, Puccawah, cost Rs. 13,534 ; the Ghunnewah, Rs. 9,384 ; and the Elachiwah, Rs. 1,417 ; Cantonmentwah, Rs. 757 ; and Futtoowah, Rs. 562 ; and a cut to the Jail garden, Rs. 116 ;—while the embankments on the Dewanwah cost Rs. 938, and on the Puccawah, Rs. 3,799. These works were executed in the cold season of 1868-69. The Barnswah is a new canal which has been just completed. Half of the cost has been borne by the zemindars, who have given the labor, and half by the State. Only Rs. 20,000 is charged to the period under review, and the balance to 1870. The charge of Rs. 6,200 on the Sadikwah was a grant made to assist the zemindars in clearing out that canal in the cold season of 1868-69. A new mouth had to be cut, the esitimated half cost of which was defrayed by the State. The charge of Rs. 7,500 for the Ahmudwah Canal was the cost of extending this canal into the desert, and was at once recouped by the lease of the new lands, which were taken up at a yearly rental of Rs. 10,000. The total cost of this extension was Rs. 20,000 ; but Rs. 13,000 was charged to the previous year's accounts. In connection with this canal was the sinking of a new well at Umrohee, in the desert, which cost Rs. 500, and enables the settlers to reside there permanently. The Norunga Canal is a new work, commenced this cold season, of which Rs. 4,380 is charged to 1868-69, and the balance to 1870. The total sum expended on Irrigation Works was Rs. 2,83,872.

Under head No. 3 is shown the Cost of Bridges and Sluices constructed in the cold season of 1868-69, and are all connected with the new Hoosainwah Canal and its rajbuhās. Benchmarks are being erected on all the canals ; part of the cost, amounting to Rs. 251, is charged to 1868-69, and the balance to 1870.

Head No. 4 shows the expenditure that has been incurred in the Purchase of Stores, Instruments, &c., as follows :—

	Rs.
Cost of levels, staves, theodolites, &c.	3,333
Cost of making up water-guages	503
Do. do. wheelbarrows	,260
Do. do. boats	719
Cost of plank, lime, timber, &c., in store... ..	14,809
Carpenters and blacksmiths' tools and lathe, &c.	1,766
	<hr/>
Total	22,391
	<hr/>

Head No. 5 shows all the Public buildings constructed in the State, which I have sub-divided into two heads,—I., Civil Buildings; II., Military Buildings. A detailed list of civil buildings is given in Appendix I.E., and includes houses for the Political Agent, Superintendent of Irrigation, and a Cutchery; quarters for the Head Master of the English School, Assistant Engineer; the new Jail buildings; a grain market at Bhawalpore, built for the State granary, but now made over to the Municipality; store-room; State gardens; stabling at the Horse Farm; additions to the Nawab's Palace at Ahmudpore; accommodation for Mohubut Khan, the Nawab's uncle, at Bhawalpore; and for Nuwab Rub Nowaz Khan, a State Pensioner; tuhseel buildings at Noshera, Shahpore, Khyrpore; Police buildings at Khyrpore, Minchinabad, and McLeodgunge; and schoolhouses at the two latter stations. The total cost of civil buildings is Rs. 52,246.

The military buildings are—Lines for the Cavalry at Bhawalpore; additional lines for the Infantry; lines for a detachment of the State Artillery at Bhawalpore; a quarter-guard and treasure-room in the Escort Lines; house for the native officers of the escort; necessary for the use of the sepoy; new lines for spoys at Ahmudpore; and a house for the officer commanding the Artillery at Ahmudpore. The total cost of the military buildings amounting to Rs. 8,556, and for Civil and Military buildings Rs. 60,801-1-2.

Head No. 6 is for Communications, and includes the cost of 13 rest-houses at the following stages:—1, at No. 1 sluice; 2, Moosafir Khana; 3, Ahmudpore; 4, Got Chuni; 5, Chouduri; 6, Khanpore; 7, Noshera; 8, Kaimpore; 9, Shuhr Fureed; 10, Rojanwalli; 11, Minchinabad; 12, Tukht Mahul; 13, Maree Shok Shah; and Serai at Kala Pahar, on the Majgur Road—the cost amounting to Rs. 7,897. They have all been taken

in hand this cold season. The cost of roads in the State is as follows :—

Metalled roads near Bhawulpore	...	Rs.	2,406
Unmetalled roads	... ..	„	3,690
Culverts and drains	... ..	„	1,788
			7,884
		Total	Rs. 7,884
			15,781
		Grand Total	Rs. 15,781

Head No. 7—Repairs—I have subdivided into Civil Buildings, and Military Buildings. The repairs of the former amount to Rs. 7,797, and of the latter, to Rs. 28,95 : total, Rs. 10,692. We have had to repair so many of the old State buildings that this charge is necessarily high; but the damages by white ants is very great, and the buildings being kutchas adds to the cost.

Deposits.—The sum of Rs. 16,750-5-3 is held deposit on account of Public Works, but will be recredited as soon as completion reports are received, and no further charges against 1868-69 are brought forward.

X.—Pensions.—The pensions sanctioned amount to Rs. 1,05,105 ; but the actual disbursements on this account amount only to Rs. 85,387, making a saving of Rs. 19,718.

XI.—Deposit Account.—The balance in deposit on the 1st of October 1868 was Rs. 941 ; and during the period under report the deposits amounted to Rs. 1,31,730 ; of which refunds were made of Rs. 51,916—leaving a balance in deposit on the 1st of January 1870 as follows :—

1. Public Works Deposit, as above explained	... ..	16,750	5	3
2. Moddee-khana Savings	... ..	18,357	3	1
3. Municipal Funds	... ..	29,108	5	6
4. Putwaries' Fees	... ..	3,804	9	2
5. Lumberdars' Fees	... ..	1,271	13	10
6. School Fund	... ..	794	5	2
7. Clothing Fund	... ..	2,075	12	10
8. Chunda	... ..	650	4	11
9. Kussoorkhars' dues	... ..	1,639	12	4
10. Postage account	... ..	4	10	0
11. Miscellaneous items, to be trans-				

ferred to budget head No. 5,	.	
Public Works, for 1870, for		
Jails and Lock-ups, ...	6,297	12 4
	<hr/>	
Grand Total, ...	80,754	15 5
	<hr/>	

The sum entered as Modee-khana savings is the *boná fide* savings in the current year ; but I have thought it preferable, instead of re-crediting the amount to the State, to keep it as a permanent advance to meet the Modee-khana charges ; and the actual cost will be shewn in the monthly accounts, instead of, as heretofore, shewing the total expenses and re-crediting the savings at the end of the year. The Municipal Funds are raised by a tax called *Punchana*, and the proceeds of certain cesses transferred from the Customs account, such as lease of shops, tax on dulals, nuzool buildings rented or sold, &c. The proceeds are kept in deposit, and a yearly grant will be made for town improvements, conservancy charges, &c. The extra dispensary buildings have been paid for from this fund, as well as the cost of hospital servants, keep of patients, &c. All the principal towns are being cleared, and proper conservancy establishments entertained ; and arrangements are being made for lighting them. I propose making a Budget separately for the Municipalities, as soon as all the reports have been received.

The arrangements for appointing Putwaries and Lumberdars throughout the State has been commenced, and the collections on this account are placed in deposit.

The School Collections were placed in deposit, pending detailed instructions ; they will now be credited to their proper head of account.

The Clothing and Chunda Funds are under Captain Beckett's charge, and are partly raised by subscription from the men of the Bhawulpore army and escort, and partly by State grants.

The Kussoor Khars' Dues are taken by the State, and paid to them when the nuzzarana has been collected. The postage is collected by the State officials for letters sent into the interior.

Miscellaneous Collections were properly items which should have been recredited to the State, being savings of pay, &c. ;

but at the end of the year the question of building improved lock-ups at Khanpore and Minchinabad forced itself on my attention ; and, as no funds were provided in our budget for 1870 to meet these unexpected charges, I thought it would be better to place this sum in deposit, to be added to the budget grant for public works for 1870 on account of these buildings, instead of applying for a new grant.

In His Honor's remarks on the Annual Report of this State for the year ending 30th September 1868, he stated that the current revenue expended on public works was not so large as could be wished. In justice to the officers concerned, I append a statement shewing all the public works of every kind which have been executed in the State since it has been under British protection.

JUDICIAL.

I attach (Appendix No. IIA.) a general comparative statement of criminal cases, showing the number of offences ascertained to have been committed, and the result of trials. In this statement I have entered the last year's criminal returns, for the sake of comparison ; but it must be remembered that the present returns are for 15 months—*viz.*, from the 1st October 1868 to 30th December 1869.

The number of non-bailable offences was 2,742, which gives an average of 2,188 for 12 months, against 2,186 for the previous year ;—while the bailable offences amounted to 2,864, or for 12 months, 2,291 ; against 1,513 of the preceding year ; showing an average increase of 778 cases. Most of the latter are trifling cases of assault, mischief, disobedience of orders, &c. 4,398 Persons were brought to trial for non-bailable offences, of whom 3,019, or 68 per cent., were convicted and 1,263, or 28 per cent., acquitted ; as compared with 3,340 persons brought to trial in 1867-68, of whom 2,168, or 65 per cent., were convicted, and 927, or 27 per cent., acquitted.

24 Prisoners, or per cent., 5 escaped during the year ; against 11 prisoners, or 5 per cent., of the preceding year. This number is large, but, considering the rawness of our Police and the insecurity of our Police buildings, which are only now being properly constructed, the number of escapes is comparatively trifling, and the real surprise is, that no more were effected.

26 Murders were committed during the 15 months ; but in almost every instance the murderers were apprehended and brought to trial. Out of 56 persons brought to trial for murder, 42 were convicted, 9 acquitted, and 2 escaped. A very large proportion of these murders was committed out of jealousy, or from the parties being caught in adultery, and as in such cases punishment is not sanctioned by the Mahomedan laws, a discretionary punishment was awarded, of fine and imprisonment, according to the greater or less aggravation of the case. In every case the opinion of the Cazy was taken, but as no *fitwa of dehut*, or price of blood, was awarded, I was unable to recommend capital punishment being awarded in any single case. Many of the cases were exceedingly interesting, and, as the people come forward and give their evidence willingly—in fact, forming a most remarkable contrast to the residents of the Derajat—no failure of justice took place. Many of the women, particularly, who came before me, gave their evidence in a remarkably clear, straightforward manner ; and I was careful to mark my appreciation of their spirited conduct by giving them small rewards in addition to their travelling expenses.

The adultery cases occur chiefly in the southern portions of the state, opposite Rajinore, where the people are chiefly Belooches, or have assimilated their feelings, and the cases are precisely similar to those which occur on the Rajinore border. The adultery becomes notorious, and the injured husband, who up to that time most probably has passed it over, now considers it incumbent on him to avenge the open insult by blood—trusting to the feeling of the community, and the impunity given by the Mahomedan Law to such cases, to pass unpunished.

Three or four of the murders were committed by women. One was a very peculiar one, and may be considered a typical case:—A husband had two wives : by his first wife he had had six or seven daughters, but all had died in infancy but one ; so that he married again, in the hopes of having a son. His desire was realized, but the jealousy between the women from that time passed all bounds. One night he was obliged to go away, leaving the two women with their children in the house alone. The house was close to the canal bank, and the next morning the son, a baby of two months, was missing. There can be no moral doubt that the baby was thrown into the canal by the first wife, who considered herself supplanted by his mother.

Another case will also shew the difficulties we have to contend with, and gives a favourable idea of our Police arrangements. A Syud, one of the Kalifas of a shrine near Khyrpore, in this State, deserted his wife, who then formed a connection with a Chokeydar in one of the villages in the Mooltan District, near the river, by whom she had a child. Her brothers, hearing of it, insisted on her husband taking her back, and accompanied him to the village where the woman was living, and persuaded her to return with them, leaving the child with its father. Two days later, one of the brothers came to fetch the child, which was given up to him. Two months subsequently, information was given to the Khyrpore Police that the Syud had murdered his wife and her illegitimate offspring, and the above facts were clearly proved, as also that the parties crossed over to this side ; but no trace of the woman or child could be found. For the last few months no murders have occurred, so that I am in hopes that in future the number of cases of murder will largely decrease.

I have lately submitted a proposition to Government for the separation of the Judicial from the Executive Department, and the appointment of a Suddur Court at Bhawalpore for the trial of all Judicial cases, which I believe, if sanctioned, will have an excellent effect. Our Revenue work is so heavy and important that the officials must neglect the Criminal for the Revenue administration, and the separation of departments is most advisable. The chief punishments inflicted were fines and imprisonment. The total amount of fines levied was Rs. 1,57,181, of which Rs. 98,643 was realized and credited to the State ; Rs. 13,403 remitted ; Rs. 8,482 paid in compensation ; and imprisonment was awarded in lieu of the balance, *viz.*, Rs. 36,652 :—

Appendix No. II.B., shews the number of criminal cases disposed of in the several courts in the State.

There were 163 cases and 268 persons under trial on first of October 1868. 5,776 Cases were instituted against 9,156 persons during the 15 months, including 20 cases transferred from one court to another ; of these, 5,694 cases were disposed of, leaving 82 pending on the 1st January 1870. 9,030 Persons were tried, of whom 2,194, or 24 per cent., were acquitted ; 6,783, or 75 per cent., convicted ; and 4, or .04, died ; and 26, or .3, escaped from confinement. 126 Persons were left under trial at the close of the year—34 in custody,

35 on trial, and 57 on recognizance. In the Mooltan Division, according to the Criminal Report for 1868, the cases disposed of were as follows :—

Non-bailable 2,006

Bailable 2,351

9,444 Persons were brought to trial; 5,461 were convicted, and 3,762 acquitted—percentage of convictions being 58. The greatest number of cases pending was in the court of the Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar of Bhawulpore. The Tahsildar was employed in superintending the measurements of the cultivated area of his tahseel, and on canal works; and the Naib Tahseeldar was suddenly taken ill, and obliged to be sent away on sick leave, and some delay occurred in providing his successor.

Nazim Noor Mahomed Khan decided the greatest number of cases—689, punishing 848 persons.

Both Morad Shah and Noor Mahomed Khan have done most excellent service in suppressing crime, and have chiefly distinguished themselves in punishing bribery and corruption amongst officials. 215 Persons were tried for taking illegal gratifications, of whom 178 were convicted, 31 acquitted, and one escaped. This offence is a natural consequence of the *butai* system, and is prevalent in all native states. The severe examples made will put down the practice to some extent, but it is too widespread, and too much encouraged in influential quarters, to be completely suppressed.

Amongst the Tahseeldars, Zeinulabdeen Shah and Kullian Dass have done the greatest amount of work ; and Dass Ram, Naib Tahseeldar of Bhawulgur, has performed all the judicial duties of the Fordwah and Bhawulgur Tahseels in a most satisfactory manner. The judicial work in the Bhawulpore Tahseel is the most unsatisfactory of any, as the convictions only amount to 52 per cent.; but there are special causes here for a failure in the Police arrangements. The town is large, and full of old, ruined houses, which form convenient hiding-places for thieves, and at one time thefts were of frequent occurrence, and very difficult to trace : gangs of thieves came from long distances, and, acting in conjunction with persons on the spot, were able to effect their purpose and escape undetected. A good many have been traced to Ooch, and some large gangs there have been broken up.

Appendix No. II.C. is a comparative statement of the original civil suits instituted and disposed of in the State during the 15 months under review. 445 Cases were pending on the 1st October, 1868; 9,872 cases were instituted—total, 10,317 cases, being an increase of 6,949 new cases over the preceding year. 6,811 Cases were decided, leaving 3,506 cases pending on the 1st January, 1870.

