

REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE  
PROVINCE OF ASSAM

FOR THE



YEARS 1874-75 AND 1875-76.

SHILLONG:  
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1877.



## PREFATORY REMARKS.



No complete Administration Report having been furnished for 1874-75, the present Report deals with the two years 1874-75 and 1875-76 together.

The report has been compiled in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India contained in Resolution No. 1,674-90, dated 12th May, 1873; and, as it is the first Administration Report for the Province since it was constituted a separate Chief Commissionership, endeavours have been made to render the permanent chapters sufficiently complete for the purpose of future reference. Much of the information requisite for these chapters, having been already embodied in the Bengal Report for 1872-73 (Assam being then included in Lower Bengal), has to some extent been reproduced here from that source, with such alterations and additions as seemed necessary to bring it up to date.

Every effort has been made to confine the report within the narrowest possible limits ; but it is hoped that all necessary information will be found to have been supplied.



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# PART I.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. **LOOKING** at the events of the two years under report from the point of view of the general masses of the people of the Province, it may be pronounced that the period has been to them one of fair average prosperity. They have been spared the experience of any of the more memorable incidents which mark an era among such communities,—famine, severe pestilence, political disturbance, or new taxation. The seasons have been generally favourable, and the harvests, on the whole, sufficiently plentiful. The deficiency which occurred in some districts in one of the two annual rice harvests was counter-balanced by a better yield in the succeeding crop, while the other principal staples produced in nearly every case a full average outturn.

2. The condition of the people during these two years may be described as fairly good. There is little actual poverty in this Province; land is to be had in abundance; the seasons are, generally, favourable to agricultural operations; the revenue assessment is light; and the prices of labour rule high. In some districts, during the period under report, a partial failure of the crops caused some unpunctuality in meeting the Government demand; but nowhere was there even the slightest appearance of distress.

3. The health of the people was better during the first of these two years than in the second. In 1874, cholera, which may be said to be endemic in Assam, was more than usually prevalent in most parts of the Province; a bad type of small-pox prevailed; and an

unusually large number of deaths occurred from fever. The year 1875 was, on the contrary, a rather healthy year. A large number of persons were carried off by fevers. But there was an almost entire absence of cholera; the few cases which occurred were, generally speaking, isolated and sporadic. Small-pox did not prevail to any great extent, and, where it did appear, it was by no means of a fatal type.

For the rest, the events which have to be chronicled are almost exclusively details of administration. In briefly noticing them here, the order observed in the body of the report will be followed.

4. The changes in administration which took place during the period under review were either general, political, administrative, or connected with the revision of district and internal boundaries.

Changes in administration.

The constitution of the Chief Commissionership had been effected under a proclamation dated the 7th February, 1874; the district of Sylhet being added under a proclamation dated the 12th September following. But the practical commencement of the existence of the Province as a separate Administration may be said to date from the period included in this Report.

Shortly after the constitution of the Chief Commissionership, the seat of Administration was transferred from Gauháti to Shillong.

The political changes to be noted during the period under review have been the extension of the provisions of the Inner Line Regulation (Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, V. of 1873) to the districts of Cachar, Lakhimpur, and Darrang, and the notification of an Inner Line in each of these districts; the passing of the Gáro Hills Regulation, 1876, under the provisions of which the Chief Commissioner is able to control the action of foreigners in that district; and the revision of the Rules for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and Police in the Gáro Hills, Khási and Jaintiá Hills, and Nága Hills districts.

The administrative changes were, the extension of the District Road-cess Act [Act X. (B.C.) of 1871] to the district of Goálpára; the introduction into all the courts of the new rules framed by the High Court under the Court-fees' Act (Act VII. of 1870); the re-arrangement of the judicial functions of officers in the Assam Valley; the formation of



the sessions division of Cachar; and the division of the Sylhet district into four sub-divisions.

Under the fourth head come the re-adjustment of the boundary between Goálpára and the Gáro Hills districts, and the revision of the thannah and munsifi boundaries in Kámárúp and Goálpára.

5. In its purely political relations, this Administration has Relations with tributary States and frontier affairs. to deal almost exclusively with frontier tribes. It has no direct relations with any tributary States; but, in connection with the State of Manipur, sometimes questions, chiefly concerning boundaries and the action of Manipuri refugees who have sought shelter in British territory, come before the Chief Commissioner. Nothing of importance has occurred in connection with this State, except, perhaps, the arrest of Kaifa Singh, a Manipuri refugee, by the Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar in December, 1874, for planning a raid into Manipur.

The frontier tribes with whom we have political relations are the Bhutiás and cognate tribes, the Akas, the Dufflas, the Miris, the Abors, the Mishmis, Khamptis, Phakials, Doanias, Singphoos, the Nágas, the Mikirs, the tribes of North Cachar, the Lushais, the Khásias, the Syntengs, and the Gáros.

Our relations with the numerous uncivilized races on our extended frontier during the two years under report, with the exception of some of the Aka tribes, the Dufflas, and the Nágas, have been eminently peaceful. With the Akas, there was some difficulty about their boundary with British territory, which, however, was satisfactorily adjusted by the district authorities.

With the Dufflas more serious complications arose. A military expedition had to be sent against them in the cold season of 1875-76, to punish them for a raid made into our territory, and to procure the release of the captives they had carried away. The expedition was entirely successful, and the release of the surviving captives was effected.

With the Nágas we have been brought into collision in carrying out the survey and exploring expeditions which have been in progress in those hills; and it is with much regret that the Chief Commissioner has to record the loss of the valuable lives of two British officers at the hands of those savages. In February, 1875, the survey party in the eastern

hills, under the political charge of Lieutenant Holcombe, Assistant-Commissioner of Jaipur, was treacherously attacked by a party of Nágas who had come into camp ostensibly for friendly purposes. Lieutenant Holcombe and eighty of the party were killed, and Captain Badgley (the survey officer) and fifty men were wounded. As the outrage proved to have been a concerted attack, in which several neighbouring villages were implicated, a punitive expedition was at once sent against them, which destroyed the villages concerned in the massacre, and recovered the arms and plunder which the savages had carried off.

The survey party which was operating in the same year in the western hills experienced some opposition, and was attacked on two occasions, but without loss being suffered, or any serious obstacle to the progress of the work being met with.

In the following year, while the remaining work of the survey was being completed, the political officer in charge of the party, Captain Butler, was speared by a Nága hiding in the jungle by the side of the path along which the party were proceeding. No overt attack on the party was made; and the remaining work of the survey was accomplished without any serious opposition:

6. Operations of the Topographical, Trigonometrical, Revenue, and Geological Surveys have

Surveys.

been in progress in various parts of the Province during the years under report, and have achieved considerable results.

The work of the Topographical parties lay chiefly in the Nága Hills,—the survey and exploration of which, a work of considerable danger and difficulty, but one of the most importance and necessity, has now been accomplished.

By the Trigonometrical party, considerable advances have been made in extending the triangulation to the head of the Assam Valley; and the positions of the neighbouring hill peaks, and adjoining points of importance, have been accurately fixed.

The Revenue Survey was principally engaged, with their main party in 1874-75, in completing some details of measurement and mapping in the Goálpára district; while a detached party was employed during both years in the survey of the waste land grants and revenue-free tenures in Darrang. The survey of these revenue-free holdings has involved the settlement of

countless disputes as to boundaries, and other claims, together with the commutation of scattered holdings into single blocks,—the successful adjustment of which is very satisfactory and creditable to the officers concerned.

Important results in regard to the future development of the mineral resources of the Province were achieved by a scientific investigation of the coal-bearing tracts of Upper Assam, in the cold weather of 1874-75 and 1875-76, by Mr. F. R. Mallet, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey. Mr. Mallet examined and reported upon all the coal-fields at the foot of the Nāga Hills in the Lakhimpur and Sibsāgar districts. His investigations have established that large deposits of coal exist in this locality, mostly of excellent quality, and favourably situated for working, and requiring only increased facilities of transport to render a practically inexhaustible supply of the mineral available for the use of the steamer traffic on the Brahmaputra.

7. In Assam Proper, with the exception of a few special tenures, chiefly waste land grants, the settlement is re-adjusted annually, through the instrumentality of the permanent fiscal establishment in each district, at certain fixed rates on the year's cultivation. It was effected during the years under report in the usual manner, with the result of an increase in revenue of Rs. 31,966 in 1874-75 and Rs. 17,785 in 1875-76 above the demand of the years respectively preceding,—owing principally to increase in the cultivated area.

Besides the above, separate settlement operations were in progress of temporarily-settled tracts in Sylhet, and of a few unimportant estates in Goālpāra. In Sylhet, the gradual revision of the settlement of a number of Government estates, both those known as the ilam mehals and others, has been going on for some years as the engagements successively fall in. Fair progress was made with these, considering the establishment available during the years under report; but the smallness and scattered position of the estates first taken up necessarily makes the work very tedious. The large estates now remain, and the progress will be more rapid. It is anticipated that the work will be completed in about four more years.

The re-settlement of the ilam mehals has resulted hitherto in a very large enhancement of the revenue, owing to the extension of cultivation brought to light by re-measurement;

although the rates imposed are no higher than those ordinarily current in the neighbourhood. Among the other petty mehals, which are more fully cultivated, the increase in revenue is slight.

Proceedings for the revision of the settlement of the Jaintia pergunnahs of Sylhet were also commenced in 1875. Measurement operations were set afoot in December, and progressed satisfactorily till the following March, when the work was brought to a standstill, owing to the concerted opposition of the inhabitants of certain villages; but, upon the ringleaders being punished, the movement collapsed. It is expected that the work will take two more seasons to complete.

8. Waste lands continued to be taken up for the cultivation of tea during these two years under the rules then in force. 34,278 acres were purchased in fee-simple under the Sale Rules; 11,640 acres were taken up under ordinary revenue-paying pottahs; and 6,099 acres at favourable rates in Assam Proper; while 11,544 acres were taken up in Cachar under the special rules current in that district. The demand for land for the extension of the tea industry shows no signs of diminution. The average price realized in the fee-simple sales during these years was Rs. 8 per acre; while the average of preceding years, since the introduction of the Rules in 1862, was only Rs. 5 per acre.

9. With regard to the management of the Government estates in the Province, there is little of importance to be noted. They are only of trifling extent.

10. Of the wards' estates which were under the care of the revenue authorities at the commencement of 1874-75, one, the largest, owned by the zemindar of Bijni, was restored in September, 1874, on the attainment of the ward's majority, together with a sum of nearly 8 lakhs of rupees, the savings accumulated during the period of official management. Two other smaller estates were taken charge of in the same year.

11. On the whole, the working of the police during the two years under report may be considered to have been fairly satisfactory. The very mixed nature of the Assam police, and the great

difficulty of obtaining a good class of men for the inferior ranks, owing to the lowness of the pay compared to the cost of living and the wages of ordinary labour, militate very much against its success as a detective agency. The drill and the discipline of the force, and especially of the frontier police, are fairly good.

The returns for 1875 show a considerable increase of crime reported as true by the police above the figures of the preceding year. Whether the increase is real, or only apparent, it is difficult to say. The figures may merely point to increased vigilance on the part of the police. The scarcity which prevailed in Sylhet during 1875 may account for the increase of crime in that district. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested in serious cases is slightly lower in the latter year; but the proportion of stolen property recovered shows an improvement.

The strength of the force remained during both years at its usual standard, with little variation.

In only two districts of the Province, Sylhet and Goálpára, are there rural police to supplement the regular force. In Sylhet, the rural police are on the same footing as in the Bengal districts; but in Goálpára the rural police, called *haftadars*, are hardly more than mere servants of the zemindars, and are little under the control of the police authorities. The Chief Commissioner hopes to be able to introduce shortly a scheme for the improvement of the existing system of rural police in the Province.

12. There is little of importance to note in the jail administration of these two years, and nothing very unusual is to be observed from the statistical returns.

Prisons.

There is no central jail in the Province. There are nine district jails, and ten lock-ups.

In many of the districts the buildings consist for the most part of thatched huts, constructed of bamboo, the ordinary building material in general use; while the external fence is formed by merely a bamboo palisade.

These buildings are fairly suited to the surrounding climatic conditions; and to substitute more permanent structures would prove very costly. The enclosing fences

are, however, in all cases very insecure and inadequate, rendering it a matter of much surprise that escapes are not of more frequent occurrence than they already are. The escapes in 1875 were largely in excess of the preceding year. The question of improving the jail buildings, and especially of enclosing them more effectively, has occupied much of the Chief Commissioner's attention; but want of funds has precluded any large measures being undertaken.

There was a slight increase in the jail population during the second year under notice, and a corresponding increase appears in the general cost to the State. The average cost per head, however, was reduced by Rs. 5. Jail discipline would appear to have been well maintained, as the percentage of punishments for breaches of rules continues high. The reduction of the percentage in 1875 would point to a general improvement in the behaviour of the convicts. The offences committed were none of them of a serious character.

The sanitary condition of the jails generally is not unsatisfactory. The drainage in most of them is good, and the dry-earth system is rigorously carried out. The percentage of deaths to average strength was slightly higher in 1875 than in the preceding year. The death-rate in both years is high; but it is due more to general climatic conditions than to any abnormal cause.

13. The returns of criminal justice show an increase in  
 Criminal justice. 1875-76 of more than 10 per cent., both  
 in the number of offences reported and in  
 the number of persons brought up for trial,—an increase which  
 is partly attributable to a larger number of tribunals having  
 been in operation in that year.

It is noticeable that, while the number of persons convicted by the sessions courts of very heinous crimes, for which sentence either of death or transportation for life are awardable, was the same in each year—fifteen, only one person was sentenced to capital punishment in the former year, while fourteen were so sentenced in the second year. A considerable decrease is observable in the number of cases in which whipping was awarded as a punishment; but the Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that any tendency has actually developed to make less use of the provisions of the Act, where they can with advantage be applied.

There was a considerable increase in the number of persons convicted in 1875 of violations of the Contract Act. The large and continuously progressive increase in the number of labourers engaged under contract in the tea-gardens would, however, naturally account for this. There seems no reason to suspect any growing antagonism in the relations between employers and the employed.

The number of Honorary Magistrates in the Province was increased in 1875 from twenty-one to twenty-five. The number of cases disposed of by these tribunals is not very great, amounting to only 830 in 1874 and 960 in 1875,—on an average a little under forty cases in the year to each Magistrate. Still, the institution has, the Chief Commissioner thinks, many obvious advantages to recommend it, and he is inclined to favour its extension as far as opportunities may present themselves.

14. The administration of civil justice in the Province during the two years under report does not seem to present any very noticeable features for comment. There has been no material change in the system, nor in the number or constitution of the tribunals, and the returns exhibit no very marked fluctuations.

Civil justice.

On the whole, there would seem to have been some slight increase in litigation in the latter year, the number of cases instituted having risen from 20,061 to 20,864,—the increase having been all in suits before munsiffs. The numbers of cases disposed of were in similar ratio, being 19,791 in the former and 21,311 in the latter year; and the proportionate number of cases appealed showed little variation, ranging between 12 and 13 per cent. of the cases disposed of. The average duration of cases in both years was a little over two months in each year.

15. There is not much registration work in this Province, and there appears to have been a decrease in the number of documents registered during the period under report. There were 9,073 documents registered in 1874-75, and only 8,356 documents registered in 1875-76. The receipts during these two years were Rs. 15,048 and Rs. 14,440, respectively. It is difficult to assign any special reason for this decline in the number of registrations effected. It is probably only a temporary fluctuation. There are only three rural offices in the Province,

Registration.

the population being not yet sufficiently dense nor sufficiently advanced to have recourse to registration to any great extent.

16. The municipal system has only been introduced into this Province in a very limited measure. Municipalities. The only institutions of this character are the municipality of Gauháti, the townships of Sylhet and Goálpára, and the Chaukidari union of Silchar. There is nothing of special interest to note with regard to their working during this period.

17. Experiments in agriculture and horticulture were made during the period under review at the Shillong Model Farm. Agriculture and horticulture. This institution, however, not proving a success from a financial point of view, the Chief Commissioner has reluctantly been compelled to restrict the farming operations to the narrowest possible limits.

18. The work of the Forest Department in Assam Proper during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76 consisted in the selection, demarcation, and protection of the forest reserves. Forests. In the former year, the inspection of the Cachar and Sylhet forests was carried out; and in the spring of 1876 the forests of the Gáro Hills were inspected. In Assam Proper, the area of the forest "reserves" was considerably extended during both years,—the formation of similar reserves in Cachar and Sylhet being deferred till the ensuing year.

Every effort has been made to protect the forest "reserves" from fire, but not with entire success. The protection of these reserves from jungle fires is in Assam a matter of extreme difficulty.

The actual income of the department shows a slight falling off, and its expenditure some unavoidable increase. The receipts were Rs. 64,749 in 1874-75 and Rs. 61,871 in 1875-76. The total expenditure in these two years was Rs. 59,523 and Rs. 61,884, respectively.

In the infancy of this important department, large profits are not to be expected. The fruit of its labours is to be looked for chiefly in the future.



19. The Department of Public Works in this Province was very active during the two years under review. The two principal works to the prosecution of which its energies were directed during this period were the trunk road connecting Bengal with Upper Assam, and the cart-road from Gauháti to Shillong. At Shillong, the head-quarters of the Administration, several public buildings were completed or begun; and, so far as funds were available, the construction or repairs of the civil buildings necessary for the due carrying on of the administration were proceeded with, and the general lines of communication were kept open and extended.

The total grant for 1874-75 was Rs. 7,43,618, and the total outlay during that year was Rs. 7,68,330. During 1875-76, the total grant and the total outlay were Rs. 7,62,637 and Rs. 8,46,831, respectively. The deficit in both years has been covered by additional grants by the Supreme Government.

20. The net surplus revenue of the Province, after paying all charges of every description, was in 1874-75 Rs. 9,46,000, and in 1875-76 Rs. 12,82,000.

21. The total receipts under the various heads of Imperial Civil revenue, during the year 1874-75, were Rs. 55,18,480, and during the year 1875-76 Rs. 56,09,920. The total Imperial Civil expenditure during these two years was Rs. 35,32,780 and Rs. 35,10,130, respectively. These figures show an increase in the Imperial receipts of Rs. 90,000, and a decrease in the Imperial expenditure of Rs. 22,650, during the year 1875-76, as compared with the preceding year. The increase in receipts is about equally distributed between the three main items of Land Revenue, Excise, and Stamps. The land revenue still exhibits a satisfactory tendency to advance, to which the conclusion of the settlement now in progress will shortly give a further impulse. The increase in excise revenue is chiefly due to increased consumption of opium, to which the population of the Province is unfortunately much addicted.

22. No detailed comparison can be made between the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, with regard to the finances administered under the head of Provincial Services, owing to the fact that the separate accounts

Revenue and finance other than Imperial.

for the latter year have not, as yet, been fully completed. The net result, however, exhibited a deficit in Provincial Services during both years, owing to the pressing necessity for incurring certain expenditure incident on the formation of a new Administration. The Chief Commissioner is confident that there will be no deficit during the current year.

23. The details of the system and the financial administration of the various Local Funds maintained in the Province will be found in the body of the report. There is nothing of unusual importance in their working during these two years, to which special attention need be directed in this summary.

24. The returns of vital statistics are so untrustworthy, the Chief Commissioner regrets to say, that no inferences of any value can be deduced from them concerning the progress of the population of the Province. Efforts are, however, being made to ensure a greater degree of accuracy in these returns for the future.

25. The tide of immigration of labourers into the tea districts still continues in yearly-increasing numbers. The Chief Commissioner is glad to be able to state that the systematic inspection of the gardens on which they are engaged discloses that the relations between the labourers and their employers have of late years much improved; and the condition of the coolies, their treatment generally, and the accommodation provided for them, are, with very few exceptions, quite satisfactory.

The measures which have been taken to mitigate the liability to sickness and epidemics, attendant on the long voyage up the Brahmaputra, have been in a large measure successful; while the more general adoption of the land route to Dhubri, whereby half the journey by steamer is avoided, promises still further to reduce the rate of sickness among immigrants for Upper Assam.

26. The means of medical relief afforded by the State appear to be extending in some slight degree over a wider field of operation. Another dispensary was added in 1875, and the number of patients treated increased by 18 per cent.

27. Sanitation on a systematic scale is very backward, and presents peculiar difficulties in this Province, owing to the natural conditions of the country. Some minor improvements in the chief centres have, however, been effected.

Sanitation.

28. As might be expected in a Province so little advanced in general culture, vaccination operations are very limited in their extent. The total amount of work done during 1874-75 and 1875-76, was only at the rate of 4.10 and 5.90 vaccinated per 1,000 of the population, respectively. The prejudice of the general mass of the population to the system still remains to be overcome, but a certain amount of progress has been achieved.

Vaccination.

29. The figures given in the section on education show that the Department of Public Instruction in this Province has made fair progress during the two years under review. There has been an increase of 254 schools and 2,899 pupils. This increase has naturally necessitated a corresponding expansion of the subordinate inspection agency. From this and other causes there has been an addition during both years to the expenditure from Government funds ; but, at the same time, a larger amount has been subscribed by the public.

Education.

Female education is in a very backward state in all districts of the Province, except in the Khási Hills, where the labours of the missionaries have long been employed in this direction. The returns show a very trifling increase in the total number of pupils, but a decrease in the number of schools.

The normal schools have done good work during the last three years, in imparting special instruction to the teachers of patshalas and other vernacular schools, and thus qualifying them for the due performance of their duty.

The artizan school at Jorhát, and the survey school at Golághát, which are maintained by a special endowment, have not yet achieved the success which is hoped for them. Being new institutions, their real value has yet to be appreciated.

30. On a review of the results of these two first years of the separate administration of the Province, the Chief Commissioner has no

Conclusion.

sudden impulse of progress to record, no radical reforms or sweeping changes to announce; but he has, he trusts, lost no opportunity of inaugurating such measures of improvement as lay in his power to effect. Although much remains still to be done, the new organization of the Province has been established with a fair measure of success: it has worked smoothly and satisfactorily; and it has realized, it is hoped, to some extent, the objects with which it was constituted, in increased vigour and efficiency of administration.

**PART II.A.**



**PERMANENT CHAPTERS.**



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## PART II.A.

### PERMANENT CHAPTERS.

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# Physical and Political Geography.

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## CHAPTER I.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

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#### SECTION 1.—AREA AND BOUNDARIES, AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

1. THE Province of Assam lies on the north-east border of Bengal, on the extreme frontier of the Indian Empire, with Bhután and Thibet beyond it on the north, and British Burma on the east. It comprises the two valleys of the Brahmaputra and Surmá Rivers, and the central hill tracts, the Gáro, Khási and Jaintiá, and Nága Hills, which separate them. It lies between latitude  $\frac{28^{\circ} 18'}{24^{\circ} 0'}$  north and longitude  $\frac{89^{\circ} 46'}{97^{\circ} 4'}$  east, and comprises an area of 41,798 square miles. The immediate boundaries of the Province are,—on the north, Bhután and the range of hills inhabited by the savage sub-Himalayan tribes of Akas, Dufflas, Miris, Abors, and Mishmis; on the north-east, the Mishmi Hills, which sweep round the head of the Brahmaputra Valley; on the east, the mountain range on the Burmese frontier and the intervening hills inhabited by unsubdued wild tribes, the Patkoi range inhabited by Nágas, and Manipur; on the south the Khási country, Hill Tipperah, and the Bengal district of Tipperah; on the west the Bengal districts of Maimensingh, Rangpur, and the State of Cooch Behar.

2. Assam Proper, or the valley of the Brahmaputra, is a long alluvial plain, about 450 miles long, and of an average width of fifty miles, shut in by mountains on the north, east, and south, with the Brahmaputra flowing through its entire length from east to west, and crossed by countless tributary streams of every magnitude, falling into the central channel from the bordering mountains on either side.

3. The uniform level of this valley is ordinarily only intercepted by a few low conical hills, studded, in isolated mounds or in clusters, over the plain; but its width is narrowed at the principal points by offshoots and projections from the hills that fringe it on the south,—first, by the group of the Mikir Hills, in the Nowgong district, which are separated from the range of mountains to the south by the valley of the Jamuna River, and lower down by the projecting spurs which jut out, almost touching the bank of the Brahmaputra at Gauháti and Goálpára. The latter spot, where the converging hills appear almost to shut in the valley, is known as the “Gate of Assam.” The low-lying tract in the vicinity of the river throughout the valley is subject to inundation for a width ordinarily of about six miles on each side of the stream; beyond that distance, the level rises gradually above the reach of the higher flood.

4. But little is known of the upper course of the Brahmaputra. Geographers have generally identified it with the Sangpo, or Narichu Sangpo, of Thibet, which, rising from sources adjacent to those of the Indus, flows from west to east, along the north of the Snowy Range of the Himalaya Mountains.

*The Brahmaputra.*

5. The course of the river from Thibet into Assam is one of the most interesting questions of Asian geography. The general belief is, that it enters the valley from the north of the stream locally known as the Dibong. In this view, the other stream, usually known as the Upper Brahmaputra, which enters the valley at Brahmakund, and joins the Dibong below Sadiya, must be considered only as an affluent. Traversing the entire valley of Assam Proper, and passing the boundary of the Province just below Dhubri, the Brahmaputra bends abruptly to the south, sweeping close below the bluff of the Gáro Hills, and continues southward in a majestic stream to its confluence with the Ganges at Goalundo.

6. One of the principal characteristics of this river, attributable perhaps to the large amount of silt brought down by it, is its tendency to change its course. In the Assam Valley, its encroachments, though at times of considerable extent, are limited by the hills which hem it in; but, in its lower course, when it debouches into the open plains of Bengal, the deviations of its bed have been most remarkable. The original channel, in which it formerly flowed past Maimensingh, and, uniting with the Surmá, formed the estuary of the Megna, has within the last century been deserted for the main stream, now eighty miles to the west, which joins the Ganges at Goalundo under the name of the Jamuna.

7. The valley of the Surmá, so called because it is intersected by the Surmá or Barák River, comprises the two districts of Sylhet and Cachar. On the north it is shut in by the Khási and Jaintiá Hills and the Nága Hills; on the east by the hills of Manipur, a continuation of the great mountain chain running north and south, which forms the watershed dividing the river system of Eastern Bengal from that of the Irrawaddy; on the

*The valley of the Surmá.*

south lie the Lushai and Tipperah Hills, offshoots westward from the same range.

8. The western and eastern portions of the Surmá Valley differ considerably in their physical features. The western portion, comprising the district of Sylhet, is for the most part a large alluvial plain, averaging some seventy miles in width, with clusters of low sandy hillocks, locally termed "tilas," scattered here and there. It is traversed by numerous streams and watercourses, running principally from west to east, whose margins are in many cases somewhat more elevated than the surrounding country. Consequently, during the rainy months of the year, from about June to October, the whole of the district, with the exception of the hillocks and the villages built on the elevated banks of the rivers, or artificially raised, is under water. In the south, however, the country becomes somewhat hilly, being penetrated by several spurs running out from the higher ranges in Hill Tipperah. In the centre of the district, a detached range of hills crop up, called the "Ita Hills." All these hills are covered with dense jungle.

9. In its eastern portion, consisting of the district of Cachar, the valley narrows, and presents very diversified features. Low detached spurs, and offshoots from the main hill tracts which bound the valley on both north and south, extend, covered mostly more or less with dense jungle, almost to the river's edge on either side, with rich alluvial valleys between them. Much of the low lands in these valleys is under water during the rains.

10. The Surmá, or Barák River, rises among the chain of mountains to the north of Manipur. After flowing for about  
The Surmá, or Barák. 180 miles through a mountainous country, it

becomes navigable for boats of burden about twenty miles above Banskánda, a village in Cachar, and, passing across that district, divides into two branches at Banga, the eastern limit of the Sylhet district. One branch flows nearly due west, by the towns of Sylhet and Chhatak, and falls ultimately into the Megna: the second branch, called the Kusiára, flows diagonally across the Sylhet district in a south-westerly direction, and reunites with the northern branch near Lakki, about twenty miles above its junction with the Megna.

11. The Nága Hills, Khási and Jaintiá Hills, and Gáro Hills are a continuation of the mountainous chain which  
The Central Hill Tract. sweeps round the head of the Brahmaputra Valley. Each range has marked physical features of its own.

12. In the north-eastern parts, in the neighbourhood of Jaipur, the Nága Hills consist of small broken ranges, running generally north-east and south-west,  
The Nága Hills. or long irregular spurs leading down into the plains, usually steep on the northern side, with a more gradual slope on the south. The intervening valleys are very narrow. The major portion of the whole tract appears to be uncultivated, and covered with dense jungle and undergrowth. In the higher hills there is cultivation on the southern faces.

Further westwards, the hills are more rugged and abrupt. The main ridge, named the Barrail, in the neighbourhood of Samaguting, is remarkably precipitous in character, and towers to the height of 10,000 feet. On the western slopes of this ridge a good deal of terraced rice cultivation is carried on by the Nágas. In other parts the cultivation appears to be exceedingly sparse.

13. The peculiar feature of the Khási and Jaintiá range of hills is the abruptness with which they rise almost

*The Khási and Jaintiá Hills.* perpendicularly from the Surná Valley on their southern face, attaining rapidly an altitude of over 4,000 feet; while on the north side the ascent from the Assam Valley is by a succession of gradual spurs and detached ridges. The lower portions of these hills on both sides are clothed in dense forest and jungle. The upper plateau and main central tracts consist of a succession of undulating downs, broken here and there by the deep valleys of the large hill streams, and covered mostly with short grass, having been completely denuded of forest by the migratory cultivation of the inhabitants, except where a few sacred groves have escaped the general devastation. Shillong, which is situated about the centre of this tract, stands at an elevation of 4,900 feet, while the ridge overlooking it, the highest of any part of the range, is 6,449 feet above the sea.

14. The Gáro Hills, the termination of this chain, present very similar characteristics, being steep and precipitous

*The Gáro Hills.* on the southern face, and sloping in gradual ridges to the plains on the northern and western sides. They are of rather lower general elevation: the highest peak of the range, below which Tura, the head-quarters of the district, is situated, being not more than 4,700 feet above sea-level. Tura itself has an elevation of only 1,300 feet.

## SECTION 2.—GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

15. The soil of the Brahmaputra Valley is for the most part a rich

*Brahmaputra Valley.* black loam reposing on grey sandy clay, but in some parts it is of a light yellow clayey texture. The several groups of hills situated in the valley are of granitic formation, the granite containing frequently veins of quartz, in conjunction with metamorphosed gneiss. The surface soil of these hills is a rich sandy loam.

16. The mountains which shut in the valley on the north and east

*Eastern mountain range.* are, generally speaking, composed of primitive limestone granite, serpentine, porphyry, and talcose slate.

17. The Mishmi Hills abound in limestone rocks. At the eastern extremity of the Nága Hills, red sandstone, slate, and clay formations

are found, and at the western extremity, and round about Samaguting, the hills are almost exclusively sandstone. A change in the formation is here distinctly marked; the sandstone almost disappears, and, in the Mikir group of hills, and the part of the Nága Hills adjacent to them, the granite series is found to predominate.

18. The Khási and Jaintiá Hills are mainly of granitic formation, with stratified rocks of sandstone, limestone, and shale, with coal resting on trap and metamorphic rocks. Many caves and caverns are found in the limestone rock formation. The most notable are the caves at Cherra Poonjee, and at Rupnáth, in Amwi. At this place they extend a long distance underground, and have been sanctified by Hindu religion. In one of them, below a village named Syndai, the limestone stalactites have been carved into images, representing the deities of the Hindu Pantheon. Red ferruginous loam is the most common surface soil all over these hills.

19. The formation of the Gáro Hills is also granitic, and the rocks are exceedingly talcose. Large quantities of talc are to be found all throughout these hills. The surface soil consists similarly of red loam.

20. In that portion of the great range which lies between Cachar and Manipur, on the lower heights, friable brown sandstone and a ferruginous clay are found. At a higher elevation, slate is found, stratified in thin layers. The great central ridge between Manipur and Assam is, in the parts which have been observed, composed chiefly of a hard grey granular slate.

21. In Sylhet, the soil is for the most part a blue clay, which becomes black on the borders of the bheels, or *háors*. The low isolated hillocks, or *tilas*, are composed of soft sandstone. In Cachar the soil of the plains is an alluvial deposit of sandy soil and of mixed sand and clay. On the hills and elevated tracts in both districts the surface soil is of a rich vegetable mould, while the strata of the hills are composed of quartz, schist, and conglomerate.

### SECTION 3.—CLIMATE.

22. The climate of the Province of Assam, both in the Brahmaputra and Surmá Valleys, is noted for its extreme humidity. The rainy season may be said to commence in March, and to last to the middle of October. Occasional showers occur before this period. The cloudless skies proverbially characteristic of India are but little seen in this Province.

23. In the Brahmaputra Valley the morning fog, which invariably prevails in the cold weather, is a special characteristic. It rises from the river about daylight, and often lasts as long as eleven in the forenoon.

24. The prevalent winds throughout the year in both valleys blow from the north-east. At the commencement of the rains, a westerly wind occasionally sets in, but rarely lasts for any length of time.

25. In Cachar, the north-east wind, which blows up to midday, usually changes to a south-west wind in the afternoon. Violent winds from the north-west are of frequent occurrence throughout the Province during the months of March, April, and May.

26. Earthquakes are very common, both in the plains and hill districts, but the shocks are seldom severe. One of the most violent which has been experienced occurred in September, 1875, which did considerable damage to houses both in Gauháti and Shillong, and another, in January, 1869, brought down the spire of the church in Silchar.

27. Meteorological observations of the temperature have been recorded, in the plains at Silchar and Goálpára, and in the Khási Hills at Shillong. The rainfall is registered at all stations.

28. The returns give an average mean temperature throughout the year, in Silchar, in the Surmá Valley, of about  $77^{\circ}$ , the range of variation being only  $32^{\circ}$ . Sylhet is probably some few degrees hotter. In the Brahmaputra Valley the average temperature would appear to be a degree or so lower than at Silchar, and the range of variation about the same.

The annexed statement gives the average rainfall of the last five years at each station :—

District.	Station.	Average rainfall, in inches, of past five years.
Sylhet	Sylhet	159.26
Cachar	Silchar	114.41
Goálpára	Goálpára	93.38
Gáro Hills	Tura	111.77
Nága Hills	Samaguting	63.63
Kámrup	Gauháti	59.68
Darrang	Tezpur	77.23
Nowgong	Nowgong	95.96
Sibságar	Sibságar	105.50
Lakhimpur	Dibrugarh	110.94
Khási Hills	Shillong	87.75

29. The average rainfall is very high in both valleys. The rainfall in the Surmá Valley is shown to be heavier than in that of the Brahmaputra, for the reason, no doubt, that the former is exposed to the same influences which give Cherra Poonjee the distinction of enjoying the largest recorded rainfall in India, if not in the world. The average rainfall in the past five years in Cachar was 114.41 inches, and Sylhet 159.26 inches.

30. In the Brahmaputra Valley, the district of Lakhimpur seems to receive most rain, averaging in the past five years 110.94 inches. Then

comes Sibságar, with an average of 105·50 inches during the same period. Kámrup and Darrang, in the centre of the valley, seem to get least.

31. The climate of the hill districts, at least that of the higher and central plateaux, is very salubrious. The temperature is peculiarly equable for a hill climate, the extremes of heat and cold being both unknown. At Shillong, the average maximum temperature for the past three years was 62·24;—the average minimum, 59·18; the general mean temperature, 62·71. The average rainfall was 87·75 inches.

32. The returns for the Nága Hills show a still less rainfall, averaging 63·63 inches.

33. At Cherra Poonjee, which is situated at the southern edge of the Khási Hills, immediately overlooking the plains of Sylhet, the rainfall is notorious for its excessive amount. The average of the last three years has been 368·45 inches; the highest of any one year, 805 inches, recorded in 1861. The highest continuous fall recorded is 366 inches, which fell in the month of July, 1861. In spite of the moisture, the climate is said to be by no means unhealthy. The climate of Tura, in the Gáro Hills, is not so favourably spoken of.

## SECTION 4.—CHIEF STAPLES.

### FOOD-GRAINS.

34. Rice is the principal food-grain throughout the Province. It is produced, however, under different conditions in the Surmá and Brahmaputra Valleys; while the cultivation of food-grains by the wild tribes and hillmen presents, again, other variations.

35. Both in Sylhet and Cachar, the most important crop is rice. In  
The Surmá Valley,—Sylhet. Sylhet, there are four principal classes of rice, viz., (1) the *áman*, sown in March and April; (2) the *aus*, sown in November and December and January, with another variety, *dumáshi*, sown in March; (3) the *boro*, sown in November; and (4) the *sail*, sown in December and January, and transplanted in August and September. The *áman* paddy is reaped in December, January, and February; the *aus* in June and July; the *boro* in April and May; and the *sail* in December and January. In the dry season mustard and linseed are grown, chiefly on the dry part of the *háors*, or low marshy tracts. Hemp, jute, betelnut, sugarcane, and pán, are also grown in Sylhet. *China* is grown in the west and south-west of the district. Indigenous arrowroot and tapioca have been found in Sylhet.

36. The three principal rice crops in Cachar are the *aus*, the *sail* or  
Cachar. *áman*, and the *ásrá* or *ek fasli*. The *aus* crop is sown in April and May, and reaped in August and September. The *sail* paddy is sown in June and July, and

transplanted in July and August. It is reaped in December and January. The *ásrá* paddy is sown broadcast about the same time as the *aus*, but it is not reaped till December and January. The *sail*, or *áman*, is by far the most important of all the rice crops.

37. Next to rice, the most important crop in Cachar is *sarsu*, or mustard. The crop is sometimes sown in the *charrás*, or rice seedling beds, during the cold season, but chiefly in lands which have been cleared of forest jungle. The other crops grown in the plains are linseed, kallai (a kind of vetch), sugarcane, hemp, and jute.

38. The tribes who inhabit the hilly tracts adopt chiefly the mode of *Jhám* cultivation, over India, and locally called *jhámning*; a migratory system of roughly clearing jungle lands by cutting and burning the natural growth: the ground is then slightly turned over by the hoe. During the first year, the principal crops grown on the freshly-cleared land are a kind of rice called *migára*, Indian-corn, cotton, chillies, and potatoes. During the second year, rice and sesamum-seeds, mixed together, are sown broadcast. Indian-corn and cotton are also sown, if the land is suitable. Tobacco and sugarcane are also grown in the land adjoining the habitations. During the third year much the same crops are sown as in the second year. After the third year the land is generally abandoned.

39. The three principal rice crops in Assam Proper are (1) the *áhu*, sown in February and March, and reaped in June and July; (2) the *báo*, sown in March and April, and reaped in November and December; and (3) the *háli*, sown in April and May, transplanted in July and August, and reaped in December and January. The other staples grown in Assam Proper are mustard, pulses of various kinds, múng, sugarcane, masúr dál, Indian-corn, til, cotton, and tobacco.

40. The principal products of the Khási and Jaintiá hills are potatoes, oranges, pineapples, bay-leaves, cinnamon, black-pepper, betel-nut, pán-leaves, cotton, and caoutchouc. The three former articles are largely exported. With the exception of the potatoes, which are grown in the higher lands, these products are almost exclusively raised along the foot of the hills bordering on the Sylhet district. Different kinds of rice of an inferior quality are also grown, besides some cereals peculiar to the hills.

41. The crops grown in the Nága and Gáro Hills are those ordinarily grown by *jhám* cultivation, as above described.

## SECTION 5.—COMMERCIAL STAPLES.

42. The most important commercial staple of Assam is tea. It may be convenient here, as a matter of permanent record, to reproduce the account of the leading points in the rise and development of the industry, as detailed in Mr. Edgar's report on the tea industry in 1873.



43. The date of the earliest discovery of the plant in Assam, and the name of the first discoverer, are somewhat uncertain. Its discovery has been attributed to a Mr. C. A. Bruce, who commanded a division of gun-boats in Upper Assam during the first Burmese war, and who appears to have brought down from Upper Assam some plants and seed of the indigenous plant in 1826. He certainly received a medal on this account from the English Society of Arts. But his claim to have been the first discoverer of tea was disputed by a Captain Charlton, who asserted that the existence of tea in Assam had been first established by himself in 1832. In 1834, a Committee was appointed to inquire into and report on the possibility of introducing the cultivation of tea into India. In 1835, the first attempt was made by Government to establish an experimental plantation in Lakhimpur, but it failed, and the plants were afterwards removed to Jaipur, and a garden established, which was sold to the Assam Company in 1840. This Company, which was formed about 1839, was the first, and is still very much the greatest, concern for the cultivation of tea in Bengal. It was not, however, very prosperous during its early years, and in 1846-47 its shares are said to have been almost unsaleable. Its prospects began to improve about 1852; and in 1859 it was reported officially to have a cultivated area of about 3,967 acres, with an estimated outturn of over 760,000 lb of tea. Meantime, tea cultivation had been commenced in many other districts. In 1850, a garden was started by Colonel Hannay near Dibrugarh, and in 1853, when Mr. Mills, of the Sudder Court, visited Assam, he found three private gardens in Sibságar, and six in Lakhimpur. In 1854, the first gardens were started in Darrang and Kámrúp. In 1855, indigenous tea was found in Cachar, and the first garden in the district was commenced in the cold season of that year. In the following year, 1856, tea was discovered in Sylhet, but no attempt at cultivating it appears to have been made for some time after.

44. It may be said generally, however, that the foundations of the present tea industry were laid between 1856 and 1859.

45. During the ensuing three years, the industry made such rapid progress that a tide of reckless speculation and unprincipled land-jobbing set in, in 1863, in which nominal gardens, consisting of a few acres of plants, just set out in partially-reclaimed jungle, and in some cases gardens which had no existence at all, were sold to companies for fabulous sums.

46. The inevitable crash resulted in 1866, and the consequent depression of tea property continued throughout 1867 and 1868. About 1869, matters began to mend, and since then the legitimate progress of the tea industry has been steadily on the increase.

47. Among the principal causes of the perilous inflation and consequent collapse of the industry, appear to have been the undue facilities afforded to the acquisition of waste land, which were taken advantage of by speculators who had no intention of utilizing the grants *boná-fide* for the purposes for which they were assigned, and also the utter inadequacy of the labour-supply.

48. Tea is cultivated in all the plains districts, with the exception of Goálpára. According to the returns of 1874, the total area of land taken up for the purpose of tea cultivation in the Province was 626,000 acres, out of which about 100,000 acres were actually under tea-cultivation. The total outturn of manufactured tea from this area is estimated at 19,000,000 lb, giving an average of 190 lb to the acre. But, in obtaining this average, all land under immature plant and newly sown, from which little or no yield can be expected, has been taken into account. The actual average outturn of mature plant cannot be ascertained, owing to defective returns. It may be estimated at about 280 lb to the acre. In highly-cultivated and well-situated gardens, the yield is said to be sometimes as much as 500 lb, and even 800 lb, or 10 maunds, is said to have been plucked in one year on each acre in one garden.

49. Machinery is already employed to a considerable extent in tea manufacture, and its use is on the increase.

50. The question of the fuel-supply, indispensable for this process of manufacture, has already begun to attract serious attention. At present, the fuel for steam machinery, as well as the charcoal for "firing" operations, are obtained from the timber available in the immediate vicinity of the garden, from which source in some instances the wood for tea-boxes is also principally derived; and it is plain that these local supplies are by no means inexhaustible.

51. There are two kinds of silk produced in Assam,—the *eria* silk and the *muga* silk. The former is the produce of the *eria* silkworm (*Attacus Ricini*), which is fed principally on the leaves of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), which is cultivated for this purpose in the neighbourhood of villages. The worm is reared entirely within doors, seven broods being usually raised in the year. The term *eria* is no doubt derived from the native name for the castor-oil plant (*enri*), on which the worm lives. The latter is produced by the *muga* silkworm (*Antheræa Assama*), which is reared principally on the soom-tree (*Machilus odoratissima*), a tree of gregarious habit, which grows wild in many parts of the jungles. The trees are not used continuously for sericulture. They are at intervals left alone for several years at a time, in order that they may recover from the injury caused by the worms feeding on them. After such an interval of rest, parties of men arrive, cut down all the underwood, build huts on the spot, and feed their silkworms on the trees for one or two years, after which the trees are left to recover themselves, as before. Five broods of worms are usually raised in the year. About 50,000 cocoons may be obtained, it is estimated, from an acre of soom, which would yield somewhat over twelve seers of silk, the value of which would be Rs. 10.

52. The area occupied by natural soom forests in the Province has been estimated at about 300 square miles. The *muga* silk is the kind most commonly employed in local manufacture. *Eria* silk was formerly, in the days of the Assam rajahs, exported in considerable quantities to

Bhután ; but the trade has now dwindled into insignificance. Some other kinds of silkworms are reared in the Province, but to a very limited extent.

53. Cotton is grown plentifully along the slopes of the hilly tracts in Assam, especially in the Gáro and Mikir Hills ; but the indigenous staple is of very indifferent quality. It is exported to some extent, principally to adjacent districts.

54. India-rubber is obtained from the caoutchouc-tree (*Ficus elastica*), and two other similar species (*Ficus laccifera* and *obtusifolia*), which are found commonly in the forests at the foot of the various hill ranges. It is found in the lower hills of all the ranges which surround the plains districts of the Province; in the low valleys of the mountains immediately adjoining them it is most abundant. It is principally collected and imported into Assam by the tribes from beyond the frontier. The right to collect rubber used to be leased out by the Forest Department; but this practice has recently been abolished, in consequence of the difficulties involved in dealing with the tribes. The amount of rubber exported from Assam reached 21,000 maunds in 1872. Its price in Calcutta varies from Rs. 45 to Rs. 80 per maund.

55. Indigenous lac is found in the Assam forests, but lac is also cultivated. The stick-lac consists of small twigs, surrounded by cylinders of translucent orange-yellow gum, in which the insects who deposit it are imbedded. The twigs are first separated from their gummy envelopes, and the gum is scraped and rubbed by hand, till the colouring matter has been thoroughly extracted ; this consists of the dead bodies of the insects buried in the gum, and gradually precipitates itself to the bottom of the water. The water is then drained off, and the sediment, after being strained, pressed, and dried, becomes lac-dye, ready for the market.

56. The gummy exudation of the insect in the meanwhile is carefully dried in the sun, and melted over a charcoal fire. It is then squeezed out, either in thin sheets upon an earthen cylinder, when it becomes shellac, or is deposited in dabs upon a plantain stalk, when it is known as button-lac. This kind is considered superior to shellac.

57. The extensive forest tracts of Assam are under the special care of the Forest Department. The detailed account of the constitution of this department will be found in Section 3, Chapter IV., Part II. B. The products of these forests consist principally of timber of many valuable kinds, bamboos, canes, &c.

58. Elephants are one of the most important products of the Assam forests. They are found in all the jungle tracts throughout the Province, in the valley of the Brahmaputra, in the lower ranges of the hill tracts, in Sylhet and Cachar, and in the Bhután Duars. The best elephant-grounds are in the Lakhimpur and Gáro Hill districts. Wild elephants are held to be the

property of Government, and no one is permitted to hunt or kill them without a license from Government; but this principle may be liable to some modification in the case of permanently-settled districts. The question of the absolute right of zemindars in a permanently-settled district to hunt and kill elephants found on their permanently-settled estates is still under discussion. The question of the right of Government to monopolize the catching of wild elephants within its own territories was first raised in 1851, and a correspondence ensued between Government and the Board of Revenue, which extended over several years. Though the Board of Revenue and the Legal Remembrancer seem to have differed in their opinion from Government, it appears to have been accepted that Government, as sovereign, has the exclusive right to hunt and kill wild elephants in Assam Proper, in Cachar, in Jaintiá, and in the Sylhet forests beyond the limits of the permanently-settled estates. The rights of Government were not at first strictly enforced. Government kheddah operations were carried on after a desultory manner in Sylhet, Jaintiá, and Assam, but the general question remained in an unsettled state. The Assam officials were most strongly of the opinion that it was impolitic and unfair to prohibit the destruction of elephants by private persons; and, yielding to their representations, Government, on the 6th June, 1859, sanctioned the abolition of the kheddah establishment in Assam, and withdrew the restrictions upon elephant-catching by private persons. Finally, in 1862, all the Government kheddahs were abolished. Government, however, by no means surrendered its proprietary right in wild elephants, and any person desirous of catching them had to obtain a license. Private enterprise, however, failing to keep up an adequate supply of elephants, the Government kheddah at Dacca was re-established in 1865, and private hunting was prohibited in the Sylhet and Cachar forests. The system of granting licenses continued in force, however, in Assam, and was extended to the Bhután Duars. Since then, the greater number of the elephants caught in Assam have been caught by licensed hunters under rules framed by the Bengal Government, under which Government has the option of taking over any of the animals caught, at a fixed price.

59. The cattle in Assam are very numerous, but everywhere the breed is of a very inferior quality. In the hills, they are valued only for purposes of food, manure, and their hides. Milk is never drunk by any of the hill tribes,—throughout the entire range, from the Gáros to the Eastern Nágas, it is considered by the hillmen to be an “unclean excretion.”

60. The breed of buffaloes in Assam is, however, of particular excellence, perhaps owing to admixture with the wild stock which abounds in many parts of the jungles.

61. The “gayal” (*Bos frontalis*), a peculiar breed of half-wild cattle, locally called the “mithan” or “metna,” is found in Cachar and the eastern hills. It is partly domesticated; but is not used as a beast of burden, being only prized among the hillmen for its flesh, and for ceremonial sacrifice.

62. Ponies are imported from Manipur, and occasionally from Burmah; and the Bhutiás also bring them down from the northern hills. There are no indigenous breeds, though the extensive grassy downs of the Khási Hills would appear to afford every facility as grazing-ground for unlimited herds.

## SECTION 6.—MANUFACTURES.

63. Tea, the most important manufacture of the Province, has been treated of before.

64. The common manufactures of Assam are, with a few exceptions, of a rude character, and merely sufficient to provide for immediate home requirements. There is no lack of materials, but skilled labour and industrial energy are both deficient. The principal manufactures of the Province are silk thread, silk fabrics, coarse cloth fabrics, brass utensils, ivory ornaments, and the ordinary domestic utensils and agricultural implements.

65. Silk manufacture, once an important industry, is still carried on to a small extent. Fabrics of the *mugá* silk still form the dress of the wealthier Assamese, and also of well-to-do people in the hills, to which it is exported. It is chiefly exported in the shape of thread. Considerable quantities of *mugá* thread are taken to Berhampur. But the manufacture of silk stuffs, both *eria* and *mugá*, is greatly on the decline. English piece-goods are gradually displacing the home-made stuffs. It is year by year becoming more difficult to obtain the native silk stuffs, formerly so common. European thread is now even largely used in the local manufacture both of cotton and silk fabrics. There is no organised system of manufacture. The spinning, weaving, and dyeing are all done by the same individual, with the rudest implements.

66. The district of Sylhet is noted for its ivory mats and fans, and the manufacture of shell-bracelets gives employment to a large number of artificers in the town of Sylhet. These bracelets are cut out as solid rings from large white conch-shells obtained from many places on the sea-coast in and near India. They are of very graceful appearance, and command a ready sale. In pergunnah Pathária, in this district, there is a considerable manufacture of "Agar Attar," a perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the Agar-tree (*Aquilaria*, *Agalocha* Roxb.) This perfume is much esteemed by oriental nations, and is exported, *viá* Calcutta, to Turkey and Arabia. Ironwork, inlaid with brass, talwárs and daos, and such like articles, are manufactured in Rájnagar and Lashkarpur, in Sylhet. Boat-building is also carried on to a considerable extent in that district. Jorhát, in the Sibságar district, still enjoys some local reputation for its ornamental carved work in ivory.

67. Among the hill tribes, there appear to be no manufactures of any description, beyond that of the commonest coarse cloths, sometimes woven in stripes of various colours.

## SECTION 7.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

68. The trade of Assam Proper is almost entirely in the hands of the Marwari merchants. These merchants import piece-goods, salt, metal utensils, spices, iron, ghí, bell-metal, tobacco, dhal, oil, sugar, &c. They have agencies all over the interior, and they buy up and export nearly all the wax, rubber, silk, seeds, cotton, lac, and ivory. The bulk of the goods is carried by the river steamer companies trading to Assam.

69. In the Khási Hills, unlike Assam Proper, the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the inhabitants themselves. The Khásiás are keen traders. The exports consist mainly of the produce of the hills themselves; the imports of piece-goods, brass utensils, coral beads, oil, dhal, dried fish, ghí, rice, salt, spices, and sugar.

70. A considerable quantity of cotton and lac is annually exported from the Gáro Hills. The cotton is of a coarse kind, and does not find its way further than the neighbouring Bengal districts.

71. A fair trade is carried on between the chief commercial centres in Sylhet and Calcutta, Dacca, and Narainganj. Cotton goods, hardware, earthenware, salt, ghí, sugar, grain, being imported; and rice, cotton, hides, buffalo horns, sitalpáti, cane, and basket-work, lime, oranges, dried fish, tezpát, oil-seeds, and gúr being exported. There is also a considerable trade with the Khási Hills.

72. Piece-goods are imported into Cachar from Calcutta, and country-made stuffs from Dacca and Sylhet. Almost all articles of food, except rice, are imported from Narainganj. Ponies, cows, buffaloes, and Manipuri cloths are imported from Manipur. Rice, timber, cotton, bees-wax, bamboos, and thatching-grass are exported.

73. It is impossible to determine, even approximately, the value either of the goods exported from, or of the goods imported into, the Province. The desultory trade statistics hitherto submitted are efforts principally of the imagination. Endeavours have, however, been made to introduce an improved system for the registration of trade, and it is hoped that in future some tolerably reliable statistics will be obtained.

74. Mention has already been made of the river steamer traffic, but no statistics concerning it can at present be furnished. It is undoubtedly very considerable, as indeed is implied by the existence of the weekly service on the Brahmaputra, and the bi-weekly service on the Cachar line carried on by one company alone. Nearly the whole of the tea exported from Assam is carried by the river steamers; and these again

bring up, in return, by far the greater part of the goods and stores which the development of the tea industry has rendered necessary to the tea-planters, viz., rice for their coolies (the tea-coolies mostly eat imported rice), machinery, tea-lead, roofing-iron, tools, stores, &c. It has been stated, and seems probable, that for every pound of tea which comes down from the tea districts, one pound of something else for use in the tea estates goes up. Besides this, there is the very large passenger traffic, to which the importation of coolies gives much importance.

75. Next to tea, oil-seeds are the principal articles of down-stream traffic. Of these a very large quantity is yearly exported, and, besides that exported in country boats, a considerable part is carried down by the river steamers.

76. In connection with the subject of trade, the local fairs, which act as a distributing agency in tracts destitute of commercial centres, need some mention. Three fairs. of these fairs are held adjacent to the Bhután frontier, in and just beyond the Darrang district, which are largely attended by the Bhutia tribes, and seem to be on the increase. A similar fair is also held at Sadiya, in the Lakhimpur district, at which the tribes at the head of the Brahmaputra Valley assemble. A description of each of these fairs will be found in Part II. B, Chapter I., Section 2.

77. At Silchár, too, a fair is held in the months of December and January, which is largely attended by pony and cattle-dealers from Manipur.

## SECTION 8.—MINES AND MINERALS.

78. The hilly tracts of Assam are amply endowed with mineral resources. Iron, limestone, and coal are found in abundance in many different parts. Petroleum springs have also been discovered; and gold has been found in many of its streams.

79. The paramount importance of coal to Assam, dependent, as the Province is, almost entirely on river steamers for its system of communications, is obvious. Coal. It is particularly desirable that a good supply should be made available in Upper Assam, for the use of the steamers plying on the Brahmaputra.

80. Coal from this region used to be furnished to the Government steamers, until leases were given to private parties, who stopped the supply.

81. The existence of coal in the Assam Valley has long been known. It appears first to have been reported by Lieutenant Wilcox in 1825, who noticed it near the Disang and Dikhu Rivers. Further investigations were made in 1848 by a Mr. Bruce, who was deputed for the purpose by the Commissioner, North-Eastern Frontier. Mr. Bruce raised some coal, apparently, in the Saffrai Valley. The question of

the supply of coal from Assam was reported on by a Committee in Calcutta, appointed by Government, in 1840 and 1845. Thenceforward, some further spasmodic investigations were made, and reports were submitted, and small attempts at coal-working have been conducted.

82. The localities were cursorily inspected by Mr. Medicott, of the Geological Survey, in 1865; and, finally, a detailed professional examination was made by Mr. Mallet, F.G.S., in 1874-75 and 1875-76, of the beds at the foot of the Nága Hills in the Lakhimpur and Sibságar districts.

83. From Mr. Mallet's report it appears that these several coal-fields, six in number, extend in a long line, over a distance of about 110 miles, along the foot of the hills from, roughly speaking, opposite Jorhát to beyond Jaipur, and have been computed to contain an aggregate marketable outturn of about 40,000,000 tons.

84. The two most northerly of these beds are the Mákum and Jaipur deposits, in the Lakhimpur district. The former are estimated to contain a marketable outturn of 9,000,000 tons of excellent quality, and some facilities exist for water-carriage. The position of the coal for working is very favourable. The coal of the Jaipur beds is in parts particularly good, but in parts is of the soft description, and the water-carriage available for the best kinds is defective. The estimated outturn is 10,000,000 tons. The two central beds in the Saffrai and Dikhu Valleys are situated about twelve miles south of Náзира, in the Sibságar district. The coal is of good quality in both, but in the former the obstacles to convenient transport are considerable. Its yield is estimated at 10,000,000 tons.

85. The two most southern deposits on the Jánji and Disai Rivers, The Dikhu beds, &c. about twenty-five miles south-east of Jorhát, in the Sibságar district, are both of small area, the coal is of a poor soft quality, and the rivers leading to the Brahmaputra are almost unnavigable. The latter field has, however, not been completely explored. The marketable outturn of these two beds has not been computed, but it can scarcely be less than 3,000,000 tons in the aggregate.

86. The best hard coal of these measures is of very excellent quality. It is homogeneous in structure, with little or no "cleat," and without apparent lamination planes. It is unaffected by exposure to the weather. There is no perceptible difference between a piece broken from the surface and one quarried out from the interior.

87. It compares favourably with the Rániganj coal, having apparently about 9 per cent. more carbon, and giving less than a quarter the amount of ash. It all cakes well, and is consequently well adapted for coke.

88. The soft coals are crumbly at the surface, but may be found of better quality lower down, where not exposed to atmospheric influences. They do not cake well, and deteriorate considerably with exposure.



89. Coal is also found in many localities in the Khási and Jaintía Hills. It is found usually in connection with the limestone formation. As a rule, however, the carboniferous stratum is not extensive, and it is for the most part, found in localities more or less inaccessible, and consequently there has been no development of the supply.

90. The most extensive of the coal-beds are those situated at Cherra Poonjee, in the Khási Hills, and at Lakadong, in the Jaintía Hills. The coal strata at the former place are calculated to extend over one-third of a square mile, with an average thickness of from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet, while the yield available is estimated at 447,000 tons. In the latter locality, the area of the coal-fields is computed to extend 0.394 of a square mile, and the estimate yield is calculated at 1,100,000 tons. The coal at Cherra Poonjee and at Lakadong is in quality equal to some English coals. It is quick in its action, and would consequently generate steam rapidly; it cakes well, but gives out a large amount of smoke; it fractures easily, but from the absence of laminated structure it breaks into unsymmetrical pieces, and consequently does not store well. From its composition, its quick combustion, and its irregular cleavage, it is estimated to be from 5 to 7 per cent. inferior to good English coal; but as a gas-producing coal it is considered superior, both as regards the quality and the purity of its gas. It is also calculated to yield a good quality of coke. Lakadong is within six miles of Borghát, a village on an affluent of the Surmá, which is accessible all the year round to boats of 500 maunds burthen; but for the carriage from Lakadong to Borghát only coolie labour could at present be employed.

91. No reliable estimate can be given of the market-value of this coal in large quantities as an article of commerce, owing to the insufficiency and expense of labour in the hills, and carriage to the plains. The station of Shillong, which consumes coal as fuel, derives its supply from coal-beds at Mao-beh-lyakár, eighteen miles distant, and the cost to the consumer is as high as £3 a ton.

92. Petroleum has been found in Upper Assam already in more than a dozen places, either on or close to the outcrop of coal-measures. With the exception of the Jánji field, petroleum has been found in every coal-field from the Namrup to the Disai. Besides the petroleum springs of Upper Assam, petroleum has been discovered on the banks of the Lárang, in Cachar, and near the Barák River, in the same district.

Petroleum.

93. Some attempts have been made to raise the oil in Upper Assam. In 1866-68, Mr. Goodenough, a member of the firm of McKillop, Stewart, & Co., carried on borings for oil at Nahor Pung and at Mákum. At the first place no oil was obtained, but the borings at Mákum were attended with good results.

94. The speculation was, however, unsuccessful, as the difficulty of transport raised the cost of the oil so high that it could not compete with either the American or the Rangoon oil. Mr. Goodenough's operations proved, however, that there is an abundant supply of oil in the Mákum field.

95. The Dikhu field being very like the Mákum field, it may be reasonably hoped that petroleum will be found there in considerable quantity. When better communications with the Brahmaputra are provided, the next attempt to work the Assam petroleum springs will, it is to be hoped, be more successful.

96. Iron exists in considerable quantities in the Khási Hills, and also in the Gáro Hills, and has been worked in the Khási Hills by the inhabitants from time immemorial. The ore is of superior quality, but, owing to the value of labour having increased, and to fuel, through the exhaustion of the forests, having become costly, the trade in iron, which was at one time a flourishing industry, has almost died out, and is at present confined locally in the hills to meet the wants of the inhabitants for tools used in cultivation and for domestic purposes. Traces of iron ore have been found throughout the neighbourhood of the coal-beds in the Nága Hills. Formerly, iron was extensively worked by the Assamese, and the remains of their pits, and the slag from their furnaces, are still to be seen; but the manufacture appears to have been extinguished in the Burmese invasion, and in 1841 scarcely any traces of the industry survived.

97. The ore found among the coal-measures consists of clay ironstone, occurring principally in nodules of various sizes. The ore is also found in thin bands, interstratified with the shales and sandstones. There is a good deal of iron ore scattered throughout the measures, and enough could with little difficulty be procured to supply a considerable number of native furnaces. But it is doubtful whether ore is obtainable in any one locality in sufficient quantities to feed an English blast-furnace. The ore in the ferruginous beds of the Tipám group of hills, immediately to the south-east of Jaipur, is said to be inexhaustible; but it is poor in quality, and, owing to the scarcity of limestone in the Nága Hills, smelting operations on a large scale, either with this ore or that of the coal-measures, would be almost impossible.

98. Good iron is said to exist in the Bor-Khámpti country, the hilly tract further to the north-east beyond the Lakhimpur district.

99. The pyritous shales from the coal-measures might, it is reported, be used for the production of green vitriol and alum.

100. Inexhaustible beds of limestone are found on both the northern and southern faces of the Khási and Jaintiá Hills, and are continued in the Gáro Hills; but the limestone is not of a very superior quality. Large quantities of lime, obtained from the Khási and Jaintiá Hills, are exported to Bengal, where it is known as Sylhet lime. The exports of this mineral have recently amounted to 15,00,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 4,50,000.

101. Limestone also exists in small quantities near the coal-measures in the Nága Hills; while in the lower ranges of the Bhután

Hills bordering on the Darrang district, large quantities of excellent travertine are procurable, yielding more than 90 per cent. of lime.

102. Gold-dust has been found in most of the streams which issue from the mountains on the north of the Assam Valley. In former days, gold-washing was actively pursued by the Assamese; but the industry has now for many years been abandoned.

103. Silver has not yet been discovered in Assam, but there are rumours of its presence in the Abor Hills.

104. There are several mineral and hot springs in the Nowgong district, and brine springs exist in the lower ranges of the Nága Hills.

105. The saline springs at Borhát and Jaipur, in the Lakhimpur district, were formerly utilized by the Assamese for the production of salt.

## CHAPTER II.

## HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

## SECTION 1.--ASSAM PROPER.

106. Kingdom of Kámrúp. THE greater portion of Assam Proper was formerly included in the ancient Hindu Kingdom of Kámrúp, whose dynasty, as a matter of course, traced its descent from the heroes of the Máhábarat. Nearly the whole of this territory was, however, wrested from them by the Ahom kings about the year 1700, the kings of Kámrúp retaining only Darrang. The remaining portion of the kingdom of Kámrúp was finally absorbed in the Ahom kingdom, circa 1790. It was during the reign of Surjá Naráyan, one of the last of the Kámrúp Rajahs, that the second Mussulman invasion of Assam took place. In 1682, Manjur Khán, a general of the Emperor of Delhi, invaded Kámrúp, and, making Surjá Naráyan prisoner, carried him off to Delhi.

107. The Ahom Kingdom. The Ahoms were a Shan tribe who, in the early part of the 13th century, entered the Brahmaputra Valley from Burma. About the year 1655, the reigning king, Chutumlá, adopted the Hindu religion, and assumed the name of Jaiyadhájiá Sing. Towards the end of his reign occurred the first Mussulman invasion of Assam. Mir Jumlá, the Subahdar of Bengal, invaded the Assam Valley, circa 1660. The accounts of the struggle that ensued are most conflicting; but it is certain that shortly afterwards the Mussulman army evacuated Assam. In 1695, Rudru Sing, the greatest of the Ahom princes, ascended the throne. This prince conquered the whole of the Brahmaputra Valley. In 1780, Gourináth Sing succeeded to the throne. His reign was marked chiefly by a formidable rising of the Moámáriáhs, a powerful religious sect. Gourináth, being hard pressed, applied in his extremity to Mr. Raush, a salt-farmer at Goálpára. Mr. Raush, it is said, sent a body of 700 sipahis to Gourináth's aid, but these sipahis were cut to pieces by the Moámáriáhs. The Rajah of Manipur also sent an armed force to Gourináth's assistance, but the Manipuris were likewise defeated. At this juncture, the King of Darrang, Kissen Naráyan, taking advantage of Gourináth's distress, made an attack upon Gauháti, whither Gourináth had retired. Gourináth again applied to Mr. Raush for help, and

also sent a deputation to Calcutta. At the close of 1792, the British Government sent a detachment, under the command of Captain Welsh, to assist Gourináth. Captain Welsh defeated Kissen Naráyan; put down the Moámáriáh insurrection; and reduced the whole valley to obedience. He was, however, recalled in 1794. A few months later Gourináth died. He was succeeded by Komaleswar Sing, who was a mere puppet in the hands of his minister. He died in 1809, and was succeeded by his brother Chandra Kanta Sing. The reign of this prince was marked by the appearance of the Burmese in Assam. Chandra Kanta, having quarrelled with his minister, the Bura Gohain, applied for aid to the Burmese. The Burmese entered Assam with a force with which the Assamese were utterly unable to cope. Shortly after, however, the Burmese retired, when the Bura Gohain deposed Chandra Kanta, and set up Purander Sing. Chandra Kanta again applied to the Burmese, who sent an army, which reinstated him. In 1819, Purander Sing applied for aid to the British Government, but was refused. Chandra Kanta, however, quarrelled with the Burmese, who finally expelled him from Assam, and he sought refuge with the British officers at Goálpára. But at this juncture matters had come to a crisis between the British and the Burmese, and on the 5th March, 1824, war was declared against Burma. A British force, advancing with a gunboat flotilla, conquered the valley as far as Koliabar, and during the next cold season completed the subjugation of the valley. Finally, on the 24th February, 1826, the Burmese, by the treaty of Yándáboo, ceded Assam to the East India Company.

108. In 1832, a part of Upper Assam was constituted a separate principality, and made over to Purander Sing.

British rule.

Purander Sing was, however, deposed for misgovernment in 1838, and the entire Province was then taken under British administration. By degrees, a regular Administration was established. The Commissioner of the North-East Frontier became Commissioner of Assam.

109. The system of administration introduced immediately after the annexation of the Province was very simple. For the administration of civil justice, native courts were established, each having a president and three assessors, vested with the powers then exercised by the Sudder Améens and Moonsiffs of the Regulation Provinces. Appeals from the senior punchayat court, as well as all original suits beyond their powers, were cognizable by the Commissioner, and his decision was final.

110. In the administration of criminal justice, the Assistants were authorized to perform the functions of Magistrates, and to commit offenders to trial before punchayats, to be presided over by themselves. The punchayat gave a decision as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and in all cases not involving a severer punishment than Magistrates were competent to award the Assistants passed sentence. In more heinous cases, the proceedings of the punchayet, with the opinion of the Assistant thereon, were forwarded to the Commissioner for final decision, and he was empowered to pass sentence of death for the crimes of

murder, and robbery attended with murder. In 1835, Act II. of that year was passed, by which Assam was placed under the Sudder Court in regard to the administration of civil and criminal justice, and under the Board of Revenue in matters relating to the fiscal administration of the Province.

111. In January, 1837, a code of rules for the administration of Assam was promulgated by the Sudder Court, with the sanction of Government. These rules, which were subsequently revised in 1847, formed the law of procedure in Assam and North-East Rangpur, or the district of Goálpára, till they were superseded by the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes. The courts in Assam and Goálpára continued to be guided by the spirit of the general Regulations.

112. The Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII. of 1859) was extended to Assam on the 26th April, 1860, and the Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV. of 1861) was brought into operation from the 1st January, 1862. Act V. of 1861 (the Bngal Police Act) was introduced in 1862.

113. In 1839, an officer was added as Deputy-Commissioner (since 1861 called Judicial Commissioner), who relieved the Agent of his duties as Civil and Sessions Judge.

114. In 1843, there were only six Principal Assistants and three Junior Assistants in the Province. The subordinate officers in this, as in the other non-Regulation Provinces, were styled Principal Assistants, Senior Assistants, and Junior Assistants. In 1861, these officers were graded into Deputy-Commissioners of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, and Assistant-Commissioners. The Sub-Assistants and Additional Assistants, Extra-Assistants as they were sometimes called, were all styled Extra-Assistant-Commissioners.

## SECTION 2.—CACHAR.

115. Cachar was originally ruled over by an independent native dynasty. The Cachar Rajahs became involved in the domestic disturbances of their neighbour, the Manipur State, and this led to the invasion of Cachar by the Burmese, who had been called in to the aid of some disputants for the throne of Manipur. The Burmese occupied Cachar, and turned out the Rajah Govind Chandra. This prince applied for aid to the British, who had just declared war against Burma (1824). A British force entered Cachar, and in 1826 the Burmese were expelled from both Cachar and Manipur. Upon conclusion of peace with Burma, Cachar was restored to Govind Chandra. In 1830, the rajah died without issue, and, under the provisions of the treaty of 1826, Cachar lapsed to the British power. The only subsequent historical event of any note was the defeat and dispersion, in December, 1857, of a body of mutineers who came into the district from Chittagong.

116. Act VI. of 1835 placed the district of Cachar under the Sudder Court and the Board of Revenue. From this time, the courts in Cachar were guided by the spirit of the general Regulations and Acts.

## SECTION 3.—SYLHET AND JAINTIA.

117. Sylhet Proper came into British possession together with the Dewanny of Lower Bengal, but Jaintiá still continued to be governed by Rajahs of its own. In 1835, owing to the barbarous immolation of three British subjects at the shrine of *Káli*, and the refusal of the Rajah to listen to demands for redress, and for the punishment of the murderers, a British force was sent into Jaintiá, the then reigning Rajah was deposed, and Jaintiá was annexed to British territory.

## SECTION 4.—KHASHI AND JAINTIA HILLS.

118. Nunklow, in the Khási Hills, had been adopted as a place of residence by some European British subjects in 1826, under a treaty with the Rajah, who had agreed to allow a road to be made across the hills, to connect Cachar and Sylhet with the Assam Valley. Owing to misunderstandings, and the misconduct of some Bengali followers, growing discontent and apprehension were fanned into a flame; and, on the 4th April, 1829, the Khásiás rose and massacred Lieutenants Bedingfield and Burlton and some sepoy. A harassing war ensued, but in 1833 the chiefs finally tendered their submission. In 1835 a Political Agency was established at Nunklow.

119. When, in 1835, we annexed the plains portion of Jaintiá, the rajah voluntarily resigned the hill portion of his territory, of which we took possession. On the imposition of a house-tax, in 1860, the Syntengs rose in rebellion, but the insurrection was soon put down. In 1862, they rose again, in consequence of an income-tax being imposed upon them, and this rising was not put down without some difficulty. Since then they have been uninterruptedly peaceable and contented.

## SECTION 5.—THE GÁRO AND NAGA HILLS.

120. The Gáro Hills were considered as included in the district of Goálpára till the year 1866, when they were put under a separate officer. This measure was legalized by Act XXII. of 1869, by which the executive Government was vested with power to frame rules for the administration of the tract in question, as well as of certain other tracts of country, to which the Act might be extended by Government.

121. In the cold weather of 1872-73, an expeditionary force was sent against the independent Gáros, to punish them for raids committed by them upon dependent villages, and to exact their submission. The expedition was entirely successful, and the peace of the district has since been undisturbed.

122. Like the Gáro Hills, the Nága Hills, from which raids were continually being made into our plains possessions, were placed under a separate officer in 1866, who was charged with the political superintendence of the Angámi-Nága country.

The Nága Hills.

## SECTION 6.—FORMATION OF CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP.

123. Under a proclamation published on the 7th February, 1874, the districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Gáro Hills, Khási and Jaintiá Hills, Nága Hills, Cachar, and Goálpára were separated from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Lower Bengal and formed into a Chief Commissionership. In September of the same year, the district of Sylhet was added.



## CHAPTER III.

## FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

## SECTION 1.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM AND STAFF.

124. THE administration of the Province is entrusted to a Chief Commissioner, acting immediately under the orders of the Government of India. The Chief Commissioner has ordinarily the powers of a Local Government. He is assisted by a Secretary and Assistant-Secretary, and exercises complete control over all departments and branches of the Administration, with the exception that, in purely judicial matters, save in the hill districts, the directing and appellate authority rests with the High Court of Calcutta. In the hill districts such authority is vested in the Chief Commissioner. There are no Commissioners in this Province, to exercise intermediate supervision and control between the head of the Administration and the executive staff. The immediate and responsible agent of administration, and representative of the authority of Government in each district, is the Deputy-Commissioner. With him rests the organization, supervision, and control of all the multifarious departments and branches of revenue and executive administration; and he has, besides, important judicial functions entrusted to him.

125. The Deputy-Commissioner is assisted by Assistant-Commissioners and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners, to whom he allots such parts of his duties as they are empowered to perform. Honorary Magistrates are also appointed in certain localities, with powers to try petty cases. In the Police Department, the Deputy-Commissioner is ordinarily assisted by a special officer, the District Superintendent of Police, to whom is entrusted the immediate management of that department.

126. The lower subordinate links in the chain of executive authority are organized under different systems in different parts of the Province. In Assam Proper, each district is divided into numerous fiscal divisions, termed mouzahs, over each of which is appointed a resident mouzahdar, who collects the Government revenue, and acts generally as the executant of the orders of the Deputy-Commissioner among the rural population.

127. In Goálpára and Sylhet, where the permanent settlement is in operation, there are no such subordinate fiscal officers, and all executive orders have to be carried out by the central authority.

128. In Cachar there are fiscal and executive officers, termed tahsildars, whose functions and responsibilities differ materially from those of the mouzahdars in Assam Proper.

129. Judicial powers, both criminal and civil, are exercised in various gradations by the Deputy-Commissioners, Assistant-Commissioners, and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners, in addition to their administrative duties. In Sylhet alone the lower grades of the judicial officers perform no administrative functions. The power and authority of Civil and Sessions Judge for all the districts of the Assam Valley are centred in one officer, the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts. The Judge of Sylhet is also Sessions Judge for Cachar, but has no jurisdiction in that district in civil cases, the functions of the Civil Judge there devolving on the Deputy-Commissioner.

130. The judicial and administrative staff of the Province consists of two Judges, eleven Deputy-Commissioners, eighteen Assistant-Commissioners, twenty-four Extra-Assistant-Commissioners, eight subordinate judicial officers (Sylhet), two Sub-Deputy-Collectors (Sylhet), and a special establishment of one Assistant-Commissioner and two Deputy-Collectors for settlement work. The number of Honorary Magistrates at present is twenty-five. There are also two special Extra-Assistant-Commissioners appointed in the districts of Cachar and Lakhimpur, to assist in political dealings with the hill tribes.

131. The members of the higher branches of this staff consist principally of military officers and covenanted civilians, with a few uncovenanted officers. In Sylhet, the appointments are reserved, by order of the Government of India, for covenanted civilians only. The lower grades of the service are chiefly filled by natives. All the appointments are made by the Government of India.

132. The civil police force consists of five District Superintendents, six Assistant-Superintendents, twenty-five Inspectors, and 2,704 petty officers and constables. Besides these, the frontier police in Cachar and Sylhet number 630 petty officers and men.

133. The police officers are considered, for purposes of promotion, to be borne on the list of the Bengal police.

134. Jails are entrusted to the immediate management of the civil medical officer of the station; and the care of the one Lunatic Asylum in the Province devolves also on that functionary;—the Deputy-Commissioner exercising a general superintendence.

135. The supervision and control of the department of Police and Jails, as well as of Excise and Stamps, rest for the present with the central Administration.

136. The Educational Department is supervised by an Inspector of Schools, who is borne on the graded list of Bengal; and this officer is also in charge of the Registration Department. He is assisted in his educational duties by a staff of nine Deputy-Inspectors, with twelve Sub-Inspectors below them.

137. The Forest Department is managed by a Deputy-Conservator, assisted by Assistant-Conservators and subordinate establishments.

138. The Medical Department is under the supervision of the Deputy-Surgeon-General of the Dacca Circle, who has his head-quarters at Shillong. Vaccination and Dispensaries are also under his care.

139. The accounts of the Province are under the care of a Deputy-Accountant-General and his establishment, in subordination to the Imperial Department of Accounts. The Postal and Telegraph Departments are also branches of Imperial establishments.

140. The Public Works Department has a separate organization of its own, supervised by the Superintending Engineer for the Province, who is also Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in this branch of the Administration.

141. A special officer is appointed, as Inspector of Labourers in Upper Assam, to supervise the immigration and treatment of imported coolies in the numerous tea-gardens of those districts. This duty in other districts is performed by the administrative staff.

142. Of ecclesiastical appointments, only one is held in the Province, by a chaplain on the Bengal establishment, who officiates during part of the year at both Gauháti and Shillong. Allowances to officiating ministers are given in four other stations. Missionaries in many districts are licensed to solemnize marriages under Act XV. of 1872.

## SECTION 2.—LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

143. UNDER the provisions of Section 1, Act XXXIII., Vict., chapter 3, (an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts of India, and for certain other purposes relating thereto), the Chief Commissioner has power to propose to the Governor-General in Council drafts of any Regulations, together with the reasons for proposing the same, for the peace and government of the territories under his administration. Such drafts, when approved of by the Governor-General in Council, and after they have received the Governor-General's assent, are published in the *Gazette of India* and in the *Assam Gazette*, and thereupon have the force of law.

144. The provisions of Section 1 of Act XXXIII., Vict., chapter 3, were, by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, made applicable to the districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Gáro Hills, Khási and Jaintiá Hills, Nága Hills, and Cachar, from the 1st January, 1873; to the district of Goálpára from 15th December, 1873; and to the district of Sylhet from 1st August, 1874.

## DEPARTMENTAL SYSTEMS.

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### SECTION 3.—EDUCATION.

145. The organization of the Department and the system of instruction pursued are similar to those adopted in Bengal, the arrangements existing at the time of the formation of the Chief Commissionership having been for the most part continued without material alteration. The first stages of elementary education, termed "Primary Instruction," are imparted in primary schools, or pathshálas, which are intended for the benefit of the lower masses of the population. The standard of education for these schools is what is termed the "Primary Scholarship Course." It consists of reading, writing, the four fundamental rules of arithmetic, bazaar and zemindari accounts, and the elements of mensuration and land surveying. There are 1,159 of these schools, with an attendance of about 24,300. To encourage progress in this elementary stage of education, scholarships of small amounts are awarded to the pupils of these schools who pass the best examination.

146. The next stage of education, "Secondary Instruction," is imparted in two classes of schools:—(1) middle-class schools, (2) High Schools.

147. Middle-class schools are sub-divided into Vernacular and English schools.

148. The middle-class Vernacular schools teach up to a standard known as the "Vernacular Scholarship Course," which consists of—

- (a) Vernacular literature, grammar, and composition.
- (b) History of India and Geography of the World, with special knowledge of the Geography of India and Physical Geography.
- (c) Arithmetic, including bazaar and zemindari accounts.
- (d) Euclid, Book I., Mensuration and Elementary Surveying, both practical and theoretical.
- (e) Science, each candidate to take up two of the following subjects:—

- I. Chemistry.
- II. Botany.
- III. Natural Philosophy and Physical Science.

There are sixty of these schools, with 3,300 pupils.

149. Middle-class English schools teach up to the standard known as the "Minor Scholarship Course," which is the same as the Vernacular scholarship course, excepting that for (a) Vernacular Literature, Grammar, and Composition, is substituted—

(a) English Spelling, Grammar, and Translation ; the text-book being Lethbridge's Easy Selections from Modern English Standard Works.

There are thirty-two of these schools, with about 2,000 pupils.

150. High Schools teach the Calcutta University Entrance Course. There are nine of these schools, with 1,450 pupils.

151. The highest stage of education, termed "Superior Instruction," is designed to continue the education of students who have already matriculated at the Calcutta University, to enable them to pass further University degrees. This class of education, up to the standard of the First Arts Examination, was imparted at the Gauháti High School till recently ; but the system, being found unnecessary for local requirements, has been discontinued.

152. Normal schools are maintained for educating a supply of teachers for vernacular and primary schools. There are eleven of these institutions in the Province, with an attendance of 380 pupils. Eight of these are Government institutions, and three are maintained by Missionary Societies, who receive aid in their support. Those pupils who pass the required examinations, obtain teachership certificates according to their acquirements. Such certificates are also obtainable at these examinations by teachers of pathshálas and other vernacular schools who may wish to present themselves for examination, besides by the pupils in the normal schools. Some of the normal school pupils receive stipends from Government, and in such cases they enter into an engagement to serve as teachers for a stipulated period, if required,—failing which, they are bound to refund the amount of the stipends received. The three mission schools have 99 pupils, who almost exclusively belong to the aboriginal races—such as Mikirs, Gáros, and Cacharis. The mission village schools are started by the pupils trained in these institutions. These schools are primary schools, and are some forty in number. They have been included in the figures (1,159) given in para. 145.

153. "Technical Schools" are for giving instruction in the useful arts. Two of these institutions are maintained in the Province, both in the Sibságar district, out of the Williamson Endowment Fund, which provides an income of about Rs. 4,600 a year. One of these, at Jorhát, gives instruction in carpentry, blacksmith's work, &c., and the other at Golághát, teaches surveying.

154. Elementary schools for female education are maintained in all districts, but the attendance is very scanty, except in the Khási Hills, where the prejudice against female education is less strong, and where the missionaries have long been aiding in the work.

155. The establishment, maintenance, and management of all schools are arranged for by District Committees, under the general supervision and inspection of the head of the department. The District Committees are selected from the leading residents in the district, and are presided over by the Deputy-Commissioner, under whose authority the Deputy-Inspector of the district is placed.

156. Certain sums are allotted by the Local Government to each district, according to its requirements, assigning separately the allotments for middle or higher education and that for primary education. The allotment for primary education is placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, who allots grants, with the advice of the District School Committee. The allotment made to a district for giving grants-in-aid is distributed by the District School Committee, under the advice of the Inspector, and under the Grant-in-aid Rules sanctioned in 1873 by the Government of India for use in Bengal. In the case of the middle and higher education allotment, the proposals of the District Committee require the sanction of superior authority.

157. A total sum of about Rs. 1,80,000 is ordinarily assigned from the Provincial Funds for educational purposes ; but this sum is liable to fluctuation, from financial exigencies, in any particular year. This, with contributions from Local Funds, and with fees from aided schools and other minor sources, makes the total available income of the department about Rs. 2,50,000. Of this sum, about Rs. 78,000 are ordinarily allotted to primary, Rs. 1,10,000 to middle and higher education, and Rs. 62,000 to direction and inspection, scholarship rewards, &c.

#### SECTION 4.—IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR INSPECTION.

158. The importance of the labour question to Assam and the tea industry has been recognized from almost the very commencement of the tea enterprise. From the sparseness of the local population, and the peculiar apathy and indolence of their dispositions, it was plain from the outset that jungle clearances and tea cultivation could only be carried out by imported labourers.

159. As these supplies of imported labour began to flow into the Province in obedience to the demand which had arisen, it became the obvious duty of Government to legislate in the interests both of the imported labourer and of the employer, and to frame rules regulating the immigration of natives of India to the tea districts, and the manner of engaging and contracting with them and providing for their protection, and for the enforcement of the contracts of service entered into by them. The first of the Labour Acts was Act III. of 1863 (B.C.) This Act was an Act to regulate the transport of native labourers emigrating to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet. In 1865, an Act (Act VI. of 1865, B.C.) was passed to provide for the protection of the labourers after their arrival in the labour districts, and for the enforcement of the contracts

Introductory remarks.

History of legislation on the subject.

entered into by them. Then came Act II. of 1870, which consolidated and amended the law relating to the transport of labourers to the labour districts and their employment therein, and which repealed the two previous Acts. Lastly came Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.), which repealed Act II. of 1870 (B.C.) Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.) is the Act which now regulates immigration into this Province, and the relations between the employer and the labourer after the latter's arrival in the Province.

160. The recruiting of labourers imported into the labour districts under the provisions of Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.) is carried on by licensed recruiters, who, as a rule, are in the service of licensed contractors, and by garden sirdars authorized by employers to engage labourers. A contractor may, under the provisions of the Act, recruit himself. Licensed recruiters are bound to provide accommodation for the emigrants engaged by them pending their removal to a depôt, and they are also bound, throughout the journey to such depôt, to provide proper and sufficient food and lodging for such emigrants. Garden sirdars are bound to provide the labourers whom they engage with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout their journey to the place in which they are to be employed. And if a garden sirdar is authorized to engage more than twenty labourers, he is in all respects, save as regards his certificate, subject to the provisions of the Act which relate to recruiters.

161. Every contractor is bound to establish a depôt in which the labourers recruited for or by him are to be lodged, fed, clothed, and otherwise cared for, pending their shipment for the labour districts. On the arrival of an emigrant at a depôt, he is at once inspected by the resident medical officer, and his arrival is reported to the Superintendent of Emigration.

162. The Act only provides for the transport of the emigrant by water to the labour districts, and for his transport from the place of debarkation to the garden upon which he has contracted to labour. The Act does not provide for the transport of emigrants by land to the labour districts. If the emigrants in any batch exceed twenty in number, such batch can be conveyed by water to the labour districts only in a vessel duly licensed by the embarkation agent. The Act provides for due care being taken of the emigrants during the voyage. Provisions, clothing, medical drugs, and other stores, have to be provided for the emigrants, and elaborate sanitary rules have to be observed. The Act and rules provide, further, for the proper care of the emigrants at the place of disembarkation and during their transport from the place of disembarkation to the garden or gardens upon which they have contracted to labour.

163. With the manner of recruiting labourers and with their treatment at the depôt, this Administration is not directly concerned, and it is only for a small portion of the upward voyage that its officers have to deal with the question of the transport of the immigrants by

Point where the immigrant comes under the care of this Administration.

river and of their care during the voyage. Immigrants to the districts of Assam Proper come under the care of this Administration, both by the water and by the overland route, at Dhubri, in Goalpara. Immigrants for Sylhet and Cachar may be said to fairly come under the care of this Administration at Abidabad, in Sylhet. Overland immigration to the districts of Sylhet and Cachar is unknown.

164. The employer of labourers is bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house-accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and rice. He is also bound to provide for them sufficient hospital accommodation and proper medicines, and, under certain circumstances, the services of a medical officer holding a medical diploma as licentiate in medicine.

Care of the labourers at the garden.

165. The duty of inspecting the tea-gardens upon which immigrants are employed is performed by Inspectors and Assistant-Inspectors of Labourers. There is a special Inspector of Labourers for Upper Assam (Sibsagar and Lakhimpur); but in the other districts of the province the Deputy-Commissioners are *ex-officio* Inspectors of Labourers, and the senior Assistant-Commissioner at head-quarters is generally gazetted as Assistant-Inspector. Sub-divisional officers are *ex-officio* Assistant-Inspectors of Labourers within their sub-divisions. Every Inspector of Labourers is bound to visit, at stated intervals, all lands within the limits of his authority on which any labourers are employed, and to inspect all buildings, &c., used by such labourers, and to investigate the condition of the labourers. Each inspector has to submit an annual report upon each garden within his jurisdiction, in which report the following points have to be specially noted—viz., the nature of the buildings in which the labourers are housed, with respect to accommodation, comfort, and sanitation; the facility of obtaining supplies of good food and water; the general treatment and condition of the labourers; and the sufficiency or otherwise of the hospital accommodation, and the qualifications of the medical officer.

Inspection agency.

166. A form of contract is prescribed by the Act by which the labourer who has contracted to labour on the employer's garden for a certain period (not exceeding three years from the date of his arrival on the employer's estate), binds himself to proceed thither and to remain and labour on such estate for the period mentioned in the contract. On the other hand, the employer binds himself to pay the labourer at a certain monthly rate during the period of contract, and to supply him with rice at a certain price. To ensure that each labourer shall perform a fair day's work, the employer, with the sanction of the Inspector of Labourers, is empowered to fix the daily tasks to be executed by the labourers employed by him, and to frame a schedule of such daily tasks. The labourer is bound to work in accordance with the approved schedule of daily tasks, and upon his due performance of such tasks depends the amount of his net pay. Punishment is provided for absence from labour without sufficient cause, and for desertion.

Rules in the interest of the employer.



167. In the case of unhealthy gardens unfit for the residence of labourers, and in the case of gardens where the death rate is above a certain percentage, the law provides for the cancellation of the labourer's contract ; so also in the case of a labourer who has become temporarily unfitted for labour, the law provides for the temporary suspension of his contract, the employer being bound during the period of such suspension to give the labourer a fair subsistence allowance. If such labourer becomes permanently incapacitated for labour, the Inspector of Labourers can cancel his contract, and such labourer is entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the Inspector may award, so that he may have the means of returning to his home.

168. At the expiration of the period for which he has contracted to labour, every labourer is entitled to have the completion of his contract registered by the Inspector or Assistant-Inspector of Labourers, and to receive from him a certificate of release. The law also provides for the release, by purchase, of any labourer able and willing to redeem, by a money payment, the unexpired portion of his contract.

169. Labourers whose contracts have expired are at liberty to re-engage themselves.

170. All women, children, and aged relatives of emigrants, who may accompany such emigrants to the labour districts without having entered into an engagement, are called dependents. They have, like emigrants, to be provided with proper food and lodging during the journey to the depôt and during the voyage to the labour districts, and are on the same footing as emigrants with regard to the supply of provisions, clothing, and medical stores.

171. Free labourers may be divided into two classes :—

Free labourers.

I.—Immigrants.  
II.—Local labourers.

To the first class the term "free labourer" is hardly applicable, as nearly all labourers of this class are imported under contracts other than contracts under the provisions of Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.) Some, however, come voluntarily in search of work. Of the second class, there are comparatively few in the Province, except in Sylhet.

172. The labourers imported into this Province come principally from Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and the North-Western Provinces : a few from Nepal and Madras. Immigrants from Lower Bengal stand the climate of Assam better than the immigrants from other parts of India. To labourers from the North-Western Provinces, the climate of Assam is exceedingly trying.

Localities from whence labourers are imported.

## SECTION 5.—PUBLIC WORKS.

173. For the more efficient administration of the Public Works Department, it was found necessary, as far back as 1868, to vest the Commissioner of Assam with the powers of a Local Administration, subordinate to the Government of Bengal. But his authority to sanction expenditure was then limited to works costing Rs. 5,000. The Superintending Engineer was at the same time vested locally with the powers of a Chief Engineer, and was appointed Secretary to the Commissioner in the Public Works Department. On the formation of Assam, therefore, into a Chief Commissionership, the organization of the Public Works Department was already adapted in some measure for a separate Administration. The transfer of Sylhet and Cachar to the Assam Administration added one executive charge to the Province in the Surmá Valley. The number of executive divisions previously existing in Assam Proper was three. The only other change in the organization of the Public Works Department that resulted from the separation of Assam was the transfer of the office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary, and of the Deputy-Examiner of Public Works Accounts, from Gauháti to Shillong, and the creation of a new Executive-Engineer's charge at Shillong. The head-quarters of the new Administration having been established at the central station of Shillong, situated nearly midway between the Brahmaputra and Surmá Valleys, on the plateau of the Khási Hills, new offices had to be built there, and cart-roads made to communicate with the plains on either side, and this was sufficient work to require that an Executive-Engineer should be specially appointed to it.

174. The annual assignment for Imperial Works varies from year to year, the grant being fixed according to the demands of the year. The grants for 1874-75 and 1875-76, for instance, compared with expenditure, were as follows:—

Imperial Outlay.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Works .....	44,600	50,299	37,000	37,088
Civil Buildings.....	21,100	14,383	15,000	13,966
Establishment .....	16,425	15,440	13,000	12,763
Barrack Department .....	.....	.....	.....	150
Total .....	82,125	80,122	65,000	63,967

175. The proportion of the Provincial assignment of Bengal, which was allotted to Assam on its separation, was fixed at Rs. 2,90,000 in the Resolution of the Government of India quoted in the margin. Subsequently, His

Excellency the Viceroy paid a visit to Assam, in August, 1874, and, after personal consultation with the Chief Commissioner, fixed the future assignment for Public Works at Rs. 7,00,000.

Public Works Department  
Resolution No. 2,998, dated 16th  
May, 1874.

176. Since 1872, district road work has been under the management of a committee in each district, presided over by the Deputy-Commissioner, as *ex-officio* Chairman.

Local Funds.

The funds at their disposal were partly obtained from tolls and ferries on local roads, and other miscellaneous sources, but principally from grants made by the Bengal Government from the Amalgamated District Road Fund.

177. At the time of the establishment of the new Administration in this Province, the old Government Estates Improvement Fund was just ceasing to exist, the Government of India having resolved that it should expire on 31st March, 1874.

178. The Bengal Government, however, urged the question of providing funds for local improvements in the Assam districts, in which Government was the landlord ; and, ultimately, the Government of India, in lieu of the former contribution, assigned one anna for every rupee, *i.e.*, one-seventeenth of the net land revenue of Assam and the Eastern Duars, from 1st April, 1874, for local purposes. The money was to be spent in the districts in which it was raised. In September, 1874, the Chief Commissioner issued orders for the administration and expenditure of the funds thus assigned.

179. The District Improvement Fund was created by the Chief Commissioner in September, 1874, in supersession of the old Government Estates Improvement Fund and the District Road Fund. It is divided into four minor sub-heads of account, *viz.*, the District Road, Miscellaneous Improvement, Primary Schools, and Reserve Accounts, all of which, except the Primary Schools Account, are administered in the Public Works Department.

180. At the time of its creation, the assets of the District Improvement Fund consisted of—

- (a.) Unexpended balance of old Government Estates Improvement Fund on 1st April, 1874.
- (b.) Government annual assignment of one-seventeenth of the land revenue.
- (c.) Local cesses.
- (d.) Grants from Provincial Funds.
- (e.) Balance on 1st April, 1874, and subsequent receipts of the District Road Fund Account.
- (f.) Other sources of income, such as tolls and ferries on district roads, and such miscellaneous receipts as fines, fees, refunds, &c.

