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Pung. B. 1

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES
FOR
1881-82.



Lahore:
PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT CIVIL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

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SUMMARY.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES
FOR
1881-82.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IN the Summary of the Report for 1880-81 the events of the year and of the three years immediately preceding it were discussed at some length, with the object of giving a general review of the administration of the Punjab during the term of office of Sir Robert Egerton. The measures initiated in the various Departments of Government during the year 1881-82 up to the date of the publication of the Report, namely, January 1882, were also noticed by anticipation. There is therefore no need for discussing at length the matters contained in the present Report. The office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies was held by Sir Robert Egerton till the close of the year.

2. There is no event of importance to record in the history of the Native States in political relation with the Punjab Government.

NATIVE STATES.

There has been no repetition of even such slight disturbances as were reported to have occurred in the two previous years in the Baháwalpur and Mandi States. Effect was given to the arrangements proposed for the restoration of the finances in the Loháru State, and the Nawáb took up his residence at Farrukhnagar, his eldest son, Mirza Farrukh, undertaking the administration.

3. The North-West Frontier has been quiet. No raids in force were attempted, and, but for the assaults made by a gang of Afrídís on the Pesháwar and Kohát cantonments mentioned in last year's review and a few cattle raids, the year has been devoid of incident.

4. The lapse of another year has added stability to the arrangements made for securing the tranquillity of the Khyber, and caravans have passed freely to and fro without impediment or apprehension. The Afrídi Maliks now freely communicate with the Political Officer stationed at Jamrúd, and there is a marked contrast in their bearing to the independent, and sometimes haughty, attitude formerly assumed by them in dealing with the officers of the British Government. The traditions of the tribe are no doubt undergoing a change; and if nothing occurs to interrupt the friendly relations which are at present maintained, the Khyber Pass, as far as Landi Khána, may in a few years be safe for traffic.

5. The same, however, cannot be said of the road which lies beyond the scope of the tribal agreement, and, although Akbar Khán, the Khán of Lálpura, has done his best to afford protection to traders, this Chief does not possess either the influence or the resources to enable him to afford a guarantee for their safety at all equal to that which is enjoyed under the arrangements made with the British Government. It is doubtful how long the affairs of the Upper Khyber, lying within Shinwari and Mohmand territory, will be directed from Lálpura. But the ultimate settlement of this question need not be anticipated. Serious complications have as yet been avoided, and the insecurity which was felt at times from the unsettled relations of Lálpura and

the Shinwaris *inter se*, and of both to His Highness the Amír of Kabul, did not result during the year in any stoppage of the traffic.

6. On the death of the Bangash Nawáb proposals were submitted for the transfer of the Kohát Pass arrangements to the control of the

Kohát Border.

Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, and this arrangement was sanctioned shortly after the close of the year. The experience gained in the Khyber points to the advantage of bringing into direct relations with British Officers the influential Maliks who control this thoroughfare. The tribes on the Kohát border have, on the whole, behaved well; but, in spite of the expedition made into their territory in October 1880, the Kabul Khel Wazírs have been guilty of several pillaging raids into the Khattak country, the settlement of which is still pending. The state of affairs in the Barak tract of the Khattak country has improved, and the Nawáb of Teri was able to collect his revenue peaceably. The summary settlement of this tract is under contemplation, and the causes of disaffection will then be thoroughly investigated.

7. The year has been marked by several instances of the efficiency of the Pesháwar and Kohát

Border Police.

Border Police in preventing and arresting raids from the hills. Out of four attempts to lift cattle on the Pesháwar border, three were successfully repulsed by bodies of the Militia or of the Border Police. Self-reliance has also sprung up among the inhabitants of Frontier villages, and along the Yusafzai frontier it has been found possible to dispense with the system of Border Police, which, only so far back as 1878, was considered indispensable by the Committee appointed to consider the question. The inhabitants of British villages on the Frontier lack none of the spirit of their trans-border neigh-

bours, and there is no reason why they should not defend themselves and ultimately enjoy the same immunity from the attacks of their turbulent neighbours as the latter, from no preventive measures of their own, enjoy from all attacks on the British side.

8. The history of the Mahsúd Expedition of 1881 was given by anticipation in last year's review. The object for which that almost bloodless expedition was undertaken has been thoroughly attained, and the fine imposed upon the tribe is in course of realization. Intercourse between the Mahsúds and British villages has been resumed, and it may be hoped that for a long time this part of the border will be completely tranquil.

9. The tribes on the Dera Gházi Khan Frontier have maintained a friendly attitude, which is now with them habitual. The march of General Wilkinson's column through the Bozdár country was accomplished without difficulty or opposition, the Chief rendering every assistance. A number of disputes between the tribes was settled by the intervention of British Officers acting in conjunction from Dera Gházi Khan and Quetta. Intervention in such cases is rendered desirable by the fact that several of the tribes reside partly in British territory, and retaliation arising from their differences not unfrequently results in murders within the border. The tribes, moreover, are glad to compose their quarrels by a reference to British Officers, who, in this part of the frontier, are regarded with the most friendly feelings.

10. The settlement operations of the year extended to seven districts, and in two of these, Kohát and Sirsa, they were nearly completed. Now that regular settlements have been effected and formal

SETTLEMENTS.

records of rights made in every district of the Province, and in several districts for the second time, one of the most important operations of a settlement is the adjustment of relations between landlord and tenant. The state of this

TENANCY.

question in the Sirsa District was described last year. The Punjab Tenancy Act has been somewhat unequal in its operation in the different districts of the Province, but special legislation was not considered necessary. The time, however, cannot be far distant when some amendment of the law will be required, and the matter has been under consideration since the close of the year.

11. The year was on the whole a prosperous one for the agricultural community. The rainfall was more copious and better distributed. In the area of the spring crops there was a slight falling-off, which was more than made up by the autumn cultivation. Prices declined gradually throughout the year, and at its close there was a sudden fall when it was seen that the spring harvest of 1882 would be a good one. To the general prosperity of the Province, however, the district of Gurgaon formed an exception. A series of bad and indifferent seasons, combined with severe mortality from fever among the agriculturists in 1879 and 1880 and loss of cattle during the drought of 1877-78, has so far reduced the material resources of the people that the state of the district has caused considerable anxiety, and it is now certain that relief on a somewhat extensive scale will be required.

12. The collection of the revenue was, as a rule, made without difficulty, 99 per cent. being realized. The outstanding balances, which in 1878-79 stood at 8 lakhs of rupees, and in the two succeeding years amounted to $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs respectively, decreased to a figure below 3 lakhs of rupees at the close of the year.

REVENUE.

13. The decrease in petty crime was probably due to the same cause ; but there was a slight increase in serious crime, though cases of murder were fewer. The jail population decreased correspondingly. There was also a slight falling-off in civil suits, which was probably also connected with the state of the agricultural market, as suits regarding land, rent and tenancy were all less than in the previous year.

14. The agency by which the criminal and civil work of the Province was disposed of underwent no change ; but, owing to the large arrears in the Chief Court, a fourth Judge was added for three months at the close of the year. The judicial agency of the Province has, since the close of the year, been under the consideration of the Government, and among other measures a reform of the appellate system is proposed so as to reduce within normal limits the work of the Chief Court, which has long exceeded the power of three Judges to cope with.

15. The large falling-off in the operations of the Registration Department has been such as to attract attention of recent years. The decrease is due to a disuse of the provisions of the law in regard to documents of which the registration is optional, and it has been steady and marked during the past five years, until in the year under review the number was scarcely more than half that of the documents registered under the optional clauses of the Act in 1877-78. The causes which have led to this decrease have recently been under discussion, but the only conclusion which can be safely ventured at present is that the decrease cannot be attributed to defects in the administration of the Department. The advantages of registration under the optional clauses are apparently not sufficient to make it popular.

16. Regarding the municipal administration of the year there is little to note; but the Resolutions of the Supreme Government on the subject of local self-government, which were issued in the year under report, will invest this subject with special interest in the future. The elaboration of the scheme for the development of local self-government was left by Sir Robert Egerton to his successor, as only a few months of his term of office remained when the first Resolution of the Government of India on the subject was received; and the development of the subject belongs therefore to the current and not to the past year.