The courts are honorary, and therefore as much attention should be paid to the cases decided as to the number pending. One reason for this large number pending is, that from the 1st of January the limitations of period, as in the Punjab courts, comes into play, so that a large number of old cases have been instituted, to come within the period of limitation. The number of suits and value decided by the several classes of courts is as follows:—

	<i>Number of cases.</i>	<i>Value of suits.</i>
Political Agent's Court ...	7	Rs. 5,843
Nazims' Courts ...	262	„ 43,403
Ali Gohur Khan ...	1,110	„ 30,928
Tahseeldars ...	686	„ 21,357
Local Committees ...	4,746	„ 1,70,797

Of these, suits for land were only heard in the Nazims' and Tahseeldars' courts, amounting to 948, and value, Rs. 64,760 ; and the number of suits for other than land is 5,863, value of suits, Rs. 2,07,518,—making in all 6,811 suits, of a value of Rs. 2,72,326 ; and for 12 months, 5,449, value, Rs. 2,17,862, against previous years 2,836, value, Rs. 1,20,153, or an increase of 2,613, value Rs. 97,719. The average value of suits in 1868-69 is Rs. 40 nearly, and in 1867-68, Rs. 36, or Rs. 4 per suit less. The percentage of cases decided to number tried is as follows:—

On decree ...	{ 1868-69 ... 15 }	{ 1867-68 ... 10 }	= + 5
Arbitration ...	{ 1868-69 ... 4 }	{ 1867-68 ... 2 }	= + 2
By confession ...	{ 1868-69 ... 20 }	{ 1867-68 ... 24 }	= - 4
Razeenama ...	{ 1868-69 ... 46 }	{ 1867-68 ... 52 }	= - 6
On default ...	{ 1868-69 ... 9 }	{ 1867-68 ... 52 }	= -43

In favor of defendant, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1868-69 \quad \dots \quad 4 \\ 1867-68 \quad \dots \quad 5 \end{array} \right\} = - 1$

The greatest number of cases in any one court was decided by Nawab Ali Gohur Khan, *viz.*, 1,110. The Local Committees stand in the following order:—

No. of cases decided.

1.	Khyrpore	879, or 2-3rds of cases instituted.
2.	Allahabad	796, ,, 5-6ths ditto.
3.	Khanpore	568, ,, half ditto.
4.	Kot Subzul	450, ,, 3-4ths ditto.
5.	Bhawulpore	447, ,, 7-9ths ditto.
6.	AhmudporeLumba	430, ,, 5-6ths ditto.
7.	Khanbela	393, ,, half ditto.
8.	Noshera	297, ,, 3-4ths ditto.
9.	Kot Sumalia	250, ,, half ditto.
10.	Ghouspore	236, ,, 3-4ths ditto.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Morad Shah, Assistant Superintendent, has been in charge of the Bhawulgur Nizamut during the period of this report, and has signalized his administration by completing the Fordwah Canal for a distance of 106 miles, of which 30 miles have been completed this season, and tailing it into an old cut near Kaimpore, which has been thrown into the Maroofwah Canal : it really irrigates the whole length of the nizamut from McLeodgunge to Khyrpore—115 miles. I have just marched down the canal, which took me ten days to accomplish, at an average of 12 miles a day ; and I take this opportunity to record my opinion of the immense perseverance, skill, and judgment shewn by Morad Shah in carrying out this magnificent work in spite of obstacles which would have damped the ardour of many excellent men, and carried on in the midst of his own proper duties,—the supervision over his subordinates being in no way relaxed, but additional duties were imposed and successfully carried out, more particularly the duty of allotting the grants of land to settlers ; fixing the boundaries, both of the old portion of the nizamut, as well as the new canal lands ; and preparing the way for a regular Revenue Settlement. Permanent boundary-pillars have been erected at the triple junction of villages, —and Mr. Johnson's Revenue Survey party has been enabled to complete the survey of the Upper Tahseel, the boundaries

of which were fixed by me in consultation with Mr. Johnson. All the lands in these two tahseels have now been divided into villages, and assigned to lessees, or kept as State property. On the Fordwah Canal, leases for 4,01,247 *beegas* have been taken up, for Rs. 76,818 ; and on the high *baranee* lands south of the canal, leases have been taken up for 4,69,123 *beegas*, at a rental of Rs. 28,188 ; and lands included in the old villages (formerly the State share of which was taken in *butai*), amounting to 34,031 *beegas*, have been leased out for Rs. 17,041 ; and in Khyrporè 28,775 *beegas* of land have been leased out for Rs. 12,333—making the total leases in this nizamat, 9,39,215 *beegas*, at a rental of Rs. 1,34,831 ; and within the next two years I hope that the whole of this nizamat will be leased out, and a regular Settlement effected. The Fordwah Canal, under Morad Shah's superintendence, has proved a magnificent success. The autumn crop was estimated at 64,000 *beegas*, which, for the first season the canal worked throughout its entire length, must be considered first rate ; and as the number of laborers for the canal clearance was estimated at a man for 21 *beegas*, and obtained without difficulty, this may be considered a fair estimate. The clearance this season was one of no ordinary difficulty : a large amount of silt had to be cleared away by a scanty population, scattered over an immense extent of country ; and it was only the profound belief impressed on the zemindars that the canal was a success, and would enable them to irrigate any amount of land, which induced them to come forward so willingly. From the mouth to the tail the land can be irrigated by rajbuhas, by surface flow ; but in addition to this, 600 jhulars were set up last season on the main canal. This was Morad Shah's own doing : he set up a manufactory for jhulars, and supplied every zemindar indenting on him for one. Besides this, 84 new wells have been sunk. This was done at the State expense, and then the wells were sold to zemindars. This is a great step towards the permanent settlement of this locality. The towns of McLeodgunge and Minchinabad are very handsomely built.

A rest-house has been built there, and a capital dispensary, and a residence for the Nazim.

The improvement of the Hoosainwah Canal has largely increased the revenue of the Bhawulpore Tahseel ; and this season we have given a new head to the Norunga and

Sirdarwah Canals ; so that the irrigation of this portion of the State has been placed on as good a footing as the more favored districts of Allahabad and Khanpore. A new head has also been given to the Khanwah Canal.

These works have been superintended by Nazim Laljee Pershad, whom I called from Ahmadpore Lamba for the purpose. Half the cost of these works has been paid by the State, and half by the zemindars, and when completed they will form a magnificent addition to our canals, and redeem a large area which had become waste from canals silting up. We have taken advantage of the proposed railway bridge to make the head of our new canal in connection with it, so as to secure, if possible, a permanent head. Laljee Pershad has carried out these large works most satisfactorily, and justified my selection of him for these important works. The detailed account will be given in Mr. Barns' Canal Report.

The spring crops throughout the State are in a most healthy condition. There was a fear that the salaba crops would have failed ; but the rains, which had held off so long, have been general and good at last. The well crops everywhere are first rate. The cultivated area in this tahseel for the late Khureef, or autumn harvest, was 36,180 *beegas*, and the income for this harvest is assessed at Rs. 50,000, after making a large deduction for deteriorated crops.

In Khanpore, Noor Mahomed Khan, Bozdar, has, like Morad Shah, thrown his whole heart into his work, and the management of his nizamat does him infinite credit. He has carried the good will and sympathies of the zemindars with him, and is rather obliged to check their efforts in canal improvements than to urge them on. He has been associated with me for the last twelve years, and I have always found him the same willing co-operator in all good works, whether as a Police officer, Judicial officer, or Canal Superintendent.

He knows his district thoroughly, and he knows how to make it pay.

The simple fact is, that if we can get water we can make the land flow with milk and honey—and he has done his best to get the water. The number of new cuts he has taken from the existing canals is very great, and it is difficult to enumerate them. This season he has completed the Barnswah, a new canal, 34 miles long, with three large branches running parallel,

so that it is not one canal, but three canals. He has, of course, taken advantage of local circumstances, old canal beds, branch canals, &c. Four large branches of the Minchinwah have been separated, with a new head from the river called the Charlywah, and, to take their place, a new branch has been excavated, 16 miles long and 20 feet broad, called the Becketwah, as well as four other smaller cuts: total length, 16 miles, and from 12 to 18 feet broad. From the Sadikwah six new branches have been taken, from 5 to 8 miles in length, and 12 to 18 feet broad; and two from the Duggerwah, and two from the Koodun. The new cuttings completed this season amount in all to 132 miles—of which the zemindars paid a half cost, and the State share amounts to Rs. 1,00,000. In this, however, is included also the half cost of a bund 6 miles in length, thrown up to protect the village lands of Ghouspore from the inundations of the Indus in flood. The Khureef cultivation in this nizamut was 154,000 *beegas*, or 77,000 acres—and the estimated income, Rs. 2,86,700. The only fault I have to find with Noor Mahomed Khan is, that he cannot send his returns to date.

Laljee Pershad carries on the charge of the Ahmadpore Lamba Nizamut most satisfactorily, and, as there was little work going on, I have employed him this season in superintending the works in the Bhawulpore Tahseel.

I attach Appendix No. I.D., a statement of the demands, collections, and balances of the State for the year 1868-69. This does not include fines, customs, sale of grain, stamps.

CANALS.

I attach Appendix No. III., a Report by Mr. Barns, Superintendent of Irrigation, on the Canals in the State, which enters so fully into the subject that any remarks on my part would be superfluous. I attach a diagram of the rise and fall of the river (which is forwarded separately, in a tin case). Mr. Barns has also prepared plans of the several nizamuts, shewing all the principal canals, &c.; but as we have no maps of the State, I have thought it an excellent opportunity to have these maps printed in the Surveyor-General's Office, by the photozincographic process; so that I may be enabled to submit a number of copies to Government, besides having spare copies for our own offices and for the use of the Nazims and Revenue Officers. This will cause a little delay in the submission of the plans, which cannot however, be helped; but it will make the report more valuable.

We have tried our best to get the information regarding the canals according to the forms required by Government, shewing the irrigated area and expenditure on canals, &c., and it may be regarded as a very fair approximation. The cultivated area is taken from the measurements of the Khureef harvest, which has just been completed. In another year we hope to be able to get the reports more correctly prepared, but for the first season I think the present report may be considered satisfactory. The returns are very valuable to us, to compare with season after season, as they show the cultivation on all the canals, and any increase or decrease can be at once noted; and to compare one nizamat with another. I regret that we cannot show in one report both the Rubbee and Khureef cultivations as the result of one season's canal operations; but this is impossible, as we cannot get the Rubbee returns till late in the autumn.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I attach a memo. by Dr. Deane on the working of the Dispensaries and Jail, with Appendices No. IV. I have already noticed the frightful prevalence of Scurvy, which is shortly pointed out by Dr. Deane. We have lately had a visit from Dr. Hutchison, who has been directed by Government to analyse the water of the wells in this neighbourhood. He fully proves that the suspicions entertained by Dr. Deane, that sulphate of soda most largely prevail in the wells, is correct. The question is a very serious one, and affects us all. If the cause of disease can be proved, a remedy can be found, and Dr. Deane is deserving of great credit for the care and attention he is devoting to this subject. Dr. Hutchison considers that other points should be looked to, as well as the water, more particularly the high price of food, and difficulty in procuring those alimentary substances, the want of which is likely to produce scorbutic tendencies. The fact is, that for three years past the price of grain, &c., here has been undoubtedly very high, and the price of milk, ghee, &c., has risen proportionately. That this must affect our servants and the artisan class is undoubted; but it cannot affect the whole population. The zemindars only sell the grain they do not want for their own consumption; and the same with regard to milk, ghee, &c. There is now no want of meat, which, owing to the magnificent grazing in the desert tracts, must be cheaper here than in many other places. The Mukdoods of Ooch, who have

only to express a wish before their Moreeds to have anything they desire, are suffering from this disease. One of our Ministers had his death hastened by it, the hakeems having bled him when he could not afford this drain on his constitution. Two others have been treated for it. Three of our Nazims have also been under treatment, and, if innutritious diet is alone the cause, scurvy must be existing undetected throughout the length and breadth of India. If it can be proved that the cause of the disease lies in the water, a remedy can be applied, and the hakeems, whom Dr. Deane is making the greatest use of, will be a wonderful instrument in his hand for spreading abroad the means of cure, and, above all, the simplicity of the remedy commends itself to native appreciation. The richer classes may exclaim, with Naaman,—“Are not Abana and Pharpar better than all the waters of Israel?” and despise the remedy of boiling the water; but it will be a real boon to many thousands, and Dr. Deane will be a real benefactor to a large portion of the human race. Dr. Hutchison has also proved that the river water does not contain the same amount of sulphate of soda, and this water is therefore innocuous.

The extension of canals is therefore highly beneficial in a sanitary, as well as financial, point of view. In the river water the total soluble salts are 5·30 grs., of which sulphate of soda is only 3·3 grs.

In the subject of vaccination the hakeems will be of great assistance. At Dr. Deane's request, I lately presented a hakeem at Khyrpore with a valuable khillat for having successfully vaccinated 30 children, all of whom had been examined by Dr. Deane and found to have taken the vaccine properly.

In the Jail, the system of separate confinement has proved most valuable in the prevention and checking disease. In October last, while the people of the town were literally prostrated with fever, there was only seven per cent. of sick in the Jail; and later in the year, when *pleuro pneumonia* was raging in the town, and one or two cases were introduced into the Jail in so intensified a form that almost every person brought in contact with it died, Dr. Deane was enabled to prevent its spreading.

I regret that the Revd. Mr. Yeates' departure for England has prevented his supplying me with a report on his English

School here for the past year. The number of scholars on the roll is 131, and the daily average attendance varies from 73 to 106. The English class number 52, the Persian class 49, and the Hindee 30. The English class also studies Persian.

We have commenced an organized system of education throughout the State, schools having been instituted at the following towns:—

1, Minchinabad ; 2, McLeodgunge ; 3, Bhawulgur ; 4, Kaim-pore ; 5, Khyrpore ; 6, Khangah ; 7, Mobarickpore ; 8, Ahmud-pore ; 9, Ooch ; 10, Allahabad ; 11, Pucca Laran ; 12, Khanpore ; 13, Kot Sumaba ; 14, Noshera ; 15, Ahmudpore Lumba ; 16, Kot Subzul ; 17, Ruheemabad ; 18, Got Noor Mahomed. The number of scholars receiving instruction is 719, and the monthly cost is Rs. 312.

The zemindars have agreed to pay a cess of eight annas per cent. on the jumma for their support. The budget allowance for schools in 1870 is Rs. 8,400, as follows:—

Bhawulgur	...	...	...	Rs. 1,440
Bhawulpore	...	...	...	„ 4,680
Khanpore	...	...	...	„ 1,440
Nushera	...	...	...	„ 840
				8,400
			Total	„ 8,400

Of this sum, Rs. 6,000 is subscribed by the zemindars, and Rs. 2,400 by the State. I examined some of these schools while on circuit, and found that the boys had made very fair progress. It is chiefly the Mahomedans who send their sons to the schools—the Hindoos preferring to teach their boys Hindee, which is contrary to my experience on the frontier.

Captain Beckett joined us in September last, and has taken charge of all the Troops, Police, and Public Works unconnected with irrigation works, and the charge of the Horse Farm. He has been associated with me in all the new schemes and improvements that we have attempted since his arrival. He has taken the greatest interest in the State Farm, and has induced Duffadar Futteh Khan, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to resign the service and take charge of the farm ; and under their management I believe that it will prove highly successful. We are introducing a good breed of mares, many of them being Walers, who were carefully selected for us by Colonel Raikes at Calcutta ; and great attention is being paid to the

stallions, three of whom are kept at out-stations for the use of the zemindars. Major Black has promised to send us a good stud-bred stallion, and I hope that during the period we shall have charge of the State we may be able to improve the breed of horses, and thus meet a great want. For further particulars I must refer to Captain Beckett's Report on the Farm. From the 15th current, the escort furnished from Dera Ghazee Khan will be removed, and their place taken by the contingent we have lately raised. They are under Captain Beckett's orders. The native officers and non-commissioned officers were transferred from the Punjab Frontier Force. All the men have been selected by Captain Beckett, and form an efficient body of troops.

Mr. Barns has devoted his attention to canal improvements, and the large number of new canals excavated during the past year, all of which have been surveyed and levelled, is the best proof of the energy he has devoted to his work. In addition to these, he has personally surveyed and laid out a new canal to Dilawur, which will be commenced when we can get workmen and leisure to take the work in hand. He has also had a line of levels taken across the State to the Bikaner border, and eastward to within 30 miles of Ferozepore, with cross levels from the river. A detailed report, with a map, is being prepared, and will be submitted at an early date. The work is so heavy, that before long it will be absolutely necessary to give Mr. Barns further assistance if we are to carry out our canal improvements thoroughly.

Dr. Deane has taken up the sanitary improvements of the towns of Bhawulpore and Ahmudpore, with marked success; but it is no ordinary labor, and requires constant supervision. The system of trenches works well, and, as our funds do not enable us to support an army of sweepers to keep the latrines in proper order, and dispose at once of all refuse matter, the system of trenches is invaluable. He is also deserving of great credit for the systematic efforts he is making to employ the hakeems beneficially, and to teach them the western science of medicines, and especially to employ them as vaccinators. As a first step, an apprentice, the son of one of the hakeems, is proceeding to Lahore, to be educated at the Medical College as a Native Doctor; and he will afterwards be employed in the State; and I hope that his example will be followed by others.