The items of assets (c), (d), (e), (f), are all credited to the District

Road Account. The item (a) was divided between the Road and Reserve Accounts, and the item (b) was assigned as follows :—

- One-fourth to Reserve Account.
- Three-eighths to Road        „
- One-eighth to Miscellaneous Improvement Account.
- One-fourth to Primary Schools.

181. The whole of the assets of the District Improvement Fund of any district are only available for expenditure in that district ; and the Chief Commissioner decided that half of the unexpended balance of all the other sub-accounts at the end of each year should lapse to Reserve Account, the other half remaining as an opening balance for the following year.

182. The District Road Account is, as before, under the control of a Committee in each district, presided over by the Deputy-Commissioner, as Chairman, and the funds can only be spent on road works.

183. The Miscellaneous Improvement Account is under the control of the Deputy-Commissioner of each district, and is to be expended on works of public improvement other than road works.

184. The Reserve Account is kept under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner, and is intended for special works. Expenditure is usually incurred from the funds of this account by grants-in-aid to Local or Provincial works, but always for expenditure in the district concerned.

185. The opening balances of the District Improvement Funds in the various districts on 1st April, 1874, amounted to Rs. 3,00,176 ; of this amount, Rs. 1,48,292 were assigned to the various Road Accounts and the remainder to the Reserve.

186. The annual income of the Road Account from the Government assignment is about Rs. 55,000, and the income from other sources about Rs. 48,000. The income of the Miscellaneous Improvement Account is about Rs. 18,000, and that of the Reserve about Rs. 36,000, all obtained from the Government assignment.

187. Besides the District Improvement Fund, another Local Fund, called the "Assam Local Fund," was created. The only portions, however, of this fund that are administered in the Public Works Department are the receipts from tolls and ferries on Provincial roads, and from staging-bungalows throughout the Province, and the expenditure on the establishments of such ferries and staging-bungalows, serais, &c.

## SECTION 6.—MUNICIPALITIES.

188. The provisions of Act III. of 1864 (B.C.), the "Municipal Act," have been extended to only one town in the Province, Gauhati. Under this Act an annual rate is imposed upon all houses, buildings,

and lands within the municipality, and the money obtained by this rate and from some other sources constitutes the municipal fund, which is administered by the Municipal Commissioners.

189. The "District Towns Act"—Act VI. of 1868 (B.C.)—is in force in the towns of Sylhet and Goálpára. The tax levied under the provisions of this Act is an assessment, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected, of the persons liable to the same; and the proceeds of such assessment, together with certain other moneys, constitute the Town Fund, which is administered by the Town Committee.

190. The town of Silchár is a chowkidári union under Act XX. of 1856, the taxation being assessed on the same principle as under the District Towns Act.

191. The funds at the disposal of these several municipalities are expended principally in maintaining the town police, in measures of conservancy, and in executing petty public works.

192. In Assam Proper the land revenue of the town mouzah in which the station is situated is assigned to each head-quarters station and the principal sub-divisions, for purposes of sanitation and the maintenance and improvement of the station roads, the native bazars, and similar objects. The funds are at the disposal of the Deputy-Commissioner.

#### SECTION 7.—FINANCE.

193. The financial arrangements of the Province are supervised, and the accounts kept, by a special Department of Account, a branch of the central Financial Department of the empire. It is under the charge of a Deputy-Accountant-General and subordinate staff, and is located at the head-quarters of the Province.

194. The aggregate Imperial revenue derived from the Province is at present about fifty-six lakhs, of which about 33½ lakhs are from land revenue, fourteen lakhs from excise (twelve lakhs of which are contributed by opium alone), five lakhs from stamps, and the rest from smaller heads of accounts.

195. Against this income, the expenditure is, roughly speaking, eighteen lakhs on general administration (including all the administrative and judicial services and other heads), while another eighteen lakhs are spent on departmental administration (including Provincial Public Works, Police, Jails, Education, Excise, &c.), leaving a balance of about twenty lakhs as a contribution to the general finances of the empire.

196. Out of this twenty lakhs, a sum of about eight lakhs is expended on Imperial purposes in the Province,—such as Imperial Public Works, and the Telegraph and Military Departments,—leaving a net balance in favour of the Province, as a source of profit to the empire, of some twelve lakhs.

197. Indirectly, the Province may be said to contribute considerably more than this sum, owing to the extensive tea industry in the Province, and the consequent addition to the Imperial exchequer derived from the customs duties, on account of the machinery, iron, and other stores imported on its account.

198. The surplus funds, accruing as above, in this Province are drawn away to Calcutta by means of supply-bills. These bills are granted at a small premium to the agents of tea-planters and others, who are thus enabled to provide funds near their gardens in a safe and economical manner. The demand for such drafts, however, far exceeds the local surplus; and for some years it has been the practice to meet these wants by importing specie from other treasuries in Bengal. It will be observed from the statement of annual accounts that, although the net surplus revenue of the Province, after paying all charges of every description, was in 1874-75 Rs. 9,46,000, and in 1875-76 Rs. 12,82,000, large remittances were required to be sent into the Province to meet the requirements of the mercantile community, owing to the absence of any banking establishments.

199. The amount of these transactions may be gathered from the accounts of 1875-76, detailed in Section 6, Chapter V., Part II.B. It will be seen that in that year these transactions reached the sum of nearly fifty-six lakhs, and that, in order to provide this sum in the Province, the local surplus had to be supplemented by supply-bills drawn on other treasuries amounting to seven lakhs, besides cash importations of forty-one lakhs. The Province is quite destitute of banking establishments, and, in default of such arrangements on the part of Government, the commercial community would have to incur much expense and risk in importing the specie required to carry on their operations. These transactions are now assuming considerable magnitude and importance, and will doubtless soon attract private enterprise.

200. Turning now to Provincial finances. It has been already stated that a sum of about sixteen lakhs is assigned from the Imperial revenues for the maintenance of the departmental administration, or Provincial Services. In addition to this sum, about a lakh is derived as income from these departments, giving a total available income, from which these Provincial Services are to be maintained, of about seventeen lakhs.

201. This sum is expended, roughly speaking, as follows : seven lakhs on Public Works, six lakhs on Police, two lakhs on Education, and one lakh on Jails ; the balance on minor departments.

202. Besides the above income, to be devoted to the general purposes of the Province, there are certain Local Funds derived from special sources in each

district, which are available for expenditure on local requirements. These funds are—

- (1) Assam Local Fund.
- (2) District Improvement Fund.
- (3) District Post Fund.
- (4) Cantonment Fund.
- (5) Municipal Fund.
- (6) Trust Fund, called the Williamson Education Fund.

203. The Assam Local Fund was constituted in 1874, by amalgamating into one account the several minor Local Funds—*viz.*, Provincial Reserve, Pounds, Pleaders' Examination-fees, Police clothing, Circuit-houses, and Wards' estates management, which had before been kept distinct. It includes generally all receipts from local taxation, which are available for expenditure in any part of the Province,—such as receipts from ferries and Provincial roads, pounds, &c. To this fund is debited the maintenance of the ferries, pounds, and staging-bungalows, from which its income is derived. Its expenditure is altogether at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner; and from it allotments are made, as required, to districts, such as the hill districts, which have no Local Fund income of their own. The income of the fund is usually about Rs. 40,000 annually.

204. The District Improvement Fund was also constituted in 1874. It exists as a separate fund in each district, except Sylhet. Its chief income is derived in each of the plains districts, except Sylhet and part of Goálpára, from an assignment of one-seventeenth of the land revenue of the district. In Goálpára, the fund is credited with one-seventeenth of the land revenue of the Bhután Duárs, and, in addition, an allowance of 3 per cent. of the income from the estates owned by Government in that district. The permanently-settled part of the district contributes nothing. Sylhet has no such fund. Generally, all receipts from local taxation, which are only available for expenditure in the district in which they are raised, are credited to this fund,—such, for instance, as tolls at ferries on district roads, and other similar items.

205. In each district one-fourth of the assignment from land revenue is devoted to educational purposes, and is allotted to the "Primary School Account." This account is administered by the District Schools Committee. The remainder of the Fund is applied to local works and improvements, and is administered by the Public Works Department, as described in Section 5 of this chapter.

206. The District Post Fund exists only in the districts of Sylhet and Goálpára. Its income is entirely devoted to the maintenance of postal communications within the district. Its income consists of a rate levied from persons from whom land revenue is due, in proportion to the amount of land revenue due from them.

207. The aggregate general income of these District Improvement Funds in the whole Province is about Rs. 1,95,000.

208. The Cantonment Funds are formed from the fees from pounds, grazing, and other sources in cantonments, and are at the disposal of the Military authorities in each place where they exist. There are three small cantonments in the Province.

Cantonment Funds.

209. Municipal Funds are formed by the income derived from the taxation, levied in accordance with the Act under which the municipality has been constituted. Among these funds are classed the—

Municipal Funds.

Town Fund.  
Bazaar Fund.

Town Improvement Fund.  
Chowkidari Fund.

210. In all the districts of Assam Proper, the land revenue of the mouzah in which the station is situated is assigned for the general purposes of the conservancy and improvement of the station, and is credited (except at Gauháti, where it is credited to the Municipal Fund) to the Town Improvement Fund.

211. The Williamson Education Fund is the income derived from an endowment, made for purposes of education in the district of Sibságar, by the late Mr. Williamson. It is devoted, according to the terms of the bequest, to the maintenance of schools at Golághát and Jorhát, in the district of Sibságar.

Williamson Education Fund.



## CHAPTER IV.

## CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENT AND SURVEY.

## SECTION 1.—LAND TENURES.

212. The ordinary land tenures which are prevalent in Assam vary considerably in different parts of the Province. Distinct systems of tenure are to be found in—

- |                          |  |  |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| (1) Assam Proper,        |  | (3) Cachar,                                      |
| (2) Sylhet and Goálpára, |  | (4) The hill districts, and among border tribes, |

while several varieties of waste land tenures granted by Government at different periods exist in all the plains districts.

213. (1) *Assam Proper*.—There are three distinct tenures in Assam Proper, viz., the ordinary ryotwari tenure, the nisf-kheraj tenure, and the la-kheraj tenure.

214. The ordinary tenure is ryotwari, the proprietary right belonging to Government. According to the usage and custom of the country, confirmed by decisions of the local courts, the holder is considered to have a right to retain possession of the land covered by his pottah so long as the Government revenue due on it is punctually paid. But the Government has the right to resume such land, when required for public purposes, on compensating the ryot for any houses, crops, trees, &c., actually standing on the land at the time of resumption. The leases are generally for a period of one year, and the right of transfer is tacitly recognized. But holdings settled for a term of years are expressly declared by the Assam Settlement Rules to be heritable and transferable, on condition of the transfer being registered in the Deputy-Commissioner's office.

215. Certain large ryotwari holdings are called *chamuas* in Kámrúp and Nowgong, and *kherájkháts* in Darrang and Lakhimpur. The only distinction between an ordinary ryot and a *chamuadár* or *kherájkhátdár* is that the latter has the privilege of paying the revenue direct into the treasury without the intervention of the mouzahdar, to whom the former pays the revenue due by him.

216. Former rulers of the country had granted certain lands rent-free for religious and other purposes. The last <sup>Nijf-kheraj and la-kheraj</sup> Ahom ruler, however, Rajah Chandrakant Singh, <sup>tenures.</sup> imposed on these lands a tax called *kharikatania*, which continued to be levied by the Burmese invaders, and, after the cession of Assam by the Burmese to the British, by the first British Commissioner, Mr. David Scott. In 1834, the Government directed the assessment of these lands at full rates, unless there were special reasons for showing any indulgence. General Jenkins, the then Commissioner, however, without adhering to the Government orders, confirmed certain lands as revenue-free, *la-kheraj*, and assessed other lands at half the ordinary rates; the rest he resumed, and assessed at full rates. The lands assessed at half-rates are called *nijf-kheraj* estates, *i.e.*, lands paying half-revenue. These estates are heritable and transferable, and the proprietary right in them belongs to the holder, and not to Government, as in the case of an ordinary ryotwari tenure.

217. *Sylhet and Goálpara.*—The tenures in the Sylhet and Goálpara districts are very similar in character. In both the greater part of the land is held under permanent settlement. In the remainder, which is settled temporarily, the proprietary right vests, with very few exceptions, in Government.

218. The district of Goálpara, as at present constituted, consists of <sup>Goálpara.</sup> two tracts,—Goálpara Proper, separated in 1822 from the Bengal district of Rangpur, and formed into a separate district, and the Eastern Duárs, conquered in 1865 from Bhután. Nearly the whole of Goálpara Proper is permanently settled, while the Eastern Duárs are under temporary settlement.

219. There are altogether eighteen permanently-settled estates in the district; twelve of these were formerly held by the border chieftains, who paid a nominal tribute to the Mogul Emperors. At the time of the decennial settlement of Bengal, this tribute was accepted as land revenue without any detailed assessment of the estates being made. When the decennial settlement of Bengal was made permanent, the tribute paid by these chieftains was tacitly allowed the status of a permanent assessment of land revenue. The remaining six estates consist of lands held originally revenue-free on invalid titles, which were resumed in consequence and settled at a jama fixed in perpetuity.

220. The temporarily-settled estates in Goálpara consist principally of the Eastern Duárs. There are, besides these, a few invalid revenue-free grants, resumed and temporarily settled with their owners; and a few Government estates, including escheats and alluvial accretions, in which no proprietary right could be established.

221. The Eastern Duárs consist of five separate tracts, *viz.*, Nij-Bijni, Cherung, Sidli, Ripu, and Guma. The status of zemindars holding under a settlement liable to revision has been to a certain extent admitted to the settlement-holders of Sidli and Bijni. Those of Ripu and Guma are merely farmers, and have no right to re-settlement. The remaining

estate, Cherung, was settled with the occupant ryots. In Guma the tenant who is under settlement engagements with Government is termed a *jotdár*, below whom are three gradations of sub-tenants,—the *chukanidár*, or *mulándár*, who holds for a term of years, the ryot who holds on a yearly lease, and the *purjah*, who is merely a tenant-at-will. The ryots in the other temporarily-settled tracts of Goálpára hold the same position as the ryots in Assam Proper,—no middlemen interposing between them and the settlement-holders.

*Sylhet.* 222. The following are the land-tenures in the district of Sylhet:—

223. I.—Permanently-settled estates:—

- (a) The estates settled by Mr. Willes in 1793, for a term of ten years. This settlement is known as the *dah-sála* settlement. It was afterwards confirmed in perpetuity.
- (b) Resumed estates, *i.e.*, estates resumed by Government as being invalid revenue-free tenures, and settled permanently.
- (c) Khás meháls, the proprietary right of which Government has sold to private individuals at a jama fixed in perpetuity.
- (d) Hálábádi estates.—In the decennial settlement only lands then under cultivation were included. In 1802, a rough estimate was attempted of the area of the unassessed lands (then and since known as the “ilám lands”), and the cultivated portions were settled under what were called hálábádi pottahs, in which no term was expressed. As, however, the rent or revenue had never been enhanced, the permanency of the hálábádi holdings was recognized by Government in 1869.
- (e) Jaintiá Mudáimi tenures.—Certain revenue-free grants made by the Jaintiá rajahs, but afterwards resumed as being invalid, and settled permanently.
- (f) Certain ilám estates (of which a description will be given lower down), settled permanently on the payment of a lump sum equal to five years' Government revenue.

224. II.—Temporarily-settled estates:—

- (a) Jaintiá.—The plains territory of the Rajah of Jaintiá, annexed in 1835, and settled on periodic engagements with the ryots; the proprietary right remaining with Government.
- (b) Ilám estates, consisting of lands excluded from the decennial settlement as not being under cultivation at the time. In 1835, and the following years, those of the ilám lands which were not included in the area covered by the hálábádi pottahs above referred to were settled for a term. The proprietary right in these estates belongs

- to Government, unless such right has been expressly alienated, transferred, or resigned by Government. The settlement was made with the occupant cultivator, and the settlement-holders have a right to re-settlement at the expiry of the term of settlement, provided they accept the rate of assessment then fixed.
- (c) *Khás mehals*.—Permanently-settled estates bought in by Government at public auction for arrears of revenue, and afterwards settled temporarily.
  - (d) *Resumed estates*.—Lands resumed on account of invalid *lá-kheráj* grants, which at the time of resumption were not settled permanently, either because they were not fit for cultivation, or because the holders did not ask for a permanent settlement. These estates were afterwards settled temporarily, and are called “resumed temporarily-settled estates.”
  - (e) *Nánkár Patwárigiri*.—At the time of the decennial settlement, the village *patwáris* held certain lands, which were called *nánkár*, as payment for the duties they performed. But, under orders passed by Government in 1833, *patwáris* were abolished, and on 11th February, 1835, their lands were ordered to be assessed.
  - (f) *Ghairbundobasti*.—Lands not included in any recorded estate at the decennial settlement.
  - (g) *Izád*.—Literally, new creations on surplus land not included in any estate at the permanent settlement, and afterward resumed and settled.
  - (h) *Charbharat*.—Alluvial accretions on the banks of rivers, which belong in Sylhet to the State, and not to the adjoining *zemindar*, as the lands of the Sylhet *zemindars* were settled after measurement.
  - (i) *Bhilibharat*.—Inland lakes (not included in the decennial settlement, and which have been filled up in course of time), resumed and settled.

225. Putting aside the special waste land tenures, which will be

Cachar.

noticed in a separate section, there is but one land tenure in the district of Cachar,—the *mirásdári* tenure. Lands are settled for a term of years with the cultivating *ryots*, who call themselves *mirásdárs*. These so-called *mirásdárs* have always been recognized as having a right to re-settlement from time to time at such rates of revenue as may be fixed by Government; they can also alienate their holdings. But the proprietary right belongs to the State. The *mirásdárs*, by virtue of their engagements with Government, are bound to give up any land that may be required for public purposes, on receipt of compensation for the value of the improvements made thereon.

226. The hill districts are mere political charges, and there are but few revenue-paying tenures among them. There is one revenue-paying mouzah in the Naga Hills, and certain rice lands in the Jaintia Hills, settled under the Assam Settlement Rules. Some lands bordering on Jaintia, which were settled by the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet under halabadi pottahs, have been transferred to the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district. A temporarily-settled estate, called Khanabari Mohatran, was transferred in 1875-76 from Goalpara to the Garo Hills district. These are the only tenures in the hill districts paying ordinary land revenue.

227. The rest of the land paying revenue to Government is held subject to payment of house-tax, in consideration of which a family is permitted to cultivate as much land as it can.

228. Among border tribes, similarly, Government lands are leased for cultivation on payment of house-tax, hoe-tax, or poll-tax, at certain fixed rates.

## SECTION 2.—WASTE LAND TENURES.

229. Waste lands have been granted by Government at different times, under different systems, as detailed below :—

230. I.—Leasehold grants under the rules sanctioned in letter No. 497, dated 6th March, 1838, from the Government of Bengal to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. The main provisions of these rules were as follows :—No grant was to be made of a less extent than 100 acres, nor of a greater extent than 10,000 acres. One-fourth of the entire area was to be in cultivation by the expiration of the fifth year from the date of grant, in failure whereof the whole grant was liable to resumption. One-fourth of the grant was to be held in perpetuity revenue-free. On the remaining three-fourths, no revenue was to be assessed for the first twenty years; at the expiry of this term revenue was to be assessed at nine annas per acre for the first three years, and at Re. 1-2 per acre for the next twenty-two years, *i.e.*, till the end of the forty-five years, for which term the lease used to be granted.

231. II.—Leasehold grants under the rules of 23rd October, 1854, commonly called the Old Assam Rules. Under these rules, no grant was to be less than 500 acres in extent (afterwards reduced to 200 acres, or even 100 acres in special cases). One-fourth of the grant was exempted from assessment in perpetuity, the remaining three-fourths were granted revenue-free for fifteen years, to be assessed thereafter at 3 annas per acre for ten years, and at 6 annas an acre for seventy-four years more, making a whole term of ninety-nine years; after which the grant was to be subject to re-survey and settlement, the proprietary right remaining with the grantee's representatives under the conditions generally applicable to temporarily-settled estates. One-eighth of the grant was to be cleared in five years, one-fourth in ten years, one-half in twenty years, and three-fourths by the expiration of the thirtieth year, and the entire grant was

declared to be liable to resumption in case of the non-fulfilment of these conditions. The grants were transferable, subject to registration of transfer in the Deputy-Commissioner's office. These rules were extended to Sylhet and Cachar, under the orders of Government, in 1856, and were in force till 1861, when they were superseded by the introduction of grants in fee-simple.

232. III.—Grants sold in fee-simple, or Old Assam Rule grants commuted to fee-simple under the rules of 1862. According to the provisions of these rules, grants were to be limited, except under special circumstances, to an area of 3,000 acres. In each case each grant was, ordinarily, to be compact, including no more than one tract of land in a ring fence. The upset price at which the land was to be sold by public auction was Rs. 2-8 per acre, though a higher price, not exceeding Rs. 10 an acre, might be fixed in exceptional cases. Provision was made for the survey of lands previous to sale, and for the demarcation of proper boundaries, where applicants for unsurveyed lands were, for special reasons, put in possession prior to survey, and also for the protection of proprietary or occupancy rights in the lands applied for. The purchase-money was to be paid either at once or by instalments. In the latter case, a portion of the purchase-money, not less than 10 per cent. of the whole amount, was to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance was to be paid up within ten years from the date of sale. Interest, however, was payable annually, at the rate of 10 per cent. on the unpaid portion of the purchase-money. Default of payment of interest or purchase-money rendered the grant liable to resale. These rules also permitted the redemption of grants of waste lands made under previously existing rules,—the terms as to payment of the commutation-money being the same as in the case of grants sold outright.

233. In 1874 these rules were revised, to ensure more accurate definition of the land granted, and to raise the upset price, &c.

234. IV.—Lands held in Cachar under special cultivation leases, sanctioned in 1864 by the Government of Bengal. These leases were subsequently extended to Sylhet. The terms as to the payment of revenue were as follows:—

Three years	...	...	Revenue-free.
Five "	...	...	3 annas per acre.
" "	...	...	6 " "
" "	...	...	12 " "
Twelve "	...	...	Re. 1-8 "

235. These leases were for thirty years, and were confined to waste lands for which no application for purchase had been made. No single lease was to cover more than 3,000 acres. All the conditions required under the Fee-simple Rules as to survey, demarcation, reservation of tow-paths, &c., were to be observed in the case of these leases. The leases were transferable, but not commutable, and the lessee was entitled to re-settlement at a moderate jama; but the rights of the lessee in the land itself, as well as all his other property, were liable to sale for non-payment of revenue. The Chief Commissioner, with the sanction of the Government

of India, has modified these rules in respect to Cachar, and has increased the revenue payable during the first twenty years from Rs. 9-9 to Rs. 9-12 per acre. At present, the term of settlement in Cachar is twenty years, and the rates of assessment are—

Two years	...	...	Revenue-free.
Four "	...	...	3 annas per acre.
" "	...	...	6 " "
Ten "	...	...	12 " "

236. After the expiration of twenty years, the land is assessable at the ordinary district rates for lands of similar description.

237. V.—Lands settled on ordinary revenue-paying pottahs in Assam Proper.

238. VI.—Lands granted in Assam Proper for ten years, under Clause 4, Chapter V. of the Assam Settlement Rules, in some instances at two-thirds and in others at half of the ordinary rates. This relaxation was allowed by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir G. Campbell, on the ground that the tea crop comes more slowly to maturity, and requires a larger outlay of capital than other crops. The Chief Commissioner has granted this indulgence in some special cases. Lands so settled are heritable and transferable, on the condition that all transfers are registered in the office of the Deputy-Commissioner.

239. Towards the close of the year 1875-76, the rules for the sale of waste lands in fee-simple were abrogated by the Government of India, and a set of rules for the lease of waste lands for a term of thirty years was substituted for them. These rules, however, did not come into operation during the period under review. They will be more appropriately noticed in the Report for 1876-77.

### SECTION 3.—SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

240. Settlements in Assam Proper are made in accordance with the Settlement Rules passed in 1870, and are generally concluded for one year. A few leases for a term of ten years are granted under Chapter V. of the rules. The estate, whether kheráj, nisf kheráj, or chamua, is first measured. The measurement in the case of kheráj estates is conducted by the mouzahdar, the chief fiscal officer of a defined revenue circle, and, in the case of nisf-kheráj estates and chamuas, by the holders themselves.

241. In making the measurements, a chain thirty feet long is used, and in the calculation of the area the standard Bengal bighá of 14,400 square feet is adopted. Lands measured once in the course of previous assessments are not generally measured again; only the external lots of fields are subjected to measurement, in order to ascertain if they have undergone any alteration since the last assessment. All new cultivation is of course measured. When lands are relinquished in any field, only the lots resigned are measured, and their area is then deducted from the

total area of the field, as ascertained at the previous measurement. The results of these measurements are recorded in a register prescribed for the purpose.

242. Whenever possible, the measurements are tested by the Deputy-Commissioner or by the Sub-Divisional Officer. A few plots are chosen at random and measured, when a tolerably correct opinion of the general character of the work done by the mouzahdars can be formed. After the measurements have been completed, the mouzahdars and the holders of the nisf-kheráj estates and chamuas file the measurement-papers in the Deputy-Commissioner's office, where they are examined as to their correctness. Then comes the assessment. There are three classes of lands in Assam Proper, and they are assessed at three different rates, as shown below,—the nisf-kheráj estates being assessed at half these rates:—

	Rs.	As.	P.	
(1) Basti, or homestead and garden lands ...	1	0	0	per bigha.
(2) Rupit, or low paddy land ...	0	10	0	„
(3) Faringhati, or high lying lands ...	0	8	0	„

243. When the assessments are finished, a settlement statement of each mouzah, nisf kheráj estate, or chamua is prepared in the Deputy-Commissioner's office, and submitted to the Chief Commissioner for confirmation. Each ryot or occupier of the land receives a pottah for his holding, and executes a kabuliyat in exchange, binding himself for the payment of the Government revenue. The pottahs are issued under the signature of the Deputy-Commissioner or Sub-Divisional Officer.

244. In each year a supplementary assessment is made of new land taken up for the cold-weather crops, after the conclusion of the first regular assessment of the year. In this assessment, all lands found under cultivation since the original settlement are measured, and assessed according to classification, and a settlement statement is transmitted for the Chief Commissioner's confirmation. Lands assessed at the supplementary assessment of one year are included in the original settlement of the following year.

(b) Sylhet and Goalpára.—Permanent settlement.

245. A large portion of the districts of Sylhet and Goalpára is permanently settled, as explained in Section 1 of this chapter.

(c) Sylhet.—Temporary settlement, Jaintiá.

246. In 1836, after the annexation of Jaintiá to the British dominions, a summary settlement, without detailed measurement or assessment, was made with the actual cultivators. The first regular settlement of the country was made in 1838-40, for a period of five years, to count from the year in which the settlement was concluded. On the expiry of this period, the leases were renewed for ten years; and the settlement was, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, subsequently extended to 30th April, 1856, by proclamation. Jaintiá was last settled in 1855-56, for a term of twenty years, terminating on the 30th April, 1876. This settlement was based on the pergunnah



and village maps of Lieutenant (now Colonel) Thuillier, who made a professional survey of the country in 1838-40. Portions of the lands, however, which had been left unmeasured by Lieutenant Thuillier's amins, and additions by alluvial deposits since Lieutenant Thuillier's survey, were measured by native officers under Mr. White, the Settlement Officer.

247. At this settlement, the rates of assessment were determined, on local inquiry, by the Settlement Officer, according to the nature of the soil and its capabilities. The rates varied from 2 annas 6 pie to Re. 1-0-3 per acre. Settlement was made with the actual cultivators of the soil, and engagements for the payment of the revenue were entered into by them. The settlement of 1855-56 has expired, and the country is now under measurement by an establishment of native amins, under the orders of Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, Settlement Officer, preparatory to re-settlement.

248. These measurements are conducted with a chain and compass. The area is calculated in bighas, cattahs, patikas, and bisas. A plan of each holding is prepared. The terms of settlement and the rates of assessment have not yet been determined upon.

249. The settlement of ilám lands is conducted under special rules sanctioned by the Government of India.

250. Settlement is usually made with the previous settlement-holders or their representatives for a period, ordinarily, of twenty years. The rates of rent paid for similar lands lying adjacent to the estate under settlement are adopted as the rates of assessment. Preparatory to settlement operations, the lands are measured, field by field, by the native amins. The measurements are conducted with a chain and compass, a plan on the scale of sixteen inches to the mile of the estate measured is prepared, and the area is calculated in both bighás and acres. These measurements are tested by the Settlement Deputy-Collector. The settlements, when confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, become final.

251. The same system as in ilám lands is followed in the settlement of all other temporarily-settled estates in the district.

252. The first settlement of Cachar after its annexation was a summary settlement made in 1830. The second settlement was the regular settlement which was concluded in 1838-39, for a term of five years, and was based on an imperfect survey of the country made by Captain Fisher. A third settlement, known as the Rái Bahádúr's settlement, was made for a period of fifteen years, from 1843-44. It was based on Lieutenant Thuillier's survey of the district in 1841-42. In 1855-56, some settlements of waste land were made for fifteen years. All these settlements were concluded with the cultivating ryots, who term themselves mirásdárs. The rates of assessment differed somewhat at the different settlements. The last settlement of the district was made in 1859,

and extends to 31st March, 1879. This settlement was based on the data furnished by Lieutenant Thuillier's survey of 1841-42, which embraced only the cultivated land and so much of the jungle as it was supposed the population could reclaim. Lieutenant Thuillier had divided the district into mouzahs, and the mouzahs into *dágs* (plots) regularly numbered. The cultivated plots were actually measured, while the jungle plots were merely arbitrary divisions. In making the settlement of 1859, lands not included in Lieutenant Thuillier's survey were measured by a native surveyor or amin. For purposes of assessment, all the cultivated lands were divided into two classes, according to their productive powers. The rates at which first-class land was assessed ranged from 11 annas 7 pie to 6 annas 7 pie per acre, according to advantages of situation; and those at which second-class land was assessed, from 9 annas 11 pie to 4 annas 11 pie. Waste lands producing thatching-grass and reeds were settled at the full rates of revenue charged for cultivated land in the neighbourhood. Forest jungle that required much clearing was settled for three years revenue-free, and then at a progressive *jamá*, rising to the full rates charged for adjacent lands by the end of the term,—twenty years.

253. Land in Cachar is to some extent held in joint ownership, each shareholder, however, being responsible for the revenue of the whole estate. The settlement was effected with all the shareholders admitted to the previous settlement, their heirs, successors, representatives, or assigns. In cases of recusancy, or non-attendance of any of the shareholders, the land was settled with the remaining shareholders, and, if all the shareholders refused or neglected to appear, with an outsider.

254. At present, the settlements in the district of Cachar are confined to the settlement of waste land for cultivating purposes. These settlements are made under the terms sanctioned in the Government of India's order, No. 1,090, dated 22nd December, 1874.

255. The land is first measured and mapped by a native amin, and all claims and objections heard and disposed of. Among several applicants, propinquity of actual cultivation or partial possession are taken into consideration. The settlement is made for a term not exceeding thirty-four years, at a progressive revenue of 3, 6, and 12 annas per acre. For the first two years, however, the land is held revenue-free. All settlements made by the Deputy-Commissioner are submitted to the Chief Commissioner for confirmation.

256. In the temporarily-settled part of the Goálpára district, consisting of the Eastern Duars, and a few petty estates, the settlements are made under the rules of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, and under orders issued from time to time by the revenue authorities.

257. The settlement in four out of the five Duars is a ryotwari settlement like that in Assam Proper, while in Duar Guma the settle-

ment is made with the jotdárs, or superior tenants. The Rajahs of Bijni and Sidli, and a farmer in the case of Ripu and Guma, were allowed to engage for the settlements of those Duars for a period of seven years from 1870-71; Duar Cherung being held *khas*. In making the settlement, pottahs have been issued to the actual cultivators in Duars Bijni, Sidli, and Ripu, and to the jotdárs in Duar Guma, fixing the rates at which they are bound to pay for land in their possession. The rates of assessment in Duars Bijni, Sidli, Cherung, and Ripu were fixed as follows:—

		Rs.	As.	P.		
(1)	Homestead and cold-weather rice crop	...	1	8	0	per acre.
(2)	Faringhati, or other kinds	...	0	12	0	"
(3)	Patit or jungle lands included by jotdars in their jots	... ..	0	1	6	"

258. In the case of Guma, the rates were fixed at the reduced rates of Re. 1, annas 8, and annas 1-6, respectively. As a protection against the imposition of any higher rates, the engagements of the farmers, or other persons in direct dealing with Government, contained a clause binding them to collect rent from the ryots at their pottah rates, and to demand rent only at similarly fixed rates for waste land newly broken up and brought under cultivation.

259. These Duars were surveyed prior to their settlement. The lands held by the jotdárs in Duar Guma were measured by means of a Gunter's chain and compass, and maps of their jots were drawn to scale. The measurement of the other Duars, however, was, under the orders of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, made with a rod. In all the Duars, the area was calculated in acres, under the orders of Government. In Duar Guma, a record of the rights of the under-tenants subordinate to the jotdárs was made in concluding the settlement.

#### SECTION 4.—SETTLEMENT OF REVENUE IN THE HILL DISTRICTS AND FROM BORDER TRIBES.

260. In the Khási and Jaintiá Hills district the main sources of revenue are the following:—

- (1) Land revenue.
- (2) Mineral revenue.
- (3) House-tax.

261. The land revenue is derived from a few petty estates at the foot of the Jaintiá Hills, transferred from Sylhet on the adjustment of the boundary between the hills and plains portion of Jaintiá. The settlement of these estates was made in the same manner as the settlement of the other Jaintiá estates in 1855-56. Besides these estates, there are a few petty holdings at Jowai, in the Jaintiá Hills, settled under the Assam Settlement Rules for a term of ten years, after measurement.

262. The revenue derived from the lime-quarries comes under the head "Mineral Revenue." The lime-quarries are leased, for terms of years, to the highest bidders at public auction after due advertisement. All settlements thus concluded receive the Chief Commissioner's sanction.

263. The last source of revenue in the Khási and Jaintiá Hills is the house-tax. It is levied throughout the whole of the Jaintiá Hills and in the British possessions in the Khási Hills. The settlement is made with the headman of each village, who is termed a Dolloi or a Sirdar. The headman submits each year to the Deputy-Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer a list of the number of houses in his village, accounting for all casualties since the previous assessment. Thereupon, the Deputy-Commissioner or Sub-divisional Officer makes the assessment according to the rate of tax fixed for the village, which is either Re. 1 or Rs. 2, and submits the settlement proceedings for the Chief Commissioner's confirmation.

264. In the Gáro Hills there is a petty estate, lately transferred from the Goálpára district, under temporary settlement. The same system of settlement that obtains in the temporarily-settled portions of Goálpára was followed in settling this estate.

265. House-tax in the Gáro Hills is levied at different rates. In some villages the tax, including the *kuru* or extra tax, amounts to as much as Rs. 5-5-5 per house of a superior class. In other villages the rate is only annas 8 per house, while in others an annual lump sum is paid to Government. In a very few villages the old form of assessment—the payment of one Gáro *ván* (a bell-metal vessel, value Rs. 2-1) for each bachelors' hall—still holds. No regular system of taxation as yet obtains in these hills.

266. In the Nága Hills there is one mouzah which pays land revenue. It is annually settled under the Assam Settlement Rules, the system of measurement and assessment being the same as in Assam Proper. House-tax in the Nága Hills is levied at Rs. 2 per house; the system of assessment is the same as in the Khási and Jaintiá Hills.

267. In the plains districts of Cachar, Kámrup, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur, house-, hoe-, and poll-tax are levied from the border tribes. Hoe- and poll-tax are levied in Nowgong and Lakhimpur, respectively, and house-tax is levied in Cachar, Kámrup, and Nowgong. Settlement in Kámrup, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur is made with the headmen of the several villages, who furnish lists showing the number of houses, hoes, or persons, as the case may be, in their respective mouzahs. The settlements are made annually at the rates fixed for each district, and are submitted to the Chief Commissioner for confirmation.

268. In Cachar there is a hill tahsildar, or collector of revenue, who prepares annually a list of the houses in the North Cachar Hills, and in a few villages scattered about the district, village by village. The tax is assessed, and levied according to this list at Re. 1 per house.

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

269. THE Province of Assam is divided, for administrative purposes, into eleven districts, viz., the six districts of the Brahmaputra Valley,—Goálpára, Kámrúp, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur; the two districts of the Surmá Valley,—Sylhet and Cachar; and the three hill districts,—the Gáro Hills, the Khási and Jaintiá Hills, and the Nága Hills. The districts of the Brahmaputra Valley, excluding Goálpára, are known as Assam Proper. In each district, with the exception of the Nága Hills district, the executive charge is held by a Deputy-Commissioner. In the Nága Hills district, the chief executive officer is called “Political Officer in Charge of the Nága Hills.” The largest of these districts, in point of size, is the Khási and Jaintiá Hills district, which comprises an area of 6,157 square miles. Then comes the district of Sylhet, with an area of 5,383 square miles. The smallest district is Cachar, with an area of 1,285 square miles.

270. Eight of the eleven districts of the Province have sub-divisions; as follows:—

Sub-divisions.

District.	Sub-divisions.
Sylhet ... ..	{ Sunámangj. Lushkarpur. } *
Cachar ... ..	{ Karimangj. Háilákáandi. } *
Kámrúp ... ..	{ Barpetá. Nalbári. †
Goálpára ... ..	{ Dhubri. Mangaldai. } *
Darrang ... ..	{ Bienáth. † Jorhát. } *
Sibságar ... ..	{ Golághát. North Lakhimpur. } *
Lakhimpur... ..	{ Jaipur. Sadiyá. †
Khási and Jaintiá Hills ... ..	{ Jowai. } *

\* Sanctioned by Government of India, and notified: will be opened at once.

† Sanctioned by Government of Bengal, but not yet opened.

271. In the plains districts, and in the district of the Khási and Jaintiá Hills, thannah divisions are established.

**Thannahs.** These divisions, originally intended for purposes of police only, are found useful in many other branches of administrative organization. The thannah is the unit of the sub-division as the sub-division is of the district. The total number of thannahs in the Province is fifty-three. Some of the thannahs are divided into outposts. There are forty-eight outposts in the Province.

272. In Assam Proper the land is divided, for revenue purposes, into mouzahs, or circles of villages, the revenue

**Mouzahs.** of which is collected by an officer called "mouzahdar." Each mouzah is compact in itself, and there are no revenue divisions intermediate between the mouzah and the individual ryots' holdings. There are 364 mouzahs in Assam Proper.

In the other three plains districts, Sylhet, Cachar, and Goálpára, the usual division into pergunnahs is found. In

**Pergunnahs.** Sylhet there are 184 pergunnahs, in Cachar 24, and in Goálpára 19.

273. The tehsildari system obtains only in Cachar. There are three tehsils in that district, the revenue of each of which is collected by a tehsildar.

**Tehsils.**

274. There are ten fiscal divisions in Sylhet, called "zillas." Originally, each zilla was under a tehsildar.

**Zillas.** Afterwards the officer charged with the collection of revenue in a zilla was called "patwári." The office of patwári has for some years been abolished, and the revenue of each zilla is now collected by part of the establishment of the Collector's office at head-quarters.

275. The hill territory of Jaintiá is divided into twenty-four petty districts, nineteen of which are called "dolloiships," and five "sirdárs' circles." Each dolloiship

**Dolloiships.** is under a dolloi, or headman, elected by the people. The other five districts are managed by hereditary sirdárs. These dollois and sirdárs collect the house-tax which is levied in the Jaintiá Hills.

CHAPTER VI.

DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS (1872.)

SECTION 1.—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

276. **Total area and population.** The total area of the eleven districts comprising the Province of Assam is 41,798 square miles, with a total population of 4,132,019, according to the last census. But the census was, avowedly, not fully taken in the Nāga Hills and in the outlying parts of Lakhimpur, while the figures given for the Gāro Hills, where no census was attempted, are mere guess-work.

277. **Density of population.** The average number of persons per square mile in Sylhet is 319, in Cachar 160, and in Assam, including the hill districts, 63.

THE VARIOUS RACES AND LANGUAGES.

278. As regards language, Assam may be divided into three divisions:—

- I. The Bengali-speaking districts of Sylhet, Cachar, and Goálpára.
- II. The Assamese-speaking districts of Assam Proper.
- III. The Hill districts.

279. **Hindus and Muhammadans.** The total Hindu population of the Province is 2,679,507, and the total Mussulman population 1,104,601. In Assam Proper, the Hindus are greatly in the majority, their number being 1,692,054, as compared with a Mussalman population of only 176,109. In Sylhet, the population is pretty equally divided between the two religions, there being 859,234 Hindus to 854,131 Muhammadans. In Cachar, the Hindu is nearly double the Muhammadan population, the numbers being 128,219 and 74,361, respectively.

280. **Europeans and non-Asiatics.** According to the census returns, there are 43 Europeans in Sylhet, and 236 Europeans and 3 Americans in Cachar. The Europeans and Americans in

Assam are put down as 394 and 18 respectively. These figures give a total for the Province of 694 non-Asiatics, but the non-Asiatic population has increased considerably since 1872.

281. This class consists almost entirely of the Manipuri settlers in Sylhet and Cachar, who number altogether 11,808.

Asiatics other than natives of India.

282. The total number of Christians, Native and European together, is 1,947; but, in calculating the Christian population, the not inconsiderable number of Native Christians in the Khási and Jaintiá Hills was not taken into account.

Christians.

283. The Buddhist population of the Province is put down as 1,521, of which 1,472 belong to Assam Proper. The latter consist principally of Khámptis. These figures, however, cannot be relied on, as no attempt was made to take a census of the outlying Buddhist tribes of Upper Assam.

Buddhists.

284. Under the head of "other classes" the census returns give 16,640; but no account has been taken of the Khásias, Nágas, and Gáros, whose numbers should be added to the above.

Others.

## SECTION 2.—CASTES AND TRIBES.

Assam Proper, including the Hill districts.

285. Considering its small population, Assam presents greater varieties of race than any other Province in Bengal.

286. The Kacháris (204,900) are found in large numbers throughout Assam, especially in the districts of Goálpára, Kámrup, and Darrang. They are the cream of the population, and a very fine race indeed.

287. The Khásias, who dwell on the range of hills which separates the valley of Assam from the districts of Maimansingh and Sylhet, number 92,070. The Nágas (56,046) are a numerous tribe of mountaineers, who inhabit the hills to the south of the districts of Sibságar and Nowgong, a portion of which country now forms what is known as the Nága Hills district.

288. The Mikirs, who inhabit the cluster of hills in the Nowgong district, number nearly 60,000 souls. A few Mishmis and Khámptis are found settled in Lakhimpur. A very few Dufflas are mentioned in the returns, but the Miris are tolerably numerous in Darrang, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur. Some Singhphoos are also returned.

289. Amongst the semi-Hinduised aboriginals, the Ahoms (128,980) naturally occupy a prominent position. For four-and-a-half centuries, the Ahoms were the ruling power in Upper Assam, and for the latter half of that period their sway is said to have extended over the greater part of the present Province. They have priests of their own, who are called Deodhai or Bilong. The Burooahs, of whom



a few are enumerated, appear to be a second class of hereditary officials. None of the Phookans, the first class, are mentioned in the returns. The Chutiyas, who also belong chiefly to Sibságar, are said to have been masters of Assam until conquered by the Ahoms and Kochs. They now number 51,482. The Kochs are most numerous in Lower Assam, where they may be set down at 300,000, extending as far as the Sibságar district. They are supposed to have overthrown the Chutiya dynasty in Kámrúp about the same time that the Ahoms made themselves masters of Upper Assam. Most of the people mentioned in this paragraph are now Hindus to all intents and purposes.

290. Passing to the ordinary Hindus, the main point to be noted is the small number of Hindus of the ordinary castes to be found in the Province. The Brahmans (58,528) mostly profess astrology. The Kolitas are said to have been priests of the Koch, and certainly appear to have been a superior caste. They now number 179,000, and form the great agricultural caste of the Province.

291. The Chandáls are the most numerous of all the semi-Hinduised  
 Sylhet. aboriginals of Bengal. They are the great  
 pariah caste, to which were, doubtless, con-  
 signed the great bulk of the aboriginal tribes who embraced Hinduism  
 in Bengal. They are a hardy and almost semi-amphibious people. There are 122,457 Chandáls in Sylhet. Another numerous semi-Hinduised aboriginal caste are the Doms, who number in Sylhet 36,517. We also find 7,074 Máls. The other most prevalent castes in Sylhet are Mális (35,946); Khyásths (90,205); Báruis, pân-cultivators (15,036); Kaibarthás (128,525); and Jugis and Patwás, weavers (82,038). The various boating and fishing castes number 54,001. The Mális and Kaibarthás are the principal agriculturist castes. But the agricultural class in Sylhet is mainly Muhammadan,—the greater part of the 851,825 Muhammadans classed as “unspecified” following this occupation.

292. The chief artizan castes in Sylhet are the Kumhárs (16,746); the Sunris, wine-sellers (29,153); the Télis (19,122); and the Kamárs (6,337).

293. In Cachar, the Khátris are a very important class, numbering  
 Cachar. 15,909; they are the great trading caste of  
 Cachar. They are also the principal trading class  
 in Sylhet, where they number 7,104. The Kyásths number 4,043; the Jugis and Patwás 6,695; and the boating and fishing caste 20,821. Of semi-Hinduised aboriginals, we find in Cachar 2,097 Bágdis, 1,146 Bauris, 9,226 Chandáls, and 9,389 Doms. Of the agricultural castes the Mális (3,404) are the most numerous. The principal artizan castes in Cachar are the Sunris (1,115), the Kumhárs (2,101), and the Kamárs (1,750).

### SECTION 3.—PROPORTION OF SEXES AND OF CHILDREN.

294. The sexes are pretty evenly divided. In Assam the percent-  
 Assam. age of males on total population is 50·1; the  
 percentage of females 49·9.

295. In Sylhet, the percentages are 51·2 and 48·8, and in Cachar 53·8 and 46·2, respectively. Even in Cachar, the preponderance of males over females is very slight.

296. The percentage of children, *i.e.*, persons under twelve years of age, on total population of all religions is large, being in Assam 35·7, in Sylhet 37·3, and in Cachar 35·4. The percentage in Sylhet is much above the general average in Bengal. The proportion is large in Assam, although the population of Assam is said not to be increasing. Whether this is or is not the case it is impossible to say, the returns of vital statistics being utterly untrustworthy.

297. It has been found that, where the Muhammadans form the great bulk of the agricultural population, their children are most numerous. In Sylhet, where the agricultural population is mainly Muhammadan, the children of Muhammadans are nearly one-fourth again as numerous as those of Hindus.

298. There are no towns in the Province worthy of being dignified by the name. The population of Sylhet is only 16,846, while that of Gauhati is only 11,492. These are the two largest towns.

299. Statements are appended showing the details and distribution of the population:—

300. *I.—Area and Population of the several Districts in the Province of Assam, according to the Census taken in the year 1872.*

DISTRICT.	Area in square mile.	Total population.	Average number of persons to the square mile.	Proportion per cent. of the area of the several districts.	Proportion per cent. of the population of the several districts.
The entire territory under the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	* 41,798	4,132,019	99	100	100
Sylhet .....	5,383	1,719,539	319	12·87	41·61
Cachar .....	1,285	205,027	160	3·07	4·96
Goalpara .....	4,433	444,761	100	10·60	10·76
Kamrup .....	3,631	561,681	155	8·68	13·59
Darrang .....	3,413	236,009	69	8·16	5·71
Nowgong .....	3,648	256,390	70	8·72	6·20
Sibsagar .....	2,413	296,589	123	5·77	7·18
Lakhimpur .....	3,145	121,267	39	7·52	2·93
Khási and Jaintiá Hills .....	6,157	141,838	23	14·73	3·43
Nága Hills .....	4,900	68,918	14	11·72	1·67
Gáro Hills .....	3,390	80,000	23	8·11	1·93

\* Exclusive of 8,343 square miles, representing the wild portion of Lakhimpur, and 3,715 square miles representing the Cachar Hills. The areas of large rivers have also been excluded.

301. II.—Abstract of the Area and Population of each District in Assam, according to the Census taken in the year 1872.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Number of Villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of houses.	Total population.	AVERAGES CALCULATED FROM PRECEDING COLUMNS.				
						Persons per square mile.	Villages, mouzahs, or townships per square mile.	Persons per village, mouzah, or township.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
SARMA VALLEY DISTRICTS	Sylhet .....	5,333	5,589	266,594	1,719,539	319	1.04	308	63	9.0
	Cachar .....	1,265	389	37,311	205,927	160	.30	627	29	5.5
	Total .....	6,663	5,978	323,905	1,924,566	288	.69	322	48	5.9
BRAHMAPUTRA VALLEY DISTRICTS.	Goalpara .....	4,432	.....	73,655	444,761	100	.....	.....	16	6.1
	Kamrup .....	3,631	1,649	103,908	561,681	155	.45	341	29	5.4
	Darrang .....	3,413	137	43,553	233,009	69	.04	1,723	13	5.4
	Nowgong .....	3,648	1,283	44,050	256,390	70	.35	198	13	5.8
	Sibsagar .....	2,413	203	55,604	296,589	123	.08	1,461	23	5.3
	Lakhimpur .....	3,145	128	26,336	121,267	39	.04	970	8	4.6
	Total .....	20,683	3,407	346,173	1,916,697	92	.16	562	16	5.3
HILL DISTRICTS	Naga Hills .....	4,900	.....	.....	66,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills .....	6,157	.....	.....	141,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Garo Hills .....	3,390	.....	.....	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total .....	14,447	.....	.....	290,756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>		41,798	.....	.....	4,132,019	99	.....	.....	.....	.....

2. 30 III.—General Statement of the Result of the Census taken in Assam during the year 1872, with reference to Age and Sex.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION.											Number per square mile.					
	Area in square miles.	Inhabited houses.	Men.			Women.			Total adults.		CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.			Total males.	Total females.	Total of all classes.	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	Male.	Female.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
<i>Surma Valley Districts.</i>																	
Sylhet .....	5,382	285,504	526,706	552,766	1,079,472	352,624	286,443	610,067	880,350	830,200	1,719,550	319					
Cachar .....	1,385	37,311	65,536	61,781	131,317	40,857	32,873	73,730	110,373	94,654	205,027	160					
Total ..	6,668	322,815	592,242	614,547	1,210,789	393,481	319,316	713,777	990,723	924,854	1,915,576	288					
<i>Assam Valley Districts.</i>																	
Goalpara .....	4,433	72,655	145,919	145,859	291,778	83,455	69,528	152,983	229,374	215,387	444,761	100					
Kamrup .....	3,631	103,908	185,461	173,691	359,152	107,227	93,302	200,529	292,688	268,998	561,686	153					
Darrang .....	2,413	45,358	82,770	73,269	156,039	40,067	37,212	77,279	122,837	113,172	236,009	69					
Nowgong .....	3,648	41,059	83,460	78,418	161,878	49,647	44,565	94,212	135,107	123,283	258,390	70					
Sibsagar .....	2,413	35,604	59,718	50,235	109,953	35,222	31,404	66,626	134,940	141,649	276,589	123					
Lakhimpur .....	3,145	25,398	42,023	36,259	78,282	20,276	17,922	38,198	64,692	56,675	121,367	39					
Total ..	20,683	346,173	639,351	599,172	1,238,523	358,287	319,887	678,174	997,638	919,059	1,916,697	92					
<i>Hill Districts.</i>																	
Naga Hills .....	4,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,918	.....					
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ..	6,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,838	.....					
Garo Hills .....	3,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,000	.....					
Total ..	14,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290,756	.....					
Grand Total ..	41,798	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,132,019	99					

303. IV.—General Statement of the result of the Census of the Province of Assam taken in the year 1872, and arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.

1 DISTRICTS.	2 CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION BY RELIGION.											10 OCCUPATION.	11 Male adult agriculturists.	12 Male adult non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.				
	3 CHRISTIANS.															Others.	Buddhists and Jains.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
	4 European.		5 East-Indian and mixed classes.		6 Natives.		7 Hindus.			8 Mahomedans.									
Total population.		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12								
<i>Surma Valley Districts.</i>																			
Sylhet.....	1,719,559	43	8	108	859,294	854,131	.....	6,015	347,248	179,468	Bengali.								
Cachar.....	205,927	286	22	151	128,219	74,361	49	1,889	40,462	29,974	Ditto.								
Total.....	1,924,586	279	30	259	987,513	928,492	49	8,004	387,710	208,532									
<i>Brahmaputra Valley Districts.</i>																			
Goalpara.....	444,761	27	16	98	311,419	89,916	.....	6,238	103,662	42,267	Bengali and Indo-Chinese tongues.								
Kamrup.....	561,651	53	31	120	515,024	45,823	182	448	157,914	27,547	Assamese and Indo-Chinese tongues.								
Darrang.....	236,009	55	6	195	221,389	13,859	397	108	74,908	7,862	Ditto.								
Nowrang.....	256,390	12	2	165	245,615	10,066	291	239	79,243	4,217	Ditto.								
Sibsagar.....	296,589	75	7	201	282,969	12,619	153	565	77,480	22,288	Ditto.								
Lakhimpur.....	121,267	137	9	170	115,638	3,826	449	1,038	52,877	9,146	Ditto.								
Total.....	1,916,697	359	71	949	1,692,054	176,109	1,472	8,656	526,084	113,267									
<i>Hill Districts.</i>																			
Naga Hills.....	68,918	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Naga languages.								
Khas and Jaintia Hills.....	141,838	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Khasi ditto.								
Garo Hills.....	80,000	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Garo ditto.								
Total.....	290,756	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
GRAND TOTAL.....	4,132,019	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									

## CHAPTER VII.

## FRONTIER RELATIONS AND FEUDATORY STATES.\*

304. The only Feudatory State which has relations with Assam is Manipur, a dependent State on the north-eastern border of the Province. The Political Agent at Manipur is directly subordinate to the orders of the Supreme Government, and the Chief Commissioner has concern with this State only in relation to boundary matters, and in occurrences affecting Manipur which originate in British territory.

305. The independent State of Bhután adjoins the northern frontier of the Province, on the borders of the districts of Kámrup and Goálpára. All communications from this Administration to the Bhután Government are made through the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India.

306. For the rest, our political relations are confined to our dealings with the numerous semi-savage tribes, now to be described, who surround our frontier on the northern, eastern, and southern sides. They are treated of here in the order of their geographical position, beginning with those on the north-western corner of the frontier.

307. East of Bhután, the sub-Himalayan ranges are occupied by various tribes of hillmen, who are in more or less constant communication with our northern districts. In the times of the Assam Rajahs, most of these tribes had acquired a right to levy from the villages on the plains certain petty dues, the collection of which led to frequent quarrels and outrages; and it has for many years been the policy of the Government to commute the claim to collection of these dues, or "*posa*," for money-payments, which are made to the chiefs by Government, only so long as they conduct themselves peaceably. The boundary along this

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\* The account of these tribes is principally reproduced from the Bengal Report of 1872-73.

frontier between British territory and these tribes was laid down by Colonel Graham in 1872, continuing the demarcation of the Bhután border along the foot of the hills as far eastward as the Buroi River, up to the territory of the Tagin Dufflas.

308. The first of these tribes, on the confines of Bhután Proper, is a clan of Bhutias, dependent upon Towang, and tributary to Thibet. They have no connection with the Bhután Government. A considerable trade between Assam and Lhasa is carried on through them. They receive an annual payment of Rs. 5,000, in lieu of *posa* formerly collected by them in the Kariápára Duár. They are generally quiet and friendly.

Towang Bhutias.

309. Eastward of these are the Bhutias of Rooprai and Shergaon, who are independent of Thibet, known as the Chár Duár Bhutias. They used to draw *posa* from the Chár Duárs in Darrang, and now receive Rs. 1,740 annually, as compensation for its stoppage. Beyond these, are the Thebengea Bhutias, a small clan, who, in like manner, draw Rs. 145-13 from our treasury. These also are not troublesome as a rule.

Chár Duár Bhutias.

310. Three annual fairs, one at Udalguri, six miles within the Darrang district, and two others just beyond the border, at Kerkeria and Daimára, are held about the month of February, and are largely resorted to by these and more distant Bhután tribes for the purposes of trade. They are encouraged both on political and commercial grounds.

Bhutia fairs.

311. Eastward of these again, and to the west of the Bhoroli River, are the Akas, or Hrusso, a clan which at one time gave considerable trouble by their raids upon the plains. They are at present, however, peaceable, and draw annually Rs. 668, in lieu of *posa*. Their language shows them to be cognate to the Gáros and Kochs. They are divided into two clans, known as the Hazari Khoas and Kapás Chors.

Akas.

312. Eastward of the Bhoroli, as far as the upper courses of the Sundri, in North Lakhimpur, are the numerous cognate tribes of Dufflas. There are two divisions of this tribe. The Dufflas occupying the hills beyond the boundary in North Lakhimpur are called Tagin Dufflas, while those living in the hills opposite to the district of Darrang are called Paschim Dufflas. The Dufflas who reside some distance within the Hills do not often visit the plains, and are called Abor Dufflas. In Assam, the term Abor is used by the inhabitants of the plains to denote the wilder and more remote of the hill tribes generally. The term is not used by the hillmen themselves. The constitution of the Dufflas is very democratic, and every village is independent of its neighbours. The extent of the sub-division may be gathered from the fact that there are 238 petty headmen who draw between them compensation for *posa* amounting only to Rs. 2,543. In consequence of a raid by the Tagin Dufflas in 1873, a military expedition was sent into these hills in 1874-75, and the offenders were

Dufflas.

suitably punished. Since then they have given no trouble, and receive their *posa* as before.

313. Of apparently similar stock to the Dufflas are the Abors and Miris, their neighbours to the east. These

Abors and Miris.

tribes live in the hills which border on the North Lakhimpur sub-division eastward of the Rangi Nadi. They are said to have a different language to the Dufflas, but in other respects are very similar to them. They are peaceable, and give no trouble, and regularly take their *posa* from North Lakhimpur. They come down to the plains in large numbers during the cold season to trade. Many of this tribe have settled in the plains in the districts of Lakhimpur and Sibságar, and have partially adopted the Assamese language. They still, however, construct their villages in the hill fashion and talk their own language among themselves. The Miris are the go-betweeners and interpreters of the Abors in their intercourse and trade with the plains. The Abors Proper, or Bor Abors, as they are generally called, to distinguish them from the Duffla and Miri Abors, inhabit the hills between the Miris and the Mishmis. They extend as far east as the Dehing River, and how far they inhabit the hills to the north is not known. It is conjectured that the far-off clans of this tribe touch on Thibet. They have a few villages near Dibrugarh. The tribe is very much sub-divided, and is warlike and troublesome. They are a dangerous and sulky race, over whom we have at present little hold. They have committed frequent raids, and have been the cause of more than one frontier expedition. Since 1862, however, they have observed fairly the agreements then made, by which they receive annually certain small presents of cloth, hoes, and other articles, and keep the peace along their own border.

314. The hills which close the north-east corner of the Assam Valley are occupied by various tribes of Mishmis, who

Mishmis.

are on the one side in communication with Assam, and on the other with the Chinese province of Batang. Their habitat is from  $96^{\circ}$  to  $97^{\circ} 30'$  east longitude, and from  $27^{\circ} 48'$  to  $28^{\circ} 40'$  north latitude. The Tani, Mezho, and Maro clans have not been as a rule troublesome, and come down pretty freely to our bazaars. But the Chulkátas, or crop-haired sept, have raided repeatedly, and till recently were forbidden to pass the frontier posts.

315. The tract of country near Sadiyá, north of the Brahmaputra, and south of it also to a certain small extent, is colonised largely by Khámptis, a race of

Khámptis.

Sháns professing the Buddhist religion. These were emigrants from Borkhámpti, and in the latter days of the Ahom Government had considerable power in and about Sadiyá. In 1839, they rose against the British officers and surprised the post of Sadiyá. Since the punishment thereafter inflicted on them, they have had little political importance. They are peaceful subjects, though they defend their own villages very successfully against the Mishmi incursions. They are a civilized and comparatively well-educated people, with a language and literature of their own.



316. The Phákials are a small tribe much similar in manners and customs to the Khámtis. They are quiet and inoffensive.

317. The Doanias, or Singpho-Assamese half-breeds, are also a very quiet tribe.

318. The principal tribe in the Sadiyá sub-division south of the Brahmaputra is that of the Singphos, supposed to be identical with the Kakus or Kakhyens of Burma, whose chief habitat was on the great eastern branch of the Irrawaddy. In the early days of the British occupation the Singphos gave much trouble, and, aided by the Burmese, assumed at times a very threatening strength. They held large numbers of Assamese slaves, whose release by our forces caused them temporarily much loss. They have for many years past been loyal and quiet. We as yet collect no revenue from them, but they submit to our political control.

319. An annual fair is held at Sadiyá about the month of February, to which all the neighbouring tribes resort in large numbers, and a considerable amount of trade is effected.

320. In the hills south of the Singpho country, and thence westward as far as the Khási Hills, are found the many tribes known to us generally by the name of Nága, who are distributed over the mountain system that lies between Upper Assam and Burma. Those inhabiting the hills bordering on Lakhimpur and Sibságar are called the eastern tribes, and those Nágas touching on Manipur and the Khási Hills and North Cachár are called, roughly speaking, the western tribes. Some of these Nágas visit the plains, work in tea-gardens, and trade with our Assamese subjects; but they all are engaged more or less in incessant warfare with one another,—the taking of the heads of their enemies being apparently the main object of their ambition. The exploration and survey of the country occupied by these tribes has in the last two years cost the valuable lives of two British frontier officers. The westernmost parts of the tract occupied by these tribes has been included since 1866 in the Nága Hills district, under the supervision of a Political Officer, with the object of suppressing the raids made by the Angámi Nágas on the districts of Nowgong and Cachár. These have been effectually put a stop to, but the clans are continually at war among themselves, and habitually raid on each other across the Manipur border.

321. Between the Kuliáni and Dhansiri Rivers, on the borders of Nowgong, are the Rengma Nágas, a small and inoffensive clan, fast merging into ordinary peasantry.

322. Between the Brahmaputra and the district of the Nága Hills lie the Mikirs. They are a small tribe who inhabit the low hills in the district of Nowgong. Like the Rengma Nágas, they are rapidly becoming civilized, and losing all claim to the title of a border tribe. They are quiet and peaceable.

323. The rest of the hill tribes who inhabit the continuation of this range, which, trending away to the westward, divides the Assam Valley from Cachar and Sylhet, the Khásiás, Syntengs, and Gáros, are under the direct control of the British Government, and the districts to which they belong are noticed further on. On the south of the Nága Hills district, and extending into North Cachar, are some peaceable clans of Nágas, who are known as Kutchá Nágas, in distinction from the fierce Angámis. Colonies of Kúkis from the southern hills are established amongst them.

324. The hills to the south and west of Manipur, and much of the great belt of highland forest lying between South Cachar and Chittagong and Burma, are inhabited by tribes known to us by the generic name of Kúki. This appellation, as that of Nága further north, covers a great number of different clans, often hostile to each other. The tribes between Cachar and Manipur are known as Koupooee, mostly subject to Manipur. North of these, on the high range that skirts the valley of Manipur and the Barák as far as the Angámi Nágas, are the Quoireings, who trade both with the Nágas and our district of Cachar. South of the Koupooees used to be the Khongjais, or Kúkis *par excellence*, divided into Thados, Tlangums, and so on; and south of them lay other tribes better armed than they, who have within quite recent years gradually ejected or absorbed them, and taken their place. Large colonies of Kúkis have, under this pressure, settled in Cachar, and in the hills to its north.

325. The Kúki tribe which now occupies the tract south of Cachar is known to us as "Lushai," and has given much trouble, both on the side of Cachar and of Chittagong, and been the cause of several military expeditions.

326. Adjoining the Nága Hills district on the west is the Khási and Jaintiá Hills district, which was constituted, as narrated before in Chapter II., in 1835, and the Khásiás and Syntengs, its original inhabitants, are now orderly subjects. The country is divided into three portions, namely, British possessions in the Khási Hills, petty democratic States in the Khási Hills, and the Jaintiá Hill country, which is wholly British. The whole is under the general superintendence of a Deputy-Commissioner, and the administration in the British possessions is conducted under a set of rules specially sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

327. In the Khási dependent States, the petty democracies may be classed in two divisions: those of the first class being presided over by native chiefs styled Seims,\* who, though taken from one family are appointed by election; and the second class by wahdadárs,† sirdárs, and lyngdohs,‡ whose offices are entirely elective. The appointment of the whole of these chiefs and headmen is subject to the confirmation of the paramount power, the British Government, which reserves to itself the right to remove them in case of oppression or misconduct.

\* Derived from the Khási word meaning *the soul, the life*.

† A corruption of the Hindu term "Uhdadar," meaning *an officer*.

‡ A sacrificial soothsayer, from the Khási "ong" to speak, "doh" *Ask*.

328. The British possessions in the Khási and Jaintiá Hills cover in the aggregate an area of 2,160 square miles, including twenty-five villages in the Khási, and the same number in the Jaintiá Hills.

British possessions.

Native States.

329. The Khasi democratic States, covering an area of 4,490 square miles, are as follows:—

*Fifteen, presided over by Seims.*

	Population (approximate).	Revenue.
		Rs.
1. Bhawal, or Warbah	369	16,010
2. Soh-rah ( <i>Cherra</i> )	8,060	8,650
3. Nongkrein ( <i>Khyrim</i> )	20,504	10,100
4. Lyng-kin	1,867	960
5. Malai-soh-mat ( <i>Malaichámat</i> )	299	900
6. Maharam	6,157	1,045
7. Ma-ri-ao	2,306	125
8. Mao-iong	1,238	501
9. Mao-syn-ram	947	330
10. Myl-liem	12,266	1,090
11. Nong-sch-phoh	961	130
12. Nong-klow	6,924	2,060
13. Nong-spung	871	100
14. Nong-stoin	7,753	4,400
15. Ram-brai	1,737	440

*One, presided over by Wahdadárs.*

1. The Confederacy of Shella	5,511	700
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*Five, presided over by Sirdars.*

1. Dwara Nong-tyrimen	378	1,715
2. Ji-rang	581	.....
3. Maolong	1,477	.....
4. Mao-don	253	.....
5. Nonglong	.....	.....

*Four, presided over by Lyngdohs.*

1. Lyn-iong	613	.....
2. Maoflang	703	.....
3. Nonglywai	182	.....
4. Soh-iong	1,951	.....

330. The administration in the Khási native States gives to the rulers jurisdiction in all ordinary cases, civil and criminal, in which their own subjects are concerned; all cases of homicide and matters involving disputes between people of different States are adjudicated upon by the British officer.

331. The Gáros, inhabiting the extreme west of the mountain system on the south of the Assam Valley, were for long years a source of danger and annoyance to the plains of Goálpára and Mymensingh. Mr. David Scott, the

Gáros.

first Commissioner of Assam, made great efforts to conciliate and reclaim them, with apparently some success. But after his day they seem to have been left very much to themselves. They carried on a considerable trade in cotton with the plains, and might, perhaps, had they been left alone, have settled down peaceably enough. Unfortunately, however, the encroachments of the neighbouring Bengali zemindars proved a constant source of irritation, and raids were of frequent occurrence. In 1866, an officer, Lieutenant Williamson, was posted in the hills, who succeeded in bringing many villages into voluntary subjection. The growth of his influence alarmed the communities in the heart of the hills, who knew least of us, and, as they assumed an offensive attitude, it was necessary to coerce them. This was very successfully done by a police expedition in December, 1872, and the Gáro Hills have since settled down quietly under the Deputy-Commissioner's rule. Our relations with them have now ceased to be political.

332. The system of administration adopted among the Gáros, devised originally by Mr. Scott, has been continued. Its principle is to make the Gáros themselves, through the heads of villages and communities, responsible for the preservation of order. The head of a village is called the Lukma, or Nokma, his duties being to collect the revenues of his village, to maintain order in it, to report all crimes to the Luskur, and arrest the offenders. The Luskur is the head of a circle of villages, ten or twelve; he receives the revenue from the Lukma, and remits it to the Deputy-Commissioner; he disposes of all petty cases occurring within his jurisdiction by punchayet, appeals from which, as well as all grave cases, are heard by the Deputy-Commissioner. The system is carried out under a special set of rules sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and appears to work satisfactorily.

PART II.B.



REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1874-75 AND  
1875-76.



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# Report for the Years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

## CHAPTER I.

### PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

#### SECTION 1.—CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATION.

1. (a) *General*.—Under the proclamation of the 7th February, 1874, the districts of Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Gáro Hills, Khási and Jaintiá Hills, Nága Hills, Cachar, and Goálpára, were formed into the Chief Commissionership of Assam; and subsequently, under a proclamation dated the 12th September, 1874, the district of Sylhet was added. The years now under report are therefore the two first years of the existence of the Province of Assam as a separate Administration.

2. In constituting the Chief Commissionership, the powers previously exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces were assumed by the Governor-General in Council; and, by subsequent notifications, certain of these powers were delegated to the Chief Commissioner.

3. The powers which have been thus delegated by the Governor-General in Council during the two years under review are as follows:—

- (1.) The powers of an Inspector-General of Police under Act V. of 1861 and VII. (B.C.) of 1869.
- (2.) The powers of a Local Government under Act XXII. of 1864 (Cantonments).
- (3.) The powers of a Local Government under Act VII. of 1865 (Forests).
- (4.) The powers of a Local Government under Section 22, Act XXXI. of 1860 (Arms and Ammunition).
- (5.) The powers of a Local Government under Sections 6 and 24, Act XX. of 1865 (Pleaders).
- (6.) The powers of a Local Government under Sections 16, 18, 29, 35, and 37, Act VI. of 1871 (Civil Courts, Bengal).
- (7.) The powers of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, under Act XXI. of 1856 (Excise).

- (8.) The powers of a Local Government under Sections 2 and 5, Act II. (B.C.) of 1867 (Gambling).
- (9.) The powers which were exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under the following sections and clauses of Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873 (Labour Districts Emigration), namely, Section 4, Clauses 2, 10, 11, 12, and 13 ; Sections 37, 98, 104, 114, and 119.
- (10.) The powers heretofore vested in, or exercisable by, the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces, under all the rules made before the 2nd February, 1874, under which waste land grants are held in the Province of Assam.
- (11.) The powers which, under, or by virtue of, Act IV. (B.C.) of 1870 (an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal), were heretofore vested in, or exercisable by, the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces.
- (12.) The powers vested in the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces, under Act XX. of 1865 (an Act to amend the law relating to pleaders and mukhtars).
- (13.) The power to appoint to any revenue jurisdiction a Deputy-Collector, with the powers and duties referred to in Bengal Regulation IX. of 1833, Sections 17, 18, and 20, to 24, both inclusive.
- (14.) The powers under the Rules for the sale of waste lands, published in Part I. of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 4th February, 1874.
- (15.) The powers which were exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Act III. (B.C.) of 1864 (the District Municipal Improvement Act), as amended by Bengal Acts VII. of 1867, II. of 1868, and II. of 1873.
- (16.) The powers of a Local Government under Sections 26 and 49 of Act XI. of 1859 (the Revenue Sale Law).
- (17.) The powers of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, under Sections 3, 4, 19, 26, and 49 of Act XI. of 1859 (the Revenue Sale Law).
- (18.) The powers which were vested in, or exercisable by, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Sections 2, 5, 11, 14, 21, 25, 37, 41, and 92 of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1868 (an Act to provide for the better regulation of Police in towns, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof).
- (19.) The powers of a Local Government under Sections 6 and 25 of Act VII. (B.C.) of 1868 (an Act for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue).
- (20.) The powers of a Local Government under Sections 1, 2, 35, 41, 49, 50, 51, 62, 70, 75, 76, 78, 79, 83, and 97 of Act X. (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road-cess Act).
- (21.) The powers of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, under Section 14 of Act VIII. (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act to amend the law for the sale of such under-tenures as by the title-deeds or established usage of the country are transferable by sale or otherwise, for the recovery of arrears of rent due in respect thereof).
- (22.) The powers which are exercisable by the Government of Bengal under Sections 2, 3, and 11 of Act VIII. (B.C.) of 1862 (an Act to improve the system of zemindary dâks in the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal).
- (23.) The powers of an Inspector-General of Jails under Act XXVI. of 1870 (Judicial).
- (24.) All the powers in respect to settlements of the land revenue, which were vested in, or exercisable by, the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces.

- (25.) All the powers having reference to the partition of estates, which were vested in, or exercisable by, the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces under Regulation XIX. of 1814, and Acts XX. of 1836 and XI. of 1838.
- (26.) The powers vested in, or exercised by, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under Sections 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Regulation I. of 1873 (now called Act V. of 1873),—Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873.
- (27.) The power of specially appointing officers to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of Police under Act XIII. of 1859 (an Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen, and labourers.)
- (28.) All powers which were vested in the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the direct operation of any Act of the Governor-General in Council, which also conferred the same powers on the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burma.

4. Upon the formation of the Chief Commissionership, the question arose as to where the seat of Administration should be located. As Gauhāti, which had hitherto been the head-quarters of the Assam Commissionership, was most inconveniently situated with respect to the districts in the Surmá Valley, the selection fell on Shillong, which, from its central position on the line of telegraphs, its good climate, and its accessibility from the plains on both sides, appeared to be the place best suited for the head-quarters of the Local Administration. The Government of India in the Home Department, in their letter No. 1,542, dated the 29th May, 1874, approved of the Chief Commissioner's selection.

5. (b) *Political*.—The Regulation called the “Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, V. of 1873,” had been introduced in November of that year, with the object of restricting the dealings of European or other British subjects with the wild frontier tribes,—dealings which, if unrestrained, would be sure to lead to dangerous complications. The Regulation empowers the Local Government to prescribe and notify an Inner Line, beyond which all British subjects are prohibited from going without a pass.

6. On the 20th August, 1875, the provisions of the Regulation were extended to Cachar, and an Inner Line on the southern frontier of that district was notified. The demarcation of this line has been commenced, and will, it is expected, be completed by the end of the cold weather of 1876-77.

7. An Inner Line in the district of Lakhimpur was notified in the *Gazette of India*, under date the 3rd September, 1875. This line has now been partially demarcated. It is hoped that the demarcation will be completed during the cold weather of 1876-77.

8. On the 8th March, 1876, the Darrang Inner Line was notified. In Darrang, the revenue boundary line was followed, except at one point, where it was diverted so as to pass beyond a tea-garden. This portion of the Inner Line has been specially marked by extra pillars.

9. The Chief Commissioner also proposed to the Government of India the notification of an Inner Line in the Gáro Hills. The Supreme Government, however, considered the measure inapplicable to that district. Finally, after some correspondence, a Regulation adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the Gáro Hills was drawn up, and received the assent of the Governor-General in Council. This Regulation is called the "Gáro Hills Regulation, 1876." It was to come into operation on the 1st April, 1876, and to continue in force to the 31st March, 1881; unless, before the expiration of this period, the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, extends its operations to a further period. Under this Regulation the Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, prohibit all persons not being natives of the Gáro Hills from doing certain acts within the limits of the Gáro Hills district without a license. This Regulation confers on the Chief Commissioner the necessary power of controlling the action of foreigners in the Gáro Hills district.

10. By a notification in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th April, 1874, the Governor-General in Council, under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XXII. of 1869, made certain alterations in the Rules for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and Police in the Gáro Hills, the Khási and Jaintiá Hills, and the Nága Hills. These revised Rules are still in force in these districts.

11. (c) *Administrative*.—Goálpára being the only district in Assam to which the provisions of Act X. (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road-Cess Act) are suited, the Chief Commissioner, by a notification in the *Assam Gazette*, dated the 31st May, 1875, extended the provisions of that Act to Goálpára, with the exception of the Eastern Duárs, and directed that the Act should take effect in that district from the 1st April, 1876.

12. As the provisions of the District Road-Cess Act are inapplicable to any of the other districts in the Province, and as it was most desirable that a fund similar to those established by the Road-Cess Act in Bengal, and by Local Rates Acts in other provinces, should be constituted throughout the Province to provide for the maintenance of roads, schools, and for other local purposes, the Chief Commissioner, in December, 1875, submitted to the Governor-General in Council a draft Regulation, called "The Assam Local Rates Regulation," to meet this want. The measure awaits the sanction of the Government of India.

13. The new Rules framed by the High Court under the Court-fees' Act, which came into force in this Province on the 25th February, 1874, were brought into practical operation during the period under review. The new Rules were introduced into all the courts in Assam, and the process-serving establishments were revised in accordance with them.

14. The judicial functions of officers in the Assam Valley were re-arranged by notification of the Government of India, in May, 1875, whereby the Judicial Commissioner, since termed Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, was vested with the powers of a District Judge in the six Valley Districts. The Deputy-Commissioners of those districts and the officers in charge of the sub-divisions, Dhubri, Mangaldái, Jorhát, and North Lakhimpur, were vested *ex officio* with the powers of a Subordinate Judge; and the senior Assistant-Commissioner, and the senior Extra-Assistant-Commissioner at each of the six head-quarters stations, and the officers in charge of all the other sub-divisions, were vested *ex officio* with the powers of a Munsiff.

15. By a notification dated the 29th April, 1874, the Governor-General in Council declared the district of Cachar to be one of the Sessions districts of the Province of Assam, and the then officiating Judge of Sylhet was appointed to officiate as Sessions Judge of Cachar. This arrangement has not since been disturbed; and, practically, Sylhet and Cachar now form one, instead of two, Sessions divisions.

16. The necessity for opening sub-divisions in the large and important district of Sylhet has for some time been fully recognized by Government, but financial reasons have prevented the carrying out of the desired measure. During the cold weather of 1875-76, a sub-division was temporarily opened at Lashkarpur; but as no buildings had as yet been erected, the sub-divisional officer had to return to head-quarters upon the commencement of the rains. By a notification, which appeared in the *Assam Gazette* of the 6th May, 1876, the district of Sylhet was divided into four sub-divisions, *viz.* :—

- |                              |  |                                  |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| (1) The Sudder sub-division. |  | (3) The Lashkarpur sub-division. |
| (2) The Sunámangj „          |  | (4) The Látu „                   |

17. The new sub-divisions, however, have not as yet been opened. The Chief Commissioner has, in the Public Works Department, sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 4,000 for the construction of temporary buildings for the Lashkarpur sub-division, the funds at his disposal not permitting him to assign a larger grant. It is his intention, when the Provincial finances are in a more flourishing condition than they are at present, to erect permanent buildings. The opening of the other sub-divisions will probably be considerably postponed, owing to financial exigencies.

18. Sub-divisions have been projected for other districts, where additional centres of authority seem required to strengthen the efficiency of the administration. Three of these,—Nalbári in Kámrup, Bishnáth in Darrang, and Sadiyá in Lakhimpur,—had been sanctioned under the Bengal Government, but never established; and a fourth, the Chief Commissioner thinks, will shortly be needed for North Cachar. But until more funds are available, the establishment of these sub-divisions, however advantageous the measure may be, can scarcely be looked forward to.

19. (d) *Revision of district and internal boundaries.*—The boundary between Goálpára and the Gáro Hills district had been found to require readjustment and fresh demarcation, as Act XXII. of 1869, by which the Gáro Hills were removed from the operation of the General Laws and Regulations, did not precisely define the boundary of the tract. Accordingly, Mr. W. O. A. Beckett was deputed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under Section 10 of the Act, to consider and determine the boundary between the Gáro Hills and the district of Goálpára. Mr. Beckett's proceedings were finally confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in orders dated the 2nd April, 1874, and the boundary was notified in the *Assam Gazette* on the 16th July, 1875. A Commission was also appointed on the 2nd December, 1875, to determine the compensation to be awarded under Section 7 of the Act.

20. The boundary between the Gáro Hills and Maimansingh has also been revised, and the boundary between the Gáro Hills and the Khási Hills is being demarcated. These boundaries, however, have not as yet been notified.

21. The thannah divisions in the districts of Kámrup and Goálpára were found to need re-arrangement, and a revision of their boundaries was accordingly effected by notification of the 8th April, 1875, for the former district, and of the 8th May, 1876, for the latter.

22. The local limits of the jurisdictions of the munsiffs of Gauháti and Barpetá, in the district of Kámrup, were similarly re-adjusted by a notification in the *Assam Gazette*, dated the 13th July, 1875.

## SECTION II.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

### TRIBUTARY STATES.—MANIPUR.

23. There are no Tributary States in direct relation with this Administration. The affairs of Manipur, a dependent State on our eastern border, are under the supervision of a Political Agent, acting under the orders of the Supreme Government.

24. In boundary matters only, so far as relates to our frontier, and in occurrences affecting that State, originating in our territory, has the Chief Commissioner any direct concern in the politics of Manipur.

25. The question of definition of the boundary between the Manipur State and British territory, in the direction of the Nága and North Cachar Hills, remains to be decided. Reports have been submitted containing the views of the Chief Commissioner and of the Political Agent, and

the claims of the Manipur Durbar. The matter now awaits the orders of the Supreme Government.

26. We have had some unimportant relations with Manipur, with regard to political detenus and refugees from that State. One Kaifa Singh, a relative of the Maharajah, was arrested by the Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar, in December, 1874, for endeavouring to instigate a raid into Manipur, for which purpose he was collecting men and arms. The Maharajah, however, preferred taking the risk of Kaifa Singh's machinations against his State to paying for his maintenance as a detenu: and, accordingly, with the sanction of the Government of India, the conspirator was released at the Manipur boundary, with a prohibition against returning to British territory.

27. Two Manipuri detenus, named Shekor Singh and Nerjit Singh, who were under surveillance at Hazareebagh, have been permitted to reside in the district of Sylhet.

28. Trade between Cachar and Manipur is said to be on the decrease.

#### FRONTIER TRIBES.

29. Our principal political relations comprise our dealings with the numerous tribes inhabiting the hilly regions which form our natural frontier on the northern, eastern, and southern borders of the Province.

30. A narrative of our relations with these tribes during the first of the two years now under report was submitted in November, 1875, to the Government of India, and has been embodied in the present account.

31. As has been customary in former reports on these frontier tribes, they are here treated of in the order of their geographical position, beginning with the extreme western point of the northern boundary of the Province, and proceeding eastward to the head of the Brahmaputra Valley; and thence along the southern boundary of the Brahmaputra Valley as far as the Gáro Hills.

#### BHUTIAS.

32. The districts of Goálpára and Kámráp, and a part of Darrang, are bounded on the north by tribes, some of which are subordinate to the Bhután Government, while others pay allegiance to the Government of Lhassa, and claim to be independent of the Bhutias. During the two years under review, very little occurred worthy of notice in connection with the Bhutias. No further attempt was made by them to levy illegal cesses, as they had done in 1873 in the case of the inhabitants of the ceded settlement of Dewangiri. The Chief Commissioner visited this last-mentioned place in 1875. The people were found to be contented, and the boundary-pillars had not been tampered with. Early in 1874, two dacoities were committed by Bhutias at Sobankhatta, a village at the mouth of one of the passes leading from Dewangiri into Kámráp. Every effort was made to induce the Bhután Government to deliver up the offenders, but without success; possibly, they could not themselves secure the offenders. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was accordingly, by order

of the Government of India, deducted from the annual treaty payment of the Bhutias, of which Rs. 500 were subsequently refunded, as the Chief Commissioner did not think it advisable that the entire loss should be made good. The remaining Rs. 500 was paid to the shopkeepers who had been robbed. The affair at no time assumed a political aspect. Since the occurrence of these dacoities, in the early part of 1874, the Bhutias who border on the districts of Kám-rúp and Goálpára have given no cause for complaint.

33. The Bhutias who in the cold season come into Darrang by the Khaling Duar are immediately subordinate to Bhután. The principal passes by which they enter the plains are along the bed of the Bor Nadi and the Kerkaria pass along the bed of the Lukmi Nadi. Their chief, Físpa Rajah, who resides at Marsola, about ten miles, as the crow flies, from the boundary, made himself obnoxious in 1871 and 1872, by taxing British subjects who cut timber in the border forests. But, since the laying down of the boundary between Bhután and British territory by Colonel Graham, in the latter year, no complaints have been made against him.

34. During 1874, the Rajah of Kerkaria, one of the Rajahs who visit the Khaling Duar, and who is subject to the Bhután Government at Punákha, established a market on the banks of the Lukmi River, a little north of the Kerkaria tea-garden, in the Darrang district. This fair has proved apparently a success.

#### THE SÁTH RAJAHS OF KARIAPÁRA AND CHÁRDUÁR.

35. Next to the Bhutias Proper come various tribes, connected more or less intimately with Lhassa.

36. The Deputy-Commissioner of Darrang has frequently met the Sáth Rajahs of Kariapára, and also the representatives of the small clan of Thebengia Bhutias, who reside east of Towang. Both these tribes are quiet and inoffensive, and bands of their traders are in the habit of visiting the plains. At their meetings with the Deputy-Commissioner, they evinced a thoroughly friendly spirit. The Rajahs of Rupraigaon and Shergaon have also visited the plains and met the Deputy-Commissioner. During their visits in 1874 they repeated some objections they had formerly raised to the boundary which had been laid down by Colonel Graham, but these claims were disallowed. The Deputy-Commissioner reports that during their last visit to him, on the 14th February, 1876, they expressed themselves as quite satisfied with the boundary.

#### BHUTIA FAIRS.

37. The fairs resorted to by these Bhutia tribes claim some notice here.

38. *The Udalguri Fair.*—The place where this fair is held is situated in the Kariapára Duár, Mangaldai sub-division of the Darrang district, about ten miles from the foot of the hills, and about twenty-five miles north



from Mangaldai. It is uncertain when these fairs first began to be held,—but from 1854 regular official accounts of them are traceable. The principal frequenters of the fair are the Thibetan Bhutias of Towang. The inhabitants of Bhután Proper are prevented from attending as much as possible by the Thibetans, in order that the latter may reap the profits of the trade. No proper accounts of the amount of trade carried on at this fair have hitherto been kept. The fair takes place commonly in February or March, and lasts about two months. It was held as usual in 1875, and again in 1876. In 1875, the native official specially deputed to collect statistics regarding the fair calculated the imports from Bhután at Rs. 44,817, and the exports from Assam at Rs. 35,432. The number of Bhutias who attended the fair was estimated at under 2,000. In 1876, the exports were ascertained to amount to Rs. 50,425, and the imports Rs. 25,712; and it is said that the Bhutias took away with them in cash Rs. 24,713. The attendance of Bhutias was calculated at about 3,600. The articles brought down by the Bhutias are ponies, sheep, dogs, salt, a little gold, blankets, yaks' tails, musk, chillies, spices, wax, madder, oranges, and walnuts. They take in exchange English and Assam cloths, thread, rice, betel-nuts, brass and iron cooking utensils, bar-iron, hoes, &c. The fair has always passed off quietly. A very interesting incident connected with this fair, in 1875, was the appearance at it of a survey pandit who had been detached from Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to Yarkand to explore Thibet. He visited Lhasa, and eventually found his way to the Udalguri Fair, *viâ* Towang.

39. *Kerkaria Fair*.—The Kerkaria Fair has recently been established by the Rajah of Kerkaria on the Lukmi River, at a place just beyond the border of the Darrang district, about fifteen miles distant in a straight line north-west of Udalguri. This fair is visited entirely by Bhutias from the eastern portion of Bhután Proper. The Rajah's residence is at Benkar Parbat, and most of the Bhutias come from the villages in that neighbourhood. This fair promises in time to be to the Bhutias of Eastern Bhután what Udalguri is to the Towang tribes. At this fair, which is held in February and March, there was an attendance in 1876 of 162 Bhutias, and their behaviour was unexceptionable. The value of the imports from Bhután was estimated at Rs. 17,226, and the exports from Assam at Rs. 16,078. The Bhutias are said to have taken back with them a small quantity of silver. The Rajah of Kerkaria comes down to this fair. He is an official under the Deb Rajah of Punákha, and fought against us at Dewangiri, in the late war with Bhután. The Deputy-Commissioner and the Assistant-Commissioner visited the fair officially, and were well received by the Rajah.

40. *Daimdrá Fair*.—This fair is held at a place three miles beyond our frontier, distant about twenty-five miles in a straight line north-east of Udalguri. It has not been visited by the Deputy-Commissioner. Its establishment dates back to the time of the Assam Rajahs. No

complaints were made of the behaviour of the Bhutias at this fair. In 1876, the imports from Bhután were estimated at Rs. 7,452, and the exports from Assam at Rs. 5,636, but these figures must only be considered approximate, as this was the first occasion of any attempt being made to collect statistics at this fair. All these fairs receive due recognition and encouragement from the local authorities.

41. *Datma Fair*.—A fair at Datma, in the Goálpára district, was established by the Government of Bengal in 1873. It was hoped that it would attract a large number of the Bhutias, who come down annually by the western passes. This expectation has not, however, been realized. The attendance in 1874 was small, and the traffic carried on very insignificant, in spite of considerable official aid and encouragement. On the recommendation of the Deputy-Commissioner, the experiment was repeated in 1875, but again proved a failure; The Chief Commissioner has therefore decided to take no further steps in connection with this experiment. The cause of the failure is supposed to be the inaccessibility of Datma. The sparseness of the population in the vicinity may also have something to do with it.

#### THE AKAS.

42. Situated to the eastward of the foregoing tribes are the Akas. They are divided into Hazári Khoas\* and Kapás Chors,† and were formerly a powerful and turbulent tribe. During the period under report, the Hazári Khoas behaved well. The Government granted them a small piece of land (forty-nine acres) in the plains during 1873, and the consideration shown them appears to have gratified them. The Kapás Chors, although not assuming at all a hostile air, steadily refused at first to recognize the boundary of British territory which had been laid down between the Bhoroli and Khari Dikrai Rivers. They laid claim to a tract of several square miles within our border, containing elephants, salt-licks, valuable timber, &c. They also claimed an extension of the grant of waste land which is at present allowed them, and their chief, Midhi, at last claimed the whole land between the hills and the Brahmaputra, bounded on the east by the Bhoroli, and on the west by the Rhotás. In consequence of these claims, the Deputy-Commissioner of Darrang was ordered to authoritatively mark off the boundary. This work he successfully accomplished during the cold weather of 1875-76, in the presence of the Akas, and without any opposition from them. The chief, Midhi, on the invitation of the Chief Commissioner, has sent two of his younger brothers to be educated at the Government School at Tezpur, and arrangements have been made for these boys to be fed and lodged at the expense of Government.

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\* Eaters at a thousand hearths.

† Cotton thieves.

## THE DUFFLAS.

43. East of the Akas come the Dufflas, who are divided into numerous clans. There are, however, two main divisions which are generally recognized, *i.e.*, the Dufflas living on the boundary of North Lakhimpur are called Tagins, and those living on the boundary of Darrang, Paschims. Those Dufflas who, living at some distance from our territory, have little intercourse with us, are also called Abor; indeed, Abor may be considered the general name for all the tribes—Duffla, Miri, and Bor Abor—lying between the Akas and the Mishmis. The same word is, however, used by the inhabitants of the plains (but not by the hillmen themselves) to denote the wilder and more remote tribes of the Nágas on the south bank of the Brahmaputra. During 1874, the Paschim Dufflas gave no trouble whatever. The Tagin Dufflas, however, having raided on the village of Amtolla, in Darrang, in February, 1873, and carried off some captives, a strict blockade of their country was established in 1874, with the view to compel the release of the captives, and as this proved ineffectual, a regular military expedition was sent into the hills in the cold season of 1874-75, and effected, without any opposition, the release of all the captives who had survived the hard treatment to which they had been subjected. It is believed that the effect of this expedition will be permanent. The expedition has shown the Dufflas and the neighbouring tribes, who were eagerly watching the result, that we can enter their remotest hills in large numbers, and stay there a long time. On the other hand, it has much increased our knowledge of this particular tribe, and has also brought to light the existence of a very numerous tribe of Dufflas settled on the head-waters of the Ranga Nadi. After the final settlement of the difficulty by the release of the captives, the Duárs were re-opened, and the payment of their “posa” (or pecuniary allowance) was continued to the Dufflas as before. During 1875, our relations with the Dufflas (both hill and plain) have been of a thoroughly peaceful character. The Deputy-Commissioner remarks, in his last report, dated the 7th April, 1876,—“The late expedition has had a most salutary effect on this tribe, and I believe it is likely to prove lasting.”

## THE MIRIS.

44. The Miris, or Abor Miris, occupy the hills bordering on the North Lakhimpur sub-division, eastward of the Ranga Nadi. They much resemble the Dufflas in their appearance, manners, and customs, but they have a different dialect, if not language. They are a quiet, inoffensive people, and have never given us any trouble. They receive their “posa,” or pecuniary allowance, annually at North Lakhimpur, whither they come in large numbers in the cold season to trade, taking, in return for the usual hill produce, salt, cloth, beads, dogs, &c., &c. Numbers of this tribe, and of the neighbouring tribe of Abors, have from time to time settled in the plains in the Lakhimpur and Sibságar districts. The

settlers are locally called *Mati Miris*, and, having partially adopted the Assamese language and dress, they are hardly recognizable as hill people. They, however, continue to build their villages in hill fashion, and amongst themselves talk the *Miri* or *Abor* dialect, indifferently with Assamese. They are a cleanly, quiet, and industrious people of usually pleasing features, and are well known as good boatmen.

#### THE ABORS.

45. The *Abors Proper*, or *Bor Abors*, as they are generally called, to distinguish them from tribes of *Duffla* and *Miri Abors*, occupy the hills between the *Miris* and the *Mishmis* as far east as the *Dihang River*. It is not known how far to the north they extend. It is, however, probable that their remotest clans are in immediate contact with *Thibet*. Their nearest villages are very close to *Dibrugarh*, the head-quarters of the *Lakhimpur* district. This tribe, which, like all the tribes on this frontier, is divided into almost innumerable clans, has always been warlike, and more or less troublesome. In 1874-75, however, as in the preceding year, they behaved fairly well, and during 1875-76, also, nothing occurred to cause a breach of the peace. In both years, the *Abors* came down and received their "*posa*" as usual, and, though they were not particularly cordial, they behaved quietly and respectfully. They are a sullen and morose people, with a great want of natural good manner.

#### THE MISHMIS, &c.

46. The next tribes to notice are the *Mishmis*, *Khámtis*, *Phakials*, *Doanias*, and *Singphos*, who occupy the tract from the *Dihang* to the *Buri Dehing*, i.e., the whole of the head of the *Brahmaputra Valley*. It is difficult to define the limits of each; they are therefore taken together. The behaviour of these tribes has been all that could be wished for. Year by year, the *Mishmis* are showing themselves keener traders, and they thoroughly appreciate the advantage of having a safe and profitable market at their doors. The *Mishmis* are a powerful clan, extending to the borders of *Thibet* and *China*, and trading with *China* as well as with ourselves. The *Phakials*, who are almost identical in manners, &c., with the *Khámtis*, are a very small tribe. They have always, as well as the *Khámtis*, been perfectly inoffensive. The *Doanias*, or *Singpho-Assamese half-breeds*, are also a peaceable, quiet people.

47. The *Singphos*, who are numerous and warlike, have also behaved well. The *Deputy-Commissioner of Lakhimpur* has, during the time embraced in this report, met all the *Singpho* chiefs who live between the old and new *Dehing Rivers*, and has been received with attention and respect.