17. The external trade of the Punjab showed great steadiness, the only noticeable feature being the falling-off in the import of shawls and raw silk from Kashmír, and the substitution of Indian for European piece-goods in the export trade to Kabul. The trade of the Punjab compared with other Provinces shows a marked decrease in the value of imports, and a still more marked increase in the value of exports. The abnormal traffic caused by the Kabul war having ceased, and the harvests having brought about a state of greater prosperity, these results are not to be wondered at; but the most noticeable feature of the year is the large increase in the export of wheat, which now amounts to $7\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds, and shows an increase over the figures of the two previous years of about 40 per cent. It is probable that there is a future for Punjab wheat in the annals of trade, and the effect upon this trade of the two lines of railway which have recently been opened to the sea-ports will no doubt be considerable.

18. The goods traffic on the Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway continues to develop satisfactorily, notwithstanding the cessation of military operations, and consequent decrease in military

PUBLIC WORKS.
Railways.

stores transmitted. Special concessions were made for the transport of grains and pulses, and on this line alone the quantity conveyed was more than double what it was in the year 1880. The main line of the Punjab Northern State Railway was pushed on to Attock, and the branch from Tarnál to Khushálgarh opened for traffic; also a short extension to Bhera, in the Shahpur District. The branch to the Salt Mines is also in progress, and the line to Siálkot has been surveyed. A Company has been formed for constructing a narrow gauge railway from Rawalpindi to Murree, and the line has been surveyed and pronounced practicable. The construction of a railway from Amritsar to Pathánkot was sanctioned during the year, and the first sod was turned by Sir Robert Egerton in March 1882. The work is being constructed from a loan sanctioned by the Imperial Government on the guarantee of the provincial revenues, and is the first productive work which has been undertaken on these terms in the Punjab. The survey of the railway from Umballa to Kálka was also completed during the year, and the line from Rewári to Ferozepore was sanctioned and put in hand.

19. Of other large works advanced during the year the following may be noticed :—The main
 Canals. line and head-works of the Sirhind Canal were completed, with the exception of a small quantity of earth-work in the first 4 miles; the work on the main branches was also nearly finished. Considerable progress was made with the Swát River Canal in the Pesháwar District. Application was also made for permission to survey a project for the construction of a canal with the head-works at Kálabágh for the irrigation of the Sind Ságar Doáb.

The operations of the Public Works Department have been given in detail in the body of the Report. It was found possible to place a somewhat larger amount of money

to the credit of this Department than in previous years ; but provincial works in the Punjab have long been starved, and the outlay which is urgently demanded for public buildings in different localities is larger than can be afforded from the provincial revenues, unless spread over a series of years.

20. For the development of projects long contemplated and frequently postponed, as well as for material advancement in other departments of the State, the Lieutenant-Governor looks forward with hopefulness, though not without some anxiety, to the scheme for the further decentralization of the provincial finances which was propounded in the year under report, and to which effect has been given since its close. It is a great object gained that the Province will in future have to be more self-dependent for the prosecution of schemes which are for its benefit. Local self-government must begin with the body nearest allied to the central power before it can descend into the minor branches of the administration and communicate itself to the people at large ; and if the estimate formed of the capabilities of development possessed by the Punjab is not too sanguine, and if the new settlement is not too severely tested at the outset by failure of seasons or other unforeseen calamities, there can be no doubt that the measure will infuse life and energy into the various departments of provincial administration.

21. The year was not a very healthy one. The death-rate rose higher than in 1880, though it was lower than during the two previous years. The increase of mortality was due chiefly to malarious fever, the city of Amritsar suffering more heavily than any other locality. In connection with this subject it is satisfactory to note the increase in medical relief provided during the year. A considerable improvement, however, took place in the

health of the prisoners confined in the various jails of the Province. The death-rate had fallen from 14 per cent. in 1879 and 8 per cent. in 1880 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the year under report. The mortality in the Punjab jails has of late years been lamentably conspicuous; but the decrease above mentioned has been followed by a still further decrease in the current year, from which it may be hoped that normal conditions will soon be reached. The new scheme of vac-

Vaccination. nation described in last year's review was brought into force from the 1st of October 1881. There was an outbreak of cholera which affected several districts in the Province.

Cholera. The mortality nearly equalled that which occurred in the years 1875 and 1876, but did not exceed 20 per cent. of the mortality from the same cause in 1879. Under the orders of the Government of India a Committee was appointed to investigate the conditions of this outbreak, but the report has not yet been furnished.

22. The statistics of educational progress in the Punjab will be found in Chapter VII. of the

EDUCATION. Report. So much interest has been awakened in the subject by the appointment of the Education Commission, and by the prominence thus given to the whole history of educational progress in India, that it may be confidently anticipated that defects in the existing systems will be removed, and improved methods introduced in the Punjab as well as in other provinces, as a result of the labours of the Commission. The growth of the education of a people cannot be measured from year to year, though it can be gauged from time to time by indications other than the number of primary schools or of passed candidates for academical honors; and the eagerness manifested by a large portion of the educated community for the passing of the University Act, and perhaps not less the opposi-

tion encountered by its promoters, afford indications of a growing interest in intellectual progress among the Native gentry and the educated classes in this Province. But while the number of children attending the primary schools of the Province amounts only to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total population, the want of the people cannot be said to have been supplied, nor their interest awakened.

23. It only remains to record that at the end of 1881 an exhibition of industrial art was held at
LAHORE EXHIBITION. Lahore with the object of ascertaining the progress made in this respect since the last Exhibition in 1864, and also to encourage the production of genuine native work of original Oriental design. The collection was a good one, and it was materially aided by the loan of objects of artistic design by the Chiefs of the Punjab. The success of the Exhibition was mainly due to the efforts of Mr. J. L. Kipling, Principal of the School of Art, and its objects are fully described in the address of the Committee and the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor quoted at the close of this Report.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including area, topography, climate and chief staples, were described at length in paragraphs 1 to 23 of the Report for 1872-73, and will not be repeated before the Report for 1882-83 falls due.

2. **HISTORICAL.**—During the year the Punjab and its Dependencies remained under the charge of Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. On the 2nd April 1882, Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., assumed the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

3. **NATIVE STATES.**—The Native States subordinate to the Punjab Government are 36 in number, *viz*:—

- (I) Under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor,—Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jind, and Nábha;
- (II) Under the Commissioner of Amritsar,—Chamba;
- (III) Under the Commissioner of Umballa,—Máler Kotla, Kalsia, and the Simla Hill States (twenty in number);
- (IV) Under the Commissioner of Jullundur,—Kapurthala, Mandi, and Súket;
- (V) Under the Commissioner of Lahore,—Farídkot;
- (VI) Under the Commissioner of Delhi,—Pataudi;
- (VII) Under the Commissioner of Hissar,—Loháru and Dujána.

4. *Patiála, Jind and Nábha.*—There is not much to record regarding the Phulkián States. The State of Patiála continues to be administered by a Council of Regency, under the presidency of Sardár Sir Deva Singh, K. C. S. I. The health of the young Mahárája and his brother has been good, and they make progress in their studies. The chief administrative measure of importance in the Jind State is the resolve of the Rájá to introduce the system of sadar distilleries into his territories. The Rájá pays much attention to the affairs of

his State, in which he is emulated by the Rájá of Nábha. The latter during the year visited the principal Hindu shrines and places of interest in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

5. *Baháwalpur*.—In last year's Report it was noticed that ill-feeling between the Hindu and Muhammadan residents of the city of Baháwalpur had given rise to disturbances, in consequence of which the Lieutenant-Governor visited Baháwalpur in April 1881. Matters have now settled down, and there has been no further trouble. Muhammad Mehdi Khán has been appointed Wazír of the State in place of Wazír Sheikh Firoz-ud-dín, deceased; Ghulám Nabi Khán was appointed Judge of Baháwalpur. In January 1882 the Nawáb visited Calcutta, and attended a Chapter of the Order of the Star of India, where he was invested with the Insignia as Knight Grand Commander of that Order.