I have carefully kept in view the desire of Government that such a system of government should be introduced into the

State that, when the young Nawab comes of age, he will be able to carry on the administration without the necessity of making any changes. I have therefore confined my attention to the general management, and have introduced such modifications of our own system as appears consonant with native ideas,—insisting on a punctual submission of accounts, but allowing the chief officers entrusted with the charge of districts a great latitude, and consequently heavy responsibility. I have endeavoured to incite them to a generous emulation, and aided them by advice in all their undertakings. I cannot but feel that my hopes have been nobly fulfilled. Whatever success has attended our efforts is largely due to their individual exertions, and I would specially bring to the notice of Government, Syud Morad Shah, Laljee Pershad, and Noor Mahomed Khan, Bozdar, amongst the Nazims; Pulloo Mull, Mahomed Hoosain Khan, Zeinoolabdin Shah, and Kullian Dass, amongst the Tahseeldars; and Dass Mull, Naib Tahseeldar; and, in my own Office, the Head Clerk, Shib Surran Dass; the Second Clerk, Bishumber Nath; my Serishtedar, Ressaldar-Major Hurdial Sing; Bhoput Raie, Accountant; and Bumba Ram, Wasil-bakee Navis.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.A.

Statement shewing the Income and Expenditure of the Bhowalpoore State from 1st October 1868 to 31st December 1869.

Rs.

Income.

Number of heads.	DETAILS.	Income.													
		Ruprees.	Annas.	Pies.	Manees.	Pies.	Ruprees.	Annas.	Pies.	Manees.	Pies.				
I.	<i>Last Year's Balance</i>	...	...	...	...	...	4,51,748	14	6	19,569	10	64	146	9	4
	REVENUE PROPER.														
	1. Istmurar, or Leases on fixed rates	1,71,748	14	2											
	2. Pamaash, or Measurement of the cultivated area	3,81,563	5	2											
	3. Treera Mokha	904	15	5											
	4. Farokht Subz-zarat	2,721	5	8											
	5. Dhun	2,020	13	8											
	6. Lich Malkana	239	5	5											
	7. Sale of Indigo-seeds	718	5	1											
	8. Quit-rent and Kusoor	31,399	6	8											
	9. Buttaise	...	...	...								
	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.														
	1. Phera Bunnee	2,082	6	1											
	2. Garden's produce	25,405	3	2											
	3. Moghla	25,879	14	8											
	4. Gadibani	5,246	14	7											
	5. Sale of grass	5,218	11	3											
	6. Nuzrana	13,144	4	6											
	7. Fees paid by weighmen (dhurrut)	20,326	18	...											
	8. Fees paid on account of watchmen (moo-shukhsa)	13,463	1	10											
II.		...	...	...			5,91,316	7	3	28,461	45	84	3,666	15	7

II. 9. Fees for cattle trespass (froco)			10,001	6							
10. House-Tax			1,194	4	2						
11. Sale of unclaimed property			8,080	13	0						
12. Tick			349	18	7						
13. Loan			30,403	10	...			1,60,886	15	2	
III. FINES.											
1. Fines, Judicial			93,139	1	8						
2. Do., Revenue			2,950	10	2						
3. Do., Canal											
Zurnagha Fund, Rs. 24,805-9-0			27,283	6	1			1,23,373	1	11	
Water-rent collections, Rs. 2,477-13-1											
IV. FOREST COLLECTIONS.											
1. Fuel-tax			9,663	7	...						
2. Grazing-tax (tirnee)			58,355	10	5			60,019	1	5	
V. STAMPS.											
1. Sale of Stamp Paper			20,129	4	9						
2. Sale of Postage Stamps			115	13	4						
3. Postage on Bearing Letters			731	10	3						
4. Fees			25	2	3			21,001	14	7	
VI. CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS								3,50,034	13	3	
VII. SALE OF GRAIN								10,99,029	14	11	
VIII. DEPOSITS								1,31,730	8	6	
TOTAL RECEIPTS								25,45,392	13	...	
GRAND TOTAL								46,031	5	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	
								28,461	45	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
								3,666	15	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
								3,908	24	12	

IV. DURBAR OFFICE CHARGES.

1. Ministers	5,701	11	6
2. Tutor	1,360	...	...
3. Wazir's Office	6,494	14	3
4. Account Department	705	3	4
5. Toabekhans Do.	2,024	...	4

16,335 13 5

V. AGENCY CHARGES.

1. Salary of Officers	42,031	5	11
2. Political Agent's Office	15,042	11	3
3. Asst. Pol. Do. Do.	1,692	2	3
4. Engineer's Office	4,973	3	10
5. Vakeels	5,234	8	9
6. Miscellaneous Establishment	5,234	...	6

74,298 ... 6

VI. KARDARI ESTABLISHMENT.

1. Nizamut Establishment	30,705	14	7
2. Kardari Do.	2,12,719	...	9
3. Customs Office Do.	20,059	12	9
4. Settlement Do. Do.	5,031	8	6
5. Forest Do.	4,615	2	10

2,73,931 7 5

VII. POLICE CHARGES

...

98,606 ... 2

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

1. Travelling allowance	8,801	10	1
2. Stationery charges	11,390	1	7
3. Hot-weather Establishment	376	5	8
4. Cost of Almirah, including Office furniture, &c.	3,687	5	1
5. Printing and State Press charges	5,740	12	9
6. Commission on Hoondees	1,716	10	4
7. Interest on State debts	30,654	15	5
8. Debts of the late Nawab	78,678	11	1

APPENDIX No. I. A.—(Concluded.)

Expenditure.

Number of heads.	DETAIL.	VIII.																	
		Ruprees.	Annas.	Pies.	Mancees.	Pies.	Paropics.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chitacks.	Ruprees.	Annas.	Pies.	Mancees.	Pies.	Paropics.	Maunds.	Seers.	Chitacks.
	MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.— <i>Concluded.</i>																		
	9. School charges	8,624	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. Jail and Lock-up charges	24,877	15	5	123	35	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. Keep of Cattle	3,206	...	6	149	40	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Do. of Elephants	1,494	7	9	1	45	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13. Horse Farm charges	33,432	11	2	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14. Dispensary do.	10,415	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15. Carriage	23,590	11	11	207	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16. Charges for Steamer	17,249	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17. Allowance to Sahibzadahs and Begums	30,397	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18. Police Clothing	5,873	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19. Stamps charges	1,896	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20. Refund of Judicial fine	1,913	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21. Ditto on account sale of unclaimed property,	501	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22. Ditto on account of surplus Land Revenue	760	8	8	7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23. Wages for clearing rice	...	...	...	462	24	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Decrease in weights	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT CHARGES.																		
IX.	I. Pay of Superintending Engineer's Establishment	14,329	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2. Canal clearance and excavations	3,00,658	811															
3. Buildings and abuses	24,308	8 1															
4. Investments and stores	23,890	13 5															
5. Public buildings	60,801	1 2															
6. Communication	15,780	14 0															
7. Repairs	10,692	6 ...															
X. PENSION AND CHARITABLE GRANTS																	
XI. GRAIN SOLD																	
XII. REPAYMENT OF DEPOSITS																	
XIII. RECOVERABLE ADVANCES																	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS																	
Balance at the close of the year																	
GRAND TOTAL																	

E. E.
 C. MINCHIN, Major,
 Political Agent and Superintendent.

APPENDIX NO. I. B.

Statement shewing the Increase and Decrease between the Budget Allotment and the Income and Expenditure of the Bhawalpore State from 1st October 1868 to 31st December 1869.

Income.

Number of Heads.	DETAIL.	Budget Allotment.			Actual Receipts.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
I.	REVENUE PROPER.												
	1. Istumrar, or Leases on fixed rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Palmaish, or measurement of the cultivated area	1,87,500	8	...	1,71,748	14	2	17,006	6	2			
	3. Ttera Mokha	187	8	...	3,81,563	5	2	1,94,063	5	2			
	4. Furokht Subz-zurrat	2,600	...	...	904	15	5	717	7	5			
	5. Dhun	7,500	...	...	2,721	5	8	221	6	8			
	6. Lich Malkana	31	4	...	2,020	13	8	...	...	...	5,479	2	4
	7. Sale of Indigo-seed	5,000	...	...	239	5	5	208	1	6			
	8. Quit-rent and Kusoor	17,538	12	...	718	5	1	...	...	...	4,281	10	11
	TOTAL, Rs.	3,75,000	...	...	31,399	6	8	13,860	10	8	9,760	13	3
	Net Increase, Rs.	...	...	...	5,91,316	7	3	2,26,077	4	6			
II.	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.												
	1. Phera Bannee	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	882	6	1
	2. Garden produce	15,000	...	...	2,082	6	1	...	...	...	10,405	3	2
	3. Moghla	37,000	...	...	25,405	3	2	...	...	...
	4. Gadibani	12,500	...	...	25,879	14	8	...	...	...
	5. Sale of grass	3,750	...	...	5,246	14	7	...	...	...
	6. Nuzranas	4,875	...	...	5,218	11	3	1,468	11	3	11,620	1	4
					13,144	4	3	5,263	4	6	7,283	1	5

7. Fees paid by weighmen (dhurut)	18,750	...	...	...	1,576	13	...	...	...
8. Fees paid on account of watchmen, or moo-shukhsa	12,500	...	...	...	963	1	10	2,408	6
9. Fees for cattle trespass (froic)	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	10
10. House-tax	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Sale of unclaimed property	5,000	...	...	...	3,080	13	10	...	...
12. Tik	125	...	...	...	224	13	7	...	...
TOTAL II., Rs.	1,25,000	...	...	...	26,821	3	3	21,337	14
Net Increase, Rs.	...	...	...	...	5,483	5	2	...	...
FINES.									
1. Fines, Judicial	50,000	...	...	...	43,139	1	8	799	5
2. Do., Revenue	3,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
3. Do., Canal	12,500	...	...	...	14,783	6	1	...	...
TOTAL III., Rs.	66,250	...	...	...	57,922	7	9	799	5
Net Increase, Rs.	...	...	...	...	57,123	1	11	...	...
IV. FOREST COLLECTIONS									
	50,000	...	...	...	68,019	1	5	...	...
V. STAMPS									
	12,500	...	...	...	21,001	14	7	...	...
VI. CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS									
	2,50,000	...	...	...	3,50,034	13	3	...	...
VII. SALE OF GRAIN									
	1,000,000	...	...	...	10,99,029	14	11	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS	18,78,750	...	...	...	23,83,258	10	6	31,898	1
Net Increase, Rs.	...	...	...	...	5,04,508	10	6	...	...

APPENDIX No. I.B.—(Continued.)
Expenditure.

Number of	DETAIL.	Budget Allotment.			Actual Receipts.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
I.	PALACE CHARGES.												
	1. Allowance to Queen Mother	2,32,500	...	...	2,32,038	12	7	...	...	...	461	3	5
	2. Rookhsutana	6,250	...	...	3,862	13	3	...	...	...	2,387	2	9
	3. Offering to the shrines	2,500	...	...	1,803	7	8	...	...	...	696	8	4
	4. Salgrah charges	20,000	...	...	30,682	4	4	10,682	4	4	5,356	15	10
	5. Grants to Dadpotras	6,250	...	...	893	...	2	...	...	...	9,298	8	5
	6. Toshekhaana	25,000	...	...	15,701	7	7	...	...	...	29,906	7	6
	7. Present to the Chiefs	30,000	...	...	93	8	6	...	...	...	48,106	14	3
	TOTAL I., Rs.	3,22,500	...	...	2,85,075	6	1	10,682	4	4	37,424	9	11
	Net Decrease, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,158	14	7
II.	MODIKHANAH CHARGES												
III.	MILITARY CHARGES.												
	1. <i>Bhawnipore Troops</i> —												
	Infantry	1,69,970	...	...	1,60,216	2	10	...	...	...	9,750	13	2
	Cavalry	1,00,725	...	...	91,266	13	4	...	...	...	9,438	2	8
	TOTAL III., Rs.	2,70,695	...	...	2,51,503	...	2	...	...	...	19,191	15	10
	2. Political Agent Escort—												
		17,900	...	...	39,202	7	9	21,402	7	9			
	TOTAL III., Rs.	2,88,495	...	...	2,90,705	7	11	21,402	7	9	19,191	15	10
	Net Increase, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,210	7	11			

IV.	DURBAR OFFICE CHARGES.	...	3,750	...	5,761	11	6	2,011	11	6	...
	1. Ministers	...	2,250	...	1,350	11	...	...	...	...	900
	2. Tutor	...	4,578	12	6,494	14	3	1,916	2	3	...
	3. Wuzer's Office	...	1,860	...	2,024	...	4	164	...	4	...
	4. Account Department	...	13,668	12	16,335	13	5	4,091	14	1	1,424
	5. Toshekhana	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,667	1	5	...
	TOTAL IV., Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.	Net Increase, Rs.	...	55,500	...	42,031	5	11	...	...	...	13,468
	AGENCY CHARGES.	...	14,850	...	15,042	11	3	...	...	...	62
	1. Salary of officers	...	1,755	...	1,692	2	3	...	...	...	306
	2. Political Agent's Offices	...	5,280	...	4,973	3	10	...	...	...	12
	3. Assistant Political Agent's Office	...	4,785	...	5,234	8	9	449	8	9	...
	4. Engineer's Office	...	4,800	...	5,234	...	6	434	...	6	...
	5. Vukeels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Miscellaneous Establishment	...	86,970	...	74,208	...	6	1,076	4	6	13,838
	TOTAL V., Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Net Decrease, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,761
	KARDARI CHARGES.	...	33,103	12	30,705	14	7	13,667	12	9	2,397
	1. Nizamut Establishment	...	1,99,051	4	2,12,719	...	9	...	...	...	11,280
	2. Kardari	...	31,340	...	20,059	12	9	1,481	8	6	634
	3. Customs Office Do.	...	4,350	...	5,831	8	6	...	...	...	13
	4. Settlement do. Do.	...	5,250	...	4,615	2	10	...	...	...	13
	5. Forest	...	2,73,095	...	2,73,931	7	5	15,149	5	3	14,312
	TOTAL VI., Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	836	7	5	...
	Net Increase, Rs.	...	1,080	...	399	11	10	...	...	...	680
	POLICE CHARGES.	...	1,080	...	412	5	8	...	...	...	667
	1. Surprusti Bhawalgurh	...	1,080	...	695	13	10	...	...	...	384
	2. Do. Khanpore	...	6,195	...	6,260	15	10	65	15	10	...
	3. Do. Ahmadpore, Shurkia	...	3,600	...	3,842	6	7	242	6	7	757
	4. Thanah Bhawalgurh	...	6,960	...	6,202	11	8	...	...	...	679
	5. Do. Minchinabad	...	6,195	...	5,515	2	9	...	...	...	253
	6. Do. Kasimka	...	2,205	...	1,951	9	5	...	...	...	...
	7. Do. Kayumpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Kotwali Khyrporo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. I. B.—(Concluded.)
Expenditure.