#### SADIYÁ FAIR.

48. In order to promote good feeling among these tribes, a fair is annually held at *Sadiyá*, at the full of the moon which occurs about the end of *January* or beginning of *February*. The following statement shows the

estimated attendance of hillmen, and the value of the imports and exports, at this fair for the last three years:—

Year.	Attendance of hillmen.	TRADE.	
		Value of articles sold by hillmen.	Value of articles bought by hillmen.
		Rs.	Rs.
1874	1,874	25,700	17,630
1875	1,369	13,500	3,950
1876	3,000	49,100	44,475

49. The fair held in 1875 shows a large falling off, which was attributed by the Deputy-Commissioner to the absence of the Chulikáta Mishmis. A more than compensating success, however, attended the fair held in February, 1876. Nothing occurred to mar the proceedings. The Deputy-Commissioner met all the hill chiefs, and exchanged small presents with them, and at the close of the fair dismissed them with some words of friendship.

50. The imports at this fair are rubber, wax, musk, cloths, mats, Khámti daos, and ivory. The exports are Assamese and English cloths, salt, brass, iron, and bell-metal utensils, silver earrings, beads, brass wire, and opium. The increase of the trade in 1876 is very satisfactory; but the fair has other advantages, besides, which should not be lost sight of. It is not only the resort of people anxious to trade, but is used as a rendezvous by all the tribes who have difficulties to settle, or who wish to see the Deputy-Commissioner on any subject. It seems probable that Sadiyá will ultimately become a place of considerable importance. When the time comes for opening up the as yet unknown route between us and China, Sadiyá will be the starting-point.

#### THE NÁGAS.

51. We now come to the tribes on the south of the Brahmaputra, further westwards from those at the head of the valley. From the Buri Dihing river westwards, as far as the Khási Hills, extend the numerous tribes which go by the name of Nágas. These may be roughly divided into the eastern and western tribes. Many of them trade constantly with the plains, and in the winter months work in the tea-gardens at the foot of the hills. They are usually peaceable enough in their relations with us, and display considerable aptitude and keenness as traders; but they all retain their savage characteristics, and are occupied in incessant raidings and interminable retaliations for blood-feuds among themselves. Human

heads are the special object of their ambition. In illustration of the ferocity of these tribes, a passage from a recent letter from the Political Officer, Nága Hills, may be quoted, in which he reports the circumstances of one of these attacks in pursuance of a blood-feud. A party from one village attacked one of the clans of another large village, while the men were all away in the fields, and massacred the whole of the women and children, the other clans of the village looking on as amused spectators. "One of the on-lookers told me," writes the Political Officer, "that he never saw such fine sport : it was just like killing fowls."

52. The survey of these tracts has cost two valuable lives of British officers within the last two years.

53. A preliminary exploration having been made in the preceding year without meeting any overt opposition, a survey party, under the command of Lieutenant Holcombe, Assistant-Commissioner of Jaipur, entered the eastern hills in the cold weather of 1874-75. On the 2nd February, 1875, this party was treacherously attacked at Ninu, a Nága village four marches from the plains. Lieutenant Holcombe and eighty of the party were massacred in the course of two or three minutes, and Captain Badgley and fifty men were wounded. Severely wounded as he was, Captain Badgley kept his men together and made an orderly retreat to the plains, bringing away all the ammunition and wounded men. If the party had been less resolutely handled, or had failed in discipline, not a man would have reached the plains alive. Several of the villages surrounding Ninu having been implicated in the attack, a punitive expedition was immediately organized, under the command of Colonel Nuthall, Commanding 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, and sent against them. This expedition took the field early in March. The villages which were shown to have taken part in the massacre were attacked and destroyed. Most of the heads of the murdered men were recovered, and nearly all the arms and plunder that had been taken at the time of the attack were given up. The good political effect of this expedition, in the prompt and decisive punishment which overtook the perpetrators of the outrage, cannot be overrated. The police, as well as the troops employed, behaved well, and displayed courage and activity in addition to good discipline.

54. The survey party in the western hills, too, under Captain Butler, the Political Officer, Nága Hills district, was not altogether unmolested. They were attacked on the night of the 4th January, 1875, and again on the 10th, in open day, by large parties of Nágas ; but both attacks were easily repulsed without loss. Both attacks were entirely unprovoked. The work of this party was at once closed when the news reached the Chief Commissioner of the attack on the eastern party under Lieutenant Holcombe, and Captain Butler was ordered to join the punitive expedition.

55. In December, 1875, only one survey party was despatched into the Nága Hills, under command of Captain Butler, accompanied by a small military escort. This party, a few days after entering the hills, fell partly into an ambuscade near the village of Pángti, and Captain Butler,

who was in command of the expedition, was speared by a Nága concealed in the jungle through which the path lay, and died a few days after. No other person was injured.

56. The morning afterwards, the village of Pángti, adjoining the scene of the calamity, was destroyed by the party. The neighbouring villages remained friendly, and sent in deputations and presents. No further opposition of a serious character was met with, and the survey work was continued, and brought to a successful conclusion, under the command of Lieutenant Woodthorpe, R.E., the Survey Officer. An account of the surveying work done by these parties will be found under the head of "Surveys."

57. With the exception of the above lamentable events, in all other difficulties which arose with these tribes a peaceful solution was attained, and the Deputy-Commissioner of Sibságar was also enabled to interpose with success in some cases of the internal disputes of the tribes adjoining the plains.

58. During the first of the two years under report, the long-pending negotiations with the Nágas south of Jaipur, with reference to the transfer of three tea-gardens, named Namsang, Hukanjuri, and Towrock, which are situated beyond the "Inner Line" of the Lakhimpur district, were brought to a close, the Nága chiefs accepting an annual payment of Rs. 475, in compensation for all their claims.

59. Proceeding westwards, we reach the Nágas included under the jurisdiction of the Political Officer of the Nága Hills. They will be treated of separately further on, in the account of the administration of the hill districts.

#### THE MIKIRS.

60. Between the Nága Hills district and the Brahmaputra lie the Mikirs, a small tribe occupying the hills of the Nowgong district. They are so completely under our control as hardly to merit the name of "border" tribe. They were during 1874-75 and 1875-76, as they always have been, perfectly quiet and well behaved.

61. The tribes occupying the rest of the hill range, which branches out westwards and divides the valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surmá, are now all under our direct administration, and are included in the two districts of the Khási and Jaintiá Hills and Gáro Hills, which are treated of further on.

62. The frontier tribes which remain to be noticed are those occupying the hill tract on the north of the Cachar district, a continuation of the Nága Hills, and inhabited by similar races, and the tribes of Lushais, Kukis, and others, who occupy the hill tracts along the southern border of Cachar and Sylhet.

## TRIBES OF NORTH CACHAR.

63. This part of Cachar has for several years been neglected, owing to the paucity of officers in the district. It was visited by Mr. Damant, Assistant-Commissioner, during the period under report. He found the people quiet and well behaved, but suffering somewhat from neglect on the part of the authorities, and from the troublesome visits of their turbulent northern neighbours, the Angámi Nagas. The Chief Commissioner has under his consideration a draft Regulation and a set of Rules for the future administration of this tract.

## KUKIS, LUSHAIS, AND OTHER HILL TRIBES ON THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER OF CACHAR AND SYLHET.

64. These tribes have been friendly with us during the period under report,—the Lushai expedition of 1871-72 being still in their recollection.

65. Some of the chiefs have visited the Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar, and some of them have sent down their muntris, or agents, with small presents. Large numbers of the Lushais came down in December, 1874, to purchase cattle in North Cachar, with cash, which they had obtained from the sale of rubber.

66. In January, 1875, rumours regarding the hostile movements of the southern chiefs against one another came down from both the Tipai and Bepari bazaars. Actual hostilities, however, appear to have been prevented by the action taken by the authorities on the Chittagong side.

67. During the cold weather of 1874-75, large numbers of Lushais came down to cut rubber on both banks of the Barák. When they were forbidden to cut more, they disappeared from the neighbourhood of the guards and gardens, though, possibly, they continued to cut rubber in places where they were not seen.

68. In January, 1875, Sukpial's agent reported a great scarcity of rice in that chief's country. Some rice was sent up, and native dealers were induced to send up more, and presents were exchanged.

69. Reports were received during 1875 of hostilities between the Lushais and Suktis. The latter clan are said to have been defeated, and to have been forced to pay a tribute in guns and cattle. On the whole, there has been little disturbance, and the chiefs generally appear to have been at peace with each other. Three bazaars have been established of recent years in the Lushai country, beyond our border, which are supplied with goods by native traders from Cachar. They are increasing gradually in size and importance; but their growth is somewhat checked by the exactions imposed on the traders by the chiefs.



70. A very important question in connection with these tribes at the present moment is an apparently gradual advance of the Lushais northwards towards our southern boundary. They are, it is supposed, closely pressed on the south and east by the Sektis; and the southern tribes, in consequence, appear to be coming north, and the eastern tribes coming west. This movement, if not watched with care, may contain the germ of future complications. The subject continues to engage the attention of the Chief Commissioner. He has forbidden altogether the settlement of parties of these border tribes within our boundaries, except after permission duly asked and obtained, and on sites specially assigned to them for the purpose. These sites are directed to be invariably at a considerable distance within our frontier, in order to prevent raids on the settlement, and to obviate the chances of disputes arising between communities settled at short distances from one another across the border, which might lead to our becoming involved in their feuds.

71. On the whole, our relations with the numerous uncivilized tribes on our extended frontier, have, except in the case of the Nágas, been peaceful, and to that extent satisfactory. Rapid progress is not to be expected: our endeavours must be confined for the present principally to repressing the ferocious and bloodthirsty instincts of these savages, opening up means of communication between themselves and with our own civilized subjects, and developing an attention to the peaceful arts of husbandry and trade. The records of the past two years indicate, the Chief Commissioner trusts, some slight advance in this direction.

72. The remainder of the tribes inhabiting the hill range which separates the Brahmaputra from the Surmá Valley have been brought more or less closely under our direct administrative control by the formation of the three hill districts, known as the Nága Hills, the Khási and Jaintiá Hills, and the Gáro Hills districts.

#### NÁGA HILLS DISTRICT.

73. The circumstances under which the western part of the hill tract inhabited by the Nága tribes was constituted a separate charge, and entrusted to the supervision of a Political Officer and staff, located at Samaguting, have already been mentioned in Chapter VII., Part II.A.

74. Both the working seasons of the years now under review were employed in conducting the two expeditions of survey and exploration already alluded to, in the latter of which the Political Officer, Captain Butler, so lamentably lost his life (these events occurred far beyond our jurisdiction). The behaviour of the Nága tribes included in this jurisdiction was, with regard to ourselves, perfectly orderly and pacific.

75. The system of keeping delegates from several villages at the Political Agent's head-quarters, a system introduced by Lieutenant Gregory in 1868, continued to work satisfactorily. The delegates were extremely useful to Captain Butler during his surveying operations in

1874-75, and also during the punitive expedition in the eastern hills. They are not only of service as interpreters and messengers, but also as informers of the state of affairs in more remote villages. The system of administration, based on that adopted in the Khási and Gáro Hills, has proved here also very fairly successful. But the same rapidity of pacification and establishment of settled order, as achieved in those hills, could scarcely be expected here, where the same facilities and support have not been afforded.

76. Among themselves, as usual, the Angami Nágas continued their accustomed habits of raiding and head-taking. The reported outrages for the two years under review are as follows:—

Number of attacks.	Villages burnt and plundered.	Men, women, and children killed.	REMARKS.
13	6	225	From 1st April, 1874, to 31st March, 1876.

77. The Political Agent has brought to notice that the Nágas appear to obtain supplies of arms and ammunition to some extent from Manipur. The subject has engaged the Chief Commissioner's attention, and endeavours are being made, in concert with the Political Agent at Manipur, to put a stop to the system, and otherwise to prevent, as far as possible, the acquisition of arms and ammunition by these savages.

78. The Chief Commissioner fears, however, that, until these outrages are repressed with a strong hand, and the savages begin to understand that certain retribution will be exacted by the paramount power for such lawless aggressions, there is little hope of their cessation. At the same time, he has reason to believe that the forcible suppression of these interminable wars and blood-feuds by an irresistible external authority would be gladly acquiesced in by these tribes; and a state of peace, at first forcibly imposed, would soon be recognized as convenient, and preferable to continual exposure to attacks.

79. There are symptoms of a growing tendency among some of these tribes, naturally, at first, among the weaker and more peaceably-inclined, to seek our protection and place themselves directly under our authority by voluntarily offering to pay revenue. The example was set in 1874 by villages near Samaguting, and as these were found to experience immunity from attack, and were thus enabled to extend their cultivation, others have followed their example. At the close of 1875-76, eight villages had placed themselves under our protectorate. It is possible that, as this tendency expands, a sufficiently large confederacy will have been formed to exercise of itself considerable influence in controlling the more powerful and turbulent clans.

80. With the view to obtain a more central position, from which to control the more troublesome tribes, and, at the same time, to secure a more healthy and less inconvenient site, it has been proposed to remove the

head-quarters from Samaguting to Wokha, a village some thirty-six miles to the north, on a higher ridge, and possessing far greater advantages in all respects than the present site. The proposition has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

81. During 1874, some Shans from Sumjok, a dependent Burmese State, crossed the Nága Hills into Assam, and visited Golághát, Sibságar, Jaipur, and Dibrugarh, for the purpose of trade. It is not impossible, indeed, that, if the present state of anarchy which prevails in the Nága Hills were effectively suppressed, some local traffic might spring up in this direction.

#### KHÁSI AND JAINTIÁ HILLS DISTRICT.

82. These hills have now for many years been under regular administration, forming a district under a Deputy-Commissioner and the usual staff, as already described in Chapter VII., Part II.A., but governed by special rules adapted to local peculiarities.

83. The tribes included in this district—the Syntengs of the Jaintiá Hills, and the Khásias of the Khási Hills—are now orderly and civilized subjects, seeking education for their children, and devoting their attention to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and commerce.

84. The Seims and Sirdars, the chiefs of the several clans and communities among the Khásias, who hold a semi-independent position, have mostly conducted themselves satisfactorily, both in their relations to the ruling power and in the administration of the petty principalities they represent, so far as it is left in their hands. In two instances only, measures have had to be taken to check mal-administration.

85. In the case of one community, known as the confederate village of Shella, which is governed by a board of four jointly-elected rulers, termed wahdadárs, the mismanagement and dissensions which had arisen demanded our interference. The people are a border race of mixed descent, partly Khásias, partly Bengalis from the adjoining plains district of Sylhet, and are consequently somewhat difficult to manage, and prone to internal dissensions. Two of these wahdadárs having been removed for misconduct, and a third having died, an attempt was made to induce the people to accept a single ruler, according to the practice of the neighbouring States. The people objected, however, to this measure of reforming their constitution, and they have accordingly been permitted, at their urgent request, to return again to the ancient usage, and to proceed to the election of their four rulers.

86. Some modifications have recently been introduced into the terms of agreements which these Khási Seims and other chiefs enter into with the British Government on their accession, with the object of disallowing the alienation of any property belonging to the community they represent during their temporary incumbency, and of maintaining the exclusive right of the paramount power to hunt and capture elephants

throughout these States. The Government of India have also sanctioned the addition of a further clause in these agreements to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of timber, whenever the Chief Commissioner may think the insertion of such a stipulation desirable.

87. Trade among these tribes is increasing satisfactorily. An additional incentive to its local growth has no doubt been afforded by the establishment of the head-quarters of the administration at Shillong, while the approaching completion of the cart-road from that station to Gauháti will open up easy communication with the valley of the Brahmaputra, and the river highways of commerce.

#### GÁRO HILLS.

88. The formation of this tract into a separate district charge has been alluded to in Chapter VII., Part II.A.

89. The administration during the past two years has been satisfactory, but uneventful. The Gáros have maintained their peaceful and orderly character, cultivation is extending, and crime is very unfrequent.

90. Education is making some slow progress. Nine schools, having a total of sixty-one scholars, have been established, together with a Normal School at head-quarters.

91. The dispensary appears to be much appreciated as an institution, and the early prejudices of the Gáros against vaccination would seem to have been overcome.

92. The cart-road from Tura to Rohumári, on the Brahmaputra, has been opened for traffic, with the result of a large expansion of the bazaar at head-quarters, and a considerable impetus to trade. Some bridle-paths have also been opened out into the interior of the district.

93. The new boundary between the Gáro Hills district and Goálpára, laid down in 1874 by an officer deputed for that purpose, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was notified in July, 1875. As certain lands, hitherto considered to be in Goálpára, were thereby included in the Gáro Hills district, a commission, consisting of the Deputy-Commissioners of the respective districts, was appointed in December, 1875, to investigate the claims of the zemindars affected thereby to compensation, in accordance with Section VII. of Act XXII. of 1869. The Deputy-Commissioner of the Gáro Hills meanwhile assumed the management of the included tract.

## CHAPTER II.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

## SECTION 1.—SURVEYS.

94. *Topographical.*—During the two years under review the Topographical Survey party has been engaged among the Gáro, Khási, Duffla, and Nága Hills. It has achieved an outturn of 5,667 square miles of triangulation, and 5,496 square miles of topography, of which 4,038 square miles are on the finished scale of half an inch to the mile, 1,242 square miles of reconnoissance are on the quarter-inch scale, and 216 square miles of boundary survey are on the larger scale of two inches to the mile.

95. The major part of this work has lain in the Nága Hills south of the Sibságar district, where a strip, averaging more than thirty miles in breadth by one hundred and ten in length, and extending nearly everywhere to the watershed between Assam and Burma, has been finished. This strip has occupied a part of the survey party for two years.

96. Major H. H. Godwin-Austen, Deputy-Superintendent, second grade, was in charge of this party up to July, 1875, when he proceeded on leave, and Captain W. F. Badgley, Officiating Deputy-Superintendent, third grade, succeeded to the post.

97. In 1874-75, a detachment under Major Austen, to which Lieutenant Harman, in charge of the Assam Valley party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, was temporarily attached, accompanied the military expedition against the Dufflas.

98. During the field season of 1875-76, portions of the Gáro-Maimansingh, Gáro-Khási, and Khási-Kámrup boundaries were surveyed, and, in addition to the office duties of the recess, the survey of the station of Shillong has been begun.

99. The survey party during these two years has experienced considerable difficulties and dangers. As already stated, in the field season of 1874-75 it furnished a detachment to serve with the Duffla field force; and on more than one occasion it has been exposed to attacks from the savage tribes among which their operations were conducted.

100. In February, 1875, a most treacherous attack was made upon the party by the Nágas at Ninu, on which occasion, Lieutenant

Holcombe, the Political Officer in command of the exploration party, and eighty men, were killed, and many others, including Captain Badgley, were wounded.

101. In the January of the following year, Captain John Butler, Political Officer of the Nága Hills district, who was in command of an exploration party, to which Lieutenant Woodthorpe, of the Survey, was attached, was killed in an ambuscade laid by the Nágas. In spite, however, of all difficulties and dangers, the survey has been pushed on, with the result of adding to our geographical knowledge a large portion of hitherto almost unknown country.

102. *Trigonometrical.*—The Assam Valley party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey was employed, under the charge of Lieutenant H. J. Harman, R.E., during the two years 1874-75 and 1875-76, in extending the triangulation towards the head of the valley of the Brahmaputra beyond Dibrugarh. Valuable results in fixing definitely the position of important points and incorporating those of the preceding revenue survey have been obtained.

103. All the leading peaks of the surrounding hill ranges visible from Dibrugarh have been fixed; but it will be necessary to make a series of observations from those peaks to render the triangulation of the valley complete. The intervening tribes, who occupy the lower parts of the hill ranges in the neighbourhood, are somewhat obstructive; but it is not anticipated that any serious opposition would be encountered.

104. *Revenue.*—The main party of the Revenue Survey, under Major D. Macdonald, was employed during the year 1874-75, in the Goálpára district. The area surveyed in full detail on the two-inch scale amounted to 1,663.29 square miles, of which 1,373.67 square miles are included in the area of Goálpára. The remainder consisted of measurements of overlaps, for the purpose of connecting on points in former work and establishing identity.

105. The remaining portion of the Gáro Hills boundary was surveyed from pillar 78, and completed.

106. Besides the topographical work on the scale of two inches to the mile, twelve square miles and 200 acres of the Government chur lands in the Brahmaputra were surveyed and mapped on the scale of eight inches to the mile, and four Government estates, aggregating 510.70 acres, were mapped on a scale of sixteen inches to the mile.

107. In December, 1874, Mr. W. H. Patterson, Revenue Surveyor, first grade, with an establishment, was detached from the Revenue Survey party under Major D. Macdonald, for the purpose of completing the survey of the waste land grants and revenue-free tenures in the district of Darrang. Field-work was commenced in the Mangaldai subdivision on the 23rd December, 1874, and was continued till the 7th

June, 1875. The following is an abstract of the work done by Mr. Patterson's party during the year 1874-75:—

108. The work accomplished was principally survey of boundaries. The boundaries of one grant and 185 la-kheraj holdings were surveyed; the interior details of one grant and six la-kheraj holdings were completed; revision was effected of the boundaries of nine grants and forty-seven holdings; and the survey of the waste land grants in the Mangaldai sub-division, which had been commenced in 1872-73, was also completed.

109. In addition to the work done by the main party under Major Macdonald, and the work done in Darrang by Mr. Patterson's party, the tea-grants in Cachar were surveyed by Mr. E. J. Jackson, Assistant-Superintendent, during the season of 1874-75. During the operations, the areas of grants aggregating 42,207·04 acres were revised, and 23,348·66 acres were resumed.

110. The revenue survey work during the season of 1875-76 was confined to the survey of the waste land grants and la-kheraj holdings in the district of Darrang by the detached survey party under Mr. Patterson; and the work was successfully brought to a close in that district on the 1st April, 1876. The outturn of the season's work has been as follows:—

- (1.) The boundary survey of fifteen waste land grants, covering an area of 3,963·88 acres.
- (2.) The boundary and interior survey of four grants, with an area of 600·34 acres.
- (3.) The interior survey of 11 grants, area 2,240·5 acres.
- (4.) The boundary survey of thirty la-and nisf-kheraj holdings, covering an area of 1,796·79 acres, and the interior survey of four such estates, with an area of 874·17 acres.

111. Besides the above, three la- and 16 nisf-kheraj estates, containing forty-eight holdings, were adjusted, and their boundaries relaid. All the waste land grants and la-kheraj holdings surveyed during this season, have been demarcated.

112. The work is laborious and tedious, as, besides the actual survey it involves, the settlement of numberless disputes as to boundaries and other claims, the cutting off of excess area above that to which the holder is entitled, and the commutation of scattered plots held by the same individual into single compact blocks.

113. *Geological.*—During the cold weather of 1874-75 and 1875-76, Mr. F. R. Mallet, F.G.S., was engaged in the examination of the Naga Hills coal-fields. The results of the survey are given under "Mines and Minerals," Part II.B., Chapter IV., Section 4.

## SECTION 2.—SETTLEMENTS.

114. With the exception of Assam Proper, where the principal tenure is ryotwari and the settlement is made from year to year, the settlement work in progress in the Province during the period embraced in this report consisted of—

- I. Re-settlement of ilam estates in Sylhet.
- II. Re-settlement of other scattered temporarily-settled estates in Sylhet.
- III. Re-settlement of Jaintiá in Sylhet.
- IV. Petty re-settlements in Goálpára.

115. *Re-settlement of ilam estates in Sylhet.*—The re-settlement of ilam lands in Sylhet has been in progress since 1872. The total number of these estates is 3,180, with an aggregate area of about 430,000 acres.

116. The work completed up to the 31st March, 1876, is as follows :—

	UP TO 1874-75.		IN 1875-76.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.	Number.	Area.
Estates measured .....	2,034	80,956	472	53,554	2,506	134,510
Estates of which measurements have been tested.	1,702	30,433	155	11,479	1,937	41,912
Estates settled .....	1,367	21,263	287	8,427	1,654	29,690

117. There thus remains roughly the measurement of 295,490 acres, besides the testing of 92,598 acres already measured, and the assessment of 1,526 estates, comprising an area of 400,310 acres.

118. The settlements hitherto have been made up to the year 1892A.D., in accordance with the instructions of the Bengal Government, No. 2,924, dated 5th August, 1869, with the exception of the cases falling under certain special provisions of the Ilam Rules in force, which permitted redemption of the revenue in perpetuity by holders of estates paying an assessment not exceeding one rupee, on payment of twenty-five times the Government demand, and allowed the settlement of the revenue in perpetuity to be claimed, on payment of a bonus calculated at five times the revenue payable in the eleventh year of the settlement. Out of the total number of estates settled up to the close of 1874-75, only four very small estates had claimed permanent settlement and twenty had redeemed



their revenue in perpetuity. In 1875-76, only one estate availed itself of the latter privilege. The aggregate area of these twenty-one estates is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Two of the estates settled in the latter year, consisting of waste lands, have been settled for a period of twenty-eight years on a progressive jama.

119. The following statement shows the amount of the former and the new assessments comparatively :—

	Number.	Area.	Former jama.	New jama.
Estates settled up to 1874-75.....	1,367	21,263	3,439	11,276
Ditto 1875-76.....	287	8,427	1,694	11,136

120. The increase thus obtained in the new settlements is very large. It results, however, not from any sudden enhancement of the rate, but from merely imposing the current rent-rate of the neighbourhood on the cultivated area now discovered by the new measurements. The total cost of these settlements up to date is more than covered by a year and a half's receipts of the additional revenue obtained.

121. The current engagements of the remaining mehals have not all expired,—the last of them will not fall in till March, 1879. It is anticipated, however, that the re-settlement of the whole will be completed in the succeeding year. The progress hitherto has, it is true, been very slow; but it is accounted for, partly by inadequacy of establishments and partly by the nature of the work, which was taken up first among the smallest and most scattered estates. It will be noticed that the average area of all the estates settled up to date is only 18 acres, while each of these small patches involved as much trouble in demarcation, and gave rise to as many, if not more, disputes as larger estates. The remaining mehals being much larger in extent, the progress will be more rapid. The settlements made have been generally concluded with the former settlement-holders, or occupants; but in cases in which the former occupants did not come forward, others have been admitted.

122. In 1875-76, the cost of the ilam settlement work, including the pay of the Deputy-Collector and his office and field establishments, amounted to Rs 7,537, or a little over 14 annas an acre of the area settled. This rate shows an improvement, in comparison with the cost (about Re. 1 per acre) incurred up to 1874-75.

123. *Re-settlement of other scattered estates in Sylhet.*—The other temporarily-settled petty estates under revision include—

- (1) Government khas mehals.
- (2) Resumed temporarily-settled estates.

124. The period for the settlement of these estates had been similarly laid down by the Bengal Government to terminate in 1907 A.D., which was declared to be the settlement year for Sylhet. The settlements are made according to the provisions of Chapter XX. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

125. These re-settlements commenced in 1873-74, and, up to the close of the year 1874-75, 364 estates, comprising an area of 2,460 acres, had been settled, at a cost of Rs. 17,244. The existing assessments were very little altered, the new jamas amounting to Rs. 3,254, against Rs. 3,175, the former demand. During 1875-76, 303 estates, containing an area of 2,758 acres, were settled at a jama of Rs. 1,673. The former jama was Rs. 1,296.

126. On the 1st April, 1876, there remained 1,662 estates, comprising an approximate area of 17,300 acres, to be re-settled.

127. The cost incurred up to 1874-75 was Rs. 17,244, and in 1875-76 Rs. 9,575. The two first-grade Sub-Deputy-Collectors in charge of these settlements are at the same time employed on all kinds of miscellaneous district work; and, consequently, the apparent cost of these settlements has been much increased.

128. *Progress of re-settlement of Jaintiá, in Sylhet.*—Late in the year 1875-76, a provisional establishment, at a monthly cost of Rs. 3,040, exclusive of the Settlement Officer's salary, was sanctioned for the re-settlement of the eighteen pergunnahs of Jaintiá. The work of measurement was taken in hand in December, 1875, and 3,768 holdings, covering an area of 20,961 acres, were measured. During March, 1876, the work was brought temporarily to a standstill, owing to the refractory attitude assumed by the inhabitants of certain villages in which the work was being commenced. They refused in a body either to point out their lands, or to attend the amins,—in consequence, apparently, of some misunderstanding of the mode in which the measurements were to be made. Persuasion, argument, and explanation having been all employed in vain, it was found necessary to punish the ringleaders by the imposition of daily fines, under Act XX. of 1848. The concerted opposition then collapsed. The total area of Jaintiá, which consists of 21,010 estates, is estimated at 280,000 acres, and it is anticipated that two more seasons at least will be required to complete its settlement.

129. *Settlements in Goálpára.*—In Goálpára, six petty estates, the property of Government, were re-settled in 1874-75, at a revenue of Rs. 780. One of these estates, the Khánábári Mohatran, bearing a jama of Rs. 80, was transferred in 1875-76 to the Gáro Hills district, owing to adjustment of district boundaries. The remaining five estates, the revenue of which in 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 700, were re-settled in 1875-76 at a revenue of Rs. 750,—Rs. 50 in excess of the former revenue. The work was done by a permanent establishment under the Deputy-Commissioner, and thus entailed no extra cost.

130. *Settlements in Assam Proper.*—Exclusive of waste land grants under the Rules of 1854, and those settled at two-thirds rates, under the orders of the Government of Bengal, and also excepting a few *nisf-kheraj* estates and some ten-years' leases, all of which classes of tenure are settled for a term of years, the whole of Assam Proper is annually re-settled according to fixed rates of assessment. 398,578 estates came under settlement in 1874-75, and 386,013 in 1875-76, comprising an assessed area of 1,251,033 acres and 1,257,277 acres, respectively. The increase in the area settled in 1875-76 is due to new cultivation. The new settlements showed an increase of Rs. 31,966 in 1874-75, and of Rs. 17,785 in the succeeding year.

Revenue.	
1874-75	Rs. 21,98,203
1875-76	22,10,988
	17,785

131. In Kámrúp no decennial leases were issued during 1875-76, but in the previous year 300 acres of land were taken up on these terms. In the remaining four districts, the quantity of lands taken up on decennial leases during the two years was as follows:—

Ten-years' leases under the Assam Settlement Rules.		1874-75.	1875-76.
		Acres.	Acres.
Darrang	...	11,666	1,658
Nowgong	...	1,433	2,330
Sibságar	...	.....	2,895
Lakhimpur	...	.....	1,179

132. The sudden demand for ten-years' leases in Darrang in 1874-75 was due to an impression on the part of the people that the survey operations then in progress would be followed by an immediate enhancement of assessment. These leases are apparently somewhat growing in favour, but are still not accepted as frequently as might be expected.

133. The cost of the settlement work in Assam Proper is included in the charges of collections allowed to mouzahdars, who measure the lands and compile the necessary statements. The testing work is, where possible, done by the Deputy-Commissioner or the Sub-Divisional Officer. The particulars of the settlements of waste lands at favourable rates have been given in the section on "Waste Lands."

### SECTION 3.—WASTE LANDS.

134. As noted in Section 2, Chapter IV., Part II.A., waste lands taken up for the cultivation of tea are held in this Province on various tenures. The following are the different classes of waste land grants:—

- (a). Leasehold grants under the Rules sanctioned in letter No. 497, dated the 6th March, 1838, from the Government of Bengal, to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
- (b). Leasehold grants under the Rules of the 23rd October, 1854, commonly called the "Old Assam Rules."

- (c). Fee-simple grants, either purchased under the Sale Rules of 1862, or Old Assam Rule leasehold grants commuted to fee-simple.
- (d). Lands held under special cultivation leases, sanctioned in 1864 by the Government of Bengal for the district of Cachar, which leases were subsequently extended to Sylhet.
- (e). Lands settled on ordinary revenue-paying pottahs in Assam Proper.
- (f). Lands settled at reduced rates in Assam Proper, under Clause 4, Chapter V. of the Settlement Rules.

135. There are only sixteen grants, all held by the Assam Company, in the district of Sibságar, under the Rules of 6th March, 1838. The leases were issued between the years 1839 and 1850, and cover an aggregate area of 5,484 acres, yielding a present revenue of Rs. 4,674.

(a) Original grants.

(b) Old Assam Rule grants.

136. The following table shows the particulars of all Old Assam Rule grants made in the Province:—

DISTRICT.	Number of grants.					Area in acres.				
	Existing on original terms.	Redeemed in fee-simple.	Resumed.	Abandoned.	Total.	Existing on original terms.	Redeemed in fee-simple.	Resumed.	Abandoned.	TOTAL.
Cachar .. ..	87	66	72	6	181	54,084	114,334	209,228	11,055	388,651
Sylhet .. ..	6	1	5	..	12	10,630	*2,340	9,413	..	22,383
Kámrúp .. ..	7	21	5	3	36	2,630	14,262	2,079	906	19,877
Darrang .. ..	10	8	1	..	19	4,590	2,778	500	..	7,868
Nowgong .. ..	7	8	13	..	28	2,556	3,944	10,784	..	17,284
Sibságar .. ..	21	101	43	4	169	16,504	89,132	*48,772	3,816	152,224
Lakhimpur ..	24	24	11	..	59	17,750	19,204	*29,970	..	66,924
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>108,694</b>	<b>239,994</b>	<b>310,746</b>	<b>15,777</b>	<b>675,211</b>

\* The figures in the previous year's report were incorrect.

137. It will be seen that 504 grants, comprising an area of 675,211 acres, were leased in the Province under the rules of 23rd October, 1854. Out of the above 504 grants, only 112 grants, comprising an aggregate area of 108,694 acres, were held on the original terms on 31st March, 1876. A portion of this area has since come under assessment,

	No.	Area in acres
Abandoned .....	13	15,777
Commuted .....	229	239,994
Resumed .....	150	310,746
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>566,517</b>

and pays an annual revenue of Rs. 7,164. The remainder (566,517 acres) has been either abandoned by the lessees, commuted to fee-simple, or resumed by Government for non-fulfilment of clearance conditions, as shown on the margin.

138. The commutation to fee-simple of the 239,994 acres noted above cost the grantees Rs. 7,88,351, of which Rs. 6,75,829 have been realized, and Rs. 1,12,522 are still outstanding. Of the total area commuted, 45,927 acres were commuted during the period embraced in this report, at a cost of Rs. 1,95,257.

(c) Fee-simple grants. 139. The following statement shows the particulars of the sales of waste lands in fee-simple up to the end of the year under report :—

DISTRICT.	In 1875-76.				Up to the end of 1875-76.			
	Number of lots.	Area in acres.	Price already realized.	Price remaining to be realized.	Number of lots.	Area in acres.	Price already realized.	Price remaining to be realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9,587	56,325	8,925
Kamrup .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	8,616	19,575	824
Darrang .....	8	2,449	40,920	11,543	102	48,255	1,65,596	17,440
Nowgong.....	4	957	4,229	4,586	43	15,900	47,782	15,356
Sibsagar .....	6	2,579	12,982	5,602	51	29,219	3,00,069	12,087
Lakhimpur.....	16	11,080	41,402	48,101	99	86,384	2,45,535	71,717
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17,065</b>	<b>99,533</b>	<b>64,832</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>192,961</b>	<b>8,34,802</b>	<b>1,21,239</b>

140. From the commencement of the operation of the Fee-simple Rules, in 1862, to the close of the year 1875-76, 335 grants, comprising an area of 192,961 acres, were sold for Rs. 9,56,101, showing an average price of a little less than Rs. 5 per acre. Of this amount, Rs. 8,34,802 had been realized at the close of the year 1875-76. Thus, inclusive of the 239,994 acres of Old Assam Rule grants commuted to fee-simple, there was, on 1st April, 1876, an area of 432,955 acres held on fee-simple tenure in the Province. 31,278 acres were sold during the two years under review for an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,53,172, averaging rather more than Rs. 8 per acre. In some cases as much as Rs. 21 per acre has been obtained. The price realized on account of these grants during the two years amounted to Rs. 1,79,487, leaving on 1st April, 1876, a balance still due of Rs. 73,685. The large increase in the purchase-value of land thus exhibited is very remarkable.

141. Two leases were granted in Sylhet, under the special rules of 1864, for a term of thirty years each,—one in 1872-73, and the other in 1873-74. The area covered by the former lease is 1,874 acres, and that covered by the latter

lease is 1,975 acres. The revenue-free term of the first grant expired in 1875-76, and it now yields an annual revenue of Rs. 351. The revenue-free term of the second grant has not yet expired. The eventual aggregate maximum revenue of both will be Rs. 5,773. There were no such leases granted in Sylhet during either of the years under report. In Cachar, sixty-two leases, covering an area of 27,863 acres, have been granted since the promulgation of the rules up to the close of the period under report. The present aggregate revenue of these grants amounts to Rs. 6,245, and the eventual maximum revenue will amount to Rs. 24,267. Of the sixty-two leases mentioned above, sixteen leases, covering an area of 6,208 acres, and thirty leases, covering an area of 11,544 acres, were issued during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, respectively.

142. In Assam Proper, 525 leases under the ordinary ryotwari tenure have been granted up to 31st March, 1876. The aggregate area of these holdings amounts to 34,661 acres, assessed at an annual revenue of Rs. 51,350. During the two years under report, 144 such leases, covering an area of 11,640 acres, and representing a revenue of Rs. 16,804, were issued. This system of taking up land is sometimes preferred, as being more expeditious, though less favourable, than special rules.

143. The following table shows the area and revenue of waste lands leased in Assam Proper at favourable rates during these two years, under Clause 4, Chapter V. of the Assam Settlement Rules :—

DISTRICT.	Area in acres.	Rate of revenue.	Amount of revenue.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	
Nowgong .....	2,339	$\frac{3}{4}$ rd rate.	2,359	* This includes 574 acres, with a revenue of Rs. 579, granted during 1873-74.
Sibságar .....	2,673	$\frac{3}{4}$ rd rate.	2,695	
Lakhimpur .....	1,087	$\frac{1}{2}$ rate.	824	
Total .....	6,099	.....	5,878	

SECTION 4.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

144. The Government estates here treated of are—

- (1) The territory of Jaintiá in Sylhet, confiscated in 1835.
- (2) Certain permanently-settled estates in Sylhet, bought in by Government from time to time at sales for arrears of revenue.
- (3) The Eastern Duárs in Goálpára, conquered in 1865 from Bhután.
- (4) A few invalid revenue-free estates in Goálpára, resumed by Government.
- (5) Two estates in Goálpára, which escheated to Government on the death of the owners without heirs.
- (6) Two churs (alluvial deposits) in Goálpára, resumed in 1834 under orders of the Commissioner of Assam.

145. The following table shows the demand, collections, remissions, and balances on account of these estates, for the two years under report :—

DISTRICT.	Year.	Number of estates	Demand.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balance.
			Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
Sylhet	1874-75	21,188	Rs. 66,339	Rs. 13,507	Rs. 79,846	Rs. 62,551	Rs. 286	Rs. 17,091
	1875-76	21,194	67,620	17,009	84,629	60,132	6	24,491
Goálpára	1874-75	867	49,880	9,219	59,099	46,967	567	11,565
	1875-76	403	49,924	11,565	61,489	52,348	481	8,660

146. It will be seen that, of the total demand in Sylhet for the two years, Rs. 1,47,466, a sum of Rs. 1,22,683, or nearly 83 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 292 remitted,—leaving at the close of the year 1875-76 a balance of Rs. 24,491. Of this balance, Rs. 20,761 were not realizable by law within the year, Rs. 21 are doubtful, and the remainder of the balance is in course of realization. Owing to the partial failure of the crops, some difficulty was experienced in realizing the Government demand for the two years under review. In Goálpára, the demand for the two years amounted to Rs. 1,09,023, of which Rs. 99,315 were collected and Rs. 1,048 remitted. Of the remainder (Rs. 8,660), Rs. 87 are irrecoverable, and the balance is reported as under realization. The Deputy-Commissioner has been asked to explain why it was found impossible to realize this balance before. The amount outstanding is mainly due from the Sidli estate, which is under the management of the Court of Wards. The cost of the collecting establishment in Sylhet during the two years amounted to Rs. 5,280. In Goálpára, the collection charges for the same period amounted to only Rs. 442.

## SECTION 5.—WARDS' ESTATES.

147. On 1st April, 1874, there were two estates, *viz.*, Bijni and Sidli, under the Court of Wards, both in the district of Goalpara. In September, 1874, the zemindar of Bijni, Rajah Kumud Narain Bhup, attained his majority, and the estate was made over to him, with a sum of Rs. 7,90,471, the accumulated savings effected during his minority. Sidli is one of the Eastern Duárs, and was settled with the Sidli Raja on favourable terms in 1870, in consideration of his *quasi*-zemindari rights; but, as he proved unable to discharge the Government revenue, the management of the estate was transferred to the district authorities. The settlement of the tract expires on the 31st March, 1877, and measures for the revision of the assessment, as well as the mode and term of re-settlement, are under consideration.

148. In June, 1874, a mirasdar in Sylhet, Har Govind Pál, died, leaving a minor son, Har Kumár, aged ten years; and, there being no one fit to manage the estate, the District Judge, under the provisions of Section 12, Act XL. of 1858, directed the Collector to take charge of it. Towards the close of the year 1874-75, a small estate in Cachar, belonging to Gulam Armeni, a minor aged thirteen years, under similar circumstances came under the management of the revenue authorities.

149. The subjoined statement shows the demand, collections, and the balance of rent due to each estate during the two years under review :—

ESTATE.	Year.	Demand.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balance.		
		Arrear.	Current.	Total.			Arrear.	Current.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sidli .. .. .	1874-75 ..	7,355	23,905	31,260	20,374	....	3,218	7,670	10,886
	1875-76 ..	10,886	30,046	40,932	27,971	2,489	3,263	7,209	10,473
Har Kumár estate. Pal's	1874-75 ..	15,961	12,585	28,546	4,266	....	12,970	11,310	24,280
	1875-76 ..	24,500	12,627	37,127	8,079	....	17,565	11,483	29,048
Gulam estate. Armeni's	1874-75 ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1875-76 ..	52	508	560	440	....	....	120	120

150. The marked increase in 1875-76 in the rental of the Sidli estate is thus explained:—In 1870-71, when the estate was brought under the management of the Court of Wards, the rental, which is assessed on cultivation alone, was Rs. 27,702, while in 1873-74 it gradually declined to 22,490, or only Rs. 3,098 in excess of the Government demand. The Chief Commissioner accordingly directed a re-measurement to be made of the cultivation in the estate. The result of this re-measurement has been the discovery of much land clandestinely cultivated by the ryots, in collusion



with the manager. The total quantity of land under cultivation has now been ascertained to be 22,431 acres, and the rental assessed thereon amounts to Rs. 30,046, or Rs. 6,141 in excess of the demand of 1874-75.

151. Of the balance due to the Sidli estate, Rs. 5,000 are described as irrecoverable, a sum of Rs. 4,000 is reported to be doubtful, and the remainder, Rs. 1,472, to be in process of recovery.

152. The whole of the balance against the estate of the minor Har Kumar Pal is not now recoverable. The balance is composed of arrears accumulated since 1869-70. The arrears for 1869-70 and 1870-71 lapsed before the estate came under management, and those of 1871-72 have since lapsed, owing to the difficulties of instituting suits, until the old zemindari accounts, which are in a very confused state, are settled.

153. The sum of Rs. 120 outstanding against the estate of Gulam Armeni is reported to be recoverable, and is in course of realization.

154. Annexed is a memorandum of the total receipts, expenditure, and cash balance at the credit of each estate at the end of the financial year 1875-76 :—

Name of Estate.	1874-75.			1875-76.			Remarks.
	Receipts, including cash balance of last year.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Receipts, including cash balance of last year.	Expenditure.	Balance.	
Sidli .. .. .	Rs. 28,624	Rs. 28,579	Rs. 45	Rs. 28,109	Rs. 28,775	Rs. 1,334	
Har Kumar Pal's estate ..	21,386	5,959	*15,427	15,087	7,687	7,450	* Of this, Rs. 14,000 were invested in Government securities.
Gulam Armeni's .. .. .	....	....	....	440	348	97	

155. It should be explained that the "receipts" shown above include rents levied, debts recovered, sale-proceeds of moveables sold during these years, &c.; and that "expenditure" includes the cost of maintenance of the proprietors and of the management of the property, as well as the payment of Government revenue and other debts due by the estates.

156. The Government revenue due from the Sidli estate amounted to

Rs.	Rs. 44,494, as shown in the margin. Of this,
Arrears .. .. .	Rs. 36,199 have been realized, the remainder
1874-75 .. .. .	(Rs. 8,295) could not be realized, owing to the
1875-76 .. .. .	necessity for incurring several expenses in
<u>44,494</u>	connection with the maintenance of the Rajah's

family, the education of his minor son, and the liquidation of certain debts by instalments, in accordance with the terms of a civil court decree, and from other minor causes.

157. The revenue due from the other two estates has been very nearly paid in full.

158. The minor son of the Rajah of Sidli is said to be making little progress in his studies or general culture; but the minor Har Kumar Pal is reported to be doing well.

## CHAPTER III.

## PROTECTION.

## SECTION 1.—LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

159. This subject has been noticed in Section 2, Chapter III., Part II.A. of this Report.

## SECTION 2.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

160. The following legislative enactments have been introduced:—

161. *Assam Prisons Regulation, I. of 1875.*—This is a Regulation to amend the laws relating to prisons in the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam. By this Regulation, Bengal Council Acts No. II. of 1864 and No. V. of 1865 were repealed, and the Prison Act, XXVI. of 1870, was declared to be in force in Assam, the Chief Commissioner being invested with the powers of an Inspector-General of Jails under that Act until the appointment of an Inspector-General.

162. *The Assam Hill Districts Whipping Regulation, 1875.*—This Regulation is a Regulation to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain hill districts in Assam, viz., the Gáro Hills, the Khási and Jaintiá Hills, and the Nága Hills. It was considered a necessary power for the District Officers to possess for controlling camp-followers and other persons from the plains. It became law from the date of its publication in the *Assam Gazette*, on the 11th September, 1875.

163. *Regulation No. IV. of 1875, for recovery of arrears in Government estates in certain districts.*—This Regulation is a Regulation for the realization of arrears in Government estates in certain districts in Assam. It extends only to the districts of Sylhet and Goálpára. It amended Bengal Act No. VII. of 1868, and it provides for the summary realization of arrears of revenue or rent due from ryots and other persons holding non-transferable interests in land in estates managed by the

Government in the districts of Sylhet and Goálpára. The passing of this Regulation was rendered necessary by the fact that the provisions of Act VII. of 1868 (B.C.) not being applicable to non-transferable tenures, much difficulty was experienced in realizing the arrears of revenue due from such tenures. It was published in the *Gazette of India* under date the 15th October, 1875, and came into force on being published in the *Assam Gazette*.

164. *The Gambling Act.*—In October, 1875, the provisions of Act II. of 1867 (B.C.), the Gambling Act, were extended to the town of Goálpára.

### SECTION 3.—POLICE.

165. At the close of the year 1875, the Assam police force numbered 3,352 officers and men of all ranks. This strength includes three Bhutia constables, attached to the district of Kámráp on political grounds, and fifteen extra constables entertained in the Khási and Jaintiá Hills. The reorganization of the entire force is now under consideration.

166. Municipal police are maintained only in three districts. The cost and strength of each force is shown below:—

	Snb-In- spectors.	Head- Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Cost per annum.
					Rs.
Kámráp .....	1	3	36	40	5,940
Sylhet .....	.....	2	30	32	2,738
Cachar .....	.....	.....	9	9	933
Total .....	1	5	75	81	9,611

167. Act VI. (B.C.) of 1868 has been introduced into the town of Goálpára; but no separate municipal police were entertained under the Act during 1875.

168. The classes from which recruits are chiefly drawn for the police of the Province are Kacháris, Rabhás, and Muhammadans, besides Assamese of various castes in the five valley districts, and Bengalis in the districts of

Classes from which recruits are furnished.

Sylhet and Cachar. About one-fifth of this total force is composed as follows :—

Hill tribes in police force.	Officers.	Men.
Goorkhas ... ..	41	365
Nágas ... ..	1	5
Kukis ... ..	4	50
Gáros ... ..	5	95
Kamptis ... ..	1	...
Khásias ... ..	5	34
Bhutias ... ..	...	3
Mikirs ... ..	...	19
Total ... ..	57	571

169. The cost of the entire police force in the Province under all heads for 1874 was Rs. 6,09,462, and for 1875 Rs. 6,12,363. These amounts were distributed as follows:—

	1874.	1875.
Regular police, payable from Imperial revenue	5,99,162	6,02,593
From other sources than Imperial revenue .....	10,300	9,770
Total .....	6,09,462	6,12,363
		6,09,462
	Increase, Rs.	2,901

170. The small increase in 1875 was caused by additional grants sanctioned for the districts of Sylhet, Kámrup, and Nága Hills, under various petty heads.

171. Sylhet is the only district with a rural police similar to that existing in Bengal, and the condition of the force is scarcely satisfactory.

172. In Goálpára, there are quasi-rural police, called *haftadárs*. They are appointed by the zemindars, are in no way under the orders of the police authorities, and report offences at the police-stations much as they please. The question of improving the rural police of both districts is under consideration.

173. Patrol posts were established along the Trunk Road from Goálpára to the boundary of the Nowgong district during the year 1875. Arrangements are being made for the continuous patrol of this road from the Bengal frontier to Sadiya.

174. Fifty-eight men of all ranks were rewarded for good conduct during the year 1875, against 241 in 1874, as shown in the following table :—

	1874.	1875.
By promotion .....	207	35
„ money .....	27	12
Good-conduct stripes .....	7	11
Total.....	<u>241</u>	<u>58</u>

175. The number of officers and men of the force dismissed and otherwise punished during the two years under review is shown below :—

	1874.	1875.
Officers .....	195	133
Men.....	<u>654</u>	<u>591</u>
Total .....	<u>849</u>	<u>724</u>

176. The percentage of the men punished to the strength of the force was as follows:—

How punished.	1874.	1875.
Departmentally .....	20·00	18·00
Judicially .....	3·14	3·08

177. The duty of inspection has been fairly performed by the District Officers during the period under report.

178. Seventy-three deaths occurred during 1875, against sixty-two in 1874.

179. The drill and discipline of the police force, more especially of the frontier police, are fairly good. In some districts instruction in drill has been somewhat neglected, owing to the constant absence of the men from head-quarters on duty.

180. The men who wish to learn reading and writing are assisted as far as possible; but, owing to the small reserve force in most districts, and the constant absence of the men on duty, it has been found impossible to maintain a regular system of instruction.

181. No complaints of torture or oppression by the police have occurred during the period under report.

182. The rules framed by the High Court under Section 20 of the Court-fees Act (VII. of 1870) have considerably relieved the regular police of all districts of the duty of serving processes in non-cognizable cases.

Process-serving.

183. The returns exhibited by the police reports of the number of persons killed by wild beasts and snakes during the two years under review are shown in the following statement:—

Persons killed by snake-bite and wild beasts.

Persons killed.	1874.	1875.	Total.
By wild beasts ... ..	238	250	488
„ snakes ... ..	254	169	423
	<u>492</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>911</u>

184. The following table shows the total value of the rewards paid for killing wild beasts during the same period:—

1874.			1875.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
12,120	8	0	11,368	4	0

185. In spite of the largeness of the reward now offered, the numbers of animals destroyed appear to have decreased somewhat in the last year.

185a. There is no professional crime in this Province.

Professional crime.

186. The following is a statement of cognizable offences reported under different classes during the past two years of 1874 and 1875:—

Cognizable offences.

Class of Crime.	Cases reported.		Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons put on trial.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.	
	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875	1874	1875
Class I.—Offences against the State, &c.	297	413	1,068	1,247	1,040	1,203	673	829	274	311
„ II.—Serious offences against the person.	547	781	578	690	538	647	279	363	206	240
„ III.—Serious offences against the person and property.	948	1,095	508	515	426	473	231	233	175	201
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person.	1,114	1,229	720	845	686	820	381	456	291	326
„ V.— Ditto ditto property	5,357	5,984	3,613	3,577	3,346	3,367	1,953	1,937	1,815	1,302
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above.	599	734	715	866	708	863	546	648	154	190
Other special and local laws, &c.	119	76	154	111	154	108	139	89	15	17
Total ..	8,981	10,312	7,356	7,851	6,898	7,481	4,204	4,655	2,430	2,587

187. Out of 10,312 cases reported during the year 1875, the police investigated 7,577 cases, or 73 per cent., against 7,071 out of 8,981 cases, or nearly 79 per cent., reported during the preceding year. In 1875, the percentage of cases taken up by the police *proprio motu* was 86 per cent. of the whole number inquired into, or 1 per cent. less than in 1874.

188. In 1875, 649 cases were referred under the provisions of Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code, against 240 in 1874, and 2,329 cases were struck off as false, leaving a balance of 7,983 cases reported as true, against 6,969 cases reported as true in 1874. This shows a considerable increase of crime in 1875, which is pretty equally distributed among the six main classes of offences. In Sylhet, the increase of crime was probably real, and arose from the scarcity prevalent in that district during 1875; but in other districts the explanations offered by the District Officers point to more vigilant work on the part of the police, and to less crime having passed undetected.

189. Offences recorded under head "Special and local laws" show a small decrease of forty-three cases.

190. Of 7,851 persons arrested in 1875, 4,555 persons were convicted, against 4,204 out of 7,356 persons arrested in 1874. The percentage of convictions to arrests is nearly the same for both years. The result is fairly satisfactory.

191. The following table shows the amount of property stolen and recovered during the past two years under report :—

	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1874 .....	95,694	32,522	34.01
1875 .....	1,02,593	44,804	43.67

192. The figures for 1875 exhibit a satisfactory increase in the percentage of stolen property, recovered by the police.

193. Under this class in 1874, 232 cases were returned as true, and convictions were obtained in 174 only. Out of 1,040 persons brought to trial, 673, or 64.71 per cent., were convicted. In 1875, 363 cases, or an increase of 131 cases, were returned as true, 1,203 persons were brought to trial, and 829, or 68.83 per cent., were convicted.

194. In 1874, 547 cases were reported, of which 131 were declared to be false. 578 persons were arrested, of whom 279, or 48.28 per cent., were convicted. In 1875, 781 cases were reported, of which 174 cases were struck off as false; in the remaining 607 cases, 690 persons were arrested, of whom 363, or 52.61 per cent., were convicted. The percentage of convictions to arrests was

Class I.—Offences against the State.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.



higher in 1875 by 4.33 than in 1874. The following is a statement of heinous cases reported during the past two years :—

	1874.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder by robbers.....	1	1	.....	.....
" " poison .....	1	1	.....	.....
Other murders .....	25	35	10	.....
Culpable homicide .....	27	20	.....	7
Rape .....	49	72	23	.....
Unnatural offences .....	16	25	9	.....
Grievous hurt.....	65	97	32	.....
Kidnapping or abduction.....	59	61	2	.....
Total ...	243	312	69	.....

195. In the twenty-seven murder cases reported in 1874, fifty-five persons were sent up for trial, of whom fourteen were convicted. The case of murder by robbers was proved to be false ; and in the case of murder by poison, the accused was arrested, but discharged by the magistrate. In only seven of the remaining cases, were convictions obtained. In Sibságar, a tea-planter was charged with the murder of a native whom he had employed on some work. He was committed to take his trial in the High Court, and was acquitted. Grave charges of conspiracy were brought against the police in the case, and a special inquiry was ordered by the Government of India, which was completed in 1875. One sub-Inspector was dismissed for misconduct in connection with the inquiry, and the District Superintendent of Police was adjudged guilty of much negligence ; but no suspicion of conspiracy was entertained by the inquiring officer.

196. Two cases of murder—one by robbers and one by poison—were reported during the year 1875. In the former case, a chuprassi, while carrying some Rs. 800 from a tea-garden to the sudder station of Cachar, was robbed and killed by certain Manipuris. Four persons were arrested and sent up for trial ; one was discharged, and the remaining three were committed to the sessions. At the close of the year, these men still awaited trial ; but one of them has since been sentenced to death, and the other two have been acquitted.

197. Of the thirty-five remaining cases, seven arose out of quarrels concerning women,—thirteen persons were arrested in them, but only three were finally convicted at the sessions. Of the remaining twenty-eight cases, two were declared false, and in ten cases only were convictions obtained. Thirty-three persons were arrested, and thirty sent up for trial, of whom fourteen only were convicted.

198. Twenty cases were reported in 1875, against twenty-seven in 1874. Fourteen cases were decided, the proportion of convictions being 57 per cent., against 23 per cent. in 1874.

199. During the year 1874, forty-nine cases of rape were reported to the police, of which nineteen were rejected as false. The prosecution was successful in four only of the remaining thirty cases, and four persons were convicted, out of twenty-seven arrested.

200. In 1875, seventy-two cases were reported, of which thirty were struck off as false; and out of thirty-six cases decided, in two only were convictions obtained. Thirty-three persons were arrested, of whom four only were convicted. The unsatisfactory nature of these cases is notorious. In false cases, abundant evidence of eye-witnesses is produced. In true cases, evidence is, from the nature of the offence, ordinarily very difficult to obtain sufficient to ensure conviction. It is not a matter of much surprise that the police should fail frequently to discriminate between the two.

201. In 1874, sixteen cases were reported, and convictions were obtained in three cases only; seven persons were arrested, of whom three were convicted. In 1875, out of the twenty-five cases reported, nine were struck off as false, eleven cases were decided, and in seven only were convictions obtained. Eleven persons were sent up for trial, of whom seven were convicted.

202. During 1874, fifty-nine cases were reported, twenty of which were declared false by the magistrate. Convictions were obtained in seven cases only. Forty-seven persons concerned in these cases were arrested, and forty-three were actually put on their trial, of whom nineteen only were convicted. In 1875, sixty-one cases were reported, of which seventeen were struck off as false, and convictions were obtained in six cases only. Forty-three persons were arrested, of whom thirty-nine were sent up for trial, and six only were convicted. Considering upon what very slight grounds charges of this nature are brought, the result is not surprising. Apparently the device frequently occurs to an unsuccessful suitor (especially among the lower classes of Muhammadans) to bring a charge of kidnaping against his more fortunate rival.

203. The statistics for this class for the past two years, 1874 and 1875, are as follows:—

Class III.—Serious offences against the person and property.

	1874.	1875.
Cases reported	948	1,095
Cases declared false	174	268
Persons arrested	508	515
Persons acquitted	175	201
Persons convicted	231	233

204. During the year 1875, 827 cases were reported as true, against 774 in 1874, showing an increase of fifty-three cases during 1875.

Dacoity and robbery cases.

205. The result of the cases of dacoity and robbery may be tabulated thus:—

	Dacoity.		Robbery.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Cases reported ... ..	13	13	61	69
Persons put on trial ... ..	34	43	32	43
Persons convicted ... ..	15	8	19	17
Property stolen .. ..	Rs. 6,277	Rs. 1,966	Rs. 1,604	Rs. 773
"    recovered ... ..	79	113	238	39

206. Thirteen cases of dacoity were reported during each of the years under review. In 1875, four cases were declared false, against two in the preceding year. There were nine cases of dacoity reported as true in 1875, against eleven in 1874, and the districts in which they occurred are shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Dacoity by land.		Dacoity by water.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Goálpára .....	2	.....	.....	2
Kámruép .....	1	1	.....	.....
Sylhet .....	3	4	1	.....
Cachar .....	3	2	.....	.....
Khási Hills .....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	10	7	1	2

207. The one case reported in Kámruép in 1874 was a case of dacoity committed by Bhutias in a bazaar at the foot of the hills, and would have been called a raid a few years back. The Bhután Government behaved well in connection with this affair. It is noticed in Chapter I., Section 2, under "Our Relations with Frontier Tribes."

208. Of the three dacoities which were committed in Sylhet in 1874, one was committed by a gang of up-country Binds, of whom twelve were convicted at the sessions, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

209. Two cases of dacoity by water occurred in 1875, in the district of Goálpára, on the Brahmaputra churs. In one of these cases, three persons were arrested and sent up for trial, but were discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Assam Proper has been always considered free from this species of crime.

Robbery. 210. Cases of robbery reported during the year 1874 are shown below; but twenty-seven were struck off as false :—

Robbery with hurt ... ..	3 cases.
Robbery on the highway .. ..	1 „
Other robberies ... ..	57 „
	<hr/>
	61 cases.
	<hr/>

211. In one case of robbery with hurt, a conviction was obtained; but three persons, out of six arrested, awaited trial at the close of the year.

212. One case of highway robbery reported in Cachar resulted in the conviction of three persons by the sessions court. Of the thirty-two cases of other robberies reported as true, the prosecution was successful in five cases only; out of thirty-two arrested, fifteen persons were convicted.

213. In 1875, a conviction was obtained in the only case of robbery on the highway accepted as true; but in thirty-seven true cases of "other robberies" the results were unsatisfactory. In these thirty-seven cases, forty-two persons were arrested and sent up for trial, of whom sixteen only were convicted.

214. During 1874, 1,114 cases were reported, of which 312 were declared false, and in 210 only, of the remaining cases, were convictions obtained. 720 persons were arrested, of whom 381, or 52·91 per cent., were convicted.

215. During 1875, out of 1,229 cases reported, 281 were struck off as false, and in 203 only, of the remaining cases, were convictions obtained. 845 persons were arrested, and 456, or 53·96 per cent., were convicted.

216. Crime under this class for the past two years under review is exhibited below :—

	1874.	1875.
Cases reported ... ..	5,357	5,984
„ struck off as false ... ..	1,313	1,543
„ not inquired into ... ..	183	438
„ in which conviction was obtained ... ..	1,165	1,126
Persons arrested ... ..	3,613	3,577
„ convicted ... ..	1,955	1,937

In this class, cases of ordinary theft and house-trespass preponderate.

217. In 1874, 307 cases were reported. 341 persons were brought to trial, of whom 215 were convicted. In 1875, 361 cases were reported, or fifty-four cases more than in the previous year. 216 persons were brought to trial, of whom 117 were convicted.

218. 3,623 cases were reported during 1874, and 1,837 persons were brought to trial, of whom 1,076, or 58·57 per cent., were convicted. In 1875, 3,981 cases were reported, of which 1,178 proved to be false; 2,803 cases were

accepted as true, and 1,803 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 1,002, or 55·56 per cent., were convicted.

219. The following table shows the value of property stolen in theft cases during the two years under notice, and the percentage of property recovered:—

			Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1874	...	...	46,564	27,262	58·55
1875	...	...	44,701	18,363	41·07

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

220. The following table exhibits crimes under this class for the two years under report:—

Cases reported ...	...	...	...	1874. 599	1875. 734
Persons arrested ...	...	...	...	715	866
" brought to trial ...	...	...	...	708	863
" convicted ...	...	...	...	546	648

221. One hundred and twenty-nine cases under the Excise Laws were reported during the year 1875, against 114 during the preceding year, showing an increase of fifteen cases only. In 1875, 160 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 104, or 65 per cent., were convicted, against 87 or 70·16 per cent., out of 124 persons brought to trial in 1874.

Other special or local laws cognizable by the Police.

222. Crime under this heading is exhibited below:—

	Cases reported.		Persons brought to trial.		Persons convicted.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Coolie Act ... ..	53	69	73	98	63	81
Arms Act ... ..	60	6	71	9	66	7

223. The large number of cases under the Arms Act in 1874 occurred principally in the district of Goálpára, and were prosecutions for carrying arms on licenses whose period had expired. The Deputy-Commissioner punished the parties who had failed to renew their licenses after the close of the year with a small fine. He considered this course to be necessary, as the practice of not renewing these licenses had obtained for some years, and the rules had been infringed with impunity.

224. *Distribution of crime.*—The following comparative table exhibits cognizable crime as distributed among the several plains districts of this Province. The hill districts have been excluded from this table, as crime in these districts is comparatively insignificant. In these districts, petty criminal cases are disposed of by the native chiefs and sirdars,—only cases of a heinous nature being dealt with by the ordinary police and magisterial authorities.

## ASSAM ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Popula- tion.	True cases.		True crime to area, per square miles.		True crime to population.		Persons arrested.		Persons brought to trial.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Persons brought to popula- tion.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
			1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Goalpara...	4,433 sq. miles.	444,000	614	577	13	13	1 to 723	1 to 769	739	777	750	719	421	451	57.82	62.75	1 to 592	1 to 617	47	33
Kamrup ..	3,631 " "	661,631	614	868	17	24	" 914	" 644	874	806	533	773	316	419	59.84	54.20	" 1,053	" 736	19	31
Nowgong ..	3,648 " "	256,390	308	422	08	11	" 832	" 608	360	429	354	415	268	278	76.79	66.98	" 724	" 618	81	81
Darrang ..	3,413 " "	256,009	638	731	18	21	" 369	" 323	712	717	713	698	619	615	73.40	73.78	" 331	" 338	56	41
Sibsagar ..	2,413 " "	296,569	980	1,017	38	42	" 318	" 291	775	811	762	774	635	628	69.66	68.22	" 389	" 383	69	37
Lakhimpur	3,145 " "	121,247	371	381	11	12	" 326	" 319	396	507	388	497	265	266	70.47	53.52	" 312	" 244	39	20
Sylhet ..	5,383 " "	1,719,559	2,389	2,708	44	52	" 719	" 615	2,626	2,890	2,465	2,708	1,314	1,066	67.73	56.68	" 697	" 686	21	52
Chochar ..	1,286 " "	205,027	986	1,093	78	85	" 206	" 188	810	816	813	806	464	441	68.80	54.78	" 262	" 265	25	45
Total ..	37,361 sq. miles.	3,940,402	6,963	7,897	26	28	1 to 569	1 to 486	6,992	7,703	6,778	7,384	3,768	4,484	62.90	60.45	1 to 666	1 to 520	34	45

225. From this table, it appears that in 1875 crime has decreased in the district of Goálpára, and that in all the other districts there has been a perceptible increase. The percentage of convictions has been very satisfactory in the district of Darrang for both years under report. In the district of Lakhimpur, there has been a considerable falling off in this respect in the year 1875, viz., from 70·47 in 1874 to 53·52 in 1875.

226. In all the other districts the fluctuations call for no special remark. It is impossible, however, to eliminate the inherent difficulty which underlies these returns as statistics of crime,—that the increase or decrease exhibited may merely indicate fluctuations in the detective vigilance of the police, without any reference to the actual amount of crime in existence. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen is highest in Nowgong and lowest in Kámrúp. Taking the average for the past two years under notice, the result of the operations of the police in this respect is not wholly unsatisfactory.

226a. The figures below show to what extent the police were required to give assistance in non-cognizable cases:—

	1874.	1875.
Cases in which police were employed ...	838	1,002
Persons arrested or summoned ...	7,141	8,520
" acquitted ...	1,795	2,368
" convicted ...	4,260	5,310
Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested	59·69	62·32

227. *General conduct of the police.*—The general conduct of the police during the past two years has been fair. There have been a very few instances of great inefficiency; but the force generally is specially wanting in detective ability. It must be remembered, however, that the lower ranks of the Assam police are miserably paid, and the inducements offered are sufficient to attract only an inferior class of men. Considering the very mixed nature of the Assam police, the fact that it has been much under-officered, and the very great difficulty in obtaining good men in the lower ranks, the Chief Commissioner thinks that the general conduct of the force during the two years under review has been decidedly good.

#### SECTION 4.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

228. The courts for the administration of criminal justice in the Province of Assam are of two classes:—

- (1.) Those which are governed by general criminal laws passed by the Imperial Legislature.
- (2.) Those which are governed by special rules sanctioned by the Supreme Government.

The former comprise the criminal courts in the eight plains districts, which are under the jurisdiction and supervision of the High Court of

Calcutta. Under the latter, come those of the three hills districts of the Province, in which the jurisdiction of the High Court is vested in the Chief Commissioner.

229. The eight plains districts are divided into three sessions divisions, to which are attached at present only two Sessions Judges,—one of whom presides over the sessions courts at Sylhet and Cachar, and the other exercises sessions court's jurisdiction in the six Assam Valley districts. The local courts subordinate to these Sessions Judges are presided over by the usual magisterial staff of the various grades in each district, supplemented in some instances by Honorary Magistrates.

230. Of the paid magistracy, there were in 1874 thirty-nine officers in all,—twenty-one of whom were Europeans and eighteen Natives. Their numbers were increased in 1875 by three.

231. The number of Honorary Magistrates in 1874 was twenty-one, and in 1875 twenty-five. These magistrates are very useful in relieving the district officers of the disposal of petty criminal cases, and seem to give general satisfaction in the exercise of their functions.

232. In the hills districts, criminal justice is administered by the district officers under a special set of rules, sanctioned by the Government of India, while all petty criminal cases, in which only hillmen themselves are concerned, are disposed of by the chiefs and headmen of the several states and communities. The present chapter deals only with the administration of criminal justice in the plains districts of the Province, full statistical returns being not procurable in the hill districts.

233. The total number of offences reported during the year 1874 was 19,827, and 14,013 persons were actually under trial during the year. Of the persons brought to trial, 5,055 were acquitted or discharged, 8,638 convicted, 32 otherwise disposed of, and 288 remained pending trial at the end of the year.

234. In 1875, 21,849 offences were reported, and 16,072 persons concerned were brought to trial, 5,464 persons were acquitted or discharged, 10,135 were convicted, 37 were otherwise disposed of, and 436 remained pending trial.

235. There was an increase of 2,022 reported offences during 1875. This increase is attributable mainly to the increase of judicial tribunals.

236. In 1874, 171 persons were dealt with by the session courts, twenty-three of whom were acquitted, eighty-nine convicted, three referred, and twenty-three remained pending trial at the close of the year.

Courts of session.—Original jurisdiction.

237. In 1875, the total number of persons dealt with at the sessions was 211, of whom twenty-eight were discharged without trial. Out of 183 persons actually tried before the courts of session, forty-one were acquitted, 104 convicted, three otherwise disposed of, and thirty-five remained awaiting trial at end of the year.



238. The subjoined statement shows the total number of persons convicted and sentenced by the courts of session, and the nature of the punishment inflicted on them, during the past two years under review :—

	1874.	1875.
Persons sentenced to death ... ..	1	14
Persons sentenced to transportation for life ...	12	1
Persons sentenced to transportation for term ...	2	19
Persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement ... ..	71	66
Persons sentenced to simple imprisonment ... ..	...	2
Persons sentenced to fine with imprisonment ...	29	23
Persons sentenced to fine without imprisonment ...	2	1
Persons sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishment ... ..	...	1

239. The large proportionate increase in 1875 in the numbers of convicts on whom capital sentences were passed is noticeable; while the aggregate of those sentenced to death and those sentenced to transportation for life remained very nearly the same.

240. The various terms of imprisonment awarded to the persons so punished by the session courts are shown below :—

	1874.	1875.
<i>Rigorous.</i>		
Up to six months ... ..	10	13
Up to two years ... ..	20	17
Up to and above seven years ... ..	41	36

Only two persons were sentenced in 1875 to simple imprisonment for six months.

241. The number and results of appeals to the sessions courts preferred during the past two years under notice are exhibited below :—

	Number of cases.	
	1874.	1875.
Number of appeals ... ..	324	674
Appeals rejected ... ..	44	93
Sentences confirmed ... ..	180	392
Sentences modified ... ..	33	77
Sentences reversed ... ..	40	72
Further inquiry or evidence ... ..	5	4
Cases referred ... ..	1	11
Appeals pending trial ... ..	21	25

242. In the Assam Valley districts, offences under Chapters VIII., XI., XVI., XVII., and XVIII. of the Indian Penal Code are tried by jury, and other sessions cases are tried with the aid of assessors. The average number of jury and assessors in each case tried by them in the two years under notice were five and two, respectively. In the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, the sessions cases were tried with the aid of assessors. In 1874, juries

were employed in twenty cases tried by the court of sessions in the Assam Valley districts, and in nineteen of these cases the judge approved of their verdict. In 1875, eleven cases were tried by jury, and in all of these cases the verdict of the jury was approved of; fifty-nine cases were tried with the aid of assessors, in forty-four of which the judge agreed with the assessors.

243. In 1874, 13,988 persons were brought before the tribunals of the several classes of magistrates; 2,143 persons were discharged without trial, 2,856 persons were acquitted or released, 8,549 convicted, 143 committed or referred, 32 otherwise disposed of, and 265 remained pending trial at the close of the year.

244. In 1875, 16,045 persons were dealt with by the total magistracy, 2,163 of whom were discharged without trial, 3,251 acquitted or released, 10,030 convicted, 163 committed or referred, 34 otherwise disposed of, and 404 remained awaiting trial at end of the year.

245. The nature of punishments awarded, and the number of persons punished, during the period under report were as follows:—

	1874.	1875.
Rigorous imprisonment ... ..	2,914	3,223
Simple imprisonment ... ..	68	69
Forfeiture of property ... ..	2	...
Fine with imprisonment ... ..	543	778
Fine without imprisonment ... ..	4,830	5,366
Whipping in addition to other punishment ... ..	47	21
Whipping in lieu of other punishment ... ..	235	189

246. The large proportion of cases in which fine alone was inflicted is explained by the preponderance of petty offences, for which such punishment is plainly the most suitable.

247. The decrease in the infliction of the punishment of whipping is considerable.

248. During 1874, fifty-one persons were ordered to find security for keeping the peace, 257 persons to enter into recognizances, and ninety-one to give surety for good behaviour, twenty-seven persons were convicted under Section 536 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and ordered to provide maintenance for wife and children, and seventy-three persons were convicted under the Contract Act, and ordered to carry out their engagements.

249. In 1875, thirty-seven persons were ordered to find security for keeping the peace, 812 to give recognizances, and 134 to furnish surety for good behaviour, thirty-four persons were convicted under Section 536 of the Criminal Procedure Code and ordered to provide maintenance for wife and children, and 165 persons were convicted under the Contract Act.

250. The terms of imprisonment awarded to prisoners sentenced by magistrates of all classes during the period under report were as under :—

	1874.	1875.
<i>Simple.</i>		
Up to fifteen days .....	34	36
„ „ six months .....	33	33
„ „ two years .....	2	...
<i>Rigorous.</i>		
Up to fifteen days .....	599	755
„ „ six months .....	2,055	1,916
„ „ two years .....	222	435
„ „ seven years .....	38	33

251. The number and results of appeals from subordinate magistrates to the magistrate of the district preferred during the past two years under review are exhibited below :—

	1874.	1875.
Number of appeals .....	1,073	517
Appeals rejected .....	207	77
Sentences confirmed .....	561	262
„ modified .....	105	82
„ reversed .....	146	58
Cases referred for revision to High Court.....	1	..
Proceedings quashed .....	...	2
Further inquiry or evidence ordered .....	37	9
Appeals pending trial .....	16	27

252. The decrease of appeals during 1875 occurs principally in the district of Sylhet.

253. During 1874, 830 persons appeared before Honorary Magistrates, forty-seven of whom were discharged without trial, 238 acquitted, 535 convicted, five otherwise disposed of, and five remained pending trial at the close of the year.

254. Of the 535 persons convicted, sixty were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, one to simple imprisonment, and 474 to fine only.

255. In 1875, out of 962 persons who appeared before the unpaid magistrates, 100 were discharged without trial, 862 persons were actually tried, and out of this number 262 were acquitted, 597 convicted, one person was otherwise disposed of, and two were pending trial at the end of the year. Of the 597 persons convicted, thirty-seven were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and 560 to fine only.

256. The total amount of judicial fines imposed and realized during the period under notice is shown below:—

	AMOUNT.	
	Imposed.	Realized.
1874.		
By Courts of Sessions .....	Rs. 3,545	809
By Courts of Magistrates .....	56,936	48,299
1875.		
By Courts of Sessions .....	1,820	529
By Courts of Magistrates .....	70,779	60,837

257. The fines inflicted were mostly of moderate amount, as the following table will show:—

	1874.	1875.
Fines not exceeding Rs. 10 .....	4,178	4,782
„ „ „ 50 .....	1,129	1,242
„ „ exceeding „ 50 .....	97	144
Total Rs. ....	5,404	6,168

258. During the period under report, Rs. 13,502 were paid away as compensation to injured parties in frivolous or vexatious cases, viz., Rs. 6,230 in 1874, and Rs. 7,272 in 1875.

259. The total number of witnesses who attended the several criminal courts of the Province (including courts of session) was 33,289 in 1874, and 31,773 in 1875.

260. In 1874, out of the total number of 3,063 convicted prisoners, 152 were females, or a percentage of 4.92. The percentage of female prisoners was greatest in Cachar, being 10.79, and least in Kámrup, being 3.06.

261. In 1875, the total number of convicted prisoners was 4,290, and of those 183, or 4.27 per cent., were females. Cachar, as in the previous year, shows the largest proportion, having a percentage of 8. This is apparently due to the number of female coolies employed in that district in the tea-gardens, many of whom are convicted of petty offences under the Labour Laws.

262. The prevalence of crime in the Province, in relation to the various religions and ages of convicted prisoners is noticed in the succeeding section on "Prisons." Special crimes are treated of in the Police section.

## SECTION 5.—PRISONS.

263. Assam does not possess a central jail. There are nine district jails and ten lock-ups in the Province. Some of these jails consist mainly of bamboo huts enclosed by a fence of the same material. Only at Sylhet and Tezpur

can it be said that there is anything like proper jail accommodation. The Chief Commissioner intends, when funds are available, to make the Tezpur Jail a central jail, and ultimately to reduce the small jails at Goálpára and Nowgong, and perhaps Sibságar, to the status of lock-ups.

264. The total sum spent on the construction and repair of the jail buildings in Assam was, during—

1874.....	Rs. 18,664
1875.....	„ 24,876.

265. The funds at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner have not admitted of his carrying out any extensive improvements.

266. During the two years under review, solitary cells and a new civil ward were added to the Tezpur Jail. In the Buildings and repairs. Sylhet Jail, solitary cells and a temporary ward were built, and a new jailor's house was provided; and at Goálpára a new detention ward and a temporary ward were built. Other minor improvements and additions were effected, and the jail buildings were kept in fair repair.

267. Considerable damage was done to the walls and buildings of the jails at Gauháti and Tezpur by the earthquake of the 9th September, 1875. The buildings at Tezpur have been repaired, and the wall of the Gauháti Jail is being re-built.

268. It has been contemplated to raise the walls of the Sibságar Jail, which are at present very low; but the Further requirements. expense would be considerable, and the advisability of spending money on this jail is much doubted.

269. A permanent jail at Cachar is much needed, but the Chief Commissioner is not at present in a position to undertake the work of its erection. The buildings of the present jail, which are mainly constructed of bamboo mats, have been put in good order, and additional accommodation has been provided for insanes under observation. The necessity for the erection of a proper jail at Shillong is also kept in view, but nothing can be done at present.

270. The Sylhet Jail proved quite inadequate for the accommodation of the jail population of that district, and its Overcrowding in Sylhet Jail. enlargement is now being undertaken. Some relief was afforded by the transfer of 150 prisoners to the Alipore and Dacca Jails, and by the release of some short-term prisoners before the expiration of their sentences.

271. The lock-ups in the Province are not in a very satisfactory state as regards buildings. They are still in much the same condition as the Chief Commissioner found them in 1874. He has been unable to effect any permanent improvements; but the buildings have been kept in fair repair, and have been made as secure as it is possible to make bamboo and mat buildings.

272. The administration of the jails in the Province has undergone no change since the Chief Commissioner assumed charge. The jails at Goalpara, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Sylhet, and Cachar are under the direct management of the Civil Surgeons of these respective stations, subject to the general authority and supervision of the Deputy-Commissioner. The jails at Shillong and Dibrugarh are directly under the supervision of the District Officers. The Judge of Sylhet and Cachar and the Judge of the Assam Valley Districts inspect at intervals the jails within their respective jurisdictions.

Jail population.

273. The following is a general summary of the jail population in Assam during the years 1874 and 1875:—

		1874.		1875.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remained at the commencement of the year.	Convicts .....	1,076	18	1,063	28	....	10	13	....
	Under-trial.....	81	4	83	8	....	6	....	....
	Civil .....	8	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Received during the year.	Convicts .....	3,844	201	4,168	189	....	324	....	....
	Under-trial.....	2,561	161	2,609	142	....	48	....	....
	Civil .....	102	8	104	8	....	2	....	....
Total ....	Convicts .....	4,920	219	5,231	217	....	311	....	....
	Under-trial.....	2,642	165	2,692	152	....	50	....	....
	Civil .....	110	8	109	8	....	....	....	....
Discharged from all causes.	Convicts .....	3,857	191	3,960	177	....	103	....	....
	Under-trial.....	2,559	155	2,574	138	....	15	....	....
	Civil .....	106	8	103	8	....	....	....	....
Remained at the end of the year.	Convicts .....	1,063	28	1,271	40	....	208	....	....
	Under-trial.....	83	10	118	14	....	35	....	....
	Civil .....	4	....	6	....	....	2	....	....
Daily average number of each class.	Convicts .....	1,067.36	29.95	1,195.90	32.50	128.04	3.55	....	....
	Under-trial.....	94.29	7.95	91.00	6.31	....	....	3.29	1.64
	Civil .....	7.09	4.8	8.33	4.0	1.24	....	....	-.08
Daily average of all classes ....		1,208		1,335		127		....	

274. From the above summary, it appears that the gross prison population, including all classes, was during the year 1874, 8,064, and during 1875, 8,509, and that the daily average number of persons in confinement during 1875 exceeded by 127 the daily average number in confinement in 1874.

275. This increase is partly due to a real increase of crime in the Province, consequent on the scarcity which prevailed in some districts, principally in the district of Sylhet, during 1875, and partly to the opening of a new sub-division in a lawless portion of the same district.

Religion, age, and previous occupation of convicts.

276. The following table exhibits in detail the classes who were admitted into the jails of the Province during the period under notice:—

	1874.		1875.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Europeans.....	1	...	2	...
Native Christians.....	3	2	3	...
Mahammadans .....	1,143	17	1,506	43
Hindus .....	1,486	112	2,206	116
All other castes, including aboriginal tribes..	256	13	480	26
Total.....	2,889	144	4,257	185

277. This statement, having regard to the statistics of population, shows that the class "all other castes" stands first in criminality, while the Hindu population supplies the fewest criminals in comparison with its numbers.

278. The ages of the convicts are shown thus:—

	1874.		1875.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 16 years of age .....	39	13	15	7
Between 16 and 40 years .....	2,528	118	3,532	155
Between 40 and 60 years .....	294	12	660	22
Above 60 years.....	28	1	50	1
Total ...	2,889	144	4,257	185

279. The number of prisoners under sixteen years of age was fifty-two in 1874, and only twenty-two in 1875.   
 Prisoners under age. These juvenile offenders were confined in the district jaiis. There are no reformatories in Assam.

280. The number of convicts belonging to each class of the population in Assam is shown below:—

	1874.	1875.
Of independent property ...	34	94
Agriculturists ...	1,866	2,760
Labourers ...	709	971
Domestic servants ...	146	194
Government servants ...	108	158
No occupation ...	26	80
Total ...	2,889	4,257

281. The following shows the classification of terms of imprisonment according to their length, and the number of convicts whose sentences fell under each class :—

Length of terms of imprisonment.	Length of sentence.	1874.	1875.
Not exceeding one month .....		1,075	1,097
Above one month and not exceeding six months		1,488	1,887
" six months	ditto	231	704
" one year	ditto	160	499
" three years	ditto	35	141
" five	ditto	24	72
Exceeding ten years.....		.....	9
Transportation for a term .....		2	18
Ditto for life.....		17	11
Executed .....		2	4
	Total.....	<u>3,033</u>	<u>4,442</u>

282. According to the returns for 1875, 303 re-convicted prisoners were confined in the jails of Assam during that year. In 1874, the number of such prisoners was 160. But there is some question as to the accuracy of these statistics.

283. The following table shows the nature of the sentences of imprisonment passed:—

	1874.		1875.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Simple imprisonment .....	64	12	89	7	
Rigorous .....	2,825	132	4,168	178	
	Total....	2,889	144	4,257	186

284. During the year 1874, ten convicts escaped from confinement. In 1875 there were thirty-two escapes; of these thirty-two escapes, twenty-five took place from the inside and seven from the outside of the different jails. Of escaped prisoners, twenty-one were re-captured and eleven remain still at large. At the close of the year 1875, eighty-one persons who had escaped from the different jails of the Province at various times during the previous ten years remained uncaptured. No escapes from lock-ups took place during 1875.



**Jail punishment.** 285. The number of persons punished for breaches of jail discipline was—

	1874.	1875.
Males .....	847	722
Females.....	13	18
Total .....	<u>860</u>	<u>740</u>

286. None of the offences were of a serious nature, and the following statement shows the punishments inflicted on the prisoners for these offences:—

	1874.	1875.
By criminal courts ... ..	21	12
Solitary confinement ... ..	46	12
Reduced diet ... ..	44	116
Solitary confinement with reduced diet ... ..	1	19
Corporal punishment ... ..	262	210
Other punishments ... ..	486	371
Total ... ..	<u>860</u>	<u>740</u>

287. The above table shows that, of the total convict population, 16 per cent. in 1874, and 13 per cent. in 1875, were punished for offences against prison discipline. The percentage is high in both years, but the decrease during 1875, if the returns are correct, is satisfactory; and, as there seems no reason to presume any increased laxity of discipline in the jails, it may, it is hoped, be ascribed to a more thorough and discriminating supervision on the part of the jail officers.

288. Paid warders are entertained at different rates of pay, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 6 per mensem. In Assam, this rate of pay is not high, the average monthly earnings of an able-bodied labourer being Rs. 7; and it has certainly not proved high enough to attract a really good class of men. The Chief Commissioner thinks that an increase in the number of convict warders, and a corresponding decrease in the number of paid warders,—the smaller number of men receiving higher pay,—would go far to remedy the evil. The subject is now under consideration.

289. Fifty-six convict warders were employed in 1874, and only forty-two in 1875. The difficulty experienced in selecting convict warders arises from the fact that few prisoners are sentenced to more than three years' imprisonment, and that out of the small number available, very few qualify for the appointment of convict warder. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that a judicious relaxation of the Bengal Rules, under which such men are selected, is necessary to meet the peculiar circumstances of this Province.

290. In 1874, out of 2,889 male and 144 female prisoners, only forty-three could read and write well, 178 could read and write a little, and the rest were wholly illiterate.

291. In 1875, out of 3,232 male and 159 female prisoners, sixty-five could read and write well, and 160 could read and write a little; the rest were wholly illiterate.

292. Of the total number of prisoners in the Assam jails during the two years under review, 4 per cent. on the daily average number of prisoners in the Province were under instruction. The teaching is necessarily of a desultory kind, and the Chief Commissioner is not a very strong believer in the value of education as imparted in our jails. He considers that it would be better to devote the time now spent in teaching prisoners to read and write to teaching them some useful handicraft. As it is, however, the prisoners in most of the jails are taught carpentry, weaving, and some other work.

293. The statement below gives a summary of the receipts and expenditure of the jails and lock-ups in the Province, under the different heads, during 1874 and 1875:—

	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rations .....	43,846	47,017
Establishment .....	25,447	26,962
Police guards .....	22,517	25,042
Hospital charges .....	1,866	2,018
Clothing .....	3,566	5,052
Contingencies .....	5,488	5,815
Expenditure on jail buildings by Jail Department.	1,929	5,194
Expenditure on jail buildings by Public Works Department,	16,735	19,682
Cost of Jail Department office attached to Chief Commissioner's office.	980	980
Total .....	1,22,374	1,37,762
Cash expended on manufactures ... ..	29,898	22,254
Gross expenditure .....	1,52,272	1,60,016
Cash receipts from manufactures .....	30,022	31,707
Net cost to the State .....	1,22,250	1,28,309
Gross cost per head on average strength...	126	119
Net ditto ditto ditto ...	101	96

294. The increase in the total net cost is due to the increase in the jail population. The cost of feeding prisoners in the Assam jails is excessive; but arrangements are being made, which, it is hoped, will somewhat reduce the cost of rations. The charges under most of the other heads of expenditure also show a large increase during the year 1875; but the increase of prisoners, while it has raised the whole cost, has brought down the average cost Rs. 5 per head.

295. The working of the manufacturing department of the jails is shown below:—

	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.
<b>DEBITS—</b>		
Value of manufactured goods in store on 1st January ...	4,691	8,932
„ raw material in store on ditto .....	2,430	2,749
„ plant and machinery in store on ditto .....	2,207	3,112
(b) Cash expended on raw material, plant, &c., during the year .....	29,898	22,254
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>39,226</b>	<b>37,047</b>
<b>CREDITS—</b>		
Value of manufactured goods in store at the close of the year .....	8,656	7,284
Ditto of raw material in store ditto ditto .....	2,774	1,295
Ditto of plant and machinery in store ditto .....	3,064	2,644
(a) Cash received from labour or articles sold during the year .....	30,022	31,707
Value of manufactured goods supplied for Government purposes ..	5,296	4,636
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>49,812</b>	<b>47,569</b>
<b>Deduct debits .....</b>	<b>39,226</b>	<b>37,047</b>
<b>Gross profit.....</b>	<b>10,586</b>	<b>10,522</b>
<b>Actual cash profit [(a) and (b)] .....</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>9,453</b>

296. The outturn of manufactures in the jails at Sylhet, Cachar, and Gauhati has been very satisfactory, and it is mainly to the results shown by these jails that the very marked improvement during 1875 is due.

297. The intramural labour of the convicts in the Assam jails consists in weaving, baking, brick, and tile-making, oil-pressing, and husking rice. As **Employment.** a rule, short-term convicts are employed in oil-pressing, rice-husking, flour-grinding, surki-pounding, and wood-splitting. As far as possible, the Bengal Rules regarding penal and hard labour are acted up to, both in the jails and in the lock-ups.

298. Anything like a perfect system of separation of classes is impossible in any of the Assam jails, owing to **Classification of prisoners.** their structural defects. Generally speaking, all that it has been found possible to do is to keep the class of prisoners convicted of trifling offences separate from the rest. The Chief Commissioner is a warm advocate of complete segregation, believing that, where possible, the system cannot be carried too far. At the same time, he is quite aware of the uselessness of insisting on strict segregation, where, owing to the construction of a jail, it is impossible.

299. The Chief Commissioner considers that the minimum of marks to be earned by a convict during any one year, **Mark system.** has been fixed too high. Most of the Superintendents are of the same opinion, and hardly any of the prisoners in the

Province have up to the present time benefited by the system. This fact speaks for itself. If the system brings no benefit to the prisoners in the shape of remission of sentence, it can hardly be appreciated by them. The subject requires careful attention.

300. The Chief Commissioner thinks that, in the backward state of the Province, extramural labour should be largely permitted. He has accordingly considerably relaxed the rules framed by the Government of Bengal on the subject. All classes of prisoners, except bad characters and those who have relations living in the neighbourhood of the jail in which they are confined, are now permitted to be employed on extramural labour.

Vital statistics.

301. The following table shows the sickness and mortality in the jails of the Province during the years 1874 and 1875 :—

Jails.	Daily average number of sick.		Percentage of average sick.		Deaths.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Goalpāra .....	5.04	4.35	5.25	4.30	9	9
Gauhati .....	4.70	4.09	4.03	3.02	6	8
Tezpur .....	13.89	8.62	8.80	5.59	9	9
Nowgong .....	1.67	.63	2.55	1.16	2	1
Sibsāgar .....	4.37	3.40	4.60	2.95	..	11
Dibrūgarh .....	6.95	4.83	10.22	7.10	12	5
Sylhet .....	13.94	14.32	4.51	3.34	7	18
Cachar .....	3.84	8.32	4.17	8.94	4	1
Shillong .....	3.58	1.42	7.95	3.55	3	4
	57.98	49.98	5.49	4.20	52	64

302. It will be seen from this table that the daily average of sick was during 1874 57.98, and during 1875 49.98. The percentage of average number of admissions into hospital was during 1874 5.49, and during 1875 4.20.

303. With the exception of the Silchar Jail, there was a decrease in sickness in all the jails in the Province during 1875, as compared with 1874.

304. There were fifty-two deaths among the convicts confined in the Assam jails during 1874, and during 1875 sixty-six deaths occurred. The percentage of deaths to average strength was—

1873 .....	5.55
1874 .....	4.92
1875 .....	5.55

305. The death-rate is high, but is due probably more to the general climatic conditions of the Province than to exceptional causes of jail administration. The disease which caused the largest number of deaths is dysentery.

306. During 1874, the districts in the Surmá Valley were free from epidemics, while cholera and dysentery prevailed in the districts of Kám-rúp and Nowgong, in the Brahmaputra Valley. In the town of Gauháti, seventy-one deaths by cholera were recorded during the year; but the disease did not appear in the jail.

307. In Nowgong, although the inmates of the jail suffered from what might be termed an epidemic of dysentery, they were perfectly free from the epidemics of small-pox and cholera, which prevailed in the district and in the sudder station.

308. In Lakhimpur, there were no epidemics in the jail; but dysentery was prevalent at one period among the prisoners, and carried off five. Those who died were opium-eaters; and deaths of this nature are not uncommon among the opium-eaters of this district.

309. In Goálpára, the high death rate (9·08) during 1874 was also due to dysentery, which was prevalent in this district throughout the year.

310. The year 1875 was considered a very healthy year generally; but cholera of a very malignant type broke out in the Sibságar Jail. Thirteen cases occurred in five days, eight of which proved fatal. The disease was supposed to have been introduced into the jail by some prisoners from Jorhát, at which place it had been prevalent about a month previously. No epidemics occurred in the other jails of the Province during the year 1875, and many of the prisoners who died during the year in the different jails are reported to have been in a very weak state of health at the time of admission.

311. The sanitary condition of the Assam jails is not altogether unsatisfactory. Some of them are badly situated, but the drainage in most of the jails is effective, and the dry-earth system is strictly carried out.

312. The number of civil prisoners confined in the jails of the Province was, during—

Civil prisoners.

1874 .....	110 men, and 8 females.
1875 .....	109 " " 8 "

313. The daily average population of civil prisoners was for 1874 7·57, and for 1875 8·73.

SECTION 6.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

314. As has been already stated in Part II.A., Chapter III., Section 1, with the exception of the hill districts, which are under special rules of administration, and are subordinate only to the Chief Commissioner, the courts of civil justice in this Province are subject to the High Court of Judicature in Calcutta, and are organized on the same model, and follow the same rules and procedure, as similar courts throughout the Presidency.

315. There is also at Sylhet, besides the ordinary courts, a court of summary jurisdiction, called the court of small causes, whose decisions are final, the limit of jurisdiction being Rs. 50. There is, however, no special judge for this court, the office of the subordinate judge being amalgamated with that of the small cause court.

316. For the plains districts there are three chief civil courts,—two presided over by special district judges, one for Sylhet, and the other for the six Assam Valley districts, whose head-quarters are at Gauhati; while in the third, the Cachar court, the office of district judge is filled by the Deputy-Commissioner.

317. The powers of a subordinate judge are vested in the Assam Valley in all Deputy-Commissioners and in the officers in charge of four of the sub-divisions,—Dhubri, Mangaldai, Jorhat, and North Lakhimpur.

318. The powers of a munsiff are exercised by Assistant and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners, either when specially conferred, or *ex-officio* by officers in charge of sub-divisions and senior Assistants at head-quarters.

319. In the Regulation district of Sylhet there is, as before stated, a purely judicial branch of the service, separate from the executive.

320. In none of the other plains districts of this Province are there, at present, civil judicial officers, confined solely to judicial work. Prior to the year 1872, there was in the valley districts of Assam Proper also a purely judicial branch of the service, besides the executive branch, consisting of the different grades of Deputy-Commissioners, Assistant-Commissioners, and Extra-Assistant-Commissioners, who had judicial powers also. But this purely judicial branch was abolished in March, 1872, by the Bengal Government, and the amalgamation of the judicial and executive service in Assam Proper was sanctioned by the Government of India; such a measure being considered desirable in non-Regulation tracts of large extent, but sparse population, in which there was scarcely sufficient work for both a munsiff and a magistrate. Certain executive officers in Cachar and the Assam Valley districts were thereupon personally vested, under the provisions of Section 10 of Act VI. of 1871, with powers of civil courts under that Act. After the formation of the Chief Commissionership, a revised notification was issued in May, 1875, by the Government of India, by which the present arrangement of judicial functions was laid down, as above described. Besides the above, a subsequent notification of the Government of India vested personally several officers in the commission with the powers of a munsiff, to be exercised in certain districts only.