6. *Kapurthala*.—Mr. C. M. Rivaz, c.s., held the post of Superintendent throughout the year, and during the cold season visited every portion of the Kapurthala territory in the Punjab; and the Bithauli, Bandi and Akona estates in Oudh. The Rájá completed his ninth year of age in November 1881, and is making fair progress in his education, which includes English, riding and drilling. The results of the census of the State, which was taken in February 1881, have now been fully ascertained. They show a total population of 252,617 souls, giving an average of 407 to the square mile; of which 138,638 are males and 113,979 females. Thirty-two tribes, numbering more than 1,000 souls each, are recorded among the population. The principal tribes whose members are, for the most part, owners or cultivators of land, are the Jats, Aráins, Kambos, Gujars, Dogars, Mahtons, Sainis, Labanas and Rájputs. The last are, in proportion to their numbers, the largest proprietors in the State. As regards educational attainments, 5,350 males and 58 females can read and write, and 2,126 males and 33 females are under instruction. The whole cost of the census operations was Rs. 4,700. The rains of 1881 were seasonable and plentiful, and the autumn harvest was generally good, the sugarcane crop especially being excellent. The spring harvest has also been a fair average one. Cattle disease caused considerable loss in several villages, which was met by giving advances, where necessary, for the purchase of plough cattle. The land-revenue was realized with ease and punctuality. The demand was Rs. 7,42,199, and the collections Rs. 7,33,147, leaving a balance of only Rs. 9,052, of which, however, Rs. 7,149 were nominal, being remissions that were sanctioned on various accounts. The percentage of

collection on the demand amounted to 99·7, a result which is satisfactory. Rs. 12,018 were recovered during the year on account of the balances of former years. Including cesses, fluctuating assessments, and the income from jagírs in British territory, the total revenue of the State in the Punjab was Rs. 9,05,232, as compared with Rs. 8,87,938 last year. A revised settlement of rents is in progress in the villages and lands which are the private property of the State, and long leases will be granted to the tenants when the new rents are fixed. It has been determined to apply Rs. 5,000 each year to the extension of irrigation in those estates. During the past year 16 new wells were completed, and 10 more were in the course of construction. All the tahsíl and pergunnahs of the Kapurthala State have now come under revision of settlement; and the new assessments came into force from the commencement of the year under review. The country is advancing in prosperity. There has been a remarkable decrease in serious crime throughout the State, due in some measure to fair harvests; and in consequence the number of the prisoners in jail has diminished, and the work of the Criminal Courts was lighter. At the close of the year there were few arrears in the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts. An outbreak of cholera occurred in Kapurthala territory during the autumn months: in all 411 cases were reported, 243 of which proved fatal. This epidemic excepted, the year was a healthy one. Greater success was attained in vaccination than in any previous year; 8,651 children, chiefly under one year of age, were operated on, and the benefits of vaccination are every year better recognized and appreciated by the people of the State. As far as could be ascertained, not a single case of small-pox occurred in Kapurthala during the year. The finances of the State continue in a satisfactory condition. The total revenue in the Punjab was Rs. 18,65,998, and the total expenditure Rs. 17,48,268. At the close of the year there was a cash balance in the treasuries of the State and the Bank of Bengal of Rs. 4,36,624. Two lakhs of rupees have been spent, as last year, upon useful public works. They include a bridge over the Kail stream near Phagwára, and the metalling of half of the road from Phagwára to Hoshiárpur and from Kapurthala to Jullundur. The bridge on the road to the Beyn River has been completed, and the construction of 16 miles of metalled road has been taken in hand. This will complete the more important lines of communication in Kapurthala. Good progress is being made in the construction of the Central Offices and Darbár Hall at Kapurthala. A new police thána at Phagwára and a

new tahsíl at Bhulath have been completed, and the new tahsíl at Kapurthala will soon be finished. Arboriculture is receiving considerable attention. The fuel reserves of the Phagwára tahsíl have been divided into blocks, and with careful management are expected to yield about 40,000 maunds of fuel annually. The total area of these reserves is 9,000 acres. About 30 miles of road have been lined with trees, and further progress is being made. In the Oudh estates the harvests on the whole were not so good as in the previous year, but more land continues to be brought under cultivation ; 5,000 acres of waste were this year added to the cultivated area. The revised settlement of rents in the Bandi and Bithauli estates, which has been in progress for the past five years under the charge of Diwán Rámjús, C.S.I., has been completed. The rents have been re-adjusted and equalized, and the new rates have been willingly accepted, and are being readily paid by the large majority of the tenants. Eighteen masonry irrigation wells have been constructed in the Akona and Durgapur estates, and 27 more are in process of construction ; and although the results have not been altogether satisfactory in providing for irrigation, yet there is hope of ultimate success. The estates are well administered by Kanwar Harnám Singh, uncle of the Rájá.

7. *Chamba*.—Major C. H. T. Marshall held charge of the office of Superintendent of the State during the year. The Rájá continues to take an interest in his lessons and to enjoy manly sports. During the year he made a visit to Rájputána and Bombay, and was present at the Lahore Exhibition in January. His former tutor, Mr. Harvey, having been appointed officiating Inspector of Schools in the Mooltan Circle, Mr. G. W. Blathwayt was selected to succeed him at Chamba. The condition of the State during the year has been one of unusual agricultural prosperity, and the stores of grain now in the country are reported to be larger than they have been at any time during the past eight years. The new settlement has been completed, and the revenue was collected with ease. The income of the State during 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 2,33,000, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,30,254 ; the cash balance in the State Treasury at the close of the year was Rs. 65,666, and it is expected that it will be Rs. 20,000 more by the end of 1882-83. Over Rs. 65,000 were spent on public works, of which Rs. 18,000 were expended on the Barmour road alone. The cost of road-making in the State has been very heavy, but the main lines are now almost complete. The construction of bridges in many parts of the country has proved a great boon to the people. Progress was made during the year in the cultivation

of hops and the development of the culture of silk-worms and bees, and it has been suggested that the growth of the vine might be introduced into the State with advantage. The demarcation of the Chamba forests, which have been leased to the Punjab Government, was completed during 1881-82, and the report concerning them is now before the Lieutenant-Governor. The schools continue to be well attended, and the dispensaries gain increased popularity year by year.

8. *Mandi*.—The difficulties connected with the administration of Mandi that were alluded to in the Report for last year have ceased; the Rájá exercises personal authority, and delegates but little power to his Minister, Wazír Uttam Singh. It is satisfactory to notice that the Rájá has since 1880 taken a more active share in the transaction of official business, marching through his territory and attending to complaints on the spot. The financial condition of the State is improving; the expenditure for the year under report fell short of the revenue by Rs. 32,000 in spite of heavy unforeseen charges. The income arising from the Mandi salt mines is decreasing, which is due to the reduction of the duty upon salt in British India. The latter, owing to its cheaper price and superior quality, is driving the Mandi salt out of the market. A proposal to reduce to a corresponding extent the duty on salt excavated in Mandi is under consideration. The road between Mandi and Phagwára is completed; and the extension to Bajaura, in Kulu, over the Dulchi Pass, involving the construction of a girder bridge over the Ul River, is in progress. To complete the lines of communications in Mandi, it is proposed, as soon as the funds of the State will permit of it, to improve the road which connects the Salt Mines of Gunah and Drang with Mandi and Palampur in the Kangra Valley. In conclusion, it may be noted that the birth of a son and heir to the Rájá in February 1882 was the occasion for rejoicing to him and his people.

9. *Sáket*.—This State has continued under the management of Hardiál Singh, subject to supervision by the Commissioner of Jullundur. The Rájá has not yet attained his majority. The revenue collected was Rs. 1,16,500, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,00,949 during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,551. The revenue actually realised fell short of the estimate for the year by Rs. 28,500: much of this deficiency is due to a large quantity of State timber remaining unsold at the close of the year. The revision of the assessment of land-revenue was commenced last year. The measurements have now been completed, and materials have now been collected for revising the assessments wherever the

people applied for revision on the grounds that their villages were over-assessed. This has only been in five out of the sixteen circles into which the State is divided. Portions of the roads to Choasi and to Simla have been constructed; the remainder is in progress, and the road to Sinkandra has been completed. The Rájá attained his sixteenth year in February 1882, and was married in December 1881 to a niece of the Rájá of Beghal. His education makes good progress: he can read and write Persian well, and has a fair knowledge of English. During the year it was found necessary to remove the guardian of the Rájá and replace him by Mian Salma Singh, the Rájá's maternal uncle.