Number of heads.	DETAIL.	Budget Allotment.		Actual Receipts.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
VII.	POLICE CHARGES.—(Concluded.)								
9.	Kotwali Bhawalpore	3,165	...	4,180	5	5	44	...	...
10.	Do. Ahmudpore, Shurkia	705	...	5,661	...	...	622	15	2
11.	Do. Bhawalpore	6,555	...	7,620	4	7	44	11	5
12.	Do. Ahmudpore, Shurkia	7,665	...	6,397	5	1	442	10	1
13.	Do. Ooch	6,840	...	5,503	5	10	1,645	6	2
14.	Do. Allahabad	7,148	12	9,052	10	5	...	...	...
15.	Do. Khanpore	7,560	...	7,014	1	5	695	14	7
16.	Do. Shidani	7,710	...	7,279	2	9	280	13	2
17.	Do. Nowshera	7,560	...	7,458	1	2	101	14	10
18.	Do. Ahmudpore, Lumba	7,560	...	7,494	9	...	200	7	...
19.	Do. Kote Subzal	7,560	...	124	6	...	...	...	...
20.	Do. Futehgurh	7,695	...	167	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Do. Merout	...	...	685	8	...	...	...	...
22.	Do. Choulistan Kote Subzal	...	...	182	5	3	...	...	...
23.	Do. Moujgurh	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Do. Surdurgurh	...	...	3,479	...	...	...	...	...
25.	Personal guard	8,700	...	...	...	...	5,221	...	...
	TOTAL VII., Rs.	1,07,258	12	98,606	...	2	12,722	5	4
	Net Decrease, Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	8,652	11	10
VIII.	MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.								
1.	Travelling allowance	12,500	...	8,808	10	1	3,691	5	11
2.	Stationery charges	5,000	...	11,390	1	7	...	...	...
3.	Hot-weather Establishment	750	...	376	5	8	373	10	4
4.	Cost of Almirah, including Office furniture, &c.,	2,500	...	3,087	5	1	1,187	...	...
5.	Printing and State Press charges	2,500	...	5,740	12	9	3,240	12	9
6.	Commission on Hoondies	1,250	...	1,716	10	4	466	10	4
7.	Interest on State debts	22,500	...	30,654	15	5	8,154	15	5

8. Debts of the late Nawab	1,25,000	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	46,321	4	11
9. School charges	6,250	...	...	...	11	78,678	...	...	...	2,625	13	7
10. Jail and Lock-up charges	26,892	8	...	...	3	3,624	...	...	...	2,014	8	6
11. Keep of cattle	6,125	...	...	...	15	24,877	...	...	...	2,918	15	3
12. Do. of Elephants	4,375	...	...	...	7	3,206	...	...	...	2,880	8	3
13. Horse Farm charges	25,000	...	...	...	9	1,494	...	...	...	...	...	2
14. Dispensary ditto	14,805	...	...	...	2	33,432	...	...	...	8,432	11	11
15. Carriage	15,938	12	...	...	4	10,415	...	...	...	13,651	15	11
16. Charges for Steamer	11,250	...	...	...	11	29,590	...	...	...	5,999	15	...
17. Allowance to Sahibzadas and Begums	35,271	4	...	...	...	17,249	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Police clothing	7,500	...	...	...	1	30,397	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Stamp charges	...	...	...	...	13	5,873	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Refund of Judicial Fines	...	...	...	...	12	1,896	...	...	...	1,896	12	...
21. Do. on account of sale of unclaimed property,	...	...	...	...	9	1,913	...	...	...	501	7	8
22. Do. Surplus Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	8	501	...	...	...	760	8	8
	3,25,407	8	...	...	9	3,06,287	...	...	...	52,596	4	4
TOTAL VIII., Rs.												7
Net Decrease, Rs.												3
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT CHARGES.												
1. Pay of Supdgr. Engineer's Establishment	...	...	...	...	8	14,329	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Canal clearance and excavation	...	...	...	...	3	2,83,872	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bridges and sluices	...	...	...	...	5	24,308	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Instruments and stores	...	...	...	...	12	22,390	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	2	60,801	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Communications	...	...	...	...	14	15,780	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Repairs	...	...	...	...	6	10,692	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Miscellaneous works transferred to Head No. VIII. of Receipt	...	...	...	...	5	16,750	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,50,000	...	...	...	8	4,48,925	...	...	...	1,98,925	8	5
TOTAL IX., Rs.												6
PENSION AND CHARITABLE GRANTS	1,05,105	...	...	...	6	85,387	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20,10,000	...	...	...	13	20,24,803	...	...	...	3,07,993	10	2
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS, Rs.												7
Net Increase, Rs.												7

APPENDIX No. I.C.

Detailed Statement of Expenditure incurred in Public Works Department, as shewn in the Annual Account, from 1st October 1868 to 31st December 1869.

No.	PARTICULARS OF CHARGES.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
I. ESTABLISHMENT.					
1	Salary of Superintending Engineer's Office Establishment ...	14,329	8 1	14,329	8 1
II. IRRIGATION WORKS.					
1	Fordwah Canal ...	1,65,858	7 11		
2	Hooseinwah do. ...	45,194	10 11		
3	Puccawah do. ...	13,534	4 2		
4	Ghunneewah do. ...	9,384	0 10		
5	Elaicheewah do. ...	1,416	15 7		
6	Cantonmentwah do. ...	757	3 0		
7	Sadiqwah do. ...	6,200	0 0		
8	Barnswah do. ...	20,010	0 0		
9	Minchinwah do. ...	2,112	4 0		
10	Futtoowah do. ...	562	1 9		
11	Gardenwah do. ...	115	13 5		
12	Embankments to the Dewanwah Canal	938	3 5		
13	Ditto Puccawah do. ...	3,799	1 10		
14	New well at Umrohee, in the Nizamut of Ahmud-pore Lumba ...	500	0 0		
15	Khanwah Canal ...	455	0 10		
16	Mouth of the Nourunga Canal ...	154	0 0		
17	Nourunga Canal ...	4,380	0 0		
18	Ahmudwah do. ...	7,500	0 0		
19	Khichcheewah do. ...	1,000	0 0		
20	Advances made and placed in deposit. Head No. VIII. of Receipts ...	16,750	5	3,3,00,622	8 11
BRIDGES AND SLUICES.					
1	Sluice No. 1 over the Hooseinwah Canal ...	12,013	15 11		
2	Sluice No. 2 over Do. do. ...	8,736	7 0		
3	Culverts over the Puccawah Canal ...	516	0 0		
4	Do. over the Ghunneewah do. ...	516	11 6		
5	Do. over the Elaicheewah do. ...	185	8 9		
6	Ghunneewah shoot over the Khanwah Canal ...	926	0 0		
7	Culverts over the Puccawah Canal near Cantonment Canal ...	394	14 1		
8	Bridge over the Khanwah Canal ...	312	14 6		
9	Do. over the Puccawah do. ...	354	10 11		
10	Bench-marks ...	251	2 5		
11	Culverts over the Ghunneewah Canal ...	100	0 0	24,308	5 1
IV. STORES.					
1	Cost of levels ...	3,333	4 0		
2	Water-gauge ...	502	13 11		
3	Wheelbarrows ...	1,260	2 6		
4	Boats for the Hooseinwah Canal ...	719	5 10		

APPENDIX No. I.C.—(Continued.)

No.	PARTICULARS OF CHARGES.	AMOUNT.		TOTAL.	
5	Cost of articles in stores ...	14,808	14 2		
6	Cost of tools and lathes, &c. ...	1,766	4 0	22,390	12 5
V. PUBLIC BUILDINGS.					
1. Civil.					
1	Political Agent's House ...	14,207	5 6		
2	Superintending Engineer's House ...	8,154	2 0		
3	Compensation for land taken up for the above buildings ...	1,231	4 2		
4	Agency Office ...	4,101	14 3		
5	Head Master's House ...	734	8 0		
6	Assistant Engineer's House ...	501	8 0		
7	Jail Buildings at Bhawalpur ...	7,219	13 3		
8	Grain market at Do. ...	452	13 9		
9	Store rooms ...	1,144	15 3		
10	State Gardens ...	1,513	15 5		
11	Stable for mares at Horse Farm ...	600	0 0		
12	Lock-up at Ahmudpur Shurkia ...	234	2 0		
13	Alteration to the Palace for His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpur at Ahmudpur ...	3,594	10 3		
14	Houses for Sahibzadas at Bhawalpur ...	655	9 0		
15	Tahseel Building at Noushera ...	1,000	0 0		
16	Do. do. at Khyrpur ...	1,769	15 9		
17	Kotwali do. at do. ...	1,068	0 0		
18	Peahkari do. at Shahpur. ...	600	0 0		
19	House for Tutor at Ahmudpur ...	200	0 0		
20	House for Nawab Rubnawaz Khan, Suddozye ...	300	0 0		
21	Nizamut Office at Khanpur ...	222	0 0		
22	Thanah at Minchinabad ...	1,068	0 0		
23	School-House at do. ...	600	0 0		
24	Do. at McLeod Gunje ...	600	0 0		
25	Chowkie at do. ...	471	0 0		
	Total 1. Civil, Rs. ...	52,245	8 7		
2. Military.					
1	Line for Cavalry at Bhawalpur ...	3,000	0 0		
2	Do. for Infantry at do. ...	500	0 0		
3	Do. for State Artillery near Jail ...	889	15 7		
4	Quarter Guard and Treasury Well ...	2,570	1 4		
5	Houses for Native Officers of the Political Agent's Escort ...	670	5 8		
6	Previes for the sepoyes ...	191	2 0		
7	Lines for State troops at Ahmudpur ...	600	0 0		
8	House for Captain Guneah Singh at Ahmudpur ...	134	0 0		
	Total 2. Military, Rs. ...	8,555	8 7	60,801	1 2
VI. COMMUNICATIONS.					
1	Rest-house at Phoolra ...	675	7 6		
2	Do. at Moosafur Khana ...	717	10 2		

APPENDIX No. I.C.—(Concluded.)

No.	PARTICULARS OF CHARGES.	AMOUNT.			TOTAL.	
3	Rest-house at Ahmudpur Shurkia	529	13	0		
4	Serai at Kala Pahar	127	0	0		
5	Rest-house at Goth Chunnee	700	0	0		
6	Do. at Choudree	677	0	0		
7	Do. at Khanpur	700	0	0		
8	Do. at Noushera	700	0	0		
9	Do. at Kayumpur	27	8	0		
10	Do. at Shahar Fareed	611	3	3		
11	Do. at Rojhan Walee	677	0	0		
12	Do. at Minchinabad	677	0	0		
13	Do. at Tukht Mehl	400	0	0		
14	Do. at Maree Shouk Shah	677	0	0		
15	Metalled Road	2,405	8	8		
16	Unmetalled Road	3,690	7	9		
17	Drain Bridges	1,788	4	5	15,780	14 9
VII. REPAIRS.						
1	Repairs to Civil Buildings	7,797	4	3		
2	Do. to Military do.	2,895	1	9	10,692	6 0
GRAND TOTAL, Rs.		...	...	...	4,48,925	8 5

BHAWULPORE,
Poll. Agent's Office,
The 31st March 1870.

C. MINCHIN, Major,
Poll. Agent and Supdt.

APPENDIX I.D.

*Statement showing the Demands, Collections and Balances of
the Bhawalpore State on account of Land Revenue for
the year 1868-69.*

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Demands, Collections, and Balances of the

	2	3	4			5			6		
			Balance of last year.	CURRENT DE							
				Khurreef, 1875.			Rubbce, 1876.				
NIZAMUT.	DETAIL OF HEADS.										
1	Ahmudpore, Lum- ba ...	Revenue Proper..	1,625	1	5	29,968	11	2	1,47,582	2	1
		Miscellaneous Re- venue ...	1,450	11	3	8,412	9	10	2,827	4	11
		TOTAL ...	3,075	12	8	38,381	5	0	1,50,409	7	0
2	Khanpore ...	Revenue Proper..	6,956	4	1	7,640	15	6	2,27,863	13	0
		Miscellaneous Re- venue ...	11,360	6	5	21,311	2	5	21,156	12	1
		TOTAL ...	18,316	10	6	28,952	1	11	2,49,020	9	1
3	Ooch ...	Revenue Proper..	13,537	14	0	15,344	9	8	13,106	15	11
		Miscellaneous Re- venue ..	3,115	0	5	21,994	5	11	17,221	5	0
		TOTAL ...	16,652	14	5	37,338	15	7	30,328	4	11
4	Bhawulpore Tah- seel.	Revenue Proper..	7,066	3	6	6,625	5	10	16,639	3	11
		Miscellaneous Re- venue ...	6,148	9	11	3,917	1	9	9,777	13	2
		TOTAL ...	13,214	13	5	10,542	7	7	26,417	1	1
5	Bhawulgurh ...	Revenue Proper ..	16,567	12	2	46,075	14	1	1,57,403	9	4
		Miscellaneous Re- venue ...	4,204	3	3	7,245	3	8	20,501	5	5
		TOTAL ...	20,771	15	5	53,321	1	9	1,77,904	14	10
GRAND TOTAL ...	Revenue Proper..	45,753	3	21	1,05,655	8	35	62,596	12	3	
	Miscellaneous Re- venue ...	26,278	15	3	62,880	7	7	71,484	8	8	
	TOTAL ...	72,032	2	5	1,68,535	15	10	6,34,080	4	11	

BHAWULPORE,
POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
The 31st March 1870.

No. I.D.

Bhawulpore State on account of Land Revenue for the year 1868-69.

7		8		9		10		11		12				
MAND.		Total of Columns 4 and 7.		Collections.		Surplus.		Balance due on the 31st December 1869.		Remarks.				
Total.														
1,77,550	13	3	1,79,175	14	8	1,78,267	4	4	4	14	6	913	8	10
11,239	14	9	12,690	10	0	12,693	3	5	2	12	5	0	3	0
1,88,790	12	0	1,91,866	8	8	1,90,960	7	9	7	10	11	913	11	10
2,35,504	12	6	2,42,461	0	7	1,92,835	10	1	0	5	2	49,625	11	8
42,467	14	6	53,828	4	11	40,898	15	8	7	10	3	12,936	15	6
2,77,972	11	0	2,96,289	5	6	2,33,734	9	9	7	15	5	62,562	11	2
28,451	9	7	41,989	7	7	34,747	6	1	56	1	0	7,298	2	6
39,215	10	11	42,330	11	4	28,276	10	3	5	8	9	14,059	9	10
67,667	4	6	84,320	2	11	63,024	0	4	61	9	9	21,357	12	4
23,264	9	9	30,330	13	3	17,605	14	6	53	0	5	12,777	15	2
13,694	14	11	19,843	8	10	12,176	6	5	7	11	2	7,674	13	7
36,959	8	8	50,174	6	1	29,782	4	11	60	11	7	20,452	12	9
2,03,479	7	5	2,20,047	3	7	1,63,217	10	2	1,236	5	0	58,065	14	5
27,746	9	2	31,950	12	5	25,972	6	4	3	11	3	5,982	1	4
2,31,226	0	7	2,51,998	0	0	1,89,190	0	6	1,240	0	3	64,047	15	9
6,68,251	4	6	7,14,004	7	8	5,86,673	13	2	1,350	10	1	1,28,681	4	7
1,34,365	0	3	1,60,643	15	6	1,20,017	10	1	27	5	10	40,653	11	3
8,02,616	4	9	8,74,648	7	2	7,06,691	7	3	1,377	15	11	1,69,334	15	10

C. MINCHIN, MAJOR,
Political Agent and Superintendent.

APPENDIX I.E.

Statement of the Original Works executed in the Bhawalpore State.

No.	Description.	Amount.		Total.		In what year executed.
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
NIZAMUT AHMUDPORE SHURKIA.						
1	Post Office at Ahmudpore ...	56	1 9			1866-67.
2	Stable for Artillery horses, Do. ...	0	0 0			Do.
3	Rest-house at Ahmudpore ...	529	13 0			1868-69.
4	Tuhseel Building at Do. ...	275	11 10			Do.
5	Do. do. at Ooch ...	1,060	0 0			Do.
6	Thana Do. ...	800	0 0			Do.
7	Jail Do. ...					Do.
8	Nizamut Office Do. ...	500	0 0			1866-67.
9	Rest-house at Gote Chunni ...	700	0 0			1868-69.
10	Dispensary Building at Ahmudpore... ..	600	0 0			1867-68.
11	State granaries at Bhawalpore ...	693	10 3			Do.
12	Political Agent's Bungalow at Do. ...	14,207	5 6			1868-69.
13	Supdt. of Irrigation's Do. Do. ...	8,154	2 0			Do.
14	Kutchery, Do. ...	4,101	14 3			1867-68.
15	School Master's Bungalow at Do. ...	734	0 0			1868-69.
16	Asst. Engineer's Do. Do. ...	501	8 0			Do.
17	Store Rooms at Do. ...	1,144	15 3			Do.
18	Jail at Do. ...	7,219	13 3			1867-68-69.
19	Horse Farm buildings at Do. ...	600	0 0			1868-69.
20	Public gardens, menageries ...	1,513	15 5			Do.
21	Havalat at Ahmudpore Shurkia ...	234	2 0			1867-68.
22	Additions to Nawab's Palace ...	3,594	10 3			1868-69.
23	Houses for Sahibzadahs at Bhawalpore, ...	655	9 0			Do.
24	Do. for Tutors at Ahmudpore ...	200	0 0			Do.
25	Rub Newaz Khan's house at Ooch ...	300	0 0			Do.
26	Cavalry lines at Bhawalpore ...	3,000	0 0			Do.
27	Sepoy lines at Do. ...	500	0 0			Do.
28	Artillery lines at Do. ...	889	15 7			Do.
29	Treasury Building at Do. ...	1,095	15 7			Do.
30	Quarter Guard ...	1,474	1 9			Do.
31	Native Officers' Quarters ...	670	5 8			Do.
32	Station Latrines ...	191	2 0			Do.
33	Sepoy's lines at Ahmudpore ...	600	0 0			1867-68.
34	House for Captain Ganesh Singh ...	134	0 0			1868-69.
35	Rest-house at Sluice No. 1 ...	675	7 6			Do.
36	Do. at Mosafr Khana ...	717	10 2			Do.
37	Serai at Kala Pahar ...	127	0 0			Do.
38	Paishkari at Gote Noor Mahomed ...	600	0 0			1867-68.
39	Tuhseel at Bhawalpore ...	1,000	0 0			Do.
40	Dispensary at Do. ...	600	0 0			Do.
41	Kutchery for Civil Committee ...	600	0 0	61,192	14 0	Do.
NIZAMUT BHAWULGURH.						
42	Tuhseel at Khyrpore ...	1,769	15 0			1868-69.
43	Kotwalli at Do. ...	1,068	0 0			Do.
44	Thana at Minchinabad ...	1,068	0 0			Do.
45	School at Do. ...	600	0 0			Do.
	Carried over ...	4,505	15 0	61,192	14 0	

APPENDIX I.E.—(Concluded.)