321. Thus, from the commencement of 1872 up to May, 1875, the number of civil courts in each of the valley districts must have varied considerably from time to time, and a consequent fluctuation in the number of suits instituted in those districts has been perceptible. The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts remarks that “there are grounds, too, for believing that this want of courts was apparent at intervals in

every district, more or less, during some portion of this period ; for, as the necessities of the Province required transfers to be made, courts had to be closed, in order to await the orders of the Government of India, re-investing with munsiffs' powers, to be exercised in the districts to which they may have been transferred, officers who had already been invested with similar powers to be exercised in other districts. This closing of the courts from time to time must obviously have harassed suitors very considerably, and have checked to a great extent their litigious spirit. Now, however, that these difficulties have been removed, and the minimum number of our courts of each grade in each district has been fixed by the Government notification of May, 1875, it will be interesting to watch what the course of litigation will be in future years."

322. No information as to the civil business disposed of by the High Court with respect to this Province can be given. The returns exhibit only administration of civil justice by the local tribunals.

323. The following table shows the number and description of civil suits instituted in the several courts of this Province during the two years under report:—

Class of Tribunal.	Suits for money.		Suits under Rent Law.		Other suits.		Total.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Small Cause Court.....	830	847	....	....	....	....	830	847
Munsiffs' Courts .....	13,764	14,623	1,021	967	3,794	3,936	13,579	19,526
Subordinate Judges' Courts .....	64	75	....	1	43	25	107	101
District Judges' Courts .....	8	5	....	....	1	2	9	7
Revenue Courts .....	....	....	536	383	....	....	536	383
Total.....	14,666	15,550	1,557	1,351	3,838	3,963	20,061	20,864

324. During 1875, munsiffs' cases appear to have largely increased, as compared with the suits instituted during 1874. This increase occurs principally in the districts of Goálpára, Kámrup, Lakhimpur, and Cachar, and is said to be owing to the fact that the number of cases instituted during 1874 was unusually small, in consequence of the scarcity which affected some of the Assam districts.

325. The subjoined statement shows the business of the several civil courts of original jurisdiction for the period under review:—

Class of Tribunal.	Total number of suits for disposal.		Transferred to other Courts.		Total disposed of.		Pending.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Small Cause Courts .....	924	964	....	....	823	851	101	113
Munsiffs' Courts .....	22,324	23,539	1,443	1,348	18,300	19,866	2,581	2,325
Subordinate Judges' Courts .....	155	202	9	8	136	166	21	28
District Judges' Courts .....	19	29	....	1	12	23	7	3
Revenue Courts .....	599	492	27	68	531	403	41	21
Total .....	24,021	25,226	1,479	1,426	19,791	21,311	2,751	2,490

326. Of the total number of 19,791 suits disposed of in 1874, 6,604 were contested; and the average duration of each of these cases was a little more than two months.

Duration of suits.

327. In 1875, 21,311 cases were disposed of, and of these 7,850 were contested. The average number of days during which each of these suits lasted was sixty-three; the duration of a case being reckoned from the date of institution to that of final disposal.

328. The total value of suits disposed of in the civil and revenue courts of the Province was Rs. 14,10,142 in 1874, and Rs. 23,03,139 in 1875. In 1874 there were no suits of a higher value than Rs. 1,00,000. In 1875, there were two such cases,—one in Sylhet and the other in Kámrúp. But the increase in the total value of suits in 1875, as compared with the previous year, is due mainly to suits instituted in the districts of Cachar and Kámrúp. In Cachar, there was an increase in the value of the suits instituted of Rs. 26,995 in 1875; while in Kámrúp a suit valued at Rs. 2,83,600, for foreclosure of mortgage of some tea-estates, was instituted in that year.

Nature of suits.

329. The following statement shows the proportion per cent. borne by the different kinds of suits to each other in the Province of Assam during the period under notice :—

Nature of suits.	Total number instituted in		Ratio per cent.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Suits for money .....	14,666	15,550	73.10	74.53
Rent suits .....	1,557	1,351	7.76	6.47
Suits for immoveable property .....	2,378	3,362	16.34	16.11
" for specific performance of contract .....	57	40	.28	.19
" to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption .....	167	155	.83	.74
Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	23	49	.11	.23
Suits for an account .....	37	18	.18	.09
" relating to religious endowments .....	7	5	.03	.02
" to set aside judgments .....	15	25	.06	.12
" for dissolution of marriage .....	7	6	.03	.03
" for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	238	300	1.13	1.43
Suits for partition .....	1	1	.....	....
" relating to religion and caste .....	8	2	.03	.01
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20,061</b>	<b>20,864</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

330. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 13,332 in 1874, and 12,744 in 1875, showing a decrease of 588 applications during 1875.

Decrees.



331. The subjoined statement exhibits the manner in which these applications were disposed of :—

	Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Pending.
1874 .....	3,307	8,624	610	1,401
1875 .....	3,002	8,007	634	1,735
Increase .....	.....	.....	74	334
Decrease .....	305	617	.....	.....

332. The nature and number of coercive processes put into operation during the period under report are shown below :—

	Imprisonment of person.	Sale of immovable property.	Attachment of immovable property.	Sale of moveable property.
1874 .....	144	876	2,626	431
1875 .....	120	724	1,948	400

333. A decrease is observable under all the heads.

334. In 1874, there were 2,396 appeals in all for disposal, of which 1,525 were disposed of. In 1875, the total number of appeals for disposal was 2,758, of which 1,461 were disposed of.

Appeals.

335. Of the 1,525 appeals disposed of in 1874, 23 were dismissed for default, or under Sections 5 and 6 of Act XXIII. of 1861, 59 were heard *ex parte*, and 1,443 were contested. In 1875, out of 1,461 appeals disposed of, 31 were dismissed for default, 80 were heard *ex parte*, and 1,350 were decided on contention.

336. The subjoined statement shows, so far as returns are available, the manner in which contested appeals, both civil and revenue, were disposed of during the period under review :—

Nature of Appeals.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.
1874..... { Civil appeals .....	848	72	333	73
{ Revenue appeals .....	42	7	13	5
1875..... { Civil appeals .....	876	65	301	47
{ Revenue appeals .....	36	8	16	7

## SECTION 7.—REGISTRATION.

337. The registration work of the Province is but light. During the two years under review, and the year preceding, the number of documents registered has been, respectively,—

1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,490
1874-75 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,073
1875-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,356

In each year, more than half the work has been confined to the district of Sylhet. The explanation probably is that, in consequence of the land in the valley districts being almost wholly Government property, the people see little necessity for registration of transfers of land, since the transactions are recorded in the revenue registers; and, moreover, the registration of such transfers is not compulsory.

338. The receipts during these two years and the one preceding have been, respectively,—

							Rs.
1873-74 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,998,
1874-75 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,048,
1875-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,440,

and the corresponding expenditure Rs. 10,995, 10,791 and 13,235. The percentage of expenditure on receipts has been 78·5 in 1873-74, 71·7 in 1874-75, and 91·6 in 1875-76.

339. During the last year there has been a large falling off in the number of registrations in the district of Goalpára, owing, probably, to a decrease in transactions caused by quarrels among the heirs of one of the largest landed proprietors who died in 1875, and by disputes regarding rent between the landlords and tenants in an extensive pergunnah of the district.

340. The statement below shows the number of compulsory and optional registrations effected in the last three years:—

Year.	Compulsory registrations.	Optional registrations.		Wills and authorities to adopt.	Total.
		Affecting immoveable property.	Affecting moveable property.		
1873-74 ...	4,772	2,305	1,344	69	8,490
1874-75 ...	5,082	2,504	1,399	88	9,073
1875-76 ...	4,795	2,163	1,317	81	8,356

341. There has thus been a general falling off of registrations in the case of each class of documents in the last year; but this slight falling off is to be attributed, not to the system having lost popularity, but rather to a general decrease of transactions, ascribed in Sylhet, where the operations of the department are most extensive, to agricultural scarcity.

342. The aggregate value of property transferred during the three years ending the 31st March, 1874, 1875, and 1876, was Rs. 31,49,695, 33,09,546, and 29,91,482, respectively.

343. There are three rural offices in the Province. They are in the district of Sylhet, and they have worked, on the whole, satisfactorily. The sub-Registrars of these offices are allowed 75 per cent. of the registration-fees which they collect.

344. *Inspection.*—The officer in charge of the department inspected in 1874-75 fifteen offices out of a total of nineteen. He inspected the same number of offices in 1875-76. In addition, the rural offices were each inspected once in 1874-75 by the special sub-Registrar of Sylhet; and in 1875-76, the Registrar of that district inspected two of them twice, and the remaining one once. The Registrar of Lakhimpur inspected the North Lakhimpur office once in 1875-76. As a rule, the Registrars of Assam do not pay sufficient attention to the duty of inspection.

#### SECTION 8.—MUNICIPALITIES.

345. Municipal institutions in Assam are only in their infancy, and the Chief Commissioner cannot look forward to their early extension. Still, some progress has been made during the two years under review.

346. During the year 1874-75, there was one municipality under Act III. (B.C.) of 1864—that of Gauháti; one township under Act VI. (B.C.) of 1868—that of Sylhet; and one chowkidari union under Act XX. of 1856—that of Silchar. In May, 1875, Act VI. (B.C.) of 1868, was extended to the town of Goálpára; but the assessment did not take effect till the 1st of October following.

347. The total income of the Gauháti municipality during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76 was Rs. 25,061, and Rs. 27,269, respectively. The expenditure during 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 23,764, and during 1875-76 to Rs. 27,006.

348. The income of the Sylhet township for the year 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 14,514-2-1; but, as there was a balance in hand at the commencement of the year of Rs. 3,760-6-6, the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 18,274-8-7,—of this sum Rs. 7,989-5-10 were expended. In 1875-76, the receipts of the township amounted only to Rs. 6,179-6-9. Adding to this the balance in hand at the commencement of the year, the total amount at the disposal of the committee was Rs. 16,464-9-6. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,969-14-6. This falling off in the receipts for 1875-76 is only apparent. It is the custom in Sylhet to put up for sale, before the expiration of the year, the lease of the town ferries for the ensuing year,

and to realize in advance the amounts bid, and to credit them accordingly. But when, in March, 1876, the lease of the ferries for 1876-77 was put up for sale, no fair bids were made. The Deputy-Commissioner then determined to manage the ferries "khas." Consequently, the receipts from ferries could not be shown in the accounts for 1875-76, and hence the apparent falling off.

349. In the chowkidari union of Silchar, the total demand for 1874-75 was Rs. 5,288-12-0, and at the commencement of the year there was a balance in hand of Rs. 11,899-13-10. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,694-5-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,494-4-0. The total demand for 1875-76 was Rs. 5,792-12-0, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,165-14-0, the year closing with a balance in hand of Rs. 16,121-2-10.

350. The total income of the Goálpára township for the period between the 1st October, 1875, and the 31st March, 1876, was Rs. 1,818-9-9, and the total expenditure during the same period was Rs. 1,237-11-2.

351. The above mentioned are the only municipal institutions in the Province. To the other towns in Assam Proper, an assignment of the revenue derived from the land within the town limits was made during both years for the purposes of local improvement. But these towns are in no sense municipalities.

352. It is in contemplation to extend the provisions of Act VI. of 1868 (B.C.) to the town of Dibrugarh.

353. The following table shows the amounts assigned to each station during the two years under report :—

	1874-75.				1875-76.		
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Dibrugarh	3,701				4,744	8	0
Tezpur	890				1,000	0	0
Mangaldai	226						
Sibságar	7,066						
Golághát	781			8,776	9,751	0	0
Jorhát	929						
Nowgong	2,258			2,258	2,084	0	0

## SECTION 9.—MILITARY.

354. The military force stationed in the Province of Assam during 1874-75 and 1875-76 consisted of four regiments of Native Infantry,—one of ordinary Native Infantry (the 3rd), and three local regiments (the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Assam Light Infantry). The total number of men of all ranks on the 21st December, 1875, was 3,300.

355. The distribution of the regiments during 1875 was as follows :—

Regiment.	STATIONS.		STRENGTH.	
	Head-quarters.	Outposts.	British Officers.	Natives of all ranks.
3rd Native Infantry .....	Cachar .....	.....	7	525
		Monierkhál ...	.....	31
		Noarbund .....	.....	30
		Manipur .....	.....	41
42nd Assam Light Infantry ...	Gauháti .....	.....	6	494
		Tezpur .....	1	157
		Nowgong .....	.....	82
43rd Ditto ditto .....	Shillong .....	.....	6	597
		Jawai .....	.....	53
		Chárgola .....	.....	46
		Alinagar .....	.....	46
44th Ditto ditto .....	Dibrugarh ...	.....	5	491
		Sadiyá .....	1	122
		Golághát .....	.....	57
		Pubamukh ..	.....	46
		Jaipur .....	.....	41
		Total.....		26

*N.B.*—Officers and men on furlough, deputation, or leave are not included in this statement.

356. The force was engaged in two military expeditions during the period under review. The first was against the Duffla tribes in the sub-Himalayan ranges north of Darrang, undertaken in 1874-75, with the object of restoring certain captives taken by the Dufflas in raids on British villages. The force employed was of the following strength:—

250 men .....	42nd Native Infantry.
250 " .....	44th " "
200 " .....	16th " "
200 " .....	43rd " "
25 " .....	Frontier Police.

A detachment of sappers and two mountain guns accompanied the force.

357. For the transport service of this expedition there were 1,200 coolies, fifty-nine elephants, and eighty-eight boats employed.

358. The other expedition was sent into the Nága Hills, south of Jaipur, to punish the villages concerned in the massacre of Lieutenant Holcombe and the survey party accompanying him on the 2nd February, 1875. The force for this expedition was composed of detachments of the 42nd and 44th Regiments, Assam Light Infantry, and some frontier police from the Nága Hills district. It consisted of 308 men of all ranks. On both occasions, the object of the expedition was attained with complete success, and without loss to the forces engaged.

359. The total cost of the Military Department in the Province during the last year, 1875, was Rs. 7,68,678.

## CHAPTER IV.

## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

## SECTION 1.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

360. The weather during the two years under review was, on the whole, taking the entire Province, fairly favourable to agricultural operations. The crops, were, generally speaking, good. Rice—both of the “Aus” (the spring) and “Sali” (the autumn) harvests—mustard, jute, tea, and other principal staples, yielded in some cases an abundant, in nearly all an average, outturn.

General results.

361. The “Aus” crop of rice failed to a certain extent in some districts during the year 1874-75 ; but the abundant “Sali” harvest that succeeded it amply made up for the deficiency. The “Sali” crop, in its turn, was deficient in the following year in some parts of Kámrúp; but, on the other hand, the “Aus” crop gave fully an average yield, and no distress consequently ensued.

362. Although the outturn of the principal crops was satisfactory, yet the high prices which had ruled during 1873-74 did not fall again to their former level.

363. The rainfall in the Surmá Valley, and in the Khási Hills, was unusually heavy in 1875, and the crops suffered somewhat in those districts in consequence. In the Brahmaputra Valley, and in the Gáro Hills, the converse occurred. The rains of 1874 were heavier than in the succeeding year; the difference of average fall in the two valleys almost exactly compensating in the two years. The average fall in 1875 in the Surmá Valley exceeded the fall of 1874 by 13 inches; the average deficiency in the other valley being 12 inches.

364. The cyclone which visited the Burdwan Division of Bengal so destructively on 19th October, 1874, was felt with considerable severity in the Gáro Hills. With these exceptions there was nothing unusual in the seasons.

## SECTION 2.—AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

365. The Shillong farm is the only model farm in this Province, and the only place where experiments in agriculture and horticulture have been made. The establishment of this farm was proposed in July, 1872, by the Government of Bengal; but the farm was not finally established until towards the close of 1873, when Mr. Freeman, Superintendent of the Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, was appointed Superintendent of the Shillong farm, on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. Mr. Freeman reached Shillong in the beginning of 1874. Previous to his arrival, a tree-nursery had been established, and a plot of ground covering two acres had been planted as an orchard.

Experimental farms.

366. Shortly after, on the formation of the present Administration, the farm was made over to the Chief Commissioner, together with an annual sum of Rs. 3,000 from the Imperial grant at the disposal of the Bengal Government. It was found, however, that the place where the farm had been established was unsuitable for farming operations. There was no ground for grazing cattle; the land of the orchard was poor, and unsuited to fruit-trees; the land taken up for a tree-nursery was far too small in extent, and none of the adjoining lands could be obtained from the Khásias. Under these circumstances, the Chief Commissioner determined to remove the farm to Upper Shillong, and certain proposals of the Deputy-Conservator of Forests for extending the farming operations were approved of by him.

367. Farming operations in Upper Shillong were commenced in October, 1874, by breaking up about sixteen acres of land. This land, in consequence of previous exhaustive cultivation by the Khásias, was very poor, and possessed no vegetable mould on the surface; and, owing to a dense overgrowth of grass and ferns, much manual labour had to be expended before even ploughs could be used. All this rendered the initial operations unusually expensive. Yet, during the first year, all this labour was barely repaid, owing to the slow decomposition of the soil.

368. An experiment was made in 1873-74, of sowing wheat, barley, and oats, on the old forest plantation lands, as a rabi crop, without irrigation, but it turned out a complete failure, in consequence of the extreme dryness of the months of January and February. In 1874-75, the autumn sowings were hardly more successful. In 1875-76, the sowings were made in land favourably situated for irrigation. Water was brought on to the land by a watercourse half a mile in length. The experiment proved so far successful that in places where the soil was exceptionally good the grain ripened well. These places were, it is true, mere patches here and there. Still the result showed that failure was owing to the poverty of

Grain crops.

the soil, and not to climatic influences. The sowings succeeded much better in land where lime had been used as manure than in land where no lime had been put in.

369. It has been found by experience that, owing to the early rains in this part of India, only very early varieties are suited for cultivation in these hills. The varieties of wheat obtained from Sealkote were in every respect superior to those obtained from Bengal.

370. Altogether, the result of these experiments shows that there is some hope of succeeding in growing a cold-weather crop in these hills,—the most important outcome, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, of all the farming experiments.

371. The following table shows the description of grain sown, and the dates of sowing and reaping :—

Name.	Date of sowing.	Date of reaping.
<i>Wheat-sowings.</i>		
1. Goálpára wheat ... ..	1st October, 1875 ...	21st May, 1876.
2. Ditto ... ..	10th " ...	" "
3. Sealkote wheat ( <i>Vadunak-chota.</i> )	1st " ...	" "
4. Ditto ... ..	10th " ...	" "
5. Ditto ... ..	20th " ...	5th June, 1876.
6. Ditto ... ..	7th November, 1875 ...	12th "
7. Ditto (large) ... ..	" " ...	16th "
<i>Barley-sowings.</i>		
Assam barley ... ..	1st October, 1875 ...	19th May, 1876.
<i>Oat-sowings.</i>		
White oats ... ..	1st October, 1875 ...	5th May, 1876.
Ditto ... ..	10th " ...	15th "

372. A quantity of Carolina paddy was sown in 1874-75, but the experiment was not a success. The Superintendent considered that bad seed was the cause of failure.

373. In March, 1875, 2lb of Cuzco maize-seed were received from the Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta. One pound consisted entirely of white, and the other of red seed, and each pound contained 408 grains. The seed germinated freely, but many of the young plants were eaten off close to the ground by grubs soon after the seed had germinated. These grubs also attack the ordinary Indian-corn grown in these hills. About 30 per cent. of the young plants were thus attacked, and very few of those attacked survived. Those plants that were not injured by the grubs grew up well, but they yielded very little grain. The white variety did better than the red.



374. The ordinary Indian-corn cultivated in these hills, and of which several acres were sown, suffered in a similar manner from grubs. These grubs bred in the stable-manure at first used. It has now been found that an admixture of lime kills these grubs.

375. As it was generally believed that the potato introduced into these hills had deteriorated, new varieties were introduced in 1873, to which two more varieties were added in 1874. These varieties were—

Root crops.

- |                     |  |                   |
|---------------------|--|-------------------|
| (1) Red roughs.     |  | (3) White kidney. |
| (2) Pheasant's eye. |  | (4) Early rose.   |

376. The two first varieties did well. The white kidney gave a large yield; but the potatoes were small. The early rose did well at first, but was afterwards attacked by white-ants. The Khásias, however, do not look upon these new varieties favourably, as they only give one crop in the year, whereas the ordinary variety gives two crops.

377. By the orders of the Chief Commissioner, a "Manual of Potato Cultivation" was compiled by the Superintendent of the farm. This manual has been translated into Assamese, and copies of the translation have been directed to be distributed among the Nágas, Mikirs, and other hill tribes in Upper Assam.

378. The experiments in growing other root crops, such as turnips and mangold-wurzel, in 1874-75, were failures; but in 1875-76 the experiments proved more successful.

Ground-nuts.

378a. An experiment in growing ground-nuts proved a failure, the climate being too cold for this root.

379. A vegetable-garden was started; but the insects peculiar to these hills proved very destructive to the plants, and the experiment turned out, to a great extent, a failure.

Vegetable-garden.

380. The first fruit-trees were purchased standing in the old orchard, where the soil was altogether unsuited to them, and it was necessary to transplant them to Upper Shillong. This transplanting has somewhat retarded their growth; but, in spite of this fact, the following trees are alive and doing well:—

Fruit-trees.

- |                 |  |                                    |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Fourteen apple. |  | Thirteen apricot.                  |
| Eight pear.     |  | Ten raspberry.                     |
| Four medlar.    |  | Sixteen black-currant.             |
| Twelve cherry.  |  | Forty-three white and red-currant. |
| Sixteen plum.   |  | Four black and white mulberry.     |
| Ten peach.      |  | One olive.                         |
| Five nectarine. |  |                                    |

381. A large number of seedlings of the indigenous crab-apple have been reared, and will make hardy saplings, upon which to graft or bud the superior English kinds.

382. A quantity of Spanish-chestnut seed received in 1874 germinated very well, but the plants were attacked by white-ants, so that out of 150 only 23 are now alive. These plants have done better since their removal to a higher elevation.

383. The Spanish-chestnut seed received in 1875 was very bad, and out of 58lb of seed only 35 seeds germinated.

384. The China-chestnut seed received in the spring of 1876 was altogether bad, and not a single seed germinated.

#### LIVE STOCK.

385. The undermentioned live stock were purchased during 1874-75 and 1875-76 for the Shillong Farm, at a cost of Rs. 1,743-14:—

<i>English Cattle.</i>				
Bull-calf	...	...	...	1
<i>Khási Cattle</i>				
Bullocks	...	...	...	16
Cows	...	...	...	23
<i>Jhánsi Cattle.</i>				
Bull	...	...	...	1
Bull-calves	...	...	...	3
Heifer-calf	...	...	...	1
<i>Cross-bred Cattle.</i>				
Bull ...	...	...	...	1
Cows ...	...	...	...	2
Calf ...	...	...	...	1
<i>Bhután Cattle.</i>				
Bull ...	...	...	...	1
Cows ...	...	...	...	5
Calves...	...	...	...	2
<i>English Sheep.</i>				
Ram ...	...	...	...	1
<i>Nepaulese Sheep.</i>				
Rams ...	...	...	...	4
Ewes ...	...	...	...	40
<i>English Pigs.</i>				
Boar ...	...	...	...	1
Sows ...	...	...	...	2
<i>Khási Pigs.</i>				
Sow ...	...	...	...	1

386. Cattle in these hills, at the elevation of Shillong, fall off very much in January and February, for want of proper forage, and the Khásias during these months generally move their cattle to lower elevations. But, as one of the chief objects in keeping cattle at the farm was to

obtain manure, matikalái (*Phaseolus radiatus*) was grown for them, cut green, and stocked for winter food. On this, the cattle did very well.

387. In addition to the above-mentioned cattle, two "mithan" bulls were received from the Nága Hills; but they died of cattle-disease about four months after their arrival at Shillong.

388. The Bhután cattle did not thrive well at the farm. They prefer browsing on the leaves of trees and shrubs to grazing, and, as forest growth is scanty at the elevation of the farm, they were eventually sold.

389. In 1875-76, the cattle-disease broke out very badly among the farm cattle,—and nine bullocks, nine cows, eleven calves, and two English cows and one English bull-calf that had just arrived, died from the disease. The number which recovered out of those taken sick was three bullocks, three cows, and one calf, or only 18 per cent. Of the sheep at the farm, seventeen died of this disease, and, in addition, there were thirteen other casualties among them. The English pigs did well, but one of the sows was killed by lightning, and three young pigs born on the farm died suddenly, it is supposed, from eating some poisonous plant.

390. Three sheds for the cattle, and one sty for the pigs have been erected. Among the tools purchased, the most

Buildings and tools.

important were two iron ploughs, one set of iron harrows, and one maize-sheller.

Financial results.

391. The financial results show a heavy balance against the farm, as will appear from the following statement:—

		1874-75.		1875-76.
Receipts	... Rs.	309-2-6	Rs.	1,036-15-0
Expenditure	... „	13,297-0-5	„	11,445- 8-6

392. In view of these results, the Chief Commissioner has determined to restrict farming operations to small experiments in irrigated rabi crops, and, as a measure of economy, to dispense with the services of the Superintendent, Mr. Freeman, from December, 1876. The future expenditure on the farm will be insignificant.

### SECTION 3.—FORESTS.

393. This department has only been constituted of late years as a separate agency for maintaining and developing the forest wealth of the Province.

394. The first attempt made at forest conservancy in Assam Proper was in 1850, when, owing to certain representations of the Collector of Kámrúp, the Government of Bengal imposed a tax for felling timber, and approved of certain proposals for checking the felling of young trees.

395. In 1852, this system was abolished by the Board of Revenue, who directed the farming of certain tracts of forest to the highest bidder. This system was extended to the districts of Darrang and Nowgong in 1861.

396. In 1863, the Commissioner issued orders for the levying of certain fees in the districts of Nowgong, Darrang, and Lakhimpur; and subordinate fiscal officers were instructed to protect the forests from spoliation, and to prevent the felling of certain kinds of small trees. As these fiscal officers were farmers of the revenue of certain tracts, it is not a matter for surprise that they did little to preserve the forests.

397. In 1868, the present revenue system of Assam Proper was introduced, and the duty of protecting the forests devolved on the mouzahdars. In this year, an Assistant-Conservator was deputed to inspect and report on the Assam forests.

398. The Assistant-Conservator found a deplorable state of affairs. The Bengal woodcutters, who only paid a nominal tax, were fast working out the valuable sál forests of the Eastern Duárs. In the Kámrúp district the greater part of the most valuable sál forests had been made over to the Lower Assam Tea Company as waste land. A wholesale destruction of rubber-trees by felling and overtapping was being carried on in the Darrang district. In Nowgong and Sibságar some of the best forests had been sold as waste land; and little forest was left anywhere. In Lakhimpur, the Dehing and Dibrugarh saw-mills were working away without any attempt being made to control their indiscriminate fellings.

399. In 1869-70, the general inspection of the forests of Assam Proper was completed, and a special examination, with a view to selecting reserves, was commenced.

400. In 1870-71, experimental timber and plantation works were started.

401. In the following year, the early selection and demarcation of the better forests as reserves were ordered, and the remaining forests were placed under the direct management of the District Officers. Since then the work of selection, demarcation, and protection of reserves in Assam Proper has steadily progressed.

402. With regard to Sylhet and Cachar, the history of forest conservancy was, previous to the year 1874-75, a blank. The only attempt that had ever been made to realise any revenue from the forests in these two districts was the levying of duty at the Sealtek Ghát on forest produce passing down the river from Cachar.

403. The inspection of the Cachar and Sylhet forests had been several times attempted; but, owing to the want of forest establishments, and to other causes,—the chief of which were the Lushai raids and the subsequent Lushai expedition,—it was not carried out till the year 1874-75.

Inspection of forests.

404. The forests of the Gáro Hills were inspected in the spring of 1876. They were found to have but a small proportion of sál and other valuable timber-trees. Besides, jhúming is practised to a great extent by the Gáros, and it is not considered at present advisable to interfere with the practice. Under these circumstances, the Chief Commissioner did not consider it desirable to form any forest "reserves" in these hills, and to put such "reserves" directly under the Forest Department, but has for the present left the entire management of the forests in the hands of the Deputy-Commissioner.

405. The formation of forest "reserves," or State forests, in Assam had been in progress during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, but the areas selected were very small, compared with the area of valuable forest in the Province. During the two years under review, the area of these "reserves" has been considerably enlarged, as the following statement will show:—

Area of forest reserves at the commencement of 1874-75	...	...	...	...	269·58 square miles.
Area added in 1874-75	...	...	...	...	333·33 "
Ditto 1875-76	...	...	...	...	428·89 "
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>1,031·8 square miles.</u>

406. The reserves added during 1874-75 were—

(1).—NÁGA HILLS.

An addition to the Nambor reserve ... 326·63 square miles.

This reserve is mixed lower-hill forest, containing ajhar, náhar, and sám; and it is on the growing stock in the Nambor forest reserve that the Sibságar and Nowgong districts depend for their future timber-supply. As the Nága Hills are only a political charge, the Forest Act does not apply to these reserves; but, as these forests were formerly situated in the Sibságar and Nowgong districts, Government still retains all its rights in them.

(2).—KÁMRÚP.

An addition to the Borduár reserve	...	...	2·25 square miles.
The Jára sál forest	...	...	1·6 "
The Milmillia sál forest	...	...	2·1 "

(3).—NOWGONG.

An addition to the Kholahát reserve ... 0·75 square miles.

The reserves in the last two districts are all sál forests. In the Kámrap reserves there is still mature timber left; but in the Nowgong reserves all mature timber was worked out long before their formation.

407. Out of the total area added in 1875-76, 347·97 square miles were added in the Eastern Duárs of the Goálpára district. This latter reserve had formerly been gazetted as "open forest." A large proportion of it is sál forest. It is the most valuable forest in the Province; but, owing to proximity to the great timber-markets of Bengal, these

forests have been overworked to a great extent, and will, for the present, require chiefly protection,—protection which could not be given with certainty as long as they remained “open forests.” In the Sidli Duár are very valuable forests, but, as there are villages and cultivated lands scattered throughout them, they have as yet remained “open forests.” The forests were, however, surveyed in the cold season of 1875-76, with a view to forming them into a “reserve.” The question of declaring them reserved forests is at present under consideration.

408. In the same year, the Garumári sál forest, in the Darrang district, consisting of 205·18 acres, was declared a forest reserve.

409. During this year also the Chár Duár rubber plantation reserve was sanctioned. Of this reserve, an area of  $34\frac{1}{2}$  square miles is under the direct control of the Forest Department, and the remainder ( $45\frac{1}{2}$  square miles) is under the management of the Deputy-Commissioner, subject to inspection by the Forest officers.

410. The Bhamaráguri Hill forest in Darrang, consisting of 386·7 acres, and which had been purchased some years ago, with a view to supplying firewood for the Government steamers, was declared a forest reserve in 1875-76.

411. The question of the formation of forest reserves in Sylhet and Cachar is still under the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

412. Valuation surveys have been made in the Kholahát, Deboka, Balipará, and Sidli forests, with a view to ascertain the growing material.

413. During the year 1874-75, the sál forests were very effectually protected from fires; but in 1875-76, owing to the exceptional drought and very high winds which prevailed, it proved impossible to protect successfully these forests from the jungle fires.

414. Early in 1874-75, measures were taken to put a stop to the indiscriminate burning of forests in the Khási and Jaintiá Hills, and the Seims and village officers were made responsible for the conservancy of the sacred groves. These endeavours have met with some success; but it is a very difficult thing to change the habits of a population, or to induce them to incur even a very small temporary inconvenience for a future benefit.

415. At the commencement of 1874-75 the plantations of the Forest Department in Assam were as follows :—

Plantations.					
Timber plantations	...	...	...	...	47 acres.
Caoutchouc	„	...	...	...	215 „
				Total	262 acres.

416. During 1874-75 and 1875-76 the following additions were made :—

Timber plantations ...	...	...	...	34½ acres.
Caoutchouc ,, ...	...	...	...	180 ,,
			Total ...	<u>214½ acres.</u>

417. There is a plantation of exotic trees at Shillong, but it has not been very successful. Only the following trees can be said to have done well :—

Inglans Regia.  
Eucalyptus rostrata.  
Pinus maritima.

418. A number of small cinchona plantations, measuring in the aggregate 1½ of an acre, were started in 1867 by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, near Nongkiao and Jirang, in the Khási Hills. These plantations were taken charge of by the Forest Department in 1874-75, and reported upon, and the cinchona bark was submitted for analysis to the Government Quinologist in Darjeeling, who reported unfavourably on it. These small plantations have since been made over to the Seim of Nongkiao, who is responsible for their being kept clear of weeds and protected against fire.

419. The only forests which remain gazetted as open forests, under Act VII. of 1865, are those in the Sidli Duár, which have been surveyed with the view of having them declared reserves. But the large forests outside the reserves which are undefined, although not gazetted as open forests under the Act, are in every way watched over as strictly as if they had been so gazetted. These forests are directly under the charge of the District Officer, who is aided by a forest-ranger and some peons. But the mouzahdar is the person immediately responsible for the conservancy of these forests. Rules have been made by the Chief Commissioner, which will in a great measure check jhúming operations.

420. The sál forests are the most valuable forests in the Province ; but they have been worked to such an extent in former years that felling operations have now to be carried on very cautiously, and to a limited extent.

421. Rules for the felling of tax-paying timber have been drawn up, and the general principles on which applications for timber-bearing lands are to be treated have been laid down by the Chief Commissioner.

422. A proposal to revise the rates of taxes levied on forest produce has been made by the Forest Department, but has not yet been disposed of ; and a draft Regulation for regulating the rubber trade has been submitted by the Administration to the Government of India, but has been rejected as contrary to general policy.

423. The quantity of timber removed from the forests during 1874-75 and 1875-76 was as follows :—

		Logs and pieces.
(1) Timber brought to depôt by departmental agency ...	...	2,753
(2) Timber removed by purchasers... ..	...	40,869

424. The cubic contents of the timber worked out by the department were 41,239 cubic feet. The cubic contents of the timber removed by purchasers are unascertainable.

425. The receipts and expenditure during the two years under review were as follow :—

Financial results.

RECEIPTS.	1874-75.			1875-76.		
	Collections by Forest Officers.	Collections by Civil Officers.	Total.	Collections by Forest Officers.	Collections by Civil Officers.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Revenue from wood....	16,731	29,365	46,096	10,675	21,992	32,667
II.— Ditto from minor produce.	61	2,390	2,451	12	12,789	12,801
III.—Duty on produce of foreign or private forests imported into British territory.	....	15,000	15,000	....	15,064	15,064
IV.—Miscellaneous.....	182	1,020	1,202	227	1,112	1,339
Total....	16,974	47,775	64,749	10,914	50,957	61,871

EXPENDITURE.	1874-75.			1875-76.		
	By Forest Officers.	By Civil Officers.	Total.	By Forest Officers.	By Civil Officers.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Conservancy and Works	22,469	8,469	31,138	24,154	9,032	33,187
B.—Establishments .....	28,336	49	28,385	28,697	....	28,697
Total .....	51,005	8,518	59,523	52,851	9,032	61,884

426. In considering the financial results of the working of the Forest Department in Assam, it must be taken into account that little revenue can at present be derived from the sâl forests, which were completely worked out before any measures for their conservancy were taken.



427. The Forest Department in this Province is still in its infancy ;  
 but, in reviewing its operations for the last two  
 years, the Chief Commissioner is able to say

General.

that much has been accomplished.

428. Previous to the year 1874 it may be said that there was no forest conservancy of any kind in Assam. Now, an organized system has been introduced. Great progress has been made during the two years in the all-important work of selecting, demarcating, and mapping the forest reserves. It is true that a very small portion of the large area covered by the forests of Assam is under the direct management of the Forest Department. The forest establishments at Colonel Keatinge's command are too small for the management of extensive tracts. But the reserves under the direct control of the forest officers are schools where much can be taught and learned. The plantations have been considerably extended, and much experience has been gained, especially in the cultivation of the caoutchouc-tree. The Chief Commissioner aims at something more than the conservancy of a few forest reserves. He aims at the protection from fire and jhúming of some 15,000 square miles of forest,—forest that, from its geographical position, should in days to come supply the timber for nearly all Eastern Bengal, and yield a large revenue to this Province. And this object he knows can only be effected by the agency of his district officers and their fiscal subordinates. On the district officers, Colonel Keatinge has unceasingly impressed the importance of their duties in this respect, and he trusts not without good result. Deep-rooted convictions, though erroneous, are not eradicated in a day. But the Chief Commissioner feels that a beginning has now been made. The mouzahdar is learning that the protection of the forests in his mouzah is an important portion of his duty, and that persistent neglect of it will entail dismissal.

429. The attention of the Department has recently been specially  
 directed to the subject of rubber-producing  
 trees.

Rubber.

430. The attention of the Chief Commissioner was early attracted to question of the rubber trade in this Province; but it was not until he had the opportunity of fully discussing the question with his district officers that he addressed the Government of India on the matter. Formerly, the five districts of Assam Proper were divided into rubber mehals, and these mehals were let annually to the highest bidder at public auction. Jaintiá was also divided into rubber mehals, which were let annually in the same way.

431. The average annual income derived from the rubber mehals of the Assam Proper from 1869 to 1872 was Rs. 28,000. In 1872 the right of Government to foreign rubber was contested in Upper Assam,—for the rubber leases tacitly acknowledged the right of the lessee to rubber imported from beyond British limits. Government was not prepared to enforce its rights, and it was considered useless to sell the mehals in Assam Proper without the right to foreign rubber. Accordingly, the collection of rubber within British limits was prohibited in Assam.

432. The Chief Commissioner, being decidedly of opinion that the Government may fairly claim a share in rubber, whether it is produced within British limits or imported from beyond them, and regretting the loss of a not unimportant item of revenue, submitted to the Government of India, in August, 1875, a draft Regulation, declaring the right of Government to all rubber, home-grown or imported, and imposing a penalty on the collection or purchase of rubber without a license, on sale by a licensed collector to any person other than the person mentioned in his license, and on possession of rubber except under cover of a license or pass,—thus creating a strict Government monopoly. The Governor-General in Council, however, declined to accord his sanction to the proposed measure, or to impose any special restrictions, on the rubber trade. The Chief Commissioner, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, has taken steps towards organizing a system of conservation and reproduction of the tree in certain reserved areas by the Forest Department.

#### SECTION 4.—MINES AND MINERALS.

433. Recognizing the paramount importance of the question of the indigenous coal-resources of this Province, the Chief Commissioner obtained the services of Mr. F. R. Mallet, F.G.S., Geological Survey of India, to make a complete and thorough examination of the coal-deposits of Upper Assam. This survey was effected in the cold weather of 1874-75 and 1875-76.

434. Mr. Mallet's investigations have established now, as a matter of certainty, that immense deposits of coal exist at the foot of the Nága Hills, in the Lakhimpur and Sibságar districts, at an average distance in a straight line from the river bank of about twenty-five to thirty-five miles, and with water-carriage in most cases from the coal-bed to the river of from forty to a hundred and fifty miles. The qualities of the coal, the amount available, and the conditions under which it can be worked and transported, have all been ascertained with as much certainty as is at present practicable.

435. The most northerly of these deposits, called the Mákúm coal-beds, appears on the whole to present the greatest number of favourable conditions. These beds are situated behind the Tipám Hills to the eastward, on the other side of which is the town of Jaipur. The outcrop is within two to four miles of the bank of the Dehing, from which point water-carriage for about 100 miles is available down that river to the Brahmaputra. The quality of the coal is good. The outcrop lies high, and presents facilities for open working. A road to the Dehing is easily practicable. The deposits have been traced to be thirteen miles long, and may extend further, and the estimated marketable outturn of the beds is calculated at about 9,000,000 tons.

436. The Jaipur beds, which lie along the foot of the Tipám Hills on their western face close to Jaipur, are also very extensive. As far as

they have been traced, they extend for fifteen miles, and the estimated marketable outturn is 10,000,000 tons. But the quality of the coal is not so uniformly good as in the Mákum beds. That nearest the Dehing river is of the soft description, and, as it all lies below the general level, it would be somewhat more expensive to work. The part of the beds nearest the Dehing River is of excellent quality; but the rapids in that river present formidable obstacles to navigation.

437. Further south, are found the two beds of the Saffrai Valley and the Dikhu, immediately to the south of Názirá, which is some twelve miles distant. The coal in the Saffrai Valley lies below the level, and would require mining. River-carriage by the nearest stream is much impeded by shallows and rapids, and coal would have to be transported by land over the adjacent low range of hills to reach the river.

438. The field is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and the estimated marketable outturn is 10,000,000 tons. The quality of coal is excellent. In the Dikhu beds, which are practically a continuation of those of the Saffrai Valley, the outcrop lies conveniently high for open workings. The river is not favourable for navigation. Rapids render it unnavigable for the first eight miles, and thence it is only practicable for large boats in the rainy season. The distance by land, however, is only thirty miles to the bank of the Brahmaputra, and, consequently, were any artificial means of communication, such as a rail or tramway, established, this would be the most accessible of all the coal-beds. The estimated marketable outturn of this deposit is 750,000 tons.

439. The two most southern of the coal-beds on the Jángi and Disai Rivers are both of small area. They are situated about twenty-five miles south-east of Jorhát, in the Sibságar district. The coal is of a poor, soft quality, and the rivers leading to the Brahmaputra are almost unnavigable. The latter field has, however, not been completely explored.

440. Some small operations for coal-working have been conducted on late years by Mr. Hailey in the Mákum field, and in the Dikhu Valley by the Assam Tea Company; but they are on a very small scale, and amount to little more than surface scratchings.

441. Mr. Mallet describes the coal as of two kinds,—the hard and the soft description. The best hard coal is of homogeneous structure, with little or no cleat and without apparent lamination planes. It withstands the ravages of the weather well. Seams of this coal are sometimes found which have been exposed for ages without any apparent injury. There is no apparent difference between a piece taken from the surface, and one taken from the interior of a quarry. It can be quarried in large, firm, hard blocks, which may be stored any length of time.

442. The soft coals are very crumbly and sodden where exposed to the outer air. It is probable that in most cases these coals would be found to be of better quality lower down, and quite hard; but it is to

be feared that they would deteriorate by keeping. Their characteristic brittleness is due probably to the presence of pyrites and to excessive lamination, and sometimes to the crushing of the coal under pressure.

443. The results of the assays of several descriptions of these coals, made by Mr. Mallet, are as follows:—

**Assays.**

Pyrites was found to exist in almost all, in varying quantities. Some appeared to possess it in objectionable proportion, but the best coals are almost completely free from it. Nearly all the hard coals were found to cake strongly in the crucible, yielding a firm but sometimes tumid coke. The soft coals caked slightly, or not at all. Owing to the caking character of the Assam coals, the slack could be utilized by being converted into coke. For steam purposes, a mixture of coal and coke might be better than coal alone.

444. The Assam coal compares favourably with the Rániganj coal, as shown by the following results of assays made by Mr. Mallet:—

	Fixed carbon.	Volatile matter.	Ash.
Average composition of 27 Assam coals ...	60.0	36.2	3.8
"    "    of 17 Rániganj coals	51.1	32.6	16.3

445. The Assam coals, therefore, appear on an average to contain 9 per cent. more carbon than the Rániganj coals, and less than one-fourth the amount of ash. The following may be taken as samples of the best class of coal from each of these fields respectively:—

	Fixed carbon.	Volatile matter.	Ash.
Telpung, four-foot seam, Dikhu Valley ...	66	32	2
Sanktora seam, Rániganj ...	63.3	27.5	9.2

446. Mr. Mallet also reported on the petroleum springs, many of which exist in and adjoining these coal-measures. He appears to be of opinion that, with improved facilities of communication with the Brahmaputra, these oil-springs may be worked successfully, in spite of antecedent failures.

447. The iron ore available in the neighbourhood appears to be not very extensive in amount, nor of good quality, while the scarcity of limestone would, Mr. Mallet says, render smelting operations on a large scale a matter of much difficulty.

448. The pyritous shales found among these coal-measures might be used, in Mr. Mallet's opinion, for the production of green vitriol and alum, and, if sufficiently large quantities were raised in working out the coal, the manufacture might be profitable.

449. The results of these investigations are, the Chief Commissioner thinks, most satisfactory and encouraging, and his thanks are due to Mr. Mallet for his careful and scientific researches.

## SECTION 5.—MANUFACTURES.

450. *Tea*.—As many planters submitted no returns either for the year 1874 or the year 1875, the information contained herein is necessarily incomplete. This is much to be regretted. The returns asked for are simple and easily prepared, and the information to be gathered from them is of the greatest value, especially to persons engaged in the tea industry. The Chief Commissioner can quite understand the, perhaps natural, reluctance of many of the planters to give statistics concerning their gardens. But Colonel Keatinge has assured the planters that statistics of individual gardens would not be published,—that only the total outturn for each district would be entered in the Provincial statement. He is glad to say that this assurance has had some effect, as many more gardens have submitted returns for 1875 than for 1874.

451. The total area of waste land now held under different tenures, as returned by those planters who submitted statistics for 1875, is 566,303 acres, against 473,507 acres in 1874. Allowing for the inaccuracy of many of the returns, and making a fair addition for those gardens from whom no returns have been received, to the total area as obtained from the returns furnished, the area of the land taken up for tea in this Province may, with a certain approximation to correctness, be shown as below :—

	Area in acres.	
	1874.	1875.
(1) Under Old Assam Rules of 1854 ... ..	177,981	108,694
(2) „ ordinary leases ... ..	45,384	75,144
(3) Purchased in fee-simple ... ..	172,828	192,961
(4) Under old Assam Rules, but since redeemed to fee-simple.	229,802	239,994
(5) On zemindari land ... ..	610	1,207
Total.....	626,605	617,000

452. Returns for 1875 were received from gardens comprising an area of 566,303 acres, out of a total area of 617,000 acres taken up; while in 1874 the total area of the gardens from which returns were received was 473,507 acres, out of a total area of 626,605 acres taken up.

453. No fair comparison can, however, be made between the figures of the two years 1874 and 1875, because, as already stated, many planters who did not submit returns for 1874 submitted returns for 1875.

454. Assuming that the statistics collected are correct for the gardens to which they relate, the following results are obtained. Out of an area of 566,303 acres returned in 1875, 257,735 acres, or 45·5 per cent., are said to be fit for tea cultivation. No information on

this point was given for the year 1874. The proportion of land reported fit for cultivation in the different districts to the total area taken up is shown below :—

District.	Total area taken up.	Fit for cultivation.	Percentage.
Cachar	208,488	82,759	39·6
Sylhet	28,412	11,177	39·3
Goálpára	1,207	907	75·1
Kámrúp	17,815	5,374	30·1
Darrang	67,020	40,629	60·6
Nowgong	19,380	9,748	50·2
Sibságar	134,592	66,970	49·7
Lakhimpur	89,389	40,171	44·9
	<u>566,303</u>	<u>257,735</u>	<u>45·5</u>

455. The total area under cultivation at the close of 1874 was stated to be 79,272 acres, while the total area under cultivation at the close of 1875 was returned as 95,249 acres, or 16·5 and 16·8 per cent. respectively of the total area of the gardens submitting returns. The percentage of clearance in both the years is, according to these figures, nearly the same; but there is reason to believe that the proportion in 1875 had considerably increased.

456. According to the returns received, 13,616 acres were brought under cultivation in 1875, as compared with 9,632 acres brought under cultivation in 1874.

457. The total outturn of tea during 1874 and 1875 was 15,106,779 and 18,659,029lb respectively; and, as the area under cultivation was 79,272 acres and 95,249 acres respectively, the resulting average yield per acre comes out almost exactly the same for each year,—being 191lb in 1874, and 195lb in 1875. The close correspondence of the result would indicate that the average may probably be a reliable one.

458. There were, at the close of 1875, 70,218 acres under mature plant out of the total area of 96,303 acres under cultivation, or 73·5 per cent.; but there are no data to show what area there was under mature plant at the close of 1874.

459. According to the returns, there were 140 steam-engines at work in 1874, and 141 at work in 1875. The Deputy-Commissioner of Cachar is of opinion that some of the steam-engines in his district were left unworked during the year, as it does not pay to work an engine unless there is sufficient supply of leaf both at the beginning and at the end of the season. This was probably the case in the other districts also.

460. *Other manufactures.*—With regard to the other manufactures of Assam, which have been described in Chapter I., Part II.A., as of a very insignificant nature, there is nothing to record concerning either their progress or decline during this period. No returns are received concerning them.

## SECTION 6.—TRADE.

461. See Part II.A., Chapter I., Section 7.—There is nothing of importance to record in this portion of the report from the information available, either with regard to the advance or diminution of trading operations in the Province.

## SECTION 7.—PUBLIC WORKS.

462. The actual expenditure of the Public Works Department on Provincial Services during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, compared with the budget estimates, is given in the following table :—

	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.....	1,53,905	1,42,405	1,64,056	1,68,765
Communications .....	3,54,500	3,68,522	3,05,382	3,45,055
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,025	869	894	1,010
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,10,430</b>	<b>5,11,796</b>	<b>4,70,332</b>	<b>5,14,830</b>
Establishment .....	2,14,938	2,00,554	2,65,305	2,60,351
Tools and Plant .....	18,250	29,104	27,000	26,401
Profit and Loss .....	.....	12	.....	1,032
Increase of Stock .....	.....	26,864	.....	20,448
Suspense Balances .....	.....	.....	.....	23,769
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,43,618</b>	<b>7,68,330</b>	<b>7,62,637</b>	<b>8,46,831</b>

463. In addition to the expenditure incurred on roads from the Provincial assignments shown in the above table, grants-in-aid were made by the Chief Commissioner from Local Funds, amounting to Rs. 1,57,264 in 1875-76. The expenditure has, however, notwithstanding this assistance, exceeded the grant in both years. This excess, so far as it has resulted from expenditure on works, is due to the vigorous prosecution of the trunk road connecting Assam to Bengal, and the cart-road from the Assam plains to Shillong. The early completion of these roads was deemed by the Chief Commissioner to be of the utmost importance, and the same limitation of expenditure was not so strictly applied in the prosecution of them that is usually necessary in order to keep within budget grants. An effort was made to collect all available labour for these roads; and it was believed that the whole of the labour that it would be possible to collect in the Province would not be in excess of what the budget grants could provide for. The result has been, however, that the grants were exceeded, to the extent shown in the above table.

464. Of the buildings classed as Imperial, those required for the military are the authorized accommodation allowed for four regiments of Native Infantry, which is the force stationed in Assam; and this was in a great measure complete before the separation of the Province. The head-quarters of the regiments are at Gauhati, Dibrugarh, Shillong, and Silchar; and there are detachments at Nowgong, Tezpur, Golághát, Sadiya, Jowai, and Dikrang; and out-posts, temporarily stockaded, at Pabamukh, Alinagar, and Jirimukh. The buildings are mostly of a permanent character. The hospital at Silchar is a temporary building, and the rifle-range at that station is still incomplete. A range was in course of construction in 1874, but was stopped at the instance of the military authorities. It was being made 600 yards long, in common with all the other ranges in Assam, when it was decided to increase the length to 800 yards. This was found practicable at all other stations, though with difficulty in two instances. But at Silchar it was considered necessary to take up a fresh site, and a suitable one could not be found, and it has lately been decided to complete the range first commenced.

465. The expenditure on military works is chiefly confined to minor works of improvement, such as metalling cantonment roads, sinking wells, and other sanitary requirements.

466. Amongst buildings required for the other Imperial services, Post-offices are fairly provided for. Permanent buildings exist at Dhubri, Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong, Sibságar, Dibrugarh, and Shillong. Those at Sibságar and Dibrugarh have thatched roofs, which should be renewed with uninflamable material when funds are available. At Tezpur, Sylhet, and Silchar, the present accommodation is temporary, and all intermediate roadside offices are also temporary. The Telegraph Department has as yet no permanent offices in Assam. Provision was made for beginning a permanent building at Gauhati; but, in view of the extension of the telegraph to Dibrugarh, rendering a larger office necessary at Gauhati, and for other reasons, the work was postponed.

467. The buildings classed as Provincial are in a far less satisfactory condition. The jails at Cachar, Shillong, and Goalpara are merely enclosures of bamboo palisading, surrounding buildings of the most temporary character. The Sylhet Jail, which is the largest and most important one in the Province, has permanent buildings and a brick surrounding-wall, but is altogether deficient in accommodation, now that prisoners are no longer transferred to the Bengal Jails as a matter of routine. The Gauhati Jail has had a great part of its surrounding-wall destroyed by an earthquake, and the buildings in it are of very inferior construction. Those at Tezpur, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Dibrugarh are enclosed with brick walls, and the buildings are tolerably good; but in all the ground-plans are defective, and the prisoners' wards are thatched buildings. All the lock-ups



in the Province are quite temporary structures, usually of mat and bamboo. Although much of the Chief Commissioner's attention has been given to the subject of improving the jails, and many projects have been under consideration, the want of funds prevented anything being done during the years under report, except small works of an urgent nature.

468. The court-houses at Cachar, Sylhet, and Shillong are permanent buildings, with unflammable roofs. But increased accommodation is urgently wanted at

Court-houses.

Sylhet. At Dibrugarh, a fine new permanent court-house, which was commenced as long ago as 1866, was completed and occupied in September, 1875. The old thatched cutcherry at that station was burnt down in April, 1872, and the one at Sibságar was similarly burnt down in October, 1875. The latter is now being re-built. The courts are temporarily housed in one of the jail buildings. The court-houses at Goálpára, Gauháti, Tezpur, and Nowgong are all thatched, and experience has proved that there is much risk of their being burnt.

Treasury and Record-rooms.

They must have new roofs as soon as funds can be provided. The treasury and record-rooms at all these stations are, however, in separate permanent buildings, placed near the cutcherries. A new semi-permanent court-house has been completed at Tura. The Judge's court at Sylhet is an old permanent building,

Judges' Courts.

which affords but indifferent accommodation. Complaints have been received of the state of the record-rooms, and it will be necessary to make the improvements that have been asked for as soon as funds can be found. At Gauháti, the Judge's court is conveniently accommodated, but in a thatched building.

469. At Shillong the following buildings have been completed from the special grant of one lakh of rupees given by the Viceroy :—

Buildings for head-quarters of the Administration.

Residence for Chief Commissioner	...	Rs. 26,180
Printing-office	... ..	... „ 15,880
Post-office	... ..	... „ 6,417

The new court-house for the Deputy-Commissioner and the church is well advanced, and the offices for the Public Works Department have been commenced.

470. At Sylhet, a building belonging to the Welsh Mission was purchased for use as a circuit-house, but it has not yet been paid for. At Gauháti, the portion

Circuit-houses.

of the building formerly occupied by the office of the Commissioner of Assam has been converted into a circuit-house. At Cachar, Dibrugarh, Sibságar, Nowgong, Tezpur, and Cherra Poonjee, circuit-houses exist, but there is none at Goálpára.

471. The usual complement of sub-divisional buildings is provided at all the existing sub-divisional stations in the

Assam Valley, viz., Dhubri, Barpetá, Mangaldai, Jorhát, Golághát, North Lakhimpur, and Jaipur, but the buildings are all

thatched, and residences are wanting at Golághát and Barpetá. Most of these buildings have been either built or considerably improved in the last four years. In the Surma Valley a bungalow for the sub-divisional officer has just been completed at Háilákáñdi, in the Cachar district; but nothing was done during the period under review towards opening the new sub-divisions so urgently required in the Sylhet district. The erection of temporary sub-divisional buildings at Sunámganj has since been commenced.

472. The police buildings are, with a few exceptions, all of a temporary description throughout the Province. A new thannah and magazine were built at Gauháti during the period under report.

473. The only building used as a charitable dispensary, that is maintained by the Public Works Department, is the one at Gauháti. At Tezpur, an experimental Lunatic Asylum was built by the Public Works Department in 1873. The roofs are all of thatch, and the only permanent buildings in it are a small hospital, two padded cells, and some wells, the remainder being temporary. The Asylum is now in use, and there have been more claims for admission to it than was at first anticipated. The institution will, therefore, in course of time have to be re-built in a more substantial manner.

474. During the last ten years the improvement effected in the communications in Assam, both by land and water, has been very great. In 1866, the project of making a connected trunk road through the Province had just been started. The circumstances of that time were such that the project was conceived on a much larger scale than it has since been possible to carry out. The tea industry had just taken root, and had been forced into a too early and exuberant growth, which caused it for a time to collapse. But, while its early growth lasted, the Assam Trunk Road was begun, with the design of making it a first-class metalled and embanked highway, twenty-four feet wide, and aligned in a manner that should render it possible to convert it at any time into a railway. The first result of this conception was that more attention was paid to altering and trimming the existing roads to suit a railway alignment than to extending communications on their old bases. Many old roads which, if they had been maintained and improved, would have answered all practical purposes to the present day, were abandoned, and new roads were started on the model of railways. When the cost of the project came to be counted up, and stock taken of the means existing in the Province for carrying it into execution, the idea of a railway formation for the trunk road was given up, and orders were issued to continue work on the smaller scale of a sixteen-foot top width. This was in 1868, and towards the close of the following year the financial crisis occurred, when a summary restriction was placed upon all expenditure. The total average expenditure on Public Works in Assam of the four years, 1870-71 to 1873-74, on all heads, was reduced

to about half that of the previous four years, 1866-67 to 1869-70, while the sum spent on roads in the same period was reduced to one quarter. The roads have continued, however, to be improved, but the improvement has of necessity been built on the old routes, without attempting to go on with all the more ambitious projects of former years. Since the restriction placed on expenditure in 1870, the policy adopted has been to connect the fragmentary portions of made road that fell on the through route into a continuous trunk road, and to extend it towards the Bengal frontier. All such extensions of road over new ground were placed on a permanent alignment, but made of the smallest section that would suit the traffic. Till lately, there was no wheel-traffic in Assam; people travelled on foot or on horseback, and the mails were carried by runners. It sufficed, therefore, to open the roads as bridle-roads eight feet wide in the first instance, and they have been subsequently gradually widened and bridged, and raised above flood-level. Now there is a considerable amount of cart-traffic over many parts of the Trunk Road, and in another year or two it will be possible to drive a cart from Bengal to the extreme end of Assam. Temporary accommodation for travellers has been provided along the road at all halting-places, and shops opened for the sale of food. Steps have been taken to move the police-posts to the road, and patrols have been established. During the dry weather of the two years under report, a steam ferry was placed over the Brahmaputra at Dhubri, where the traffic from Northern Bengal crosses the great river into Assam. The traffic at this ferry is shown in the following table. The increase, it will be observed, is very satisfactory:—

		1874-75.		1875-76.	
		Persons.	Cattle.	Persons.	Cattle.
Up	... ..	.....	.....	27,279	17,444
Down	... ..	.....	.....	26,044	711
Total	... ..	34,634	10,255	53,323	18,155

But the road is only used as yet by cattle-dealers, elephant-catchers, coolies for tea-gardens, pilgrims, &c. The goods traffic of Assam is all carried by the trading steamers on the Brahmaputra.

475. During the two years under report, the hill cart-road from Gauhati to Shillong, sixty-five miles long, was almost completed. The lower part of the road had been previously opened as a bridle-road on cart-road gradients, and had only to be widened and bridged. The upper half of the road has been almost entirely re-aligned in these two years. When complete, this road will, it is believed, bear favourable comparison, as regards gradients and a minimum of loss in distance and ascents and descents, with any hill road in India.

Shillong Cart-road.

476. In November, 1875, a tonga service twice a week and a daily cart service were started on the road from Gauhati to the half-way house at Nungpo, where a new staging-bungalow has been built. The cart service has since been, and the tonga service shortly will be, extended through to Shillong.

477. In the Surma Valley, the Provincial road from Sylhet to Cachar has not been gone on with as a work of original construction. It runs along the bank of the Surma River, which is always navigable for large boats, and, during the rainy season, for commercial steamers also. Owing to its proximity to the river, and the total absence of any means of land-carriage, there is but little traffic on the road. It is a disconnected line, serving no through traffic, and not passing through tea-gardens. There is no cart-traffic at all in either the Sylhet or Cachar district, and it has occurred to the Chief Commissioner that this road may not be of sufficient importance to warrant the appropriation of much money to it. In the present condition of our finances, it may be accepted as in a sufficiently complete state for present requirements; and that all that is necessary is to maintain it in good practicable order as a riding-road, and effect such improvements as can be gradually done in the course of annual repairs. The course to be pursued in future can be fully considered, when there is some prospect of being able to devote money for the completion of the work, according to the original sanctioned design.

478. There are about 2,000 miles of local roads in Assam, which are maintained by District Road Committees from the fund mentioned in Section 7, Chapter III., Part II.A. of the report. These are for the most part merely fair-weather roads, and the work done on them is only that of maintenance. Except in Kamrup and Cachar, there is practically no executive establishment maintained for road work. The money is usually distributed to planters, who are willing to undertake the repair of the roads in their own neighbourhood, in which they are interested. As a rule, up to the present time, the Road Committees have not evinced much self-reliance or independency of action in directing the expenditure entrusted to them, or in suggesting means for raising money for local wants. But there are some exceptions, notably the Cachar Committee. The system is, however, in its infancy, and there is every reason to hope that in course of time, District Committees will take a proper interest in managing local roads.

479. In the early part of 1874, as a result of much previous correspondence, a Committee was appointed at Calcutta by the Government of India to consider the best means of improving the steamer communications on the Brahmaputra. Under the instructions issued for its guidance, the Committee called for and received tenders for a subsidized service, and submitted its recommendations; but, ultimately, the Government of India decided, on financial considerations, to take no action to further the project. The public discussion of the subject, consequent on the proceedings of the Committee has, however, been productive of some good, in causing the steamers

to run with punctuality. Steps have also been taken to improve the means of communication between the steamer anchoring-stations and the mainland, and to provide temporary shelter for travellers waiting the arrival and departure of steamers. An accelerated passenger service from Calcutta to Upper Assam is, however, as great a desideratum as ever for the development of the Province. The Chief Commissioner recorded the following memorandum on this subject on the 7th November, 1874, and the further experience he has gained up to the present time has confirmed the views therein expressed:—

*Memorandum by COLONEL R. H. KEATINGE, C.S.I., V.C., Chief Commissioner of Assam, on the Steamer Service required to improve communication between Assam and Calcutta,—dated Shillong, the 7th November, 1874.*

THERE is a very considerable goods traffic between the places named, and a very large number of coolies go and come; but the passengers of a superior class are very few, because the loss of time in transit is now so great that no man of business, and but very few pleasure-seekers, can afford to make the journey. Tea-planters and officials who are forced to travel, go in company with the heavy goods, and wait for days whilst these are embarked and landed; besides which, travellers who reach Upper Assam, are liable to be detained ten days or a fortnight, waiting for a steamer to take them home.

I have now considered this subject for several months, and have come to the conclusion that it is better for Government not to interfere in the matter of goods traffic; it is developing rapidly, and the less it is interfered with, or forced on to the railway, the better. Most tea-planters prefer that their tea, once put upon the deck of the steamer in Upper Assam, should go round by water to Calcutta without movement; and generally for the staple articles of Assam trade,—tea, tea-lead, tea-boxes, salt, and rice,—great expedition is not required. I do not believe that a single person is deterred from opening a tea-garden in Assam from the difficulty of getting his stores up or his tea down-stream; but I have reason to think that numbers of rich men refuse to invest their money in Assam, because they cannot possibly afford the time necessary for even an occasional visit of inspection. Whilst the same time is occupied in a journey to Dibrugarh as to London, Calcutta merchants will not visit Upper Assam. I have no fear for the development of the goods traffic: commercial steamers only began to ply ten years ago; at first they worked at a loss, now they get good profits; and as the earnings increase, we may count on rival boats starting.

2. There is, however, as yet no prospect of any person putting on a service of boats that would represent the express passenger train on a railway line.

To secure this should be the object of Government expenditure. Without aid it will not be attempted by individuals, as it will be unprofitable in the commencement; and until there is a regular express service, the passenger traffic cannot develop.

3. We must not lose sight of the fact that the Assamese do not trade on a large scale. All the traders and merchants in the country are foreigners—men who come and go to their own homes as frequently as their means permit. Tea is grown and exported by Europeans; whilst the grain, opium, and salt trade is in the hands of Marwaries, locally called Kayeas.

The European comes from London to Calcutta in twenty-five days, and it frequently takes him the same time to reach Dibrugarh from the latter city. The Marwarie may now come from his home to Calcutta in four days with ease, whilst he can seldom make the journey between Calcutta and Dibrugarh in less than twenty days. The accelerated journeys west of Calcutta have been made possible by Government aid, and without it Assam cannot possibly enjoy the same advantages as the rest of India.

I am confident that the trade and prosperity of the country will augment in proportion as we give the foreign capitalist facility for visiting the Province and seeing personally to his own interests.

4. All that is done now should be done with a view to the eventual establishment of a *daily* express service, running on during the early part of the night, when the atmosphere is comparatively clear.

To secure the commencement of such a service, all arrangements should tend to discourage the conveyance of heavy merchandise by the new line of steamers; such goods must cause delay at stations, and will make it impossible to run at night.

Whether running through the night is or is not practicable, remains to be tested: certainly, the lighter and smaller the boats, the more likely they are to succeed in so doing. A very light boat, carrying little else than passengers, could be easily got off in case of running aground at night, whilst a larger boat would remain fixed for many hours, probably until daylight.

5. I am therefore of opinion that Government should endeavour to secure a service, which should give the following accommodation:—

Four first-class passengers.

Eight second-class passengers.

One hundred third-class passengers.

Four horses.

Two two-wheeled carriages.

Ten tons (270 maunds) of parcels or valuable merchandise, besides the personal luggage of the passengers, and the bazaar goods carried by the local third-class travellers.

The draft should never exceed three feet; two-and-a-half feet would be preferable.

The speed should be fifteen miles through the water, which, I have reason to believe, can be easily obtained.

I have prepared an approximate time-table of the journey up and down, which I have calculated at eleven miles an hour up-stream and fifteen down-stream *over the ground*; the time occupied is five days from Goalundo to Dibrugarh, and three and-a-half days on the return journey.

At each station there should be a mooring, to obviate the delay of getting in the anchor; and where there is not a permanent bank, and a bungalow and a serai could not be erected, a comfortable decked-flat should be provided, with waiting accommodation, for passengers. The vessels should be coaled every night from coal distributed at the stations by vessels of another class.

No attempt should be made to carry the letter mails until a daily service was established, and the possibility of running at night placed beyond doubt.

6. Large weekly fairs are held all through Assam. The line now proposed would connect most of the stations, and would act as a ferry between them. Our experience of the development of third-class passenger traffic in the rest of India warrants the conclusion that, with regularity and moderate fares, the people would use the line extensively.

7. Up to the present point of this discussion—as long as it was proposed that the aided service should also carry merchandise—I have strongly urged that we should look to private enterprise to organize and carrying it out. With more matured views I doubt the soundness of that conclusion. I am now of opinion that a mere passenger service could be better and more cheaply originated by Government than through the agency of any private Company.

The service should be worked as a trunk line. The district roads should be projected to feed and assist it. Temporary roads should each season be made to connect the landing stations with the permanent bank, and the whole Civil Administration of the Province should be educated to regard it as a leading feature of our executive administration, and to work as one body for its development and extension.

It is probable that, when the Northern Bengal State Railway is opened to Rangpur, it may be desirable to change the river terminus of the passenger boats

from Goalundo to some place much higher up the stream,—to make the service, in fact, a continuation of the Northern Bengal State Railway, just as it would be in the commencement a continuation of the Eastern Bengal Guaranteed Railway. Such changes will be very difficult to negotiate, if we once place the matter beyond the limits of direct Government control.

8. I have not attempted to arrive at the cost of such a service, as I have no reliable data, and lack the special knowledge necessary. I desire only to bring forward my strong conviction that we shall serve the Province best by providing express passenger boats, leaving the goods traffic to be carried independently.

480. The project of improving the Surmá River so as to admit of steamers going up to Sylhet in the dry weather, as well as in the rains, was re-opened and discussed, and a further examination made of the shoals. But no definite conclusion was arrived at as to the practicability of carrying out the work. An application was received from the Secretary to the India General Steam Navigation Company to clear some of the smaller rivers in Upper Assam of snags, so as to render them navigable by small steamers; and similar applications have been made by tea-planters both in Upper Assam and Cachar. Grants from Local Funds have in one instance been made for this purpose. The question will become of pressing importance in time. The Chief Commissioner has issued orders for the improvement of the towing-paths on the Surmá.

River Improvements.

481. Surveys were commenced, under the direction of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Bengal State Railway, for an extension-line from that line into Assam, which it is proposed to carry from Rangpur, by the north bank of the Brahmaputra, to Goálpára. This line, if constructed, would connect to the densely-populated districts of Upper Bengal many thousands of miles of almost uninhabited land in Assam, where the rains never fail, and famine has never been known.

Railways.

482. During the cold weather of 1875-76, the Chief Commissioner personally examined the coal-fields on the Dikhu River, which had been reported on by Mr. Mallet, of the Geological Department. Colonel Keatinge submitted proposals to Government for a short line of railway from the coal-field to the bank of the Bramaputra, at the mouth of the Disang River. The Government of India has since sanctioned a professional survey of the line.

POST-OFFICE.

483. The Postal Department of Assam was formed into a separate circle at the beginning of 1874.

484. The number of post-offices and other establishments for the delivery of letters shows a considerable increase, as exhibited in the following statement:—

<i>Existing on the 1st April, 1874.</i>			
Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Rural messengers.	Total.
38	5	11	54
<i>Existing on the 31st March, 1876.</i>			
Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Rural messengers.	Total.
70	13	57	140

485. It will be seen that in the space of two years, thirty-two new post-offices were opened, and forty-six additional rural messengers employed.

486. Rural messengers are a better class of peons employed to deliver letters, &c., beyond the limits of the usual beat of the delivery-peon. They not only deliver covers, but also collect covers for despatch, and sell postage-labels. In Assam, they have proved most useful to tea-gardens and villages situated at long distances from the nearest post-offices.

487. Runners are employed throughout Assam for the conveyance of the mails ; but, during the rainy season, owing to the want of roads and the inundated state of the country, boats are required throughout the Sylhet district, and on many branch lines in Assam.

Existing on the		
31st April, 1874 ..	1,266 miles.	
Existing on the		
31st March, 1876	1,401 "	
Increase ..	<u>136</u> "	

488. The statement given on the margin gives the mileage over which mails are carried. This does not include the lines served by zemindari runners.

489. The country along the north bank of the Brahmaputra, including a great portion of the Goalpara, Kámrúp, and Lakhimpur districts, and the whole of the Darrang district, is very deficient in postal arrangements. At the close of last year, there were only six post-offices in a tract over 400 miles in length, and about 50 miles in width. The reason for this is the small and scattered population, the ignorance of the people, the absence of roads, and the extent of dangerous jungle.

490. Steps have, however, recently been taken to open, experimentally, though at considerable cost, a few small post-offices at some of the populous villages in the north of Kámrúp. Should the experiment prove successful, not only will these post-offices, which are now in charge of petty schoolmasters, be permanently retained on a better working footing, but new ones will be opened at every place where there is a prospect of their ultimately becoming self-supporting.

491. Parcel mails are also carried by runners; but the very great increase in weight, and the difficulty of carrying bulky articles, many of which are insecurely packed, over hundreds of miles of bad roads, with innumerable unbridged rivers to cross, and other risks, have recently necessitated the conveyance of the heavy portion of the banghy mail between Goalundo and Gauhati by commercial steamers. By this arrangement, 108 miles of mail-cart and 266 miles of runners' lines, with the consequent exposure attendant on such a rough mode of carriage, are avoided. The scheme was first tried as an experiment at the beginning of last year, and, as it proved successful it has been adopted more extensively during the rains. The only drawback is, that the river route takes a little longer time than the land route ; but, as it secures the safety of the parcels, which no amount of precaution can ensure by the land journey, its introduction is a decided improvement.

492. The number of covers delivered through the post-office shows a very slight increase, in spite of the large extension of postal facilities. The number of letters delivered amounted to 1,700,265 in 1874-75, whilst in 1875-76 it amounted to 1,723,738, an increase of a little over one per cent., as will be seen from the following comparative statement: —



Comparative Statement showing the Operations of the Postal Department for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

POST-OFFICE.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	Number of post-offices.		Number of rural messengers.		NUMBER OF COVERS PASSING THROUGH THE POST-OFFICES.		NUMBER OF COVERS PASSING THROUGH THE POLICE.		Number of covers received by Police for delivery.			REMARKS.
DISTRICT.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	
Kamrup ..	5	6	7	8	268,640	222,769	4,085	3,291	1,820	810		
Darrang ..	2	2	1	2	89,790	64,437	886	1,633	*	....		
Nowong ..	6	6	4	6	127,020	146,521	....	....	....	....		
Sibsagar ..	12	13	7	9	226,050	310,734	....	....	....	....		
Lakhimpur ..	5	6	2	4	201,383	136,040	....	....	....	....		
Khasi Hills ..	3	3	....	....	192,810	151,752	....	555	....	325		
Naga Hillst ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Syhet ..	10	14	8	18	185,696	218,711	26,805	33,361	26,467	50,691		
Cachar ..	4	8	2	6	199,290	247,359	....	....	....	....		
Goalpara ..	8	12	3	4	162,841	175,855	4,989	10,840	3,396	2,676		
Garo Hillst ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Total ..	55	70	34	57	1,654,500	1,674,158	36,765	49,680	31,683	34,502		

No account is kept by the Postal Department of covers posted for despatch in the post-offices.  
 The police in the Nowong, Sibsaagar, Lakhimpur, and Cachar districts do not assist in receipt or delivery of letters.

\* The police in the Darrang districts do not receive letters for despatch, but they assist in delivery.

† The post-offices in the districts of the Naga and Garo Hills are small branch ones, under the Nigriting and Goalpara post-offices. Their accounts are not kept separately, but are included in those of the head office.

493. The revenue from unpaid correspondence for the same period has risen from Rs. 31,945 to Rs. 35,920, a little over 10 per cent.

494. The sale of postage-labels (not including service labels), which represents the export correspondence of the Province, is more satisfactory. In 1873-74 the proceeds amounted to Rs. 43,715, in 1874-75 they rose to Rs. 51,276, and in 1875-76 they came up to Rs. 58,348, representing an increase of over 17 and 13 per cent., respectively.

495. The sale of service postage-labels is also increasing. From Rs. 12,857 in 1873-74, the proceeds rose to Rs. 14,797 in 1874-75, and to Rs. 15,816 in the following year.

496. Three publications, including the *Assam Gazette*, were registered in 1874-75 in the office of the Chief Inspector. In 1875-76, six new vernacular publications were added to the list.

497. In 1874-75, twenty-one persons were prosecuted for various offences. Of these, fifteen were post-office servants, and five were senders of letters, found guilty and punished for affixing service labels or defaced private labels on letters posted by them.

498. In 1875-76, eighteen persons were prosecuted,—twelve were post-office employés, two were senders of letters punished for affixing defaced labels, and one person was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for fraudulently getting possession of a registered letter.

499. In Sylhet and Goálpára, which are Regulation districts, the Zemindari Dák Act (VIII. (B.C.) of 1862) has been brought into operation, and a suitable sum has been set apart for the entertainment of a local postal establishment, the main object of which is the conveyance of police and revenue despatches.

500. In Sylhet, this local post is under the management of the General Post-office. In 1874-75, it consisted of ten district post-offices, in charge of pound-keepers, and of twenty-two mail lines, extending over 436 miles of road. In 1875-76, two of the largest district post-offices were converted into Imperial ones, and two new district post-offices were opened; so that at the close of the year the number of district offices was the same as at the beginning. Owing to the steady extension of the General Post-office at every place of importance, where it is likely to be self-supporting, it is probable that before long the district dák of Sylhet, except in very remote and insignificant places, will be represented entirely by the road establishment, and that the money now expended in keeping up district post-offices will be used in improving the mail lines, which at present, for want of funds, are very inefficient.

501. A great drawback to the improvement of the rural post in Sylhet is the necessity for employing boats for the five or six months in the year, during which the whole country is much under water. The

only means of keeping up communication between villages is by boats, and this adds considerably to the expense.

502. In Goálpára, the Deputy-Commissioner has still the management of the district dák. The working arrangements are similar to those which obtained under the administration of the Bengal Government. As the system works unsatisfactorily, a proposition has recently been made by the Chief Inspector of Post-offices, pointing out the present defective arrangements, and recommending the transfer of the management to the Postal Department. This transfer has since been partially carried out.

503. In Kámrúp, and other districts of Assam Proper, the Zemindari Dák Act is not in force, and no money is available for dák purposes. Where the Imperial post does not exist, police despatches are carried by constables specially deputed for the purpose. In some districts, the police, as a favour, receive private letters from the post-office at the sudder station, and carry them to the several thannahs ; but, as they do not profess to deliver them to the owners, the letters are allowed to lie at the thannahs till the addressees choose to call for them ; and, if not delivered within a certain number of days, the letters are returned to the post-office unclaimed.

504. In Darrang, the police receive a few letters for distribution in the north of the district ; but, as this system works unsatisfactorily, rural messengers are now employed at Tezpur and Bisnáth for the delivery and collection of covers within a radius of twenty miles. It is intended shortly to open a small branch post-office north of Tezpur, and a similar office at the Nalbári thannah, in the Mangaldai sub-division.

505. In Nowgong and Sibságar the police render no assistance whatever to the Postal Department. In these districts, small Imperial post-offices are established at the chief centres of trade, and rural messengers are employed, who visit the adjoining villages and tea-gardens on fixed days. This arrangement is being gradually extended. In Nowgong there are now six mofussil post-offices, of which four are new offices, and within the last two years six rural messengers have been employed. In Sibságar, there are ten mofussil post-offices, of which three are new offices, and six rural messengers are employed.

506. In Lakhimpur, the police deliver letters at the large village of Dhakuá Kháná, and clear the village letter-box. Beyond this, they render no assistance to the Postal Department, under whose management is the entire rural post of the district. Two new post-offices were established at important places in the district in October, 1874, and October, 1875, respectively, and three rural messengers are employed. Previous to the establishment of these new post-offices, there were only four post-offices in the district.

## TELEGRAPHS.

507. In the year 1874-75 there were 356·63 miles of telegraph line, extending from Cooch Behar to Silchar. Within these limits were one

second-class and five third-class offices. In consequence of the breaking down of the Brahmaputra cable, a temporary office was opened on the east bank of that river, opposite Dhubri, as it was necessary to cross messages by boat, pending the laying down of a fresh cable. No new offices were opened or closed during the year. The total amount realized in that year on messages sent from Assam was Rs. 20,353-10.

508. In the year 1875-76, the survey for a new line, 255 miles in length, extending from Gauhāti to Dibrugarh, along the valley of the Brahmaputra, and connecting several tea-gardens and other places of importance, was completed. The work of laying down the line is to be carried out during the cold season of 1876-77. But no actual extension of the telegraph lines took place during the year, nor was there any change made in the number or classification of the permanent offices.

509. In January, 1876, the laying of the cable across the Brahmaputra at Dhubri was accomplished, and direct communication re-established.

510. The total amount realized on messages despatched from Assam during 1875-76 was Rs. 18,625-6, showing a falling off of Rs. 1,728-4, as compared with 1874-75.

511. Several cases of theft of straining-screws on the Sylhet-Cachar section occurred during this last year. If these continue, it will probably be necessary to put in force the provisions of Section 16 of the Indian Telegraph Act,—I. of 1876.

## CHAPTER V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

### A.—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

512. The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Province for the two years, 1874-75 and 1875-76 :—

Head of Account.	1874-75.			
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts.	Net expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Civil revenue and expenditure	55,18,480	35,33,950	19,85,430	....
Supplies to P. W. Department .....	9,76,070	9,48,350	27,720	....
" to Telegraph Department ....	21,430	45,650	....	24,220
" to Military Department .....	1,28,460	11,70,490	....	10,52,030
Total "Imperial" .....	66,44,440	56,97,540	9,46,900	....
Provincial Services .....	18,48,770	18,13,860	34,910	....
Local and Municipal Funds .....	6,54,540	2,96,060	3,58,480	....
Bills drawn and paid .....	....	....	....	....
Remittance transfer receipts .....	3,94,000	1,83,000	2,11,000	....
Supply-bills .....	26,000	46,58,000	....	46,32,000
Cash remittances to and from other Governments,—coin and notes .....	36,05,000	3,68,000	32,37,000	....
Other debts and remittance accounts..	44,09,500	41,67,700	2,41,800	....
Total .....	1,75,82,250	1,71,84,160	....	....
Cash Balance .....	24,47,800	28,45,890	....	....
Grand Total .....	2,00,30,050	2,00,30,050	....	....

Head of Account.	1875-76.			
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net receipts.	Net expenditure.
	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Civil revenue and expenditure	56,09,920	35,10,120	20,99,800	....
Supplies to P. W. Department .....	12,48,050	11,92,770	55,280	....
" to Telegraph Department ....	21,090	42,230	....	21,140
" to Military Department.....	1,42,140	9,94,050	....	8,51,910
<b>Total "Imperial".....</b>	<b>70,21,200</b>	<b>57,89,170</b>	<b>12,82,030</b>	<b>....</b>
Provincial Services .....	17,83,380	19,87,350	....	1,83,970
Local and Municipal Funds .....	3,66,250	4,23,160	....	56,910
Bills drawn and paid .....	....	....	....	....
Remittance transfer receipts .....	3,75,110	2,73,290	1,01,820	....
Supply-bills .....	7,72,040	55,72,980	....	48,00,940
Cash remittances to and from other Governments,—coin and notes .....	41,18,300	120	41,18,180	....
Other debt and remittance accounts ..	32,33,300	30,59,280	1,74,020	....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,76,69,580</b>	<b>1,70,05,860</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>
Cash Balance .....	28,45,890	35,10,120	....	....
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>2,05,15,470</b>	<b>2,05,15,470</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>

513. It will be observed that, although the net surplus revenue of the Province, after paying all charges of every description, was in 1874-75 Rs. 9,46,000, and in 1875-76 Rs. 12,82,000, large remittances were required to be sent into the Province to meet the requirements of the mercantile community, owing to the absence of any banking establishments.

514. In 1874-75, a net remittance of Rs. 32,37,000 was received into the Province, while a sum of Rs. 46,58,000 was paid away by supply-bills. In 1875-76, the demand for drafts exceeded both the Assam and Bengal surplus, and certain treasuries were allowed to draw upon Calcutta at par in order to increase the funds for these bill operations. This plan was introduced late in the year, and Rs. 7,72,000 were thus raised. Cash remittances were received to the extent of Rs. 41,18,000, and supply bills paid to the extent of Rs. 55,72,000.

IMPERIAL CIVIL REVENUE.

515. In the following statement the Imperial Civil revenue of 1875-76 is compared with that of 1874-75:—

Head of Revenue.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue .....	33,35,630	33,28,144	.....	6,886
III. Forests.....	65,950	1,07,302	41,352	.....
IV. Excise on spirits and drugs .....	13,78,690	14,14,561	35,871	.....
V. Assessed taxes .....	10	.....	.....	10
IX. Stamps .....	4,84,880	5,15,716	30,836	.....
XI. Post-office .....	98,610	1,09,435	10,825	.....
XIII. Law and Justice .....	74,410	85,143	10,733	.....
XV. Interest .....	36,610	12,616	.....	22,994
XVI. Receipts in aid of superannuations, &c. ....	520	883	363	.....
XVIII. Miscellaneous .....	44,770	36,120	.....	8,650
Total .....	55,18,480	56,09,920	90,440	.....

The year 1875-76 thus contrasts favourably with the preceding year under almost every head, and shows a net increase of Rs. 90,000.

516. *Land Revenue.*—Under “Land Revenue,” there is a falling off of Rs. 6,800, but this is apparent, not real. It is owing to an alteration in the mode of crediting the revenue of elephant mehals and royalty on captures, which has, however, since been countermanded. In 1875-76, a sum of Rs. 45,000 received on this account was treated as revenue of the Forest Department; while in the previous year this item was credited as “Land Revenue.” In 1874-75, a sum of Rs. 90,000 was received on account of sale of waste land, in excess of the revenue realized in 1875-76. But for this exceptional receipt and transfer in account already referred to, there would have been an increase of Rs. 1,35,000 in the ordinary land revenue of the Province.

517. *Forest.*—Forest revenue shows an increase of Rs. 41,300; but, allowing for the transfer referred to under “Land Revenue,” there was really a trifling decrease under this head.

518. *Excise.*—The excise revenue of Assam is a most important item of receipt. It roughly represents one-quarter of the total Imperial revenues of the Province, and, compared with other Provinces, produces an income largely out of proportion to the area and population of the tract. It is principally derived from opium, as the following statement, showing the excise revenue for 1874-75 in other Provinces, will show:—

	£
British Burmah .....	140,655
Assam .....	137,869
Central Provinces .....	128,629
Punjab .....	97,685
Oudh.....	73,047

The increase in this branch of the revenue during the period under review has amounted to 2¼ per cent., exhibiting an excess over last year's receipts of Rs. 36,000.

519. *Stamps.*—The revenue from the sale of stamps in 1875-76 exceeded the same revenue by Rs. 31,000 in the previous year. The sale of court-fee stamps accounts for the greater part of the increase.

520. *Post-office.*—The local revenue of this department is on the increase, being Rs. 11,000 more in 1875-76 than in 1874-75.

521. *Law and Justice.*—The increase of Rs. 11,000 in the income credited to "Law and Justice" is chiefly under magisterial fines.

522. *Interest.*—The receipts under the head of "Interest" are solely on account of interest accruing on arrear payments of purchase-money for waste land grants. Heavy arrears were paid up in 1874-75, which accounts for the decrease of Rs. 23,000 in the receipt of interest on this account shown in the following year.

523. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease of Rs. 9,000 in miscellaneous revenue is under the head of fees paid for survey expenses of waste lands, and is to be attributed to the temporary suspension of applications for grants, pending the introduction of new rules.

524. The following table exhibits comprehensively the several items of Imperial revenue realized in 1874-75 and in 1875-76, and the charges debited against each head of income :—

## 1874-75.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
		Refunds.	Charges of collection.	Allowances and assignments under treaties.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue .. ..	33,35,030	16,860	6,85,230	54,200	7,56,290	25,78,740	.....
Tribute .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forests .. ..	65,950	480	59,530	.....	60,010	5,940	.....
Excise on spirits and drugs.	13,78,690	50	11,280	.....	11,330	12,67,360	.....
Assessed taxes (income-tax).	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Stamps .. ..	4,84,880	1,300	7,160	.....	8,460	4,76,420	.....
Post-office .. ..	98,810	.....	1,25,100	.....	1,25,100	.....	26,290
Law and Justice .. ..	74,710	11,960	.....	.....	11,960	62,750	.....
Interest .. ..	35,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,610	.....
Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances, &c.	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	520	.....
Gain by exchange in transactions with London.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .. ..	44,770	7,630	.....	.....	7,630	.....	37,140
<b>Total of 1874-75 ..</b>	<b>55,18,780</b>	<b>38,280</b>	<b>8,88,300</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>9,80,780</b>	<b>45,38,000</b>	<b>26,490</b>



1875-76.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net Receipts.	Net Charges.
		Refunds.	Charges of collection.	Allowances, assignments, &c.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue .....	32,28,140	18,180	7,37,500	57,490	8,13,170	25,14,970	....
Forests .....	1,07,309	1,150	61,880	....	63,039	44,270	....
Excise on spirits and drugs ..	14,14,560	960	11,190	....	12,150	14,02,410	....
Stamps .....	5,15,720	1,460	9,080	....	10,540	5,05,180	....
Post-office .....	1,09,430	....	1,38,740	....	1,28,740	....	19,310
Law and Justice .....	85,140	12,160	....	....	12,160	72,980	....
Interest .....	12,620	....	....	....	....	12,620	....
Receipts in aid of superannuations, &c. ....	880	....	....	....	....	880	....
Miscellaneous .....	36,120	9,220	....	....	9,220	26,900	....
<b>Total of 1875-76 ....</b>	<b>56,09,910</b>	<b>43,130</b>	<b>9,48,390</b>	<b>57,490</b>	<b>10,49,010</b>	<b>45,80,210</b>	<b>19,310</b>

IMPERIAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

525. In the subjoined statement the Imperial expenditure in 1875-76 is compared with that in 1874-75:—

Head of Charge.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other obligations ..	2,060	2,660	600	.....
3. Refunds and drawbacks .....	83,289	43,189	4,859	.....
4. Land Revenue .....	6,85,230	7,37,504	52,274	.....
5. Forests .....	59,530	61,884	2,354	.....
6. Excise .....	11,280	11,187	.....	93
11. Stamps .....	7,160	9,081	1,921	.....
12. Post-office .....	1,25,100	1,28,742	3,642	.....
15. Administration .....	1,60,870	1,66,342	5,472	.....
16. Minor Departments .....	28,850	22,494	.....	6,356
17. Law and Justice .....	4,68,660	4,83,220	14,560	.....
19. Ecclesiastical .....	14,880	12,139	.....	2,741
20. Medical .....	52,780	57,413	4,633	.....
21. Political Agencies .....	80,870	19,803	.....	11,967
22. Allowances and assignments .....	54,200	57,496	3,296	.....
24. Superannuations .....	80,000	33,173	3,173	.....
26. Miscellaneous .....	7,910	13,142	5,232	.....
27. Allotment for Provincial Services .....	17,55,120	16,50,711	.....	1,04,409
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>35,52,780</b>	<b>35,10,180</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>22,650</b>

526. *Interest.*—The charges for interest are solely for interest on "Saving Bank deposits." These deposits are on the increase, and the charges for interest is an annually increasing one. The accounts of these deposits now stand as follows:—

	Rs.
Receipts in 1874-75, including balances transferred from Bengal books on the 1st April, 1874 .....	90,468
Withdrawals in 1874-75 .....	24,054
<b>Balance on 1st April, 1875 .....</b>	<b>66,414</b>

	Rs.
Balance on 1st April, 1875 .....	66,414
Receipts in 1875-76 .....	49,075
	<hr/>
	1,15,489
Withdrawals in 1875-76 .....	37,520
	<hr/>
Balance on 31st March, 1876 .....	77,969
	<hr/>

527. There were nine savings banks in the Province in 1874-75, and ten in 1875-76. There were 283 depositors (226 Natives and 57 Europeans) in the former year, and 380 depositors (314 Natives and 60 Europeans) in the latter year.

528. *Refunds.*—The increase of refunds in 1875-76 is about equally divided between “Miscellaneous” and “Revenue” refunds, and calls for little remark. The head is a fluctuating one.

529. *Land Revenue.*—The increase in the charges under “Land Revenue” is attributable to the following causes:—In 1875-76, considerable arrear payments were made on account of commission to mouzahdars. There were more officers employed in this year than in 1874-75, when the commission was in a transition state of formation. There were also new charges in 1875-76, on account of the re-settlement of the Jaintia pergunnahs, in the district of Sylhet, which was then commenced. It should be noted that the head of “Land Revenue” is debited with a moiety of the salaries of the Deputy-Commissioners and their subordinates. This fact should be taken into consideration in comparing the charges of collection with the revenue realized, as the percentage of cost is thereby considerably enhanced.

530. *Forests.*—The increased charge of Rs. 3,000 in 1875-76 is under, “Conservancy and Works,” and is accounted for by “purchases of rubber” in the Gáro Hills. The rubber has been sold, and the proceeds appear as “Revenue.”

531. *Excise.*—The charges under “Excise” were about the same in both years, although there was an increase of revenue in 1875-76.

532. *Stamps.*—During the year 1875-76 there was a change made in the mode of vending court-fee stamps, and the old plan of selling them through licensed vendors was reverted to. The discount allowed to these vendors, and the increased revenue, will account for the increased charge of Rs. 1,921.

533. *Post-office.*—The increased revenue of the Postal Department necessitated the increased expenditure. In 1874-75, the Post-office in Assam absorbed all the revenue collected in the Province, and Rs. 26,490 in addition. In 1875-76 the net charge was somewhat less, Rs. 19,310 only, showing an improvement of Rs. 7,000.

534. *Administration.*—The increase in the charges of administration is due to additions to the establishments of the Chief Commissioner and Deputy-Accountant-General, which were not at their full strength in 1874-75.

535. *Minor Establishment.*—The decrease of Rs. 6,000 under the head of “Minor Departments” is chiefly under “Coal explorations,” the charges of which in 1874-75 exceeded those of 1875-76.

536. *Law and Justice.*—The increase of Rs. 15,000 in the expenditure under the head of “Law and Justice” is chiefly connected with “Criminal Courts.” There were more officers employed in 1875-76 than in 1874-75; the charge for travelling allowance was heavier; and so also was that for criminal process-servers. The administration of Law and Justice involved a net expenditure in each year, as shown below:—

	1874-75.		1875-76.
	Rs.		Rs.
Gross charge .....	4,68,660		4,83,220
Less Law and Justice—			
Receipts .....	74,410	.....	85,140
Court-fee stamps .....	3,35,800	4,10,210	3,61,350
Net charge .....	.....	58,450	.....
			36,730

The comparison is thus in favour of 1875-76.

537. *Ecclesiastical and Medical.*—The decrease and increase in the charges of the Ecclesiastical and Medical Departments are accounted for by alterations in the gradation, rank, and pay of the officers on duty during the two years.

538. *Political Agencies.*—The decrease under the head of “Political Agencies” is explained in a great measure by charges in 1874-75 on account of the Duffla blockade. These charges in the year named were adjusted as political expenditure. In the following year, when a military expedition was sent into the Duffla Hills, under the command of the Brigadier-General of the North-East Frontier, the charge was debited to the Military Department.

539. *Superannuation.*—The increase of Rs. 3,000, under “Superannuation pension charges” is accounted for by new pensions and transfers from other Provinces.

540. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase of Rs. 5,000 under “Miscellaneous” is chiefly due to enhanced cash remittance charges, more specie having been imported in 1875-76 than in 1874-75.

### L—LAND REVENUE.

541. *Ordinary Land Revenue.*—The number of revenue-paying estates in the Province on 31st March, 1875, and 31st March, 1876, was 486,536 and 486,501, respectively. Of the latter number, eighteen estates in Goálpára and 50,873 estates in Sylhet were permanently settled, and the rest were temporarily settled.

542. The current demand of land revenue for the two years under report was Rs. 28,90,248 and Rs. 29,17,083, respectively, against Rs. 28,56,498 in 1873-74, in which year Assam was formed into a Chief Commissionership. The increase is due to the re-settlement of old holdings at enhanced jamas in Sylhet and Cachar, and to extended cultivation in the Assam Valley districts. Adding Rs. 1,78,684, due on account of previous years, to the current demand of the two years shown above, we have a total demand of Rs. 59,86,015. Out of this amount, Rs. 58,03,431 were realized, and Rs. 2,199 remitted,—leaving on 31st March, 1876, a balance of Rs. 1,80,385.