10. *Farídkot*.—There is little to record of this State, which is carefully administered by Rájá Bikrama Singh. The road between Farídkot and Kot Kapúra is being metalled, and an extension to British territory is under discussion. The Rájá takes much interest in the sanitary and medical departments of his administration, and the sanitary arrangements of the city of Farídkot are creditable. Vaccination is carried on, and 3,074 children appear to have been vaccinated during the year. The outturn of the spring and autumn harvests in the State was an average one; the supply of fodder was plentiful. A new settlement is in progress under an official who was trained in the service of the British Government, and the operations are near completion. According to the recent census, the population of the State is 97,034 souls, as against 71,691 according to a previous enumeration. The increase is attributed chiefly to immigration.

11. *Máler Kotla*.—The management of the State is in fairly good order; and although the government of the Nawáb is not markedly personal, he is a ruler who endeavours to do what is right towards his people. The relations between him and his brother, Inayat Ali Khan, have, it is to be regretted, become somewhat strained.

12. *Kalsia*.—There is nothing of importance to record regarding this State.

13. *Simla Hill States*.—The most important of the Simla Hill States, which are under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, are Sirmúr, Biláspur, Bashahr, Hindúr and Kyunthal.

14. *Sirmúr*.—The Rájá is paying much attention to public works of usefulness, and manages the affairs of his State in a manner creditable to his exceptional ability and intelligence. He has lost a wise adviser by the death of his uncle, Kaur Bir Singh, on the 9th September 1881.

15. *Biláspur*.—The relations between the Rájá and his only son are now more friendly than they were last year, and they have reestablished an outwardly decorous bearing towards one another. The Rájá's health is not good.

16. *Hindúr*.—Everything was in good order in this State, and the complaints brought by the ex-Wazír, Ghulám Kadir, and his party have been proved to be unfounded.

17. *Bashahr*.—His Excellency the Viceroy made a short visit to this State in October 1881. The Rájá commences to take a more personal interest in the management of his affairs, and the removal of Sarn Das, an official of the State, has had a beneficial effect. The forest lease is working well, and a demarcation of the forests is in progress.

18. *Loháru*.—Allusion was made in the Report for last year to the financial embarrassments of this State, which is subject to the political supervision of the Commissioner of the Hissar Division. In 1878 the debts of the Nawáb amounted to Rs. 1,44,148, and arrangements were then made by the Commissioner to pay off the liabilities at the rate of Rs. 7,000 a year. But the impoverished condition of the State and the continued imprudence of its ruler necessitated further measures for the rehabilitation of the finances of Loháru. Careful calculations, based upon the observations of past years, have led to the conclusion that the average annual income of the State is Rs. 69,000, and the expenditure has been fixed at Rs. 55,000 a year, leaving an estimated annual surplus available for the repayment of Rs. 7,000 of the liabilities. An examination of the affairs of the Nawáb disclosed the fact that in April 1881 he owed to various creditors a total sum of Rs. 1,02,891, which it was expected could be paid off with the surplus revenue of the year and a loan of Rs. 95,000. This advance has accordingly been granted by Government at 5 per cent. interest, and will be repaid in eleven annual instalments of equal amount, which will be considered a primary charge upon the revenues of the State. It has been found advisable, in order to ensure a careful management of the revenues of the State, that the Nawáb should temporarily leave Loháru, his son, Mirza Farrukh remaining as Manager. The Nawáb will reside at Farukhnagar, receiving Rs. 18,000 a year as an allowance, and in addition, every year in which a larger income is realized than that estimated, one-half of the surplus will be paid to him, and the other half will be

devoted to the repayment of the Government loan. It has also been necessary to effect considerable reductions in the establishment of State officials, without, however, endangering the efficiency of the police, who will be strengthened by the entertainment of camel sowars. They will be useful in maintaining order on the boundary of the Loháru and Jaipur State, where grave disorders, culminating in organized forays by bands from Jaipur territory upon villages of Loháru, have called for the serious consideration of Government. A conference of representatives of those States in the Punjab and Rájputána, the boundaries of which march together, attended by officers deputed by the Punjab Government and the Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputána, has been proposed to deliberate upon the measures that are required to place the affairs of the border on a satisfactory footing. Among these will be a thorough reorganization of the frontier police on both sides, and probably the adoption of the rules now in force for extradition between the States of Patiála and Jaipur by all the States interested in preserving tranquillity upon this border.

19. *Dujána*.—The affairs of the State are carried on by the Manager, Nijábat Ali Khan, under the supervision of the Commissioner of the Hissar Division. During the year the Nawáb, who is now 17 years of age, has begun to take an active part in the administration. The harvests were good, and the revenue was paid punctually.

20. *Pataudi*.—The young Nawáb, who is now 7½ years of age, continued in good health throughout the year. If possible, it will be arranged to send him in time to the Mayo College at Ajmir. He was presented to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his visit to Delhi in November last. The income of the State for the year was Rs. 1,00,684, and the expenditure Rs. 75,520, giving a surplus of Rs. 25,164. The State being now free of debt, a sum of Rs. 20,106 was advanced upon proper security to enable the dowager Begum to liquidate her liabilities. The dispensary was for a time closed, owing to the removal of the Native doctor in charge. A successor has been appointed, and the institution, which is popular, has been reopened. The construction of a new jail is under consideration. The rainfall of the year was seasonable and in sufficient quantity; the harvests were good. The management of the State by Pundit Kishen Lal continues to give satisfaction.

21. In October 1881 the Lieutenant-Governor visited the States of Patiála, Jínd, Nábha and Máler Kotla, and in February 1882 he paid

a short visit to Baháwalpur. His Honor held darbárs in December 1881, at Pesháwar, Kohát and Lahore; the last on the occasion of the opening of the Lahore Industrial Exhibition. Darbárs were also held, while the Lieutenant-Governor was on tour, at Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh. Towards the close of March 1882 the Mahárája of Patiála, the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, the Rájás of Jind, Nábha, Kapurthala and Farídkot, the Nawáb of Máler Kotla and the Kalsia Sardár visited Lahore to bid farewell to Sir Robert Egerton, and to welcome his successor.

22. THE PUNJAB BORDER DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.—HAZARA.—

The frontier of Hazara has been more than usually tranquil during the year, and no offences have been committed by any of the tribes in independent territory, with the exception of an insignificant attack by the Akazai on the possessions of the Nawáb of Amb. It originated in a quarrel regarding tolls levied by the Nawáb on members of the Akazai tribe in July 1881. No event of importance has occurred in Chilás, Kohistán, Nindahár, Tikri or Deshi; and our relations with these remote valleys continue to be friendly. With Allai, our position remains the same as it was at the close of last year, and the fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed upon the Allaiwals for their raid in 1878 upon the British village of Battal has still to be paid; but the tribe and Arsalla Khan, its chief, have lately evinced a desire to assume a more conciliatory attitude than they have hitherto exhibited. During the autumn, the necessity for a military expedition to Allai was considered: the operations, however, would have been on a scale out of proportion to the occasion; and our relations with Allai have improved so much that extreme measures have for the present been deferred.

23. The *Syads of Parari*, in pursuance of a private quarrel, on the last day of the preceding year, attacked the village of Bágrián, wounding three villagers. They were punished by the imposition of a fine of Rs. 300, which they have paid, and they have, since then, remained quiet.

24. The purely Pathan tribes of *Ohagarzai*, *Hassanzai*, *Akazai* and *Madda Khel*, located on the slopes of the Black Mountain and the hills flanking the Indus west of Agror and Amb, have given no trouble. After the Black Mountain expedition, the lands of Shahtut, in the Agror Valley, which were then cultivated by the Akazai, were confiscated. From time to time the question comes forward, and during the year the Akazai jirga were summoned to Abbottabad on account of encroachments

by individual clansmen on the lands. The matter is now under the consideration of Government, and it is anticipated that a satisfactory settlement of the dispute will be effected. The outpost which the colony of Hindustáni fanatics at Palosi established in Madda Khel limits, with the consent of that tribe, at Sumtse, has been withdrawn, the garrison retiring to Palosi.