No.	Description.	Amount.		Total.		In what year executed.
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
	Brought over ...	4,505	15 0	61,192	14 0	
46	School at McLeodgunge ...	600	0 0			1868-69.
47	Chowkee at Do. ...	471	0 0			Do.
48	Rest-house at Minchinabad ...	677	0 0			Do.
49	Do. at Tukht Mahul ...	400	0 0			Do.
50	Do. at Mari Shouk Shah ...	677	0 0			Do.
51	Do. at Rojhanwallee ...	677	0 0			Do.
52	Do. at Shukur Furreed ...	611	3 3			Do.
53	Tuhseel at Minchinabad ...	1,000	0 0			1867-68.
54	Do. at McLeodgunge ...	1,000	0 0			Do.
55	Dispensary at Minchinabad ...	1,000	0 0	11,619	2 3	Do.
NIZAMUT KHANPORE.						
56	Tuhseel at Khanpore ...	1,000	0 0			1867-68.
57	Dispensary at Do. ...	1,000	0 0			Do.
58	Nizamut Office at Do. ...	222	0 0			Do.
59	Rest-house at Do. ...	700	0 0			1868-69.
60	Kutchery for Civil Committee ...	106	0 0			Do.
61	Artillery lines ...	157	11 0			Do.
62	Tuhseel at Kote Sumaba ...	600	0 0			1867-68.
63	Do. at Allahabad ...	1,000	0 0			Do.
64	Rest-house at Chouduri ...	700	0 0			1868-69.
65	Do. at Feroza ...	700	0 0			Do.
66	Encampment at Do. & Chouduri ...	100	0 0			Do.
67	Tuhseel at Allahabad ...	1,000	0 0			1867-68.
68	Jail at Khanpore ...	71	4 0	7,356	15 0	Do.
NIZAMUT AHMUDPORE LUMBA.						
69	Tuhseel at Nowshera ...	1,000	0 0			1868-69.
70	Paishkari at Mahomedpore ...	600	0 0			1867-68.
71	Do. at Shahpore ...	600	0 0			Do.
72	Kutchery for Civil Committee ...	100	0 0			Do.
73	Tuhseel at Ahmudpore Lumba ...	1,000	0 0			Do.
74	Kutchery for Civil Committee at Do. ...	100	0 0			Do.
75	Sinking a well on the road from Kote Subzul to Jysulmere ...	500	0 0			1868-69.
76	Tuhseel at Kote Subzul ...	1,000	0 0			1867-68.
77	Kutchery for Civil Committee at Kote Subzul ...	100	0 0	5,000	0 0	Do.
	TOTAL ...	...	...	85,168	15 3	

POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
BHAWULPORE,
The April 1870.

C. MINCHIN, MAJOR,
Political Agent and Superintendent.

H

APPENDIX No. I.F.

Memo. on Stud Farm.

THREE stallions have been sent at the request of the inhabitants,—one to Kote Subzil, one to Khanpore, and one to Bhawulgurh, as there are no stallions of any breeding in any part of the State. The first is an Arab, the second by an Arab out of a Turkistan mare, and the third was bred by the Ameer, Dost Mahomed Khan.

In Bhawulpore, at the head-quarters of the Stud, we shall have three Arabs and one Waler stallion. Two of the Arabs are in Bhawulpore,—one is now on the road from Calcutta, and the Waler will follow shortly.

There are now in the Stud 80 mares, *viz*:—

10 Waler.

32 Beloochee.

2 Wuzeeree.

36 Country-bred and Stud-bred.

Of the 10 Waler mares there were two in 1868, and the remaining eight were purchased last year. One Waler mare (in excess of the above) died from snake-bite.

These eight mares cost, on an average, Rs. 900 each, including road expenses. The other mares, 44 in number, bought during these fifteen months, cost Rs. 10,659, or an average of Rs. 242-4.

The whole number of mares, 52, including Waler mare which died—(15 months) cost Rs. 18,759, being an average of Rs. 360-12. One mare, with her foal, was presented to the Stud by Syud Morad Shah.

There are 12 foals, and 33 mares in foal.

One mare died, one mare was killed for disease, and one was made over to the Bazgheers (who are horsed by the State), as unfit for Stud purposes. Two foals died.

The total cost of the Stud for the 15 months was—

Purchase of mares and purchase of stallions	... ..	Rs. 22,139
Price of grain; pay of darogah, servants, &c.	... ..	„ 11,294
Cost of building	... ..	„ 600
		Total
		„ 34,033

The above includes the keep, &c., of the six stallions and two donkeys.

One donkey stallion, standing over 13 hands, has been procured from Cabel through Nawab Gholam Hussan Khan.

There are two other donkey stallions, which were got down from the Khetran Hills through Jumal Khan, Chief of the Ligharees. It is proposed to send one of these down to Khanpore, and place the other in the Bhawulpore Tehseel.

It has been proved that well-bred Walers stand the climate of Bhawulpore very well, and especially so in the farm, where they are

allowed their liberty. It is only when tied up in the stable and not sufficiently worked in the hot weather, that the climate affects them injuriously.

A new run of 1,000 acres is being enclosed on the new Puckawah Canal, within about eight miles of Bhawulpore. This land forms part of an old state rukh, and is wooded sufficiently to afford ample shade to the mares during the heat of the day. The grass grown on the land is of a good kind for pasturage, and was before dependent on the rain, and very partial, but will now be rendered certain over the whole extent by the new canal. It is also proposed to take in 1,000 acres, in addition to the above, as a farm for growing green crops, carrots, and mōt, &c., for the mares and foals; and, as there are several old wells on this land, which can easily be put into working order, there will be little difficulty in carrying out this plan.

(Sd.) S. BECKETT, *Captain,*
Asst. Poll. Agent and Supdt.

APPENDIX NO. II. A.

General Statement of Original Criminal Cases of the Bhawalpore State from 1st Octr. 1868 to 31st Decr. 1869.

1	2	3	4		6		8		10	11-17						22				
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.	Total number of persons for disposal.	Committed to Wuzarut.	Convicted.	Discharged and acquitted.	Died.		Escaped.	Transferred.	Total.	
SECTIONS.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences ascertained to have been committed.	UNDISPOSED OF AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		APPREHENDED AND ATTENDED ON SUMMONS DURING YEAR.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.		Total number of persons for disposal.	PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						UNDISPOSED OF AT THE CLOSE OF YEAR.				
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Committed to Wuzarut.	Convicted.	Discharged and acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.		Total.			
	<i>Non-Bailable.</i>																			
109	Abetment of theft ...	11	...	11	73	...	73	...	73	...	31	41	...	...	...	...	72	1	1
241	Delivering counterfeit coin ...	7	...	7	11	...	11	...	11	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	...
302	Murder ...	26	3	26	45	...	56	...	56	...	42	9	2	...	...	...	53	3	3
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
307	Attempt to murder ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
363	Kidnapping ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
364	Kidnapping in order to murder ...	3	...	3	6	...	6	...	6	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	1
376	Rape ...	16	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	16	...	...
377	Unnatural offences ...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
379	Theft ...	2,387	103	2,387	3,592	9	3,781	...	3,781	...	2,583	1,104	4	19	14	...	3,724	37	21	
																				57

APPENDIX No. II. A.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Total number of persons for disposal.	Committed to Wazir.	Convicted.	Discharged and acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Total.	Cases.	In custody.	On bail.	On recognition.	Total.															
	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences ascertained to have been committed.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Total number of persons for disposal.	Committed to Wazir.	Convicted.	Discharged and acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Total.	Cases.	In custody.	On bail.	On recognition.	Total.																	
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person ...	5	...	...	5	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...												
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...												
177	Giving false information ...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	20	...	20	...	19	1	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...												
179	Refusing to answer questions ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...												
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on false oath ...	9	...	...	9	15	...	...	9	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...												
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant ...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...												
185	Bidding by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase property at a lawfully authorized sale ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions ...	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...												

187	Omission to assist public servant ...	6	1	1	6	5	1	1	6	3	5	5
188	Disobedience of order ...	422	1	1	801	752	44	1	796	3	5	5
193	Fabricating false evidence ...	9	...	14	14	13	1	...	14	...	...	...
196	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false ...	3	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
201	Causing disappearance of evidence to screen offenders ...	10	...	22	22	21	1	...	22	...	...	...
202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence ...	40	...	72	72	53	16	...	69	2	3	3
204	Secreting any document to prevent its production as evidence ...	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...
205	False personation ...	1	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
211	False charge of an offence... ..	23	...	28	28	26	2	...	28	...	...	...
212	Harbouring offenders ...	6	...	11	11	6	5	...	11	...	...	...
213	Taking gift to screen offenders ...	4	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment ...	4	...	13	13	13	...	...	13	...	...	...
218	Public servant framing an incorrect record with intent to save person from punishment ...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
221	Intentional omission to apprehend offenders ...	5	...	10	10	8	2	...	10	...	...	...
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant ...	32	2	61	63	60	3	...	63	...	...	...
224	Resistance to lawful apprehension... ..	38	1	51	52	47	4	...	52	...	...	...
228	Intentional interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding ...	13	...	31	31	26	5	...	31	...	...	...
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure ...	12	...	20	20	17	3	...	20	...	...	...
269	Negligently doing any act likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life ...	5	...	16	16	14	2	...	16	...	...	...
272	Adulteration of food or drink ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276	Knowingly selling any drug from a Dispensary ...	4	...	8	8	6	2	...	8	...	...	...
290	Public nuisance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
294	Obscene Songs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. II. A.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11-17					18-22			
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.	Total number of persons for disposal.	Committed to Wuzarut.	Convicted.	Discharged and acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Total.	Cases.	In custody.	On bail.	On recognizance.	Total.	
SECTIONS.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences ascertained to have been committed.	UNDISPOSED OF AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		APPREHENDED AND ATTENDED ON AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.		PERSONS DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS DISPOSED OF.		PERSONS DISPOSED OF.		UNDISPOSED OF AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.								
298	Wounding religious feelings	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
309	Attempt to commit suicide	16	16	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
312	Causing miscarriage	23	23	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous means	44	44	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation	435	435	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681	681
341	Wrongfully restraining any person	29	29	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
342	Wrongfully confining any person	3	3	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
350	Using Criminal force	6	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
352	Use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
353	Assault to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

364	Criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty	9	13	9	13	13	9	13	9	13	13	9	13	9	13	13	9	13	13	9	13	13	9	13	13
368	Criminal force on grave and sudden provocation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
374	Unlawful compulsory labor	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
384	Extortion	41	60	41	60	41	60	41	60	41	60	41	60	41	60	41	60	41	60	41	60	41	60	41	60
403	Dishonest misappropriation of property	55	108	55	108	55	108	55	108	55	108	55	108	55	108	55	108	55	108	55	108	55	108	55	108
417	Cheating	56	88	56	88	56	88	56	88	56	88	56	88	56	88	56	88	56	88	56	88	56	88	56	88
423	Fraudulent execution of deed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
426	Mischief	295	436	295	436	295	436	295	436	295	436	295	436	295	436	295	436	295	436	295	436	295	436	295	436
427	Mischief and thereby causing damage to the amount of Rs. 50 or upwards	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
429	Mischief by killing animal	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
430	Mischief to agriculture	102	165	102	165	102	165	102	165	102	165	102	165	102	165	102	165	102	165	102	165	102	165	102	165
435	Mischief by fire	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
441	House trespass with criminal intimidation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
448	House trespass	64	84	64	84	64	84	64	84	64	84	64	84	64	84	64	84	64	84	64	84	64	84	64	84
451	House trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
461	Dishonestly breaking open any closed receptacle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
469	Forgery	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9	5	9
484	Counterfeiting property mark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
489	Defacing property mark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
490	Voluntarily omitting to guard property during journey	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
494	Marrying again during the life time of wife or husband	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13	7	13
497	Adultery	88	101	88	101	88	101	88	101	88	101	88	101	88	101	88	101	88	101	88	101	88	101	88	101
498	Taking away with criminal intent a married woman	107	151	107	151	107	151	107	151	107	151	107	151	107	151	107	151	107	151	107	151	107	151	107	151
500	Deismation	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36	32	36
504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	15
506	Criminal intimidation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

APPENDIX No. II. A. (Concluded).

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		01	11						17	18				22	
			Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.	Total number of persons for disposal.	11	12	13	14		15	16	Cases.	In custody.		On bail.	Unrecognized.	Total.
SECTIONS.	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Number of offences ascertained to have been committed.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	APPREHENDED AND ATTENDED ON AT THE SUMMONS DURING THE YEAR.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Committed to Wuzarn.	Convicted.	Discharged and acquitted.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Total.	Cases.	In custody.	On bail.	Unrecognized.	Total.	UNDISPOSED OF AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of divine displeasure,	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
509	Insulting the modesty of a woman	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
511	Attempt of adultery	9	9	9	11	11	11	11	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Act 25	Neglect of duty ...	179	179	179	364	364	364	364	179	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364	364
163	Contempt of Court	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Act 25	Bad livelihood ...	64	64	64	94	94	94	94	64	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
296	Track laws	48	48	48	82	82	82	82	48	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Act 3 of 1857	Breach of Surmaee laws	15	15	15	25	25	25	25	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Act 15 of 1857	Cattle trespass ...	176	176	176	191	191	191	191	176	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
Act 15 of 1857	Gambling	16	16	16	72	72	72	72	16	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Criminal cases of the Bha

Number.	Office.	Names.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR DISPOSAL.				
			Undisposed at the close of last year	Apprehended during the year.	Received by trans- fers.	Total.	
1	Political Agent and Superintendent ...	Major C. Minchin ...	...	183	...	183
2	Assistant Political Agent and Superintendent ...	Captain A. T. Hare ...	...	16	...	16
3	Ditto ...	Captain S. Becket ...	...	5	...	5
		Total ...	...	21	...	21
4	Assistant Superintendent	Synd Morad Shah ...	...	568	14	582
5	Nazim ...	Pundit Lalji Pershad ...	7	510	...	517	
6	Do. ...	Meer Mohamed ...	68	287	...	355	
7	Do. ...	Noor Mahomed Khan ...	21	1,141	1	1,163	
8	Wuzir ...	Haji Khan ...	13	18	...	31	
9	Tehsil Bhawalpore ...	Tehsildar and Naib Tehsildar ...	8	1,071	...	1,079	
10	Do. Khyrpore ...	Do. do. ...	30	697	...	727	
11	Do. Bhawalgurh ...	Do. do. ...	15	735	1	751	
12	Do. Fordwah ...	Do. do. ...	12	16	...	28	
13	Do. Ahmudpore ...	Do. do. ...	...	473	...	473
14	Do. Ooch ...	Do. do. ...	15	1,010	...	1,025	
15	Do. Allahabad ...	Do. do. ...	20	589	...	609	
16	Do. Khanpore ...	Do. do. ...	39	249	6	294	
17	Do. Kote Sumaba ...	Do. do. ...	...	328	...	328
18	Do. Nowshera ...	Do. do. ...	20	350	...	370	
19	Do. Ahmudpore Lumba ...	Do. do. ...	...	283	...	283
20	Do. Kote Subzul ...	Do. do. ...	...	337	...	337
		Grand Total ...	{ 1868-69 1867-68	268 190	8,866 5,709	22 1	9,156 5,900
		Difference	+178	+3157	+21	+3256

No. II. B.

wulpore State from 1st October 1868 to 31st December 1869.