543. If from the above a sum of Rs. 1,16,544, which was not realizable by law until 18th April, 1876, be deducted, the real balance is reduced to Rs. 63,841, more than one-half (Rs. 33,568) of which appertained to the district of Sylhet, and the rest to the districts named below:—

					Rs.
Cachar	...	...	...	...	5,273
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	8,813
Kámráp	...	...	...	...	3,385
Darrang	...	...	...	...	20
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	12,709
Khási Hills	...	...	...	...	73

544. Of the balance outstanding in Kámráp, Rs. 3,335 were due from a mouzah called Uttar Sarubangsar. The mouzahdar realized the amount from the ryots, but did not pay it into the treasury. On proceedings being taken to recover this amount, the security furnished by the mouzahdar proved to be insufficient. The amount has since been remitted. Owing to the partial failure of the crops during the two years under review, caused at one time by the excessive, and at another time by the deficient, rainfall, the revenue in Sylhet and Cachar, the two districts in the Surmá Valley, was not realized as promptly as is desirable.

545. In Goálpára, nearly the whole of the unrealized balance is on account of the revenue of the Sidli estate, an estate managed by the Court of Wards. The balance of Rs. 12,709 in Lakhimpur was owing to the mismanagement and carelessness of certain mouzahdars, some of whom have been dismissed, and the others warned. Out of this sum, Rs 10,175 have since been paid in.

546. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The sources of “Miscellaneous land revenue” in this Province are as follows:—

°(1) Elephant mehals.	(6) Lime-quarries.
(2) Fisheries.	(7) Stone-quarries.
(3) Poll-tax.	(8) Coal-mines.
(4) House-tax.	(9) Salt-wells.
(5) Hoe-tax.	(10) Gold-washings.

547. Fees under Regulations XV. of 1797 and XI. of 1859, fines under Act XX. of 1848, and fines imposed on fiscal officers in Assam Proper, are also credited to “Miscellaneous land revenue.”

\* NOTE.—The first six items are important. From the rest a very trifling revenue is obtained.

548. The current total revenue demand for the two years under review was Rs. 2,63,702 and Rs. 2,88,796, respectively, against Rs. 1,96,361 in 1873-74. Adding Rs. 30,703, the outstanding balance on 31st March, 1874, to the current demand of the two years as shown above, we have a total demand of Rs. 5,83,201, of which Rs. 5,22,587 were realized and Rs. 2,243 remitted, leaving on 31st March, 1876, a balance of Rs. 58,371. A sum of Rs. 550 was paid in advance during the year 1875-76.

549. Of the remissions, Rs. 2,012 were on account of fisheries, and the remainder on account of a certain elephant mehal in the Nāga Hills. These remissions were necessary, owing to the defaulters having no property from the sale of which the amounts due could be realized.

550. The balance may be distributed over the several heads as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Elephant mehals ... ..	19,285
(2) Fisheries ... ..	14,894
(3) Poll-tax ... ..	1,960
(4) House-tax ... ..	1,982
(5) Fines under Act XX. of 1848	20,250
Total.....	58,371

551. Nearly the whole of the balance on account of revenue from elephant mehals, and Rs. 5,540 on account of fisheries, were not realizable by law during the year. The remainder, mainly due from Sylhet and Cachar, could not be realized within the year, owing to the partial failure of the crops.

552. The balance on account of poll-tax is due from the district of Lakhimpur. The Deputy-Commissioner is unable to give any satisfactory explanation regarding the balance, which he says may be only a nominal balance. The matter is under inquiry.

	Rs.
Cachar .....	518
Garo Hills.....	880
Naga Hills.....	889

553. The balance of house-tax is due from the districts named in the margin. It is under realization.

554. The fines under Act XX. of 1848 were imposed towards the close of the year 1875-76 on certain Jaintia ryots for omitting to point out their lands to the Settlement Officer. Measures are being taken for their realization.

## II.—SOURCES OF IMPERIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

### SECTION 1.—OPIUM.

555. Opium sold in this Province is supplied by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, on the indents of the District Officers. A very large quantity of opium is consumed in the Province, especially in Assam Proper. The consumption per head of the population in Lakhimpur is as high as ten tolahs per annum, and in Sibsagar, the adjoining district, the consumption is five tolahs per head. These two districts, in fact, show a consumption of one-and-a-half times as much opium as the

whole of the Central Provinces. And, even in Darrang alone, where there is less opium consumed than in any other district in Assam Proper, the consumption is more than twice as much as in the whole Province of Oudh. Still, it is generally believed, though the fact is not borne out by the figures, that the rising generation do not indulge so much in this drug as their ancestors did. The following table shows the consumption of opium in 1874-75 and 1875-76, as compared with the average of the previous five years.

District.	Average of five years.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Cachar .....	49 17 13	51 23 0	50 27 0
Sylhet.....	46 25 13	52 36 0	57 1 0
Goálpára .....	84 15 10	76 11 0	74 16 0
Kámrúp .....	288 26 13	274 38 0	277 25 0
Darrang .....	227 16 8	239 12 0	255 33 0
Nowgong .....	276 38 9	258 39 0	260 30 0
Sibságar .....	478 11 10	489 17 0	498 26 0
Lakhimpur.....	354 20 13	390 37 0	394 4 0
Hill Districts.....	1 12 12	2 38 0	5 36 0
Total ..	1,807 26 5	1,837 11 0	1,874 38 0

556. Of the quantity consumed in 1874-75, 28 maunds 33 seers (in the district of Goálpára) were sold at Rs. 22 per seer, and 1,808 maunds 20 seers at Rs. 23 per seer. In 1875-76, 49 maunds 39 seers (in the Surmá Valley) were sold at Rs. 24 per seer, and the remainder, 1,824 maunds 38 seers, at Rs. 23 per seer.

557. Of the total amount of excise revenue, which in round numbers may be stated at 14 lakhs, opium and preparations therefrom (*Madat* and *Chandu*) yield more than 12¼ lakhs, or above 89 per cent.

558. The revenue derived from opium in each district was—

District.	Average of five years.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar .....	30,339	33,848	33,670
Sylhet.....	29,254	35,406	39,794
Goálpára.....	50,606	49,080	48,801
Kámrúp .....	1,76,824	1,80,841	1,81,480
Darrang .....	1,39,511	1,56,842	1,66,913
Nowgong .....	1,69,114	1,69,098	1,71,494
Sibságar .....	2,92,839	3,18,335	3,24,397
Lakhimpur .....	2,16,534	2,49,952	2,52,647
Hill Districts.....	246	430	435
Total ...	11,05,267	11,93,832	12,19,631

559. The above revenue is composed of license-fees and the net price of opium. The former amounted to Rs. 37,470 in 1874-75, and to Rs. 36,428 in 1875-76. The remainder—viz., Rs. 11,56,362 and Rs. 11,83,203, respectively, represents the net price of the drug sold during the two years.

560. The number of licenses in force in 1875-76 was 3,151, against 3,977 in 1874-75, and 4,628, the annual average for the preceding five years. The decrease is due to the imposition of license-fees. Notwithstanding this, however, the total consumption is, as has been seen, on the increase.

561. The most marked increase in consumption occurred in Darrang and Sibságar, and is thus accounted for by the Deputy-Commissioners.

562. The Deputy-Commissioner of Darrang writes:—"This increase is partly owing to the people being better off, and thus better able to afford the luxury of eating opium to a larger extent than formerly, and partly, I believe, to the vendors living in the frontier mouzahs bordering on the hills bartering opium in exchange for rubber brought down by the hillmen from the interior of the hills." The latter practice is not warranted by the license. The Deputy-Commissioner has been directed to make full inquiries, and to submit a special report in this matter, and to cancel the license of any vendor found violating the conditions of his license.

563. The Deputy-Commissioner of Sibságar states that the imported population, which increases every year with the extension of the tea industry, consume opium. All the Nágas in the lower ranges consume large quantities of opium, most of which they get from the plains.

564. As regards the increase in Sylhet, the Deputy-Commissioner makes the following observations:—"The demand for opium is clearly increasing steadily. I have not yet ascertained any special reason for this. Possibly, the extension of tea-planting may have something to do with it."

565. The Deputy-Commissioner of Lakhimpur has brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner that in some tea-gardens labour is paid for in opium instead of in cash. The Deputy-Commissioner has been directed to cause a careful inquiry to be made on the subject.

## SECTION 2.—SALT.

566. The trifling revenue derived under this head, consisting of Rs. 37, realized in 1875-76 in the district of Cachar by letting some salt-wells, is credited to Miscellaneous land revenue.

## SECTION 3.—EXCISE.

567. The system of excise administration which obtained in Assam at the time the Province was separated from Bengal was chiefly based on Chapter V. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Ganja and opium throughout the Province, and country-spirits in Cachar and in the greater portion of Sylhet, were taxed on what is called the fixed duty system, whilst other articles were taxed on what is called the monthly tax system. A short sketch of this system was given in the Report on the Administration of Excise Revenue for the year 1874-75, submitted separately to the Government of India in the Financial Department, with letter No. 3,281, dated 6th November, 1875.

568. The imposition of fees on opium sale licenses, which were formerly granted free of charge, was the only important change introduced in 1874-75. This change has not affected the consumption, except to a small extent in Goálpára, Kám-rúp, and Nowgong. The price of opium in Goálpára was also raised to Rs. 23 per seer (the prevailing rate in the Province), with effect from 1st August, 1874.

569. The changes that came into operation in 1875-76 were—

- (1) The price of opium in the Surmá Valley was raised to Rs. 24 per seer, the rate in the adjoining Bengal districts.
- (2) The fees on opium sale licenses in Sylhet were raised to the rate prevailing in the other districts in the Province.
- (3) The system of farming the monopoly of sale of country spirits was introduced into the portion of Kám-rúp lying on the north bank of the Brahmaputra.
- (4) The revival of the out-still system in Jaintiá, in Sylhet, owing to the unsuitability of the sudder distillery system to so thinly a peopled tract, far from the control of superior officers.
- (5) The sale of licenses for retail vend of ganja by auction in Sylhet.

570. None of the above changes came into operation till after the expiration of the first six months of the year. It is therefore too early to pronounce an opinion on their working. A few other changes, as regards country spirits, ganja, country rum, and imported spirits, were ordered during the year 1875-76; but, as these did not take effect within the year, they will be more appropriately noticed in the report for 1876-77.

571. The receipts and charges on account of the Excise Department of this Province for the past three years are given below :—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts (exclusive of the cost price of opium at Rs. 7½ per seer.)	13,45,144	13,78,654	14,14,421
Charges ... ..	16,135	19,323	24,013
Net receipts ...	13,29,009	13,59,331	13,90,408



The figures show that the revenue has increased at the rate of 2·5 per cent. per annum. The gross revenue of 1875-76 exceeds the average income of the preceding five years by Rs. 1,55,551, and the revenue of 1873-74, the year in which the Province was formed, by about Rs. 69,000. This increase, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, is attributable to a considerable improvement under the heads of "Country spirits," "Ganja," and "Opium," the three excisable articles most in demand in the Province. Compared with the previous years, there has also been a great rise in the revenue from chandu, a preparation from opium. Of this increase, above Rs. 700, or nearly two-thirds, occurred in Sylhet, and a little above one-third, or Rs. 400, in six other districts. The fluctuations under the remaining heads are unimportant, and call for no particular notice.

Articles.	Revenue.		
	Average of five years.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Country spirits .....	55,182	70,178	74,644
2. Rum .....	1,905	1,846	1,703
3. Imported spirits and liquors .....	2,023	2,512	2,876
4. Tari .....	59	84	34
5. Pachwai .....	615	733	756
6. Ganja .....	88,985	1,04,581	1,09,257
7. Charas .....	10	.....	.....
8. Opium .....	11,05,267	11,93,832	12,19,631
9. Madat.....	3,364	2,926	2,954
10. Chandu .....	1,450	1,925	2,556
11. Miscellaneous .....	10	37	10
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>12,58,870</b>	<b>13,78,654</b>	<b>14,14,421</b>

572. Out of the charges noted in the preceding paragraph, the conveyance of opium cost Rs. 7,792 in 1874-75, and Rs. 13,764 in 1875-76. The other charges incurred were (1) salary of establishments, and (2) contingencies, and amounted to the very small sum of Rs. 11,531 in the former year, and of Rs. 10,249 in the latter year. The reason for the great increase in the charges on account of conveyance of opium is that the rate of steamer freight from Calcutta to Assam in 1875-76 was raised to Rs. 10 per chest, from Rs. 4-8-0 in the previous year. Colonel Keatinge has now under consideration measures to again reduce, if possible, the cost of transit.

573. The incidence of excise taxation per head of the population is nearly 6 annas, as compared with 1 anna 5 pie in Bengal, 1 anna in the North-Western Provinces, 9 pie in the Punjab, 2 annas 6 pie in the Central Provinces, 11 pie in Oudh, and 7 annas 5 pie in British Burma.

Proportionally to its population, Assam yields a very large excise revenue; the reason being that the consumption is principally of opium, the most expensive of excisable articles.

574. It must be observed, however, that considerable quantities of opium are consumed by the wild tribes on our borders, whose numbers would not be included in the population in estimating the consumption per head. The constantly increasing numbers of imported coolies, who are large consumers, have also probably not been taken fully into account.

575. The total amount of revenue (Rs. 14,14,000) raised is larger than is raised in the Punjab, or in any one of the Chief Commissionerships immediately under the Government of India. Besides this, a very large revenue is realized in Bengal on rum manufactured for the Assam market. There is no rum distillery in Assam, though the liquor is largely consumed.

#### COUNTRY SPIRITS.

576. The manufacture and sale of country spirits in this Province, with the exception of North Kámrúp, which, as explained above, has been under a modified farming system since February, 1876, are carried on partly under the fixed duty system, and partly under the monthly tax, or outstill system.

577. *Fixed duty system.*—The fixed duty system was in force in the entire district of Cachar and in a portion of Sylhet.

578. The following statement shows the number of shops, the quantity of spirits sold, and the amount of revenue derived under this system during the two years under report, as compared with the average of the previous five years:—

Districts.	Number of shops.			Quantity consumed.			Revenue realized.		
	Average of five years.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Average of five years.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Average of five years.	1874-75.	1875-76.
				Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Rs.	Rs.	Es.
Cachar .....	188	189	159	28,591	22,864	22,178	32,187	39,983	37,553
Sylhet .....	44	28	43	4,947	5,039	4,655	6,674	7,180	8,221
Total .....	232	217	202	33,538	27,903	26,823	38,861	47,163	45,774

579. It is only under the fixed duty system that we can ascertain the consumption. In Cachar, there was a decrease of 6,027 gallons in the consumption in 1874-75, and of 6,718 gallons in 1875-76, as compared with the

average of the previous five years. The Deputy-Commissioner attributes this decrease to the high price of rice during the greater part of the year 1874-75, and to the reduction in the number of shops, owing to the managers of tea-gardens not allowing license-holders to sell spirits on their gardens. In Sylhet, the quantity consumed in 1874-75 was 5,039 gallons, and in 1875-76, 4,655 gallons, against 4,947 gallons, the average consumption of the previous five years. Thus, the consumption in 1874-75 did not materially differ from the consumption during the previous years; but the year 1875-76 shows a falling off of 384 gallons, as compared with 1874-75, and of 292 gallons, as compared with the previous years. This apparent decrease may be attributed partly to a preference for country rum and imported wines, and to the rise in the price of country spirits in consequence of the enhancement of the license-fees, as well as to the closure of three shops, on objections raised by planters, and to the introduction of the out-still system in Jaintiá.

580. The revenue in Sylhet in 1875-76 showed an increase of Rs. 1,141, as compared with 1874-75, which year showed an increase of Rs. 506, as compared with the average revenue of the previous five years. In Cachar, the collections in 1874-75 were Rs. 2,430 more than the amount realized in 1875-76, and Rs. 7,796 more than the average of the previous five years. The bulk of the increase is under the head of "License-fees," and is due to a greater competition for licenses. The remainder of the increase is owing to the improvement in the quality of the spirits manufactured, according to the strength of which the duty is leviable.

581. *Monthly tax or Outstill system.*—This system was in force in all the Assam Valley districts, except North Kámrúp, for a portion of the year 1875-76, and in the Sunamganj and Jaintiá divisions, in the district of Sylhet. The number of shops and the revenue realized were as follows:—

Districts.	Average of five years.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Shops.	Revenue.	Shops.	Revenue.	Shops.	Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sylhet .....	5	392	12	907	18	1,436
Goálpára .....	3	150	11	632	29	1,764
Kámrúp .....	8	2,322	12	4,133	13	4,776
Darrang .....	10	1,111	13	2,207	14	3,778
Nowgong .....	7	1,842	7	3,078	10	3,084
Sibságar .....	9	9,369	8	11,854	9	12,508
Nága Hills .....	2	213	2	204	2	204
Gáro Hills .....	...	.....	...	.....	1	1,200
Total.....	44	15,399	65	23,015	96	28,750

582. The revenue under the monthly tax system is derived only from license-fees. The number of licenses for the sale of country spirits under this system during the two years was sixty-five and ninety-six, respectively, against forty-four, the average number for the previous five years; and the revenue realized was Rs. 23,015 and 28,750, respectively, against Rs. 15,399, the average receipts of the previous five years. Thus, it is clear that the revenue under this system is steadily increasing. All the districts show an increase. The general cause of the increase is that country spirits are apparently taking the place of pachwai and other fermented liquors used by the hill tribes and aboriginal races. It is also much due to the increase in the number of tea-garden coolies, who in their own country are accustomed to the use of country spirits. The increase in Sylhet is partly due to the extension of the outstill system to Jaintiá, where the sudder distillery system formerly obtained. The Chief Commissioner will not permit any large increase in the number of retail shops. In Lakhimpur, rum, which is said to be available, cheap, and in large quantities, is reported to have entirely displaced country spirits. But the fact that in 1870-71 country spirits yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,238, while there were no shops during the years under report, leads to the belief that illicit distillation is carried on to a great extent in this district. The Deputy-Commissioner's attention has been drawn to the matter, and arrangements have been made for the establishment of a farm for the sale of country liquors within certain defined areas.

583. *Farming system.*—As already stated above, the farming system was introduced into the portion of the Kámrúp district lying on the north bank of the Brahmaputra in February, 1876. There were only four farms sold. The result of the change in the system will be carefully watched. The main principle of this system is to allow the lessee a monopoly of the sale of spirits within a certain specified area. The Chief Commissioner's object is not so much to increase the revenue as to put a stop to illicit distillation, which there is reason to believe is very common in the Assam Valley districts. The people ostensibly are supposed to prefer pachwai (locally called *madh*) prepared at their homes; but large quantities of untaxed spirits are, it is believed, consumed. No systematic attempt had hitherto been made to bring the manufacture of country spirits under the excise law, and Colonel Keatinge is convinced that the only way to accomplish the task is by bringing into play the farmer's feeling of self-interest. The farming system is no doubt objectionable in some respects; but it is the only system which, according to the Chief Commissioner's experience, has been found to succeed in thinly-peopled countries. In the Assam Valley districts it is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, the best system to adopt on first attempting to raise an excise revenue.

584. The total collections under the head of "Country spirits" amounted to Rs. 70,178 in 1874-75, and to Rs. 74,644 in 1875-76, against Rs. 55,182, the average of the previous five years. Thus, the receipts in 1875-76 were Rs. 4,466 in excess of the receipts in 1874-75, and Rs. 19,462 in excess of the average receipts of the previous five years.

585. *Rum*.—Rum consumed in the Province is obtained from Calcutta, where duty is realized and credited to the Bengal Government. The receipts from the fees on licenses to sell rum amounted to Rs. 1,846 and 1,703, respectively, during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76. The decrease in the revenue of 1875-76, as compared with the preceding year, is owing to the withdrawal by the Chief Commissioner of the restriction formerly imposed on planters in Sibságar, of taking out licenses for the purpose of distributing rum to their coolies. The whole question of the terms on which planters are allowed to issue rum to their coolies occupies the Chief Commissioner's attention.

586. *Imported Spirits*.—Supplies of imported spirits for consumption in this Province are obtained from Calcutta, where an import duty is levied. The revenue realized from fees on licenses to sell imported spirits and liquors amounted to Rs. 2,512 and 2,876, respectively, during the two years under review. In no district except Lakhimpur did the fluctuations amount to Rs. 100. In Lakhimpur, there was an increase of Rs. 136.

587. *Tari and Pachwai*.—The revenue derived from these two articles is so small that it hardly deserves to be separately mentioned. The tari used in Assam is the juice of the date-palm tree. It is used in Kámrúp and Lakhimpur. Pachwai, or rice-beer, under various names, is largely consumed by the lower classes of the people in the Province; but, as there is no restriction on the manufacture of it for home consumption, the consequence is that, with the exception of a small amount in Sylhet and Cachar, no revenue is derived from this source.

588. *Ganja*.—The ganja used in this Province is the hemp-plant, dried as grown in its natural shape, and called "flat ganja." It is obtained from Rajshahye, and sometimes from Maimansingh, in Bengal. The subjoined statement shows the consumption of ganja in the several districts during the two years under report, as contrasted with the average of the previous five years:—

District.	Average of five years.			1874-75.			1875-76.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Cachar .....	202	29	3	182	32	14	197	7	15
Sylhet.....	424	21	10	496	36	15	419	13	7
Goálpára .....	91	34	10	100	25	4	91	18	8
Kámrúp .....	51	13	3	54	11	0	60	16	0
Darrang .....	11	1	12	14	37	0	16	29	12
Nowgong .....	1	36	6	1	33	0	3	0	0
Lakhimpur.....	6	3	8	12	33	0	20	36	9
Khási Hills .....	3	33	6	4	0	0	5	20	0
Total.....	793	30	10	868	9	1	814	22	13

589. Very little ganja is apparently consumed in Assam Proper (where opium is very largely used), while the two districts in the Surmá Valley and Goálpára show a large consumption. Considering, however,

that the intoxicating power of opium is much greater, weight for weight, than that of ganja, the population of the Surmá Valley may be said to be less addicted to intoxicating drugs than the people in the Brahma-putra Valley.

590. Taking separately the figures for each district in the preceding table, it is seen that in 1875-76, except in Sylhet and Goálpára, where the consumption declined, there was a larger quantity of ganja sold in every district than in 1874-75.

591. The Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet attributes the decrease to the enhancement of the price by vendors, and to the reduction in the number of shops owing to the sale of licenses by auction, and in some measure to distress among cultivators (the chief consumers of ganja), owing to failure of crops in some parts of the district.

592. The Deputy-Commissioner of Goálpára ascribes the decrease to the outbreak of cholera in his district.

593. The consumption in Cachar increased by more than 14 maunds in 1875-76. The Deputy-Commissioner explains that the increase is due to competition among the golahdars, in consequence of which they lowered the price, and more golahs were opened in 1875-76.

594. The increase in the consumption in the Khási Hills district is attributable to the increased population of Shillong.

595. In Kámrúp and Lakhimpur the increase is probably due to the greater number of foreigners addicted to the drug who now inhabit these districts.

596. The revenue from ganja consists of (1) duty on the drug at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per seer, and (2) license-fees for the retail vend, as it passes into the hands of the retailers. The license-fees, except in Sylhet, from 1st October, 1875, where the licenses were sold by auction, were Rs. 4 per mensem per license.

597. The amount of revenue realized was Rs. 1,04,581 in 1874-75 and Rs. 1,09,257 in 1875-76, against Rs. 88,985, the annual average of the preceding five years, as shown below:—

District.	Average of five years.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cachar .....	22,642	21,850	23,256
Sylhet .....	47,405	59,561	61,488
Goálpára .....	10,515	12,315	11,529
Kámrúp .....	5,770	6,682	7,479
Darrang .....	1,400	1,998	2,154
Nowgong .....	91	64	96
Lakhimpur .....	753	1,615	2,553
Khási Hills .....	409	496	702
Total .....	88,985	1,04,581	1,09,257

598. The increase of revenue in 1875-76 over 1874-75 is satisfactory when it is considered that the consumption has diminished by more than 54 maunds. The explanation is, that the license-fees in Sylhet alone rose, from competition at auction, by Rs. 9,676, whilst the duty on 54 maunds amounts to Rs. 5,400. But, as ganja can be so easily grown anywhere, it would perhaps not be quite safe to conclude that there has actually been a reduction in the consumption.

599. There are no ganja shops in the district of Sibságar. Considering the great number of foreigners in the district, the Chief Commissioner has been led to believe that the drug is sold surreptitiously, to the loss of Government revenue. The Deputy-Commissioner has been ordered to make a careful inquiry into the matter, and, if consumption is detected, to arrange for the introduction of the licensing system.

600. *Opium*.—Particulars relating to the excise opium sold in this Province have been given in a preceding section.

601. The fees levied on licenses to sell madat and chandu, both preparations from opium, are shown in the margin. The revenue from the former has remained almost stationary during the two years. With reference to the increase of Rs. 631 under the latter head, the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet, in which district alone there was an increase of Rs. 468, attributes it to some of the shops selling at higher rates this year than last. The fluctuations in the other districts call for no notice. Illicit manufacture and sale of these articles is believed to be carried on to a large extent, but is difficult of detection. The law allows unlicensed possession of opium up to five tolahs, and the manufacture is simple and easily concealed. Some cases, however, were sent up during the year, both by the police and excise officers, in all of which convictions were obtained. The improvement in the revenue is no doubt partly owing to the institution of these cases.

602. The following table shows the prosecutions under the excise laws during the years under review. Eighty-five persons were arrested (seventy-six by the police and nine by the excise officers) during the year 1874-75. All the persons arrested by the excise officers, and sixty-six of those arrested by the police were convicted, of whom two were sentenced to imprisonment, and the rest were fined in the total sum of Rs. 1,503. Of this sum, Rs. 1,439 were realized. Out of the realizations, Rs. 1,123 were distributed to informers and apprehenders, and the balance was credited to Government. In 1875-76, 147 persons were arrested, viz., forty-eight by the excise officers and ninety-nine by the police. Of these, 135 were convicted, of whom twenty-six were sentenced to imprisonment, and the rest to fines amounting to the total sum of Rs. 3,107. The amount of fines credited to Government was Rs. 989, and the amount distributed Rs. 1,763. The remainder was not realized. The largest number of prosecutions has been in the district of Sylhet,

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Madat	2,926	2,954
Chandu	1,925	2,556

where seventy-one persons were arrested. In the previous year, only twelve persons were arrested and convicted in this district.

Year.	Number of persons arrested.	Number convicted.		Amount of fines imposed.	Amount realized.		Amount outstanding.
		Fined.	Imprisoned.		Credited to Government.	Distributed.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75 ...	85	73	2	1,503	316	1,123	64
1875-76 ...	147	109	26	3,107	989	1,763	355

603. The whole of both the years' excise revenue was realized before 31st March, 1876, with the exception of a small sum of Rs. 514, viz., Rs. 415 on account of opium license-fees in Sibságar, Rs. 4 on account of a country spirit farm in Kámrup, Rs. 94 on account of ganja license-fees in Lakhimpur, and Re. 1 on account of chandu in the same district. The balance of Rs. 4 in Kámrup has since been realized. The balance due in Sibságar is irrecoverable, and will have to be remitted. The balance of Rs. 95 in Lakhimpur is under realization.

604. The Chief Commissioner trusts that, if the measures he has adopted are successful, still better results may be obtained next year in the administration of the excise revenue of this Province. On the whole, the results of the two years included in this report have not been unfavourable.

#### SECTION 4.—STAMPS.

605. Excluding postage, service, and telegraph stamps, which will be noticed further on, the financial results of the two years under report, as compared with those of 1873-74, were as follows :—

		1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross income under the General		1,29,426	1,38,795	1,44,950
Stamp Act.				
Ditto	Court-fees' Act	3,13,576	3,35,827	3,61,165
	Total ...	4,43,002	4,74,622	5,06,115
Charges ...	...	9,184	8,118	9,979
Net income	...	4,33,818	4,66,504	4,96,136

606. In 1859-60, the sales just exceeded Rs. 1,00,000, so that the gross revenue from this source has increased fivefold within the last fifteen years; while the results of 1875-76, as compared with those of 1873-74, in which year the Chief Commissionership was established, show a gross increase of Rs. 63,000. More than two-thirds of this increase



is due to realizations under the Court-fees' Act, and consists merely of process-fee stamps, which in previous years would have appeared as cash transactions.

607. The following table shows the incidence of stamp taxation in Assam, as compared with the several other Provinces supplied by the Calcutta Stamp Office :—

Provinces.	Population.	Revenue.	Incidence per head of population.	
		Rs.	As.	P.
1. Bengal ... ..	62,724,840	87,88,026	2	3
2. Punjab ... ..	17,596,752	23,86,345	2	2
3. North-Western Provinces...	30,781,204	35,15,382	1	2
4. Oudh ... ..	11,220,232	9,25,670	1	3
5. British Burmah ... ..	2,747,148	5,05,489	2	7
6. Assam ... ..	4,132,019	4,74,622	1	9

608. The receipts under the General Stamp Act were distributed as follows :—

Denomination of Stamps.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75, compared with 1873-74.		1875-76, compared with 1874-75.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non-judicial or document stamps.	1,21,011	1,31,752	1,36,799	10,741	....	5,047	....
Adhesive receipt stamps ..	3,375	3,541	3,951	166	....	410	....
Hoondees or Bills of Exchange	1,698	1,469	1,467	....	129	....	2
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts.</i>							
Duty realized under Section 20, Act XVIII of 1869 by Civil Courts.	326	189	140	....	187	....	49
Duty realized under Section 24, Act XVIII of 1862 by Collectors.	3,116	1,844	2,538	....	1,292	749	....

609. *Non-judicial or Document Stamps.*—The receipts in 1874-75 from this source show an increase of Rs. 10,741, or 8·8 per cent. over those of previous year, 1873-74. The revenue in 1875-76 has increased by Rs. 5,047. Of the total amount of revenue under this head, the two districts of Cachar and Sylhet, in the Surma Valley, yielded about Rs. 1,00,000, and the remaining six plains districts about Rs. 36,000. The remainder was contributed by the hill districts.

610. The following are the causes of the increase :—

- (1) The extension of the registration system.

- (2) The execution of local agreements between tea-planters and time-expired coolies. The tea industry is rapidly increasing, and more labourers are imported every year, and fresh agreements are largely entered into by time-expired coolies.
- (3) Sale of stamps of higher value in 1875-76 than in the previous year for the execution of deeds of conveyance.
- (4) The increase in money-lending transactions in Cachar in 1874-75, owing to a rise in the money-market, and in Kámrúp in 1875-76.

611. *Adhesive Receipt and Revenue Stamps.*—The small revenue under this head is almost equally distributed over the several districts. Only in two districts, *viz.*, Sylhet and Goálpára, do the fluctuations exceed Rs. 100. The Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet attributes the increase in his district to the extension of trade, and the Deputy-Commissioner of Goálpára to the establishment of coolie-depôts at Dhubri.

612. *Hoondée Stamps.*—Of the income from hoondée stamps, very nearly Rs. 1,000 were realized in Sylhet and Goálpára; Rs. 190 were realized in Lakhimpur; and Rs. 150 in Kámrúp; and the balance, Rs. 127, belongs to the remaining four districts.

613. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—The miscellaneous receipts during the two years under report show but slight variation. The large falling off in the duty under Section 24, as compared with 1873-74, occurred in Cachar and Sibságar, the two principal tea-producing districts in the Province, and is accounted for by the fact that in 1873-74 a large amount of duty was paid by planters on their title-deeds for waste lands (which had been originally issued on plain paper), in conformity with the instructions contained in letter No. 122C., dated 13th February, 1873, from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. The receipts for that year were thus abnormally increased.

614. *Court-fee Stamps.*—The sale-proceeds of court-fee stamps in 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 3,35,827, against Rs. 3,13,576 in the preceding year, giving an increase of Rs. 22,251. The value of the court-fee stamps sold in 1875-76 was Rs. 3,61,165, or Rs. 25,338 more than the amount realized in 1874-75. As in the case of general stamps, so under this head the bulk of the revenue, *viz.*, Rs. 2,09,000, was contributed by Sylhet and Cachar, the two districts in the Surmá Valley. Of the remainder (Rs. 1,52,000), Kámrúp and Goálpára contributed about one-half, and the remaining districts the rest.

615. In 1874-75, there was a large decrease of Rs. 4,683 in Kámrúp. The Deputy-Commissioner attributed it to a falling off in litigation. In 1875-76, all the plains districts show an increase.

616. The following are, briefly, the causes of the increase during the two years:—

- (1) Increase in litigation.
- (2) The realization of process-fees in the civil and criminal courts by court-fee stamps.

- (3) The institution of a heavy suit, valued at Rs. 3,00,000, in Goálpára in 1875-76 against Government by the Rajah of Bijni.
- (4) The revival of the old system of sale of court-fee stamps by licensed vendors.

617. *Charges.*—The increase in the charges is mainly on account of discount on the sales of stamps. The details are—

	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Refunds ... ..	... 1,488	1,205	1,204
II. Discount allowed ... ..	... 7,551	6,763	8,520
III. Miscellaneous charges ... ..	... 145	150	255

618. The fluctuations under heads I. and II. are small. The rise in the amount of discount is due partly to increased sales and partly to the revival, in July, 1875, of the old system of selling court-fee stamps by licensed vendors.

619. *Postage, Service, and Telegraph Stamps.*—The realizations from the sale of postage, service, and telegraph stamps during the past three years were as follows :—

Description of Stamp.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75, compared with 1873-74.		1875-76, compared with 1874-75.	
				Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Postage stamps .. .. .	43,097	50,729	58,337	7,632	....	7,668	....
Service ditto .. .. .	12,694	14,646	15,846	1,952	....	1,200	....
Telegraph ditto .. .. .	15,470	19,860	18,170	4,390	....	....	1,090
	71,261	85,235	92,953	13,974	....	7,718	....

620. The gradual increase in the sale of postage stamps is satisfactory. It is due to the development of private correspondence, owing partly to the opening of rural post-offices. The increase in the sale of service labels in 1874-75 was due to the increased correspondence in connection with the late survey in the Goálpára district, and to the extraordinary official correspondence which occurred during the Duffla and the Nága expeditions. The increase in the sale of telegraph stamps may also be attributed to the same cause. The bulk of the increase in 1875-76 under the head of service stamps occurred in Goálpára and the Khási Hills. The Deputy-Commissioner of Goálpára attributes the increase to the location of the office of the Executive-Engineer, Lower Assam division, at Goálpára, and to his (Deputy-Commissioner) having to carry on the duties of both the sudder and sub-divisional offices for about six months, which necessitated the transmission of records for references from the sudder to the sub-divisional office, and *vice versa*. The increase in the Khási Hills district is to be attributed to the fact of Shillong being made the seat of the Local Administration.

621. *Offences against the Stamp Laws.*—There were no prosecutions for breaches of the Stamp Laws in 1874-75. In 1875-76, there were three prosecutions in Sylhet under Act XVIII. of 1869, viz., two under Section 24 and one under Section 48. In the former case, three out of sixteen persons were fined Rs. 20 each, and in the latter case the accused were discharged. In the district of Cachar, there were two prosecutions at the instance of the Civil Courts for executing documents on plain paper, with intent to evade stamp duty. In one case the defendant was fined Rs. 5 under Section 29 of the General Stamp Act, and the other case was pending at the close of the year.

622. *Miscellaneous.*—The system of selling court-fee stamps by licensed vendors was re-introduced by the Chief Commissioner from July, 1875, discount being allowed at the rate of Re. 1-8 per cent.

623. Generally, the Deputy-Commissioners report that no stamp papers were used for any purpose other than those for which they are intended.

624. An inquiry was instituted in 1874-75 regarding the observance of the rules regarding the punching and re-punching of stamps in each district, and the irregularities and omissions found to exist in a few instances have been rectified. These rules appear now to be duly carried out in the several courts at head-quarters and at sub-divisions through the Province.

625. Certain discrepancies in the stamp accounts of the Lakhimpur treasury were brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner by the Superintendent of Stamps in 1874-75. But, on investigation, these discrepancies proved to be due to a want of care and accuracy in keeping the stock and issue register, and not to actual defalcation.

### SECTION 5.—ELEPHANTS.

626. There are altogether fifty-nine elephant-hunting mehals in the Province of Assam, exclusive of those in the Khási and Jaintiá Hills. Each State in the Khási Hills and each Dolloiship in the Jaintiá Hills constitutes a separate hunting circle.

627. The district of Sylhet contains six mehals, viz. :—

- |              |  |                |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| (1) Singlá.  |  | (4) Bhábugách. |
| (2) Langai.  |  | (5) Mulágul.   |
| (3) Pattani. |  | (6) Tárápur.   |

The district of Cachar four, viz. :—

- |                |  |                                 |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------|
| (1) Pániságar. |  | (3) Narsingpur.                 |
| (2) Hálgangá.  |  | (4) The tract beyond Natwaupur. |

And the district of the Gáro Hills five, viz. :—

- (1) Tract lying between Bogai and Maheshkhál Rivers.
- (2) Ditto ditto Bogai and Kálú Rivers.
- (3) Ditto ditto Kálú and Jingirám River.
- (4) Ditto Jingirám and the eastern boundary of the Gáro Hills.
- (5) Inner Hills lying without the above boundaries.

628. During the years 1874-75 and 1875-76, all the mehals in the above three districts were reserved for the Commissariat kheddah operations.

629. In Goálpára, there are two mehals in the Eastern Duárs. In 1874-75 the whole of the Eastern Duárs formed a single mahal; but in 1875-76 they were divided into two mehals, the eastern and the western, separated by the River Chámpámati. The leases of these mehals were put up to auction, both in 1874-75 and 1875-76; but no fair bids having been made, the mehals remained unleased during both years.

630. There are thirty-nine mehals in the districts of Assam Proper, as shown on the margin, and in the Nága Hills there are three such mehals. The leases of these mehals are sold at intervals of two years to the highest bidders at public auction.

Kámrúp.....	7
Darrang.....	7
Nowgong.....	3
Sibsagar.....	4
Lakhimpur.....	18

631. Twenty-one\* of these mehals were leased in 1874-75,—nineteen for the two seasons of 1874-75 and 1875-76, and two for the one season of 1874-75. In 1875-76, the leases of three out of the nineteen mehals leased were cancelled for breaches of conditions of the licenses by the lessees, and were re-sold for the season of 1875-76. The two mehals which had been let for one season in 1874-75 were also leased for the season of 1875-76. The remaining mehals were allowed rest for two seasons.

*Lakhimpur.....	10
Darrang.....	4
Nowgong.....	3
Sibsagar.....	4

632. In 1875-76, the form of license to catch elephants was amended. The former conditions were to some extent modified, and fresh conditions were introduced. The modifications and additions were as follows:—

- (1) The Government right of pre-emption was restricted to all elephants measuring 6 feet or above in height, up to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet, instead of extending to all animals above  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet, according to the conditions in the old form.
- (2) The royalty of Rs. 100 is to be paid on every elephant caught, but not purchased by Government, within one month of its capture, instead of simultaneously with the instalments of revenue, as was formerly the case.
- (3) Government is to pay Rs. 600 for every elephant of the standard height which it purchases. Formerly, the price of such elephants ranged from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 only.
- (4) Government is to exercise its right of pre-emption before the 30th April, after which date its claim lapses.
- (5) Sub-letting of mehals, catching elephants by means of pitfalls, and separation of the sucking-calves from their mothers are prohibited.
- (6) Females heavy with calf, if caught by accident, are to be released at once.

- (7) No stockades or traps are to be built in any sal-forest, and no valuable trees in any forests are to be felled for the purpose of constructing stockades or traps.

633. In the Khási and Jaintiá Hills, wild elephants are found in the lower ranges, and in the gorges bordering on the plains of Sylhet and of the Assam Valley.

634. In 1874-75, the Chief Commissioner framed certain rules suitable to the conditions of the Khási Hills. These rules provided (1) that Government would make no claim to royalty on account of elephants caught in the Khási Hills, (2) that half the sale-proceeds of each mehal should be paid to the chief whose State constitutes the mehal, the other half being retained by Government, (3) that if a chief wishes to hunt elephants on his own account, the mehal which consists of his State should be reserved from sale, and a special arrangement made with him, on the basis that half the proceeds of the hunting shall accrue to Government. On these rules being approved of by the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner prescribed a form of license in conformity with them. To the Jaintiá Hills, which are British territory, the Assam Proper Rules apply.

635. As a special indulgence, the Chief Commissioner permitted the chief of the Khási State of Nongstein to continue to hunt elephants in his State up to the end of March, 1876, on condition of his executing a written agreement to the effect that he would catch elephants solely on his own account, and would not enter into partnership with any other person. His State is now subject to the same rules as the other States.

636. In 1875-76, Rs. 49,904 were realized on account of revenue and royalty for the mehals leased in Assam Proper, against Rs. 35,775 in 1874-75. In addition to the revenue realized in 1874-75, a sum of Rs. 516 was realized in the Gáro Hills by the sale of elephant-tusks found in the jungle.

637. The revenue realized by sale of leases of elephant mehals, and from royalty on captures, is credited under heading "Miscellaneous Revenue," subordinate to "IV.—Land Revenue."

#### SECTION 6.—LAC.

638. The question of raising a revenue from indigenous lac in this Province early attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner. In August, 1875, the Deputy-Commissioner of Darrang forwarded an application for a license to cut and take indigenous lac from the Government open forests in mehal Charduár, and made certain proposals. In reply, he was told that he might lease the right to collect lac at any sum he might think fair. All the other District Officers were then requested to report whether they thought a revenue could be raised from lac in their respective districts; and it was pointed out that the chief difficulty in the way of raising such revenue would, probably, be

the fact that in many districts lac is produced artificially, and is not merely forest produce. Answers to this circular were received from the several districts, and special orders were communicated to the Deputy-Commissioners of the Gáro Hills, Lakhimpur, and Goálpára. The other District Officers were requested to try the experiment of offering for sale leases of the right to collect indigenous lac within certain defined limits. The experiment has not been very successful. In only four districts, Darrang, Kámruip, Nowgong, and Sibságar, have lac mehals been leased out,—and the revenue obtained from these mehals is insignificant. A form of lease has been prescribed for adoption in all the districts.

639. Of the mehals leased out, only one (Darrang) was leased in 1875-76, and all the rest were leased subsequently to the close of the period under report. The revenue derived from the mehal in Darrang amounted to Rs. 200. This revenue is credited to heading "Forests."

SECTION 7.—RUBBER.

640. Revenue was derived from caoutchouc (rubber) during the year 1874-75 only in the Gáro and Jaintiá Hills, as shown in the margin. The Jaintiá Hills were divided into caoutchouc mehals, the right to collect rubber in which was sold to the highest bidders at public auction. The Deputy-Commissioner of the Gáro Hills is allowed to purchase rubber from collectors, which rubber he sells to the best advantage. In 1875-76, Rs. 2,363 were realized in the Gáro Hills. No revenue was derived from this source in any other district in the Province during this year. The rubber revenue is credited to the head of "Forests."

	Rs.
Gáro Hills .....	889
Jaintiá Hills .....	950

B.—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

SECTION 1.—PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

641. The separate accounts for 1875-76 have not yet been completed. No detailed comparison can therefore be instituted between

the two years. The receipts and charges of 1874-75, with net results, are shown below :—

Head of Service.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net results.	
			Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial allotment for Provincial Services .....	17,55,126	.....	17,55,126	.....
Refunds .....	.....	3,135	.....	3,135
Jails .....	28,159	1,12,766	.....	.....
Registration .....	17,290	11,102	.....	.....
Police .....	3,841	5,80,342	.....	.....
Education .....	21,590	1,75,705	.....	.....
Medical .....	1,647	25,337	.....	.....
Printing .....	1,208	31,530	.....	.....
Model Farm .....	582	14,002	.....	.....
Cemeteries .....	.....	386	.....	.....
Sub-divisional establishment .....	.....	9,725	.....	.....
Miscellaneous establishment .....	.....	1,193	.....	.....
Office rent, rates, and taxes .....	.....	5,572	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	886	27,143	.....	.....
Contributions .....	.....	23,717	.....	.....
Public Works .....	7,570	7,73,734	.....	.....
Total .....	18,37,894	17,95,389	.....	.....
Debt Accounts .....	10,879	18,471	.....	.....
Grand Total .....	18,48,773	18,13,860	34,913	.....

642. The Government of India originally fixed the Provincial Service allotment at Rs. 13,30,000. This was stated to "be the actual average expenditure within Assam limits upon Provincial Services, during the last three years of its connection with Bengal;" and, in order to give the Chief Commissioner a margin for Public Works, of which the Province is in so much need, an additional allotment of Rs. 1,70,000 was granted, which brought the amount up to Rs. 15,00,000. A special assignment of Rs. 1,00,000 was also made, for one year only, for the buildings required in connection with the new seat of Government at Shillong, and another assignment of Rs. 3,000 was made for four years on account of the model farm. It was, however, found impossible under the exigencies of the new Administration, in spite of all endeavours to observe a strict economy, to keep the expenses within the limit, and the result was a deficit at the close of 1874-75 of Rs. 1,52,125-15-2, which the Government of India covered by a special grant. In 1875-76, two further separate allotments, aggregating Rs. 1,47,711 were made, but the assignments proved insufficient, even with this addition, to meet the requirements of the Province, and the



expenditure was again in excess. The following figures show the financial results of the year :—

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Receipts .....				17,83,382	6	9
Allotments .....	16,50,711	0	0			
Other items.....	1,32,671	6	9			
<hr/>						
Charges—						
Public Works .....	8,46,831	0	0			
Other charges .....	10,90,506	10	2			
<hr/>						
				19,37,347	10	2
<hr/>						
Less deficit .....				1,53,965	3	5
Balance of the Shillong grant, brought over from 1874-75.				34,913	0	0
<hr/>						
Actual deficit ...				1,19,052	3	5
<hr/>						

643. This deficit also the Government of India has agreed to meet as a special case by an additional assignment. It is, however, confidently expected that the current year will exhibit an equilibrium in the Provincial finances.

## SECTION 2.—LOCAL FUNDS.

644. The nature of the Local Funds in this Province has been fully described in Section 7, Chapter III., Part II.A. of this Report. In this portion of the report it will only be necessary to show in detail the receipts and expenditure of these funds during the two years under review. A full account of the receipts and expenditure of the Town Fund and Chowkidari Fund during the above period having been given in Section 8, Chapter III. of this portion of the Report, the following funds alone remain for notice here, *viz.* :—

- (1) Assam Local Fund.
- (2) District Improvement Fund.
- (3) District Post Fund.
- (4) Cantonment Fund.
- (5) Bazaar Fund.
- (6) Town Improvement Fund.
- (7) Williamson Education Fund.

645. The subjoined statements explain the nature of the receipts and expenditure of these funds, during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76 :—

*Abstract Account of Local Funds for the year 1874-75.*

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	TAXES, RATES, AND CESSER.			Registration.	Police.	Education.	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.						TOTAL.	
	On lands.	On houses.	Licenses.				Tolls.	Rents.	Cattle-trespas fines.	Miscellaneous fees and fines.	Voluntary contributions.	Sundry receipts.		Public Works.
Assam Local .....	Re- 1,335	Re- .....	Re- .....	Re- 3,995	Re- 8,449	Re- .....	Re- 13,286	Re- 2,242	Re- 20,612	Re- 497	Re- .....	Re- 319	.....	50,705
District Improvement.....	Re- 1,42,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Re- 41,300	Re- 810	.....	Re- 55	.....	Re- 3,12,496	.....	4,97,060
District Post .....	Re- 8,982	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,982
Cantonment .....	.....	Re- 661	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Re- 870	.....	.....	Re- 86	.....	1,988
Assam Williamson Educational Endowment.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Re- 4,738	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Re- 6,717	.....	10,455
TOTAL .....	Re- 1,52,666	Re- 661	Re- 39	Re- 3,995	Re- 8,449	Re- 4,738	Re- 54,556	Re- 3,062	Re- 21,482	Re- 552	Re- 482	Re- 3,18,568	.....	5,09,090



## Abstract Account of Local Funds for the year 1875-76.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	TAXES, RATES, AND CSESSE.			Registration.	Police.	Education.	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.						TOTAL.	
	On lands.	On houses.	Licenses.				Tolls.	Rents.	Cattle-trespass fines.	Miscellaneous fees and fines.	Contributions.	Sundry receipts.		Public Works.
	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam Local .....	398	....	....	....	11,260	....	28	1,352	21,563	110	....	662	18,916	54,309
District Improvement .....	98,402	....	....	....	....	....	44,706	586	....	5	....	52,872	....	1,96,381
District Post .....	6,240	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,020	....	9,260
Cantonment.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,669	....	240	1,128	....	3,037
Assam Williamson Educational Endowment.....	....	....	....	....	....	4,718	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,718
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,03,040</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>11,260</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>44,884</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>23,262</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>57,682</b>	<b>18,916</b>	<b>2,67,708</b>



*Abstract of Local Funds.—(Continued.)*

RECEIPTS.	BAZAAR FUND.		TOWN IMPROVEMENT FUND.	
	Account, 1874-75.	Account, 1875-76.	Account, 1874-75.	Account, 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts—Rents—</i>				
Rent of town land .....	....	....	23,973	24,929
Other rents .....	2,130	1,938	....	207
<i>Sundry Receipts—</i>				
Miscellaneous .....	....	....	2,291	1,862
Cash recoveries of previous year's payments .....	....	....	....	3
Balances recovered from Bengal as on 1st April, 1874 .....	....	15,459	....	23,124
Suspense account .....	....	165	....	....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>17,562</b>	<b>26,264</b>	<b>49,624</b>

EXPENDITURE.	BAZAAR FUND.		TOWN IMPROVEMENT FUND.	
	Account, 1874-75.	Account, 1875-76.	Account, 1874-75.	Account, 1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Refunds .....	....	....	....	500
<i>Minor Establishment—</i>				
General management .....	....	....	....	21
<i>Collection of Tolls, Rates, and Rents—</i>				
Ferry-toll establishment, office expenses, and miscellaneous.	3	....	285	847
<i>Miscellaneous Establishment—</i>				
Lighting and conservancy .....	33	14	1,653	785
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>				
Miscellaneous charges .....	....	....	9	144
<i>Public Works—</i>				
Repairs .....	1,427	1,366	13,436	14,526
<i>Suspense Account—</i>				
Debit suspended .....	....	....	....	2,028
<b>TOTAL ....</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>16,383</b>	<b>18,661</b>

646. The total receipts of the Assam Local Fund were nearly the same in both years; though the receipts under certain headings differ considerably. Though the receipts in 1875-76 were somewhat larger than in 1874-75, yet the expenditure in the latter year exceeded the expenditure in the former year. This was entirely owing to the very large expenditure upon public works in 1874-75. It will be seen from the preceding statements that a sum of Rs. 3,995 was credited to this fund under the head of "Registration" in 1874-75. This sum represents the proceeds of the Copying-fee Fund, which proceeds were transferred to Provincial Services under heading "Registration" in 1875-76. No amount has been shown in the statement of expenditure for 1874-75, under heading "Police." Expenditure was incurred under this head in that year; but, owing to non-receipt within the year of information, called for by the Account Department, the amount was held in "suspense." The figures for 1875-76 represent the expenditure during both years.

647. The receipts of this fund were much larger in 1874-75 than in 1875-76, owing to a transfer of nearly three lakhs of rupees from the books of the Accountant-General, Bengal, to those of the Deputy-Accountant-General, Assam,—a sum representing the balances on 1st April, 1874, of the late Road Account and Government Estates Improvement Fund which have merged into this Fund. The excess expenditure in the latter year was almost entirely under the heads "Education" and "Public Works." But the excess expenditure under the former head is merely apparent. A sum was granted from the District Improvement Fund late in 1874-75 for the purposes of education; but, as no part of the grant was expended within the year, the entire grant lapsed to "balance."

648. There is not much difference between the total receipts of this fund in both years. The larger receipts in 1875-76 were due to a book-transfer of the balance of the fund from the Bengal accounts. The figures on the expenditure side call for no remark.

649. Neither the receipts nor expenditure of this fund were very large in either year. The excess receipts in 1875-76 were owing to a book-transfer, as in the case of the District Post Fund.

650. A transfer of Rs. 15,459 on account of balance from the books of the Accountant-General, Bengal, to those of the Deputy-Accountant-General, Assam, was the cause of the receipts in 1875-76 being so much in excess of the receipts for 1874-75. The expenditure was nearly the same in both years.

651. The receipts of this fund were Rs. 26,264 in 1874-75, and Rs. 49,624 in 1875-76. The increased receipts in the latter year were, as in the case of the Bazaar Fund, owing to a book-transfer on account of balance from the

Bengal accounts. The total expenditure during both years was pretty nearly the same.

652. The sum of Rs. 5,717, under the heading "Sundry receipts,"  
Williamson Education Fund. represents the balance transferred from the  
Bengal to the Assam accounts.

### SECTION 3.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

653. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditure of the several municipalities in the Province has been given in Chapter III., Section 8, of this part of the Report.



## CHAPTER VI.

## VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

## SECTION 1.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

654. The general vital statistics are collected in Assam Proper by the mouzalhdars, and in the districts of Sylhet and Goálpára through the agency of the police and the village chaukidars. In the district of Cachar, these statistics are collected by the tehsildars, from information furnished by the village chaukidars. In the hill districts, they are collected by the police. In each of the selected areas, however, a special agency is employed for the collection of vital statistics, the nature of which agency varies in each district.

655. That the general vital statistics are utterly untrustworthy is a result only to be expected, considering the nature of the agency employed in their collection,—an agency removed at a distance from any scrutinising control. According to the general returns, the death-rate for the entire Province in 1874 and 1875 was 11·1 and 7·2 per 1,000 of the population, respectively. In London, the most healthy city in Europe, the average death-rate is about 28 per mille per annum. When it is considered that the Assam Valley is notoriously unhealthy, and that cholera is endemic in almost every district, it is unnecessary to demonstrate the absurdity of such statistics. Moreover, the jail returns, as noticed in Chapter III., show the death-rate among the prison population to have been 49·2 and 55·5 per thousand during these same two years.

656. There are seventeen selected areas for the registration of vital statistics in the Province,—nine rural and eight urban. The registration of births has been confined to these selected areas. The results of the registration of vital statistics in these selected areas cannot be said to be very satisfactory. According to the returns in 1874, the death-rate in these areas was 37·1 per 1,000, and the birth-rate 22·3 per 1,000. In 1875, the death-rate fell to 18·9 per 1,000, and the birth-rate to 13·8 per 1,000. These figures, especially the figures for 1875, can scarcely be accurate. It will be seen that in both years the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate. If it be really the case that the death-rate in the Province

ordinarily exceeds the birth-rate, it would follow that the extinction of the population is merely a question of time. But general observation would certainly not warrant so distressing an inference. In all probability, some caste prejudice or superstition interferes with the reporting of births. Any detailed criticism of the figures afforded by the returns would be worthless. It is to be hoped that in time more accurate statistics will be attainable. But, considering how very recently reliable vital statistics have become procurable in European countries, it cannot well be a matter of surprise that the system of registration of such statistics in a backward province like Assam is defective.

657. In 1874, cholera was very prevalent throughout the Province, and caused more deaths than any other single disease,—16,478 fatal cases, accounting for 38·6 per cent. of the total mortality, having been registered. This number is far in excess of the average of the two previous years. Fever comes next, with 15,910 fatal cases,—accounting for 37·5 per cent. of the total mortality. 5,276 and 1,370 persons died from bowel-complaints and small-pox, respectively. Other diseases claimed comparatively few victims.

658. The year 1875 appears to have been remarkable for its healthiness. Cholera did not appear in any district as a general epidemic. The few cases which occurred were, for the most part, isolated and sporadic. The total deaths from this disease recorded during the year were only 6,618, a small number in a province where cholera is endemic.

659. Small-pox was in several districts almost unknown, and, when it appeared, it was generally confined in area, and by no means of a fatal type. There were 882 deaths only recorded from this disease.

660. Fever, according to the returns, appears to have been the most fatal disease during 1875,—13,449 persons having succumbed to fevers of different kinds.

661. 3,740 persons are reported as having died during the year from bowel-complaints.

## SECTION 2.—IMMIGRATION AND LABOUR INSPECTION.

662. IN Section 4, Chapter III., Part II. A. of this report, the system of immigration and labour inspection has been described in detail, and it has been shown how the Act under which that system is carried out works with respect to both the employer and employed. In this section, a short account will be given of the immigration into this Province during the two years 1874 and 1875, and some of the more important questions which have come before the Chief Commissioner during that period for decision will be briefly noticed.

663. The fact that separate detailed reports on immigration have been submitted for these two years renders it unnecessary to go at length into the subject in this Administration Report.

664. A most serious difficulty, however, presents itself in commenting on the statistics of these two years. The returns for 1874 were submitted in forms which, having been pronounced defective, have been superseded by others, which were directed to be brought into use in compiling the returns for 1875; but these two sets of forms differ so materially from each other that any comparison between the figures for 1874 and those for 1875 is impossible. It will be necessary, therefore, to give statistics for both years separately, according to the forms in which they were submitted.

665. At the commencement of 1874 there were in the whole Province 58,697 imported labourers; of these, 29,818 were serving out the period of their original contracts, and 28,879 were serving under ordinary civil contracts, or under no contracts at all. The number of labourers imported during the year was 22,288, of whom 19,394, including dependents, were on contract under Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.). The number imported otherwise than on contract under the Act was 2,894. The number of imported labourers engaged in the Province was 24,739. 739 contract labourers were received from other estates. 298 labourers were received back from imprisonment; of these, 211 were labourers on contract, and 87 were not on contract. 8,652 imported labourers worked out their original contracts, and 20,008 worked out other contracts. The total number who completed their contracts was thus 28,660. The total number of deaths during the year was 2,540, or at the rate of 3.65 per cent. Of these, 1,843 were among contract labourers, and 697 among free labourers, or at the rate of 5.17 per cent. and 2.05 per cent., respectively. The number of desertions was 2,955, of which 1,878 were among labourers under the Act, and 1,077 among free labourers. At the end of the year there remained 70,992 imported labourers altogether, of whom 36,902 were labourers on contract under the Act, and 34,090 were free labourers. Thus, there were in the Province 12,295 more imported labourers on the books of the various gardens at the end than at the commencement of the year. The number of labourers released for permanent unfitness under Section 112 of the Act during the year was 182. The percentage of desertions among imported labourers was 4.25. At the beginning of the year, there were 5,658 coolie infants in the whole Province: 3,022 were received during the year, 1,469 were born, and 1,106 died; at the end of the year there were 7,795 such infants,—2,137 more than at its commencement; that is, 1,248 either left with their parents or were transferred to the category of children. 6,940 was the average number of infants during the year, and the deaths, calculated on this average, give a percentage of 15.93. This mortality among infants is distressingly high. The birth-rate was a little over 2 per cent.

666. Statistics cannot be given for the year 1875, as a whole, owing to the fact that the Inspector of Labourers, Upper Assam, instead of submitting his returns for the whole year in the revised forms, as he was directed to do,

submitted returns for the first half of the year in the old and defective forms, and for the second half of the year in the revised forms, so that the figures for Upper Assam (Sibságar and Lakhimpur) are utterly valueless. They are, however, given separately from the figures for the other labour districts.

667. At the commencement of the year, there were in Lower Assam 53,700 imported labourers; of these, 17,599 were labourers imported under the provisions of Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.). 17,707 labourers were imported during the year, 11,375 of whom were labourers as defined by Section 3 of the Act. Of these 11,375 labourers, 6,082 were recruited by contractors, and 5,293 by garden-sirdars. 20,212 labourers were added otherwise than by importation. Thus, the total number of labourers employed during the year was 91,619. The total number of deaths during the year was 2,371; of these deaths 1,302 occurred among Act VII. labourers. There were 5,014 desertions, of which 1,962 were among labourers under the Act. Deducting also 17,999 labourers removed from the roll otherwise than by death or desertion, we find that the total number of coolies remaining on the books at the end of the year was 66,235. From the above figures, it will be seen that, taking labourers imported otherwise than under the provisions of the Act, as well as Act VII. labourers, the death and desertion-rates were 3·95 per cent. and 8·36 per cent., respectively. Among Act VII. labourers, the death-rate was 6·49 per cent. and the desertion-rate 9·78 per cent. Among free labourers, the death-rate and desertion-rate were, respectively, 1·98 and 9·06 per cent. The death-rate among boys and girls was 2·67, while the death-rate among male and female infants, respectively, was 9·58 per cent. and 9·34 per cent.

668. Owing to the fact, already noted, that the Inspector of Immigrants, Upper Assam, sent in two dissimilar half-yearly returns,—one in the obsolete and the other in the revised form,—instead of one revised form for the whole year, statistics for the year as a whole cannot be given.

669. At the commencement of 1875 there were 17,540 contract labourers in Upper Assam; 7,565 were added, and on the 30th June there were 21,240 remaining on the books. The death-rate and desertion-rate were 2·23 per cent. and 1·11 per cent., respectively. On the 1st January, 1875, there were in the districts of Sibságar and Lakhimpur 12,872 free labourers; 5,898 were added; and at the end of the half-year there were 15,266 free labourers remaining on the books. The death-rate among the free labourers during this period was 0·90 per cent., and the desertion-rate 0·63 per cent.

670. At the commencement of the second half of 1875 there were 19,368 labourers imported under the provisions of Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.) in Upper Assam. Up to the 31st December, 4,104 Act labourers, of whom 3,835 had been recruited by contractors and 1,269 by garden-sirdars, were imported; 631 were otherwise added; and on the 31st

December there were 20,646 such labourers remaining on the books. The death-rate and desertion-rate among Act VII. labourers was 3·41 per cent. and 1·54 per cent., respectively.

671. At the commencement of the same period there were in Upper Assam 21,508 labourers imported otherwise than under Act VII.; 1,287 such labourers were imported, and 4,449 otherwise added, during the half year, and at the close of the year there were 22,995 remaining on the books. The death-rate among non-Act labourers was 1·90 per cent., and the desertion-rate 1·25 per cent.

672. The death-rate and desertion-rate among labourers of all classes in Upper Assam during the first half of 1875, was 1·67 per cent. and 0·91 per cent., and during the second half 2·60 and 1·38, respectively.

673. Any detailed comment on the above figures is, as has been Remarks on the statistics for the two years. stated, impracticable; but they would seem to show that the death-rate among labourers who have contracted to labour under the provisions of Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.) is much higher than among the so-called free labourers. This, however, would naturally be the case, as the first class would include all the newly-imported labourers, while in the latter class would be comprised the acclimatized coolies who renew their engagements.

674. The percentage of desertions was high in both years. As long as the bonus system obtains, the desertion-rate will always be high. In many cases coolies desert from mere caprice. The Chief Commissioner does not think that ill-treatment can be assigned as a cause of desertion.

675. The history of the immigrants previous to their arrival in Incidents of the journey to the labour districts. the labour districts is given by the Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta. The reports of this officer are for the financial, and not for the calendar, year, and the figures given therein cannot be re-produced nor compared in a report for the calendar year. Moreover, this Administration is only indirectly concerned with the labourers previous to their arrival in the Province. It may, however, be here stated that, from the reports submitted by the Superintendent of Emigration, it appears that emigration operations were more active in 1874-75 than in 1875-76, and that the death-rate in the latter year contrasts favourably with the death-rate in the former year.

676. The inspection agency in this Province has been described in Section 4, Chapter III., Part II.A. Inspection. The duty of inspection was performed fairly well by this agency during the two years under report. In 1874, there were 604 tea-gardens in Assam, and 159 gardens were added in 1875. In 1874, 270 gardens were inspected once, and 69 gardens were inspected twice. In 1875, the number of gardens inspected once was 347, and the number inspected twice 94. It is true that during both years nearly as many gardens were left unvisited as there were gardens visited; but very many of the gardens left unvisited employ no Act VII. labourers at all, and the Inspectors are not bound to visit such gardens.

677. The opening of the overland route to Assam Proper, *viâ* Rajmehal and Dhubri, was decidedly by far the most important measure connected with immigration into this Province undertaken during the two years under review. The object in opening this new route was to obviate the necessity for the detention of the coolies at Calcutta, and to avoid the river journey from Goalundo to Dhubri, as it was believed that the seeds of cholera were often sown during the detention of the immigrants at Calcutta, and the more virulent outbreaks of cholera occurred, as a rule, after the departure of the coolies from Goalundo.

678. Though Dhubri was constituted an emigration depôt in January, 1875, yet operations were not commenced until March of the same year. As the period for which emigration operations at Dhubri have been reported on extends from March, 1875, to the end of June, 1876, it will be necessary, in order to determine whether the experiment has been a success or not, to adopt this period here.

679. During the above period, 3,610 persons were despatched from the recruiting districts to Dhubri, twenty-one absconded on the way, 119 died in transit, and 3,470 actually arrived at Dhubri. During the stay of these persons at Dhubri in the embarkation depôt, two absconded, seventeen died, and six were detained for medical treatment; and the total number that embarked at Dhubri for the tea districts was 3,445. One infant was born during the voyage; and out of the total number of persons who embarked at Dhubri thirty-three deaths occurred; the actual number of labourers who reached their destination being 3,413. Thus, the death-rate among the coolies in transit between the recruiting districts and Dhubri, and between Dhubri and the debarkation stations, was 3·28 per cent. and ·95 per cent., respectively. The former death-rate was owing chiefly to an outbreak of cholera near Maldah and Dinájjpur. It is conjectured, however, that many who absconded were returned as having died. The health of the emigrants while at the depôt at Dhubri was good, and the death-rate among the coolies while in transit between Dhubri and the several places of debarkation was very low.

680. In addition to the emigrants shipped at Dhubri, batches of sirdari coolies, consisting in all of 225 emigrants, passed Dhubri on their way to Upper Assam by land. These coolies were imported by the Joyhing Tea Company. This experiment of marching labourers the whole way from the recruiting districts to the tea districts, appears to have been a decided success.

681. In order to ensure the strictest medical supervision of the depôts at Dhubri, the Chief Commissioner has directed the Civil Surgeon of Goálpára, to make the former place his head-quarters during the height of the emigration season.

682. With a view to facilitate emigration from Bengal to Assam *viâ* Dhubri, the head-quarters of the Executive-Engineer, Lower Assam division, have been removed from Gauháti to Dhubri, and he has been

ordered to thoroughly repair the Dhubri-Cooch Behar road up to the boundary of the Province. When the Northern Bengal Railway will have been completed as far as Rangpur, the road from that place to Dhubri, *viâ* Karigaon, will be of paramount importance to this Province, as regards free emigration *viâ* Dhubri.

683. A good steam-ferry has been established at Dhubri.

684. The Chief Commissioner is very confident that the stream of emigration *viâ* Dhubri will increase year by year, and that the number will soon be sufficient to make it worth while to employ a special steamer between Dhubri and Dibrugarh, exclusively for the conveyance of emigrants. The experiment, as far as it has gone, he considers to be a decided success.

685. The Chief Commissioner's attention was attracted very early in 1874 to the question of providing additional clothing and shelter during the winter months to labourers on their voyage up the Brahmaputra; the attacks of cholera to which the coolies were liable on transit being, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, attributable in a great measure to the sudden and unaccustomed chills experienced on the river. The matter was, after some correspondence, referred to the Government of Bengal, and that Government sanctioned, in November, 1874, certain proposals of the Superintendent of Emigration calculated to effect the end in view. The diminution in the death-rate from cholera which is shown by the returns since the new measure was introduced may be ascribed partly, no doubt, to its beneficial operation.

686. The question of restricting the importation into Assam of up-country coolies, on the ground that they are less able to resist the effects of the climate than the Dhangur coolies, and the question of fixing a close time during which emigration into the Province should be stopped, were for some time under the consideration of the Bengal Government. On the formation of Assam into a separate Administration, both these questions were referred to the Chief Commissioner for his opinion. On the first question, Colonel Keatinge gave as his opinion that, in the interest of the overpopulated districts from which up-country emigrants come, it would be unwise to discourage their immigration. He was not satisfied of the evidence of comparative liability to disease among up-country immigrants, as the races which the term "up-country" is used to denote have never been exactly defined. The Chief Commissioner thinks, however, that there should be a clause inserted in the Act empowering the local Administration to close a garden to any particular class of imported labourers, instead of closing it wholly to imported labourers of all classes. On the second question, Colonel Keatinge was of opinion that, before resorting to a measure so stringent as that of prohibiting immigration during certain months of the year, he would observe the effects of the efforts being made to improve communication between Bengal and Assam Proper. Generally, he is averse to imposing any further legislative restrictions on immigration than may be absolutely and imperatively necessary.

687. The excessive duration of the time occupied by steamers in the voyage to Assam Proper early attracted the attention of the Chief Commissioner. The detentions were sometimes due to the action of magisterial officers on whom the duties of inspection devolved, and sometimes to the weak steaming-power of the vessels. It has been proved by years of experience that these detentions nearly always result in outbreaks of cholera.

688. With a view to obviating all undue detention of steamers, Colonel Keatinge issued certain instructions for the guidance of those magisterial officers upon whom the duty of inspection devolved, and, in communication with the Government of Bengal, turned his attention to certain proposals calculated to exclude from the emigration service all vessels unsuited, by reason of inferior power, for the conveyance of coolies to Assam. Complaints of undue detention of steamers were not nearly so frequent during 1875 as during 1874.

689. During the year 1875, some correspondence passed between this Administration and the Government of Bengal, respecting the rule by which coolies are kept four days at Goalundo for medical observation, a rule which the Chief Commissioner considered open to many objections. The question has been referred to the Government of India, under whose consideration it now is.

### SECTION 3.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

690. In the year 1874 there were fifteen dispensaries open in this Province, and in 1875 another was added to their number. The total number of patients treated in 1874 was 19,046, of whom 2,252 were indoor patients. In 1875, the total number of patients treated was 26,628, of whom 2,356 were indoor patients. The floating balance at the beginning of 1874 was Rs. 4,731-10. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 20,482-11-10, of which sum Government contributed, exclusive of European medicines, Rs. 7,803-15-2; Rs. 8,755-5 were subscribed by Europeans and Natives; and Rs. 3,923-7-8 consisted of sums received from the Labour Transport Fund, and diet-money received from the tea-planters. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,392-14-6, and the year closed with a balance in hand of Rs. 5,821-7-4. During the year 1875, the receipts amounted to Rs. 21,856-3-9. Of this sum Government contributed, exclusive of the cost of European medicines, Rs. 8,089-6-3; Rs. 8,301-7-8 were contributed by Europeans and Natives; and Rs. 5,465-5-10 consisted of sums received from the Labour Transport Fund, of diet-money, and of miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 24,283-14-0, and the year closed with a balance in hand of Rs. 3,393-13-1. Malarious diseases, and the organic diseases resulting from them, such as spleen, disease of the kidneys, dysentery and diarrhoea, and cutaneous diseases, formed most of the cases treated during both years. During 1874, 45 major and 602 minor operations were performed. During 1875, the number of major and minor operations performed was 66 and 420, respectively.



## SECTION 4.—SANITATION.

691. There is no special Sanitary Commissioner for Assam ; but the Deputy-Surgeon-General, Dacca Circle, nominally supervises the department of sanitation. But little progress has been made in this Province in the matter of sanitation. The marked absence throughout Assam of an indigenous caste of professed scavengers, or sweepers, is a serious obstacle in the way of conservancy arrangements. Still, something has been done. The low, malaria-breeding undergrowth has been much cleared away in the neighbourhood of all sudder stations ; a system of conservancy has been introduced into the principal towns ; and tanks used for drinking purposes have been cleaned. In some of the towns, public latrines have been erected. The question of sanitation is one that presents peculiar difficulties in Assam ; in nearly all instances it involves complications of impeded drainage, owing to the low natural level of the country, and its liability to periodic inundations ; but the Chief Commissioner hopes that in time some substantial progress may be made.

## SECTION 5.—VACCINATION.

692. Vaccination is carried on in this Province by vaccinators specially maintained by grants from Provincial Funds, by vaccinators entertained by municipalities, and by inoculators, who are permitted, under the supervision of the medical authorities, to practise vaccination. These inoculators are paid by those on whom they operate.

693. The total number of vaccinators employed during the season of 1874-75 was seventy-three. Of these seventy-three vaccinators, fifty-four were inoculators employed in Kámrúp. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,683, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,523, the municipality of Gauháti Rs. 120, and the township of Sylhet Rs. 40. The cost per successful case was 1 anna 6·4 pie. The total amount of work done during 1874-75 was not much, being only at the rate of 4·16 vaccinated per 1,000 of the population. The percentage of successful cases was somewhat higher than in 1873-74. There was a slight increase in the proportion of females vaccinated to males, the proportion being 42·05, against 41·15 for the preceding year.

694. The total number of vaccinators employed during the season of 1875-76 was 68, of whom 51 were inoculators, paid in the manner already mentioned. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,515, of which Rs. 1,310 was paid by Government, Rs. 120 by the municipality of Gauháti, and Rs. 85 by the township of Sylhet. The total amount of work done was at the rate of 5·90 vaccinated per 1,000 of the population. The percentage of successful cases was 92·80. The proportion of females vaccinated to males was 69·65.

695. The results obtained during both years are, perhaps, not very encouraging. In most districts, the work is chiefly confined to the sudder station and neighbouring villages, and the feeling of the people is, on the whole, unfavourable to vaccination. But the Chief Commissioner thinks that the apathy and dislike of the people will be gradually overcome. The fact that the Gáros, who formerly entertained a violent prejudice against vaccination, are now beginning to thoroughly appreciate it, is a most encouraging sign.

## CHAPTER VII.

## INSTRUCTION.

## SECTION 1.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(See Chapter III., Section 3 of Part II.A.)

## SECTION 2.—EDUCATION.

696. To show the progress that has been made in education from the 31st March, 1874, to the 31st March, 1876, it is necessary to take into consideration the state in which it was found at the close of the year 1873-74.

697. The following comparative statement shows the number of schools, and pupils attending them, during the last three years:—

1873-74.*		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1,039	28,563	1,119	29,925	1,293	31,462

\* Though Sylhet did not form part of the Province of Assam in the year 1873-74, still, to make the comparison truthful, its figures for that year are introduced into the aggregate shown in this report.

and shows an increase during the two years under review of 254 schools and 2,899 pupils.

698. The total expenditure during the three years was as shown below :—

Year.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subscribed by the public .....	57,298	62,052	75,838
From Provincial Funds .....	1,33,970	1,54,596	1,55,584
From Local Funds .....	.....	.....	28,698
Total .....	1,91,268	2,16,648	2,60,120

699. The number of schools and pupils in the year 1872-73 had been 798 and 21,560, respectively ; thus, in three years there has been an increase of 495 in schools and 9,902 in pupils, or 62 and 46 per cent., respectively.

700. The expenditure from Government funds in the cause of education has been largely increased during the last two years, owing to one-fourth of the allotment of one-seventeenth of the land revenue in the districts of Cachar, Kámrúp, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur, and the Eastern Duars of Goalpara, having been, under orders of the Government of India, made over for the extension of primary education in those parts of the Province. It has further been found necessary, owing to the increased number of schools, to increase the subordinate inspecting agency. There are now nine Deputy-Inspectors, on salaries ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 75, entertained, and twelve sub-Inspectors (pay ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 20),—or in all twenty-one officers, giving an average of one inspecting officer to every sixty schools. The number of primary schools and pupils, which in 1873-74 amounted to 910 and 22,695, were in 1875-76 so many as 1,159 and 24,296 on the rolls, on 31st March, respectively. Before the close of the latter year, however, many of these primary schools (upwards of 130) were closed, in consequence of its having been found necessary to curtail expenditure as far as possible; and thus, from such pathshálas as had proved unsuccessful the grants were withdrawn, excepting from those which were situated in localities more than ordinarily backward.

701. A limited number of primary scholarships, allotted among the districts in proportion to their several requirements, and as far as the funds at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner would permit, are awarded to the most successful boys reading in primary schools in each year. Their object is to afford to children of the poorer classes who show

marked ability a means of prosecuting their studies in schools of a higher order.

702. The Prize Assamese Primer consisting of three parts, has been prescribed as the text-book for this examination; and a simple work on bazaar and zemindari accounts, written by an Assamese sub-Inspector, has also been introduced into the course. The Inspector proposed to make the course somewhat more difficult, as has been done in Bengal; but, considering the backwardness of the Province, Colonel Keatinge thought it better to give the present one a longer trial before sanctioning any changes. In addition to the 23,211 pupils receiving instruction in the primary schools, there were 5,638 scholars reading in middle and higher schools, who were in what is departmentally called the primary stage of instruction, *i.e.*, who were not advanced beyond the standard of the primary scholarship course. Thus, out of 31,462 pupils in the schools at the close of the year 1875-76, 28,849 were receiving a primary education, against 27,661, out of 29,925 on the 31st March, 1875,—being respectively 91·7 and 92·5 per cent. of the total number of pupils in each year.

703. At the close of the year 1875-76 there were 60 middle vernacular schools, with 3,322 pupils, against 59\* schools, and 3,028 pupils in the preceding year, and 51 and 2,628 respectively in the year 1873-74.

704. The schools were maintained at a total cost of—

In 1874-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 22,158
In 1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ 26,512

the Government contribution having been Rs. 11,052, Rs. 12,968, or 49·9 and 48·9 per cent., respectively, of the total cost. The middle English schools, and the number of pupils attending them, during the years 1873-74, 1874-75, and 1875-76, were as follows:—

1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
25	1,396	26	1,443	32	1,971

705. The cost of these schools during the last two years, respectively, was Rs. 19,619 and Rs. 23,163, and the cost to Government Rs. 6,690 and Rs. 8,172, or 34·1 and 35·2 per cent. of the total cost.

\* The Williamson Schools, which the Inspector had classified as "Middle Vernacular Schools" in his report for 1874-75, are omitted. They are treated of under the head "Technical Schools."

706. There has been no increase in the number of High Schools. Their number, and the pupils attending them, were as follows :—

1874-75.		1875-76.	
Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
9	1,435	9	1,452

Their total cost was Rs. 36,382 and Rs. 36,866, of which Government gave Rs. 18,918 and Rs. 18,789, respectively, or 52 and 51 per cent.

707. We have already seen that these secondary schools impart only a primary education to the majority of their pupils. The number of students in the middle stage of instruction (*i.e.*, reading from the primary stage up to the minor and vernacular scholarship standards) and in the higher stage (*i.e.*, reading beyond that standard) were, respectively, 2,336 and 277\* in 1875-76, against 1,995 and 269\* in 1874-75.

708. At the University Entrance Examination in 1875, the High Schools of the Province succeeded in passing twelve out of forty-seven candidates sent up. In each of the two preceding years, twenty-nine candidates were sent up, and eight and thirteen were passed. Altogether, 210 candidates have competed at the last seven examinations, and seventy-one have been passed,—an average of ten per annum.

709. Superior instruction, *i.e.*, instruction to candidates who have matriculated at the University, was only imparted at the Gauhati school, which taught up to the First Arts examination. Four candidates appeared, and one was passed. It had been found during the last three or four years that these college classes were not very successful; and, accordingly, Colonel Keatinge, finding it necessary to lessen the provincial assignment for educational purposes, reduced the school from 1st March, 1876, to the status of a school teaching as far as the entrance standard only. By way of compensation for the loss of the college classes, a greater number of junior scholarships than otherwise could have been afforded are allotted each year. These scholarships are tenable in colleges in Bengal. They not only enable the poorer class of students to carry on their studies, but also act as a stimulus to the students of all classes, since it is known that they are awarded according to the position which the candidates gain at the entrance examination.

710. Female education is, as might have been expected in so backward a Province, almost wholly disregarded by the people; there are, however, generally signs of progress, as will appear from the following statement :—

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\* These figures include normal schools and their pupils.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF FEMALE SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.						COMPARISON BETWEEN 1874-75 AND 1875-76.			
	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Cachar .....	13	154	18	132	5	59	..	..	13	73
Sylhet .....	..	3	..	6	2	20	2	14	..	..
Khási Hills .....	5	242	10	344	12	390	2	46	..	..
Goálpára .....	3	38	5	96	2	31	..	..	3	65
Gáro Hills .....	2	19	1	13	..	10	..	..	1	3
Kámrúp .....	1	125	3	45	6	109	3	64	..	..
Darrang .....	5	62	3	37	4	70	1	33	..	..
Nowgong .....	2	47	5	69	6	76	1	7	..	..
Sibságar .....	2	21	3	98	3	133	..	35	..	..
Lakhimpur .....	..	....	1	12	..	8	..	..	1	4
Total....	33	711	49	852	40	906	Net increase.*		64	..

\* But decrease in the number of schools.

711. The falling off in the Cachar district is attributed to scarcity. The death of the zemindar of Mechpára, who did a good deal to help to advance the cause of female education, accounts for the failure in the Goálpára district.

712. The figures indicate that much of the progress made is owing to the exertions of influential individuals, and that the necessity of the measure has not yet been accepted by any large section of the community. It is owing to the labours of missionaries and their wives that, comparatively speaking, some considerable advance in this direction has been made in the Khási Hills. The people of the hills have not the same prejudice against the education of their wives and daughters as is felt by the inhabitants of the plains districts.

713. In addition to the girls actually attending, it would appear that a number of girls must get some education at their own homes, for more than 50 per cent. of the girls coming to read in the schools of the Sibságar district were found to have already acquired some knowledge of reading and writing before entering the school.

714. *Muhammadan Education.*—It is found that in the districts of Darrang, Nowgong, Sibságar, and Lakhimpur a larger proportion of Mussalmans than of Hindus attend our schools. In Kámrúp, the proportion of Mussalmans to Hindus (making allowance for their respective numbers) is six to seven, in Cachar it is seven to eight, in Goálpára eight to nine, while in Sylhet it is only one to three.

715. The Inspector is of opinion that there is a great deal of so-called education amongst the Muhammadans, of which the department has no cognizance. It consists in what is supposed to be the teaching of Arabic, but is in reality the learning by heart of certain portions of the *Koran*, and the amount of real education is almost *nil*.

## SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

716. (a.) *Normal Schools.*—Of all the teachers in the schools of Assam, 543 have had a normal school training; and during the last three years the normal schools have turned out 351, who are now employed in teaching. The annual examination of the normal schools is thrown open to teachers of pathsalas and other vernacular schools, as well as to the pupils of the normal schools, to enable them also to gain teachership certificates. This is with a view to encourage study among the teachers in schools, who, though not attending the normal school classes, are still permitted to appear at the annual examination, and to gain the same certificates as are awarded to the actual pupils of the school. The certificates are of four kinds, viz., first and second-grade primary schoolmastership certificates, and first and second-grade vernacular schoolmastership certificates. Primary certificate-holders teach in primary schools, and holders of vernacular certificates teach in middle class schools.

717. (b.) *Technical Schools.*—The schools established from the Williamson Endowment Fund come under this head. The one at Jorhát is an artizan school, in which carpentry, boat-building, blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' handicrafts are taught. The school at Golághát is devoted to the teaching of surveying.

718. The artizan's school was not regularly working till February, 1876, as the teachers had to be imported from Bengal, and great difficulty was experienced in procuring any artificers willing to go to so great a distance from home. The school is now doing well, though much trouble was experienced in getting boys to come and work at all. The great object to be gained by going to school, is, in the eyes of the Assamese youth, to learn reading and writing, and ultimately to become mohurrirs attached to the courts. On the 2nd June, seven pairs of wheels had been made, and boat-building had been begun. The wheels are reported to be of good quality, and will, when provided with iron axles, fetch from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 the pair. The teaching of furniture-making is soon to commence, and it is thought that it will prove attractive, as it is a trade which the pupils can afterwards carry on by themselves with profit. It is expected that in a short time the school will prove a burden to the fund only so far as the wages of the teachers are concerned, which are at present necessarily heavy. In time, when teachers can be procured locally, it may become self-supporting, and another school of the kind may be started elsewhere.

719. The idea of teaching surveying in the Golághát school originated with the Bengal Government. It does not seem to be particularly popular, as the art is not attractive in a money point of view,—the scale of fees given to ameens for surveying grants and mouzahs being not sufficiently remunerative. The course prescribed is that used in the first-year class of the Roorkee College, and the Inspector proposes to give certificates to pupils who pass an examination towards the end of the year. If they can then succeed in obtaining



employment, it is confidently expected that the school will prove a success. In the meantime, its development will be carefully watched.

720. On the whole, it is seen that the department is making quiet progress year by year, and that the demand for education is on the increase.

### SECTION 3.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

721. During the year 1874, only five books were registered as published in the Province. They were all written in the Assamese language. Three of these books were primers and easy stories for school children; one was an elementary book on mathematics; and the fifth was an easy book on natural science in familiar dialogues. In the year 1875, nine books were registered. Of these, four were educational and five non-educational works; three were original works; three were translations; and three were re-publications. Of these nine books, one was a brief history of Assam; one was a drama; one was a treatise on medicine; three were religious books; and three were primers. All these books were written in Assamese. The expenditure incurred under Section 10 of Act XXV. of 1867 in the purchase of these books was very trifling, amounting to Rs. 8-10 in the year 1875, and to Rs. 9-9-9 in the preceding year. No fees were levied under Section 18, and no necessity arose for prosecutions under Section 16 of the Act.

722. During the two years 1874-75 and 1875-76, there were five presses in the Province. One of these presses, maintained by the Baptist Mission, had been some time in operation; but the registration of it required by law had, through ignorance, never been complied with.

723. Only three native papers were published in the Province during the two years under review, viz., the *Arunodoi*, at Sibságar; the *Assam Bilasini*, at Majoli; and the *Hítasadhini*, at Goálpára. Besides the above, a monthly newspaper called *Sylhet Prakhás* was started in January, 1876, but this paper is printed in Calcutta, and sent for distribution to Sylhet. During the year 1874-75, an Assamese resident of the district of Darrang edited a paper entitled *Assam Durpan*. This paper was also published in Calcutta, but it has now ceased to exist. Two papers, one treating of science and literature, and the other of religion, published likewise at Calcutta, are edited by natives of Nowgong.

724. The circulation of all these papers is limited, as a rule, to the ministerial officers attached to the Government offices, and to the vakils who practise in the courts. The influence of the native press on the general public is not perceptible.

### SECTION 4.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

*Nil.*

### SECTION 5.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

*Nil.*

## CHAPTER VIII.

# ARCHÆOLOGY.

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725. There are no archæological objects in the Province of sufficient interest or importance to be noted here.

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## CHAPTER IX.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

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### SECTION 1.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

726. Ecclesiastical affairs in the Province are under the supervision of the Bishop of Calcutta.

### SECTION 2.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

727. There is only one chaplain on the establishment, who officiates part of the year at Gauháti and part of the year in Shillong. Four other clergymen receive allowances as officiating ministers. There are six churches in the Province,—at Shillong, Gauháti, Sylhet, Silchar, Tezpur, and Dibrugarh. At stations where no other clergyman is appointed, missionaries are licensed to solemnize marriages under Act XV. of 1872, and all Deputy-Commissioners are Marriage Registrars under that Act.

### SECTION 3.—STATIONERY.

728. The supplies of stationery for the Province are furnished by the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta, on indents submitted from head-quarters. The actual amount or cost of the stationery supplied in these years cannot be stated, as no returns are received from the Superintendent's Office.

# STATISTICAL RETURNS

TO ACCOMPANY THE

## REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# PROVINCE OF ASSAM

FOR THE

YEARS 1874-75 AND 1875-76.



SHILLONG:

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1877.



**STATISTICAL TABLES, 1874-75.**



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1874-75.

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**PART I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND  
FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.**

## ASSAM ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

## [1] A 1.—AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AND COMMUNICATIONS (1874-75).

PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY.	TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.				UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WASTE IN ACRES.				COMMUNICATIONS—MILEAGE OF			REMARKS.		
	WASTE		Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Navigable rivers.*	MADE ROADS.			Railroads.			
	Culturable.	Unculturable.						Culturable.	Second-class.	Third-class.				
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS.</b>														
Surma Valley Districts { Sylhet ..... Cachar .....	3,778 250	1,272 2,301	590 2,449	5,440 5,000†	453,801 2,731,605	1,080 12,629	452,721 2,718,976	800 361	.... ....	85 158	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	• No canals in the Province. † Including North Cachar.
Brahmaputra Valley Districts. { Goalpara} ..... Kamrup ..... Darrang ..... Nowong} ..... Sibsagar ..... Lakhimpur ..... Garo Hills ..... Khasi Hills ..... Naga Hills .....	1,040 788 329 382 467 151 .... 110 2,000	2,143 1,691 2,658 2,124 2,196 3,512 .... 1,337 2,200	1,250 1,292 426 909 192 554 .... 713 1,000	4,433 3,631 3,413 3,415 4,217 3,180 2,160 5,300	.... 961,576 1,362,062 2,129 18,077 6,344 .... 856,680 ....	.... .... 2,129 18,077 6,344 .... .... ....	.... 961,576 1,369,953 169 1,405,429 2,051,230 .... 856,680 ....	500 655 150 169 224 940 150 ....	.... .... 46 145 259 .... .... 67 137 ....	34 62 162 153 84 516 .... .... ....	300 130 95 4 230 .... .... .... ....	.... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....	.... .... .... .... .... .... .... .... ....	† Deputy-Commissioner has no means of ascertaining at present the amount of culturable and unculturable area. § Deputy-Commissioner has no information regarding the total area of unappropriated culturable waste land available for sale.
<b>NATIVE STATES.</b>														
Khasi and Jaintia Hills .....	176	2,561	1,280	3,907	1,639,040	....	1,639,040	....	....	217	....	....	....	
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	....	....	....	43,044	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

A 2.—CHARACTER OF THE SURFACE.

[For details of this Table, see Part III., Chapter I. of this Report.]

A 3.—CLIMATE (1874).

DISTRICT.	STATION.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE.						PREVAILING WINDS.							
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	May.		July.		December.		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.					
						Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.								
Sylhet .....	Sylhet .....	54.85	80.23	8.86	143.94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cachar .....	Slichar .....	45.79	66.11	7.85	119.25	72.0	87.5	77.0	90.1	82.0	78.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goalpara .....	Goalpara .....	84.28	60.95	11.70	106.93	70.4	84.9	75.9	86.2	54.0	73.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamrup .....	Gauhati .....	24.33	27.52	6.86	58.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darrang .....	Tezpur .....	35.16	38.87	5.25	79.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong .....	Nowgong .....	23.01	52.64	4.11	79.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibsagar .....	Sibsagar .....	52.44	65.66	7.15	126.25	70.6	79.6	78.6	87.9	48.5	71.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur .....	Dibrugarh .....	46.87	84.95	7.17	138.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naga Hills .....	Samnagting .....	14.46	?	?	?	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khasi and Jaintia Hills .....	Shillong .....	15.18	49.79	12.46	97.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garohills .....	Tura .....	24.46	89.76	19.10	133.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[4 and 5] B 1.—POLITICAL RELATIONS. B 2.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES.

[See Returns for the year 1875-76.]

## C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY (1874-75).

THE chief executive authority in the Province of Assam is the Chief Commissioner of Assam, established under Home Department Notifications Nos. 380, dated 6th February, 1874, and 2,344 of the 12th September, 1874. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, two Judges, Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Deputy-Surgeon-General, Officer in Charge of Registration, Inspector of Schools, and Deputy-Commissioners.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Deputy-Commissionerships, and Revenue Sub-divisions of the Territory:—

Name of Chief Commissioner'ship.	Names of the Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest court.	Average ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	REVENUE.		Rs.
													Land.	Green.	
Burma Valley Districts.	Syhet.....	1	5,440	1,719,539	Syhet..... 16,846 Kashua Bannuchang 22,164	6,854	17	6	From criminal, 80 from civil .. 80	82	577	....	Rs. 4,70,484	....	....
	Cocher.....	2	5,000	205,927	Silchar..... 3,729	515	4	4	58	17	486	....	1,55,392	....	....
	Goalpara.....	2	4,433	* 407,714	Goalpara..... 4,678 Dhulri .. 477	1,330	3	9	70	80	520	....	61,676	....	....
Assam Valley Districts.	Kamrup .....	2	3,681	561,681	Gauripur .. 1,805 Gauhati .. 8,709	1,649	5	10	45	22	294	....	8,27,855	....	....
	Darrang .....	2	3,418	226,049	Barketa .. 2,567	1,849	10	6	70	25	248	....	3,38,713	....	....
	Nowong .....	1	3,416	256,390	Nowong .. 2,883	1,293	4	6	62	27	160	....	3,69,672	....	....
	Sibsagar .....	3	2,855	296,589	Sibsagar .. 5,278 Jornat .. 1,283	1,696	12	4	50	33	282	....	4,92,123	....	....
	Lakhimpur .....	3	4,217	121,267	Golaghat .. 1,569 Dibrugarh .. 2,774	840	6	7	100	82	345	....	1,63,241	....	....
Hill Districts.	Garo Hills .....	1	3,180	80,000	Tura.....	....	1	2	....	....	335	....	N/C.	....	....
	Khasi Hills .....	2	6,187	141,338	Shillong .. 1,363 Cherra Poonjee .. 443	1,003	2	3	65	26	131	....	278	....	....
	Naga Hills .....	1	5,300	66,918	Jowai .. 4,502 Samaungting .. 746 Kohlnah..... 4,325	278	2	2	....	....	163	....	619	....	....
Total .....		20	47,041	4,064,972	" "	....	66	68	....	....	3,341	46,31,466	25,00,248	80,04,316	....

\* Excluding Western Duars (467,714+87,047 (population of Eastern Duars)—444,761.)



ASSAM ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

E.—FISCAL (1874-75.)

I. *Survey and Settlement.*

SURVEY.

Type of Survey.	Area surveyed, estimated in miles.		Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		Revenue.
	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	
		By villages. By fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	
1875	7 42	11 72	24 2 2	56 11 10	473 11 2	792	..	1,662, cost Rs. 45-12-10 per mile.

SETTLEMENT.

Name of Settlement.	Area in Acres.	Annual Revenue Assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settlements expiring in 1875	2,931	4,48,546	.....	
" 1876	1,07,029	1,62,977	1885 to 1891	
" 1877	1,52,784	1,79,977	1877 to 1885	
" 1878	2,22,233	2,27,171	31st March, 1875.	
" In progress	49	16,837	.....	
Total	11,41,027*	28,80,248*	.....	
Settlements expiring in 1875, including full period of 30 years	4,878 1	5,64,571	.....	
Settlements expiring in 1875, including full period of 30 years	4,07,029	1,72,784	.....	
Settlements during 1875, including full period of 30 years	5,008	20,630	.....	
Settlements during 1875, including full period of 30 years	2,01,021	21,80,797	.....	

\* Area in column apparently tally with column 9 of Return No. 2, but it does not include the hill districts.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

E.—FISCAL.

2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres (1874-75).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10			11			12			13		
								CULTIVATED.			UNCULTIVATED.			Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Ra.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
								Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable waste.									
	By Government works.	By private individuals.		Total.																		
Cochar.....	.....	.....	129,359	129,359	25,435	107,923	25,435	288,211	1,55,592	1 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 8 1		
Sylhet.....	.....	10,880	2,999,440	2,110,320	.....	700,500	152,440	2,963,860	4,70,484	0 1 4	0 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 2 7		
Godpura.....	.....	.....	665,600	665,600	.....	1,371,520	800,000	.....	61,676	0 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Kamrup.....	.....	.....	452,838	452,838	.....	1,015,720	800,800	499,681	8,27,865	1 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Darrang.....	.....	21,081	190,329	211,360	.....	170,082	272,640	190,695	3,68,713	1 11 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 10 6		
Nowong.....	.....	220,410	28,905	244,315	2,137	1,357,388	681,760	257,872	3,69,672	1 8 2	2 2 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8 10		
Sibsagar.....	.....	.....	298,836	298,836	.....	1,405,429	122,780	278,147	4,92,123	1 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 12 9		
Lakhimpur.....	.....	.....	96,532	96,532	.....	2,163,620	121,448	83,711	1,53,241	1 9 4	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 13 3		
<b>Total and average rates.....</b>	.....	<b>252,321</b>	<b>3,956,859</b>	<b>4,209,180</b>	<b>27,572</b>	<b>8,295,091</b>	<b>2,877,758</b>	<b>4,536,577</b>	<b>2,889,366</b>	<b>1 3 4</b>	<b>1 3 7</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>1 5 5</b>		

This table should evidently show only the "assessed area," divided into cultivated and uncultivated; but some of the Deputy-Commissioners have apparently shown the areas of their entire districts.