25. The misunderstanding, to which allusion was made in last year's Report, between the Nawáb of Amb and the Khan of Phulera has been removed. On the other hand, the feeling between the Nawab and Ali Gauhar Khan of Agror, who is connected with the Hassanzai, is unfriendly. The Khan Khel of the Hassanzai are divided into two factions, led respectively by Hashim Ali Khán, a relative of the Khan of Agror, and by Feroz Khan: the latter has taken refuge in the territory of the Nawáb of Amb, who accords him protection.

26. PESHAWAR.—*Yusafzai sub-division: Swát.*—Rahmat-ulla Khan of Dír, the valley north of Swát, whose waters join the Swát River below Talash, has during the year been the chief political power in this tract. In opposition to his faction is the elder son of the late Akhund of Swát: he is commonly known as the elder Miangul, and, by virtue of his descent from an universally respected religious leader, enjoys a certain amount of consideration among the tribes, which he has been steadily endeavouring, though with indifferent success as yet, to turn to account for political purposes. In that part of the valley which lies north of the Swát River, the influence of Rahmat-ulla Khan has remained undisputed and undisturbed. On the south bank of the river, Sharif Khan, younger son of the late Sherdil Khan, was in power at Allahdand, till July 1881, with the consent of the Dír Khan. In that month Bahádur Khan, the elder brother of Sharif Khan, won over Rahmat-ulla Khan to his side by promises of tribute, and, with the assistance of Dír, expelled Sharif Khan, who retired to Thana, the usual resting-place of the Khans of Allahdand when out of power. A fresh revolution, however, fomented for his own purposes by the Khan of Dír, who derives much pecuniary benefit from the quarrels of the brothers, drove Bahádur Khan in December 1881 to Thana and recalled Sharif Khan to Allahdand. Secure in the temporary support of Rahmat-ulla Khan, Sharif Khan left Swát in March last on a visit to Rawalpindi and Lahore, returning to his home towards the end of the month. The elder Miangul has endeavoured to take a prominent part in these oscillations of party intrigue; but his efforts to gain a leading political position in Swát were met by the

passive resistance of the people, who view with concealed jealousy and dislike his attempts to efface the local tribal chiefs, and apprehend that the consequences of his rule, if established, will take the shape of taxation. This feeling is naturally, as far as they can venture to do so, fostered by the Khans themselves, and in the Khan of Dír the elder Miangul has an open and undisguised rival. In June 1881 Miangul paid a visit to the Amír of Kabul, and though he brought back presents of value, popular suspicion was aroused that with the aid of a foreign alliance he would aim at supremacy in Swát, and his hopes that with extraneous support he would be able to consolidate his power have not been fulfilled. His brother, the younger Miangul, continues to devote himself to the life of an ascetic, to the satisfaction of the people; lately he has commenced to enforce the Muhammadan Law with some vigour. He is not on good terms with his brother, partly owing to differences regarding the division of the offerings brought by pilgrims to their father's tomb, and partly because he disapproves of a son of the Akhund mixing actively in mundane affairs. In lower Ranizai, which comprises the glens on the southern face of the range that separates Swát from the Pesháwar Valley, the ever-shifting character of Pathan party struggles has again been exemplified in the expulsion of the faction of Ghulám Hyder Khan and Rahmat Shah from the villages of Dargai and Dobandi in December 1881. Amír-ulla Khan, the chief of Palli, was forced in February 1882 to give way before a coalition of the headmen of the Darra Valley, led by Khursand Khan of Zormandi. In January 1882 a theft of property valued at Rs. 1,300 was committed at the Mardán post-office by a chaudiár acting in concert with the men of influence in Palli. The value of the property was recovered from the village, and, what is rare in frontier annals, the offender was surrendered to our Criminal Courts. Our relations with Swát and Lower Ranizai have been undisturbed during the year. Party dissensions have only so far affected our territory that it has been sought as an asylum by the refugees on one side or the other.

27. *Buner*.—The principal events in Buner have been the action taken by the Nurazai and Daulatzai clans in the Khudu Khel troubles narrated below, and the occurrence of the decennial "vesh" or re-distribution by lot of holdings among the Ashuzai, Salarzai and Gadaizai sections of the Bunerwals. This is a process seldom unattended by bloodshed; but up to the close of last year the attention of the clans was chiefly directed towards effecting a peaceable exchange of the lands which were to be re-divided, to the exclusion of other matters. The conduct

of the Bunerwals has given no cause for complaint. Jirgas and representatives of their tribes at intervals visited British officers at Mardán and Pesháwar.

28. The *Khudu Khel* and *Gadúns*.—After twenty years of exile Muqarrab Khan of Panjtár, the hereditary Khan of the Khudu Khel and head of the oldest family in the whole Mandan tribe, regained power in August 1879, and shortly after engaged in a struggle with the Bam Khel, a large section of his tribe. In the Report for last year it was mentioned that Akbar Khan, his only son, had been killed in an engagement with the hostile clansmen: this event, unprecedented in the traditions of the Khan Khel of Panjtár, led to extraordinary exertions by Muqarrab Khan. Spending money freely, he called in the Gadúns and Amazai to his assistance, and with them and a small contingent from Amb invested the village of Bam Khel, the stronghold of his opponents, in June 1881, but without success. His auxiliaries dispersed. Then the Bam Khel summoned the Nurazai Bunerwals to their aid, and burnt Panjtár, the Khan taking up his position at Totali, near Bam Khel. Fruitless negotiations and desultory skirmishes followed throughout July and August, in which the Nurazai and Daulatzai Bunerwals alternately offered to assist the contending parties, but confined themselves to accepting subsidies without committing themselves to anything more than promises. Eventually, with the connivance of a few of the Bam Khel, Muqarrab Khan and the Gadúns occupied Bam Khel on the 30th August, and immediately burnt the village. The traitors among the Bam Khel were themselves seized by Muqarrab Khan, and only escaped with their lives, owing to the intercession of a local mullah. The whole Bam Khel having now fled to British territory, arrangements were made to intern them at a safe distance from the border. In the flush of their success the Gadúns and Muqarrab Khan were tempted to commit excesses: the former carried off some cattle belonging to a British village, which were grazing near the border, and detained a messenger despatched to demand their release; subsequently the messenger was set free and the cattle were returned; and Muqarrab Khan instigated two attacks, one of which proved fatal, within British territory upon Bam Khel refugees. For these offences, a fine of Rs. 200 was imposed upon the Gadúns, and of Rs. 800 upon Muqarrab Khan. The fines were paid in November 1881 without demur, and the border has not been disturbed since that date. In January 1882 the Bam Khel left British territory and commenced to collect in the villages of Buner and Chamla, contiguous to the Khudu Khel country;

preparatory to an attack on the Khan, with the explicit understanding that if unsuccessful they would not be permitted to seek refuge in our territory. It may not be out of place to add that in August this year Muqarrab Khan was again expelled from Khudu Khel limits, with the consent of his own faction, whom his ungovernable temper and savage oppression had thoroughly alienated from his cause. The end of an eventful feud with his tribe, which has now extended over a period of thirty years, finds the Khan an exile in his old age.

29. The *Utmán Khel*, *Eastern Mullahgoris*, and *Mohmands of Pindiali*. The north-western border of the Pesháwar District, which marches with the settlements of the Utmán Khel, the Eastern Mullahgoris of Sapri and the Mohmands of Pindiali, who are composed of the Isa Khel and Burhan Khel clans, has been quiet throughout the year.

30. The *Halimzai* and *Tarakzai Mohmands* have behaved well, and with the exception of some offences committed in the Pesháwar District by Khalid, a son of the notorious Malik Muhammad Didar Halimzai, there is nothing to record. Khalid has been arrested and dealt with under the Frontier Regulations.