NUMBER OF PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						PERSONS UNDISPOSED OF AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				CASES.			
Discharged and acquitted.	Convicted.	Died.	Transferred.	Escaped.	Total.	In custody.	On bail.	On recognizance.	Total.	Remaining at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Received by trans- fers.	Total.
46	131	...	5	1	183	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
4	12	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
4	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
8	13	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
76	489	...	12	4	581	1	...	...	1	...	362	7	379
155	356	1	2	1	515	...	2	...	2	12	443	...	455
57	279	2	1	6	345	8	2	...	10	42	187	...	239
297	848	...	1	11	1,157	1	5	...	6	3	689	1	693
14	15	...	...	...	29	2	...	...	2	6	15	...	21
496	542	...	...	...	1,038	12	14	15	41	6	620	...	626
193	530	...	...	1	724	2	...	1	3	15	413	...	428
83	661	...	2	2	748	...	3	...	3	7	460	1	468
8	20	...	...	...	28	...	10	...	...	10	10	...	20
153	311	...	...	...	464	5	...	4	9	...	293	...	293
101	907	1	...	...	1,009	1	1	14	16	6	660	...	666
71	528	...	...	...	599	...	1	9	10	13	464	...	477
103	176	...	...	...	279	...	7	8	15	28	131	5	164
68	260	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	213
96	267	...	...	...	363	1	...	6	7	12	204	...	216
74	209	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	...	2	141	...	143
95	241	...	...	...	336	1	...	...	1	1	204	...	205
2,194	6,783	4	23	26	9,030	34	35	57	126	163	5,599	14	5,776
1,468	4,121	...	45	...	5,632	132	79	57	268	243	3,699	1	3,943
+728	+2662	+4	-22	+26	+3398	-98	-44	...	-142	-80	+1900	+13	+1833

APPENDIX No. II. B.—(Concluded).

Number.	Office.	Names.	CASES DISPOSED OF.			Pending at the close of the year.	Remarks.
			Disposed of.	Transferred.	Total.		
1	Political Agent and Superintendent ...	Major C. Minchin ...	75	5	80	...	
2	Assistant Political Agent and Superintendent ...	Captain A. T. Hare ...	6	...	6	...	
3	Ditto ...	Captain S. Becket ...	4	...	4	...	
		Total ...	10	...	10	...	
4	Assistant Superintendent	Synd Morad Shah ...	357	10	367	2	
5	Nazim ...	Pundit Lalji Pershad ...	449	2	451	4	
6	Do. ...	Meer Mohamed ...	221	1	222	7	
7	Do. ...	Noor Mahomed Khan ...	688	1	689	4	
8	Wuzir ...	Haji Khan ...	20	...	20	1	
9	Tehsil Bhawalpore ...	Tehsildar and Naib Tehsildar ...	602	...	602	24	
10	Do. Khyrpore ...	Do. do. ...	425	...	425	3	
11	Do. Bhawalpurh ...	Do. do. ...	465	1	466	2	
12	Do. Fordwah ...	Do. do. ...	20	...	20	...	
13	Do. Ahmudpore ...	Do. do. ...	285	...	285	8	
14	Do. Ooch ...	Do. do. ...	659	...	659	7	
15	Do. Allahabad ...	Do. do. ...	470	...	470	7	
16	Do. Khanpore ...	Do. do. ...	157	...	157	7	
17	Do. Kote Suraba ...	Do. do. ...	213	...	213	...	
18	Do. Nowshera ...	Do. do. ...	212	...	212	4	
19	Do. Ahmudpore Lumba	Do. do. ...	142	...	142	1	
20	Do. Kote Subzul ...	Do. do. ...	204	...	204	1	
		Grand Total ...	5,674 3,756	20 24	5,694 3,780	82 163	
		Difference...	+1918	-4	+1914	-81	

THE POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
BHAWULPORE,
The 31st March 1870.

C. MINCHIN, MAJOR,
Political Agent and Superintendent.

APPENDIX NO. IIC.

*Statement showing the number of Original Civil suits instituted,
disposed of, and pending in the Civil Courts of the
Bhawulpore State, from 1st October 1868 to 31st
December 1869.*

Statement showing the number of Original Civil suits instituted,
from 1st October 1868 to

1	2	3			4	5	6
	Name of Court.	Remaining at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	By decree.	By arbitration.
1	Political Agent and Superintendent ...	...	7	7	...	3	1
2	Assistant Superintendent ...	4	61	65	...	4	10
3	Nazim Kote Subzul ...	5	55	60	...	11	8
4	Do. Ahmudpore ...	11	87	98	...	17	2
5	Do. Khanpore ...	...	131	131	...	12	9
6	Ali Gohur Khan, Minister ...	46	1,844	1,890	...	60	29
7	Tuhseel Bhawulpore ...	...	111	111	...	10	5
8	Do. Bhawulgurh ...	26	182	208	...	17	24
9	Do. Khyrpore ...	...	45	45	...	2	1
10	Do. Fordwah ...	4	1	5	...	...	4
11	Do. Ahmudpore ...	...	29	29	...	5	1
12	Do. Ooch ...	...	19	19	...	4	2
13	Do. Allahabad ...	1	23	24	...	1	2
14	Do. Khanpore ...	...	86	86	...	9	2
15	Do. Kote Sumaba ...	...	110	110	...	12	6
16	Do. Nowshera ...	...	74	74	...	4	11
17	Do. Ahmudpore Lumba ...	2	32	34	...	3	4
18	Do. Kote Subzul ...	...	58	58	...	7	13
19	Committee Bhawulpore ...	17	578	595	...	90	10
20	Do. Khyrpore ...	194	1,193	1,387	...	136	3
21	Do. Khanpore ...	22	975	997	...	112	14
22	Do. Kote Subzul ...	36	568	604	...	29	37
23	Do. Ahmudpore Lumba ...	11	473	484	...	64	17
24	Do. Allahabad ...	52	968	1,020	...	189	146
25	Do. Nowshera ...	14	429	443	...	69	20
26	Do. Gonspore ...	...	316	316	...	25	19
27	Do. Khan Bela ...	...	854	854	...	54	4
28	Do. Kote Sumaba ...	...	563	563	...	71	5
Grand Total ...		445	9,872	10,317	...	1,020	407
... { 1868-69		198	2,923	3,121	...	282	53
... { 1867-68					63		
Difference ...		+ 247	+ 6949	+ 7196	+ 63	+ 738	+ 354

No. IIC.

disposed of, and pending in the Civil Courts of the Bhawulpore State, 31st December 1869.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
By confession.	Razeenamah or Consent.	Dismissed on default.	In favor of defendant.	Total.	Total columns 4 and 11.	Remaining at the close of year.	Total number of days taken in disposal of cases.	Average number of days each case lasted.	Date of the oldest case pending.
...	3	...	...	7	7	...	127	18.14	...
10	25	...	7	64	64	...	5,570	87.3	2nd Octr. 1869.
2	14	11	14	60	60	...	1,614	26.90	...
4	16	7	4	50	50	48	2,111	42.22	8th Sept. "
4	18	28	17	88	88	43	994	11.29	22nd Decr. "
229	676	75	41	1,110	1,110	780	14,895	13.41½	25th July "
5	16	31	22	89	89	22	936	10.51½	1st Decr. "
40	75	32	15	203	203	5	5,201	25.62	Do. "
2	4	11	3	23	23	22	7,543	327.95½	12th Novr. "
...	5	...	...	5	5	"	47	9.40	...
2	7	1	2	21	21	8	330	15.71	...
...	7	3	...	15	15	4	139	9.26½	...
5	2	1	1	12	12	12	378	31.50	1st March "
1	23	18	6	59	59	27	755	12.79½	14th Octr. "
4	38	32	9	101	101	9	516	5.10½	20th " "
4	24	18	5	66	66	8	176	2.51½	1st Decr. "
4	10	10	3	34	34	...	268	7.88	...
8	21	...	9	58	58	...	858	14.79	...
132	145	61	9	447	447	148	3,154	7.55	3rd July "
3	709	7	21	879	879	508	29,841	33.94	5th March "
155	201	64	22	568	568	429	10,825	19.5	6th Augt. "
93	236	45	10	450	450	154	8,847	19.66	...
171	139	30	9	430	430	54	4,872	11.33	1st Decr. "
132	261	50	18	796	796	224	2,892	3.63	7th March "
29	136	39	4	297	297	146	2,970	10.00	...
117	61	8	6	236	236	80	2,109	8.93	1st May "
104	199	18	14	393	393	461	1,660	4.22	1st April "
61	84	15	14	250	250	313	2,134	8.53	4th July "
1,321	3,155	623	285	6,811	6,811	3,506	1,11,762	16.40	1st March 1869.
611	1,362	172	133	2,613	2,676	445	59,912	22.92	8th May 1867.
+710	+1793	+431	+152	+4198	+4135	+3061	+51,850		

APPENDIX No. IIC. (Concluded).

Name of Court.		17	18	19
		Value of cases decided.	Amount of fees realised.	Remarks.
1	Political Agent and Superintendent ...	5,842 10 6	463 14 6	
2	Assistant Superintendent ...	8,220 8 ...	1,356 5 6	
3	Nazim Kote Subzul ...	5,533 ...	386 ...	
4	Do. Ahmudpore ...	5,618 15 6	224 8 ...	
5	Do. Khanpore ...	24,030 2 ...	1,554 ...	
6	Ali Gohur Khan, Minister ...	30,928 1 9	4,332 ... 3	
7	Tuhseel Bhawulpore ...	3,205 8 ...	789 8 ...	
8	Do. Bhawulgurh ...	4,231 7 ...	640 ...	
9	Do. Khyrpore ...	3,263 2 4	367 8 ...	
10	Do. Fordwah ...	24 ...	3 3 6	
11	Do. Ahmudpore ...	38 ...	23 ...	
12	Do. Ooch ...	898 ...	41 5 ...	
13	Do. Allahabad ...	361 ...	29 10 ...	
14	Do. Khanpore ...	1,122 ...	257 ...	
15	Do. Kote Sumaba ...	1,064 ...	69 ...	
16	Do. Nowshera ...	3,803 1 ...	332 4 ...	
17	Do. Ahmudpore Lumba ...	975 ...	132 10 ...	
18	Do. Kote Subzul ...	2,371 11 6	355 ...	
19	Committee Bhawulpore ...	11,299 ...	1,930 5 ...	
20	Do. Khyrpore ...	21,861 6 3	2,027 9 ...	
21	Do. Khanpore ...	29,436 8 ...	2,383 ...	
22	Do. Kote Subzul ...	17,946 ...	1,843 8 ...	
23	Do. Ahmudpore Lumba ...	13,174 ...	1,122 ...	
24	Do. Allahabad ...	22,209 9 5	2,054 11 6	
25	Do. Nowshera ...	14,508 1 ...	1,363 ...	
26	Do. Gouspore ...	3,924 12 6	343 ...	
27	Do. Khan Bela ...	17,496 5 4	1,619 3 ...	
28	Do. Kote Sumaba ...	18,940 15 6	1,606 6 ...	
Grand Total ...		2,72,326 13 7	27,649 7 3	
... { 1868-69		97,609 14 ...	11,847 22 11	
... { 1867-68				
Difference ...		+1,74,716 15 7	+15,801 10 4	

BHAWULPORE :
Political Agent's Office,
31st March 1870.

C. MINCHIN, MAJOR,
Political Agent and Superintendent.

APPENDIX IV.A.

Copy of a report, No. 8, dated Bhawalpore, 14th February, 1870, from J. R. DEANE, Esq., Civil Medical Officer, Bhawalpore State, to Major C. MINCHIN, Political Agent, Bhawalpore State.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report upon the Management of the Dispensaries and Jail in the Bhawalpore State for the year 1869.

There are now four Dispensaries in the State—two new institutions having been opened early last year, *viz.*, one in the new town of Minchinabad (north), and the other in the town of Khanpore (south).

CLIMATIC OBSERVATIONS.—Last year was characterised by an early hot season, and by late rains, succeeding an interval of drought. The annual rain-fall is very limited here, partly owing to our situation on the border of the great Indian desert, and partly because this locality is out of the direct track of the monsoons. Thunder-storms usually pass high across the desert, from north-west to south-east. The whole amount of rain last year was 5·41 inches, of which quantity 1·06 inches fell in the spring months; the heaviest fall was 1·15 inches, on the 19th July. There was no gauge here in 1868, but there were only 18 wet days in that year, whilst there were 33 wet days in 1869. The prevailing wind, in the cold weather, comes from the north and north-east; it turns westward as the heat approaches, and in the summer blows from the south and south-west;—but the winds are very inconstant, and their direction varies at different periods of the day—blowing with great force, generally, in the forenoon, and causing marked deviation in the barometric pressure. In April, the thermometer rose to 120° in the sun. The mean barometric pressure was 29·24'. The mean maximum in shade was 103°, and mean minimum 57°—the daily range of temperature being 45·2°. In July the thermometer in sun was 135°. Mean barometric pressure, 28·77°. In October the mean of thermometer in sun was 110°. Mean of barometer, 29·28°. Mean maximum in shade, 89·8°. Mean minimum in shade, 59·1°. The daily range was 31·9°. It is this high diurnal range of temperature that stamps the dry character of the climate here. There is no moisture in the desert to check free terrestrial radiation: hence the low temperature at night *throughout the year*, with the night breeze, which, towards morning, becomes laden with moist exhalations, when it reaches the "kutchee," or green tract, from river percolation; and the morning breeze resists for a while even the desiccating influence of the powerful sun in the hot weather, in the region of the kutchee. But these alternations of temperature have an unhealthy tendency, especially at the fall of the year.

FLORA.—Specimens of plants to the extent of 87 species were collected last year. One plant of the poppy tribe, the "Argemone Mexicana," "introduced within the historical period," was found ninety miles further south than is reported in botanical books. It may be mentioned that

during a camel-ride of some ten miles in the great desert, in March last, over "rolling prairie land," the soil was green with pasture, without a sand-dune to break the view. There were three varieties of grasses observed :—the "seyun," a species of *saccharum* which most esteemed; the "dramun," or *Peninsetum Conchroides*; and "chumbhur" spreading like dub—*Dactyloctenium Egyptianum*. The commonest plant was a white flowering crucifer, *Farsitia Jacquemontii* (?)

CITY OF BHAWULPORE.—The sanitary arrangements received some developement during the year, through the agency of two members of the Municipal Committee. The street drainage was improved, the Conservancy Establishment was increased, and the place is now tolerably clean. The intramural latrines work satisfactorily. Tall crops are forbidden within a fixed distance of the city walls, but market gardening is encouraged.

Endemic Diseases.—These are autumnal agues, a contagious fever in the spring months, and scurvy, with its sequela. Intermittent fever was unusually severe in the fall of the year, after the late rains. Although the aggregate rain-fall was less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, yet this was considered to be much above the average. The fever did not assume a serious character here, but the mortality was high at both ends of the State. In this locality the fever had a fatal tendency at one period, amongst the children, especially the Hindoos. The mortality was attributed to the ignorance of the Hindoo practitioner by the Yunanie hakeem, who commonly speaks of the Hindoo Baid as the "jahil," or illiterate. A free use of quinine did not fail to make a favorable impression, and the children were afterwards brought unhesitatingly to the dispensary for treatment. The experience of another year has discovered a more wide-spread existence of scurvy among all classes of the population than was previously known. This insidious disease betrays itself in Protean forms, and prevails to so large an extent that it is now the custom to search for its signs in all chronic ailments where the cause is at all doubtful. It is never surprising to find the impoverished labouring class a prey to scurvy, but the better fed usually escape. Here, however, the artizan and Dadputra (lord of the soil) are equally affected with the poorest people of the country—their sufferings varying only in degrees. The pathology of scurvy is still unsettled, and new causes are often adduced; but all the known causes fail, in my judgment, to account for so universal a taint among persons in good circumstances, and above any privation. Unfavourable hygeinic conditions are found in all native populations; and the doctrine of the Hakeems, that *indulgence* in acids is hurtful to virility, does not extend to the vegetarian Hindoos; yet the comfortable Sowkars and Khutrees are as commonly tainted as the Mahomedans. It is probable, therefore, that there is a special *local* cause superadded; and it is my opinion, from long experience in scorbutic localities, that the *impure saline water* will be found to be the topical exciting cause of this universal blood taint. The theory is not a new one, as

it is known that some salts are directly concerned in producing this disease—notably, the chloride of sodium in salt regions. With reference to this cause, I remarked long ago in the salt hills, trans-Indus, that the people protect themselves against the taint by wearing a rough cotton respirator at out-door work, which was encrusted with common salt when removed. It was also reported that a blood disease analogous to scurvy is produced in New York, among the workers in large pork-curing establishments, by the action of nitrate of potash (saltpetre) used in the process. And so, reasoning by analogy, I have arrived at the conclusion, from a train of observations, that the sulphate of soda (glauber salt), which has been shown by analysis to be so prominently present in the reh efflorescence from the water of this part of India, is the chief cause of scurvy in this State. The European residents protect themselves from this blood disease by boiling the water, which causes the sulphate *to be partly deposited*. With regard to treatment, it became desirable to search for a remedy possessing some specific power against so universal a malady. The ordinary medicines were rather bulky, and their slowness of action had failed to convince the hakeems of the connexion between bleeding gums and obscure internal and distant ailments. Happily, such a remedy has been found by the chemical acumen of a naval medical officer, who noticed that “sailors, when suffering from want of fresh meat and vegetables, take every opportunity when they get ashore of hunting for sorrel, and that those affected with scurvy rapidly improve under its use. Dr. Taylor knew binoxalate of potash to be present in the plant, and when his crew suffered from scurvy in the Arctic Regions in 1854-55, he manufactured the above salt, and commenced treatment of the men laid up. A rapid improvement followed, and, though still living on the same diet, the men lost all symptoms of the disease.”