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## E.—FISCAL (1874-75).

## 3.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate in acres.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Great zemindaries, paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						.....	.....	
Large zemindaries, paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						.....	.....	
Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities.	652	1,010	3,161	1,631,650	2,579	701 0 0	0 4 4	} Not known.
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	22,209	328	170,539	528,993	6	5 0 0	0 13 11	
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100.	393,668	6,988	733,305	3,352,608	9	4 15 8	0 9 4	
Holders of revenue-free tenures.	338	62	858	52,278	155	.....	.....	
						525	1,522	
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue.	1,441	161	1,477	232,073	161	.....	.....	
Purchasers of waste lands	306	95	189	175,890	574	.....	.....	
Total	489,146	10,166	912,574	6,425,161	13	.....	.....	.....

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## E.—FISCAL.

## 4.—Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government (1874-75).

[No data.]



STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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E.—FISCAL (1874-75.)

5.—Register of Transfers.

NATURE OF TENURE TRANSFERRED.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area, in acres of each holding transferred.			REMARKS.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Great zemindaries, complete .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Shares in ditto.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Large zemindaries .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Shares in ditto.....	....	4	....	....	....	....	
Small zemindaries.....	1,564	94	....	....	....	....	
Shares in ditto.....	1,013	248	28	....	....	....	
Villages owned by cultivating communities ..	249	....	....	....	....	....	
Shares in ditto.....	22	....	....	....	....	....	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators.....	1,387	35	....	5	5	....	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates .....	1,000	1	....	6	....	....	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ..	121	52	1	....	....	....	
Revenue-free tenures .....	70	48	....	....	....	....	

## 6.—Land Revenue.

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any item realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	27,32,495	26,32,349	27,62,320	26,02,099	2,66,374	27,19,560	1,91,474	374	914	Increase in the revenue is chiefly due to extension of cultivation and re-settlement of old holdings at enhanced jamaas.
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	13,393	12,929	21,709	20,608						
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	9,447	.....	17,488	.....						
Collections from Government estates .....	1,10,610	92,935	1,16,219	96,943						
Income from sale of Government estates .....	.....	.....	.....	.....						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	1,96,361	99,815	2,68,702	2,57,284						
Total .....	30,62,859	28,38,028	31,68,960	29,79,984	2,66,374	27,19,560	1,78,016	374	914	

## PART II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

## A.—LEGISLATIVE 1, 2, AND 3 (1874-75).

Serial Nos. 14, 15, and 16—As no Legislative Council exists in the Province, the Returns are Blank.

## 1. Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of Assam on the last day of the year 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each district in square miles.	Average population of each district.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and jury or assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.						
Magistrate of 3rd class, exercising criminal powers only { Unpaid..... Paid.....	7	2,979	268,552	7	1 Judge, no jurors or assessors..	Third-class Magistrate.
Ditto exercising criminal and revenue powers .....	3	4,209½	994,045½	5	1	Ditto and Deputy-Collector. Original.
Ditto exercising criminal and civil powers .....	1	2,500	102,513½	1	1	Extra-Assistant-Commissioner. Powers of a Magistrate and Munsiff.
Ditto exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers .....	3	2,979	268,552	3	1	Third-class Magistrate. Munsiff and Deputy-Collector.
Ditto of 2nd class, exercising criminal powers only. .. Unpaid..	2	2,979	268,552	2	1	Second-class Magistrate.
Ditto exercising criminal and civil powers .....	1	2,979	268,552	1	1	Ditto and Munsiff.
Ditto exercising criminal and revenue powers .....	2	4,209½	994,045½	2	1	Second-class Magistrate. Deputy-Collector. Original.
Ditto exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers .....	6	2,979	268,552	6	1	Ditto and Munsiff and Deputy-Collector.
Bench of Magistrates .....	2	4,209½	994,045½	2	3 in Assam Valley Districts and 2 in Sylhet.	First-class Magistrate. Original.
Magistrate of 1st class, exercising revenue powers .....	1	2,979	268,552	1	1	First-class Magistrate and Deputy-Collector.
Ditto exercising also civil and revenue powers .....	9	2,979	268,552	10	1	Six Magistrates of first class. Deputy-Collector and Munsiff.
Ditto exercising revenue powers.....	1	5,440	1,719,589	1	1	One ditto of a division of a district, ditto.
Ditto exercising criminal, revenue, and civil powers .....	1	2,500	102,513½	1	1	Three ditto Deputy-Collector and Subordinate Judge. Original.
Magistrates of Districts .....	8	3,633½	696,868	8	1 in Cachar. In courts under Section 446, 2 assessors sit. 1, and jurors and assessors.	Extra-Assistant Commissioner. Powers of Magistrate and Munsiff.
District Judges .....	3	4,209½	994,045½	3	3	Sub-Judges. Magistrates of districts, and Collectors.
Munsiffs exercising only civil powers.....	6	5,440	1,719,589	6	6	Powers of a Civil Judge, original and appellate.
Sub-Judge, with powers of a Small Cause Court Judge up to Rs. 50	1	5,440	1,719,589	1	1	Original.
Courts of Session .....	3	5,440	1,719,589	3	3	Ditto and appellate.



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B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

1. Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of Assam on the last day of the year 1874.

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
								Number of cases decided during the year.			
								Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those who exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Total number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Total number of advocates attached to each tribunal.								
Magistrate of 3rd class exercising criminal powers only { Paid ..... Unpaid.....	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	369	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Ditto exercising criminal and revenue powers ..... Paid.....	1 Demarkation Survey; 1 in temporary charge of Treasury.	520	121	478	.....	.....	.....				
Ditto exercising criminal and civil powers ..... Paid.....	Munsiff of sudder station, with powers of a Magistrate.	244	10	83	1,084	.....	.....				
Ditto exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers.....	1 Sub-Registrar and Treasury officer.	604	21	214	1,753	84	.....				
Ditto of 2nd class exercising criminal powers only ..... Unpaid.....	Superintendent of Jail.....	284	10	168	360	.....	.....				
Ditto exercising criminal and civil powers ..... Paid.....	1 had charge of Treasury, Record-office, and Excise Department.	245	114	1,146	.....	1	.....				
Ditto exercising criminal and revenue powers ..... Unpaid.....	1 Sub-Registrar and Treasury officer, 3 Sub-Registrars.	1,422	60	1,077	3,129	145	.....				
Bench of Magistrates.....	.....	18	140	77	.....	.....	.....				
Magistrate of 1st class exercising revenue powers.....	4 officers in charge of sub-divisions, 2 Treasury officers and Sub-registrars, 4 Sub-Registrars.	62	26	67	.....	7	.....				
Ditto exercising also civil and revenue powers.....	.....	1,474	65	1,617	1,609	390	15				
Ditto exercising criminal, revenue, and civil powers.....	Extra-Assistant-Commissioner and Assistant-Inspector of Labourers, and Sub-Registrar of Assurances.	27	.....	235	.....	.....	.....				
Ditto.....	Chief executive officers, &c. ....	117	6	558	382	.....	.....				
Magistrates of Districts.....	.....	1,010	451	3,406	909	4,041	805				
District Judges.....	.....	387	41	24	417	.....	230				
Munsiffs exercising only civil powers.....	S. C. C. Judge up to Rs. 50.....	1,627	14	.....	15,831	.....	.....				
Sub-Judge, with powers of a Small Cause Court Judge up to Rs. 50.....	Sessions Judges.....	248	15	.....	1,538	.....	.....				
Courts of Session.....	.....	73	15	46	.....	.....	.....				
							Only in Sylhet. ..... 492 84				

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## B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

## 2. (Criminal).—Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence in the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS. (The number omitted out of those remaining under trial has been noted in this column.)
1	Offences against the State.....	121 to 130	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
2	Offences relating to the army and navy.....	131 to 140	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
3	{ Unlawful assembly..	143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158.	109	280	93	182	5	..	....
4	{ Offences against public tran- quillity.      { Rioting, &c. ....	147, 148, 152, and 153 to 156.	195	644	149	425	1	69	4
5	{ Affray .....	160	82	108	8	100	..	..	....
6	{ By public servants ....	161 to 169	33	38	27	10	..	1	....
7	{ Offences ..      { Relating to public servants.	161, 170, 171	7	9	4	5	..	..	....
8	Contempt of lawful authority .....	172 to 190	418	760	120	636	2	2	....
9	False evidence, or subornation, &c., of the same.	193 to 200	52	66	25	32	4	3	....
10	Offences against public justice .....	201 to 229	130	151	35	115	..	1	....
11	— attempts .....	....	15	27	11	16	..	..	....
12	Offences relating to coin .....	231 to 254	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
13	to stamps .....	255 to 263	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
14	to weights and measures .....	264 to 267	12	19	11	8	..	..	....
15	affecting public health .....	269 to 278	61	76	18	58	..	..	....
16	" " safety .....	279 to 289	142	167	12	155	..	..	....
17	" " convenience .....	290 and 291	29	47	4	43	..	..	....
18	" " decency or morals .....	292 to 294	2	6	3	3	..	..	....
19	" relating to religion .....	295 to 298	7	8	5	3	..	..	....
20	— attempts .....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
19	Murder .....	302 and 303	27	62	32	20	3	7	2
20	— attempts .....	....	1	3	..	..	..	..	....
20	Culpable homicide .....	304	41	51	14	23	..	14	7
21	— attempts .....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
21	Abetment at suicide .....	305 and 306	2	2	..	2	..	..	....
22	— attempts .....	....	19	17	4	12	1	..	....
22	Thuggee, &c. ....	311	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
23	— attempts .....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
24	{ Causing mis- carriage.      { Attended with aggravating circumstances.	312 to 315	1	9	9	..	..	..	....
25	{ Other causes .....	....	54	3	3	..	..	..	....
24	Injury to unborn children .....	316	1	....	..	..	..	..	....
25	Exposure of infants .....	317	10	5	2	1	..	2	....
27	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of the dead body.	318	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
28	{ With aggravating circumstances.	325 to 331 and 333.	64	76	12	57	..	7	....
29	{ Hurt .....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
29	{ Other cases .....	323, 324, 332, and 334 to 338.	362	366	93	267	..	6	....
30	— attempts .....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
30	Wrungful restraint .....	341	179	65	27	35	..	3	....
31	confinement .....	342 to 348	584	412	208	192	1	11	....
32	Criminal force or assault .....	352 to 358	6,612	3,197	1,345	1,823	..	29	....
33	— attempts .....	....	2	7	..	7	..	..	....
33	{ Kidnapping (With aggravating circumstances.	364, 366, 367	9	16	11	5	..	..	....
34	{ or forcible abduction	363, 365, 368, 369.	43	27	13	14	..	..	....
35	Slavery .....	370 and 371	2	....	..	..	..	..	....
36	Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	372 and 373	2	4	2	2	..	..	....
37	— attempts .....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
37	Forced labour .....	374	14	3	1	2	..	..	....
38	Rape .....	376	42	22	17	4	..	1	....
39	— attempts .....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
39	Unnatural offences .....	377	15	7	1	3	..	3	1
39	— attempts .....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....

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B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

2. (Criminal).—Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence in the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS. (The number committed out of those remaining under trial has been noted in this column).	
		Sections.								
40	Theft.....	{ With aggravating circumstances.	382	....	....	..	..	..	....	
41		{ Other cases.....	379 to 381 and 401.	3,257	2,165	817	1,299	2	47	....
42	—attempts .....	.....	.....	1	2	..	2	..	....	
43	Extortion ..	{ With aggravating circumstances.	386 to 389	....	....	..	..	..	....	
44		{ Other cases.....	384 and 385	139	80	61	17	1	1	....
45	—attempts .....	.....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	....	
46	Robbery....	{ With hurt .....	394	....	....	..	..	..	....	
47		{ —attempts .....	.....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	....
48	—attempts .....	.....	.....	46	31	10	19	..	2	....
49	Dacoity ....	{ With murder .....	396	....	....	..	..	..	....	
50		{ With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	397	1	3	..	..	..	3	....
51	—attempt .....	.....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	....	
52	Other cases .....	395, 399, 400, and 402.	12	39	24	15	..	..	....	
53	—attempts .....	.....	.....	256	145	75	69	..	1	....
54	Criminal misappropriation of property..	403 and 404	.....	314	150	87	57	..	6	1
55	—attempts .....	.....	.....	178	295	88	205	..	2	1
56	Breach of trust.....	406 to 409	.....	230	113	64	47	..	2	....
57	—attempts .....	.....	.....	3	4	3	1	..	..	....
58	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property.	411 to 414	.....	205	120	67	47	1	5	1
59	Cheating .....	417 to 420	.....	1,107	541	255	282	1	3	....
60	—attempts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	....
61	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	{ With aggravating circumstances.	429 to 433 and 435 to 440.	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	....
62		{ —attempts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..
63	—attempts .....	.....	.....	426 to 428 and 434.	.....	..	..	..	..	....
64	Criminal trespass.	{ Resulting in death or other grievous hurt.	459 and 460	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	....
65		{ For commission of serious offences.	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 and 458.	581	186	50	123	1	12	....
66	—attempts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	....
67	Other cases .....	447, 448, 453, 456, 461, and 462.	800	668	259	395	2	12	....	
68	—attempts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	....
69	Forgery or using or possessing forged documents or papers.	465 to 471 and 474.	17	34	19	15	..	..	....	
70	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery.	472 to 476	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	
71	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other documents.	477	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	
72	Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked.	482, 486, 487, and 488.	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	
73	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark.	483 to 485	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	
74	Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury.	489	3	....	..	..	..	..	....	

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## B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

2. (Criminal).—Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence in the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS. (The number committed out of those remaining under trial has been noted in this column).
		Sections.							
65	Criminal breach of contract of service..	490 to 492	21	10	9	1	..	..	....
66	Offences relating to marriage .....	493 to 498	559	241	196	39	1	5	2
	— attempts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Defamation .....	500 to 502	135	68	37	20	..	1	.....
	— attempt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Criminal intimidation, } Resulting in death or } other grievous hurt.	506	2	2	..	2	..	..	.....
69		insult, or annoyance. } Other cases .....	504 to 510	152	107	35	68	..	4
	— attempts .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Other offences not included in the above specifications.	....	2,518	2,259	577	1,655	6	21	.....
	Total .....	....	19,827	14,013	8,055	8,638	32	288	19



B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

3. (Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes of the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.						Total.	Persons disposed of.				Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days lasted during which each case.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.		Received by transfer.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.		Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days lasted during which each case.				Number of witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.												
Bench Magistrates .....	...	28	...	74	1	...	103	1	40	62	...	...	314		
Unpaid Magistrates .....	38	20	121	590	61	...	830	47	238	535	...	5	1,454		
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates .....	161	2,761	781	2,979	287	1	6,970	1,217	1,237	4,317	85	15	17,365		
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	33	1,992	530	1,934	162	2	4,653	763	1,082	2,607	49	8	10,612		
Chief Magistrates of districts .....	27	443	135	759	68	...	1,432	115	259	1,028	9	4	2,843		
Total Magistracy .....	259	5,244	1,567	6,336	579	3	13,988	2,143	2,856	8,549	143	32	32,588		
Sessions Courts .....	28	...	...	..	...	143	171	33	23	89	3	...	701		
High Court.*	287	5,244	1,567	6,336	579	146	14,159	2,176	2,879	8,638	146	32	33,289		
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>															

\* Information not available.



4. (Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL	FINE.										IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.								
	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Fifteen days.			Six months.			Two years.			Seven years.			Above seven years.			Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.		
							Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	
	44	6	..	..	..	..	272 12 0	272 12 0	10 4 0	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bench Magistrates .....	44	6	..	..	..	..	272 12 0	272 12 0	10 4 0	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Unpaid Magistrates .....	483	14	..	..	..	..	1,881 8 0	1,705 0 0	248 9 0	48	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates.	2,844	711	13	8	..	..	28,785 0 0	26,079 0 9	3,977 7 0	332	11	1,075	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	73	29
Full-power Magistrates (exercising jurisdiction throughout the districts).	880	292	17	16	..	..	17,729 8 6	14,179 1 6	1,472 3 0	150	19	749	15	147	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	50	19
Chief Magistrates of districts .....	426	98	13	8	..	..	7,257 8 0	6,113 0 0	471 8 0	65	4	213	6	71	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	20	3
Total Magistracy .....	4,177	1,121	43	32	..	..	56,936 4 6	48,298 14 3	6,179 15 0	699	34	2,056	33	272	2	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	143	62
Sessions Courts .....	1	8	18	4	..	..	3,545 0 0	809 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	10	..	20	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL .....	4,178	1,129	61	36	..	..	60,481 4 6	89,107 14 3	6,229 15 0	699	34	2,063	33	242	2	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	143	62

5. (Criminal).—Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal Cases of the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

TRIBUNAL.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Section 296, Code of Criminal Procedure, Act No. of 1872.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.							
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.
Chief Magistrates .....	1,073	207	561	105	146	.....	37	1	16
Sessions Courts .....	324	44	180	33	40	.....	5	1	21
Total.....	1,397	251	741	138	186	.....	42	2	37
High Court.....		Information not available.							
GRAND TOTAL .....	1,397	251	741	138	186	.....	42	2	37

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B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

7. (Civil).—Statement showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts for the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

VALUE OF SUITS.		NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.					Total value of Suits.
		Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Munsiffs, Deputy-Collectors, and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	
<i>In Civil Courts.</i>							Rs.
Not exceeding Rs.	5 ...	...	56	1,623	2	...	5,466
Ditto	" 20 ...	...	346	5,243	.....	...	67,513
Ditto	" 100 ...	...	421	8,658	12	...	4,38,466
Ditto	" 500 ...	...	.....	2,616	12	...	4,59,988
Ditto	" 1,000 ...	...	.....	136	20	...	1,14,435
Ditto	" 5,000 ...	...	.....	2	89	...	1,79,698
Ditto	" 10,000 ...	...	.....	.....	10	...	65,073
Ditto	" 1,00,000 ...	...	.....	.....	5	...	58,901
Exceeding	" 1,00,000 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Total in Civil Courts		...	823	18,278	150	...	13,89,540
<i>In Revenue Courts.</i>							
Not exceeding Rs.	5 ...	...	.....	154	11	...	646
Ditto	" 20 ...	...	.....	210	3	...	2,180
Ditto	" 100 ...	...	.....	129	1	...	5,659
Ditto	" 500 ...	...	.....	21	.....	...	3,823
Ditto	" 1,000 ...	...	.....	1	.....	...	1,000
Ditto	" 5,000 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Ditto	" 10,000 ...	...	.....	1	.....	...	7,294
Ditto	" 1,00,000 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Exceeding	" 1,00,000 ...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Total in Revenue Courts		...	.....	516	15	...	20,602
GRAND TOTAL		...	823	18,794	165	...	14,10,142

6. (Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

SUITS FOR MONEY, DISTINGUISHING SUITS UP TO Rs. 500, COGNIZABLE BY SMALL CAUSE COURTS, FROM OTHER CASES.

	On written obligation.		On unwritten obligation.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the Rent Law.		Movable property of value thereof.		Damages.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Village Courts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small Cause Courts .....	285	116	.....	38	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unpaid Local Tribunals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (Munsifs' Courts).	6,829	1,366	.....	364	15	3	186	1	804	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (Sub-Judges' Courts).	1	41	.....	.....	8	2	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Courts of Districts (District Judges' Courts).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue Courts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,106</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>14</b>		

6. (Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

	SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.										OTHER SUITS.									
	Arrears of rent or with- out ejectment or cancel- ment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For potstans or kabulyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable pro- perty.	Suits for specific perform- ance of contract.	Suits to declare or establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations, on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion or caste.	Suits to declare and estab- lish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.
Village Courts .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Small Cause Courts.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unpaid Local Tribunals ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribu- nals (Munsiffs' Courts).	896	1	3	....	10	15	2	94	57	23	36	7	14	6	283	1	....	8	163	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (Sub-Judges' Courts).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Chief Courts of Districts (Dis- trict Judges' Courts).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Revenue Courts .....	424	2	....	44	42	9	4	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>167</b>	

10. (Civil).—Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of the year.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Impersonment of person.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.				
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.						Movable property.		Immovable property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Civil Procedure.
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
Munsiffs .....	1,771	10,035	431	12,237	2,923	8029	1,285	583	99	1,219	389	2,286	836	
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts (Subordinate Judges' Courts)	71	255	22	348	106	188	54	24	6	27	10	290	29	
Judge .....	8	27	61	96	9	77	10	...	...	1	1	8	4	
Small Cause Courts .....	49	293	...	342	142	177	23	...	1	22	1	...	...	
Revenue Courts.....	26	283	...	309	127	153	29	3	38	61	30	42	7	
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>10,893</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>13,332</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>8,624</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>876</b>	



B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

8. (Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in 1874 for the Province of Assam.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1874.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Referred to arbitration.	
													Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		M. D.
Village Courts.	73	830	31	934	..	4	220	17	63	18	177	12	184	128	823	101	..	..	0 18	0 2	..	
Small Cause Courts.	2,086	18,680	1,648	22,324	1,443	231	1,878	384	1,779	2,852	3,676	1,466	3,626	2,409	18,300	2,581	413	534	2 30	1 19	117	
Unpaid local tribunals (Munsiffs' Courts).	19	107	29	165	9	3	2	5	7	20	33	4	32	20	125	21	8	5	2 28	1 10	24	
District Courts other than Chief Courts or districts (Subordinate Judges' Courts).	3	9	7	19	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	3	3	12	7	4	2	5 0	2 6	..	
Chief Courts of districts (District Judges' Courts).	2,191	19,826	1,705	23,422	1,482	238	2,101	406	1,849	2,891	3,889	1,482	3,844	2,860	19,260	2,710	420	841	..	..	141	
Total.....																						
<i>Revenue Courts.</i>																						
Unpaid local tribunals	33	621	29	683	27	..	130	8	46	87	44	7	117	78	617	89	1	..	0 26	0 18	..	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	1	16	..	16	..	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	5	..	14	2	..	1	0 10	0 15	..	
Courts of Collectors																						
Total.....	34	636	29	689	27	2	134	9	48	87	44	7	122	78	631	41	1	1	..	..	141	
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>20,062</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>24,021</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>2,978</b>	<b>3,983</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>2,638</b>	<b>18,791</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>141</b>

9. (Civil).—Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate and Revenue Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under Sections 6 and 6 of Act XIII. of 1861.	HEARD <i>ex-parte</i> .			CONTESTED.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII. of 1855.	Objections allowed.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversd.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversd.	Remanded.					
Civil Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (Subordinate Judges' Courts).	92	445	597	1,134	89	15	20	4	10	660	38	195	37	979	66	2	29	13
Collectors' Appellate Courts ...	2	132	...	134	...	3	...	1	...	10	3	109	5	131	3	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Civil Court of District Revenue Judges' Courts.	127	833	87	1,047	572	5	15	1	8	178	31	79	31	348	127	43	15	4
Superior Appellate Courts, other than Chief Courts of Province, each class of Courts being specified.	12	69	...	81	1	.....	...	...	...	42	7	13	5	67	13	...	2	1
Chief Court of Province (High Court).	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court of Province (Regular Appeal from District Court).	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	233	1,479	684	2,396	662	23	35	6	18	890	79	396	78	1,625	209	45	46	18

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

11. Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.		ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			Notes showing in what classes of cases Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge appeared of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not appear of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.			
Courts of Session...	Five Jurors and two Assessors.	20	1	19	1	1				

[28.]

B.—REGISTRATION STATEMENT.

12.—Comparative Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration Districts of the Province of Assam for the years 1873-74 and 1874-75.

D.STRIC.T.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.										Total of compul- sory regis- trations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.				
	COMPULSORY.															
	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instru- ments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been com- pulsorily regis- tered under Section 17, Clause 4.	7	8	9	10						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
1873-74, 1874-75.	1873-74, 1874-75.	1873-74, 1874-75.	1873-74, 1874-75.	1873-74, 1874-75.	1873-74, 1874-75.	1873-74, 1874-75.	1873-74, 1874-75.	1873-74, 1874-75.	1873-74, 1874-75.	1873-74, 1874-75.	1873-74, 1874-75.					
Office of Officer in charge of Registra- tion Department.	2	1	314	407	120	184	....	1	....	7	105	23	540	652	466 0	576 8
Cachar .....	4	19	2,141	2,677	465	491	10	7	25	21	283	311	2,943	3,522	3,222 0	3,724 0
Sylhet .....	2	2	34	31	43	41	....	....	3	....	952	552	1,014	657	447 0	474 0
Goalpara .....	2	3	92	87	31	33	....	3	8	3	13	17	147	143	243 0	159 8
Kamrup .....	3	2	7	26	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	9	31	38 0	67 0
Darrang .....	1	1	19	13	2	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	22	20	60 0	67 0
Nowgong .....	3	3	67	47	6	6	9	....	1	....	2	8	87	63	161 8	250 8
Elodigar .....	3	3	6	17	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	24	47 0	106 8
Lakhimpur .....	20	19	2,680	3,365	672	767	20	14	37	31	1,356	942	4,772	5,082	4,684 8	5,423 0
Total .....																

DISTRICT.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.—(Continued.)										Ordinary fees paid for the same.						
	OPTIONAL.																
	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3) and leases exempted under the provisions in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.									
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19								
	1873-74.	1873-74.	1873-74.	1873-74.	1873-74.	1873-74.	1873-74.	1873-74.	1873-74.	1873-74.	1874-75.						
Office of charge of Registration Department.																	
Cachar .....	757	890	81	3	4	.....	.....	5	9	.....	815	984	427	8	587	0	
Sylhet .....	1,099	1,098	68	52	56	.....	.....	13	18	.....	4	1,237	1,244	676	8	678	0
Goalpara .....	29	39	4	4	8	.....	.....	3	12	.....	.....	45	63	24	8	85	8
Kamrup .....	103	140	3	17	8	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	192	169	115	8	124	8
Darrang .....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	8	11	6	0	11	0
Nowgong .....	28	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	19	15	0	9	8
Sibsagar .....	13	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	17	23	10	8	30	8
Lakhimpur .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	0	8	1	0
Total.....	2,032	2,208	168	76	76	.....	.....	31	58	6	4	2,305	2,504	1,276	0	1,442	0

B.—REGISTRATION STATEMENT.

[28]

District.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY.—BOOK IV.										Number of writ-ten authorities to ad opt, other than those com-ferred by wills—Book III.							
	Total value of immove-able property trans-ferred.	Instruments of sale of move-able property.	Obligations for the payment of money, Section 18, Clause 7.	All other docu-ments registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of recis-itations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers de-positied—Book V.	Number of wills registered—Book III.	26	27		28						
	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.				
Office of Officer in charge of Registra-tion Department.	Rs. As.	Rs. As's							Rs. As.	Rs. As.								
Cachar .....	1,95,126 0	2,91,737 0	18	14	38	49	21	49	77	112	75 8	144 0	.....	2	3	.....		
Sylhet .....	13,32,970 0	13,20,822 0	22	23	72	99	169	217	263	839	407 8	355 0	.....	17	10	.....		
Goalpara .....	97,737 0	1,76,050 12	5	6	19	21	66	66	90	93	112 8	82 0	1	.....	1	.....		
Kamrup .....	2,12,575 0	1,11,276 0	3	5	121	67	5	23	129	95	108 8	99 8	.....	24	39	1	.....	
Darrang .....	57,280 0	59,871 0	.....	3	8	6	105	94	118	103	178 8	188 8	1	6	10	.....		
Nowgong .....	84,163 0	1,09,950 0	20	13	10	4	156	180	186	177	313 8	313 0	.....	9	14	.....		
Sibsagar .....	1,57,926 0	2,99,230 0	6	4	156	75	286	381	448	460	455 0	454 0	.....	9	9	.....		
Lakhimpur .....	75,359 0	1,61,878 0	1	.....	6	2	31	18	38	20	45 8	22 0	.....	1	.....	.....		
Total.....	22,03,126 0	26,30,214 12	76	68	480	323	839	1,008	1,344	1,390	1,696 8	1,658 0	2	2	68	86	1	2



Showing the distribution of Prisoners of all classes, confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Province of Assam during the year 1874.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8		9		10		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Stations.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.		Total.		Discharged from all causes.		Remaining at end of the year.		Daily average number of each class.		Total daily average of each Jail.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Goalpara ..	Goalpara ...	Convicts .....	96	172	268	12	280	6	180	94	6	100	94.06	5.38	105.83	
		Under-trial .....	7	153	160	6	166	151	5	156	9	1	10	5.80	.32	6.12
		Civil.....	2	17	19	1	20	19	1	20	..	..	..	.59	.06	.65
Dhubri .....	Dhubri .....	Convicts .....	1	105	106	7	113	99	7	106	7	..	7	5.00	.20	5.20
		Under-trial .....	6	70	76	4	80	76	4	80	..	..	..	3.92	.30	4.22
		Civil.....	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	.01	..	.01
Kamrup ..	Ganhati .....	Convicts .....	127	204	331	5	336	226	5	231	105	..	105	123.50	.31	123.81
		Under-trial .....	3	121	124	4	128	124	3	127	..	1	1	1.90	.58	2.48
		Civil.....	..	5	5	1	6	5	1	6	..	..	..	.97	.03	.60
Barpetá ..	Barpetá ...	Convicts .....	5	97	102	7	109	96	6	96	12	1	13	8.61	.26	8.87
		Under-trial .....	5	32	37	1	38	36	1	37	1	..	1	.47	.02	.49
		Civil.....	..	12	12	..	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	1.05	..	1.05
Darrang ..	Tezpur .....	Convicts .....	158	245	403	20	423	259	13	272	144	7	151	163.66	5.46	169.12
		Under-trial .....	12	126	138	8	146	127	7	134	11	1	12	12.11	1.51	13.62
		Civil.....	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	.13	..	.13
M angaldai ..	M angaldai ..	Convicts .....	19	245	264	13	277	249	13	262	15	..	15	11.06	.31	11.37
		Under-trial .....	..	166	166	7	163	154	9	163	..	..	..	2.59	.30	2.89
		Civil.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong ..	Nowgong .....	Convicts .....	74	197	271	13	284	228	13	241	45	..	43	64.16	1.13	65.29
		Under-trial .....	4	165	169	1	170	165	4	174	4	..	4	4.90	.15	5.05
		Civil.....	..	6	6	1	7	6	1	7	..	..	..	.92	..	.94



STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Sibsagar ..	Convicts .. Under-trial .. Civil ..	96	346	16	361	442	15	457	338	15	351	104	2	106	93-02	1-51	94-53	97-68	1-80	99-48	
		1	138	6	144	139	2	2	2	2	2	146	..	..	4-66	1-17	4-83	..	..	..	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jorhát .....	Convicts .. Under-trial .. Civil ..	..	107	3	110	107	3	110	107	3	110	..	..	..	2-80	..	2-82	3-01	..	3-06	
		..	78	5	83	80	5	85	80	5	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golghát .....	Convicts .. Under-trial .. Civil ..	1	149	8	157	150	8	158	150	8	158	..	..	..	7-34	1-10	7-44	12-30	..	12-64	
		..	137	6	143	137	6	143	137	6	143	..	..	..	..	4-96	2-21	5-17	..	..	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur	Convicts .. Under-trial .. Civil ..	73	162	16	178	235	16	251	176	15	191	69	1	60	65-02	2-29	67-81	70-59	2-75	73-34	
		1	136	16	152	135	16	151	133	16	149	4	..	..	4	4-60	5-06	..	..	..	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Lakhim- pur.	Convicts .. Under-trial .. Civil ..	6	75	1	76	81	2	83	79	2	81	2	..	2	4-63	1-19	4-82	5-98	..	6-17	
		2	68	2	70	70	2	72	69	2	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet .....	Convicts .. Under-trial .. Civil ..	326	1,072	12	1,084	1,398	19	1,417	1,065	14	1,079	333	5	338	303-69	5-99	309-68	335-17	6-82	341-99	
		..	723	25	748	745	25	770	714	25	739	31	..	..	31	28-99	..	28-82	..	..	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cachar .....	Convicts .. Under-trial .. Civil ..	55	612	59	571	567	61	628	477	57	534	90	4	94	85-09	6-43	91-52	99-67	9-54	109-21	
		10	338	50	388	348	53	401	394	49	383	14	4	18	13-28	2-91	16-19	..	..	..	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hallakandi ..	Convicts .. Under-trial .. Civil ..	2	75	12	87	77	12	89	76	12	88	1	..	1	1-55	..	1-79	4-19	..	4-57	
		1	79	11	90	80	11	91	72	8	80	8	3	11	2-54	..	2-68	..	..	..	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khási Hills	Convicts .. Under-trial .. Civil ..	37	65	4	69	102	4	106	49	3	52	53	1	54	44-05	..	44-55	45-98	..	46-50	
		..	27	1	28	32	1	33	32	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jowai .....	Convicts .. Under-trial .. Civil ..	..	16	2	18	16	2	18	15	1	16	1	1	2	1-2	..	1-13	..	..	..	
		..	14	..	14	14	..	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	Convicts .. Under-trial .. Civil ..	1,076	1,094	3,844	201	4,045	4,920	219	5,139	3,857	191	4,048	1,063	28	1,091	1,067-86	29-95	1,097-81	1,169-24	1,207-62	
		81	4	85	2,561	161	2,732	2,642	165	2,807	2,559	155	2,714	83	10	83	94-29	7-95	102-24	38-38	1,207-62
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total		1,165	6,507	370	6,877	7,672	392	8,064	6,522	354	6,876	1,150	38	1,188	1,169-24	38-28	1,207-62	1,169-24	38-38	1,207-62	

C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

1.—Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of Assam Province during the year 1874.

Serial number.	3		4		5		6				7				8				9												
	Remained on the 31st Decem- ber, 1873.		Imprisoned during the year 1874.		Total.		Received from other jails.				Total population.				Transferred to other jails.				Released during the year.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.																															
1	96	2	125	8	221	47	4	..	..	268	12	280	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	1	..	104	7	105	1	..	..	..	106	7	113	52	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	137	..	189	4	316	15	..	..	..	331	5	336	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	5	2	96	5	101	7	..	..	..	102	7	109	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5	158	1	118	4	276	5	15	..	2	403	20	423	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6	19	..	85	3	104	3	160	10	..	264	13	277	104	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7	74	2	194	11	268	13	3	..	..	271	13	284	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
8	96	..	176	11	272	11	170	..	..	442	15	457	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9	..	..	107	3	107	3	..	..	..	107	3	110	104	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	..	..	149	8	150	8	..	..	..	150	8	158	76	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	73	..	117	16	139	16	45	..	..	235	16	251	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	6	1	74	1	80	2	1	..	..	81	2	83	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	326	7	873	12	1,189	19	196	..	3	1,398	19	1,417	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	55	2	432	49	487	51	80	10	..	667	61	628	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	2	..	72	12	74	12	3	..	..	77	12	89	68	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	37	..	50	3	53	3	15	..	..	102	4	106	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	..	..	16	2	16	2	..	..	..	16	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		1,076	18	2,977	157	4,933	176	862	44	5	..	4,920	219	5,139	551	85	23	1	75	2	2,652	144	153	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Serial number.	B—(Continued.)												Total.				
	Released during the year.						10	11	12	13	14	15		16			
	D.																
	By order of Government.						Transferred beyond sea.	Asylum	Escaped.	Receivd.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st December, 1974.		Daily average number.			
(a)		(b)		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.											
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	
1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98-06
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-00
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-20
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123-81
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8-87
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-46
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158-66
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11-96
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11-37
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64-16
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63-29
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1-51
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83-92
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-82
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7-34
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65-32
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2-29
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4-82
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-99
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303-68
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81-92
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6-43
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1-79
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1-55
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44-08
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	701
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	..	..	..	..	..												

## C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

## 2. Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of Convicts in the Jails of the Assam Province during the year 1874.

Serial number.	3			4				5										6															
	Religion.									Age.				Previous occupation.										TOTAL.									
JAILS.	A			B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	Males.		Females.						M.	F.	Total.											
	Christian.			Mahomedans.			Hindus.			Buddhists and Jains.			All other classes.			Under sixteen.		Sixteen to forty.					Forty to sixty.		Above sixty.								
	Europeans.			Natives.			Europeans.			Natives.			A	B	C	D	E	F	G				H	I									
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Domestic servants.	Government servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.				Prostitutes.										
1	Goápara..	..	..	56	1	107	9	..	9	..	..	4	4	139	5	26	1	3	..	..	86	45	29	12	..	6	2	2	172	10	182		
2	Kámurú ..	..	..	48	..	105	4	..	46	..	..	..	..	162	3	35	1	2	..	..	132	34	22	7	4	4	..	..	199	4	203		
3	Darrang ..	..	..	18	1	164	11	..	40	1	..	..	..	198	6	24	7	..	..	..	134	55	18	15	..	13	..	..	222	13	235		
4	Nowgong..	..	..	4	1	169	10	..	23	..	..	4	..	174	11	19	..	..	..	..	166	16	8	7	..	10	1	..	197	11	208		
5	Sibságar ..	..	..	88	2	258	6	..	43	7	..	2	..	307	15	30	..	..	..	..	170	136	13	20	..	15	..	..	339	15	354		
6	Lakhimpur ..	..	..	2	2	131	13	..	8	..	..	2	3	143	12	15	..	1	1	..	87	45	11	12	6	14	1	1	161	16	177		
7	Sylhet....	..	..	757	5	281	7	..	..	..	..	7	1	902	10	109	1	20	..	34	849	114	7	22	12	12	..	..	1,058	12	1,050		
8	Cachar....	1	..	194	4	266	52	..	36	3	19	5	444	52	32	2	2	..	..	..	236	233	24	..	4	53	3	3	497	59	556		
9	Khasi Hills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	4	4	..	..	..	..	6	31	14	13	..	4	..	..	64	4	68		
	Total...	1	..	3	2	1,443	17	1,486	113	..	..	256	13	39	13	2,528	118	204	12	28	1	84	1,866	709	146	408	26	131	7	6	2,889	144	3,033

C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

3. Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Assam for the year 1874, according to the nature and length of Sentence.

1	2	3	4	5	Cases according to the length of sentence.													Total.								
					Nature of imprisonment.																					
Serial number.	JAILS.	Cases according to the length of sentence.													Total.											
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	Rigorous imprisonment.													
		Not exceeding one month.	Above one and not exceeding six months.	Above six months, and not exceeding one year.	Above one year, and not exceeding three years.	Above three years, and not exceeding five years.	Above five and not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	For life.	For a term.	Sentenced to death.	Simple imprisonment.														
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
1	Goálpára .....	68	5	7	18	3	3	2	2	2	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	12	10	160	10	172	10	182
2	Kámrúp.....	36	1	28	22	2	2	9	2	9	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	196	4	199	4	203
3	Darrang.....	63	2	15	14	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	221	12	222	13	235
4	Nowgong .....	94	5	9	16	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	185	10	197	11	208
5	Sibságar .....	153	10	17	6	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	336	14	339	15	354
6	Lakhimpur .....	54	9	88	6	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	155	15	161	16	177
7	Sylhet .....	284	5	101	40	1	40	1	...	...	14	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	1,023	6	1,038	12	1,050
8	Cachar .....	236	49	206	7	1	7	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	486	57	497	59	556
9	Kháisi Hills .....	...	...	33	7	1	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	4	64	4	68
	Total.....	988	86	227	151	9	34	1	24	1	34	...	...	17	2	...	...	...	...	64	12	2,825	132	2,889	144	3,033

## C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

## 4. Showing the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1874 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3		4				5		6								
		M.	F.	Total.	Number previously convicted.				Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.		Inventive prisoners under 16 years of age, Section 45, Criminal Procedure Code.							
Serial number.	Jails.	Total.		A		B		C		D		A		B.				
		M.	F.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number imprisoned.	Number previously convicted.			
1	Goalpára .....	172	10	182	7	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	5.23	...	4	4	...	...
2	Kámrúp.....	199	4	203	16	...	2	1	...	...	19	...	9.54	...	...	...	...	...
3	Darrang .....	222	13	235	20	1	3	1	...	24	1	7.69	10.63	...	...	...	...	...
4	Nowgong .....	197	11	208	8	1	3	1	...	12	1	6.09	9.09	4	...	...	...	...
5	Sibságar .....	339	15	354	10	...	3	3	...	16	...	4.71	...	2	...	...	...	...
6	Lakhimpur .....	161	16	177	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1.86	...	2	3	...	...	...
7	Sylhet .....	1,038	12	1,050	33	...	10	6	...	49	...	4.72	...	7	1	...	...	...
8	Cachar .....	497	59	556	13	1	4	2	...	19	1	3.82	1.69	3.59	19	5	...	...
9	Khéai Hills .....	64	4	68	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	9.37	...	8.82	1	...	...	...
	Total .....	2,889	144	3,033	116	3	25	16	...	157	3	5.43	2.08	5.27	39	13	...	...

C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

6. Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of Assam during the year 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6												7			
					Breaches of Jail rules.						Punishments inflicted.									
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.	Criminal offences.	Smoking, or having possession of forbidden articles.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total punishments.	
																				Offences relating to work.
1	Goálpára .....	94.06	...	7	...	2	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
2	Kámrúp.....	123.50	...	15	...	148	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
3	Darrang .....	153.66	5	...	17	3	52	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
4	Nowgong .....	64.16	3	40	...	49	2	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
5	Sibságar .....	93.02	...	15	...	60	...	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
6	Lakhimpur .....	65.52	4	...	...	31	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Sylhet .....	303.69	9	108	...	70	6	63	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211
8	Cachar .....	85.09	...	2	...	3	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
9	Khási Hills .....	44.05	...	...	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,026.75</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>81.51</b>

7. Showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of Assam for the year 1874.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9				
		M.	F.	Total	Of those in column 3, there were	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read or write well.	Daily average number of convicts.	Daily average number under instruction.	Number released during the year.	Of those in column 7, there were	Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read or write well.	Number released during the year after more than six months in Jail.	Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read or write well.	Number released during the year after more than six months in Jail.					
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	Total	Of those in column 3, there were	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read or write well.	Daily average number of convicts.	Daily average number under instruction.	Number released during the year.	Of those in column 7, there were	Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read or write well.	Number released during the year after more than six months in Jail.	Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read or write well.	Number released during the year after more than six months in Jail.					
1	Goálpára ...	172	10	167	10	4	1	94.06	5.00	78	4	76	4	1	36	1	1	...	...					
2	Kámrip .....	199	4	190	4	7	2	123.50	0.31	94	4	93	4	1	40	...	8	...	1					
3	Darrang .....	222	13	194	13	20	8	153.66	5.46	78	6	76	6	...	52	1	5	...	3					
4	Nowgong ...	197	11	180	11	14	3	64.16	1.13	154	11	144	11	8	37	...	5	...	2					
5	Sibságar ...	339	15	293	15	39	7	93.02	1.51	235	13	24	...	5	34	...	2	...	2					
6	Lakhimpur...	161	16	155	16	6	...	65.52	2.29	102	15	97	15	5	19	...	4	...	6					
7	Sylhet .....	1,088	12	947	12	73	18	303.61	5.99	705	7	648	7	45	63	...	11	...	5					
8	Cáchar .....	497	59	478	59	15	4	85.09	6.43	407	55	406	55	1	...	...	11	...	5					
9	Khási Hills...	64	4	64	4	...	...	44.05	0.50	11	3	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total...		2,889	144	2,668	144	178	43	1,026.75	28.62	1,864	118	1,575	105	65	224	13	224	13	281	2	47	...	24	...



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C.—PRISONS.—(FINANCIAL.)

10. *Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of Assam, during the year 1874, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

Serial number.	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10	11					
	Average number of prisoners.			Rations.			Establishments.			Police guard.			Hospital charges.			Clothing.			Contingencies.									
	Under-trial.			Convicts.			Total.			A.			B.			C.			A.					B.				
	Cost per head of prisoners, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Average strength.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.			Rs.	Rs. As. P.			
1	99-06	612	65	105-83	3845	36	9 10	1915	18	1 0	1791	16	14 4	259	2	7 1	51	12	9	344	3	3 11	402	3	12 8	8,556	80	11 5
2	520	422	01	943	590	62	1 1	258	27	5 9	528	55	13 10	6	0	0	6	0	0	123	13	10 8	123	13	10 8	1,505	167	3 6
3	1281	248	60	126-89	4636	36	12 8	2,752	21	14 5	2,825	22	3 10	174	1	5 11	36	1 0	0	176	1	6 2	849	6	10 11	11,442	91	3 1
4	887	49	1-05	10-41	301	33	7 1	568	56	12 9	408	40	12 9	21	2	1 7	21	0	0	29	2	0 0	29	2	0 0	1,318	131	12 9
5	159-12	13-62	13	172-87	5,679	32	13 2	3,085	17	13 3	2,486	14	5 11	333	3	14 9	22	5 4	0	476	2	12 0	271	1	9 0	12,330	71	4 4
6	1137	289	..	14-26	535	38	3 5	3,000	21	6 10	418	29	13 8	43	3	1 1	43	0	0	2	0	2 3	231	16	8 0	1,529	109	3 5
7	65-29	5-05	3-6	70-70	2,478	35	6 3	2,880	34	0 0	1,397	19	15 3	74	1	0 10	37	0	0	24	0	5 5	260	3	11 5	6,613	94	7 6
8	9453	483	12	99-48	3,208	32	6 5	3,097	31	4 6	2,346	23	11 1	114	1	2 5	28	8 0	0	234	2	5 9	504	5	1 5	9,503	35	15 10
9	282	24	..	8-06	112	37	5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	10	10 8	..	..	..	144	48	0 0	
10	744	517	03	12-64	358	27	8 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	14 11	17	0 0	..	..	..	..	..
11	6781	506	47	75-34	4,358	60	8 5	1,512	20	11 4	1,933	27	4 9	128	1	12 0	18	4 6	0	28	0	6 1	456	6	2 6	8,475	116	1 6
12	482	129	06	617	238	30	13 4	3,951	60	13 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	66	0 0	
13	309-68	29-82	2-49	341-99	10,429	30	10 9	3,392	9 14 8	3,533	10	5 3	120	0	5 7	8	4 4	1,480	4	1,480	4	5 2	649	1	14 4	19,603	57	5 1
14	9152	1619	1-50	109-21	3,398	31	7 4	3,844	35	4 3	2,880	26	6 9	91	0	13 4	11	6 0	353	3	3 9	832	7	10 1	11,398	104	9 1	
15	179	2-68	10	4-57	245	61	4 0	3,000	60	0 0	2,848	49	9 7	3	0	9 7	3	0	0	3	0	9 7	28	5	9 7	827	165	6 5
16	4455	1-95	1-4	46-50	3,421	72	12 7	1,649	35	1 4	1,647	35	0 8	483	10	4 5	120	12	0	414	8	12 11	405	8	9 7	8,019	170	9 7
17	13	3-14	..	27	15	60	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	29	0 0
Total....	1,097-81	102-24	7-57	1,207-62	43,846	36	8 7	25,447	21	1 0	22,517	18	10 2	1,866	1	8 1	31	1 7	3,566	2	15 2	6,488	4	8 8	1,02,730	85	0 8	

## 12. Showing the employment of the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1874.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6						7		
		Average number sentenced to labour.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number of effectives.		Employment.						Ratio per cent. on column 5 of those employed—		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	
1	Goalpára .....	108·96	5·87	19·90	1·41	89·06	4·46	8	12·80	9·37	5·01	50·49	7·85	8·55	13·68	53·98
2	Kámrup .....	121·28	·31	10·28	·05	111·00	·26	12	10·08	4·54	7·76	76·88	...	10·78	9·05	69·09
3	Darrang .....	153·09	5·03	15·52	·29	137·57	4·74	8	16·84	54·08	11·69	51·65	·05	5·62	11·83	36·29
4	Nowgong .....	61·65	1·06	6·68	·01	54·97	1·05	4	4·17	5·07	4·62	35·86	2·30	7·14	7·44	64·01
5	Sibságar .....	91·75	1·40	10·85	·09	80·90	1·31	8	12·98	2·84	7·00	41·72	9·67	9·73	15·78	50·74
6	Lakhimpur ...	65·12	2·33	10·52	·12	54·60	2·21	6	5·88	2·96	3·72	35·78	2·47	10·56	10·35	62·98
7	Sylhet .....	302·15	5·18	30·76	·11	271·39	5·07	6	30·84	9·64	42·77	184·85	2·36	2·17	11·15	66·86
8	Cachar .....	84·13	6·19	4·27	·50	79·86	5·69	4	12·42	15·06	8·62	45·45	...	4·67	14·51	53·12
9	Khási Hills ...	44·05	·05	4·68	·04	39·37	·01	...	6·99	2·68	3·54	26·17	...	.....	17·75	66·45
	Total ...	1,032·18	27·42	113·46	2·62	918·72	24·80	56	113·00	106·24	94·73	548·85	24·70	5·93	11·97	58·17

14. Showing the Expenditure on the Construction of new Jails, and on additions and repairs, with the gross and net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails of Assam, during the year 1874.

Serial number.	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
	Jails and Lock-ups.		On Jail buildings.										On maintain- ing and guard- ing the prisoners.	Total expen- diture columns 3 and 4.	Expendi- ture on manufac- tures (Co- lumn 4D of Statement XIII.)	Gross Expenditure, Columns 5 and 6.
	A	B	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	Re.	As. P.	Re.	As. P.	Re.	As. P.
1	By Jail Department.		17	290	8,556	8,863	2,132	10,995	2,899	8,096	83	0	76	0	0	0
2			.....	.....	1,505	1,505	5	1,510	15	1,495	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3			.....	1,073	11,442	12,515	3,448	15,963	3,998	11,965	98	0	94	0	0	0
4			.....	8,877	1,318	1,318	.....	1,318	180	1,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5			113	8,877	12,330	21,320	3,333	24,653	5,084	19,569	123	0	113	0	0	0
6			.....	.....	1,529	1,529	92	1,621	236	1,385	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7			344	1,053	6,613	8,010	2,087	10,097	1,932	8,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8			135	993	9,503	10,631	2,290	12,921	2,173	10,748	107	0	107	0	0	0
9			.....	.....	144	144	.....	144	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10			.....	.....	432	432	.....	432	.....	432	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11			119	1,187	8,475	9,781	4,795	14,576	4,229	10,347	134	0	142	0	0	0
12			.....	.....	999	999	.....	999	.....	999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13			251	3,262	19,603	23,116	9,863	32,979	6,586	26,393	67	0	115	0	0	0
14			794	.....	11,398	12,192	1,809	14,001	2,661	11,340	111	0	152	0	0	0
15			.....	.....	827	827	.....	827	.....	827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16			156	.....	8,019	8,175	41	8,219	.....	8,190	173	0	175	0	0	0
17			.....	.....	37	37	.....	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1,929	16,735	1,02,730	1,21,394	29,898	1,51,292	30,022	1,21,270	100	7	100	6	2	2
			Total.....													
			Add cost of Inspector-General's Office, travelling on inspection, &c.....													
					980											
			Grand Total .....		1,22,374											

## C.—PRISONS.—(VITAL).

## 15. Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1874.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8							
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
		Capacity of the jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average daily strength.		Maximum population on any one day.		Number admitted into hospital.		Daily average number of sick.		Number of deaths in and out of hospital.							
1	Goalpará .....	110	7	117	94.06	5.00	99.06	98	8	106	218	19	237	4.57	.47	5.04	6	3	9
2	Kámrup .....	124	19	143	123.50	.31	123.81	124	3	127	172	...	172	4.70	...	4.70	6	...	6
3	Darrang .....	169	23	192	153.66	5.46	159.12	166	...	166	666	14	680	13.66	.23	13.89	8	1	9
4	Nowgong .....	120	13	133	64.16	1.13	65.29	80	5	85	77	...	77	1.67	...	1.67	2	...	2
5	Sibságar .....	64	...	64	93.02	1.51	94.53	60	...	60	234	2	236	4.34	.03	4.37	...	...	...
6	Lakhimpur .....	48	10	58	65.52	2.29	67.81	67	2	69	190	1	191	6.89	.06	6.95	12	...	12
7	Sylhet .....	300	14	314	303.69	5.99	309.68	366	9	375	565	5	570	13.82	.12	13.94	7	...	7
8	Cachar .....	92	9	101	85.09	6.43	91.52	118	18	136	181	29	210	2.97	.87	3.84	3	1	4
9	Khásai Hills .....	45	4	49	44.05	.50	44.55	54	2	56	44	1	45	3.53	.05	3.58	3	...	3
	Total .....	1,072	99	1,171	1,026.75	28.62	1,055.37	1,133	47	1,180	2,347	71	2,418	56.15	1.83	57.98	47	5	52

Ratio per cent. of average strength.

Serial number.	A		B		C		D		E	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Of admissions into hospital.		Of daily average number of sick.		Of deaths from cholera.		Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.		Of all deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.	
	M.	Total.	M.	Total.	M.	Total.	M.	Total.	M.	Total.
1	231-76	380-00	4-85	5-35	1-06	1-01	5-31	6-37	6-60	9-08
2	138-70	.....	4-03	4-03	.....	.....	4-85	4-85	.....	4-84
3	432-47	280-00	9-09	8-80	1-29	1-26	3-90	5-19	20	5-66
4	120-01	.....	2-60	2-55	.....	.....	3-12	3-12	.....	3-07
5	251-64	100-00	4-66	4-60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	287-87	50-00	10-43	10-22	3-03	2-95	16-66	18-18	.....	17-64
7	185-85	83-33	4-60	4-51	.....	.....	2-30	2-30	.....	2-25
8	212-94	483-33	3-49	4-17	1-17	1-08	2-35	3-52	16-66	4-34
9	100-00	100-00	8-22	7-95	.....	.....	6-80	6-80	.....	6-66
Total	228-58	248-07	5-46	5-49	5-58	5-57	3-99	4-57	17-47	4-92



21. Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails of Assam during the year 1874.

Serial number.	Jails and Lock-ups.	3		4		5		6		7		8				
		Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	Goálpára .....	7	...	153	6	160	6	166	5.80	.32	6.12	88	88	61	5	66
2	Dhubri .....	6	...	70	4	76	4	80	3.92	.30	4.22	34	34	...	...	...
3	Kámrúp .....	3	...	121	4	124	4	128	1.90	.58	2.48	61	62	50	2	52
4	Barpetá .....	5	...	32	1	37	1	38	.47	.02	.49	34	35	...	...	...
5	Darrang .....	12	...	126	8	138	8	146	12.11	1.51	13.62	57	57	...	...	...
6	Mangaldai.....	...	...	156	7	156	7	163	2.59	.30	2.89	134	139	3	...	3
7	Nowpöng .....	4	...	165	9	169	9	178	4.90	.15	5.05	37	39	127	7	134
8	Sibságar .....	1	1	138	6	139	7	146	4.66	.17	4.83	54	54	80	3	83
9	Jorhát.....	2	...	78	5	80	5	85	.21	.03	.24	35	37	39	3	42
10	Golághát.....	...	...	137	6	137	6	143	4.96	.21	5.17	48	48	78	6	84
11	Lakhimpur .....	1	...	136	16	137	16	153	4.60	.46	5.06	55	60	76	10	86
12	North Lakhimpur	2	...	68	2	70	2	72	1.29	...	1.29	29	31	40	...	40
13	Sylhet .....	22	...	723	25	745	25	770	28.99	.83	29.82	378	394	331	9	340
14	Cachar .....	10	3	338	53	348	53	401	13.28	2.91	16.19	146	162	178	29	207
15	Háilákándi .....	1	...	79	11	80	11	91	2.54	.14	2.68	33	34	33	6	39
16	Khási Hills .....	5	...	27	1	32	1	33	1.93	.02	1.95	12	13	18	...	18
17	Jowái .....	...	...	14	...	14	...	14	.14	...	.14	4	4	...	...	8
	Total.....	81	4	2,561	161	2,642	165	2,807	94.29	7.95	102.24	1,239	1,299	1,122	80	1,202





D.—POLICE.

[41] 1. *General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property during the year 1874.*

PART I.—*Cognizable Crime.*

ASSAM ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[41]

D.—Pol

1. General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the

PART I.—

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.													
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Investigated by Police.								Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
					Number of cases not inquired into under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.											
					Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police, <i>pro motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	6	7	8	9				
3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a						
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a			
1	{ 115 ..... 117 ..... 118, 119 .....	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total ....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	25.44	20	1	2	15	2	..	6	4	1	..			
4	212, 216 .....	Harbouring an offender .....	5.2	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..			
5	224 to 226 .....	Other offences against public justice.	59.99	48	..	3	35	1	..	31	2	..	..			
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly...	417.24	219	3	19	164	24	..	132	57	36	..			
7	140, 170, 171 .....	Personating public servant or soldier.	3.25	3	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..			
		Total ....	511.62	293	4	24	220	28	..	170	65	37	..			
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.														
8	302, 303, 306 .....	Murder .... { by thugs ..... by dacoits ..... by robbers ..... by poison .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
9			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
11			75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
12			25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
13			307 .....	Other murders .....	30.45	25	..	7	29	1	..	7	2	12		
14			304, 308 .....	Attempts at murder.....	4.95	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
15			376 .....	Culpable homicide.....	28.48	27	..	2	27	1	..	4	8	5		
16			377 .....	Rape .....	58.24	49	..	1	50	9	..	4	19	1		
17			317, 318 .....	Unnatural offences .....	13.6	16	..	1	14	2	..	3	8	2		
				Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	4.74	11	1	1	8	1	..	1	4	1		
18	305, 306, 309.....	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	21.44	23	1	1	22	..	..	14	1	1				
19	329, 331, 333.....	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
20	325, 326, 325.....	Grievous hurt .....	94.24	62	1	4	55	2	..	33	10	14				
21	328 .....	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	.99	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..				



Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police, <i>suo motu</i> .	Investigated by Police.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
CLASS II.— <i>Serious offences against the person.</i> —(Continued.)													
22	327, 330, 332.....	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant .....	74	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
23	324 .....	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	110-74	117	2	..	92	4	..	34	26	1	..
24	363 to 369 .....	Kidnapping or abduction ....	51	59	2	1	36	7	..	7	20	1	..
25	346 to 348 .....	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	43-44	36	..	4	20	9	..	8	12	..	..
26	372, 373 .....	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2-75	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
27	371 .....	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357.....	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	104-25	96	..	3	65	10	..	27	16	2	..
29	304A, 338 .....	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2-91	15	..	1	15	1	..	10	3	1	..
		Total .....	573-79	542	7	27	420	48	..	153	131	47	..
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>													
30	395, 397, 398 .....	Dacoity .....	6-74	12	..	..	12	..	..	2	2	..	..
31	399, 402 .....	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1-75	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 .....	Robbery with { by poisonous { or stupefy- { ing drugs.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		{ by other means	2-	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
		{ in dwelling-house	1-5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393 .....	Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise	2-25	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	..	..
		{ other robberies	66-49	57	3	1	37	9	..	5	25	3	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	97-19	199	3	9	128	13	1	23	38	8	..
		Mischief (simple) .....	....	33	..	..	12	2	..	2	5	..	..

(Continued.)

Persons.																	Property.										
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, $\alpha$ , $\beta$ , died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Cases decide.									
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.						Committed to Sessions.								
11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28							
4	....	4	..	..	4	4	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
94	14	109	..	6	103	30	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..							
32	8	47	..	4	43	24	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54							
21	14	35	4	..	31	11	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	35							
4	....	4	..	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22							
81	29	112	..	7	105	50	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	21	49							
15	4	20	..	4	16	2	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8							
434	87	568	4	36	528	171	34	222	50	5	..	..	..	28	13	2	..	21	..	296							
52	..	52	..	18	34	14	5	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	6,277	79	6							
..	5	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
6	..	6	..	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	10	..	2							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
3	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	986	..	1							
28	1	32	..	8	24	7	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	20	5	608	288	14							
71	44	123	..	13	110	60	4	40	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	107							
6	16	22	..	..	22	11	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8							

[41]

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police, <i>suo motu</i> .	Investigated by Police.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i> —(Continued.)													
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	{ Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	527-69	588	21	40	593	7	..	70	90	2	..
36	449 to 452.....		32-99	25	..	4	22	4	..	13	9	5	..
37	412, 413.....		75	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ....	739-95	923	27	56	811	38	1	116	172	18	..
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the person.</i>													
38	334.....	{ Hurt (simple) ..... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation. Wrongful restraint and confinement. Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life. Compulsory labour .....	86-44	264	4	..	158	9	..	110	17	..	..
			7-24	8	..	..	7	..	..	6	..	..	..
39	341 to 344.....		779-49	823	11	26	433	80	..	91	288	24	1
40	336, 337.....		2-94	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
41	374.....	6	15	1	..	4	2	..	1	7	..	..	
		Total ....	882-11	1,113	16	26	605	91	..	209	312	24	1
CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences against property.</i>													
42	453, 456.....	{ Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. (of cattle) ..... Theft .. ordinary ..... Criminal breach of trust..... Receiving stolen property ..... Criminal or house-trespass ..... Breaking closed receptacle ..	83-69	122	2	2	103	5	..	37	22	1	..
43	379 to 382.....		180-75	307	3	10	274	29	..	115	57	2	..
44	406 to 408.....		2,828-95	3,573	159	105	2,618	367	2	719	964	49	6
45	411, 414.....		251-19	363	4	7	130	38	1	30	73	5	..
46	447, 448.....		145-7	179	..	9	152	4	..	121	7	7	..
46	447, 448.....		649-74	741	12	10	312	54	..	101	179	..	..
47	461, 462.....		5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ....	4,140-52	5,285	180	143	3,589	497	3	1,123	1,302	82

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

(Continued.)

Persons.												Property.							
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.		Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Number pending at end of year.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Cases decided.		
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.		By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.						Committed to Sessions.	
11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
70	13	185	..	25	154	45	1	100	..	..	..	6	8	..	416	60	Rs. 24,482	Rs. 4,701	380
31	6	42	..	2	40	14	2	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
4	..	4	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	25	25	1	1
371	85	474	..	67	401	157	15	191	18	1	..	6	17	2	449	67	Rs. 32,388	Rs. 5,043	535
109	126	235	1	1	233	50	3	178	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	160
7	1	8	..	..	8	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
333	107	465	1	26	438	232	2	191	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	369
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	8	..	5	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
456	236	717	2	32	683	286	5	377	1	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	536
90	10	101	..	7	94	40	1	45	1	..	..	..	7	..	1	1	2	2	51
326	42	380	1	39	341	117	..	215	..	..	..	..	9	..	221	163	7,756	6,642	202
1,508	420	1,983	4	182	1,800	712	6	1,046	..	2	3	..	32	..	1,801	875	45,407	16,727	1,370
70	67	142	1	2	139	85	3	45	..	2	1	..	3	..	90	21	3,276	894	133
282	23	312	..	5	307	90	1	205	..	..	..	..	10	..	149	133	4,497	2,587	104
281	325	624	..	17	607	253	..	352	..	2	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	284
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,567	887	3,542	6	252	3,288	1,297	11	1,908	1	6	4	..	71	..	2,262	1,193	60,938	26,852	2,094

[41]

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police, <i>quo modo</i> .	Investigated by Police.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
48	311, 400, 401 ....	{ Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	48-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. G.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	136-94	156	..	7	20	143	..	59	..	..	..
50	295 to 297 .....	Offences against religion .....	5-69	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Gambling Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Excise Laws .....	102-47	111	..	1	99	..	5	..	72	7	1
53		Railway Laws .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Custom Laws .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stamp Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56			74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	{ 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances..	406-95	317	2	1	283	7	..	264	7	4	..
			Total....	701-04	591	2	9	402	156	..	395	14	5
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Coolie Act .....	51-	53	..	..	27	6	..	31	3	..	..
		Arms Act .....	22-74	60	..	..	8	1	..	9	..	2	..
		Poppy Cultivation .....	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total ....	73-94	114	..	..	36	7	..	41	3	2	..
		Grand Total ....	7,622-97	8,861	236	285	6,083	865	4	2,207	1,399	215	7



STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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1.—(Concluded.)

Persons.																			Property.				
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Accquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).					Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Cases decided.			
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.						Committed to Sessions.		
11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
24	146	170	..	2	168	77	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	154			
..	8	8	..	..	8	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3			
117	7	125	..	3	121	34	..	87	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	79			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
366	30	400	..	1	399	38	..	360	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271			
507	191	703	..	6	696	154	..	584	..	1	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	507			
48	25	73	..	..	73	10	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18			
12	56	71	..	..	71	5	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55			
3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
64	81	147	..	..	147	15	..	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73			
5,325	1,667	7,214	12	421	6,778	2,353	66	4,029	73	20	4	7	220	19	2,713	1,260	93,347	81,895	4,215				

D.—POLICE.

1. General Statement of Crime showing, the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property during the year 1874.

PART II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.											
			Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in which police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending.	Discharged after appearance.	By Magistrate.	By High Court.	Acquitted.	By Magistrate.	By High Court.	Convicted.	By Magistrate.	By High Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3																		
1	{ 115 117 118, 119	{ Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	..... ..... .....	2 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	2 ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
Total .....			.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.																				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	398-35 .....	491	20	511	220	442	.....	721	809	49	.....	86	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	58-44 .....	39	3	42	4	33	.....	46	55	13	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	183 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	105-69 .....	72	22	94	3	64	.....	88	98	3	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	23-03 .....	17	2	19	3	11	.....	28	30	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	14-24 .....	14	1	15	4	9	.....	16	19	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	492 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	1-95 .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	149, 164 to 166, 169	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	31-24 .....	34	2	36	12	35	.....	108	122	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....			633-25	698	50	718	246	594	.....	1,007	1,141	71	178	11	833	19	12	.....	.....	.....
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	11-05 .....	05	3	08	39	1	.....	3	13	0	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	37	Murder or disposing of slaves	08 .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....			12-53	06	3	09	39	1	.....	3	13	0	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

	132-69	156	..	156	..	156	80	116	128	81	19	43	1	16	..	1
384 to 389	CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against property.</i>															
390 to 395	Extortion .....	7,091	38	..	38	4	34	58	49	49	2	3	2	42	..	..
396 to 401	Hurt .....	1,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
402 to 407	Wrongful confinement .....	6,366	5	6,371	187	4,277	5,627	3,051	502	802	502	802	..	1,724	..	27
408 to 413	Criminal force .....	7,291-06	6,404	5	6,409	191	4,311	6,685	3,100	504	805	2	1,766	..	..	27
414 to 419	Total .....															
420 to 425	CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences against property.</i>															
426 to 431	Cheating .....	195-52	262	1	263	20	112	139	111	18	44	..	..	47	..	2
432 to 437	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	269-82	320	3	322	66	97	154	149	8	73	..	..	67	..	1
438 to 443	Criminal breach of trust by public	29-02	11	3	14	1	9	11	12	1	3	..	..	5	..	2
444 to 449	servants, bankers, &c.	963-69	1,199	..	1,199	83	593	861	530	77	180	..	..	263	..	3
450 to 455	Mischief (simple) .....	1,449-06	1,792	6	1,798	160	811	1,155	892	104	396	..	..	382	..	8
456 to 461	Total .....															
462 to 467	CLASS VI.— <i>Other offences not specified above.</i>															
468 to 473	Offences relating to marriage .....	519-77	587	..	587	23	326	369	243	78	122	1	..	36	..	4
474 to 479	Offences against religion .....	3-7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
480 to 485	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	19-16	23	..	23	1	17	22	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
486 to 491	Defamation .....	139-86	143	..	143	67	89	60	19	24	..	..	..	16	..	1
492 to 497	Intimidation and insult .....	117-94	168	..	168	3	85	122	98	7	21	..	..	66	..	4
498 to 503	Public and local nuisances .....	56-91	75	1	76	3	66	97	90	1	12	..	..	77	..	4
504 to 509	Keeping a lottery office .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
510 to 515	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX.,	442-65	574	2	576	68	245	410	456	..	42	76	..	337	..	1
516 to 521	XXI., and XXII., C. P. C.	1,290-99	1,573	3	1,576	103	817	1,111	961	161	262	1	..	535	..	10
522 to 527	Total .....															
528 to 533	Special Laws not cognizable by Police, in detail.															
534 to 539	Act XVIII. of 1854 .....	4-7	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
540 to 545	Postal Act .....	10-7	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
546 to 551	Police Act .....	44-49	46	2	48	10	23	25	56	2	5	..	..	49	..	..
552 to 557	XXI. of 1856 .....	..	14	..	14	9	12	17	18	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
558 to 563	Albany Act .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
564 to 569	Sale Act .....	89-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
570 to 575	Income Tax Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
576 to 581	Genus Act .....	1-99	6	..	7	1	5	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
582 to 587	Registry Act .....	511-74	795	35	759	35	575	759	281	50	93	..	..	182	..	3
588 to 593	Bonus Act .....	173-19	264	..	264	..	162	249	210	38	24	..	..	148	..	..
594 to 599	Breach of Contract .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
600 to 605	Municipal Act .....	8-02	10	1	11	2	11	12	12	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
606 to 611	Jail Act .....	202-00	126	3	129	2	121	268	205	4	28	..	..	170	..	3
612 to 617	Coolie Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
618 to 623	Prisoner's Act .....	98-2	98	..	98	1	52	108	93	51	13	..	..	29	..	..
624 to 629	Cattle-trespass Act .....	Stamp Act .....	14-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
630 to 635	Resistance of process .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
636 to 641	Breach of Pleador's Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
642 to 647	Claim for wages .....	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
648 to 653	Regulation of 1873 .....	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
654 to 659	Security for good behaviour .....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
660 to 665	Penalty and surties .....	..	45	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
666 to 671	Contempt of court .....	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
672 to 677	Arms Act .....	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
678 to 683	Total .....	1,172-29	1,383	11	1,394	61	983	1,480	925	149	177	..	..	587	..	6
684 to 689	Grand Total .....	12,001-88	12,034	78	12,112	830	7,635	10,570	7,024	1,007	1,774	15	4,141	14	64	64

## 2. Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		
			1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	115 .....	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ....	....	....	....	....	
	117 .....	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ....	....	....	....	....	
	118, 119.....	Concealing design to commit offence .....	....	....	....	....	
		Total.....	....	....	....	....	
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.</i>						
2	131 to 136, 138 .....	Offences relating to Army and Navy .....	....	....	....	....	
3	231 to 239, 260 to 263, 467 and 471..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	24	17	....	....	
4	212, 218 .....	Harbouring an offender .....	7	4	....	....	
5	224 to 226 .....	Other offences against public justice .....	42	56	....	....	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 .....	Rioting or unlawful assembly .....	319	188	....	....	
7	140, 170, 171 .....	Personating public servant or soldier .....	1	3	....	....	
		Total.....	593	248	63.29	89.65	
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>						
8	302, 303, 306 .....	Murder { by thugs .....	....	....	....	....	
9			{ dacoits .....	....	....	....	....
10			{ robbers .....	....	1	....	....
11			{ poison .....	1	1	....	....
12			Other murders .....	33	30	....	....
13		307 .....	Attempts at murder .....	3	1	....	....
14		304, 306 .....	Culpable homicide.....	30	28	....	....
15		376 .....	Rape .....	51	39	....	....
16		377 .....	Unnatural offences .....	24	16	....	....
17		317, 318 .....	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth..	4	9	....	....
18		305, 306, 309 .....	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.....	27	22	....	....
19		329, 331, 333 .....	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	....	....	....	....
20	325, 326, 335 .....	Grievous hurt.....	5	57	....	....	
21	328 .....	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	2	1	....	....	
22	327, 330, 332 .....	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	2	....	....	
23	324 .....	Hurt by dangerous weapon .....	92	96	....	....	
24	363 to 369 .....	Kidnapping or abduction .....	40	43	....	....	
25	346 to 348 .....	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	16	29	....	....	
26	372, 373 .....	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	4	2	....	....	
27	371 .....	Habitually dealing in slaves .....	....	....	....	....	
28	353, 354, 356, 357 .....	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	35	75	....	....	
29	304A, 338 .....	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	16	....	....	
		Total.....	424	468	57.96	51.98	
	<i>CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>						
30	395, 397, 398 .....	Dacoity .....	6	12	....	....	
31	399, 402 .....	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .....	....	2	....	....	
32	394, 397, 398 .....	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying hurt.	....	....	....	....	
		{ by other means .....	2	3	....	....	
33	392, 393 .....	Robbery { in dwelling-house .....	2	....	....	....	
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	2	3	....	....	
		{ other robberies.....	59	46	....	....	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	{ Serious mischief and cognate offences .....	107	142	....	....	
		{ Mischief simple .....	....	14	....	....	

LICE.

*Crime, with result of Police operations for the year 1874.*

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	30	28	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	2	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
75	71	73	71	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,974	958	1,048	930	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	2	6	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,195	1,063	1,165	1,035	67·53	61·90	69·27	64·54	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
49	54	48	54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	8	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	27	26	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	27	19	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	7	17	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	5	8	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	19	25	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
63	84	57	82	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
81	109	79	108	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	47	42	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	35	27	31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	4	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
126	112	134	106	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	20	6	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
594	568	497	528	48·85	47·17	51·50	57·78	....	21	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	52	13	34	....	....	....	....	842	277	....	79	....	....
....	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	6	1	5	....	....	....	....	17	10	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....
....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	986	....	....	....	....
46	32	44	24	....	....	....	....	1,331	608	250	288	....	....
62	123	53	110	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	22	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

## 2. Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.—(Continued.)</b>						
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 .....	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	661	600	....	....
36	449 to 452.....	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	34	26	....	....
37	412, 413.....	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	....	2	....	....
Total....			873	860	17.46	21.66
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</b>						
38	334 .....	Hurt .....	....	167	....	....
39	341 to 344.....	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .....	5	7	....	....
40	386, 387.....	Wrongful restraint and confinement .....	516	513	....	....
41	374.....	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	5	3	....	....
		Compulsory labour .....	4	6	....	....
Total .....			530	696	23.72	33.02
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</b>						
42	453, 456.....	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	75	108	....	....
43	379 to 382.....	Theft.. { of cattle .....	249	303	....	....
		{ ordinary .....	2,632	2,987	....	....
44	406 to 488.....	Criminal breach of trust .....	144	169	....	....
45	411, 414.....	Receiving stolen property .....	155	156	....	....
46	447, 448.....	Criminal house-trespass .....	391	366	....	....
47	461, 462.....	Breaking closed receptacle .....	1	....	....	....
Total.....			3,668	4,089	65.72	53.62
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>						
48	311, 400, 401.....	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	....	....	....
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C. ....	Vagrancy and bad characters .....	108	163	....	....
50	295 to 297.....	Offences against religion .....	2	1	....	....
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act..	1	....	....	....
52		Excise Laws .....	78	104	....	....
53		Railway Laws .....	....	....	....	....
54		Salt and Customs Laws .....	....	....	....	....
55		Stage Carriage Act .....	....	....	....	....
56		Stamp Act .....	....	....	....	....
57	269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ..	Public and local nuisances .....	209	290	....	....
Total ....			399	558	82.40	77.90
....	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	78	42	68.08	56.16
Grand Total ....			6,365	6,932	55.08	51.21

LICK.

Crime, with result of Police operations for the year 1874.—(Continued).

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
144	186	114	184	....	....	....	....	23,402	24,482	5,249	4,701	....	....
83	43	52	40	....	....	....	....	96	....	95	....	....	....
..	4	..	4	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	25	....	....
229	474	277	401	43-13	44-09	50-18	52-11	25,688	26,388	5,611	5,048	21-41	15-58
..	235	..	233	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	8	6	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
465	573	438	438	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	8	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
611	717	684	683	41-73	54-11	43-64	56-80	....	....	....	....	....	....
64	101	60	94	....	....	....	....	77	2	20	2	....	....
276	300	266	341	....	....	....	....	4,871	7,756	8,645	6,642	....	....
1,963	1,963	1,870	1,800	....	....	....	....	55,402	45,407	19,978	16,727	....	....
157	142	145	139	....	....	....	....	2,757	3,276	484	894	....	....
309	312	266	307	....	....	....	....	4,472	4,497	227	2,587	....	....
708	634	683	607	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
1,296	1,542	1,274	1,288	73-92	53-89	82-04	58-06	67,586	60,988	24,354	26,852	38-99	46-58
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
116	170	115	168	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	8	4	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	..	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
139	125	138	121	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	..	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
318	400	317	399	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
583	703	580	696	74-09	75-95	74-48	76-72	....	....	....	....	....	....
235	147	229	147	48-51	89-79	49-78	89-79	....	....	....	....	....	....
5,996	7,314	4,996	6,778	67-29	56-61	70-98	59-19	93,274	93,847	29,965	31,595	32-12	34-15





4. Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure, for the year 1874.

DISTRICTS.	PART I. ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.													PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.											
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	To Government.	To local or private funds.	Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.
				Officers.	Officers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Officers.	Officers.	Men.	Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.	Property.						Strength of additional police.	Strength of additional police.	Officers.			
1																									
Goalpara .....	Datma	5th to 12th February, 1874.	4,000	1	2	23																			
Cachar .....	Cachar mela.	14 days	4,000		1	8								4	4	9	7-8	4							
Total.....	.....	....	8,000	1	3	31								4	4	9	7-8	4							

D.—POLICE.

5. Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police for the year 1874.

DISTRICTS.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.											Cost of Police.					Average pay of Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.		
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Number of District-Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police	Number of Foot Police	Number of Water Police	Officers.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (col. 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant-District-Superintendents (col. 3).	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant-District-Superintendents.	Other expenses of col. 3.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (cols. 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 11, 13, and 14.			Mounted Constables.	Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Goalpara	...	1	2	58	...	265	...	4	36	...	6,000	1,000	1,827	17,640	22,820	...	...	8	0	0
Kamrup	...	1	2	38	...	254	...	...	...	...	7,200	1,200	1,308	14,620	19,834	...	...	7	0	0
Darrang	...	1	2	36	...	210	...	...	...	...	6,000	1,200	1,092	18,200	18,600	...	...	7	0	0
Nowgong	...	1	1	19	...	140	...	...	...	...	7,200	900	1,092	8,160	11,160	...	...	7	0	0
Sibsagar	...	1	1	2	...	240	...	...	...	...	7,200	1,000	1,092	12,600	20,832	...	...	7	10	6
Lakhimpur	...	1	2	35	...	301	...	...	...	...	6,000	1,000	1,104	15,960	30,984	...	...	8	0	0
Cachar	...	2	42	62	...	421	...	2	9	...	13,200	800	1,458	21,552	41,362	...	...	8	0	0
Sylhet	...	1	5	89	...	483	...	...	48	...	6,000	1,414	1,917	35,680	48,368	...	...	9	0	0
Khasi Hills	...	...	2	16	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,917	8,340	12,108	...	...	9	0	0
NAGA	...	...	1	11	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	6,492	17,400	...	...	9	0	0
GAO	...	...	3	30	...	302	...	...	...	...	6,000	400	...	14,400	32,280	...	...	8	0	0
Total	...	11	26	431	...	2,854	...	6	88	2,310	69,000	10,104	12,693	1,08,444	2,71,798	...	...	8	0	2







D.—POLICE.

7. Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

[47]

DISTRICTS.	Race.										Religion or Caste.																			
	Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.					Officers.					Other religions.									
	District or Assistant-District-Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		Uncommissioned.	District or Assistant-District-Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant-District-Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		Constables.	Assamese Koltia.		Assamese of other castes.		Manipuris.	Hindus of all other castes.		Nāgas.		Kuktes.	Garos.	Burmese.	Cacharees.	Habhas.	Khasias.
	Military or Commissioned Civil.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant-District-Superintendents.	Above Rs. 100.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant-District-Superintendents.	Above Rs. 100.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	District or Assistant-District-Superintendents.	Above Rs. 100.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Chetrees.	Goorhas.	Saikhs.	Assamese of other castes.	Manipuris.	Hindus of all other castes.	Nāgas.	Kuktes.	Garos.	Burmese.	Cacharees.	Habhas.	Khasias.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Goolpatra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kamrup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Darrang .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nowong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sibsagar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lakhimpur .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cachar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sylhet .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khasi Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Naga .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Garo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total Regular .....	1	10	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	25	428	2,884	16	43	40	10	41	13	12	30	10	174	1	3	4	2	62	2	5	
" Municipal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	88	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



E.—MILITARY.

1. Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.						Detail of Force at the end of year.						Average annual pay and allowances of each class.								
	Remain- ing at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	In action.	Died.		Total.	Invali- ded.	Disch- arged, desert- ed, &c.	Remain- ing at the end of year.	Number of regiments, bat- talions, or parties.	Number of guns.	European com- manded officers.	Native com- manded officers.	Non-Com- manded officers.	Fight- ing men.	Camp- follow- er.	Total cost, including contin- gents.				
3rd Regiment, Native Infantry ..	713	42	..	13	13	16	11	715	....	..	8	16	80	611	52	6,650	652	154	96	91	1,45,307
16th (Lucknow) Regiment, Native Infantry.	711	60	..	11	11	82	10	718	....	..	12	16	82	609	49	5,242	630	152	96	82	1,47,830
42nd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry.	892	117	..	13	13	33	50	885	....	..	10	14	79	793	64	6,792	636	180	84	72	1,90,735
43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry.	872	112	..	26	26	9	41	868	....	..	9	16	80	772	58	6,540	591	156	84	42	1,89,190
44th Regiment, Sylhet Light Infantry.	800	65	1	20	20	16	51	873	....	..	12	16	80	755	92	4,618	682	160	84	65	1,08,381



2. Statement showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year 1874.

Arm of Service.	EMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.					EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR.								
	Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment or battery not on active service.	Average number of men of each regiment, &c., detailed for outpost duty.	Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Number of divisions or stations parades during year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instructions, &c.					
	On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	With corps or company not on active service.	On furlough.	On duty.	On duty.	On duty.	On duty.	On duty.
3rd Regiment Native Infantry ..	.....	Cachar ..	3	37	439	42	173	61	287	33	Nil.	200	80	
16th (Lucknow) Regiment, Native Infantry.	Head-quarters of Regiment.	(Jalpaiguri) ..	1	32	172	Not known	503	283	418	17	3	82	15	
42nd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry.	Ditto ..	Gasháti ..	1	28	336	55	448	75	649	2	Nil.	Not known	149	
43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry.	Detachment ..	Shillong ..	3	29	223	538	89-81	365	151-14	88	2	Ditto	9	
44th Regiment, Sylhet Light Infantry.	Ditto ..	Dibrugarh ..	4	31	234	57	195	92	273	Nil	1	190	6	
														4

3.—Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of Assam on the last day of the year 1874.

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Number.	AVERAGE.		Weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Age.	Height.		
3rd N. I.	Christians .....	5	34	4'9" (?)	Not known.
	Muhammadans .....	212	30.49	5'7"	
	Hindus .....	490	29.12	5'8"	
16th N. I.	Christians .....	9	28.10	5'8½"	
	Muhammadans .....	108			
	Hindus .....	590			
42nd N. I.	Gurkhas .....	299	18 to 50	5' to 5'10"	
	Jurwahs .....	103	20 to 40	5' to 5'10"	
	Sikhs .....	250	20 to 50	5'7" to 6'	
	Hindustanis .....	233	18 to 50	5'6" to 6'	
43rd N. I.	Gurkhas .....	368	27	5'5"	
	Jurwahs .....	281	26	5'7"	
	Hindustanis .....	207	32	5'8"	
	Manipuris .....	6	30	5'5"	
	Punjabis .....	4	35	5'8"	
	Cabulis .....	2	35	5'6"	
44th N. I.	Gurkhas .....	607	27.32	5'4"	
	Jurwahs .....	79	29.16	5'5"	
	Christians .....	7	26.85	5'4½"	
	Hindustanis .....	168	33.83	5'6"	

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[53]

A.—FINANCE.

1.—Account of the gross and net Revenue of the Province of Assam for the year 1874-75.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net receipts.	Net charges.
		Refunds.	Charges of collection.	Allowances and assignments under treaties, &c.	Total.		
<i>Imperial Services.</i>							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue .....	33,35,030	16,860	6,85,230	54,200	7,56,290	25,78,740	....
Tributes, &c. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fees .....	65,950	480	59,530	....	60,010	5,940	....
Duties on spirits and drugs .....	13,78,690	50	11,280	....	11,330	13,67,360	....
Assessed taxes (Income-tax) .....	10	....	....	....	....	10	....
Stamps .....	4,84,830	1,300	7,160	....	8,460	4,76,420	....
Post-office .....	98,610	....	1,25,100	....	1,25,100	62,750	26,490
Law and Justice .....	74,710	11,960	....	....	11,960	35,610	....
Interest .....	35,610	....	....	....	....	35,610	....
Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances, &c. ....	520	....	....	....	....	520	....
Gain by exchange in transactions with London. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous .....	44,770	7,630	....	....	7,630	37,140	....
<b>Total Imperial .....</b>	<b>55,18,780</b>	<b>38,280</b>	<b>8,88,300</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>9,80,780</b>	<b>45,38,000</b>	<b>26,490</b>
<i>Municipalities</i> .....	79,050	190	....	....	....	78,860	....
<i>Provincial Services and Local Funds.</i>							
<i>Provincial Services—</i>							
Allotment from Imperial revenue .....	17,55,126	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jails .....	28,159	....	....	....	....	....	....
Registration .....	17,290	....	....	....	....	....	....
Police .....	3,841	....	....	....	....	....	....
Education .....	21,690	....	....	....	....	....	....
Medical .....	1,647	....	....	....	....	....	....
Printing .....	1,208	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marine .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous .....	1,463	....	....	....	....	....	....
Public Works .....	7,570	....	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Total Provincial .....</b>	<b>18,27,894</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>18,24,759</b>	<b>....</b>
<i>Local Funds, including Assam Williamson Educational Endowment Fund.</i> .....	5,69,090	....	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,69,090</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>5,68,507</b>	<b>....</b>
<b>Gross Receipts .....</b>	<b>24,86,084</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>24,82,126</b>	<b>....</b>

[54]

## A. FINANCE.

2.—Account of Expenditure from the net income of the Province for the year 1874-75.

[See the Return for the year 1875-76.]

[55]

## A. FINANCE.

3.—Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province in the year 1874-75.—[Blank.]

[56]

## B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Services in the Public Works Department during the year 1874-75.

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Grand Total.
IMPERIAL SERVICES—ORDINARY—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military .....	29,021	21,278	50,299	.....
Civil Buildings.....	13,012	1,371	14,383	64,682
Establishment .....	.....	.....	15,440	15,440
Total, Imperial Services...	.....	.....	.....	80,122
PROVINCIAL SERVICES—ORDINARY—				
Civil Buildings.....	89,392	53,013	1,42,405	.....
Communications .....	2,36,285	1,32,237	3,68,522	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments.	744	125	869	5,11,796
Establishment .....	.....	.....	2,00,554	2,00,554
Tools and plant .....	.....	.....	29,104	29,104
Profit and loss .....	.....	.....	12	12
Increase of stock.....	.....	.....	26,864	26,864
Total, Provincial Services...	.....	.....	.....	7,68,330
LOCAL SERVICES—				
<i>Provincial Reserve—</i>				
Works and repairs .....	13,597	7,091	20,688	.....
Establishment .....	.....	.....	4,744	25,432
<i>Williamson Education Fund—</i>				
Works and repairs .....	.....	440	440	.....
Establishment .....	.....	110	110	550
<i>District Improvement Fund Road Account—</i>				
Works and repairs .....	17,667	1,34,265	1,51,932	.....
Establishment .....	.....	.....	10,847	.....
Tools and plant .....	.....	.....	1,838	.....
Refunds.....	.....	.....	1,545	1,66,162
Total, Local Services...	.....	.....	.....	1,92,144
GRAND TOTAL .....	.....	.....	.....	10,40,596

[57]

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

2. *Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Province of Assam for the year 1874-75.—[Blank.]*

[58]

C.—RAILWAYS.

[Blank, there being no Railway in the Province.]

[59]

D.—MARINE.

1. *Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed in the Province of Assam in the year 1874-75.*

DETAIL OF VESSELS.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-powers of engines of steamers.		Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning of the vessel.	REMARKS.
	Tons.	H.-P.					
SEA-GOING VESSELS.							
None.							
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.							
Steamer <i>Jaboona</i> ...	271	200	5	55	9,714	19,800	Employed under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam from 1st April to 30th June, 1874, for his tour and conveyance of troops, &c., &c.
„ <i>Koladyne</i> ...	295	90	5	42	18,070	13,500	Proceeded with the yacht <i>Sunamuki</i> in tow on the 1st December, 1874, for service in Assam, for conveyance of the Chief Commissioner and his suite up to 31st March, 1875.
Flat <i>Ganges</i> ...	400	0	1	25	8,446	14,200	Employed in Assam in conveying troops and stores up to October 1874; the rest of the year in Duffla expedition.
Yacht <i>Sunamuki</i> ...	44	0	1	15	21,82	Not known	Placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for his tour from 1st December.
ALL OTHER CRAFT, BOATS, &c.							
None.							

[ 60 ]

## D.—MARINE.

2. *Statement showing number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels in the Province of Assam in the year 1874-75.—[Blank.]*

E.—AGRICULTURE.

1. Crops cultivated in acres (1874-75).

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Polatoes.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Others.	Remarks.
Burma Valley districts.	Sylhet .....	1,221,000	691,280	95,500	49,500	1,300	...	...	940	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar .....	130,000	...	1,000	150	2,500	...	...	60	24	30,196	...	500	4,700	...
Brahmaputra Valley districts.	Godpára .....	908,958	133,020	133,020	22,176	22,170	...	...	177,360	...	22,176	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp .....	340,309	24,935	61,633	3,926	2,778	...	...	...	...	4,515	...	...	19,481	...
	Darrang .....	176,878	4,894	3,760	1,126	856	...	...	1,139	252	6,080	...	5,152	10,429	...
	Nowgong .....	115,650	40,650	72,458	1,850	7,050	...	...	600	...	2,557	...	...	1,850	...
	Sibságar .....	202,545	10,545	6,825	4,117	...	...	...	...	11	295	23,173	...	11,525	24,507
Lakhimpur .....	46,207	15,476	8,000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	6,761	...	2,000	2,000	...
Hill districts.	Gáro Hills .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kháisi Hills .....	59,880	57,820	...	...	1,076	...	33,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

These figures are almost all conjectural.

\* Returns reported blank.

E.—AGRICULTURE.

2. Stock (1874-75).

Districts.	Cows, bullocks, and buffaloes, &c.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	REMARKS.
Sylhet .....	400,000	14	1,800	.....	60,000	12,000	22	222,000	140,000	These figures are based on supposition only.
Cachar .....	100,000	20	1,200	.....	10,000	600	... ..	30,000	1,250	
Goalpára .....	291,000	50	645	.....	75,000	19,000	100	91,500	5,700	
Kámrúp.....	239,897	153	1,297	4	28,302	2,928	26	80,145	7,629	
Darrang.....	235,489	15	421	5	733	14,038	213	24,118	831	
Nowgong° .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sibságar° .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lakhimpur .....	52,300	200	300	.....	15,000	25,000	300	50,000	8,500	
Gáro Hills° .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Khási Hills .....	35,258	20	100	.....	10,119	12,388	10	2,100	50	
Nága Hills° .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

\* The Deputy-Commissioners have reported their returns blank.



## 3. Rates of Rent and Produce (1874-75).

## STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE RENT PER ACRE SUITED FOR										AVERAGE PRODUCE OF LAND PER ACRE IN POUNDS.													
	Rice.	Wheat.	Interior grain.	Tea.	Cotton.	Opium and Indigo.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar-cane.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Interior grain.	Indigo and opium.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Tea.	Sugar (gr.).	Tobacco.	Vegetables (potato).	Miscellaneous.		
Sylhet.....	2 2 1	4 8 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 7 1	4 4 1	.....	4 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,600	.....	.....	.....	260	
Cachar.....	1 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 5 0	1 5 0	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	50	.....	.....	.....	
Goalpara.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1 6 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480	720	.....	.....	.....	
Kamrup.....	1 11 1	.....	.....	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	1,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	615	240	.....	.....	
Darrang.....	1 14 3	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 8 2	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	880	720	.....	.....	
Nowgong.....	1 11 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	250	160	.....	.....	
Sibsagar.....	1 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 8 2	902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209	174	60	.....	.....	
Lakhimpur.....	1 14 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	1,920	800	.....	.....	
Garo Hills*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Khasi Hills.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naga Hills.....	1 1 7	.....	0 14 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* The Deputy-Commissioner has reported his Return blank.

F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1874-75.

1. Produce.

DISTRICTS.	Price of produce per maund of 82lb.														Plough-bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton, Indige-nous.	Sugar, refined.	Sugar, raw (Sur).	Sea-salt.	Sambur salt.	Rock-salt.	Gram.	Pulse.	Tea.	Oil.				
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Sylhet .....	1 14 8	3 10 0	2 16 4	4 4 9	8 6 2	13 6 4	....	4 15 4	....	....	3 0 0	....	....	....	21 0 0	3 18 0	0 2 0	11 15 8
Cachar .....	2 15 0	....	2 0 0	4 0 8	0 13 8	0	....	5 0 0	....	....	....	....	72 8 0	....	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	20 0 0
Goalpara .....	3 7 0	2 15 0	....	3 0 11	0 12 8	0	....	5 0 0	....	....	2 15 0	....	....	....	12 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0	6 0 0
Kamrup .....	4 0 0	2 8 0	....	5 0 0	8 0 15	0 0	....	5 0 0	....	....	4 0 2	8 0 50	0 0	....	20 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 0	....
Darrang .....	4 0 0	....	....	5 0 0	9 0 9	0 0	....	8 0 0	....	....	3 8 6	....	....	....	20 0 0	....	0 4 0	16 0 0
Nowgong .....	3 2 0	....	....	5 0 0	5 0 15	0 0	....	....	....	....	7 0 0	2 0 0	50 0 0	....	20 0 0	....	0 4 0	10 0 0
Sibsagar .....	2 15 4	5 0 0	....	3 0 0	8 0 16	0 0	....	6 2 5	....	....	6 8 0	....	60 0 0	....	35 0 0	....	0 4 0	10 0 0
Lakhimpur .....	4 0 0	5 0 0	....	5 0 0	18 0 20	0 0	....	7 0 0	....	....	5 0 0	....	....	....	40 0 0	4 8 0	0 12 0	12 8 0
Garo Hills .....	5 0 0	....	....	....	4 0 20	0 0	....	7 8 0	....	....	2 15 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Khasi Hills .....	5 0 0	....	....	....	7 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	4 8 0	....	....	....	25 0 0	6 0 0	....	10 0 0
Naga Hills .....	6 9 0	5 0 0	....	....	....	27 0 0	....	10 0 0	....	....	5 0 0	....	....	....	50 0 0	6 0 0	0 8 0	6 0 0

[65] F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1874-75.

2. Labour.

DISTRICTS.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat per day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.				
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sylhet .....	0 8 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Cachar .....	0 8 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0
Goálpára .....	0 4 0	0 3 3	1 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0
Kámrúp .....	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 4 0
Darrang .....	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	.....	0 8 0	0 4 0
Nowgong .....	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 8 0
Sibságar .....	0 12 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0
Lakhimpur .....	0 12 0	0 5 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	0 8 0
Gáro Hills .....	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Khási Hills.....	0 12 0	0 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nága Hills .....	.....	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0

(Bengali boats.)  
(Dug-out canoes.)

[66] G.—MINES AND QUARRIES (1874-75).