31. The *Aka Khel Afrídís* have been quiet and orderly throughout the year.

32. *The Khyber Afrídís*.—The Report for last year contains a full account of the engagement entered into on the 17th February 1881 by the jirgas of the Khyber tribes with the British Government, by which they bound themselves to keep open the Pass under their own independent and exclusive charge with the assistance of a body of Jezailchís. On the 21st of March 1881 the British troops were finally withdrawn from the Khyber, and the road was made over to tribal custody. Considering the extent of the road to be guarded, the number, character and conflicting interests of the tribes to whom has been entrusted the safety of the Pass, and the value of the goods which pass through the protection of men to whom robbery is an honorable vocation and a customary pursuit from childhood, the measure which placed the Khyber under the sole control of the Afrídís themselves is one which is unique, for its magnitude and interest, in the history of the border since annexation of the Punjab. That the step which has transformed the predatory denizens of Tirah and Bára into guardians of the Khyber will in course of time tend gradually to civilize and soften these wild hill-men, may perhaps be fairly expected, although it can by no means be confidently predicted. During the year which has passed the arrangements concluded

in the spring of 1881 have worked satisfactorily; and long trains of travellers and pack-animals, convoys of treasure and stores of ammunition for Kabul, have come and gone through the Pass with safety. Traffic in the Khyber has not been molested, save in one instance, when, as a demonstration, a body of Zakha Khels, chiefly belonging to the Anai section, attempted an unsuccessful raid on a caravan near Gurgurra, three miles from Ali Masjid, on the 21st February 1882. Due warning of their intention had been previously received, and the two Zakha Khel companies of the Jezailchis, with half of the Malikdin company, repulsed the marauders with a loss of four men killed and ten wounded, before they could attack the travellers on the road. Shortly afterwards the offending section of the Zakha Khel submitted. It seems that they had reason to be discontented with the conduct of the Zakha Khel Maliks in the distribution of the tribal subsidy, and their action is to be attributed more to this cause than to a desire to break the treaty which provides for the management of the Pass by the Afridis. Measures have been adopted to remove their causes for discontent by a re-allotment of the Zakha Khel subsidy. At the same time the opportunity was taken to bring the distant section of the Ziauddin, which inhabits a tract in the Bára Valley detached from the main settlements of the Zakha Khel, into closer connection with the responsibility of the tribe for all its sub-divisions.

33. Tolls on caravans passing through the Khyber commenced to be levied on the 15th September 1881, and from that date to the 31st March 1882 produced a sum of Rs. 51,860, of which Rs. 1,489 were spent on establishment and initiatory expenses, and the balance of Rs. 50,431 was credited to Government. The rules for the transit of caravans remain the same as last year. The strength of the Jezailchi Corps has not been altered, and that body continues to do loyal and efficient service.

34. The ferocious and unrelenting nature of feuds among the Afridis has found expression in the violent deaths of several of the headmen and leading representatives of the clans during the year which commenced with the murder of Mustamand, Sepah. In the early part of 1880 he had instigated the assassination of Malik Ahmed, his relative and rival for the leadership of his tribe, whom he hoped to succeed. Disappointed in this, he led numerous raids on our line of communications in the Khyber and was proclaimed an outlaw. He has now met his fate at the hands of the friends of Malik Ahmed. In the summer of 1881 Kazi Murzil, Malikdin Khel, and his brother were put to death in

their own village by their cousin in the prosecution of a private feud. Kazi Murzil rendered valuable services in connection with the arrangements contingent on the withdrawal of our troops from the Khyber; he was a man of much force of character. About the same date, Khandad, who had been recently appointed Malik of half of the Kamrai section, and Lal Muhammad, who laid claim to the Malikship of the Qambar Khel, were killed in private quarrels. Towards the end of the year, Mirzada, the Malik of the other half of the Kamrai, was murdered, with his son, by the faction in his tribe opposed to him. These deeds have in no case affected the arrangements connected with the Pass. They are matters of domestic concern to the tribes.

35. Unconnected with the affairs of the Khyber and our general relations with the Afridis were the two night attacks by Kamal, Malikdin Khel, and his gang, on pickets of Native Cavalry at Pesháwar and Kohát. In the first, which occurred on the night of the 19th July 1881, Kamal, with eight associates, surprised a post on the road leading from the Pesháwar Cantonment to Jamrúd. Of the daffadár and six men who formed the picket, three were killed and three were badly wounded, and four of their carbines were carried off. The raiders escaped unpunished, owing to the darkness of the night, the rugged and broken nature of the ground they traversed, and the precaution they took of cutting the telegraph wire to Jamrúd. On the night of the 20th September 1881 a similar carefully planned and boldy executed attack was delivered on the quarter-guard of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Kohát by Kamal and eight or nine companions belonging to the Malikdin Khel and Aotar Khel sections. On this occasion three sowars were killed and four wounded, and two carbines were taken. Of the raiders two were wounded, of whom one was abandoned by his comrades and was captured near the kotál of the Kohát Pass next morning. He subsequently died of his wounds. The audacity of these raids has brought them into conspicuous prominence. It is clear, however, that they are not the outcome of collective tribal ill-feeling against the British, nor prompted by any expectation of plunder, but are the acts of individual border ruffians who were actuated by personal motives of revenge. Kamal himself, who has served in the Native Army, where he acquired a knowledge of military routine which materially facilitated the execution of his plans, lost a brother, and two near relatives of his associates were killed in a raid which they attempted in February 1881 on cattle of Pesháwar villages grazing on the Aka Khel border. And it is believed that the Aotar Khel, who accompanied him in the attack on the

post at Kohát, were relations of a raider who was executed in the Khyber in the winter of 1878-79. It was in retaliation for the death of their relatives that these raids on cantonments were made by Kamal and his party. Not the less, they constituted a breach of the engagement by which the Khyber tribes had bound themselves to prevent such outrages. It was therefore required of them either to surrender the raiders to justice or to pay a fine of Rs. 7,000 and to exclude Kamal from the Afridi country. Both the demands involved in the second alternative have been since obeyed without hesitation, and a heavy reward for the capture of Kamal has kept him at a distance from British territory and may lead to his apprehension. Fines have also been levied from the tribes who permitted him to pass through their limits to Kohát.

36. The year has been marked by the success with which our villagers, organized into a border police and militia, have either repelled, or by their resolute front prevented, attacks from the neighbouring tribes in the Afridi hills. Along this part of the border the attempts at raiding on cattle numbered only four, and three of these were unsuccessful. They were all committed by the Ziauddin Zakha Khel with some members of the Anai and Khasrogi sections. The lost cattle have been recovered, and fines aggregating Rs. 1,400 were inflicted for these offences. The energy shewn at Pesháwar in preparing the villagers against danger and in providing them with arms and ammunition has had an excellent effect. There is every reason to hope that, as is already the case on the border of the Yusafzai sub-division of this district, sufficient animation may be given along the Afridi frontier, also, to our system of border defence, which is intended to call forth a spirit of self-reliance in the villagers, as the best security against the repetition of such forays. A revised scheme with that object is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

37. *Lálpura*.—Our relations with Akbar Khan, who was appointed Chief of Lálpura on the defection of Sadiq Khan in January 1880, continue to be satisfactory. During the year he has managed the western part of the Khyber, from Landi Khana to Dakka, with much success, arranging for the tranquil passage of caravans through that portion of the Pass which is especially exposed to the attacks of marauding bands of Shínwáris. His influence was also exerted to repress the exactions of the Barakzai residents of Michni in levying excessive dues on rafts upon the Kabul River.

88. **KOHAT.**—The *Adam Khel Afrídís*, who are under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, have given no trouble. Their conduct has been uniformly good. The Galai or Kohát Pass Afrídís committed a few petty thefts which have been disposed of at the usual quarterly settlement of claims against the Galai. The road has remained open throughout the year, and no serious offence has been committed upon it. With the Hasan Khel section, a settlement of all cases pending since 1877 has been effected, and penalties amounting to Rs. 1,790 were realized. A dispute between the Kalla Khel and Ashu Khel clans with the Kaka Khel, who hold the village of Garhi Zaid Gul Mian on the border of the Mohmand Tappa of the Pesháwar District, has led to the suggestion that a clearer definition of the boundary between our territory and that of the Adam Khel Afrídís at the mouth of the Kohát Pass, may be advisable; but this question is still under consideration. Ata Muhammad Khan, Bangash, brother of the late Nawáb Bahádur Sher Khan, has been in direct charge of our relations with the tribes who hold the Kohát Pass.