This discovery was only published last year, and the binoxalate was at once obtained. It is used in small doses, and has proved beneficial in the highest degree in my practice here. It seems to act primarily as a quick nerve tonic, and brings back the red blood to the blanch countenance in a remarkably small space of time. It has been reported to the Medical Department that this remedy, the salt of sorrel, has become as highly esteemed here, by its celerity of action in scurvy, as quinine is in ague.

Dispensary.—A comparative statement of the attendance and expenditure for 1868-69 is appended. This table exhibits an increase in both the indoor and outdoor patients during last year. There were 5,113 new applicants, including 996 females. The average daily outside attendance was 50·4. The higher class come freely, attracted by a separate reception-room for their use. The aggregate expenditure, amounting to Rs. 4,325-5-11, was supplied by the State, exclusive of a grant of Rs. 500. for constructing an additional range for resident sick. The cost of per head for European and country medicines, and for dieting sick, are

shown in the tabular statement. There were 41 important surgical operations and 766 minor operations performed in the year. Among the former were eleven cases of lithotomy, with two deaths. The styptic power of Richardson's ether spray was again experienced in one of these sufferers, who had a latent taint of scurvy, which gave rise to internal hoemorrhage. The bleeding was arrested after repeated applications, extending over six hours, but the patient subsequently sank into a fatal typhoid condition.

There were also six cases of lithotrity, which is yet an uncommon surgical operation in India. The success attending it was satisfactory, but the instrument failed to break a hard stone, upon which it was bent and rendered useless. Four calculi were crushed, and the sufferers cured. The fifth has a fragment unbroken—about a fourth of the original stone, which had been subjected to three crushings before the lithotrite failed. The sixth case was fatal. This was an unfortunate and unlooked for result to a bloodless operation; but the shock produced uræthral fever, which is an uncommon event; add to which, a fresh, small calculus *passed out from the kidney*—causing acute suffering and additional nervous shock, under which the patient sank. There were four operations for cataract by extraction of lens, with less than usual success, owing to the unhealthy state of the sufferers.

Apprentices.—There are five lads receiving tuition at this dispensary—four of whom are sons of Yunanie hakeems and of baidis. Two of these lads are preparing for admission into the Lahore Medical College next April.

Vaccination.—There were 1,164 children vaccinated in the city and neighbourhood during the year. A few cases of small-pox occurred in the city in February last, but the contagion was neutralized by preventive sanitation. The families of the afflicted were moved into grass huts outside the city, their houses were disinfected; while at the same time vaccine operations were vigorously pursued, and no fresh cases occurred. The success attending these measures cannot have failed to make a favorable impression upon the citizens, who were exposed, not long ago, to the periodical ravages of this loathsome disease. There is one vaccinator attached to this dispensary, but two hakeems have been taught to help in the work. The proportion of "successful" operations is a little over 71 per cent., but there are 13 per cent. of "doubtful" cases, all of whom had *one true vesicle*, which is considered to confer a limited degree of protection. I am sorry to report that two unsuccessful efforts were made at the close of the year to originate animal vaccination.

AHMEDPORE DISPENSARY.—This dispensary is 31 miles south of Bhawulpore. It is situated inside the large city of Ahmedpore. The conservancy arrangements and street drainage received attention during the year. The construction of latrines and the necessary increase of establishment have been sanctioned.

Prevailing Diseases.—The same as at Bhawalpore, with the addition of constitutional syphilis. The periodical inspection of prostitutes has been enforced here, and will be extended gradually to all the large towns. A comparative table of attendance and expenditure for the years 1868 and 1869 is attached. This table exhibits an increase of 488 in the last year. There were 4,842 new patients received, including 874 females. The aggregate expenditure supplied by the State was Rs. 1,655-15-6. The cost per head, under different heads, is shown in the return.

Three apprentices are attached, all of whom are sons of hakeems. There were ten serious surgical operations and 244 minor operations in the year. Among the former were two cases treated by a new method for the radical cure of hernia, or rupture, which have been reported upon to the Medical Department.

There were six operations for cataract by linear incision: the result was 50 per cent. of useful vision, and the remainder with limited vision.

Vaccination.—There was one vaccinator employed, with two hakeems educated to help him. There were 1,604 persons vaccinated. Proportion of success, 32·8 per cent.; and doubtful cases, 30 per cent.

This small proportion of success was the result of "spurious vesicles" having been propagated, which were detected and discarded.

Small-pox appeared in this city also in February last, and the contagion was extinguished by the same preventive means as were employed in Bhawalpore.

KHANPORE DISPENSARY was opened in February 1869. It is situated 90 miles south-west of Bhawalpore, in lat. 28° 38' 53" and long. 70° 41' 55." The town of Khanpore is estimated to contain 5,000 inhabitants. The dispensary buildings were constructed and furnished at a cost of Rs. 1,189.

The tabular statement exhibits 3,470 new patients treated (including 571 females), which is high for so small a town. But there are no hakeems here to divert the practice. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,571-2-9. The cost per head, for several causes, is shown in return.

13 Major and 247 minor operations were performed. One of the former was excision of the eye-ball, together with a tumour, which grew from the back of the orbit, and had destroyed vision. There are five apprentices receiving tuition—four of whom are sons of hakeems and baidis.

Vaccination.—There were 594 persons vaccinated: proportion of success, 69 per cent. There was no vaccinator and no hakeem to assist until the end of the year. The Native Doctor is an expert operator, which may account for the low ratio of "doubtful" cases—9 per cent.

MINCHINABAD DISPENSARY is situated 120 miles north-east of Bhawalpore, in the new town of Minchinabad, whose latitude is 30° 11'

longitude 73° 37'. The street drainage and ventilation of this model town are excellent; it is estimated to hold 3,000 inhabitants. This institution was opened in January 1869, and it was established for the benefit of the rising population along the Fordwah Canal. The dispensary buildings and furniture cost Rs. 1,582-9-0. They present a respectable appearance, and are consistent with the well-built character of the town. The tabular statement shows 2,660 new patients treated, including 729 females. There were seven major and 109 minor surgical operations in the year. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 1,529-13-4. The series of costs per head appears in return.

Vaccination.—The Native Doctor was unassisted, and he performed 425 operations in the year. The proportion of success was 57 per cent., and of doubtful cases 14 per cent. No apprentices have been obtained for this dispensary, as there are no hakeems living near it.

Native Doctors.—The four Native Doctors attached to the State dispensaries are chosen men, of excellent character, and possessing superior intelligence. Meer Múmtaz Ali, at Bhawulpore, is a trustworthy man, devoted to his duties. Nabi Buksh Khan, at Ahmedpore, is conciliatory and zealous, but deficient in energy to meet the heavy task imposed upon him in the chief city of the State. Bhugwan Dass, at Khanpore, is industrious, quick, with a taste for surgery, but given to exaggeration. Khoda Buksh, at Minchinabad, is a patient, careful, trustworthy man, who is remarkable for truthfulness.

The registers and returns are all kept in English, and the Native Doctors devote their leisure hours to the education of the apprentices and hakeems.

Medical stores were obtained direct from England, and instruments and appliances valued at £91-17-11 were received for the several institutions during last year, which amount is not included in the "cost of European medicines" entered in the returns. At the close of the year, the entertainment of a female attendant for each dispensary was sanctioned, with the two-fold object of encouraging the native midwives, or dhaies, to receive instructions in our system of midwifery, and to make our dispensaries more attractive to the women of the country.

No vital statistics can yet be offered, as the registration of deaths has not been initiated.

Hakeems.—All the paid hakeems of the State, numbering 24, were placed under my control during the year. They are divided into three grades, with salaries, respectively, of Rs. 12, 15, and 20. The aggregate cost per month is Rs. 330. By this arrangement, the hakeems were placed in direct communication with me, and the result is that some *real* advance has been made in their instruction in our system of medicine. The Yunani hakeem held the place of an accomplished physician among his people before we came here, and he naturally shrank from the task of pupilage in a foreign school, which would

proclaim the inferiority of his native art. But he is now to be seen daily walking our hospitals, and taking notes in his hand-book of the nature of diseases and of our method of treatment. He also watches the medicines compounded, and helps to dispense them. The hakeems attend in turns, at the nearest dispensary, where they are instructed in sanitation, receive clinical lessons, and are taught to vaccinate. They also read the vernacular text-books leisurely; but this is made *secondary* to practical teaching.

The hakeems are shown the value of our powerful specific medicines, whilst they are not asked to abandon their own simples, which are quite equal to our inferior drugs. The marvels effected by chloroform, the æther spray, quinine, ipecacuanha in dysentery, and the salts of potash in syphilis and scurvy—are what really subdue their self-sufficiency, and stamp the ascendancy of our therapeutic art. The Yunani hakeem is practically quite ignorant of anatomy. He has never heard of the great discovery of Harvey, and still believes that the circulation of the blood begins in the liver: although his books contain the *germs* of our present advanced knowledge of the human body. In proof of this, one is often surprised to hear him apply *the same Greek or Latin term* to a part of the body that has come down to us from a common source.

Next year, it is hoped that the protection of vaccination will be spread over the whole State by the agency of these hakeems. They readily offer their sons now to be apprenticed at our dispensaries, and there are classes at three of these institutions, where eleven lads are making favorable progress. One of these, as above stated, is preparing for the next sessions in the Lahore Medical College. He will be accompanied by a lad of Cashmere parentage, who talks Pushtoo, and desires to be received as a Military student. Both these lads will have completed two years' apprenticeship, and are respectable compounders and dressers.

The paid hakeems are distributed in the small towns over the State, where it is intended to entrust them with rural dispensaries. This work has actually begun, and monthly bills are submitted by a few for medicines and food supplied to the poor and friendless. They have adopted our nomenclature of common diseases, and monthly returns of sick are regularly furnished, which henceforth shall be incorporated in a general annual return.

JAIL.—The Jail is divided into three blocks. The central part is in collective barracks, whose sub-divisions are limited to 16 inmates; and the wings contain cellular buildings, which were completed last year. The average Jail population during 1869 was 346·5 (males 337·6, females 8·9), as shown in annexed tabular return of strength, distribution, cost of prisoners, &c. 70 Per cent. were accommodated on the "separate system," and 30 per cent. on the collective plan. The whole Jail is capable of holding 308 inmates: those in excess, compris-

ing prisoners admitted to bail, were secured at night in the workshops, which occupy an enclosed space within the enceinte of the prison. The jail management upon the "separate system" has been attended with marked success, both as regards the health and the general good conduct of the prisoners, as herein shown:—

Daily average No. of sick in the year.	Ratio of sick to strength per cent. in the year.	Proportion of deaths to strength per cent.	Proportion of punishments (for misdemeanours) to strength per cent.
9·17	2·7	2·8	14

The small proportion of sickness among the Jail inmates was remarkable in the autumn, when 60 or 70 per cent. of the free population were prostrated with fevers, whilst there were only seven per cent. attacked inside the jail. Further proof of the advantages of the cellular system was experienced at the close of the year, when a fatal contagious fever was received into the Jail in the *last week of the year*. The history of this contagion belongs to 1870: suffice it to say that the disease was introduced into the hospital (situated in the central collective enclosure), which was quickly broken up, and the sick prisoners were taken into one of the cellular buildings. The intensity of the poison was speedily weakened by diffusion, and the disease was controlled, and finally extinguished.

The average daily number of prisoners engaged at out-door labor was 198·1, or 57 per cent. of the whole. The employment outside of so large a proportion of the prison inmates tended to maintain their high standard of health. Among the fatal cases of illness were several worn-out old men, with chronic ailments.

The small proportion of crimes and misdemeanors, together with the light nature of the offences, indicate the general good conduct of the prisoners. There were two escapes in the year from out-door gangs, one of whom was re-captured.

Classification.—Another of the advantages attending the cellular system of imprisonment is simplicity of classification. The inmates are divided into "long term" and "short term" prisoners. All sentences below two years come under the second denomination. The principle adopted is, that the "long terms," averaging 15 per cent. of the whole, are restricted to instrumental works and the various menial offices until half their period has elapsed; and that the "short terms" are so restricted (as far as practicable) until one-fourth their period has been passed.

Both classes are, at first, confined to No. 3 cellular block during a fourth of their term of sentence. They are then removed to No. 2 cellular enclosure, and when half their term is completed, they are changed into the collective barracks. Whilst confined to No. 3, or the entrance block, the inmates comprising both classes are, for a certain period, rigorously confined to their cells during half the day; their task-work being executed with closed doors. The doors have open bars in place of the upper panel, for efficient lighting and ventilation. The cells in this block are without yards, and were found to be defective in the very hot weather, when it became necessary to keep open their doors night and day. This defect is shortly to be remedied, by the advice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and each cell will be improved by the addition of a small enclosed space, similar to the construction of No. 2 block.

Rewards, &c.—Prisoners are not admitted to bail until half their sentence is fulfilled. Remission of a month in each year is recommended for good behaviour and special usefulness. Overseers and those engaged as prison servants have their fetters removed, according as the indulgence is merited, and permission to receive visits from friends is regulated by conduct.

Labor.—The rule is, that all prisoners take their turn at hard labor. Task-work is enforced, in order to render labor punitive and deterrent.

The corn-mills are raised, so that the corn is ground in the erect posture, which makes this work extra laborious. Twenty seers comprise the day's task for males, and ten seers for females, which is exacted twice a week from "long term" prisoners, and once a week from "short terms."

The various industrial works include the manufacture of paper from indigenous raw material, such as the leaves of makkei (tea mays), *cultivated*; of munj (saccharum munja), *wild*; and the bark of mudar, *wild* (calotropis Hamiltnu). The paper made from these materials is of the texture of cartridge paper, and of light brown color,—that from the mudar bark being of better quality. It is hoped that the manufacture of cheap paper will be much improved by further practice, and that it may eventually be capable of being brought into general use.

Dietary.—It was found necessary during the year to alter the diet scale in use in the jail. Thirty per cent. of new prisoners were found tainted with scurvy, and 41 per cent. of the "long term" inmates were also affected. The oil and albuminous elements in the food were increased, and the starch was decreased. No meat was given, but coagulated milk (daihee) and sweet oil were raised in quantity. The diet scale is now assimilated to that in use in the Punjab jails, the difference being that a drachm and a half of oil is used daily, instead of ghee three times a week, and curds (daihee) are used at all seasons—meat being excluded from the dietary.

	Attah, daily.	Dhall, 4 times a week.	Vegeta- bles, 3 times a week.	Curds (daihee), 3 times a week.	Condi- ments, daily.	Firewood, daily.
	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Cks.	Mashas.	Cks.
Labouring Prisoners	10	3	4	3	17½	6
Unsentenced Do.	8	2	4	2	17½	6
Women and Lads	8	2	4	2	17½	6
Oil, 9 grains daily to all.						

Proceeds.—The prison was self-supporting to the extent of 36 per cent. of the sum expended upon it, thus—

Total expenditure	Rs.	18,335 14 11
Deduct. {	Receipts of workshops	1,645 5 6
	Value of unremunerated labor on public works.	5,094 15 6
	Balance, Rs. ...	11,595 9 11

The cost of each prisoner per month is set down in the annexed figured statement as Rs. 4-6-6, which would be reduced to Rs. 2-12-8 by deducting the prison earnings.

Conservancy.—It may be mentioned that the earthen urinals in use are satisfactorily deodorised by the agency of water, which effects a considerable saving of time and labor compared with the earth stowage necessary for the dry description, and of sewage.