DISTRICTS.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.	REMARKS.
Sylhet .....	Pergunnah Jafalang in Jaintiá	Limestone .....	1	*Mine belongs to a zemindar of Goálpára.
Cachar .....	North Cachar .....	Coal.		
	Katta Khál .....	Limestone.		
Goálpára ...	Pergunnah Kariabari .....	Coal .....	1*	
Kámrúp.....	Mouzah Mataikhar .....	Iron .....	1	
	„ Chapaguri .....	Limestone .....	1	
Darrang.....	Nil.			
Nowgong ...	Hills near Panimur .....	Limestone.		
	Ditto .....	Coal.		
Sibságar.....	Dikhu and Disang... ..	Coal. (Iron, gold-dust, and petroleum.)		
Lakhimpur..	Makum, Terap, and Namdang	Coal .....	2	
Gáro Hills ...	Gáro Hills .....	Coal.		
	Ditto .....	Limestone.		
Khási and Jaintiá Hills.	Khási and Jaintiá Hills...	Lime.....	33	
	Ditto .....	Coal .....	16	
Nága Hills...	Rangemah .....	(Iron and slate).		
	Banks of the Nambar and Jamuna rivers.	Coal.		
	Banks of the Jamuna river	Lime.		
	Barail Mountain. ....	Chalk. Slate.		

## Class of Manufactures.

	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Silver and gold.	Pottery.	Leather.	REMARKS.
1. Number of mills and large manufactures.	..	.....	..	.....	..	3	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	In Cachar and Lakhimpur.
2. Private looms or small works <sup>e</sup>	..	2,000	..	.....	..	50	200	20	.....	..	..	..	Cachar.
3. Number of workmen in large works	..	.....	..	.....	..	20	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	} Cachar.
	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	
4. Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans.	106	12,004	..	4,000	..	10,200	2,642	1,276	1,088	..	..	..	Sylhet, Cachar, and Lakhimpur.
5. Number of European Superintendents in large works.	..	.....	..	.....	..	2	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	
6. Estimated annual outturn	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	

\* All the Deputy-Commissioners of Assam Valley Districts have reported their inability to furnish the information, although many private looms are at work in their respective districts.  
N.B.—Headings 5 and 6 cannot be properly filled in, as the figures furnished by the Deputy-Commissioners are conjectural, and therefore misleading.

[68]

## K.—COINAGE. 1.

(Blank, there being no Mint in this Province.)

[69]

## K.—PAPER CURRENCY. 2.

(There is no separate Currency Circle for Assam, hence the Return is blank.)

Statement showing the number of Charitable Institutions in operation in the Province of Assam during the year 1874.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of In-door persons daily aided.	Number of In-door patients aided in the year.	INCOME.				In what shape relief is granted.	OF INSTITUTIONS WHICH AFFORD RELIEF.	
				From Govern-ment on account of salaries.	Estimated cost of European medicines supplied by Government.	From Local Funds.	Interest on invested funds.		Subscriptions and donations from Europeans and Natives.	In-door.
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.				
DISPENSARIES.										
Cachar ..	1	80-00	570	.....		1,007 12 10		788 0 0	Medical and surgical	..
{ Cachar ..				474 9 10		.....		.....	Ditto	..
{ Brahmangram ..	2	....	....	.....		.....		.....	Ditto	1
Darrang ..	8	3-00	73	462 2 4		.....		518 8 0	Ditto	..
{ Goalpara ..	4	7-00	216	468 0 0		.....	13 12 0	841 4 0	Ditto	..
{ Gauipur ..	6	05	5	335 5 0		.....	.....	720 0 0	Ditto	..
{ Lakhimpur ..	6	4-00	103	480 0 0		.....	.....	480 0 0	Ditto	..
Kamrup ..	7	9-00	209	720 0 0		260 0 0	.....	688 4 0	Ditto	..
{ Kamrup ..				800 0 0		.....	.....	902 0 0	Ditto	..
{ Khási Hills., Shillong ..	8	4-00	44	800 0 0		.....	.....	987 8 0	Ditto	..
{ Lakhimpur., Dibrugarh ..	9	12-00	289	400 0 0		.....	.....	270 8 0	Ditto	..
{ North Lakhimpur ..	10	3-00	47	.....		.....	.....	.....	Ditto	..
{ Naga Hills., Samaguting ..	11	5-00	83	800 0 0		.....	.....	.....	Ditto	..
{ Nowgong ..	12	9-00	123	480 0 0		.....	.....	1,001 8 0	Ditto	..
{ Sibsagar ..	13	8-00	183	800 0 0		.....	.....	525 8 0	Ditto	..
{ Jorhat ..	14	1-00	6	.....		.....	.....	66 8 0	Ditto	..
Sylhet ..	15	9-00	331	480 0 0		197 8 6	19 6 9	996 2 0	Ditto	..
Total.....	15	....	*2,252	5,200 1 2		1,465 5 4	33 2 9	8,555 5 0	.....	..

\* Total number of out-door patients treated during the year was 16,794.

PART IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

[71] A.—Return of Religious Institutions in the Province of Assam in the year 1874-75.

Profession.	Number of churches or institutions.	Number of ministers or priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	INCOME.				Explanatory Remarks.
				Paid by Govern- ment.	From endowment property.		From fees and offerings.	
					In land.	In money.		
				R <sup>s</sup> A. P.	R <sup>s</sup> A. P.	R <sup>s</sup> A. P.	R <sup>s</sup> A. P.	
Roman Catholics .....	1	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	In Kāmrup.
Church of England .....	5	4	310	25,420 0 0	492 0 0	.....	.....	In Sylhet, Kāmrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur, and Khasi Hills.
Church of Scotland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	In Kāmrup, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Khasi Hills.
Protestant Dissenters ..	23	8	1,520	.....	.....	.....	.....	In Kāmrup, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Khasi Hills.
Greeks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unitarians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindu .....	554	992	9,902	5,931 4 0	74,396 0 0	.....	2,422 0 0	In Sylhet, Cachar, Goalpāra, Kāmrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur.
Mahammadan { Soonee .....	166	160	410	1,222 11 0	720 0 0	.....	134 0 0	In Sylhet, Cachar, Goalpāra, Kāmrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur.
{ Shees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shak .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	In Goalpāra.
Buddhist or Jain Brahmo .....	3	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	In Sylhet, Kāmrup, and Darrang.

NOTE.—These figures are merely conjectural.



2. Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for the official year beginning 1st April, 1874, ending 31st March, 1875.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	Government institutions.											Aided institutions.											
	Number of institutions.			Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.			Average daily attendance			Religion or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.			Number of scholars on 31st March learning through—			Religion or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in—</i>	1	7	7	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Arts .....	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Law .....	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Medicine .....	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Engineering .....	1	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Colleges not affiliated to the University—																							
Madrasahs .....																							
Medical Schools (Vernacular) .....																							
Normal Schools—	8	315	233	43	43	272	25	247	20	23	8	78	62	62	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
For Masters .....																							
For Mistresses .....																							
Schools of Art .....																							
Other Technical Schools .....																							
Schools for Boys—	8	1,264	984	984	1,024	240	17	1,024	214	9	1	171	168	166	15	8	156	12	12	12	12	12	12
Higher Schools (English) .....																							
Middle Schools (English) .....																							
Lower and Primary Schools .....	20	1,463	988	988	1,463	1,463	8	1,161	240	54	65	2,137	1,470	888	733	75	848	76	76	76	76	76	76
For Natives of India .....																							
For Europeans and others .....																							
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) .....																							
Total .....	38	3,033	2,163	1,078	1,978	1,975	50	2,443	474	86	1,080	25,604	17,704	785	24,819	929	18,897	3,320	9	9	9	9	3,049

N.B.—This return does not include seventy-four abolished schools and two schools under missionary bodies.





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B.—EDUCATION.

4. *Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government, in the several Districts under the Administration of Assam.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of District.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
Cachar .....	Bengali and Manipuri	1,285 <sup>o</sup>	205,027	131	2,508	9.05	1.22	* Omitting 3,715 square miles of hilly country.  † This does not include two schools aided by Nowgong Mission. Their returns are incomplete. ‡ Omitting 8,345 square miles of hilly country and forests.
Sylhet .....	Bengali .....	5,380	1,719,539	255	7,025	21.09	0.40	
Khási Hills .....	Khásia .....	6,157	141,838	73	1,666	84.34	1.17	
Gáro Hills.....	Gáro .....	3,390	80,000	26	457	130.38	0.57	
Goalpára .....	Bengali .....	4,423	444,761	113	2,445	39.17	0.54	
Kámrúp .....	} Corrupt Bengali ...	3,631	561,681	196	4,899	18.60	0.87	
Darrang .....		3,413	236,009	85	2,242	40.15	0.94	
Nowgong .....		3,648	256,390	99†	3,043	36.75	1.18	
Sibságar .....	} Corrupt Bengali ...	2,413	296,589	142	3,776	16.99	1.27	
Lakhimpur .....		3,145‡	121,267	73	1,875	43.05	1.54	
Total.....	.....	36,895	4,063,101	1,193	29,936	80.92	0.73	

[76]

C. 1. *Return of Scientific and Literary Societies.*

Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
Hita Sadhini ..	To promote public welfare.	1,900	Rs. A. P. ....	Rs. A. P. 1,900 0 0	24	..	..	24	Not	August, 1874.	
Subha Sadhini ..	To do public good..	..	..	167 0 0	167 0 0	25	..	..	25	Not	February, 1872.
The Eloquent Society.	To improve the speaking of the English language.	..	2	44 6 0	46 6 0	12	..	..	12	Not	September, 1872.
Gyana Pradayini	General improvement.	..	..	4 8 0	4 8 0	10	..	..	10	Not	June, 1874.

[77]

C. 2. *The Press, 1874-75.*

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Sibsagar .....	(1) American Baptist Mission Press.	Mission Union at Boston ..	<i>Arunodot</i> .....	<i>Nil.</i>
	(2) Dharmaprakash Press	Anniatti Gosvami, Jorhát..	<i>Assam Belasini</i> .....	<i>Nil.</i>
Goalpara .....	Hitasadhini .....	Hitasadhini Society.....	<i>Hitasadhini</i> .....	<i>Nil.</i>
Kamrup .....	Chidananda Press .....	Chidananda Choudri .....	<i>Nil</i> .....	<i>Nil.</i>
Khasi Hills .....	Assam Secretariat Press ..	Her Majesty's Government	<i>Assam Gazette</i> .....	....

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A. Deaths registered from different causes in the Province of Assam in 1874.

Number.	Tracts.	Districts.	Population.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel-complaints.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1			229,374	215,337	444,711*	125	147	272	45	50	95	1,868	1,286	3,154	416	448	864
2		Godipatra .....	292,688	268,993	561,681	3,104	2,801	5,905	311	218	529	2,150	1,459	3,609	704	648	1,252
3		Kamrup .....	133,107	123,233	256,340	1,677	1,429	3,106	102	94	196	655	571	1,226	281	187	468
4		Nowgong .....	122,337	113,173	235,510	1,636	1,461	3,097	96	89	185	1,619	1,431	3,050	782	615	1,397
5		Darrang .....	154,940	141,649	296,589	196	141	337	52	36	88	1,032	921	1,953	424	356	780
6		Sibsagar .....	64,692	56,576	121,267	432	423	855	55	62	117	385	307	692	176	133	309
7		Lakhimpur .....	880,330	839,209	1,719,539	1,663	1,200	2,763	91	56	147	998	617	1,615	69	35	94
8		Sylhet .....	110,373	94,654	205,027	138	86	219	8	5	13	187	128	315	45	29	74
9		Cachar .....	68,498	73,245	141,743	14	10	24	..	..	..	171	125	296	19	19	38
		Khasi Hills .....															
		Total ..	2,056,954	1,925,167	3,982,121	8,780	7,698	16,478	780	610	1,370	9,065	6,845	15,910	2,908	2,370	5,278

\* Including Eastern Duars.

A.—(Continued).

[78]

Number.	Tracts.	Districts.	9									10			11			12											
			Injuries.									All other causes.			Total from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.											
			Suicides.			Wounding.			Accidents.			Snake-bite or wild beast.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	All causes.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.															
1	{	Gosipatna.....	2	1	3	3	..	3	16	13	29	64	24	88	107	94	204	2,646	2,163	4,812	6	2	73	19	2	111	10	108	
2		Kamrup.....	3	..	3	3	..	3	11	2	13	79	16	96	306	206	511	6,871	5,249	11,990	105	9	64	22	2	227	195	212	
3	{	Nowgong.....	1	1	2	4	..	4	26	14	39	79	28	102	85	88	163	2,919	2,377	5,296	12	7	47	18	5	21	19	20	
4		Brahmaputra Valley..	10	4	14	3	..	3	17	8	25	23	6	29	174	187	361	4,260	3,801	8,061	12	7	125	59	2	34	6	34	
5	{	Sibsagar.....	1	1	2	9	3	12	33	21	54	19	2	21	103	114	217	1,869	1,585	3,454	1	2	65	26	3	12	11	11	
6		Lakhimpur.....	2	1	3	3	3	6	13	10	23	4	..	4	39	42	81	1,109	981	2,090	7	9	57	25	2	17	2	17	
7	{	Sylhet.....	2	3	5	7	7	14	51	39	90	44	11	55	636	454	1,090	3,451	2,322	5,773	1	6	08	8	03	08	3	9	27
8		Surma Valley.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	7	16	2	3	6	58	46	104	443	304	747	1	..	06	14	3	1	3	9	
9	{	Coochar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	36	67	237	191	428	1	5	..	..	..	19	1	24	
		Khasi Hills.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total.....	21	11	32	33	13	46	176	114	290	315	86	401	1,649	1,286	2,788	23,606	18,983	42,591	4	3	4	1	3	4	1	3	

\* The ratio in the registering area is 27.6.

[79] B. Annual Return of Out and In-patients treated at the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1874.

Names of Dispensaries.	Number of in-door patients treated.																				Total.								
	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis, Primary.	Syphilis, Secondary.	Leprosy.	Anemia.	Paralysis.	Neuralgia.	Mental derangement.	Eye diseases.	Kidney diseases.	Nose diseases.	Chroniclatory system.	Gout.	Respiratory system.	Dyspepsia.	Constipation and colic.	Dysentery.		Diarrhoea.	Worms.	Spleen.	Gonorrhoea.	Diseases of female organs.	Parasitic.	Injuries.	Other diseases.
Sylhet .....	14	8	8	5	3	6	6	27	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	16	11	..	10	5	3	1	169	59	231
Uchar .. { Silchar .....	12	107	45	7	12	5	2	122	1	..	..	12	2	2	..	2	9	..	2	75	12	1	13	2	3	3	63	51	870
Godipara .. { Godipara .....	53	6	9	..	4	3	..	13	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	2	47	33	..	8	..	..	4	15	13	216
Godipara .. { Gauipur .....	42	1	..	2	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	17	103
Godipara .. { Lakhipur .....	23	7	4	2	1	6	2	26	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	53	15	6	3	1	1	89	12	209	
Gaohati .....	3	3	2	1	..	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	16	8	4	4	..	..	7	6	73	
Teapur .....	19	7	4	1	1	4	1	23	2	..	6	7	..	..	1	1	5	6	..	24	17	..	6	2	4	15	10	123	
Nowgong .....	30	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	..	24	17	..	..	..	1	82	20	183	
Sibsagar .. { Silsagar .....	19	7	4	1	1	4	1	23	2	..	6	7	..	..	2	..	6	2	..	24	17	..	..	..	1	3	15	10	
Sibsagar .. { Jorhat .....	30	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	24	17	..	..	..	1	8	20	183	
Lakhimpur .....	30	8	16	5	11	1	64	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	44	17	..	8	10	2	18	20	259	
Shillong .....	4	1	1	6	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	47
Samsagting .....	1	12	..	1	2	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	1	..	..	1	8	5	44
Samsagting .....	..	18	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	7	31	83	
Total .....	13 857	80	56	37	42	15 327	14	2	23	34	..	5	8	14	65	8	13 321	134	1	64	22	14	20	322	2,203				



[80.]

## C. Statement showing particulars of Vaccination\* in the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
									A.			
Circle of Medical Superintendence.	Name and rank of Superintendent of Dispensaries.	Number of Native Superintendents of Vaccination attached to the Dispensary.	Number of Vaccinators attached to the Dispensary.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Division or District, Collectorate, Political Agency, Native State, or Municipality, for the population of which the Dispensary is provided.	Population of area included in last column.	Name of Dispensary.	Sex.			
				Present year, 1874-75.	Previous year, 1873-74.				Male.	Female.	Christian.	Hindu.
Dacca Circle.	T. Mathew, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Civil Surgeon.	..	1	1,245	1,377	Sylhet ..	1,717,339	Sylhet .....	751	492	6	525
	J. J. Montearth, M.D., Civil Surgeon.	..	1.	1,416	1,431	Cachar ..	205,027	Cachar.....	875	512	2	1,256
	Mr. J. Slane, Civil Medical Officer.	..	1	147	302	Goálpára ..	407,714	Goálpára.....	71	76	..	119
	E. G. Russell, M.A., M.D., Civil Surgeon.	..	55	10,001	11,474	Kámrup ..	561,681	Gauháti .....	6,056	3,945	..	6,984
	A. Imthurn, Esq., Civil Medical Officer.	..	1	303	104	Darrang ..	236,009	Tezpur .....	160	143	..	..
	Mr. J. W. Hughes, Civil Medical Officer.	..	2‡	265	348	Nowgong ..	256,390	Nowgong ....	140	125	24	233
	Babu M. C. Mookerjee, Civil Medical Officer.	..	1	1,391	2,277	Sibságar ..	64,559	Sibságar .....	728	663	3	1,284
	J. White, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Civil Surgeon.	..	5	1,908	2,123	Lakhimpur..	94,318	Dibrugarh ....	1,060	848	15	1,743
	J. O. Brien, M.D., Civil Surgeon.	..	2	1,438	928	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	141,838	Shillong .....	727	701	161	52
	Mr. A. D. Cooper, Civil Medical Officer.	..	..	..	..	Nága Hills	....	Samaguting ..	..	..	..	..
J. E. C. Ferris, Esq., Civil Surgeon.	..	4	1,733	784	Gáro Hills..	80,000	Gáro Hills ....	906	827	..	15	
Total ..	..	73	19,883	21,225		3,793,479		11,504	8,348	213	12,333	

\* This term includes every species of local vaccination performed under the supervision of a Civil Surgeon  
† That is to say vaccination of persons who have been either previously vaccinated with success, or have  
‡ One for the whole year, and one from 1st April to 15th June, 1874.



Dispensaries of Assam during the year 1874-75.

10										11				12		13	14	
Primary vaccination.										Re-vaccination.†				Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total vaccinated.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total cost of vaccination for the year.	
B.			C.			D.	A.	B.	C.	D.								
Caste.			Age.		Results.			Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	In primary vaccination.	In secondary vaccination.	Paid by Government.	Paid from other resources.		
Muslim	Gáero.	Other castes.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those doubtful.	Unknown.											
712	..	..	84	1,159	876	867	..	1,243	..	2	..	2	70.47	....	643½	120	Rs. 40 paid by Municipality.	
115	..	14	20.8	1,179	1,091	283	13	1,387	24	5	..	29	78.65	82.75	1,416	120	Nil.	
28	..	..	36	111	127	16	4	147	..	..	..	..	88.19	....	147	120	....	
3,917	..	..	1,274	8,727	9,331	565	105	10,001	..	..	..	..	93.33	....	110.01	None.	Rs. 10 paid by municipality.	
..	..	..	14	289	298	5	..	303	..	..	..	..	98.4	....	303	90	....	
..	..	8	19	246	194	55	16	265	..	..	..	..	73.20	....	265	143	....	
4	..	..	452	939	1,391	47	..	1,438	..	..	..	..	96.63	....	1,391	120	....	
72	..	78	305	1,603	1,493	196	116	1,795	113	..	..	113	93.53	100	581.6	280	....	
12	..	..	3	33	13	2	..	34	2	..	..	2	100	100	36	..	....	
1	..	1,224	162	1,276	1,150	288	..	1,438	..	..	..	..	79.9	....	719	288	....	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	None.	
1	1,717	..	655	1,078	1,443	290	..	1,732	..	..	..	..	83.26	....	....	240	....	
3,262	1,717	1,324	3,212	16,640	17,407	2,123	254	19,784	139	7	..	146	8,913	95.2	272	..	....	

whether the vaccinators are attached to a dispensary or not, been inoculated, or have had small-pox.



PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL  
GEOGRAPHY.



STATISTICAL RETURNS.

A 1.—AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED AND COMMUNICATIONS (1875-76).

PRINCIPAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS OF TERRITORY.	TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			UNAPPROPRIATED CULTURABLE WASTE IN ACRES.			COMMUNICATIONS—MILEAGE OF				REMARKS.		
	Cultivated.	WASTE.		Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Navigable rivers.*	MADE ROADS.				Railroads.	
		Culturable.	Unculturable.					Total.	First-class.	Second-class.			Third-class.
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS.</b>													
Surma Valley Districts {	3,682	1,128	730	5,440	452,721	4,174	448,547	800	....	91	....	....	* There are no canals in the Province. † Before survey the district was estimated to contain 5,000 square miles; but, since this estimate was made, a definite boundary has been settled on the south of the district, and the district has been surveyed, and the present estimated area is 3,750 square miles. ‡ The Deputy-Commissioner says he has revised the figures of the previous year's return as far as possible.
Sybhet .....	461	2,900	799	3,750†	1,937,766	20,070	1,937,696	361	....	208	....	....	
Cachar .....													
Gooliapra .....	1,040	2,148	1,250	4,438	....	....	....	500	....	84	....	....	
Kamrup .....	777	1,603	1,251	3,631	961,576	....	961,576	685	....	145	....	....	
Darrang .....	841	2,646	426	3,413	1,359,953	2,449	1,357,504	160	....	162	....	....	
Nowsong .....	375	2,181	909	3,415	....	....	....	169	....	....	....	....	
Sibsagar .....	462	2,181	192	2,835	1,405,429	3,894	1,393,535	162	....	84	....	....	
Lakhimpur† ..	152	3,381	190	3,723	2,163,520	14,617	2,148,903	940	....	58	....	....	
Total .....	7,200	17,713	6,747	30,660	8,300,965	61,204	8,249,761	3,739	608	965	1,361	....	
<b>HILL DISTRICTS</b>													
Garo Hills .....	110	1,337	713	3,180	855,680	....	855,680	150	....	67	....	....	
Khasi Hills .....	2,000	2,300	1,000	5,300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Naga Hills .....					....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total .....	....	....	....	10,640	....	....	....	150	....	274	....	....	
<b>NATIVE STATES.</b>													
Khasi and Jaintia Hills .....	176	2,461	1,260	3,997	1,639,040	....	1,639,040	....	....	217	....	....	
GRAND TOTAL.....	....	....	....	45,297	....	....	....	3,889	508	1,406	1,361	....	



B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1. Native and Tributary States for the year 1875-76.

NAME OF STATE.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in Men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.		
							Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
<b>MANIPUR.</b> (Consists of the Manipur Valley Proper, and a large tract of hill country tributary to it.)	Independent but protected State: it has and exercises its own laws.	None.	Population of the valley .. 56,000 Hills .. 70,000 Total .. 126,000	Rs. A. P. Annually, and tax in kind upon land cultivated { 55,000 0 0 to { 60,000 0 0	Infantry 4,400 Artillery 600 Cavalry .. 400	Duties levied both on exports and imports.	Rice, dal, and vegetables of varieties, Indian rubber, ivory, wax, ponies, buffaloes, and elephanas.	Coarse cloths, yarns, brass, and hand-ware.	Iron ore, limestone, and salt
<b>KHASI HILLS.</b>									
<b>Bhawal ..</b>	Subsidiary alliance.	Ditto.	369 ..	Market dues .. 10 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarry .. .. 16,000 0 0 Total .. 16,010 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, millet, bay-leaves, black-pepper, pepper nigrum.	None ..	Lime.
<b>Cherra ..</b>	Ditto ..	Ditto.	8,060 ..	Market dues .. 7,900 0 0 Judicial fines .. 150 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarry .. .. 200 0 0 Zemindari holding in Sylhet .. .. 1,300 0 0 Total .. 8,650 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Cotton, millet, betel-nuts, pea, oranges, black-pepper, pepper nigrum, chillies, turmeric, ginger, and honey.	Bamboo mats and bamboo baskets.	Lime iron, and coal.
<b>Shella ..</b>	Ditto ..	Ditto.	6,511 ..	Market dues .. 300 0 0 Judicial fines .. 400 0 0 Total .. 700 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Oranges, betel-nuts, pine-apples.	Bamboo mats and bamboo baskets.	Lime and coal.

## 1. Native and Tributary States for the year 1875-76.—(Continued.)

NAME OF STATE.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.		
							Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
Khyrim ..	In subsidiary alliance.	None.	20,504 ..	Rs. A. P. Pension allowed by Government, Rs. 1,800 0 0 150 per mensem .. 5,000 0 0 Market dues .. 400 0 0 Judicial fines .. 400 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarry .. 1,900 0 0 Contributions for State purposes .. 1,000 0 0 Total .. 10,100 0 0	None ..	None ..	Rice, cotton, millet, Jobs'-tears, caoutchouc, cinnamon, sohphlang (a kind of esculent), betel-nut, Indian-corn, Kodalies, Kulves, Hammers, Crowbars, potatoes, black pepper, "pepper nigrum," chillies, turmeric, ginger, honey, Cotton cloth. Eriah, silk cloth Dhaos. Kodalies. Kulves. Hammers. Crowbars. Wedges. Chisels. Bamboo baskets. Bamboo mats. Dhaos. Baskets.	Lime. Coal. Iron.	
Mylhim ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	12,266 ..	Market dues .. 250 0 0 Contributions levied for State purposes 1,900 0 0 Judicial fines .. 225 0 0 Forest rent .. 15 0 0 Total .. 1,690 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Cinnamon, sugar-cane, rice, potatoes, Jobs'-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang (a kind of esculent), ginger, millet.	Iron.	
Langrin ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	1,867 ..	Market dues on lime-quarry .. 700 0 0 Forest rent .. 60 0 0 Fishes .. 50 0 0 Total .. 810 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, millet, chillies, turmeric, ginger.	None .. Lime. Coal.	



STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Maharaj	Ditto	6,187	Contributions levied for State purposes Market dues .. 400 0 0 Forest revenue .. 130 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarry .. 55 0 0 Judicial fines .. 340 0 0 Total .. 1,045 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Jobs'-tears, black-pepper, "pepper nigrum," chillies, bay-leaves, honey, rice, potatoes, millett, Indian-corn, sophphlang (a kind of esculent turnip), cinnamon, caoutchouc, sugar-cane, ginger.	Dhaos, kodai, jobs-hammers,	Iron and lime.
Maoyang	Ditto	1,388	Lime-quarries .. 253 8 0 House-tax .. 9 0 0 Rent of fisheries .. 60 0 0 Judicial fines .. 100 0 0 Contributions levied for State purposes 90 0 0 Total .. 501 8 0	Ditto	Ditto	Honey, bees'-wax, cotton, rice, millett, jobs'-tears, sophphlang (a kind of esculent turnip).	Mats .. ..	Lime.
Maosynram	Ditto	947	Market dues .. 180 0 0 Contributions for State purposes .. 180 0 0 Total .. 380 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Potatoes, millett, chillies, turmeric, honey, ginger.	Ditto .. ..	Lime, coal, iron.
Malaisohmat	Ditto	289	Market dues .. 60 0 0 Malikana on lime-quarry .. 740 0 0 Contributions levied for State purposes 60 0 0 Forest revenue .. 60 0 0 Total .. 900 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Rice, millett, jobs'-tears, ginger, chillies, turmeric, bay-leaves, betel-nut, oranges.	Ditto .. ..	Lime.
Marriso	Ditto	2,306	Market dues .. 25 0 0 Contributions levied for State purposes 100 0 0 Total .. 125 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Rice, millett, jobs'-tears, ginger, chillies, turmeric, sophphlang (a kind of esculent turnip), Indian-corn, sugar-cane.	Ditto .. ..	None.
Mobosephob	Ditto	961	Market dues .. 100 0 0 Judicial fines .. 30 0 0 Total .. 130 0 0	Ditto	Ditto	Rice, jobs'-tears, Indian-corn, sophphlang (a kind of esculent turnip), potatoes.	Ditto .. ..	Ditto.

\* These contributions are of an uncertain nature.

## B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

## 1. Native and Tributary States for the year 1875-76.—(Continued.)

NAME OF STATE.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.		
							Products.	Manufactures.	Minerals.
Nongkhlaw ..	Subsidiary alliance.	None.	6,924 ..	Rs. A. P. Market dues .. 600 0 0 Contributions levied for State purposes .. 800 0 0 Judicial fines .. 50 0 0 Forest dues .. 600 0 0 Rent of State lands .. 10 0 0 Total .. 2,060 0 0	None ..	None ..	Potatoes, rice, millet, jobs'-tears, Indian-corn, sohphlang (a kind of esculent turnip), caoutchouc, cinnamon.	Cotton, kodalies, dhaoos, crow-bars.	Lime.
Nongspung ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	871 ..	Commission as mou-sahdar in Kamrup district .. 100 0 0 Total .. 100 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, potatoes, honey, bees-wax.	Dhaoos ..	Iron.
Kongstain ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	7,768 ..	Market dues .. 1,000 0 0 Lime-quarries .. 900 0 0 Contribution levied for State purposes .. 1,500 0 0 Judicial fines .. 1,000 0 0 Total .. 4,500 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Lac, honey, bees-wax, cotton, caoutchouc, bay-leaves, rice, millet, jobs'-tears, sugar-cane, chillies, sohphlang (a kind of esculent turnip).	Earthenware, pottery, cotton cloth, dhaoos, spades.	Lime and coal.
Bambrai ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	1,787 ..	Market dues .. 40 0 0 Judicial fines .. 150 0 0 Forest rent .. 200 0 0 Total .. 440 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Rice, jobs'-tears, ginger, chillies, millet, Indian-corn.	Cotton cloth ..	None.

Jerrang ..	Ditto ..	681 ..	Nil.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Rice, millet, ginger, chillies, jobs-tears, caoutchouc.	Ditto ..	..	None.
Duars Nong-tyrmen.	Ditto ..	378 ..	Malikana on lime-quarry .. 1,680 0 0 Fees for cutting timber .. 35 0 0 Total .. 1,715 0 0	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Rice, millet, oranges, betel-nut, betel-leaves, turmeric.	Small net	..	Lime.
Maodon ..	Ditto ..	253 ..	Nil.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	..	Millet, oranges, betel-nut, jack-fruit, pine-apples, chillies, bay-leaves.	None ..	..	Lime and coal

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

2.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families for the year 1875-76.

Name of individual, and State and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
<i>Manipur.</i>									
Chandra Kirti Singh, <i>alias</i> Nowjinhell Nongtren Khombah; State Manipur; family Laiphum.	Maharajah. This title assumed about eighteen years ago, and sanctioned by Government of India.	Caste Khettri, religion Boismab.	44 years	Fair (now English) education.	.....	Has no sunnad	Succession devolves upon eldest son.	Have ten sons. The eldest, named Sur Chandra Singh, at present Jooobraj, will succeed to the Gudi.	Strong, healthy, intelligent man; fond of out-door sport; and has the good opinion of his subjects.
Dharma Satu Singh; family Laiphum.	Senapati General.	Ditto	51 "	Ditto	Try all military cases.	Ditto	Ditto	Have eight sons.	
Sur Chandra Singh; family Laiphum.	Jooobraj	Ditto	24 "	Educated in Bengalee and Hindee.	Try civil cases, and is a Judge of the <i>Cherap</i> or Chief Court.	Ditto	Ditto	None.	
Xul Chandra Singh, <i>alias</i> Golap Singh.	Oang Khal Rakpa.	Ditto	22 "	Reads and writes Bengalee.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
Jhualo Kirti Singh, <i>alias</i> Fyzowbah.	Samu Hanzaba	Ditto	21 "	Ditto	Has charge of all the elephants.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
Tepondra Singh, <i>alias</i> Koireng.	Katwal	Ditto	21 "	Ditto	A Judge of the <i>Cherap</i> or Chief Court.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
<i>Khasi Hills, Shillong.</i>									
U Baman Singh; State Bheawal.	Siem	Khasi	16 "	Uneducated	As Siem	Adoption is not allowed according to Khasi custom.	Not	Succession elective.	Succession to Siemship is by election.
U Hajan Mariek; State Cherra.	Ditto	Ditto	42 "	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
U Jitral, U Bai Sing; State Shella.	Wahadadars	Ditto	29 " 35 "	Can read and write Khasi and Bengali a little.	As Wahadadars	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
U Kher Singh; State Khyru.	Siem	Ditto	32 "	Uneducated	As Siem	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Succession to Siemship is by election.



C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY (1875-76).

The chief executive authority in the Province of Assam is the Chief Commissioner of Assam, established under Home Department Notifications Nos. 380, dated 6th February, 1874, and 2,344 of the 12th September, 1874. The Chief Commissioner is assisted by a Secretary with an Assistant, two Judges, Deputy-Conservator of Forests, Deputy-Surgeon-General, Officer in Charge of Registration, Inspector of Schools, and Deputy-Commissioners.

The following is a Statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Deputy-Commissionerships, and Revenue Sub-divisions of the Territory:—

Name of Chief Commissioner'ship.	Names of the Recreative Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population.	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	From criminal court.	From civil court.	Average ditto.	Number of police.	REVENUE.		Ra. 7,99,219-4-3
													Land.	Gross.	
Butma Valley Districts.	Sylhet .....	1	5,440	1,719,639	Sylhet..... 16,846 Kaabha Bamachang 22,164	6,854	10	7	80	80	32	577	Ra. 4,74,881	Ra. 4,21,564	
	Cachar.....	2	9,750	6,240,027	Silchar..... 3,729 Goalpara..... 4,678	518	4	4	30	30	9	486	1,68,868	1,64,918	2,98,165
	Goalpara.....	2	4,438	4,077,714	Dhubri..... 477 Gauripur..... 1,805	1,330	8	8	70	70	30	320	61,237	1,41,978	2,87,450
Assam Valley Districts.	Kamrup .....	2	3,631	561,681	Gauhati..... 1,809 Barpeta..... 13,100	1,649	5	8	45	45	22	294	8,17,114	76,928	11,98,436
	Darrang .....	2	3,418	286,009	Tezpur..... 2,687 Nowong..... 2,883	1,849	11	6	62	62	25	248	3,66,860	31,800	4,02,070
	Sibsagar .....	3	2,355	286,489	Jorhat..... 1,283 Golaghat..... 1,569	1,938	4	6	50	50	38	283	3,69,484	1,76,810-14	5,90,498
Hill Districts.	Lakhimpur .....	3	6,137	121,267	Dibrugarh..... 2,774 Tura..... 1,368	840	6	6	100	100	32	345	1,68,842	1,76,842	5,67,269
	Garo Hills .....	1	3,180	80,000	Shillong..... 1,368 Cherra Poojoes..... 443	1,003	2	3	65	65	25	335	780	64,781	25,298
	Khasi Hills .....	2	6,157	141,838	Jowai..... 4,502 Samaungting..... 746	278	2	2	....	....	....	131	342	1,08,018	1,08,018
Total .....		20	46,397	4,159,873	Kohmah..... 4,325	....	60	57	....	....	....	8,841	....	20,17,083(c)	6,278

\* Before the survey the district was estimated to contain 8,000 square miles. But since that estimate was made a definite boundary has been settled on the south of the district, and the district has been surveyed. The area has been estimated at 8,750 square miles.  
 (a) Inclusive of hill tribes, whose total number has lately been estimated at 25,000.  
 (b) Deputy-Commissioner has revised the figures.  
 (c) Current demand.



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## E.—FISCAL (1875-76.)

## 1. Survey and Settlement.

## SURVEY.

Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.
		By villages.	By fields.						
6,328	7,042	21,192	..	Rs. As. P. 14 2 0	Rs. As. P. 56 10 10	Rs. As. P. 313 5 8	..	..	

## SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of Settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity .....	5,499	4,46,401	.....	
" for thirty years or upwards .....	264	18,347	1895 to 1961	
" " ten years and under thirty .....	1,615	1,70,988	1877 to 1895	
" under ten years .....	3,972	22,66,323	31st March, 1876, 1877, and 1879.	
" in progress .....	372	18,024	.....	
Total.....	11,722*	29,17,083†	.....	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights.	4,802	5,09,132	.....	
Settlements without such record .....	4,483	1,74,183	.....	
Settlements during the year				
} Detailed .....	43	6,882	.....	
} Summary .....	2,022	22,11,862	.....	

\* Area here should apparently tally with column 9 of Return No. 2, but it does not.

† Includes hill districts.



## 2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres (1875-76).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	ASSESSMENT.							
													CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.			
													Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Total.		Grazing lands.	Culturable.
By Government works.	By private individuals.								Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.								
Cachar.....	.....	.....	237,285	237,285	15,000	41,077	.....	313,362	1,58,988	0 9 10	.....	0 8 1								
Sylhet.....	.....	11,380	2,099,040	2,110,420	.....	700,595	182,540	2,863,555	4,74,831	0 8 8	0 0 6	0 3 8								
Goalpara.....	.....	.....	665,600	665,600	.....	1,371,820	800,000	.....	61,837	0 1 5	.....	.....								
Kamrup.....	.....	.....	445,892	445,892	.....	1,025,600	800,000	429,701	8,17,114	1 13 4	.....	1 10 6								
Darrang.....	.....	21,040	196,720	217,760	.....	1,693,920	272,640	200,000	3,66,560	1 10 11	1 14 3	1 13 0								
Nowong.....	.....	5,230	234,770	240,000	2,137	1,361,703	581,760	233,250	3,69,454	1 8 7	2 2 3	1 9 4								
Sibsagar.....	.....	.....	308,730	308,730	.....	1,385,535	122,730	279,560	5,08,374	1 10 4	.....	1 13 1								
Lakhimpur.....	.....	.....	97,715	97,715	23,530	2,163,620	121,848	124,031	1,58,000	1 9 10	1 10 2	1 4 4								
Total and average rates.....	.....	37,650	4,305,753	4,343,403	40,767	9,753,470	2,851,518	4,606,459	29,15,238	1 2 6	1 6 9	1 3 0								

This table should evidently show only the "assessed area," divided into cultivated and uncultivated; but some of the Deputy-Commissioners have apparently shown the areas of their entire districts.

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E.—FISCAL (1875-76).

3.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate in acres.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
Great semindaries, paying more than Ra. 50,000 revenue.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	.....
						.....	.....	
Large semindaries, paying more than Ra. 5,000 revenue.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small semindaries other than those of cultivating communities.	706	1,010	3,232	1,712,460	2,419	691 0 0	0 4 6	.....
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common.	91,757	831	168,397	542,823	6	5 3 0	0 14 0	.....
Proprietary cultivators paying separately, including all small estates paying less than Ra. 100.	394,029	6,155	712,959	3,379,245	9	4 15 0	0 9 2	.....
Holders of revenue-free tenures.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue.	1,566	167	1,728	241,405	154	.....	.....	.....
Purchasers of waste lands .....	335	97	243	192,961	576	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	489,258	9,272	889,259	6,521,368	13	.....	.....	.....

Not known.

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E.—FISCAL.

4.—Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government (1875-76).

[No data.]

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E.—FISCAL (1875-76.)

5.—Register of Transfers.

NATURE OF TENURE TRANSFERRED.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area, in acres, of each holding transferred.			REMARKS.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Great semindaries, complete .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Shares in ditto.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Large semindaries .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Shares in ditto.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Small semindaries.....	1,790	21	....	43	....	....	
Shares in ditto.....	668	504	28	15	....	....	
Villages owned by cultivating communities ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Shares in ditto.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Holdings of proprietary cultivators.....	1,810	165	....	7	5	....	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character.	4	....	....	5	....	....	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates .....	623	2	....	4	....	....	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ..	71	71	2	....	....	....	
Revenue-free tenures .....	54	46	23	18	13	16	

E.—FISCAL (1875-76.)  
6.—Land Revenue.

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any item realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	Rs. 27,62,320	Rs. 26,02,099	Rs. 27,84,184	Rs. 26,40,420						
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	21,709	20,608	15,855	14,221						
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	17,438	.....	6,946	.....						
Collections from Government estates	1,16,219	96,948	1,17,544	95,062		27,31,147	1,90,323	442	1,981	Increase in the revenue is chiefly due to extension of cultivation and re-assessment of old holdings at enhanced jama.
Income from sale of Government estates	.....	2,57,284	.....	2,65,858						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	.....	.....	.....	.....	>2,84,409					
Total	31,53,950	29,75,984	3,15, 879	30,15,856	2,84,409	27,31,147	1,90,323	442	1,981	

PART II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—Statement of Regulations passed by the Chief Executive Authority of the Province of Assam in 1875-76, and sanctioned as required by law.

Title of Regulation.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Regulation.	Date on which sanctioned.
<i>Regulation II. of 1875.</i> The Assam Prisons Regulation, 1875	Chief Commissioner.	To amend the law relating to prisons in the territory under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.	Governor-General's assent, 28th April, 1876.
<i>Regulation III. of 1875.</i> Assam Hill Districts Whipping Regulation, 1875..	..	To provide for the infliction of whipping as a punishment for certain criminal offences in the hill districts of Assam.	Ditto ditto 24th August, 1876.
<i>Regulation IV. of 1875.</i> A Regulation for the realization of arrears in Government estates in certain districts of Assam.	..	To provide for the summary realization of arrears of revenue or rent due from ryots and other persons holding non-transferable interests in land in estates managed by Government in the districts of Sivasat and Goalpara.	Ditto ditto 16th October, 1876.
<i>Regulation I. of 1876.</i> The Garo Hills Regulation, 1876	..	To provide for the peace and government of the Garo Hills district.	Ditto ditto 1st March, 1876.

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[15 & 16]

STATEMENTS 2 & 3.—Blank.

[17]

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

1. Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of Assam on the last day of the year 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and jury or assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.						
Magistrate of 3rd class, exercising criminal powers only { Paid .. Unpaid ..	11	519	50,155	12	1 Judge, no assessor nor jury ..	Third-class Magistrate.
Ditto exercising criminal and revenue powers .. Paid ..	1	6,440	1,719,539	1	1	Original.
Ditto exercising criminal and civil powers .. Paid ..	1	4,524	139,356	1	1	Third-class Magistrate, Munsiff.
Ditto exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers .. Paid ..	3	2,176	176,127	3	1	Third-class Magistrate, Munsiff, and Deputy-Collector.
Ditto of 2nd class, exercising criminal powers only. { Paid .. Unpaid ..	2	772	94,356	2	1	Second-class Magistrate.
Ditto exercising criminal and civil powers .. Paid ..	2	986,929	1,822,913	4	3	Second-class Magistrate, Deputy-Collector.
Ditto exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers .. Paid ..	6	165,223	290,624	6	3	Ditto and Munsiff and Deputy-Collector.
Bench of Magistrates ..						
Magistrate of 1st class, exercising revenue powers ..	2	2,500	102,513	1	1	First-class Magistrate and Munsiff.
Ditto civil and criminal powers ..	2	5,440	1,719,539	2	2	Original.
Ditto criminal, revenue, and civil powers ..	12	171,532	288,572	15	3	14 First-class Magistrates and Deputy-Collectors, 10 Munsiffs, 4 Sub-Judges, two of whom have powers to hear criminal appeals, 1 First-class Magistrate with Munsiff's powers.
Magistrates of Districts ..	8	10,919	2,090,604	8	3 Judges, each court with 2 assessors.	Sub-Judges, Magistrates of Districts, and Collectors.
District Judges ..	3	26,297	3,589,407	3	1 Judge, 5 jurors, 2 assessors ..	Civil Judges.
Munsiffs exercising only civil powers ..	6	5,440	1,722,539	6	1	Original.
Sub-Judge, with powers of a Small Cause Court Judge up to Rs. 50 ..	1	5,440	1,722,539	1	1	Ditto and appellate.
Courts of Session ..	3	26,297	3,589,407	3	3	Ditto.



1. Showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of Assam on the last day of the year 1875.

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23				
								Number of cases decided during the year.			
								Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those who exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advoca- tories attached to each tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.				
Magistrate of 3rd class exercising criminal powers only { Paid ..... Unpaid.....	NH ..... Had charge of the settlement work.....	507	693	693	.....	.....	.....				
Ditto exercising criminal and revenue powers ..... Paid .....	Magistrate, 3rd class Munsiff .....	37	41	41	.....	.....	.....				
Ditto exercising criminal and civil powers..... Paid .....	Magistrate, 3rd class Munsiff .....	222	72	72	1,236	79	.....				
Ditto exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers ..... Paid .....	One in charge of Town Fund work, and the other two exercise judicial functions only.	845	24	304	1,733	.....	.....				
Ditto of 2nd class exercising criminal powers only { Paid ..... Unpaid.....	NH ..... Sub-Registrar settlement work, Excise Department, charge of minor estates.	281	85	85	.....	.....	.....				
Ditto exercising criminal and civil powers ..... Paid .....	3 Sub-Registrars, other 3 exercise judicial functions.	375	109	1,796	.....	.....	.....				
Ditto exercising criminal and revenue powers..... Paid .....	.....	1,164	32	737	3,991	181	.....				
Ditto criminal, civil, and revenue powers ..... Paid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Bench of Magistrates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Magistrate of 1st class exercising revenue powers .....	1st class Magistrate, Inspector of Labourers, Munsiff in charge of Treasury and Record-office .....	10	6	780	11	.....	.....				
Ditto exercising also civil and criminal powers .....	12 Sub-registrars, 10 Treasury officers, 2 Inspectors of Immigrants, 1 in charge of jail, 6 in charge of lock-ups and sub-divisions, 3 exercising judicial functions only.	213	105	3,696	2,542	140	30				
Ditto criminal and revenue powers .....	.....	1,433	.....	3,861	.....	.....	.....				
Ditto criminal, revenue, and civil powers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Magistrates of Districts .....	These officers are Deputy-Commissioners, invested with the executive administration of the districts.	1,107	171	3,063	115	2,888	886				
District Judges .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				
Munsiffs exercising only civil powers .....	.....	361	41	13	407	.....	466				
Sub-Judge, with powers of a Small-Cause Court Judge up to Rs. 50 .....	Small Cause Court Judge up to Rs. 50 .....	311	15	.....	16,391	.....	.....				
Courts of Session .....	The Sessions Judge of Sylhet is officiating Sessions Judge of Cachar.	248	15	.....	1,525	.....	566				
.....	.....	113	15	66	.....	.....	244				





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B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

2. (Criminal).—Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence in the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS. (The number committed out of those remaining under trial has been noted in this column).
40	} Theft .....	{ With aggravating circumstances. 382	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
41		{ Other cases..... 379 to 381 and 401.	3,455	2,011	775	1,139	9	87	1 transferred to serial No. 51.
42	— attempts .....	.....	3	3	..	2	..	1	....
43	} Extortion ..	{ With aggravating circumstances. 386 to 389	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
44		{ Other cases..... 384 and 385	153	101	60	39	1	1	....
45	— attempts .....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
46	} Robbery....	{ With hurt .....	394	....	..	..	..	..	....
47		{ — attempts .....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..
48	— attempts .....	.....	45	41	15	17	..	9	....
49	} Dacoity ....	{ With murder .....	396	....	..	..	..	..	....
50		{ With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt. — attempt .....	397	1	3	..	..	..	3
51	— attempts .....	.....	9	46	24	12	5	5	....
52	Other cases .....	395, 399, 400, and 402.	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
53	— attempts .....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
54	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	403 and 404	270	148	90	58	..	..	....
55	— attempts .....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
56	Breach of trust.....	406 to 409	415	188	115	62	..	11	....
57	— attempts .....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
58	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property.	411 to 414	238	441	120	312	4	6	1 received from serial No. 41.
59	Cheating .....	417 to 420	334	157	86	64	..	7	....
60	— attempts .....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
61	Fraudulent disposition of property ....	.....	3	1	1	..	..	..	....
62	} Mischief ..	{ With aggravating circumstances. 429 to 433 and 435 to 440.	169	78	43	32	..	3	....
63		{ — attempts .....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..
64	— attempts .....	.....	1,134	601	285	309	..	7	....
65	} Criminal trespass.	{ Resulting in death or other grievous hurt. 459 and 460	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
66		{ For commission of serious offences. 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 and 458.	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 and 458.	578	186	54	125	..	7
67	— attempts .....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
68	Other cases .....	447, 448, 453, 456, 461, and 462.	882	718	274	425	..	19	....
69	— attempts .....	.....	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
70	Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers.	465 to 471 and 474.	31	31	14	8	1	8	....
71	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery.	472 to 476	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
72	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other documents.	477	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
73	Using a false trade or property mark, and knowingly selling property so marked.	482, 486, 487, and 488.	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
74	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark.	483 to 485	....	....	..	..	..	..	....
75	Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury.	489	....	....	..	..	..	..	....

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B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.—(Continued.)

2. (Criminal).—Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence in the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.		Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS. (The number committed out of those remaining under trial is shown noted in this column.)
		Sections.							
65	Criminal breach of contract of service..	490 to 492	21	8	2	6	..	..	....
66	Offences relating to marriage .....	493 to 498	611	248	202	38	2	6	2
	---attempts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Defamation .....	500 to 502	140	66	37	25	..	4	.....
	---attempt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	Criminal intimidation, } Resulting in death or } other grievous hurt.	506	4	5	..	5	..	..	.....
69		insult or annoyance. } Othercases.....	504 to 510	218	112	26	85	..	1
	---attempts .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Other offences not included in the above specifications.	.....	2,745	3,079	625	2,413	5	36	.....
	Total.....	.....	21,849	16,072	5,464	10,185	37	436	.....

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B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

3. (Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

CLASSES OF TRIBUNAL.	Number of persons dealt with.										Persons disposed of.				Number of witnesses who attended.	
	Remaining at end of last year.			Brought to trial during present year.			Received by trans-fer.	Total.	Discharged with- out trial.	Persons disposed of.			Died, escaped, or trans-ferred.	Remaining at end of year.		Average number of days during which each case lasted.
	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9	10				
		Under arrest by police.	Upon war-rant.	On sum-mons.	Voluntarily.							Committed or re-ferred.				
1																
Village Officers .....	...	2	159	750	46	...	962	100	262	597	...	...	1	2	...	...
Unpaid Magistrates .....	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate paid Magis- trates .....	98	2,158	677	2,715	158	...	5,806	895	1,114	3,562	44	7	7	184	6.4	10,928
Full-power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	144	2,910	1,112	3,564	200	4	7,934	1,073	1,636	4,937	111	13	13	164	6.4	15,939
Chief Magistrates of districts .....	18	604	204	507	10	...	1,343	95	239	934	8	13	13	54	7.7	2,014
Total Magistracy .....	265	5,674	2,152	7,536	414	4	16,045	2,163	3,251	10,030	163	34	34	404	6.3	30,781
Sessions Courts .....	23	18	7	...	...	163	211	28	41	104	...	3	3	35	63.37	992
High Court .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL.....	288	5,692	2,159	7,536	414	167	16,256	2,191	3,292	10,134	163	37	37	439	15.31	31,773

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B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

4. (Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE				
	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.		Fine.		Whipping.		Surety of peace.	Recognizance.	Surety for good behaviour.
	For life.	For a term.		With solitary confinement.	Rigorous.	Simple.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.					
Unpaid Magistrates .....	....	....	....	37	....	....	....	22	660	....	....	....	....	....	
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates .....	....	....	....	1,196	25	....	....	328	2,161	11	61	....	66	10	
Full-power Magistrates (exercising jurisdiction throughout the districts).	....	....	....	1,564	31	....	....	389	2,262	9	109	33	780	116	
Chief Magistrates of districts .....	....	1	....	426	13	....	....	89	883	1	10	4	27	8	
Total Magistracy .....	....	1	....	3,223	69	....	....	776	6,266	21	189	37	813	194	
Sessions Courts .....	14	1	19	66	9	....	....	38	1	....	1	....	....	....	
GRAND TOTAL .....	14	1	20	3,289	71	....	....	801	6,267	21	100	37	812	184	

\* Besides this, 84 persons were convicted under Section 586, Criminal Procedure Code, and ordered to give maintenance to wife and children, and 165 persons convicted under Contract Act and ordered to carry out their contracts.

4. (Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	
	Fine.							Imprisonment.							Whipping.			
	Ra. 10 and under.	Ra. 50 and under.	Ra. 100 and under.	Ra. 500 and under.	Ra. 1,000 and under.	Above Ra. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Fifteen days.	Six months.	Two years.	Seven years.	Above seven years.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.	
	Ra. 10 and under.	Ra. 50 and under.	Ra. 100 and under.	Ra. 500 and under.	Ra. 1,000 and under.	Above Ra. 1,000.	Ra. As. P.	Ra. As. P.	Ra. As. P.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
Unpaid Magistrates .....	570	12	..	..	..	..	2,196 8 0	2,148 0 0	306 4 0	30	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates.	1,941	522	11	15	..	..	26,423 6 8	20,977 2 9	2,921 8 0	320	790	6	69	..	..	..	..	..
Full-power Magistrates (exercising jurisdiction throughout the districts).	1,863	591	68	28	1	..	87,566 9 9	81,680 10 1	4,035 8 0	301	899	19	821	3	..	..	..	..
Chief Magistrates of districts .....	807	102	11	1	1	..	5,592 15 8	6,021 11 8	399 8 3	94	220	8	45	..	..	..	..	..
Total Magistrary .....	4,781	1,227	90	44	2	..	70,778 7 3	60,837 8 1	7,262 7 3	765	36	1,916	33	435	..	..	..	..
Sessions Courts .....	1	15	6	2	..	..	1,620 0 0	520 14 9	10 0 0	..	13	2	17	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL .....	4,782	1,242	96	46	2	..	72,399 7 3	61,368 6 10	7,272 7 3	765	36	1,929	35	452	..	..	..	..

5. (Criminal).—Statement showing the result of Appeals and Revision in Criminal Cases of the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision or Criminal Procedure.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.							Pending.
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	
Magistrates of Districts.....	517	77	262	82	58	2	9	.....	27
Courts of Sessions.....	674	93	392	77	72	.....	4	11	25
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>52</b>

[22] B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.  
 7. (Civil).—Statement showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

VALUE OF SUITS.				NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.					Total value of Suits.
				Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Munsiffs, Deputy-Collectors, and other Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	
<i>In Civil Courts.</i>									Rs.
Not exceeding Rs.	5	...	...	50	1,751	4	...	6,286	
Ditto	"	20	...	361	5,510	16	...	77,447	
Ditto	"	100	...	440	9,874	23	...	4,94,522	
Ditto	"	500	...	.....	2,534	22	...	4,47,422	
Ditto	"	1,000	...	.....	192	8	...	1,39,371	
Ditto	"	5,000	...	.....	.....	89	...	1,78,365	
Ditto	"	10,000	...	.....	.....	13	...	90,115	
Ditto	"	1,00,000	...	.....	.....	4	...	1,28,042	
Exceeding	"	1,00,000	...	.....	.....	2	...	7,33,587	
Total in Civil Courts				...	851	19,861	191	...	22,95,167
<i>In Revenue Courts.</i>									
Not exceeding Rs.	5	...	...	.....	132	1	...	429	
Ditto	"	20	...	.....	173	.....	...	1,935	
Ditto	"	100	...	.....	85	1	...	3,402	
Ditto	"	500	...	.....	10	.....	...	1,636	
Ditto	"	1,000	...	.....	1	.....	...	570	
Ditto	"	5,000	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
Ditto	"	10,000	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
Ditto	"	1,00,000	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
Exceeding	"	1,00,000	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	
Total in Revenue Courts				...	401	2	...	7,972	
Grand Total				...	851	20,262	193	...	23,03,139

6. (Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL	SUITS FOR MONEY, DISTINGUISHING SUITS UP TO Rs. 500, COGNIZABLE BY SMALL CAUSE COURTS, FROM OTHER CASES.													
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.	
	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Village Courts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Small Cause Courts .....	297	141	54	33	6	6	.....	8	.....	276	.....	26	.....	.....
Unpaid Local Tribunals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (Munsiffs' Courts).	7,319	1,454	1,130	434	226	651	6	317	2	2,188	8	831	7	.....
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (Sub-Judges' Courts).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Courts of Districts (District Judges' Courts).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Revenue Courts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,606</b>	<b>1,895</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>.....</b>



6. (Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

	SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.										OTHER SUITS.									
	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancellation of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For potahs or kabulyahs.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare or establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.
Village Courts .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Cause Courts.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unpaid Local Tribunals .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (Munsiff Courts).	903	1	....	1	24	25	6	7	3,340	39	153	49	16	5	25	6	300	1	2	..
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (Sub-Judges' Courts).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	21	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Courts of Districts (District Judges' Courts).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revenue Courts .....	321	8	....	12	23	4	8	17	..	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .....	1,224	4	....	13	47	29	9	25	3,552	40	155	49	18	5	25	6	300	1	..	2

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

10. (Civil).—Statement showing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of the year.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Imprisonment of person.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.				Orders under Section 248, Code of Civil Procedure.	
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.						Movable property.		Immovable property.			Sold.
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
Village Courts .....	23	265	...	288	101	162	25	...	3	10	1	...	...	...	
Small Cause Courts .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unpaid Local Tribunals .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (Munsifs' Courts).	1,285	10,319	246	11,850	2,701	7,537	1,612	675	109	974	409	1,738	664	...	
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts (Subordinate Judges' Courts).	54	218	12	284	72	163	49	8	1	9	9	145	38	1	
Chief Courts of Districts (District Judges' Courts).	10	29	64	103	11	72	20	...	2	10	1	13	3	1	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>10,831</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>12,525</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>7,934</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>2</b>	
Revenue Courts.....	29	189	1	219	117	73	29	1	5	16	10	52	19	...	
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>11,020</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>12,744</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>8,007</b>	<b>1,735.</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>2</b>	

8. (Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Deceased on confession.	Deceased <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		Referred to arbitration.		
													Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.			
																						..	..
<b>Civil Courts.</b>																							
Village Courts .....	101	847	16	964	..	4	253	21	63	29	183	6	128	..	451	113	..	..	..	26	37	..	
Small Cause Courts .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Unpaid local tribunals .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Faid sub-divisional tribunals (Munsifs' Courts) .....	2,681	19,826	1,482	23,589	1,348	197	1,882	554	1,765	1,766	3,989	1,432	2,977	..	19,866	2,325	288	261	..	64	33	115	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts (Subordinate Judges' Courts) .....	21	101	80	202	8	1	6	6	7	19	30	7	42	..	166	28	10	8	..	85	34	1	
Chief Courts of districts (District Judges' Courts) .....	9	7	13	29	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	7	..	25	3	..	2	..	135	28	..	
<b>Total.....</b>	3,712	20,481	1,541	24,784	1,387	202	3,141	661	1,826	2,815	4,164	1,445	3,184	..	20,908	2,469	248	261	..	64	33	116	
<b>Revenue Courts.</b>																							
Unpaid local tribunals .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faid sub-divisional tribunals .....	39	388	68	490	68	..	130	6	54	61	36	..	45	..	401	21	..	..	..	9	4	98	
Courts of Collectors .....	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	26	..	
<b>Total.....</b>	41	388	68	492	68	..	131	6	54	61	36	..	46	..	403	21	..	..	..	9	4	98	
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>	3,753	20,864	1,609	25,226	1,425	202	3,272	666	1,880	2,876	4,200	1,445	3,200	..	21,311	2,490	248	264	..	63	33	214	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

9. (Civil).—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under Sections 5 and 6 of Act XXIII of 1861.	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .			CONTESTED.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII of 1859.	Objections allowed.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
Civil Appellate Court other than Chief Courts of District (Subordinate Judges' Courts).	66	543	710	1,319	87	28	29	4	14	694	45	232	33	1,079	153	57	28	10
Collectors' Appellate Court ...	3	20	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	13	2	5	...	21	2	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Court of District (District Revenue Judges' Courts).	127	1,053	76	1,256	683	2	13	2	9	168	18	64	14	290	283	106	88	5
Chief Appellate Court of District (District Revenue Judges' Courts).	13	147	...	160	...	.....	9	...	...	36	3	16	7	71	89	27	7	1
Chief Court of Province (High Court).	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction. From District Courts. Special Appeals	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>209</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>16</b>

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT.

11. (Civil).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.		ASSESSORS' TRIALS.		Notes showing in what classes of cases juries and assessors have been principally employed.	Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Sessions Courts ...	Five Jurors and two Assessors.	11 (a)	59 (b)	11	.....	44	13	Offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XVII, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code were tried by Jury in the six Assam Valley districts, in Sibsagar, Cachar, and the Sessions cases were tried with the aid of Assessors.	(a) Besides there were two other cases in which the prisoners pleaded guilty, and no Jury employed. (b) Two cases were decided without taking the opinion of Assessors.
District Judges' Court.	Two Assessors ...	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	Cases under Land Acquisition Act.	

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B.—REGISTRATION STATEMENT.

12.—Comparative Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration Districts of the Province of Assam for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

DISTRICT.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.																		
	COMPULSORY.																		
	Number of Registration Offices.		Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
Office of Officer in charge of Registration Department.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1875-76.								
Cachar .....	2	2	....	4	407	431	184	224	1	....	7	2	23	14	622	685	Rs. As.	576 8	636 8
Sylhet .....	4	4	15	40	2,677	2,554	491	499	7	16	21	46	311	359	3,822	3,514	Rs. As.	3,724 0	3,328 0
Goalpara .....	2	2	3	3	31	31	41	61	....	....	....	....	582	196	657	291	Rs. As.	474 0	200 0
Kamrup .....	2	2	....	2	87	84	33	22	3	....	3	30	17	23	143	161	Rs. As.	159 8	192 8
Darrang .....	2	2	2	5	20	40	2	4	....	....	....	....	1	1	31	50	Rs. As.	67 0	77 0
Nowong .....	1	1	1	5	13	21	3	2	3	5	....	....	....	....	20	33	Rs. As.	67 0	107 0
Sibsagar .....	3	3	2	....	47	19	6	4	....	....	....	....	8	5	63	28	Rs. As.	250 8	76 0
Lakhimpur .....	3	3	....	....	17	29	7	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	33	Rs. As.	106 8	75 8
Total.....	19	19	23	59	3,305	3,209	767	830	14	21	31	78	942	598	2,082	4,756	Rs. As.	5,425 0	5,192 8

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.—(Continued.)										
DISTRICT.	OPTIONAL.									Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.		
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	1874-75, 1875-76.	1874-75, 1875-76.	1874-75, 1875-76.	1874-75, 1874-75, 1874-75.	1875-76, 1875-76, 1875-76.	1874-75, 1875-76, 1874-75, 1875-76.	1874-75, 1875-76, 1874-75, 1875-76.	1874-75, 1875-76, 1874-75, 1875-76.	1874-75, 1875-76.	1875-76.
Office of Officer in charge of Registration Department.										
Cachar .....	890	717	81	91	4	8	.....	.....	.....	Rs. As. 454 0
Sylhet .....	1,088	919	68	56	56	76	.....	.....	.....	Rs. As. 538 0
Goalpara .....	39	41	4	11	8	12	.....	.....	.....	Rs. As. 79 0
Kamrup .....	140	112	3	4	8	13	.....	.....	.....	Rs. As. 117 0
Darrang .....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. As. 30 0
Nowgong .....	19	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. As. 8 8
Sibsagar .....	21	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. As. 7 0
Lakhimpur .....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. As. 3 8
Total.....	2,208	1,825	168	164	76	109	.....	.....	.....	Rs. As. 1,442 0
										Rs. As. 1,287 0

B.—REGISTRATION STATEMENT.

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DISTRICT.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY—BOOK IV.										Number of writ-ten authorities to adopt, other than those con-ferred by wills—Book III.							
	Total value of immove-able property trans-ferred.	Instruments of move-able property (Clause 5, Section 18.)	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other docu-ments registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of regi-strations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers de-posited—Book V.	Number of wills registered—Book III.										
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.		
Office of Officer in charge of Registra-tion Department.	Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28							
Cachar .....	2,91,787 0	2,15,083 0 0	14	11	49	36	49	104	112	151	144 0	142 0	1	3	6	.....		
Sylhet .....	13,90,822 0	14,77,966 1 6	23	16	99	66	217	251	339	333	355 0	395 8	.....	10	13	3	.....	
Goalpara .....	1,76,050 12	67,204 1 10½	6	3	21	35	66	64	93	102	82 0	171 8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	
Kamrup .....	1,11,276 0	1,63,368 0 0	5	4	83	69	7	27	95	100	99 8	89 0	.....	1	39	.....	.....	
Darrang .....	69,571 0	86,577 0 0	3	1	6	3	94	30	103	94	188 8	90 0	1	.....	11	.....	.....	
Nowgong .....	1,09,960 0	1,73,144 0 0	13	19	4	1	160	191	177	211	313 0	368 0	.....	1	14	15	.....	
Sibsagar .....	2,99,280 0	62,169 0 0	4	2	75	64	381	282	460	348	454 0	397 0	.....	.....	9	6	.....	
Lakhimpur .....	1,61,578 0	80,901 0 1	.....	1	2	5	13	32	20	38	22 0	54 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total .....	25,80,214 12	23,26,523 3 5½	68	87	339	279	992	961	1,399	1,317	1,668 0	1,894 0	2	3	86	81	2	.....



B.—REGISTRATION STATEMENT.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

DISTRICT.	RECEIPTS.												Total Expenditure.												
	Number of registrations						Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.																		
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40													
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.									
Office of Officer in charge of Registration Department .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....									
Cachar .....	2	.....	36	29	62	74	66	38	.....	1,289	8	1,256	8	474	4	6	368	0	3	1,396	7	0	1,745	9	11
Sylhet .....	42	24	68	66	224	255	283	261	.....	4,800	0	4,813	8	4,787	9	6	4,830	11	6	4,840	3	6	6,746	4	8
Goalpara .....	.....	.....	4	4	27	21	7	11	.....	595	8	404	8	385	7	0	313	11	0	948	5	9	1,224	3	0
Kamrup .....	2	1	.....	3	8	26	26	25	.....	589	8	514	8	196	6	3	268	14	0	882	10	6	1,125	9	0
Darrang .....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	12	4	3	.....	306	3	181	0	81	14	9	79	0	6	695	9	10	484	6	6
Nowgong .....	2	4	.....	6	10	11	18	27	.....	445	8	540	8	110	9	0	130	12	0	493	13	0	528	9	0
Sibsagar .....	.....	1	.....	3	37	26	10	7	.....	771	0	504	0	106	10	0	79	6	0	912	7	2	816	10	11
Lakhimpur .....	1	2	.....	4	32	25	1	2	.....	129	8	133	0	76	4	0	82	6	0	103	8	3	165	9	0
Total.....	49	32	105	116	421	460	415	374	.....	8,877	0	8,247	8	6,171	1	0	6,092	13	8	10,273	0	0	13,763	3	10



STATISTICAL RETURNS.

cxli

Sibsagar ..	District ..	104	2	106	207	16	313	401	15	419	296	16	312	1005	2	107	112-54	290	115-44	117-63	8-14	120-77
	{ Convicts .....																					
	{ Under-trial .....																					
	{ Civil .....																					
Jorhat .....	Lock-up .....																					
	{ Convicts .....																					
	{ Under-trial .....																					
	{ Civil .....																					
Golaghat ..	" .....																					
	{ Convicts .....																					
	{ Under-trial .....																					
	{ Civil .....																					
Dibrugarh ..	District .....																					
	{ Convicts .....																					
	{ Under-trial .....																					
	{ Civil .....																					
N o r t h Lakhimpur	Lock-up .....																					
	{ Convicts .....																					
	{ Under-trial .....																					
	{ Civil .....																					
Sylhet .....	District .....																					
	{ Convicts .....																					
	{ Under-trial .....																					
	{ Civil .....																					
Cochar .....	" .....																					
	{ Convicts .....																					
	{ Under-trial .....																					
	{ Civil .....																					
Hailakandi	Lock-up .....																					
	{ Convicts .....																					
	{ Under-trial .....																					
	{ Civil .....																					
Shillong ..	District .....																					
	{ Convicts .....																					
	{ Under-trial .....																					
	{ Civil .....																					
Jowai .....	Lock-up .....																					
	{ Convicts .....																					
	{ Under-trial .....																					
	{ Civil .....																					
Total ..	{ Convicts .....																					
	{ Under-trial .....																					
	{ Civil .....																					
Grand Total																						



[29]

Serial number.	9—(Continued).										13		14		15		16						
	Released during the year.										Recaptured.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December, 1875.		Daily average number.						
	D.																						
	By order of Government.																						
	(a)		(b)		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Asylum.		Escaped.		Recaptured.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December, 1875.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101.38
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.22
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135.06
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.45
5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153.64
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.90
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59.95
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118.44
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.69
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.09
11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68.30
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.43
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	428.39
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.89
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.73
16	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.08
	6	..	7	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,229.40
	Total.....																				39.50		

2. Showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of Convicts in the Jails of the Assam Province during the year 1875.

Serial number.	3			4			5			6																						
	Religion.									Age.						Previous occupation.																
JAILS.	A			B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	Males.			Females.			TOTAL.														
	Christian.			Mahomedans.			Hindus.			Buddhists and Jains.			All other classes.			Under sixteen.								Sixteen to forty.			Forty to sixty.			Above sixty.		
	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Natives.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
1	Godipara...	..	..	76	4	182	10	..	..	41	5	6	1	211	15	76	3	7	..	..	133	86	45	30	5	19	..	..	299	19	318	
2	Gauhati ..	..	..	64	3	180	4	..	..	83	1	1	..	266	7	54	1	6	..	..	1	240	58	13	14	1	8	..	..	327	8	335
3	Tezpur ..	..	..	29	2	338	28	..	..	102	2	4	..	405	27	57	5	3	..	..	6	223	189	19	24	8	26	5	1	469	32	501
4	Nowgong..	..	..	18	..	207	9	..	..	19	1	1	2	202	8	41	..	1	..	..	14	308	..	13	9	1	9	1	..	246	10	255
5	Sibsagar ..	..	..	37	6	325	8	..	..	39	4	1	1	350	16	49	1	1	..	..	20	242	100	19	14	6	13	5	..	401	18	419
6	Dibrugarh	..	..	27	1	206	11	..	..	3	..	1	..	216	11	17	1	3	..	..	78	112	20	20	7	11	1	..	287	12	299	
7	Sylhet....	..	..	996	16	470	11	..	..	101	7	2	1	1,214	24	325	8	26	1	..	60	1,276	162	11	17	51	31	..	3	1,567	34	1,601
8	Cachar....	2	..	250	10	346	35	..	..	12	1	..	1	573	43	35	2	3	..	..	..	298	264	34	14	..	43	1	2	610	46	656
9	Shillong ..	..	..	9	1	12	..	..	..	80	5	..	1	96	4	6	1	..	..	..	3	62	..	20	16	1	5	1	..	102	6	108
Total..	2	..	..	1,506	43	2,266	116	..	..	486	26	15	7	3,522	155	560	22	50	1	94	2,760	971	194	168	80	165	14	6	4,237	185	4,422	

3. Showing the Convicts in the Jails of the Province for the year 1875, according to the nature and length of Sentence.

1	2	3			4			5																					
		Cases according to the length of sentence.																											
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment.												TOTAL															
		A		B		C		D		E		F			G		H		I		A		B						
		Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year, and not exceeding three years.		Above three years, and not exceeding five years.		Above five and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.		Simple Imprisonment.		Rigorous Imprisonment.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1	Goápara .....	51	4	83	9	73	3	47	2	2	11	1	25	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	15	...	284	19	299	19	318	
2	Gauhati.....	24	...	145	5	59	3	85	...	1	8	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	319	7	327	8	335
3	Tezpur .....	68	16	208	14	50	1	87	1	37	...	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	458	31	469	32	501
4	Nowgong .....	97	7	93	3	18	...	31	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	241	10	245	10	255
5	Sibsagar .....	78	6	201	9	55	3	45	...	13	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	391	18	401	18	419
6	Dibrugarh .....	89	10	90	1	22	...	22	1	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	293	11	237	12	249
7	Sylhet .....	292	8	789	17	315	3	115	1	32	2	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	2	1,538	32	1,567	34	1,601	
8	Cachar .....	305	35	172	4	74	2	43	4	13	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	605	44	601	46	656
9	Shillong.....	6	1	43	1	23	...	13	2	10	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	99	6	102	6	108
	Total.....	1,010	87	1,824	63	689	15	488	11	136	5	71	1	9	...	9	2	18	...	3	1	89	7	4,168	178	4,257	185	4,442	

C.—PRISONS.—(JUDICIAL.)

4. Showing the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1875 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3		4						5		6				
		Total.		Number previously convicted.						Ratio of column 4D to column 3.						
Serial number.	Jails.	Total.		A		B.		C		D		A		B.		
		M.	F.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Number imprisoned.	Number previously convicted.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Goalpara .....	299	19	318	9	...	5	...	4	...	18	...	18	6.02	...	5.66
2	Gaubhati.....	327	8	335	12	...	1	...	2	...	15	...	15	4.58	...	4.47
3	Tezpur .....	469	32	501	33	1	3	1	2	...	38	2	40	8.10	6.25	7.98
4	Nowgong .....	245	10	255	13	...	1	...	4	...	18	...	18	7.34	...	7.05
5	Sibsagar .....	401	18	419	9	...	1	...	10	...	20	...	20	4.98	...	4.77
6	Dibrugarh .....	237	12	249	14	1	3	...	5	...	22	1	23	9.28	8.33	9.23
7	Sylhet .....	1,567	34	1,601	104	1	21	...	15	...	140	1	141	8.94	2.94	8.80
8	Cachar .....	610	46	656	12	...	5	...	2	...	19	...	19	3.11	...	2.89
9	Shillong .....	102	6	108	8	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	9	8.82	...	8.33
	Total .....	4,267	186	4,442	214	3	41	1	44	...	299	4	303	7.02	2.16	6.82





7. Showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of Assam for the year 1875.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			
		M.	F.	Total	Number imprisoned during the year.	Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read or write well.	Daily average number of convicts.	Daily average number under instruction.	Number released during the year.	Unable to read and write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read or write well.	Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read or write well.	Number released during the year after more than six months in jail.	Unable to read or write.	Able to read or write a little.	Able to read or write well.		
1	Goálpára ...	205	13	190	13	10	5	96.46	4.92	8.66	204	14	194	14	7	3	68	5	68	5	9	3	
2	Gaubáti .....	222	8	213	8	6	3	132.61	2.45	8.20	200	5	190	5	4	6	92	...	92	...	9	3	
3	Tezpur .....	325	25	280	25	17	28	148.70	4.94	...	319	30	303	30	6	10	53	...	53	...	8	3	
4	Nowgong ...	202	10	183	10	16	3	53.41	9.00	...	189	10	166	10	21	2	13	...	13	...	6	...	
5	Sibságar ...	297	16	280	16	15	2	112.54	2.90	...	305	16	292	15	46	1	7	...	40	...	5	...	
6	Dibrugarh ...	178	11	155	11	19	4	66.22	2.08	...	174	11	159	11	12	3	23	...	23	...	2	...	
7	Sylhet .....	1,234	29	1,174	29	47	13	420.93	7.46	67	1,161	20	1,139	20	20	2	199	...	199	...	7	...	
8	Cachar .....	520	42	483	42	30	7	86.97	5.92	15.03	521	40	501	40	15	5	14	...	14	...	2	...	
9	Khási Hills <sup>o</sup> ..	49	5	49	5	...	...	38.18	1.58	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total...	3,232	159	3,007	159	160	65	1,156.02	32.79	41.56	3,073	146	2,904	145	131	38	502	...	502	...	7	...	



## 12. Showing the employment of the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1875.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5			6				7			
		Average number sent to labour.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number of convicts.*			Employment.				Ratio per cent. on column 6 of those employed			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	A	B	C	D	E	F	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manuf. factories.
1	Goalpára .....	95-12	4-80	1-34	·12	88-30	4-54	5-01	17-83	11-75	5-35	36-44	16-46	5-40	19-20	39-25
2	Gauhati.....	131-58	2-45	1-03	...	126-01	2-37	5-64	19-80	25-82	12-00	75-48	...	12-46	15-42	58-79
3	Tezpur .....	147-01	4-91	1-69	·03	136-63	4-58	4-00	35-44	38-28	15-48	35-94	11-46	2-83	25-09	25-45
4	Nowgong .....	53-09	·54	·82	...	45-76	·42	2-24	6-01	2-90	3-04	29-77	1-22	5-95	13-01	64-46
5	Sibságar .....	111-25	2-90	1-29	...	90-98	2-36	3-80	15-66	13-74	4-40	32-17	23-57	4-07	16-77	34-46
6	Dibrugarh.....	65-87	2-02	·35	·06	50-15	1-64	1-82	9-87	5-51	3-73	27-95	2-89	3-53	19-05	53-96
7	Sylhet .....	414-98	7-26	5-95	·17	386-85	7-93	2-81	45-30	86-13	21-44	231-16	...	.....	11-47	58-55
8	Cachar .....	86-72	5-77	·25	·15	91-84	5-26	1-03	15-45	12-36	8-43	59-46	·36	.....	15-91	61-23
9	Shillong .....	37-66	1-58	·52	...	34-04	1-50	...	7-57	4-52	4-01	.....	19-32	.....	21-58	.....
	Total ...	1,143-28	32-23	12-74	·53	1,050-56	30-60	26-35	173-03	201-01	77-88	528-37	75-28	3-14	16-00	48-87

\* Excluding the infirm, sick, or convalescent.



15. Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of Assam during the year 1875.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8							
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
		Capacity of the jail barracks, at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average daily strength.		Maximum population on any one day.		Number admitted into hospital.		Daily average number of sick.		Number of deaths in and out of hospital.							
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
1	Goálpára .....	140	7	147	96.46	4.92	101.38	111	6	117	178	3	181	4.20	.15	4.35	9	...	9
2	Ganháti .....	136	19	155	132.61	2.45	135.06	124	6	130	127	...	127	3.87	.22	4.09	8	...	8
3	Tezpur .....	140	22	162	148.70	4.94	153.64	151	13	164	493	6	499	8.50	.12	8.62	9	...	9
4	Nowgong .....	148	26	174	53.41	.54	53.95	69	3	72	27	2	29	.61	.02	.63	1	...	1
5	Sibságar .....	59	10	69	112.54	2.90	115.44	118	5	123	306	16	322	3.35	.05	3.40	11	...	11
6	Dibrugarh .....	122	10	132	66.22	2.08	68.30	75	1	76	239	...	239	4.83	...	4.83	5	...	5
7	Sylhet .....	380	12	392	420.93	7.46	428.39	548	16	564	497	1	498	14.19	.13	14.32	18	...	18
8	Cachar .....	155	9	164	86.97	5.92	92.89	157	13	170	179	26	205	6.37	1.95	8.32	1	...	1
9	Shillong .....	45	4	49	38.18	1.58	39.76	55	4	59	18	1	19	1.40	.02	1.42	4	...	4
	Total.....	1,325	119	1,444	1,166.02	32.79	1,198.81	1,408	67	1,475	2,064	55	2,119	47.32	2.66	49.98	66	...	66

Ratio per cent. of average strength.

Serial number.	Ratio per cent. of average strength.															
	A			B			C			D			E			
	Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Jadla.																
1	185.41	60.00	179.20	4.37	5.00	4.30	1.04	...	.99	8.33	.....	7.92	9.37	.....	8.91	
2	95.48	.....	94.07	2.90	11.00	3.02	.75	...	.74	5.26	.....	5.18	6.01	.....	5.92	
3	333.10	121.45	324.02	5.74	2.40	5.59	1.35	...	1.29	4.72	.....	4.54	6.08	.....	5.84	
4	50.94	370.37	53.70	1.15	3.70	1.16	.....	.....	.....	1.88	.....	1.85	1.88	.....	1.85	
5	270.79	533.33	280.00	2.96	1.66	2.95	6.19	...	6.08	3.54	.....	3.48	9.73	.....	9.56	
6	362.12	.....	351.47	7.31	.....	7.10	.....	.....	.....	7.57	.....	7.35	7.57	.....	7.35	
7	118.05	14.28	116.35	3.37	1.85	3.34	.....	.....	.....	4.27	.....	4.20	4.27	.....	4.20	
8	205.74	433.33	220.43	7.32	32.50	8.94	.....	.....	.....	1.14	.....	1.07	1.14	.....	1.07	
9	47.36	50.00	47.50	3.68	1.00	3.55	5.26	...	5.00	5.26	.....	5.00	10.52	.....	10.00	
Total	178.54	166.66	178.20	4.06	9.09	4.20	1.12	...	1.09	4.58	.....	4.45	5.70	.....	5.55	

Serial number.





C.—PRISONS.

21. Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails of Assam during the year 1875.

Serial number.	Jails and Lock-ups.	3		4		5		6		7		8					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
		Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1	Goá pára .....	9	1	156	8	165	9	174	6.79	.16	6.95	62	2	64	91	6	97
2	Dhubri .....	...	...	69	...	69	...	69	1.70	.01	1.71	27	...	27	39	...	39
3	Kámrúp .....	...	1	155	3	155	4	159	2.80	.27	3.07	79	1	80	72	2	74
4	Bárpeta .....	1	...	37	1	38	1	39	1.35	.14	1.49	12	...	12	24	...	24
5	Darrang .....	11	1	218	24	229	25	254	6.24	.44	6.68	93	9	102	123	15	138
6	Mangaldai.....	...	...	124	...	124	...	124	1.13	...	1.13	41	...	41	80	...	80
7	Nowgong .....	4	...	131	6	135	6	141	4.92	.30	5.22	54	4	58	76	2	78
8	Sibságar .....	...	...	152	15	152	15	167	5.09	.24	5.33	70	9	79	80	6	86
9	Jorhát.....	...	...	61	1	61	1	62	.90	.06	.46	18	...	18	40	1	41
10	Golághát .....	4	...	120	1	120	1	121	2.90	.01	2.91	62	1	63	49	...	49
11	Lákhimpur .....	4	...	144	10	148	10	158	4.23	.15	4.38	53	6	59	84	4	88
12	North Lákhimpur .....	1	...	45	...	46	...	46	.56	...	.56	24	...	24	20	...	20
13	Sylhet .....	31	...	756	29	787	29	816	35.34	1.49	36.83	392	9	401	339	18	357
14	Cachar .....	14	4	292	36	306	40	346	11.63	2.75	14.38	131	18	149	139	11	150
15	Háilákándaí .....	8	3	124	5	132	8	140	5.01	.13	5.14	45	1	46	68	7	75
16	Shillong .....	...	...	21	3	21	3	24	.88	.16	1.04	9	...	9	10	3	13
17	Jowáí .....	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	.03	...	.03	4	...	4	...	...	...
	Total.....	83	10	2,609	142	2,692	152	2,844	91.00	6.31	97.31	1,176	60	1,236	1,334	75	1,409



D.—POLICE.

[41] 1. *General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property during the year 1874.*

PART I.—*Cognizable Crime.*

[41]

1. General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the

PART I.—

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.												
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Investigated by Police.				Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.			
					Number of cases not inquired into under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police, <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.					By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.		
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a		
1	115 .....	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	117 .....	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	118, 119 .....	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total ....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.															
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	24'80	27	..	2	26	1	..	12	3	..	..	..	
4	212, 216 .....	Harbouring an offender .....	4'40	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	224 to 226 .....	Other offences against public justice.	58'10	62	..	4	51	1	..	37	1	12	..	..	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly...	315'80	320	14	32	279	24	..	134	45	68	..	..	
7	140, 170, 171 .....	Personating public servant or soldier.	2'66	3	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	
		Total ....	405'76	413	14	38	359	27	..	185	50	80	..	..	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.															
8	302, 303, 396 .....	Murder .....	by thugs .....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9			by dacoits .....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10			by robbers .....	20	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11			by poison .....	62	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12			Other murders .....	25'60	35	2	2	35	2	..	12	2	6	..	..
13			Attempts at murder .....	3'60	7	..	..	6	1	..	4	1	..	..	..
14			Culpable homicide .....	25'20	20	..	2	22	..	..	8	9	8	..	..
15			Rape .....	51'00	72	5	4	51	12	..	2	30	1	..	..
16			Unnatural offences .....	13'00	25	2	2	22	2	..	7	9	3	..	..
17			Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5'00	12	2	..	8	1	..	1	3	2	..	..
18	305, 306, 309 .....	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide.	21'80	36	2	..	32	..	..	14	6	..	..	..	
19	329, 331, 333 .....	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	....	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	
20	325, 326, 335 .....	Grievous hurt .....	74'60	97	3	3	89	3	..	36	10	14	..	..	
21	328 .....	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	44	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

ICE.

*detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property during the year 1875.*  
*Cognizable Crime.*

Persons.											Property.									
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Cases decided.		
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c. after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.						Committed to Sessions.	
11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
....	....	..	..	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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ASSAM ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

[41]

D.—Po

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police, <i>quo modo</i> .	Investigated by Police.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.
1	3	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
CLASS II.— <i>Serious offences against the person.</i> —(Continued.)													
22	327, 330, 332.....	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant .....	62	4	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	..
23	324 .....	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	100-60	211	17	3	143	9	..	70	30	4	..
24	363 to 369 .....	Kidnapping or abduction ....	48-60	61	3	3	35	9	1	6	17	..	..
25	346 to 348 .....	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	28-80	29	1	5	13	8	..	9	10	1	..
26	372, 373 .....	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2-60	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	371 .....	Habitually dealing in slaves ..	....	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
28	353, 354, 356, 357.....	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	100-60	150	3	9	96	10	..	30	39	2	..
29	304A, 338 .....	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	5-40	13	1	..	9	1	..	5	2	..	..
		Total .....	508-28	781	41	38	568	61	1	205	174	41	..
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>													
30	395, 397, 398 .....	Dacoity .....	9-20	13	..	2	12	1	2	4	4	..	..
31	399, 402 .....	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	394, 397, 398 .....	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefy- ing drugs. } by other means	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	392, 393 .....	Robbery { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise } other robberies	2-00	2	..	1	3	..	..	1	2	..	..
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	61-10	67	4	4	35	20	..	9	30	2	..
			113-20	192	12	16	146	13	..	27	54	1	..
34a	428, 429 .....	Mischief (simple) .....	4-40	99	5	1	55	12	..	12	20	3	..

\* One person transferred from

LICE. 1.

Persons.													Property.						
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Cases decided.	
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.						Committed to Sessions.
11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a 18 b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
2	....	2	..	..	2	....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
124	47	175	..	8	167	32	2	131	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
37	6	43	..	3	39	22	3	6	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
31	11	43	..	3	40	15	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
....	5	5	..	..	5	....	..	....	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	....	4	..	..	4	4	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
90	36	128	..	2	126	59	..	60	..	..	..	8*	..	1	1	..	..	..	82
9	....	9	..	..	9	2	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
514	135	690	2	36	647	209	31	319	44	4	4	1	31	10	3	1	860	..	506
39	4	43	..	..	43	20	5	..	8	5	..	4	1	10	6	1,966	113	8	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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7	..	7	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15	6	..	2
32	8	42	..	..	42	16	1	16	..	..	..	6	3	37	7	758	33	18	18
74	27	102	..	7	94	44	2	44	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	141
23	17	43	..	1	42	27	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36

serial No. 46 of this statement.

[41]

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police, <i>quo modo</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i> —(Continued.)													
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	{ Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. { House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. { Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	530-10	670	57	30	614	8	..	70	143	19	..
36	449 to 452.....		31-80	38	1	1	35	3	..	5	15	..	..
37	412, 413.....		62-00	14	..	2	16	..	..	14	..	2	..
		Total ....	813-80	1,095	79	37	916	57	2	142	268	27	..
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the person.</i>													
38	334.....	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	7-40	6	..	..	6	..	..	5	1	..	..
38a	.....	Hurt (simple).....	99-60	346	49	3	146	4	2	105	21	2	..
39	341 to 344.....	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	730-00	860	25	31	435	81	..	90	268	17	..
40	336, 337.....	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	2-42	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	374.....	Compulsory labour .....	7-44	16	..	..	3	1	..	3	1	..	..
		Total ....	846-86	1,229	75	34	590	86	2	203	281	19	..
CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences against property.</i>													
42	453, 456.....	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	84-00	75	2	7	67	5	..	18	22	5	..
43	379 to 382.....	Theft .. { of cattle.....	203-40	361	23	12	270	29	..	73	102	9	3
		{ ordinary .....	2,937-60	3,981	360	161	2,485	398	5	663	1,178	31	1
44	406 to 408.....	Criminal breach of trust.....	259-80	458	16	9	193	57	..	43	86	4	..
45	411, 414.....	Receiving stolen property ...	152-50	265	1	7	253	7	..	186	5	7	..
46	447, 448.....	Criminal or house-trespass ..	645-55	842	36	25	380	61	..	143	149	12	..
47	461, 462.....	Breaking closed receptacle ..	40	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Total ....	4,283-25	5,984	438	221	3,650	557	5	1,126	1,543	68	4

• One person transferred to serial  
 † Three persons ditto ditto  
 ‡ Four ditto ditto ditto  
 § One person ditto



LICE. 1.

Persons.															Property.							
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)				Number pending at end of year.		Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Cases decided.				
By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.						Committed to Sessions.			
11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
193	14	226	..	27	199	71	..	118	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	383	91	21,144	3,589	436		
15	1	16	..	..	16	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	1	180	1	12		
24	..	36	..	..	36	7	3	4	19	1	..	..	..	2	6	5	434	280	11			
417	71	515	..	41	473	190	11	204	29	6	..	..	1	25	8	441	111	24,497	4,022	664		
5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6		
138	122	262	..	4	257	68	..	189	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	211		
376	176	569	1	19	549	252	3	256	..	1	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	530		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
3	6	9	..	..	9	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7		
322	304	845	1	23	820	323	3	456	..	1	..	..	1	37	..	..	..	..	..	754		
54	6	65	..	1	63	28	..	26	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	46		
182	41	235	2	16	216*	88	..	117	..	4	1	..	..	6	..	163	138	12,746	11,731	257		
1,289	540	1,961	..	158	1,803†	716	4	1,002	..	6	..	..	..	72	..	1,419	819	44,701	18,363	2,338		
102	78	184	..	8	175‡	110	4	47	4	..	1	..	..	9	1	70	16	5,607	1,697	251		
408	18	433	1	1	428‡	110	1	308‡	..	..	3	..	..	13	..	199	182	14,282	8,991	253		
387	300	699	..	15	682‡	241	..	443	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	483		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2,522	983	3,577	3	199	3,367	1,293	9	1,933	4	11	6	2	115	..	1,851	1,155	77,236	40,782	3,628			

No. 45 of this statement, post.  
ditto.  
No. 43 ante, of this statement.  
No. 28 ante.

[41]

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.											
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	By Police, <i>quo modo</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
48	311, 400, 401 ....	{ Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	20	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character ..	140:40	241	..	8	19	220	..	117	1	7	..	
50	295 to 297 .....	Offences against religion .....	5:62	10	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Gambling Act .....	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
52		Excise Laws .....	108:80	129	1	1	80	2	..	75	5	1	..	
53		Railway Laws .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Salt and Custom Laws .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55		Stamp Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56														
57	{ 269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	{ Public and local nuisances..	388:80	351	1	..	314	3	..	288	3	1	..	
		Total....	638:82	734	2	9	418	227	..	482	10	9	..	
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	{ Arms Act .....	20:60	6	..	1	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	
		{ Coolie Act .....	60:60	69	..	..	41	3	..	37	3	..	..	
		{ Poppy Cultivation .....	1:10	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
		Total ....	82:30	76	..	1	48	3	..	43	3	..	..	
		Grand Total ....	7,579:07	10,312	649	398	6,549	1,018	10	2,386	2,329	244	4	

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

clxv

LICE. 1.

Persons.													Property.							
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Cases decided.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.						Committed to Sessions.
11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	18	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4	..	4	..	..	4	4	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
25	200	242	..	..	242	95	..	131	..	4	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	224
1	5	6	..	..	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
9	..	9	..	..	9	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
92	68	161	..	1	160	49	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	111
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286	57	444	..	1	442	34	..	406	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	385
527	330	866	..	2	863	190	..	648	..	4	1	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	680
9	2	11	..	2	9	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
63	26	99	..	1	98	15	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	50
1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
83	28	111	..	3	108	17	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	57
5,647	1,956	7,851	6	327	7,481	2,526	61	4,468	87	28	12	25	292	19	2,295	1,267	1,02,593	44,804	6,039	

1. General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property during the year 1875.

PART II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.							Persons.						
			Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending after Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted. By Magistrate. By High Court.	Convicted. By Magistrate. By High Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
115		Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117		Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
118, 119		Concealing design to commit offence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	359-70	409	70	479	80	359	874	946	13	133	4	754	..	22
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	52-41	45	7	52	11	37	41	45	10	14	2	17	..	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints, and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	98-65	138	22	160	6	114	156	209	12	50	21	100	9	17
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	22-85	28	4	32	4	19	20	29*	3	7	2	4	4	8
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	14-25	17	1	18	15	10	40	31	..	2	1	28	..	..
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	31-50	58	6	64	30	36	138	210	4	38	..	168	..	..
		Total	579-36	695	110	805	146	575	1,267	1,470*	42	264	30	1,071	13	49
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	20-80	62	1	63	61	5	10	16	2	4	3	..	6	2
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	20-80	62	1	63	61	5	10	16	2	4	3	..	6	2

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

	140-25	169	1	170	45	107	154	97	7	62	1	25	11
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against property.</i>													
Extortion .....													
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor offences against the person.</i>													
Swear .....	64-20	10	1	11	7	11	16	16	..	4	..	11	..
Return .....	80	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Wrongful confinement .....	6,691-40	7,137	11	7,148	801	6,265	6,937	5,211	341	1,085	2	1,761	22
Criminal force .....													
Total .....	6,746-40	7,149	12	7,161	308	6,278	6,964	5,228	341	1,090	2	1,773	22
CLASS V.— <i>Minor offences against property.</i>													
Cheating .....	203-25	350	4	354	21	187	228	169	40	53	2	67	7
Criminal misappropriation of property ..	283-80	267	1	268	36	196	144	154	19	77	1	57	..
Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ....	18-10	16	1	17	5	14	16	18	1	6	..	11	..
Mischief (simple) .....	961-40	1,102	10	1,112	131	717	1,050	594	68	209	1	309	7
Total .....	1,465-55	1,735	16	1,751	193	1,024	1,438	935	128	345	4	444	14
CLASS VI.— <i>Other offences not specified above.</i>													
Offences relating to marriage .....	502-25	628	..	628	40	415	478	251†	40	162	6	34	7
Offences against religion .....	21-90	21	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Criminal breach of contract of service ..	130-55	166	..	166	1	91	116	73	11	29	1	28	4
Defamation .....	120-65	221	4	225	11	187	171	137	8	28	..	98	1
Intimidation and insult .....	64-55	119	4	123	36	84	192	207	8	32	..	222	..
Public and local nuisances .....	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keeping a lottery office .....	458-45	609	9	618	87	482	1,009	943	28	101	..	810	4
Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI., and XXII., C. P. C. ....	1,298-35	1,754	18	1,772	177	1,221	1,381	1,671‡	90	367	7	1,199	16
Total .....													
<i>Special Laws not cognizable by Police, in detail.</i>													
Act XVIII. of 1854 .....	4-06	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postal Act .....	10-46	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ferry Act .....	46-20	57	11	68	95	16	60	80	1	3	..	5	..
Police Act .....	2-80	18	..	18	16	16	17	17	..	2	..	74	..
Albany Act .....	18-70	276	..	276	26	500	706	282	41	102	..	139	..
Breach of Contract .....	187-35	324	1	325	1	300	465	336	64	25	..	235	..
Penal Act .....	7-20	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jail Act .....	179-40	266	..	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coolie Act .....	23	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Stamp Act .....	82	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Pleader's Act .....	80	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Claim for wages .....	30	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regulation of 1873 .....	40	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Security for good behaviour .....	40	3	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penalties and surrules .....	60	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contempt of court .....	80	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arms Act .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	1,071-10	1,398	26	1,424	72	1,165	1,929	1,103	114	199	..	779	11
Grand Total .....	11,323-81	12,962	184	13,146	1,002	9,375	13,723	8,520	724	2,321	47	5,291	115

\* One person absconded.  
 † One person died.  
 ‡ One person absconded, and two persons died before trial.  
 § One person absconded, and two persons died before trial.

2. Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns 6, 7, and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		
			1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	115 .....	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ....	....	....	....	....	
	117 .....	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ....	....	....	....	....	
	118, 119. ....	Concealing design to commit offence .....	....	....	....	....	
		Total .....	....	....	....	....	
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 .....	Offences relating to Army and Navy .....	....	....	....	....	
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471..	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	17	27	....	....	
4	212, 216. ....	Harbouring an offender .....	4	1	....	....	
5	224 to 226. ....	Other offences against public justice .....	40	52	....	....	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 .....	Rioting or unlawful assembly .....	188	303	....	....	
7	140, 170, 171. ....	Personating public servant or soldier .....	3	3	....	....	
		Total .....	252	386	81.30	52.86	
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.					
8							
9							
10	302, 303, 396 .....	Murder { by thugs .....	....	....	....	....	
11			{ dacoits .....	1	1	....	....
12			{ robbers .....	1	1	....	....
13	307 .....	Other murders .....	30	37	....	....	
14	304, 308. ....	Attempts at murder .....	2	7	....	....	
15	376 .....	Culpable homicide .....	28	22	....	....	
16	377 .....	Rape .....	39	63	....	....	
17	317, 318 .....	Unnatural offences .....	16	24	....	....	
18	305, 306, 309. ....	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth..	9	9	....	....	
19	329, 331, 333. ....	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide .....	22	32	....	....	
20	325, 326, 335. ....	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	....	2	....	....	
21	328 .....	Grievous hurt .....	60	92	....	....	
22	327, 330, 332 .....	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	1	....	....	
		Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	2	3	....	....	
23	324 .....	Hurt by dangerous weapon .....	96	152	....	....	
24	363 to 369. ....	Kidnapping or abduction .....	43	45	....	....	
25	346 to 348. ....	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	29	21	....	....	
26	372, 373. ....	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	2	....	....	....	
27	371 .....	Habitually dealing in slaves .....	....	2	....	....	
28	353, 354, 356, 357. ....	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	76	106	....	....	
29	304A, 338. ....	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	16	10	....	....	
		Total .....	473	630	82.91	49.61	
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.					
30	395, 397, 398 .....	Dacoity .....	13	15	....	....	
31	399, 402 .....	Preparation and assembly for dacoity .....	2	....	....	....	
32	394, 397, 398 .....	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	....	....	....	....	
		{ by other means .....	3	....	....	....	
33	392, 393 .....	Robbery { in dwelling-house .....	....	....	....	....	
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	3	3	....	....	
		{ other robberies .....	47	55	....	....	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 480, 425 to 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences .....	146	159	....	....	
		Mischief simple .....	14	67	....	....	

LICE.

Crime, with result of Police operations for the year 1875.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	28	30	24	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
76	95	76	93	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
368	1,118	930	1,080	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	6	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,068	1,247	1,040	1,203	63.01	66.48	64.71	68.83	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	4	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	800	....	....	....	....
54	46	54	43	....	....	....	....	....	60	....	....	....	....
5	7	5	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	26	31	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	23	20	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	17	7	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	7	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	23	19	21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
91	117	89	106	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	2	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
109	175	103	167	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	43	43	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	43	31	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	5	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
113	128	106	126	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	9	16	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
578	690	538	647	48.28	52.61	51.86	56.11	....	860	....	....	....	....
60	43	84	43	....	....	....	....	277	1,966	79	113	....	....
5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	7	8	1	....	....	....	....	986	15	....	6	....	....
33	42	24	42	....	....	....	....	608	758	238	33	....	....
127	102	114	94	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	43	22	42	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

2. Comparative Statement of Cognizable

Serial Number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns 6, 7 and 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained by cases decided.	
			1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.—(Continued.)</b>						
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 .....	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	618	623	....	....
36	449 to 452.....	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	26	38	....	....
37	412, 418.....	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	2	16	....	....
<b>Total....</b>			<b>646</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>
<b>CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.</b>						
38	334.....	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .....	7	6	....	....
38	.. ..	Hurt (simple) .....	167	152	....	....
39	341 to 344.....	Wrongful restraint and confinement .....	514	516	....	....
40	336, 337.....	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ..	3	....	....	....
41	374.....	Compulsory labour .....	6	4	....	....
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>697</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>39-11</b>	<b>36-92</b>
<b>CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.</b>						
42	453, 456 .....	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ..	111	72	....	....
43	379 to 382.....	Theft.. { of cattle .....	303	299	....	....
		{ ordinary .....	3,039	2,888	....	....
44	406 to 488.....	Criminal breach of trust .....	173	260	....	....
45	411, 414.....	Receiving stolen property .....	159	260	....	....
46	447, 448.....	Criminal or house-trespass .....	374	441	....	....
47	461, 462.....	Breaking closed receptacle .....	....	2	....	....
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>4,169</b>	<b>4,212</b>	<b>54-23</b>	<b>31-03</b>
<b>CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.</b>						
48	311, 400, 401.....	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	....	1	....	....
49	Chapter XIX., C. P. C. ....	Vagrancy and bad characters .....	163	239	....	....
50	295 to 297.....	Offences against religion .....	2	4	....	....
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act..	1	2	....	....
52		Excise Laws .....	107	82	....	....
53		Railway Laws .....	....	....	....	....
54		Salt and Customs Laws.....	....	....	....	....
55		Stage Carriage Act .....	....	....	....	....
56		Stamp Act .....	....	....	....	....
57	269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws ..	Public and local nuisances .....	293	317	....	....
<b>Total ....</b>			<b>566</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>78-26</b>	<b>70-89</b>
....	....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	48	51	58-97	70-43
<b>Grand Total ....</b>			<b>7,069</b>	<b>7,577</b>	<b>52-67</b>	<b>39-51</b>



LICE.

Crime, with result of Police operations for the year 1875.—(Continued).

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
306	326	175	199	....	....	....	....	25,627	21,144	5,042	3,589	....	....
43	16	40	16	....	....	....	....	....	180	....	1	....	....
4	36	4	36	....	....	....	....	25	434	25	280	....	....
808	515	426	473	45.47	45.24	54.22	49.26	27,533	24,497	5,384	4,022	18.92	16.42
8	5	8	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
235	262	235	257	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
468	569	441	549	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	..	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	9	3	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
720	845	686	820	52.91	53.96	55.54	55.73	....	....	....	....	....	....
104	65	97	63	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....
380	285	341	216	....	....	....	....	7,756	12,746	6,642	11,731	....	....
2,038	1,961	1,836	1,803	....	....	....	....	46,564	44,701	16,897	18,363	....	....
147	184	143	175	....	....	....	....	3,276	5,507	894	1,697	....	....
317	433	312	428	....	....	....	....	4,522	14,282	2,603	8,991	....	....
637	699	616	682	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8,623	8,577	8,346	8,367	53.96	54.12	58.44	57.53	62,120	77,236	27,138	40,782	43.69	52.80
..	4	..	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
170	242	168	242	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	6	9	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	9	4	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
128	161	124	160	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
404	444	403	442	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
715	866	708	863	76.38	74.83	77.11	75.09	....	....	....	....	....	....
154	111	154	108	90.26	80.18	90.26	83.96	....	....	....	....	....	....
7,366	7,551	6,897	7,451	57.03	58.02	60.96	60.89	86,674	1,02,593	32,522	44,504	34.01	43.67





D.—POLICE.

5. Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police for the year 1875.

DISTRICTS.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.								Cost of Police.							Average pay of Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.		
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant-Inspector-General.	Number of District and Assistant-District-Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.	Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.	Men.	Pay and travelling allowances of District and Assistant-District-Superintendents.	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant-District-Superintendents.	Other expenses of col. 3.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers (cols. 4 and 5).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8).			Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 11, 12, and 14.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Goalpara .....	.....	1	2	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	1,000	2,925	17,640	26,820	.....	.....	8 0 0	
Kamrup .....	.....	1	2	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,200	1,200	1,420	14,520	19,824	.....	.....	7 0 0	
Darrang .....	.....	1	2	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	1,200	1,270	13,200	18,600	.....	.....	7 0 0	
Nowong .....	.....	1	2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,200	900	1,370	8,160	11,160	.....	.....	7 0 0	
Elahagar .....	.....	1	2	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	1,000	1,370	12,600	20,832	.....	.....	7 0 0	
Lakimpur .....	.....	1	2	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,200	1,000	1,304	15,960	30,984	.....	.....	7 10 6	
Cachar .....	.....	2	2	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,200	800	1,618	21,562	41,362	.....	.....	8 0 0	
Sylhet .....	.....	1	2	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,200	1,200	1,822	35,680	43,368	.....	.....	8 0 0	
Khasi Hills .....	.....	.....	2	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	.....	1,120	8,340	12,168	.....	.....	9 0 0	
Naga .....	.....	1	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	1,200	642	6,492	17,400	.....	.....	9 8 0	
Garó .....	.....	1	3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	400	100	14,400	32,280	.....	.....	9 0 0	
Total .....	.....	11	26	431	.....	2,884	.....	6	75	.....	70,200	9,900	13,761	1,03,444	2,71,788	.....	.....	8 2 0	
Police Department Chief Office .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total .....	.....	11	26	431	.....	2,884	.....	6	75	.....	70,200	9,900	13,761	1,03,444	2,71,788	.....	.....	8 2 0	



6. Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Force in each district of the Province of Assam, for the year 1875.

DISTRICTS.	Total sanctioned strength.			Arms and accoutrements of the Force.			Punishments.												
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Men.	Number provided with arms.		Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.		Fines, deprivations or suspensions by their own departmental officers.		Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 346, of Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.		
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.		Men.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Head-Constables.	Sub-Inspectors.	Men.	Head-Constables.	Sub-Inspectors.	Men.	Head-Constables.		Sub-Inspectors.	Men.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Goalpara	2	9	44	124	11	309	1	9	5	18	33	1	8	8	1	8	1	8	
Kamrup	2	10	28	254	64	231	1	7	5	9	15	1	3	3	5	2	3	2	
Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Darrang	2	8	28	210	170	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nowong	2	5	14	140	142	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sibsagar	2	7	28	245	227	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lakhimpur	2	8	34	301	187	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cachar	3	9	53	421	374	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sylhet	5	18	71	483	247	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Khasi Hills	2	3	13	113	126	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Naga	2	3	8	150	168	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Garó "	3	6	24	302	326	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total Regular	26	86	345	2,135	99	1,663	1	5	73	1	28	89	424	2	1	57	2	3	27
" Municipal	..	1	5	75	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DISTRICTS.	Rewards.		Education:						Number who have left the force during the year.										Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.	
	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number of Police who can read and write.			Number of Police under instruction during the year.			Of one year's service, and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.		
			Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.												Head-Constables.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
	Money.	G.-C.S.																		
Gwalpara .....	1		8	31	34													812		
Kanrup .....	2	9	2	10	18	22	60	228	5	190	76	10	1	1	4	10	159	1		
Municipal .....			1	3	1	15	33	6	33	6	8	8	1	3	8	3728				
Darrang .....			2	8	60															
Nowong .....			1	4	12	8	128	18	106	26	1	8						47		
Shibagar .....	24		2	7	19	16	26	197	86	26	26	4	4					161		
Lakhimpur .....			2	8	10	10	38	218	92	38	218	10	3	2	2	3		125		
Coochur .....	1		2	6	31	40	59	323	124	59	323	8	6	6	12	37		174		
Municipal .....			5	17	74													247		
Sylhet .....	2	2	6	22	27	48	352	172	2	2	2	17						348		
Municipal .....			1	8		12	1	30	1	30	1	4	3					312		
Khasi Hills .....			2	3	25	88	28	71	32	71	32	1	6	19				6		
Naga " .....	4		2	8	26							3	13	2	6	10		1184		
Garo " .....	3		2	6	11	36						15	22	7	6	2104		368		
Total Regular .....	35	12	24	80	192	355						1	15	849	397	2,262	669	218		
" Municipal .....				1	4	9						1	12	15	66	1				

7. Showing the Race and Religion, or Caste, of Officers and Men employed in the Police.

DISTRICTS.	Race.												Religion or Caste.																			
	Europeans.				Eurasians.				Natives.				Officers.						Other religions.													
	District or Assistant-District-Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant-District-Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		Above Rs. 100.		Below Rs. 100.		Hindus.		Hindus of all other castes.		Nagas.		Kuktes.		Garos.		Kamptees.		Cachares.		Rahbas.		Khasias.			
	Military or Co-vented Civil.	Unemployed.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant-District-Superintendents.	Above Rs. 100.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant-District-Superintendents.	Above Rs. 100.	Below Rs. 100.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmans.	Chetres.	Gorkhas.	Seikhs.	Assamese Kollita.	Assamese of other castes.	Manipuris.	Hindus of all other castes.	Nagas.	Kuktes.	Garos.	Kamptees.	Cachares.	Rahbas.	Khasias.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
Goaipara .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	259	1	12	6	2	9	1	4	4	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Kamrup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	1	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
D. Municipal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Darrang .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narsing .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nowgong .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibsagar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sikhar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syree .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	2	14	17	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chunar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	2	6	7	1	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khasi Hills .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garo .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naga .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Regular .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426	2,875	15	42	48	10	41	13	8	62	15	146	1	4	5	1	46	..	..	..	
" Municipal .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	75	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





## 1. Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

ARM OF SERVICE.	Total number of fighting officers and men.										Detail of Force at the end of year.						Average annual pay and allowance of each class.						
	Remaining at the end of last year.		Recruited this year.		Died.		Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of year.		Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.	European commissioned officer.	Native commissioned officer.	Non-commissioned officer.	Fighting man.	Camp-follower.	Total cost, including contingents.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	In action.	Otherwise.	Total.	European commissioned officers.			Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.			Fighting men.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.							
3rd Regiment, Native Infantry ..	713	42	..	18	18	16	11	716	..	..	..	8	16	30	611	82	6,650	652	154	96	91	1,46,307	
42nd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry.	852	117	..	18	18	23	50	855	..	..	..	10	14	79	798	64	6,792	686	189	84	72	1,04,735	
45rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry.	872	112	..	28	26	9	41	868	..	..	..	9	16	80	772	58	6,540	591	186	84	42	1,69,190	
44th Regiment, Syhet Light Infantry.	850	65	1	25	36	16	51	878	..	..	..	12	16	80	705	92	4,618	552	156	84	55	1,96,351	

## 2. Statement showing the distribution and employment of the Army attached to the Province of Assam in the year 1875.

Arm of Service.	EMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.					EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR.								
	Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service.	Name of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of outposts occupied.	Average number of men at headquarters of each regiment not on active service.		Average number of men of each regiment, &c., detailed for outpost duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.			Average number of days devoted to musketry instructions, &c.			
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.				
3rd Regiment Native Infantry ..	NIL.	Cachar ..	3	37	663	15	76	NIL.	60-83	265-73	36-88	Not known.	200	80
42nd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry.	NIL.	Ganbādi ..	3	33	336	60	321	98	57	619	53	NIL.	Not known.	14
43rd Regiment, Assam Light Infantry.	NIL.	Shillong ..	3	53	533	237	237	NIL.	52	226	88	15	Ditto	70
44th Regiment, Sylhet Light Infantry.	NIL.	Dibrugarh ..	5	34	376	26	238	30	88	277	24	1	149	28

E.—MILITARY.

3. *Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of Assam on the last day of the year 1875.*

Classification according to religion, races, &c.	Number.	AVERAGE.			General physiog- nomy and characteristics of each race and caste.
		Age.	Height.	Weight.	
3rd N. I.	Christians .....	5	34-70	4-80 (?)	Not known.
	Muhammadans .....	219	30-85	5-64	
	Hindus .....	479	29-90	5-72	
42nd N. I.	Gurkhas .....	270	18 to 50	5' to 5'10"	
	Jurwahs .....	104	20 to 40	5' to 5'10"	
	Sikhs .....	236	20 to 50	5'7" to 6'	
	Hindustanis .....	213	18 to 50	5'6" to 6'	
43rd N. I.	Gurkhas .....	379	27	5'5"	
	Jurwahs .....	308	26	5'7"	
	Hindustanis .....	200	33	5'8"	
	Punjabis .....	4	35	5'8"	
	Cabulis .....	1	35	5'6"	
	Manipuris .....	6	31	5'5"	
44th N. I.	Gurkhas .....	605	27-30	5'4"	
	Jurwahs .....	91	28-25	5'5"	
	Christians .....	7	26-85	5'4½"	
	Hindustanis .....	156	36-35	5'6"	

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

[53]

A.—FINANCE.

1.—Account of the gross and net Revenue of the Province of Assam for the year 1875-76.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net receipts.	Net charges.
		Refunds.	Charges of collection.	Allowances and assignments under treaties, &c.	Total.		
<i>Imperial Services.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue .....	33,28,140	18,180	7,37,500	57,490	8,13,170	25,14,970	....
Forests .....	1,07,300	1,150	61,880	....	63,030	44,270	....
Excise on spirits and drugs .....	14,14,560	960	11,190	....	12,150	14,02,410	....
Stamps .....	5,15,720	1,460	9,080	....	10,540	5,06,180	....
Post-office .....	1,09,430	....	1,28,740	....	1,28,740	....	19,310
Law and Justice .....	85,140	12,160	....	....	12,160	72,980	....
Interest .....	12,620	....	....	....	....	12,620	....
Receipts in aid of superannuation allowances, &c. ....	880	....	....	....	....	880	....
Miscellaneous .....	36,120	9,220	....	....	9,220	26,900	....
<b>Total for 1875-76 ....</b>	<b>56,09,910</b>	<b>43,180</b>	<b>9,48,390</b>	<b>57,490</b>	<b>10,49,010</b>	<b>45,80,210</b>	<b>19,310</b>
<i>Municipalities.....</i>	1,10,991	522	....	....	....	....	1,10,469
<i>Provincial Services and Local Funds.</i>							
<i>Provincial Services—</i>							
Allotment from Imperial revenue	17,61,960	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jails .....	32,833	....	....	....	....	....	....
Registration .....	22,060	....	....	....	....	....	....
Police .....	4,781	....	....	....	....	....	....
Education .....	26,688	....	....	....	....	....	....
Medical .....	1,127	....	....	....	....	....	....
Printing .....	1,242	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marine .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous .....	5,042	....	....	....	....	....	....
Public Works .....	8,712	....	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Total Provincial .....</b>	<b>18,58,505</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>18,57,169</b>	<b>....</b>
Local Funds, including Assam Williamson Educational Endowment Fund.	2,67,705	....	....	....	....	....	....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,67,705</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>2,64,142</b>	<b>....</b>
<b>Gross Receipts .....</b>	<b>22,37,301</b>	<b>5,421</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>22,31,780</b>	<b>....</b>

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## A.—FINANCE.

## 2. Account of Expenditure from the net income of the Administration of Assam for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.
Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts .....	Rs. 2,059	Rs. 2,660
Civil and Political salaries, establishment, and contingencies .....	2,88,249	2,78,191
DETAILS.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Administration .....	1,60,868	1,66,342
Minor Department .....	28,855	22,494
Ecclesiastical .....	14,876	12,139
Political Agencies .....	30,867	19,803
Medical .....	52,783	57,413
Total.....	2,88,249	2,78,191
Judicial charges (courts).....	4,68,662	4,83,220
Marine charges .....	.....	.....
Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances .....	29,994	33,173
Loss by exchange.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	7,914	13,142
Allotment for Provincial Services .....	17,55,125	17,69,763
Total, Imperial Services.....	25,52,003	25,80,149
Municipalities .....	51,630	57,954
PROVINCIAL SERVICES AND LOCAL FUNDS.		
Provincial Services.		
Jails .....	1,12,766	1,23,345
Registration .....	11,102	21,622
Police .....	5,80,342	5,76,608
Education .....	1,75,705	1,83,481
Medical .....	25,337	24,661
Printing .....	31,530	23,319
Marine .....	.....	.....
Minor Establishment .....	25,306	26,560
Office rent, rates, and taxes .....	5,572	5,500
Miscellaneous .....	27,143	34,835
Contributions .....	23,717	26,658
Public Works .....	7,73,734	8,49,504
Total.....	17,92,254	18,96,093
Local Fund, including Williamson Educational Endowment Fund ..	2,35,559	3,81,393
Grand Total.....	20,79,443	23,35,440
Surplus.....	4,02,683	1,03,660

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A. FINANCE.—[Blank.]

[56]

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1. *Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on Imperial, Provincial, and Local Services in the Public Works Department during the year 1875-76.*

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Grand Total.
<b>IMPERIAL SERVICES—ORDINARY—</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military .....	17,167	19,921	37,088	.....
Civil Buildings.....	12,414	1,552	13,966	.....
Barrack Department .....	.....	.....	150	51,204
Establishment .....	.....	.....	12,763	12,763
<b>Total, Imperial Services...</b>	.....	.....	.....	63,967
<b>PROVINCIAL SERVICES—ORDINARY—</b>				
Civil Buildings.....	1,11,957	56,808	1,68,765	.....
Communications .....	2,08,855	1,36,200	3,45,055	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improve- ments.	984	26	1,010	5,14,830
Establishment .....	.....	.....	2,60,351	2,60,351
Tools and plant .....	.....	.....	26,401	26,401
Profit and loss .....	.....	.....	1,032	1,032
Increase of stock.....	.....	.....	20,448	.....
Suspense balances .....	.....	.....	23,769	44,217
<b>Total, Provincial Services...</b>	.....	.....	.....	8,46,831
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS AND GRANT-IN-AID TO PROVINCIAL SERVICES—</b>				
Contributions for Shillong Church Grant-in-aid from District Im- provement Fund Reserve. ....	3,686	.....	3,686	.....
Ditto ditto District Road Account for Hailakandi road...	1,29,943	22,167	1,52,110	.....
.....	.....	715	715	.....
<b>Total contributions and grant-in-aid..</b>	.....	.....	.....	1,56,511
<b>LOCAL SERVICES—</b>				
<i>Assam Local Fund—</i>				
Ferries .....	.....	3,097	3,097	.....
Staging-bungalows .....	1,673	2,653	4,326	.....
Grant-in-aid to District Road Account .....	.....	3,300	3,300	10,723
<i>Williamson Education Fund—</i>				
Repairs to buildings .....	.....	803	803	.....
Establishment .....	.....	201	201	1,004
<i>District Improvement Fund Road Account—</i>				
Roads and buildings .....	30,222	1,13,654	1,43,876	.....
Establishment .....	.....	.....	15,180	.....
Tools and plant .....	.....	.....	2,684	.....
Irrecoverable advances .....	.....	.....	102	.....
Refunds.....	.....	.....	2,734	1,64,576
<b>Total, Local Services...</b>	.....	.....	.....	1,76,303
<b>GRAND TOTAL .....</b>	.....	.....	.....	12,43,612

[57]

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

2. *Statement showing the Income and Expenditure on reproductive works in the Province of Assam for the year 1875-76.—[Blank.]*

[58]

C.—RAILWAYS.

[Blank, there being no Railway in the Province.]

[59]

D.—MARINE.

1. *Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed in the Province of Assam in the year 1875-76.*

DETAIL OF VESSELS.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-powers of engines of steamers.		Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning of the vessel.	REMARKS. (In this column should be stated the nature of the duties on which each vessel was employed). (?)
	Tons.	H.-P.					
SEA-GOING VESSELS.							
None.							
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.							
Steamer <i>Koladyne</i> ...	295	90	5	42	36,366	Not known.	Employed under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
Paddle-steamer No. 2 ...	55	110	1	13	6,782		
Screw- „ No. 4 ...	88	100	1	13	°4,011		
Flat No. 3 ...	51	...	...	7	°1,341		
„ No. 8 ...	51	...	...	7	°1,341		
Yacht <i>Sunamuki</i> ...	44	...	1	15	7,046		* April to October, 1875.
ALL OTHER CRAFT, BOATS, &c.							
None.							

[60]

D.—MARINE.

2. *Statement showing number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels in the Province of Assam in the year 1875-76.—[Blank.]*



E.—AGRICULTURE.

1. Crops cultivated in acres (1875-76).

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Sugar-cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Potatoes.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Others.	Remarks.	
Surnea Valley districts.	Sylhet .....	1,231,000	770,180	93,500	50,000	1,325	...	...	950	...	200	...	...	...	These figures are almost all conjectural.	
	Cachar .....	246,800	...	1,000	300	2,500	...	...	100	100	32,885	...	500	4,700		
Brahmaputra Valley districts.	Goálpára .....	908,958	133,020	133,020	22,176	22,176	...	...	177,360	...	22,176	...	...	...		
	Kámrúp .....	343,481	24,367	53,335	3,391	2,351	...	...	...	...	4,515	...	...	19,352		
	Darrang .....	182,172	4,980	3,760	1,126	850	...	...	955	252	8,160	...	5,098	10,407		
	Nowgong .....	116,876	36,000	73,700	1,600	5,074	...	...	500	1,950	2,600	...	...	1,700		
	Sibságar .....	210,140	10,648	6,948	4,218	...	...	...	15	298	19,585	...	11,826	12,881		
Lakhimpur <sup>e</sup> .....	46,730	400	7,000	3,000	2,927	...	...	...	2,475	...	12,548	...	...	...		
Hill districts.	Gáro Hills† .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Khási Hills .....	59,880	57,820	...	...	1,076	...	33,880	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
	Nága Hills† .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...

<sup>e</sup> The Deputy-Commissioner has revised his last year's return as far as possible.

† The Deputy-Commissioners have reported their returns blank, in the absence of any information on the subject.

E.—AGRICULTURE.

2. Stock (1875-76).

Districts.	Cows, bullocks, and buffaloes, &c.	Horses.	Fonies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	REMARKS.
Sylhet .....	400,000	14	1,800	.....	60,000	20,000	24	222,000	140,000	This return is based on supposition only.
Cachar .....	100,000	20	1,200	.....	10,000	600	...	30,000	1,250	
Goalpára .....	291,000	50	645	50	75,000	19,000	100	91,500	5,700	
Kámrúp .....	254,940	170	1,220	3	28,250	33,450	32	79,538	6,299	
Darrang.....	235,729	16	421	9	773	14,140	220	24,190	840	
Nowgong .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sibságar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lakhimpur <sup>o</sup> .....	50,000	200	300	.....	15,000	25,000	300	50,000	8,500	
Gáro Hills <sup>o</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Khásai Hills .....	35,258	20	170	.....	10,219	12,388	20	2,115	50	
Nága Hills <sup>o</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

<sup>o</sup> The Deputy-Commissioners have reported their returns blank, as no establishments were ever sanctioned to collect these statistics.

## 3. Rates of Rent and Produce (1875-76).

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE RENT PER ACRE SUITED FOR										AVERAGE PRODUCE OF LAND PER ACRE IN POUNDS.												
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grain.	Tea.	Cotton.	Opium and Indigo.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar-cane.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grain.	Indigo and opium.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Tea.	Sugar (gr).	Tobacco.	Vegetables (potato).	Miscellaneous.	
Sylhet.....	1 15 1	.....	2 11 3	.....	.....	.....	1 7 9	.....	4 6 0	.....	3,800	.....	1,600	.....	350	1,006	.....	.....	6,400	.....	.....	.....	260
Cachar .....	1 13 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 13 8	1 13 8	1 13 8	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	320	400	160	250	800	80	.....	.....	.....
Goalpara .....	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	1 6 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1,440	.....	800	.....	.....	640	15	14	480	730	.....	.....	.....
Kamrup.....	1 11 1	.....	.....	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	1 8 2	1,840	.....	.....	.....	123	615	.....	180	615	240	.....	.....	.....
Darrang.....	1 14 3	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 8 2	960	.....	180	.....	240	700	20	180	880	730	.....	.....	.....
Nowgong .....	1 11 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1,120	.....	640	.....	240	320	240	324	280	160	.....	.....	.....
Sibsagar.....	1 14 3	.....	.....	.....	1 8 2	.....	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 8 2	802	.....	1,330	.....	100	328	120	209	174	60	.....	.....	.....
Lakhimpur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garo Hills*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khasi Hills .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640	.....	240	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,400
Naga Hills.....	1 1 7	.....	0 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* The Deputy-Commissioner has reported his Return blank.

F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1875-76.

1. Produce.

DISTRICTS.	Price of produce per maund of 82lb.														Iron, per maund.	Fish, per seer.	Sheep, each.	Plough-bullocks, each.	
	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton, indige- nous.	Sugar, refined.	Sugar, raw (gur).	Sea-salt.	Sambur salt.	Rock-salt.	Gram.	Pulse.	Tea.	Ghl.					
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
Sylhet .....	2 5 3	2 10 0	2 6 0	2 10 0	11 4 0	13 4 0	....	4 12 0	....	....	2 4 0	....	....	....	21 0 0	3 11 0	0 2 0	13 12 0	
Cachar .....	3 0 0	....	2 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	....	5 0 0	....	....	2 8 0	....	70 0 0	....	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0	20 0 0	
Goalpara .....	3 12 0	2 15 0	....	3 0 0	11 0 0	12 8 0	....	5 0 0	....	....	2 8 0	....	....	....	12 0 0	1 6 0	0 2 0	6 0 0	
Kamrup .....	4 0 0	2 8 0	....	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	....	5 0 0	....	....	3 8 0	....	50 0 0	....	20 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 0	....	
Darrang .....	3 12 0	....	....	5 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	....	6 0 0	....	....	5 0 0	....	....	....	20 0 0	....	....	0 4 0	....
Nowgong .....	3 4 0	....	....	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	....	6 0 0	....	....	5 0 0	2 0 0	60 0 0	....	20 0 0	....	....	0 4 0	7 0 0
Sibsagar .....	2 8 0	5 0 0	....	5 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	....	6 0 0	....	....	5 0 0	....	80 0 0	....	30 0 0	....	....	0 4 0	9 0 0
Lakhimpur .....	4 8 0	....	....	....	7 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	4 8 0	....	....	....	25 0 0	6 0 0	....	....	10 0 0
Garó Hills .....	4 8 0	....	....	....	6 0 0	....	....	7 8 0	....	....	4 8 0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Khasi Hills .....	4 8 0	....	....	....	7 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	5 0 0	....	....	....	25 0 0	6 0 0	....	....	10 0 0
Jaga Hills .....	6 9 0	5 0 0	....	....	....	27 0 0	....	10 0 0	....	....	8 0 0	....	....	....	50 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0

[65] F.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1875-76.

2. Labour.

DISTRICTS.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat per day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.				
	Rs. As.P.	Rs. As.P.	Rs. As.P.			Rs. As. P.
Sylhet .....	0 8 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Cachar .....	0 8 0	0 5 0	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0
Goálpára .....	0 4 0	0 3 3	1 0 0	.....	.....	1 8 0
Kámrúp .....	0 9 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 4 0
Darrang .....	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 4 0	.....	.....	0 4 0
Nowgong.....	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	0 8 0
Sibságar .....	0 12 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	0 7 0
Lakhimpur .....	1 0 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	.....	.....	0 12 0
Gáro Hills .....	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Khási Hills.....	1 0 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nága Hills .....	.....	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	0 4 0

(Bengali boats.)  
(Dug-out canoes.)

[66]

G.—MINES AND QUARRIES (1875-76).

DISTRICTS.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.	REMARKS.
Sylhet .....	Pergunnah Jafang in Jaintiá	Limestone .....	1	*Mine belongs to a zemindar of Goálpára.
Cachar .....	North Cachar .....	Coal.		
	Katta Khál .....	Limestone.		
Goálpára ...	Pergunnah Kariabari .....	Coal .....	1 <sup>o</sup>	
Kámrúp.....	Mouzah Mataikhar .....	Iron .....	1	
	„ Chapaguri .....	Limestone .....	1	
Darrang.....	Níl.			
Nowgong ...	Hills near Panimur .....	Limestone.		
	Ditto .....	Coal.		
Sibságar.....	Dikhu and Disang... ..	Coal. (Iron, gold-dust, and petroleum.)		
Lakhimpur..	Makum, Terap, and Namdang	Coal .....	2	
Gáro Hills ...	Gáro Hills .....	Coal.		
	Ditto .....	Limestone.		
Khási and Jaintiá Hills.	Khási and Jaintiá Hills...	Lime.....	33	
	Ditto .....	Coal .....	16	
		(Iron and slate).		
Nága Hills...	Rangemah .....	Coal.		
	Banks of the Nambar and Jainuna rivers.	Lime.		
	Banks of the Jamuna river	Chalk.		
	Barail Mountain. ....	Slate.		

H.—MANUFACTURES (1875-76).

Class of Manufactures.

	Silk.	Cotton.	Wood.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Bones and copper.	Building.	Silver and gold.	Pottery.	Leather.	IRRAWADDI.
1. Number of mills and large manufactures.	...	.....	...	.....	...	3	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	In Cachar and Lakkimpur.
2. Private looms or small works <sup>o</sup>	...	2,000	...	.....	...	50	200	20	.....	...	...	...	Cachar.
3. Number of workmen in large works	...	.....	...	.....	...	20	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	} Cachar.
	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	
4. Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans.	106	12,004	...	4,000	...	10,200	2,642	1,276	1,088	...	...	...	Sylhet, Cachar, and Lakkimpur.
5. Number of European Superintendents in large works.	...	.....	...	.....	...	2	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	
6. Estimated annual outturn	..	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	

\* All the Deputy-Commissioners of Assam Valley Districts have reported their inability to furnish the information, although many private looms are at work in their respective districts.  
*N.B.*—Headings 5 and 6 cannot be properly filled in, as the figures furnished by the Deputy-Commissioners are conjectural, and therefore misleading.

[67]

K.—COINAGE. 1.

(Blank, there being no Mint in this Province.)

[68]

K.—PAPER CURRENCY. 2.

(There is no separate Currency Circle for Assam, hence the Return is blank.)

[69]

L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.  
Statement showing the number of Charitable Institutions in operation in the Province of Assam during the year 1875.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Average number of in-door patients daily aided.	Number of in-door patients aided in the year.	INCOME.				In what shape relief is granted.	OF INSTITUTIONS WHICH AFFORD RELIEF.	
				From Govern-ment on account of salaries.	Estimated cost of European medicines supplied by Government.	From Local Funds.	Interest on invested funds.		Subscriptions and donations from Europeans and Natives.	In door.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. As P	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
<b>DISPENSARIES.</b>										
Sylhet .....	1	866	276	600 0 0	162 12 10	235 10 0	42 4 11	620 0 0	Medical and surgical	1
Cochar .. { Silchar .....	1	3632	738	120 0 0	300 8 0	1,086 2.10	.....	642 8 0	Ditto	1
..... { Brahmanigram ..	1	....	....	420 0 0	153 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	..
..... { Goalpats .....	1	792	144	572 10 11	152 14 10	.....	14 12 7	744 1 0	Ditto	1
..... { Gauripur .....	1	178	47	300 0 0	71 4 9	.....	.....	720 0 0*	Ditto	1
..... { Lakhipur .....	1	392	91	430 0 0	16 1 1	.....	.....	480 0 0†	Ditto	1
Kamrup .....	1	551	159	720 0 0	.....	360 0 0	44 5 6	413 13 1	Ditto	1
..... { Barpeta .....	1	020	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	1
Darrang .. Tezpur .....	1	439	102	480 0 0	.....	456 15 0	.....	.....	Ditto	1
Nowgong .....	1	1346	158	480 0 0	80 4 0	.....	.....	935 0 0	Ditto	1
Sibsagar .. { Sibsaagar .....	1	633	137	800 0 0	129 6 6	70 0 0	.....	514 14 7	Ditto	1
..... { Jorhat .....	1	278	74	180 0 0	.....	.....	.....	505 8 0	Ditto	1
Lakhimpur .. { Dibrugach .....	1	1448	287	740 0 0	120 4 8	848 1 0	.....	1,154 12 0	Ditto	1
..... { North Lakhimpur ..	1	041	11	.....	18 14 5	.....	.....	223 0 0	Ditto	1
Khásá Hills.. Shillong .....	1	433	85	298 6 2	.....	.....	.....	871 8 0	Ditto	1
Naga Hills.. Samaguting .....	1	246	63	780 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	1
Total .....	16	....	2,313	6,471 1 1	1,205 7 1	8,056 12 10	101 7 0	7,854 0 8	.....	15

\* Paid by the Zemindar of Gauripur.

† Paid by the Zemindar of Lakhipur.

[71] PART IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.  
 A.—Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the Province of Assam in the year 1875-76.

Profession.	Number of churches or institutions.	Number of ministers or priests.	Number of persons attending worship.	INCOME.			Explanatory Remarks.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment property.		
					In land.	In money.	
				Rs.	A.	P.	
Roman Catholics .....	1	1	25	.....	.....	.....	In Kamrup.
Church of England .....	6	4	310	25,420 0 0	492 0 0	.....	In Sylhet, Kamrup, Darrang, Lakhimpur, and khasat Hills.
Church of Scotland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian { Protestant Dissenters ..	23	8	1,520	.....	.....	548 14 0	In Kamrup, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and khasat Hills.
..... { Greeks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... { Armenians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... { Unitarians .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hindu .....	554	992	3,902	5,931 4 0	74,395 0 0	2,423 0 0	In Sylhet, Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur.
Muhammadan { Soones .....	166	160	410	1,222 11 0	720 0 0	184 0 0	.....
..... { Sheca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shak .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	In Goalpara.
Buddhist or Jain Brahmo .....	8	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	In Sylhet, Kamrup, and Darrang.

NOTE.—These figures are merely conjectural.





B.—EDUCATION.

2. Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for the official year beginning 1st April, 1875, ending 31st March, 1876.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	Government institutions.											Aided institutions.											
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through—					Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through—			Religions or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.								
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.				Buddhists.	Khasias.	Others.		English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Khasias.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
<b>Normal Schools—</b>																							
For Masters.....	9	297	264	64	243	22	233	4	82	6	3	99	82	99	99	37	18	7	7	7	7	37	37
For Mistresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Schools of Art.....</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Other Technical Schools .....</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Schools for Boys—</b>																							
Higher Schools (English) .....	8	1,271	1,012	1,271	1,066	14	1,066	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools (English) .....	1	47	29	20	43	..	43	3	..	..	1	1,556	1,064	1,556	786	86	1,033	111	..	..	..	..	..
teaching through Vernacular only..	18	1,401	1,071	1,401	1,121	8	1,121	252	..	..	36	1,614	1,169	1,614	1,614	1	1,169	461	..	..	..	..	..
Lower and Primary Schools .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	909	22,236	16,112	22,236	21,151	128	17,048	2,717	40	979	1,824	1,824	
<b>Schools for Girls—</b>																							
For Natives of India .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Europeans and others .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8,016</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>1,845</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>26,009</b>	<b>18,832</b>	<b>26,009</b>	<b>23,945</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>19,507</b>	<b>3,276</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,411</b>	

N.B.—This return does not include the schools which had existed for part of the year, but which ceased to exist before the 31st March, 1876.

2. Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them, for the official year beginning 1st April, 1875, ending 31st March, 1876.

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions under inspection.											Grand Total of									
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.					Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Khasias.	Others.				
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Khasias.								Others.			
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
<i>Normal Schools—</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
For Masters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
For Mistresses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Schools of Art.....</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Other Technical Schools .....</i>	2	25	88	.....	25	23	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Schools for Boys—</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Higher Schools (English) .....	1	181	146	150	22	118	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle Schools (English) .....	8	368	264	93	275	283	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
teaching through Vernacu- lar only.	6	307	182	.....	307	139	106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Lower and Primary Schools ..</i>	72	1,418	1,039	.....	1,418	1,008	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Schools for Girls—</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Natives of India .....	5	48	33	.....	48	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Europeans and others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	94	2,347	1,762	252	2,095	4	1,761	469	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
									113		1,137	31,462	397	23,721	4,182	40	1,548	1,574			

N.B.—This Return does not include the schools which had existed for part of the year, but which ceased to exist before the 31st March, 1876.

[74]

B.—EDUCATION.

3. Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Assam Province for the official year beginning 1st April, 1875, ending 31st March, 1876.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Received.						Expended.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenues of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
Direction.....	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Inspection.....	44,365 7 8	44,365 7 8								44,365 7 8	44,365 7 8
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.....											
Arts.....	5,312 5 2	5,312 5 2						234 9 0	52 7 0	5,599 5 2	5,599 5 2
Law.....								295 0 0		295 0 0	191 0 8
For masters.....	22,994 0 2	22,994 0 2						78 12 6	156 0 10	23,298 13 6	23,188 7 0
Aided.....	1,368 0 0	1,368 0 0						1 6 6	1,633 2 0	3,220 8 6	3,220 8 6
Normal Schools.....											
Other Technical Schools.....	150 0 0	150 0 0			147 12 0			82 4 0		330 0 0	330 0 0
Schools for Boys.....											
Higher-class English.....	18,789 2 4	18,789 2 4		600 10 0				163,245 1 0	582 8 9	38,317 1 1	36,221 5 7
Middle-class English.....	331 1 5	331 1 5						186 6 3		407 7 8	497 7 8
Lower-class English.....	7,830 12 1	7,830 12 1			5,214 9 11	180 0 0		4,880 2 9	3,664 8 9	21,770 1 6	21,116 2 7
Middle-class Vernacular.....	7,742 14 6	7,742 14 6			4,795 1 11	120 0 0		3,086 14 4	36 11 0	12,836 7 10	12,666 1 2
Lower-class Vernacular.....	7,217 11 11	7,217 11 11			1,417 13 6	832 0 0		3,080 2 6	180 8 0	15,373 8 4	15,013 8 4
Schools for Girls.....	6,712 6 0	6,712 6 0	44,886 8 11					8,781 3 1	6,446 2 9	68,375 13 3	68,273 3 4
For Natives.....	464 0 0	464 0 0	1,168 18 8		421 1 0	40 0 0		14 5 0	786 10 6	2,865 0 2	2,865 0 2
In College.....	2,390 7 7	2,390 7 7								2,390 7 7	2,390 7 7
In Schools.....	6,344 5 7	6,344 5 7								6,344 5 7	6,344 5 7
Buildings.....	1,647 12 0	1,647 12 0		466 2 1						465 2 1	465 2 1
Miscellaneous.....	4,540 2 3	4,540 2 3								4,540 2 3	4,540 2 3
Total.....	1,36,487 8 8	1,36,487 8 8	40,840 3 7	1,060 12 1	11,096 6 4	673 0 0		38,916 2 11	19,268 6 7	9,50,401 8 2	2,46,964 2 4

N.B.—This Return does not include the receipts and expenditure of Unaided Schools.

B.—EDUCATION.

[75]

4. *Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government, in the several Districts under the Administration of Assam, for the official year beginning 1st April, 1875, ending 31st March, 1876.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
Cachar .....	Bengali and Manipuri	1,285*	205,027	133	2,234	9.66	1.08	* Omitting 3,715 square miles of hilly country.
Sylhet .....	Bengali .....	5,380	1,719,539	274	8,198	19.63	.47	
Khási Hills .....	Khásia .....	6,157	141,838	82	1,836	75.01	1.29	
Gáro Hills.....	Gáro .....	3,390	80,000	21	244	113.80	.30	
Goalpara .....	Bengali .....	4,433	444,761	129	2,295	34.36	.51	
Nága Hills .....	Nága .....	4,900	68,918	1	14	4,900.00	.02	
Kámrúp.....	} Corrupt Bengali ...	3,631	561,681	240	5,138	15.12	.09	
Darrang.....		89	256,009	2,521	38.34	1.06		
Nowgong .....	} Corrupt Bengali ...	3,648	256,390	109	3,519	33.46	1.37	
Sibságar .....		152	296,589	3,633	15.87	1.22		
Lakhimpur .....	} Corrupt Bengali ...	3,145†	121,267	65	1,830	48.38	1.50	
Total.....		.....	41,795	4,132,019	1,295	31,462	32.27	

† Omitting 8,343 square miles of hilly country and forests.

[76]

C. 1. *Return of Scientific and Literary Societies.*

Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
Subhasadhini ..	To do good to the country.	..	..	Rs. 196 0 0	Rs. A. P. 196 0 0	26	..	..	26	Not	16th February, 1872.
Gyanoday .....	Diffusion of useful knowledge of science, literature, and arts.	..	..	144 0 0	144 0 0	3	..	..	3	Not	October, 1874
Mayo Society ....	Diffusion of primary instruction in memory of the late Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India.	..	72	....	72 0 0	14	..	..	14	Not	March, 1872.

[77]

C. 2. *The Press, 1875-76.*

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Sibságar .....	(1) American Baptist Mission Press.	Mission Union at Boston ..	<i>Arundel</i> .....	<i>NIL</i>
	(2) Dharmapraakash Press	Anniatti Gosvami, Jorhát..	<i>Assam Belasini</i> .....	<i>NIL</i>
Goálpára .....	Hitasadhini .....	Hitasadhini Society.....	<i>Hitasadhini</i> .....	<i>NIL</i>
Kámrup .....	Chidananda Press .....	Chidananda Choudri .....	<i>NIL</i> .....	<i>NIL</i>
Kháasi Hills .....	Assam Secretariat Press ..	Her Majesty's Government	<i>Assam Gazette</i> .....	....

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—Deaths registered from different causes in the Province of Assam in 1875.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							
		Population.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel-complaints.		
Tracts.	Districts.	Population.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel-complaints.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1		229,374	315,387	444,761	1,163	1,125	2,288	46	48	94	1,520	1,188	2,668	260	214	474
2		292,688	268,993	561,681	797	633	1,430	137	109	246	1,510	1,043	2,553	880	287	617
3	Brahmaputra Valley	133,107	123,283	256,390	153	148	301	36	30	66	622	441	1,063	158	91	249
4			122,937	113,172	236,009	374	266	640	39	42	81	1,431	1,265	2,696	568	406
5		164,940	141,649	296,589	424	353	777	22	37	59	905	725	1,630	394	312	706
6	Surma Valley	64,692	56,575	121,267	13	9	22	9	12	21	468	370	838	186	131	317
7			880,330	839,209	1,719,539	645	415	960	196	116	312	1,112	725	1,837	208	126
8		110,878	94,654	205,532	91	69	160	2	1	3	145	99	244	35	34	69
Total ..		1,963,441	1,852,922	3,816,363	3,430	3,033	6,463	437	395	832	7,703	5,746	13,449	2,189	1,651	3,740

A.—(Continued).

Number.	Tracts.	Districts.	9												10			11			12							
			Injuries.						All other causes.						Total from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.										
			Suicides.		Wounding.		Accidents.		Snake-bite.		M.		F.		T.		Cholera.			Dysentery.			All causes.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	All causes.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	All causes.								
1	Brahmaputra Valley.	Goalpara.....	6	6	12	..	..	..	13	3	16	36	11	47	141	110	261	3,186	2,655	5,840	5.1	2	5.9	1.0	1	138	12.3	18.1
2		Kamrup.....	2	3	5	2	1	3	6	2	8	38	12	50	184	126	310	3,056	2,166	5,222	2.5	4	4.3	1.0	1	104	8.0	9.2
3	Brahmaputra Valley.	Nowgong.....	1	2	3	7	..	7	31	7	38	65	30	95	102	48	150	1,176	797	1,972	1.1	2	4.1	9	5	88	6.4	7.6
4		Darrang.....	9	2	11	6	1	7	14	11	25	18	2	20	163	122	285	2,622	3,077	4,009	2.3	3	11.1	4.1	2	21.3	18.3	19.9
5	Brahmaputra Valley.	Sibsagar.....	3	..	3	7	3	10	13	15	28	6	1	7	81	64	145	1,855	1,510	3,365	2.6	1	5.4	2.3	1	11.9	10.6	11.3
6		Lakhimpur.....	1	1	2	3	..	3	20	13	33	7	1	8	57	43	100	754	580	1,334	1.1	1	6.8	2.6	3	11.6	10.2	11.0
7	Surma Valley	Sylhet.....	5	1	6	7	5	12	94	61	155	44	24	68	712	460	1,172	2,943	1,933	4,976	5	1	1.0	1	1	8.3	2.8	2.8
		Coochiar.....	..	1	1	2	..	2	18	7	25	7	..	7	21	17	38	321	228	549	7	..	1.1	3	1	2.9	2.4	2.6
		Total.....	27	16	43	34	10	44	209	119	328	221	81	802	1,461	990	2,451	15,911	11,946	27,857	1.7	2	3.5	9	1	8.0	6.4	7.2



[79] V.—2. Annual Return of Out and In-patients treated at the Dispensaries of the Province of Assam during the year 1875.

Names of Dispensaries.	Number of in-door patients treated.																									Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Sylhet	3	13	1	32	29	16	8	11	16	11	16	16	2	2	1	5	6	1	1	14	14	4	4	148	275	
Cachar	8	183	36	131	14	6	11	8	1	16	16	1	2	7	7	7	2	1	20	94	4	4	190	733		
Godalpara	20	24	28	14	12	2	1	3	6	6	4	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	6	10	6	6	29	144		
Kamrup	22	24	1	31	9	2	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	4	4	1	35	91		
Tezpur	1	24	1	81	16	2	2	7	2	7	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	4	1	61	189		
Nowgong	8	6	23	6	6	4	2	8	2	8	8	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	35	102	
Sibsagar	23	12	9	3	9	3	1	12	3	11	11	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	6	10	10	10	60	103		
Jornhat	10	3	8	9	2	1	3	10	7	7	7	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	74	137		
Lakhimpur	6	4	8	2	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	3	3	42	74	
Shillong	2	2	2	20	26	2	2	1	81	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	8	8	66	237	
Samaguting	21	18	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	21	1	1	3	11	
	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	21	..	..	1	28	63	
Total.....	7	392	68	321	140	8	77	16	35	86	..	3	36	10	1	25	1	12	98	165	..	..	25	792	2,213	



[ 80 ]      V.—3. STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS OF VACCINATION  
IN EACH CIRCLE OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENCE IN THE  
PROVINCE OF ASSAM DURING THE YEAR 1875-76.

## [8.] V.—3. Statement showing particulars of Vaccination\* in each Circle of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9					
									A.		Sex.		
Circle of Medical Superintendence.	Name and rank of Superintendent of Dispensaries.	Number of Native Superintendents of Vaccination attached to the Dispensary.	Number of Vaccinators attached to the Dispensary.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Name of District.	Population of area, including last column.	Name of Dispensary.	Male.	Female.	Christian.	Hindu.	
				Present year, 1875-76.	Previous year, 1874-75.								
Dacca Circle.	T. Mathew, M.B., Surgeon-Major, Civil Surgeon.	..	2	677	1,245	Sylhet ..	1,719,539	Sylhet .....	389	288	2	274	
	J. J. Monteath, M.D., Civil Surgeon.	..	1	1,580	1,416	Cachar ..	205,027	Cachar .....	965	602	4	1,420	
	J. P. Cromarty, Civil Medical Officer.	..	1	591	147	Goálpára ..	407,714	Goálpára .....	329	262	..	276	
	E. G. Russell, M.B., Civil Surgeon.	..	52†	9,875	10,001	Gauháti ..	561,681	Kámrap .....	6,224	3,651	..	8,409	
	A. Imthurn, Civil Medical Officer.	..	1	376	303	Darrang ..	236,009	Tezpur .....	192	184	4	333	
	J. W. Hughes, Civil Medical Officer.	..	1	156	265	Nowgong ..	256,390	Nowgong ....	86	70	1	142	
	Babu M. C. Mookerjee, Civil Medical Officer.	..	1	1,223	1,391	Sibságar ..	64,539	Sibságar .....	739	484	12	734	
	J. B. White, Surgeon-Major, Civil Surgeon.	..	}	2	1,054	1,908	Lakhimpur..	94,318	Dibrugarh ....	523	468	1	967
		..		1	602	36	Ditto ..	26,424	Branch Dispensary, North Lakhimpur.	313	286	..	593
	J. O. Brien, M.D., Civil Surgeon.	..	2	1,817	1,438	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	141,838	Shillong .....	1,132	685	147	87	
	A. D. Cooper, Civil Medical Officer.	..	..	..	..	Nága Hills	....	Samaguting ..	..	..	..	..	
J. E. C. Ferris, Civil Surgeon.	..	4	4,086	1,733	Gáro Hills..	80,000	Tura .....	2,051	2,035	15	86		
	Total ..	..	68	22,037	19,883		3,793,479		12,943	9,015	186	13,371	

\* Fifty-one vaccinators paid by the persons operated  
† From Town Fund.  
‡ Garos.

Medical Superintendence in the Province of Assam during the year 1875-76.

10										11				12	13	14	
Primary vaccination.										Re-vaccination.				Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Total cost of vaccination for the year.	
B.			C.			D.		A.	B.	C.	D.						
Caste.			Age.		Results.			Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	In primary vaccination.	In secondary vaccination.			Paid by Government.	Paid from other sources.
Muslimman.	Khalais.	Other castes.	Under one year.	Above one year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those doubtful.	Unknown.							Total.	Successful.		
401	..	..	40	637	881	196	..	677	..	..	..	..	71.04	....	338	120	85*
143	..	..	301	1,266	1,420	131	16	1,567	11	2	..	13	90.78	84.61	1,580	120	Nil.
37	..	278	75	516	529	62	..	591	..	..	..	..	83.51	....	591	120	....
1,466	..	..	8,288	1,587	9,607	154	114	9,875	..	..	..	..	97.28	....	189	....	Cannot be ascertained.
4	..	35	27	349	360	1	15	376	..	..	..	..	96.70	....	376	70	Nil.
13	..	..	15	141	142	3	11	156	..	..	..	..	91.02	....	156	116	....
214	..	213	295	928	1,192	31	..	1,223	..	..	..	..	97.46	....	1,223	120	....
19	..	4	160	831	763	68	160	991	63	..	..	63	82.21	100	527	160	....
6	..	..	88	511	496	100	3	599	2	1	..	3	83.22	66.66	602	40	....
7	1,576	..	369	1,448	1,522	295	..	1,817	..	..	..	..	83.70	....	908	204	....
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..	....
..	..	3,983	792	3,294	3,863	223	..	4,086	..	..	..	..	94.54	....	1,021	240	....
2,310	1,576	4,515	10,450	11,508	20,375	1,264	319	21,968	76	3	..	79	92.80	97.00	324	1,310	85

on, and one vaccinator paid by Municipality.

TABLE  
Education Report for the  
BROAD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	Number of Institutions.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.		NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING THROUGH*		RELIGION OF THE STUDENTS AS ON 31ST MARCH.						
		On the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Khasias.	Others.	
<b>A.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.												
Higher .....	English .....	8	1,271	1,012	1,271	....	14	1,056	198	..	..	3
Middle .....	English .....	1	47	29	20	27	..	43	3	..	..	1
	Vernacular .....	18	1,401	1,071	....	1,401	8	1,121	232	..	..	40
NORMAL SCHOOLS.												
For Masters .....	Vernacular .....	9	297	264	54	243	22	233	4	..	32	6
Total for Government Schools .....		36	3,016	2,376	1,345	1,671	44	2,453	437	..	32	59
<b>B.—SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES</b>												
SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.												
Middle English ....	Under Missionary bodies.	4	423	261	423	....	86	11	2	..	324	..
	Under Native managers.	19	1,133	803	372	761	..	1,022	109	..	..	2
	Total .....	23	1,556	1,064	795	761	86	1,033	111	..	324	2
Lower English .....	Under Missionary bodies.	65	1,085	797	1,085	....	86	27	..	..	972	..
Middle Vernacular ..	Under Native managers.	36	1,614	1,160	....	1,614	1	1,169	401	..	1	42
Lower Vernacular ..	Under Missionary bodies.	32	546	459	....	546	36	136	7	..	..	367
	Under other Christian bodies.	10	195	181	....	195	1	107	12	..	..	75
	Under Native managers.	3	109	68	....	109	..	104	5	..	..	..
Total .....		45	850	658	....	850	37	347	24	..	..	442
SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.												
Natives ....	Under Missionary bodies..	12	274	167	274	....	62	..	..	..	212	..
NORMAL SCHOOLS.												
For Masters..	Under Missionary bodies..	3	99	82	....	99	37	18	7	..	..	37
Technical Schools.	Under Native managers..	1	15	8	....	15	..	15	..	..	..	..
Pathsalas .....	For boys .....	799	20,301	14,657	....	20,301	5	16,674	2,693	40	7	882
	" girls .....	23	320	247	....	320	35	239	40	..	..	6
Total .....		822	20,621	14,904	....	20,621	40	16,913	2,733	40	7	888
Total Aided Schools .....		1,007	26,099	18,832	2,154	23,945	349	19,507	3,276	40	1,516	1,411

L

year ending 31st March, 1876.

SHEET..

MONEY ACTUALLY RECEIVED WITHIN THE FINANCIAL YEAR FROM—										Money actually expended within the financial year.	Number of girls attending the schools.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Grants from Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses (District Improvement Fund).	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
18,789 2 4	....	600 10 0	.....	....	16,245 1 0	582 3 9	86,317 1 1	36,221 5 7	....		
341 1 5	....	....	.....	....	156 6 3	.....	497 7 8	497 7 8	....		
7,222 0 5	....	....	.....	....	5,019 9 4	36 11 0	12,278 4 9	12,097 14 1	....		
22,994 0 2	....	....	.....	....	78 12 6	156 0 10	23,228 13 6	23,188 7 0	10		
49,346 4 4	....	600 10 0	.....	....	21,599 13 1	774 15 7	72,321 11 0	72,005 2 4	10		
1,289 0 0	....	....	.....	....	122 11 6	3,467 6 9	4,979 2 3	4,979 2 3	21		
6,441 12 1	....	....	5,214 9 11	180 0 0	4,787 7 3	217 2 0	16,790 15 3	16,187 0 4	....		
7,320 12 1	....	....	5,214 9 11	180 0 0	4,860 2 9	3,684 8 9	21,770 1 6	21,116 2 7	21		
3,146 11 3	....	....	.....	....	5 4 0	5,490 6 8	8,642 5 6	8,646 5 6	....		
5,746 2 0	....	....	4,061 15 4	120 0 0	2,867 5 6	128 8 0	12,921 14 10	12,624 7 10	26		
2,211 0 0	....	....	.....	....	0 12 0	886 0 0	2,597 12 0	2,597 12 0	....		
1,195 2 9	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1,195 2 9	1,174 5 11	20		
159 8 0	....	....	854 13 3	....	91 15 6	.....	606 4 9	593 10 0	....		
3,565 10 9	....	....	854 13 3	....	92 11 6	386 0 0	4,399 3 6	4,365 11 11	20		
464 0 0	.....	....	.....	....	.....	786 10 6	1,250 10 6	1,250 10 6	274		
1,586 0 0	.....	....	.....	....	1 6 6	1,633 2 0	3,220 8 6	3,220 8 6	....		
150 0 0	.....	....	147 12 0	....	82 4 0	.....	330 0 0	330 0 0	....		
.....	40,959 12 0	....	973 0 3	332 0 0	8,645 0 7	569 12 6	51,479 9 4	51,425 7 0	148		
.....	1,158 15 5	....	421 1 0	40 0 0	14 5 0	.....	1,634 5 8	1,634 5 8	291		
.....	42,118 11 5	....	1,394 1 3	672 0 0	8,659 5 7	569 12 6	53,113 15 0	53,059 12 8	439		
22,489 4 1	42,118 11 5	....	11,173 3 9	672 0 0	16,518 7 10	12,677 0 0	105,648 11 4	104,609 11 6	839		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	Number of Institutions.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.		NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING THROUGH*		RELIGION OF THE STUDENTS AS ON 31ST MARCH.					
		On the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Khâshas.	Others.
C.—INSTITUTIONS ABOLISHED DURING THE YEAR.	156	....	....	....	....	..	.	..	..	..	..
<i>N. B.</i> —In the case of abolished schools, the money returns and the number of institutions only are required. (?)											
Total Government Aided and Abolished Schools.	1,199	29,115	21,208	3,499	25,616	393	21,960	3,713	40	1,548	1,461
D.—UNAIDED.											
SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.											
Higher .....	1	181	146	159	22	..	118	63	..	..	..
Middle English ....	8	863	264	93	275	..	283	84	..	..	1
Middle Vernacular..	6	307	182	....	307	..	199	106	..	..	2
Lower Vernacular ..	3	30	27	....	30	1	2	..	..	..	27
	4	60	53	....	60	..	41	19	..	..	..
Total.....	7	90	80	....	90	1	43	19	..	..	27
Pathshalas.....	52	1,072	719	....	1,072	..	799	192	..	..	81
Tols .....	13	256	240	....	256	..	256	..	..	..	..
SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.											
Native .....	1	11	7	....	11	3	4	4	..	..	..
	4	37	26	....	37	..	36	..	..	..	1
Total.....	5	48	33	....	48	3	40	4	..	..	1
Technical Schools ..	2	25	88	....	25	..	23	1	..	..	1
Total Unaided Schools.....	94	2,347	1,752	252	2,095	4	1,761	469	..	..	113
Grand Total of all Institutions....	1,293	31,462	22,960	3,751	27,711	397	23,721	4,182	40	1,548	1,574

\* If the language of the text-books used in any school in teaching any branch of study other than English language itself even though the teacher may use Vernacular explanation in his class, and such pupils should therefore be included in † Money return not received.



L—(Continued.)

year ending 31st March, 1876.

SHEET.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
MONEY ACTUALLY RECEIVED WITHIN THE FINANCIAL YEAR FROM—									Money actually expended within the financial year.	Number of girls attending the schools.
Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses (District Improvement Fund).	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.			
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1,992 8 0	3,726 7 11	.....	823 2 7	.....	268 5 0	54 0 0	6,864 7 6	6,786 9 6	..	
73,220 0 5	45,845 3 7	600 10 0	11,896 6 4	672 0 0	38,386 9 11	13,005 15 7	184,834 13 10	183,401 7 4	849	
.....	.....	.....	405 0 0	.....	249 0 0	.....	654 0 0	645 0 0	..	
.....	.....	.....	634 5 6	.....	360 0 9	648 11 0	1,643 1 3	1,549 12 0	..	
.....	.....	.....	1,537 6 0	.....	268 9 0	.....	1,805 15 0	1,789 9 0	..	
.....	.....	.....	114 0 0	.....	.....	.....	114 0 0	114 0 0	..	
.....†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
.....	.....	.....	114 0 0	.....	.....	.....	114 0 0	114 0 0	..	
.....	.....	.....	21 7 0	.....	1,390 8 0	108 7 0	1,520 6 0	1,520 6 0	11	
.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	530 0 0	58 0 0	597 0 0	597 0 0	..	
.....	.....	.....	86 0 0	.....	.....	.....	86 0 0	86 0 0	11	
.....	.....	.....	37 0 0	.....	.....	92 0 0	129 0 0	129 0 0	35	
.....	.....	.....	128 0 0	.....	.....	82 0 0	215 0 0	215 0 0	46	
.....	.....	2,868 14 9	.....	.....	210 5 6	.....	3,079 4 3	2,943 1 0	..	
.....	.....	2,877 14 9	2,835 2 6	.....	3,008 7 3	907 2 0	9,628 10 6	9,373 12 0	57	
73,220 0 5	45,845 3 7	3,478 8 9	14,831 8 10	672 0 0	41,395 1 2	14,413 1 7	1,94,463 8 4	1,92,775 3 4	906	

is English, the pupils in that school who use this text-book must be held to be taught through the medium of English, column 5 and not included in column 6. (P)

TABLE II.  
Abstract Returns of Educational Expenditure in the Province of Assam for the year ending 31st March, 1876.

Inspection.	Head of Charge.				Totals.			Remarks.
	Pay actually drawn.	Travelling allowances drawn.	Contingencies, peons, &c., drawn.	Total.	From Government.	From other sources.	Total.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Inspector.....	11,020 0 0	1,726 11 9	13,954 13 9	16,701 9 6	16,701 9 6	.....	16,701 9 6	
Deputy-Inspectors .....	10,419 9 4	4,031 10 0	1,935 2 0	15,486 5 4	15,486 5 4	.....	15,486 5 4	
Sub-Inspectors .....	5,247 3 6	4,263 10 0	800 15 7	10,301 13 1	10,301 13 1	.....	10,301 13 1	
Clerks of District Committees ..	656 12 3	.....	.....	656 12 3	656 12 3	.....	656 12 3	
Class of Scholarships.				Total passed.				
Bills passed by the Magistrate or Deputy-Inspector.				Bills passed by the Inspector.				
Rs. As. P.				Rs. As. P.				
Special Survey Scholarships ..				702 4 9				
Senior .....				34 3 0				
Junior .....				1,663 15 10				
Minor .....				619 7 0				
Vernacular .....				3,846 15 1				
Primary .....				1,977 15 6				
Sylhet .....				504 10 8				
Goolpaya .....				87 8 0				
Kamrup .....				11 4 0				
Nowgong .....				89 4 0				
Endowed .....				72 7 5				
				9,199 15 3				
				8,724 13 2				
				465 2 1				
				9,199 15 3				
				11,24,985 9 2				
				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
				987 7 6				
				1,469 10 5				
				1,469 10 5				
				70,837 6 8				
				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
				987 7 6				
				1,469 10 5				
				1,469 10 5				
				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
				987 7 6				
				1,469 10 5				
				1,469 10 5				
				70,837 6 8				
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				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
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				960 10 0				
				987 7 6				
				1,469 10 5				
				1,469 10 5				
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				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				
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				1,799 4 0				
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				1,469 10 5				
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				1,799 4 0				
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				2,118 13 10				
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				987 7 6				
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				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
				987 7 6				
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				1,469 10 5				
				70,837 6 8				
				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
				987 7 6				
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				1,469 10 5				
				70,837 6 8				
				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
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				1,469 10 5				
				70,837 6 8				
				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
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				1,469 10 5				
				70,837 6 8				
				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
				987 7 6				
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				1,469 10 5				
				70,837 6 8				
				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
				987 7 6				
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				1,469 10 5				
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				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
				987 7 6				
				1,469 10 5				
				1,469 10 5				
				70,837 6 8				
				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
				987 7 6				
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				1,469 10 5				
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				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				
				1,799 4 0				
				960 10 0				
				987 7 6				
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				1,469 10 5				
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				2,118 13 10				
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				987 7 6				
				1,469 10 5				
				1,469 10 5				
				70,837 6 8				
				2,00,257 13 6				
				2,118 13 10				



TABLE IV.  
Table showing Social Position of Pupils.

Districts.	Hindus.			Mahomedians.			Christians.			Others.			Total.								
	Upper classes.	Middle classes.	Lower classes.	Total.	Upper classes.	Middle classes.	Lower classes.	Total.	Upper classes.	Middle classes.	Lower classes.	Total.	Upper classes.	Middle classes.	Lower classes.	Total.					
Cachar .....	2	262	906	1,260	..	12	413	425	..	..	..	6	643	549	2	280	1,932	..	2,924		
Sylhet .....	16	2,394	3,652	6,062	..	525	1,636	2,121	..	3	2	1	9	10	16	2,923	5,259	..	8,188		
Khasi Hills .....	..	5	33	38	..	..	2	2	..	85	171	256	391	1,149	1,540	..	431	1,355	..	1,836	
Jaintia Hills .....	..	..	93	93	..	..	12	12	..	4	17	21	3	82	86	..	7	204	33	244	
Goalpara .....	2	294	1,269	1,655	..	59	377	436	..	6	23	29	2	273	331	3	361	1,838	44	2,295	
Kamrup .....	2	901	3,272	4,175	..	104	237	341	..	3	..	3	5	79	84	2	1,013	3,436	535	6,188	
Darrang .....	..	236	1,366	2,221	..	6	126	132	..	3	3	5	1	150	161	..	245	2,264	12	2,621	
Nowgong .....	..	331	2,606	2,937	..	51	191	242	..	13	24	37	..	303	303	..	395	3,134	..	3,619	
Naga Hills .....	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	
Sibsaga .....	11	419	2,907	3,237	..	17	339	366	..	2	30	32	..	1	1	11	488	3,177	7	3,633	
Lakhimpur .....	26	130	1,471	1,696	..	5	76	80	..	..	..	..	..	130	130	26	135	1,666	..	1,830	
Total .....	62	4,972	16,188	23,222	..	779	3,568	4,147	..	118	270	308	..	409	2,665	5,074	62	6,378	24,491	681	51,462

FORM I.

Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and Expenditure for each Registration Office in Assam during the year 1875-76.

OFFICE	Total number of documents registered in Books I, III, and IV.	Total amount of Fees.		Total of other Receipts.		Total Receipts.		Total Expenditure.		
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Office of Officer in charge of Registration Department.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	916 5 10	
Silchar.....	880	711	0	278	5	0	984	5	0	1,046 7 11
Hailakandi .....	788	545	8	94	11	8	640	8	8	699 2 0
Total .....	1,668	1,256	8	368	0	8	1,624	8	8	1,745 9 11
Sylhet .....	1,552	1,545	8	1,646	4	6	8,191	12	6	1,969 10 5
Habiganj .....	1,407	1,374	8	1,306	8	0	2,681	0	0	1,771 7 6
Fenchuganj .....	1,391	1,402	8	1,447	6	0	2,849	14	0	2,498 14 0
Sunamganj .....	565	491	0	480	9	0	921	9	0	506 4 9
Total.....	4,915	4,818	8	4,880	11	6	9,644	8	6	6,746 4 8
Goalpara .....	298	276	8	200	8	0	476	11	0	537 3 8
Dhubri .....	178	128	0	118	8	0	241	8	0	686 15 4
Total .....	471	404	8	318	11	0	718	8	0	1,224 8 0
Gauhati .....	812	881	8	208	10	0	590	2	0	791 12 0
Barpetá .....	126	128	0	80	4	0	163	4	0	333 13 0
Total .....	498	514	8	288	14	0	753	6	0	1,125 9 0
Tezpur .....	58	100	8	26	0	6	126	8	6	385 3 0
Mangaldai .....	57	80	8	53	0	0	138	8	0	109 3 6
Total .....	115	181	0	79	0	6	260	0	6	494 6 6
Nowgong .....	276	540	8	180	12	0	671	4	0	528 9 0
Sibsagar .....	205	260	0	82	4	0	292	4	0	582 14 6
Golaghat.....	84	114	8	28	9	0	143	1	0	108 11 4
Jorhat .....	106	129	8	18	9	0	148	1	0	125 1 1
Total .....	395	504	0	79	6	0	583	6	0	816 10 11
Dibrugarh .....	78	128	0	50	6	0	173	6	0	155 9 0
North Lakhimpur .....	4	8	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	.....
Jaipur .....	1	2	0	.....	.....	.....	2	0	0	.....
Total .....	78	133	0	52	6	0	185	6	0	155 9 0
GRAND TOTAL.....	8,866	8,247	8	6,092	18	8	14,440	5	8	13,753 3 10

Comparative Statement of Registrations in each Registration District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12											
DISTRICT.	Registrations affecting immovable																					
	Compulsory.																					
	Instruments of gift Section 17, Clause 1.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause B) and Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).											
	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.										
Cachar ....	4	407	431	184	234	1	..	7	2	23	14	622	685	890	717	81	91	4	8	..	..	
Sylhet ....	15	40	2,677	2,554	491	499	7	16	21	46	311	359	3,522	3,514	1,098	919	68	56	56	76	..	..
Coolpdra ..	3	3	31	31	41	61	..	..	..	..	582	196	657	291	39	41	4	11	8	12	..	..
Kamrup ..	2	2	27	84	33	22	3	..	3	30	17	23	143	161	140	112	3	4	8	13	..	..
Jorhang ..	2	2	26	40	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	31	50	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Lungong ..	1	1	13	21	3	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	20	33	19	16	..	1	..	..	..	..
.. ..	2	2	47	19	6	4	..	..	..	..	8	5	63	28	21	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
L. ..	..	..	17	29	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	33	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	3,705	3,009	1,671	1,611	..	..	31	78	942	598	3,082	4,795	2,208	1,825	158	164	76	109	..	..

II.

of the Province of Assam for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24											
property, Book I.					Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.																	
Optional.																						
Other instruments registered under Section 18, clauses 1 & 2.	Miscellaneous documents other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Total of registrations affecting immovable property.	Instruments of sale of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of registrations in Book IV. affecting moveable property.	Number of Wills (Section 18, Clause 6) registered in Book III.		Written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Grand Total.										
1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.	1874-75. 1875-76.										
...	9	10	...	984	826	1,606	1,511	14	11	49	36	49	104	112	151	3	6	..	..	1,721	1,668	
...	18	4	4	1,244	1,055	4,766	4,569	23	16	99	66	217	251	339	333	10	13	2	..	5,117	4,915	
...	12	13	...	63	77	720	368	6	3	21	35	66	64	93	102	1	1	..	..	814	471	
...	8	18	..	1	159	148	302	309	5	4	67	69	23	27	95	100	39	29	..	..	436	438
...	8	19	...	11	20	42	70	3	1	6	3	94	30	103	34	10	11	..	..	155	115	
...	..	..	...	19	17	39	50	13	19	4	1	160	191	177	211	14	15	..	..	230	276	
...	2	..	...	23	13	86	41	4	2	75	64	381	282	460	348	9	6	..	..	555	395	
...	1	..	...	1	7	25	40	..	1	2	5	18	32	20	38	..	..	..	..	45	78	
...	58	64	4	1	2,504	2,163	7,586	6,958	68	57	323	279	1,008	981	1,399	1,317	86	81	2	..	9,073	8,356

*Statement of Operations other than Registrations in Books I, III., and IV.,*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Covers containing Wills deposited (Section 42).	Covers containing Wills withdrawn (Section 44).	Covers containing Wills opened (Section 45).	Wills removed to courts under Section 259 of the Indian Succession Act, copy being kept in Book III., under Section 46.	Powers of attorney authenticated.		Registrations on payment of fine (Section 24).	Registrations on payment of fine (Section 34).
					General.	Special.		
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cachar .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sylhet .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goálpára .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kámrup .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darrang .....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nowgong .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sibságar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakhimpur .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>



III.

in each Registration District of Assam for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19	
Commissions issued under Sections 33 and 38.		Visits paid under Sections 31, 33, and 38.		Translations filed under Section 19.		Refusals to register (Section 71).		Appeals against such refusals (Section 72).		Registrations ordered by Civil Court (Section 76).		Prosecutions (Section 81).		Applications for copies and searches.		Number of copies of memoranda received from other offices under Sections 64, 65, 66, and 67.			
1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
4	5	1	4	..	..	36	29	2	1	..	..	6	..	2	2	66	38	23	51
182	178	29	59	43	20	58	68	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	4	283	261	63	55
8	18	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	11	..	..
10	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	25	11	11
1	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	8
2	2	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	27	2	10
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	12	29
1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	36	..
211	215	31	63	44	20	105	116	3	2	..	..	10	4	5	6	415	374	151	164

*Comparative Statement of Fees realized on Registrations in Books I., III., and IV. in*

1	2		3		4	
DISTRICT.	Fees on registrations affecting					
	Fees on compulsory					
	Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.			
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cachar .....	.....	21 8	356 0	392 8	202 0	211 8
Sylhet .....	79 8	176 0	2,826 0	2,736 8	575 0	609 8
Goalpara .....	4 8	8 8	29 0	88 8	40 8	63 8
Kamrup .....	.....	1 0	95 0	120 8	47 0	37 8
Darrang .....	11 0	8 0	52 0	69 0	8 0	4 0
Nowgong.....	10 0	8 0	17 0	78 8	40 0	28 8
Sibsagar .....	20 0	.....	147 8	89 0	48 8	11 0
Lakhimpur .....	.....	.....	41 0	71 8	65 8	4 0
Total.....	125 0	208 0	8,563 8	3,541 0	1,016 8	969 8

IV.

each Registration District of the Province of Assam for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

5	6	7	8	9
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immovable property, Book I.

registrations in Book I.	Fees on optional registrations in Book I.
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Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of fees on compulsory registrations.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.
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1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.									
Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.								
1	0	.....	5 8	2	0	12	0	9	0	576	8	636	8	445	0	358	8		
26	0	59	8	10	8	25	0	208	0	221	8	3,724	0	3,828	0	549	0	459	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	0	94	8	474	0	200	0	19	8	20	8		
3	8	.....	1 8	17	8	12	8	16	0	159	8	192	8	75	0	56	0		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	1	0	67	0	77	0	0	8	0	8		
.....	.....	2	0	.....	.....	39	8	.....	.....	67	0	107	0	9	8	8	0		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	0	250	8	76	0	10	8	0	0		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	8	75	8	.....	.....	3	0		
29	8	61	8	17	8	44	8	673	0	368	0	5,425	0	5,192	8	1,109	0	913	0

FORM IV.—(Continued.)

		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
		Fees on registrations affecting immovable property, Book I.—(Continued.)												
DISTRICT.	Fees on optional registrations in Book I.—(Continued.)													
	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3) and Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total fees on optional registrations.	Total of fees on registrations affecting immovable property.						
	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.	1874-75.				
Cochar .....	Rs. As. 40 8	Rs. As. 45 8	Rs. As. 2 0	Rs. As. 4 0	Rs. As. ....	Rs. As. ....	Rs. As. 69 8	Rs. As. 46 0	Rs. As. ....	Rs. As. ....	Rs. As. 557 0	Rs. As. 454 0	Rs. As. 1,133 8	Rs. As. 1,090 8
Sylhet .....	84 0	27 8	33 8	38 8	.....	.....	52 8	12 8	4 0	.....	673 0	538 0	4,397 0	4,366 0
Golapara .....	2 0	5 8	4 0	11 8	.....	.....	10 0	41 8	.....	.....	35 8	79 0	609 8	279 0
Kamrup .....	1 8	2 0	13 8	12 8	.....	.....	34 8	45 8	.....	1 0	124 8	117 0	284 0	309 8
Darrang .....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 8	39 8	.....	.....	11 0	30 0	78 0	107 0
Kowang .....	.....	0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 8	8 8	76 8	115 8
Sibsagar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 0	.....	.....	.....	30 8	7 0	281 0	83 0
Lakhimpur .....	.....	0 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	1 0	3 8	107 8	79 0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>79 0</b>	<b>51 8</b>	<b>53 0</b>	<b>66 8</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>197 0</b>	<b>176 0</b>	<b>4 0</b>	<b>1 0</b>	<b>1,443 0</b>	<b>1,237 0</b>	<b>6,867 0</b>	<b>6,429 8</b>

FORM IV.—(Concluded.)

DISTRICT.	18		19		20		21		22		23		24	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
	Fees on registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.													
	Instruments of sale of moveable property.		Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause 7).		All other documents registered (under Section 18, Clause 7).		Total fees on registrations in Book IV affecting moveable property.		Total fees on registration of Wills, &c., in Book III.		Total fees on registration of written authorities to adopt, other than those conferred by Will, Book III.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cachar .....	14 8	11 0	47 0	27 8	82 8	103 8	144 0	142 0	13 0	24 0	.....	.....	1,289 8	1,266 8
Sylhet .....	32 0	28 8	106 8	78 8	214 8	263 8	365 0	395 8	40 0	52 0	8 0	.....	4,300 0	4,313 8
Goalpara .....	5 0	3 8	18 0	37 0	59 0	81 0	82 0	171 8	4 0	4 0	.....	.....	595 8	404 8
Kamrup .....	8 8	4 0	76 0	52 0	15 0	33 0	99 8	89 0	156 0	116 0	.....	.....	539 8	614 8
Darrang .....	8 0	1 0	7 8	4 8	173 0	24 8	198 8	30 0	40 0	44 0	.....	.....	306 8	181 0
Nowgong .....	8 0	18 0	2 8	0 8	302 8	351 8	313 0	365 0	56 0	60 0	.....	.....	445 8	540 8
Sibsagar .....	2 8	1 8	94 0	114 8	357 8	231 0	454 0	397 0	36 0	24 0	.....	.....	771 0	504 0
Lakhimpur .....	.....	0 8	1 8	7 0	20 8	46 8	22 0	54 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 8	133 0
Total.....	78 8	63 0	355 0	321 8	1,224 8	1,209 8	1,638 0	1,594 0	344 0	324 0	8 0	.....	9,377 0	8,847 8

Statement of Receipts other than Fees on Registrations in Books I, III., and IV.,

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9					
	DISTRICT.																			
	Fees on deposit of covers containing Wills (Section 42).		Fees on withdrawal of sealed covers containing Wills (Section 44).		Fees on opening ditto (Section 45).		Fees for powers of attorney authenticated.		General.		Special.		Fees on filing translations (Section 19).		Fines paid under Section 24.		Fines paid under Section 34.			
1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		
Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. As.		Rs. As.		Rs. As.		Rs. As.		
Cachar .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	74	76	23	36	..	..	180	0	....	13	8	29	0	
Sylhet .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	102	188	204	..	..	147	8	92	8	288	8	304	8
Goalpara .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	26	32	14	5	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Kamrup.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	16	36	..	8	..	..	6	0	4	8	....	....	....	
Darrang.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	32	18	5	8	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Nowgong .....	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	14	4	4	..	..	40	0	40	0	....	....	....	
Bibsagar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	32	13	10	..	..	....	6	0	....	....	....	....	
Lakhimpur .....	2	..	..	..	..	..	42	22	11	14	..	..	9	0	8	0	....	....	....	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>8</b>

V.

in each Registration District of Assam for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

10		11		12		13		14		15		16			
Fees on commissions issued (Sections 33 and 38).		Fees on visits paid (Sections 31, 33, and 38).		Fees for inspection of Books I. and II., and the indexes to Book I. (Section 67).		Extra fees on registration by registrar.		Copying fees credited to Government.		Other miscellaneous receipts.		Total Receipts.			
1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
40	35	10	40	73 0	44 4	..	..	58 4 0	93 8 6	0 8 6	2 3 9	474 4 6	368 0 3		
1,800	1,735	290	590	301 4	282 12	23 8	35 8	1,622 11 6	1,467 9 0	4 2 0	16 14 6	4,737 9 6	4,830 11 6		
80	175	..	..	12 0	14 12	..	10 0	253 7 0	49 15 0	....	25 0 0	385 7 0	313 11 0		
100	90	..	..	26 12	37 8	5 0	5 0	10 4 0	55 14 0	32 6 3	....	196 6 3	238 14 0		
10	20	5	..	6 0	3 8	..	..	19 8 0	34 0 0	0 6 9	0 8 6	81 14 9	79 0 6		
20	20	..	..	18 4	27 4	..	5 0	5 0 0	9 0 0	11 5 0	9 8 0	110 9 0	130 12 0		
25	10	..	..	11 4	9 4	..	5 0	0 6 0	7 2 0	11 0 0	....	108 10 0	79 6 0		
5	..	..	..	1 4	2 4	..	..	6 0 0	6 2 0	....	....	76 4 0	52 6 0		
2,000	2,025	305	630	449 12	421 8	28 8	60 8	1,975 8 6	1,728 2 6	59 12	64 2 9	6,171 1 0	6,092 13 3		

Statement of Expenditure in each Registration District

DISTRICT.	Fixed and Floating Capital Expenditure.				Percentage paid to the State.		Cost of Establishments.																							
	1874-75.		1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.			1875-76.																				
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.																		
Office of Chief and Joint Commissioners of Registration and Land Revenue.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587	5	4	.....	.....	587	5	4													
Cachar ..	.....	.....	330	7	9	377	15	10	1,017	11	3	.....	1,017	11	3	1,251	5	10	.....	1,251	5	10								
Sylhet ..	450	0	0	600	0	0	3,370	2	6	5,133	14	10	780	0	0	.....	780	0	0	940	1	10	.....	940	1	10				
Goalpara ..	.....	.....	243	10	3	167	7	3	340	0	0	102	10	0	.....	642	10	0	973	5	3	.....	973	5	3					
Kamrup ..	.....	.....	188	13	6	187	1	6	633	6	6	.....	655	6	6	.....	840	0	0	.....	.....	840	0	0						
Darrang ..	.....	.....	104	15	0	47	3	0	550	0	0	.....	550	0	0	.....	341	12	0	88	10	6	.....	430	6	6				
Nowgong ..	.....	.....	127	4	0	155	7	0	359	4	0	.....	359	4	0	.....	360	0	0	.....	.....	360	0	0						
Sibsagar ..	.....	.....	224	0	6	146	6	4	480	0	0	192	4	2	.....	672	4	2	480	0	0	155	13	1	.....	635	13	1		
Lakhimpur.	.....	.....	43	9	0	35	10	0	.....	.....	55	7	3	.....	55	7	3	100	0	0	16	7	0	.....	116	7	0			
Total..	450	0	0	600	0	0	4,832	14	6	6,271	1	9	4,382	5	9	350	5	5	4,732	11	2	5,873	14	3	360	14	7	6,134	13	10



VI.

of Assam for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

5											6	
Other items of expenditure.											Total expenditure.	
1874-75.					1875-76.						1874-75.	1875-76.
Travelling allowances.	Furniture and house-rent.	Postage.	Printing and stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Travelling allowances.	Furniture and house-rent.	Postage.	Printing and stationery.	Miscellaneous.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
....	..	.....	.....	....	34 8 0	59 7 6	1 4 0	233 13 0	329 0 6	.....	916 5 10	
....	..17 0 0	..31 4 0	48 4 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	24 0 0	0 3 0	71 1 3	116 4 3	1,396 7 0	1,745 9 11	
....	.. 8 0 0	..32 0 0	40 0 0	....	....	7 0 0	....	44 4 0	51 4 0	4,840 2 6	6,746 4 8	
....	..15 0 0	..47 1 6	62 1 6	25 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	....	38 6 6	83 6 6	948 5 9	1,224 3 0	
11 8 0	..10 0 6	..16 14 0	38 6 6	....	51 0 0	20 1 0	....	27 6 6	96 7 6	882 10 6	1,125 9 0	
....	..16 8 0	..24 2 10	40 10 10	4 10 0	....	11 1 0	....	1 2 0	16 13 0	695 9 10	494 6 6	
5 8 0	..	..1 13 0	7 5 0	....	....	5 0 0	....	8 2 0	13 2 0	493 13 0	528 9 0	
....	..12 10 0	..3 8 6	16 2 6	....	....	21 11 0	2 1 0	10 11 6	34 7 6	912 7 2	816 10 11	
....	..	..4 8 0	4 8 0	....	....	....	....	3 8 0	3 8 0	103 8 3	155 9 0	
17 0 0	..79 2 6	..161 3 10	257 6 4	85 10 0	105 8 0	163 4 6	3 8 0	438 6 9	746 5 3	10,273 0 0	13,753 3 10	

Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration

DISTRICT.		Registrations affecting immoveable property, Book I.																	
		Compulsory.								Optional.									
		Number of registration offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3), and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Office of Officer in charge of Registration Department .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	..	Rs. As.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. As.
Cachar ....	2	4	431	234	..	2	14	685	636 8	717	91	..	8	..	10	..	826	454 0	
Sylhet .....	4	40	2,554	499	16	46	359	3,514	3,828 0	919	56	..	76	..	4	..	1,055	538 0	
Goálpára ..	2	3	31	61	..	..	196	291	200 0	41	11	..	12	..	13	..	77	79 0	
Kámrúp ....	2	2	84	22	..	30	23	161	192 8	112	4	..	13	..	18	1	148	117 0	
Darrang ....	2	5	40	4	..	..	1	50	77 0	1	..	..	..	..	19	..	20	30 0	
Nowgong ..	1	5	21	2	5	..	....	33	107 0	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	8 8	
Sibságar ....	3	..	19	4	..	..	5	28	76 0	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7 0	
Lakhimpur ..	3	..	29	4	..	..	....	33	75 8	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	8 8	
Total ..	19	59	3,209	830	21	78	698	4,795	5,192 8	1,825	164	..	109	..	64	1	2,163	1,337 0	

VII.

District of the Province of Assam for the year 1875-76.

Total value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.					Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt, other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Receipts.		Total expenditure.
	Instruments of sale of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clause 7).	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.									Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Rs. As. P.					Rs. As.									Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	..	..	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	916 5 10
2,15,663 0 0	11	36	104	101	142 0	1	6	..	..	2	29	74	38	1,256 8	368 0 3	1,745 9 11
34,77,986 1 6	16	66	251	333	395 8	..	13	..	24	49	68	255	261	4,813 8	4,830 11 6	6,746 4 8
67,204 1 10½	3	35	64	102	121 8	..	1	..	..	..	4	21	11	404 8	313 11 0	1,224 3 0
1,63,258 0 0	4	69	27	100	89 0	1	29	..	1	..	3	26	25	514 8	238 14 0	1,125 9 0
86,677 0 0	1	3	30	34	30 0	..	11	..	..	..	1	12	3	181 0	79 0 6	494 6 6
1,73,144 0 0	19	1	191	211	365 0	1	15	..	4	..	6	11	27	540 8	130 12 0	528 9 0
62,169 0 0	2	64	282	348	397 0	..	6	..	1	..	3	26	7	504 0	79 6 0	816 10 11
80,961 0 1	1	5	32	38	54 0	..	..	..	2	..	2	25	2	133 0	52 6 0	155 9 0
23,26,122 3 5½	57	279	981	1,317	1,594 0	3	81	..	32	51	116	450	374	8,347 8	6,092 13 3	13,753 3 10

*Comparative Classified Statement showing the aggregate value of  
District of the Province of Assam*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7						
<b>Affecting im</b>												
DISTRICT.	Deeds of gift.				Deeds of sale (Rs. 100 and upwards).				Deeds of sale (less than Rs. 100).			
	Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Cachar ....	....	2	....	298	407	431	81,438	99,940	890	717	46,688	27,568
Sylhet ....	11	28	5,053	40,757	2,054	2,552	8,50,405	9,72,026-8	1,098	919	69,063	59,563
Goalpara ..	3	8	2,527	1,739	31	29	6,964	9,868	39	41	2,109	2,334-8
Kamrup ..	....	2	....	90	87	84	46,777	76,330	140	111	7,331	5,126
Darrang ..	2	5	221	542	26	40	42,794	50,840	1	1	80	96
Nowgong..	1	5	....	578	18	21	9,715	1,07,648	19	16	702	714
Bibagar ..	2	....	....	....	47	19	1,95,975	40,870	21	18	1,224	619
Lakhimpur.	....	....	....	....	17	29	45,078	79,856-0-1	....	6	....	816
Total..	19	45	7,801	48,999	3,282	3,205	12,79,136	14,36,878-8-1	2,208	1,824	1,27,408	1,06,238-8

VIII:

property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76.

8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
moveable property.													Amount of premium or fines paid on such Leases.
Perpetual Leases.				Leases other than perpetual leases which have been compulsorily registered.				All optionally registered Leases.					
Number of deeds.		Value of annual rents.		Number of deeds.		Value of annual rents.		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.			
1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.		
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs. As. P.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7	2	1,390	280	28	11	813	728	4	8	122	153	120	....
21	46	393	1,740	811	359	27,053	24,138 4 6	56	76	3,872	1,124-13	16,131	12,482
....	....	....	....	582	172	1,31,822-12	4,506 0 10½	8	12	354	3,734	106	....
8	29	17	1,512	17	22	2,212	3,210	8	13	9,209	3,723	....	796
....	....	....	....	1	1	150	464	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	8	5	31,161	5,400	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
81	77	1,800	3,532	942	570	1,93,211-12	38,436 5 4½	76	109	13,557	3,734-13	16,357	13,078

FORM VIII.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
		Affecting immovable property.										
		Deeds of mortgage of Rs. 100 and upwards.			Deeds of mortgage less than Rs. 100.			All other deeds not mentioned above, except certified copies of deeds and orders of court.			TOTAL.	
	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.
Cachar	184	1,27,660	69,045	81	4,069	5,102	10	29,227	1,919	1,008	2,01,737	2,15,033
Sylhet	491	3,37,894	3,25,837-8	56	4,187	3,488	25	6,288	30,870	4,739	13,70,873	14,77,066
Goalpāra	41	24,627	38,391-9	4	826	509	12	7,381	6,042	720	1,74,050-12	67,204
Kāmrūp	33	22	43,729	33,905	4	193	11	1,702	88,745	305	1,11,376	1,03,308
Darrang	2	4	2,200	1,500	2	62	8	14,064	33,245	42	59,671	86,677
Nowgong	8	2	74,000	82,925	1	....	8	25,682	11,310	30	1,09,350	1,73,144
Sibsāgar	6	4	70,860	15,280	....	....	2	....	....	86	2,00,230	62,160
Lakhimpur.	7	4	1,16,500	1,200	1	....	1	....	....	25	1,61,678	80,051
Total	767	826	7,97,470	5,37,924-1	168	9,337	73	84,154	1,28,040	7,559	26,36,214-12	28,26,622
												8 0 3

FORM VIII.—(Concluded.)

		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34																
Affecting moveable property.																											
DISTRICT.	Deeds of sale.		Obligations for the payment of money.				Other documents registered in Book IV.		Total.		Grand total of documents.	Grand total of aggregate value, &c.															
	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	Number of deeds.	Total aggregate value.																	
	Rs.	Rs. As.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As.	Rs. As. P.															
Cachar .....	14	6,047	8,690	0	49	86	15,834	6,989	0	49	102	25,304	39,735	0	112	149	49,855	50,415	0	1,718	1,651	8,41,422	0	2,65,448	0	0	
Sylhet .....	23	32,066	9,419	0	99	66	53,949	40,961	0	217	245	53,155	60,311	0	339	326	1,39,170	1,11,191	0	5,078	4,877	14,59,992	0	15,59,177	1	6	
Goalpara .....	6	1,832	1,330	0	21	84	6,246	18,431	3	66	53	12,635	19,175	14	93	90	20,413	33,937	1	813	426	1,96,463	12	1,06,141	3	7½	
Kamrup .....	12	4	7,331	920	0	67	47,546	12,175	0	16	26	3,911	12,178	0	95	99	58,788	25,278	0	397	404	1,70,064	0	1,58,631	0	0	
Darrang .....	3	1	10,852	400	0	6	4,611	4,032	0	94	28	1,68,202	10,717	0	103	32	1,33,665	15,149	0	145	102	2,43,236	0	1,01,326	0	0	
Nowgong .....	13	19	1,449	3,447	0	4	416	60	0	160	184	2,08,760	2,29,271	0	177	204	2,10,634	2,32,778	0	216	254	3,20,584	0	4,05,922	0	0	
Sibsagar .....	4	2	302	403	12	75	60,595	1,02,676	8	0	368	273	54,365	78,434	5	447	339	1,15,852	1,81,514	9	533	880	4,15,062	0	2,43,683	9	2
Lakhimpur .....	.....	1	.....	70	0	3	1,125	4,314	0	17	17	not stated	5,318	0	20	23	1,125	9,702	0	45	63	1,62,703	0	90,653	0	1	
Total .....	75	59,579	19,679	12,324	278	1,89,822	1,89,638	11	9,967	928	5,29,331	4,55,641	3	2,1,386	1,262	7,79,332	8,64,369	10	11	8,945	8,157	33,09,546	12	29,91,481	14	4½	





REPORT  
ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF ASSAM  
FOR THE  
YEARS 1874-75 AND 1875-76.



SHILLONG:  
PRINTED AT THE ASSAM SECRETARIAT PRESS.  
—  
1877.







# STATISTICAL RETURNS

TO ACCOMPANY THE

## REPORT

ON THE

# ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# PROVINCE OF ASSAM

FOR THE

YEARS 1874-75 AND 1875-76.



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