89. **KURRAM.**—The valley is administered by the Turi jírğa under the direction of the two delegates, Sayad Bádsháh Gul and Muhammad Nur Khan, elected on the retirement of our troops. There have been no events of importance during the year. During the last months the valley was in rather a disturbed state, and the two delegates visited the Deputy Commissioner at Kohát in December 1881, and represented the difficulties in the administration of Kurram owing to the internecine feuds of the Turis. They were informed that the British Government would not interfere in the internal management of the valley, but would be pleased to hear of their union and prosperity. The delegates and Turi Maliks who accompanied them were dismissed with liberal khillats. Since their departure constant fighting has been going on between the two factions of the Turis. Instigated by Mullah Wali Khan, the Massozai, Alisherzai and other Samil clans have been assisting the Sust Gundi faction, but neither party has hitherto had any decisive success.

40. The conduct of the *Zaimushts* has, on the whole, been good this year. Owing to grazing disputes they are on bad terms with the Bangash of Darsamand; in consequence the Zaimushts of Torawari and the Darsamand headmen have been bound down to keep the peace.

41. The *Oraksai*.—Of the clans included in the Lashkarzai Division, the Alisherzai have behaved well; and, though the blockade against

the Mamuzai still continues, they have given very little trouble. A fine of Rs. 5,000 was imposed upon them in 1879 during the Zaimusht expedition. Lately they sent a deputation praying that their fine be reduced to Rs. 2,500, which they agreed to pay; but their request could not be granted. The Massozai committed no offences. With the exception of the Khawaja Hawas Khel section of the Ali Khel clan, none of the ten tribes forming the Ismailzai and Hamzazai divisions have been hostile to the British Government. During the Deputy Commissioner's tour in Miranzai the Ali Khel, who had been fined Rs. 4,500 for their complicity in attacks on the Muazzam Talao and Bagatu serais in 1879 and 1880, gave security for the payment of the fine at the following autumn harvest. For joining the Ali Khel in these outrages, the Akhel were fined Rs. 2,000, which they have not yet paid. There are also outstanding fines aggregating Rs. 9,000 against other sections of the Orakzai,—the Rabiya Khel, Malla Khel, Mishti, Sheikhan and Mamuzai Darradar,—imposed for offences committed during the late war. These tribes are so situated in the distant glens of Tirah as not to be much injured by blockade or reprisal, and the recovery of the fines is a matter of some difficulty. The Daulatzai clans have been quiet. Among the Alizai, the Sturi Khel are to blame for permitting a party of Ziauddin Zakha Khel raiders to pass through their limits and commit two raids on the Kohát District. In the first raid a number of goats were carried off, which have since been recovered. In the second, on the 13th November 1881, a villager of Kachai was killed and some cattle were lifted, but were regained by the pursuit party: for this and other misconduct fines have been imposed on the Ziauddin, as stated above, and measures have been taken to bring them more under control. This has been the only offence of a grave nature on the Orakzai border during the year.

42. The feud between the Tirah Sayads of the Shia sect and the Sunnis continues unabated; latterly there has not been much fighting. The influence of the Sayad, Mir Bashar, who was elected king of Tirah in 1880, has totally declined; although the Mullahs are still zealous in enforcing the precepts of the Muhammadan Law upon the careless residents of the hills.

43. *Wazirs, Kabul Khel.*—The conduct of the Kabul Khel Wazirs has been bad in spite of the fact that an expedition was made into their hills in October 1880 and a fine of Rs. 13,200 realized from them. With the Hati Khel and other sections residing on the Bannu border, and with

the support of Khatak outlaws who have increased in number and daring since the troubles in Teri, the Kabul Khel have been guilty of numerous raids into the heart of the Khatak country. In some of these cases they succeeded in carrying off large herds of Powinda camels; in the majority they were unsuccessful, the stolen cattle being recovered on pursuit. The head-quarters of the raiders have been in Hati Khel territory, but most of the stolen cattle found their way to the Saifali Kabul Khel. The Kabul Khel jirga was summoned by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát in February 1882; and, after a careful inquiry, fines were imposed in cases brought home to them, which are in course of recovery. The Kabul Khel endeavoured on their part to throw the onus in all possible cases upon the Wazírs of the Bannu border. But it is not improbable that a satisfactory settlement will be made in the winter of 1882-83, on the return of the Wazírs from their summer retreats in the Suliman range.

44. *Khataks*.—The state of the Barak section has improved. The malcontents have paid up nearly all revenue demands, and have desisted from resistance. The revenue of the Nawáb of Teri was collected peaceably. The outlaw Zundai has taken refuge with the Bosti Khel Afrídís in the Kohát Pass, and the last of the bands of thieves which had taken refuge in the recesses of the Lawaghar mountain has, it is believed, been finally broken up. The result of the inquiry into the origin and nature of the grievances of the Baraks of Chauntra by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, shews that a summary settlement of the Barak ilaqua will place revenue matters on a sound basis, to the advantage both of the Nawáb and the Baraks. This has accordingly been sanctioned.

45. *DERAJAT DIVISION.—Bannu*.—Few serious offences have occurred. On the 18th July 1881, near Latammar, 4 sepoy of the 2nd Punjab Infantry were attacked: owing to the resistance offered the robbers did not succeed in carrying off anything of value, but one of the sepoy received a mortal wound. Compensation for the act has been received from the offenders, who were Wazírs. A column from Bannu, under the command of Brigadier-General Gordon, C. B., consisting of 8 guns and 4,161 fighting men, co-operated with the Mahsud Wazíri field force. It started on the 16th April 1881, crossed the British border on the 4th May, reached Razmak on the 9th, and opened up communication with General Kennedy's force; and returned

to British territory by the hitherto unsurveyed Shakhtu Pass, arriving at Bannu on the 22nd May. Throughout the year the Bannu border has been perfectly quiet. It may be noted that the notorious priest, Mullah Adhkar, whose harangues contributed much to the excitement of the hill-men, and consequent insecurity of the line between Thal and Kurram, died in May 1882 in Upper Daur.

46. **DERA ISMAIL KHAN.**—The chief event on the border of this district was the Mahsúd Wazíri expedition, the course of which has been fully described in last year's Report. It will be sufficient to recapitulate the salient points. The demands made by Government on the Mahsúd tribe, in consequence of their raid on Tánk in January 1879, were:—

- (1.) The restitution of all the property plundered, with compensation for all that had been destroyed in the burning of Tánk and in subsequent raids;
- (2.) Payment of a fine of Rs. 30,000 ;
- (3.) Surrender of six headmen, ringleaders in the attack on Tank: Umar Khan, Yarik and Matin (Alizai), and Boyak, Azmat and Mashak (Bahlolzai).

The tribe shewed no inclination to give the satisfaction demanded by Government; and, after a stringent blockade had proved fruitless, a military expedition was sanctioned by the Government of India. In April 1881 two brigades assembled,—one under Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., on the Tánk border, and a second in reserve, under Brigadier-General Gordon, C.B., at Bannu. On the 21st April 1881 the force under General Kennedy entered the hills by the Tank Zam Pass. Prior to this, on the 13th, Azmat and Boyak (Bahlolzai), and on the 19th Umar Khan, Matin and a son of Yarik (Alizai), gave themselves up. Thus, before operations in the field had actually commenced, four of the proscribed headmen and a son of the fifth surrendered, shewing that a profound effect had been produced on the tribe by the certainty that the British Government was about to take active measures to enforce satisfaction. Some sections of the Mahsúds still held out, and General Kennedy's column—12 guns and 4,370 fighting men—proceeded up the Shahur Valley and Narai Raghza Pass to Kaniguram. On the 3rd May an attempt made at Shahalam by the Nazar Khel and Nana Khel sections to dispute the passage of our troops was easily overcome, with a loss of 20 killed on the part of the enemy. On the 9th May communications were opened with the reserve column under General Gordon at Razmati, and on the 17th May General Kennedy's force