Lunatics.—Twelve insanes were treated in the Jail during the year,—nine males and three females. Six were cured and returned to their families, and six are still under care; only one of this number is receiving treatment, the remaining five being quite rational, but are retained under observation. The chief cause of insanity among the males was traced to narcotic indulgences—the use of opium and bhang (*Cannabis Indica*) being common throughout this State. The construction of an Asylum for Lunatics is to be undertaken without delay.

Memorandum by J. R. Deane, Esq., Honorary Assistant Surgeon, Bhawalpore, dated 24th March 1870.

SINCE the above report was written, Dr. Hutchison, Analyst of Potable Waters, has come here on duty. The result of this officer's analyses has satisfactorily determined the presence of pernicious salts of sodium (notably the *sulphate*) in eight wells spread over the station

and cantonment. It may be mentioned that I was guided chiefly in forming an opinion of the chemical impurity of the well-waters in this State by the *abundance* of salsolaceæ, or soda-yielding plants seen everywhere, which freely indicate the excessive alkalinity of the surface soil. The water, generally, is sweet and clear, the presence of the offending salts being masked by organic impurities. But when the wells are disused the water quickly becomes offensive. Nor was the "reh" efflorescence *evident* in any quantity, until very recently. It is now beginning to appear in broad patches, the result of canal extensions and consequent soil saturation by overflow and leakage. Dr. Hutchison has kindly enabled me to supply the following analytical information, with reference to the proportion of the sulphate of soda in some of the chief stations in the Punjab;—

At Amritsur	10	were examined	no sulphate found.
At Jullundur	16	ditto	... minute in only 4 in proportion to soluble salts.
At Ferozepore	18	ditto	... largely present in 4 do. do.
At Sealkote	16	ditto	... none found.
At Rawulpindee	5	ditto	... minute in all, in proportion do.
At Campbellpore	2	ditto	... minute in both do. do.
At Nowshera	5	ditto	... minute in all do. do.
At Mooltan	16	ditto	... minute in 3 do. do.
At Meean Meer	28	ditto	... little in 23, do. do.

but sufficient in quantity in twenty of these to be injurious. It will be seen from the above that the sulphate of soda was detected in large proportion in only one station—*viz.*, Ferozepore, where it appears from the analyst's remarks that the bad wells are confined to locality of the Artillery Lines. No. 73 well was the worst, but "the water was not used for drinking or cooking." He adds.—"Nos. 71 and 73 wells were, in fact, potent solutions of bad salts and other impurities;" but there is fortunately a well, No. 61, a little distance from the Artillery Lines, a considerable quantity of whose water finds its way to the filters and cook-houses. No correct data could therefore be expected with reference to the baneful effect of the use of these "potent solutions of bad salts."

Meean Meer shows the largest number of wells contaminated, but the *relative proportion* of the sulphate to total of soluble salts is low, thus :

	<i>Soluble Salts.</i>	<i>Sulphate of Soda.</i>
Well in Native Cavalry Lines	74·83 grains.	... 15·127 grains.
" Garrison Cells Yard	18·025 "	... 3·829 "

Whilst at Bhawalpore this salt is found in high proportion, uniformly present in all the wells examined to a hurtful extent :—

	<i>Soluble Salts.</i>	<i>Sulphate Soda.</i>
Well No. 1	... 21·70 grains.	.... 17·71 grains.
" 3	... 10·65 "	... 6·69 "
" 5	... 17·95 "	... 13·65 "
" 6	... 22·60 "	... 17·50 "
" 8	... 18·6 "	... 14·65 "

These analyses exhibit the sulphate in the proportion of nearly 76 per cent. of the total soluble salts in each gallon compared with 18 per cent. at Meean Meer. So far, then, as the existence of the offending salt, my hypothesis is confirmed. The next step to be considered is the physical effect upon the human organism of the long-continued use of water impregnated with this salt. All authorities agree that such a water would produce dyspepsia and derangement of the assimilative functions, which is precisely the early form assumed here by scurvy, associated with other marked features of the disease. But the septic quality of the gastric juice is first neutralised or enfeebled, as the initiatory action of the scorbutic taint.

To follow out the train of symptoms, the ultimate condition of chronic scurvy is dissolution of the fibrin of the blood, and this is a characteristic property of the sulphate of soda. Here, then, we may trace, from first to last, the destructive influence of this pernicious salt in the pathology of scurvy. The early detection of the taint is of the utmost importance, insomuch that a body enervated by this blood taint is exposed to the invasion of the seasonal fevers, when quinine is needed persistently and for a protracted period to ward off those relapses which lead to such terrible sequels. Scurvy assumes many forms, but the test of the nature of this Protean malady is—the cure. The same anti-scorbutic remedy that cured sea scurvy in the Arctic Region is equally curative of land scurvy in this distant region! In the former instance the disease was attributed to dietetic causes; but here, a special local causation is pointed to in explanation of its prevalence amongst the better classes of the people, which also acts as an extra cause in aggravation of the wide-spread existence of the evil among labouring classes. But, having traced the special cause to bad water, the necessity for ridding the element of its impurity was at once suggested. Where a whole population is afflicted by an endemic malady, “prevention” is obviously better than cure.” It was known that a high temperature causes the solubility of the sulphate of soda to be diminished when a portion is *deposited*. I resorted, therefore, to *boiling the water*, in order to reduce the quantity of the offending salt. But, keeping the water at the boiling point, *after it has been reached*, is to be *avoided*; because continued boiling serves to concentrate the mineral impurities.

This mode of prevention is simple; it is easily applied; and I hope to collect sufficient data to demonstrate the success of the boiling process in *securing freedom* from the scorbutic taint—other recognized causes being absent; also to prove its sanitary influence in lessening the prevalence of the disease in selected localities.

Comparative Statement of patients

Dispensaries.	NUMBER TREATED.				
	In-door.			Out-door.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Total.
Bhawalpore ...	1869	284	38	322	3,835
	1868	153	35	188	2,788
Ahmadpore ...	1869	154	45	199	3,814
	1868	84	19	103	3,429
Khanpore ...	1869	127	11	138	2,772
	1868	...	...	...	...
Minchinabad ...	1869	105	17	122	1,826
	1868	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1868	237	54	291	6,217
	1869	670	111	781	12,247
Difference ...	...	+433	+57	+490	+6,030

B.—Comparative

Dispensaries.	Number of Vaccinator.	Number of operations.	Successful.	
Bhawalpore ...	1869	1	1,164	827
	1868	1	567	288
Ahmadpore ...	1869	1	1,604	526
	1868	...	50	34
Khanpore ...	1869	1	594	411
	1868	...	...	...
Minchinabad ...	1869	...	425	243
	1868	...	...	...
Total ...	1868	1	617	322
	1869	1	3,787	2,007
Difference ...	...	...	+3,170	+1,685

BHAWALPORE,
POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
The 14th February 1870.

APPENDIX No. IVB.

treated and expenditure in the Charitable Dispensaries, in the Bhawalpore

Females.	Total.	Total number of in-door and out-door patients treated.	Cost per head of Europe medicines expended.		Cost per head of Country medicines expended.		Cost per head of dieting in-door patients.		Cost per head of contingent expenses.		Establishment.	
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
956	4,791	5,113	0	15	0	05	0	16	0	05	3,102	43
1,002	3,790	3,978	...	14	0	05	0	14	0	05	1,293	143
829	4,643	4,842	0	03	0	04	0	19	0	05	1,131	138
822	4,251	4,354	0	01	0	03	0	08	0	02	869	41
560	3,332	3,470	0	04	0	05	0	12	0	05	1,163	74
712	2,538	2,660	0	03	0	02	0	16	0	03	1,013	159
1,824	8,041	8,332	0	09	0	04	0	27	0	04	2,163	24
3,057	15,304	16,085	0	08	0	05	0	51	0	05	6,411	9...
1,233	+7,263	+7,753	+0	01	+0	01	0	00	+0	01	+4,248	68

Statement of Vaccine operations and Surgical operations, for the years

Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result unknown.	Total.	Major Surgical operations.	
				Total No. of operations.	Number
183	154	...	1,164	41	
186	93	...	567	34	
582	496	...	1,604	10	
10	6	...	50	16	
129	54	...	594	13	
119	63	...	425	7	
...	
196	99	...	617	50	
1,013	767	...	3,787	71	
+817	+668	...	+3,170	+21	

No. 543, dated 13th May, 1870, Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, in the Political Department.

READ—Report on the Administration of the Bhawalpore State for the 15 months ending 31st December, 1869, furnished by Major C. C. Minchin, Political Agent and Superintendent.

REMARKS.—Notwithstanding drought, high prices, and proximity to Bikanér, the State during the period under review enjoyed perfect tranquillity. The country has been prosperous, and the people are contented. There is a cash balance of eight lakhs of rupees in hand ; the State debts have been paid off ; the revenue has already reached 20 lakhs per annum (or double what it was when the State was first taken under direct management); while the ordinary expenditure is 16 lakhs. Major Minchin accordingly expects to be able to expend five lakhs per annum on remunerative works, and that, by the time the Nawab comes of age, the annual income of the State will have risen to 30 lakhs. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor believes that these anticipations will be fully realized, and that the comparison drawn in the report between the present condition of the State and the state of affairs existing three years ago is perfectly just.

2. With reference to the suggestion that on the Nawab's arriving at the age of ten years, an English gentleman be appointed to superintend his education,—His Honor observes that this is very desirable, if a suitable person can be found ; but great care will have to be exercised in the selection. Meantime, the Nawab should be encouraged to visit Bhawalpore and mix with the British officers as frequently as possible.

3. The antiquarian facts recorded in the report are very interesting and important.

4. It is observed with satisfaction that a money rate per cultivated *biga* is being gradually substituted for a grain rate. This will not only simplify accounts, but is an improvement which will certainly in the end be highly appreciated by the people, as well as beneficial to the State. It is also a satisfactory evidence of progress that under every head of revenue the income has been larger than was anticipated when the budget estimate was prepared ; the ordinary expenditure, on the other hand, was less ; so that it has been possible to

expend $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on public works, the greater portion on canals, instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, as entered in the budget.

5. The numerous items kept in deposit may prove embarrassing if not very carefully looked after. The nature of the *Punchana* Tax, which forms the Municipal Fund, is not stated. The appointment of lambardars and patwaris would appear to be a novelty; but they are only incidentally mentioned now, apparently for the first time.

6. The progress made in respect to inundation canals is most satisfactory, and indeed unprecedented; and reflects the greatest credit on Major Minchin's administration. Mr. Barns' detailed report will be considered in the Irrigation Department; but His Honor desires to record in this place that Mr. Barns appears to have proved himself in all respects a most efficient Superintendent of Public Works in Bhawalpore. Murad Shah, Assistant Superintendent, has repeatedly and deservedly received high commendation for his meritorious exertions in connexion with canal extension. Nazims Lalji Parshad and Nur Mahomed Khan, Bozdar, also appear to have exerted themselves in this respect; the latter has heretofore distinguished himself in like manner in the Dera Ghazi Khan District as a strenuous promoter of canals. The projected canal to Dilawar, and the bund alluded to as having been constructed to protect the lands of Ghouspore from the inundation of the Indus in flood, appear to be important works.

7. Great benefits may be anticipated from the survey now commenced, and the administration will undoubtedly be greatly facilitated and promoted by it in every way.

8. The details of criminal justice and police appear to be on the whole satisfactory; but the number of murders resulting from jealousy, and the feelings of the people in regard to this crime, appear to be the result of the pre-existing state of matters, which has led the people to take the law into their own hands; and it may be hoped that the institution of proper courts of justice will work a salutary change in this respect.

The amount of civil litigation is on the increase, as might be expected from the rapid progress of the State in wealth and prosperity.

9. Dr. Deane's Report on Dispensary and Jail Management is interesting—extracts of the portions relating to climatic observations and the flora of the country will be sent, as before, to the Meteorological Reporter and the Agri-Horticultural Society.

10. The extension of the benefits of dispensaries and vaccination is satisfactory and praiseworthy, and the utilization of the *hakims*, which appears to be genuine, seems likely to prove in every way successful. Dr. Deane has evinced at all times great zeal and intelligence in all matters relating to his department. Mention is made of the almost universal prevalence of scurvy throughout the Bhawalpore State : His Honor fears that this is the case in many places at different times. He has known it to be so to a deplorable extent in the Kangra Valley.

11. It is satisfactory to learn that 70 per cent. of the prisoners in the Bhawalpore Jail were accommodated on the "separate system" with marked success, both with regard to the health and discipline of the prisoners ; it is hoped that ere long the whole of the prisoners may have separate night accommodation provided them. The arrangement for employing the prisoners appears somewhat peculiar, but under Dr. Deane's careful supervision it will doubtless work well.

12. The educational arrangements, though primitive, appear to be quite suitable for the condition of the country. It is noted that the *zamindars* have consented to pay an Educational Cess of eight annas per cent. on their *jamma* : it is hoped that they may be induced hereafter willingly to increase that rate.

13. The Stud Farm recently established is a very interesting and hopeful undertaking, which will no doubt prosper under Captain Beckett's care.

14. The sanitary improvement of the principal towns in the State is a matter of importance, and His Honor is glad to perceive that Dr. Deane has already commenced with the towns of Bhawalpore and Ahmadpore. It is presumed that cultivation is combined with the system of trenches referred to.

15. On the whole, His Honor is gratified in recording that the progress during the period embraced by the report has been satisfactory in every department, and creditable to

Major Minchin and those who coöperated with him—*viz.*, Captain Beckett, Assistant Political Agent; Mr. Barns, Superintendent of Public Works; Dr. Deane, Civil Surgeon; and the other officials enumerated at the conclusion of Major Minchin's report, who were mostly, if not all, selected by himself, and have done credit to his selection. There can be no doubt of the propriety of the system of government pursued—having in view the object that when the young Chief comes of age he may be able to assume the administration without a necessity for any changes. It is to this system, and to that of working through the chief officials of the State, added to the benevolent interest Major Minchin has uniformly evinced in the welfare both of the young Nawab and of the people, and the zeal and efficiency with which he has controlled all departments, that the Lieutenant-Governor chiefly attributes the present prosperous state of the country; and he desires to convey his hearty acknowledgments to Major Minchin accordingly.

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

No. 37, dated Bhawalpore, 23rd May, 1870, from Major C. C. MINCHIN, Political Agent and Superintendent, Bhawalpore, to T. H. THORNTON, Esq., D.C.L., Secretary to Government, Punjab.

In para. 6 of the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in the Political Department, No. 543, dated 2nd June 1869, commenting on the Annual Report of this State for the year ending 30th September 1868, His Honor remarked that endeavours should be made to show the value, or yearly income, of alienated lands, as well as their area.

2. I hoped to be able to include this statement in my last yearly Report, but was unable to do so, not having received the Nizamut Return on the subject.

3. I have now the honor to submit a detailed statement, shewing the Inam and Kusoor grants for the year 1869, which I shall feel obliged by your considering as a supplement to my Report.

4. Great efforts have been made by the Nazims to obtain correct information regarding the value of the alienated land.

The Kussoor grants are taken by the State with the State demand, and paid to the Kussoor-holders from the State treasuries, so that the amount taken by them is correct, and in the districts where the State demand is taken by measurement of the cultivated area, the Inam lands have also been measured.

5. In the Bhawalgurh Nizamut, the Nazim has caused special enquiries to be made from the Dhanwahies regarding the produce of the Inam lands.

6. The result may be briefly stated as follows :—The total value of the alienated lands, including both Inam and Kussoor holdings, was, for the past years, Rs. 2,29,761, in which a quit rent of Rs. 34,718, or 15 per cent., is assessed, making the net profits Rs. 1,95,043; but as these alienated estates improve, the value will rise, and the percentage of the Nuzzurana will be greatly reduced.

ember

L. PRODUCE

from

Maunder
Estimated value.

49 5,795

61,94

...

...

49 67,73

December 1869.

L PRODUCE IN RUBBEE.							Remarks.
Maunds.	Cash.		Total.	Grand Total.	Deduction on account of nuzrana.	Net profit.	
	Estimated value.	Cash received by Zameendars for Kusoor, Tubtee rates, &c.					
49	5,795	1,290	7,085	22,515	5,287	17,228	
..	61,942	4,396	66,338	1,07,162	12,663	94,499	
..	...	41,989	41,989	72,969	10,175	62,794	(Kusoor share of Rubbee was Rs. 7,170.
..	...	17,740	17,740	27,115	6,593	20,522	Do. do. Rs. 8,801.
..	67,737	65,415	1,33,152	2,29,761	34,718	1,95,043	

C. MINCHIN, Major,
Political Agent and Superintendent.