reached British territory by the Tánk Zám Pass, having visited Makin on the march. A portion of the fine imposed was recovered during the march of the troops by taking grain and forage at half value, and the remainder of the fine and compensation is being realized by a tax of 25 per cent. on the imports of the Mahsúd Wazírs into Dera Ismail Khan. On the 7th September 1881 Mashak (Bahlolzai) was delivered up by his clansmen, and on the 16th November 1881 Yarik (Alizai) surrendered, and his son was released. The third demand of Government—one which is singularly distasteful to Pathan tribes and difficult to enforce—has therefore been fully complied with. Of the six headmen one, Azmat, is dead; four are residing under surveillance with their families at Lahore, and the sixth, Mashak, is in confinement for the present. Seventy hostages, leading men, with their families, remain in Dera Ismail Khan to assist the Deputy Commissioner in his dealings with the Mahsúds. Waste lands have been allotted to families of this tribe in order to induce them to settle in the plains, and, as far as is compatible with their untamed character, to accept the rudiments of civilization. The tribe has also undertaken the responsibility for that important trade route, the Gomal Pass, within their limits. During the year there were 19 border offences, as against 47 in the previous year, and of these only 9 were traceable to the Mahsúds, and these were committed before they had given their submission. The value of the property stolen was Rs 2,321, as compared with Rs. 6,529 in the preceding year, and the whole of the property was recovered, besides compensation realized and various sentences of imprisonment inflicted upon the offenders.

47. DERA GHAZI KHAN.—The *Kasranis*, *Lunds* and *Khosas* have been quiet and well-behaved. Muhammad Khan, the Chief of the Lunds, and his brothers are on bad terms, and there is a deep-seated enmity between the young Khosa Tumandár, Bahádur Khan, and his cousin Sikandar Khan, which it will be difficult to eradicate in their life-time.

48. The *Lagharis*.—Muhammad Khan succeeded to the Tumandárship on the death of his father, Nawáb Jama Khan, in December 1881. The hill section of this clan, the Hadianis, have been more out of hand during the year; and, although as far as our territory is concerned they have given little cause of offence, their depredations have extended far and wide in independent territory; owing to their poverty and to the present weakness of control over them by Muhammad Khan. There are hopes, however, that he will soon be able to establish his power and curb the lawless instincts of this section.

49. *Gurchanis*.—The blockade imposed upon the Durkani section for their raid on the Khetrans was withdrawn on the 19th July 1881; but in spite of this concession they have not ceased from making reprisals and plundering their neighbours in the hills beyond the border. The main reason for their restlessness is doubtless the reduced condition of this clan, many of whose members are in poor and straitened circumstances. The Lisharis, the other hill section of the Gurchanis, have behaved fairly well.

50. *Mazaris*.—For some time a private system of reprisals was carried on by the Mazaris with the Marris, but in March 1881 a peaceful settlement of the cases that were admitted by both tribes was effected by the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan; the remaining cases have been settled satisfactorily in a conference attended by officers of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, the Beluchistan Agency, and the Tumandars and headmen of the tribes concerned.

51. *Bozdars*.—The offences committed by the Bozdars were somewhat more numerous in this than in the previous year. They were promptly settled through the Tumandar, Muhammad Husain Khan; and our relations with this tribe are good. They gave every assistance when, on the retirement of the British forces from Kandahar, a column under Brigadier-General Wilkinson marched through their hills, in December 1882, on its way to Dera Ghazi Khan. The tribe is at feud with the Musa Khel Pathans, to their west, and the Bugtis to the south. With the latter a satisfactory understanding has been obtained, on the basis of mutual renunciation of claims, at a meeting of the tribal leaders in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan and the first Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta. A set of rules ensuring the maintenance of amicable relations between the two tribes for the future, was also drawn up and agreed to by the representatives of the clans, and has been approved by the Government of India.

52. The *Marris* and *Bugtis* are now under the political jurisdiction of the Beluchistan Agency. They have been quiet, and have not disturbed the border.

53. During the year the deaths of the following Native gentlemen have been recorded :—

1. Fattah Khan, Khan Bahadur, Khatak, of Jehangira, in the Peshawar District.

- As a Native officer in the Guide Cavalry, he rendered signal service at Lahore in the period preceding the second Sikh War. In 1857 he was selected for the duty of guarding the passage of the Indus at Attock, which he performed effectually; and in 1858 he was deputed on a political mission to Kabul.
2. Sardár Jhanda Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Butála, in the district of Gujránwala. Always loyal to the British Government, this Chief performed valuable services during the second Sikh War.
 3. Sardár Gurbakhsh Singh, of Shahkot, Jullundur.
 4. Sardár Bhag Singh, of Sikandra, Umballa.
 5. Jehangir Khan, Mooltani, of Lahore.
 6. Sardár Fattah Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Gujránwala.
 7. Diwán Kishen Kaur, of Siálkot.
 8. Mián Muhammad Ján, Khan Bahádur, of Amritsar.
 9. Bhai Chiranjit Singh, of Lahore.
 10. Sardár Ranjít Singh, of Rámgarh, Umballa.
 11. Nawáb Jamal Khan, Loghari, of Choti, in the Dera Ghazi Khan District. This Chief was the head of the Loghari tribe. He received the title of Nawáb in connection with political services rendered to Government in 1876 at Khelat.
 12. Nawáb Shah Nawaz Khan, the Chief of Tánk, in the Dera Ismail Khan District.
 13. Guru Jowáhir Singh, of Kartárpur, Jullundur.
 14. Muhammad Husain Khan, of Kunjpura, Karnál District.
 15. Khanan Khan, Khan Bahádur, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy; a jagírdár in the Pesháwar District, and formerly Resaldár-Major of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides.
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CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.—The total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies to the close of 1880-81 (exclusive of the area surveyed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, of which no details are available), with the cost per square mile, was as follows:—

	<i>Area.</i>	<i>Cost per square mile.</i>		
	Square miles.	Rs.	A.	P.
Topographical survey of the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts, 1857-59 ...	10,555	20	5	1
Military reconnaissance of Hazara, 1847-49 ...	7,500	2	7	0
Revenue and cantonment surveys topographically...	23,602	12	4	4
Revenue survey by villages ...	126,704	29	5	8

55. Two revenue survey parties were at work in the Punjab during the year under report. The first, under Lieutenant-Colonel D. Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, completed detailed surveys, on a scale of 4 inches to a mile, of 885 square miles of territory in the Leiah tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan District, 789 square miles in the Muzaffargarh District, and 200 square miles of hill-country in the Kala Chitta Pahar tract of the Rawalpindi District; the total area surveyed being 1,874 square miles at an approximate cost of Rs. 54,611-6-8, or Rs. 29-2-3 a mile. Colonel Macdonald's party also surveyed some ground in dispute between the British Government and His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmír, along the Chenab River, in the Siálkot District.

56. The other survey party under Mr. E. Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, surveyed 6 square miles of territory in the villages of the Delhi and Gurgaon districts bordering on the Jumna River, the cost of which is included in the cost of the survey of the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts of the North-Western Provinces.

57. **SETTLEMENTS.**—The districts under settlement in the Punjab during 1881-82 were Kohát, Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Sirsa, Rawalpindi and Simla. Work was commenced in the last-named district during the year under the immediate supervision of the Settlement

Commissioner; and since the close of the year operations have also been started in the Karnál-Umballa settlement, which comprises the Kaithal, and part of the Karnál tahsíl of the Karnál District, and the two southern tahsíls of the Umballa District. The final report of the Rohtak settlement was submitted to Government during the year, and received the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor; and the final report of Bannu was forwarded soon after 1st April 1882. The reports on the settlements of Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan and the Síba jagír are with the Financial Commissioner; those of the Delhi and Gurgaon districts with the Commissioner of Delhi; and those of Jhang, Jhelum and Muzaffargarh with the Settlement Commissioner. The final report of the Karnál District has not yet been received from the Settlement Officer. The assessment reports submitted by Settlement Officers during the year were those of the Sirsa and Ludhiána districts and the Hoshiárpur tahsíl.

58. The work of the various settlements may be briefly detailed as follows :—

59. *Kohát*.—But little now remains to be done in this settlement. The final report will be submitted by the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the district, Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, late Settlement Officer of Dera Ismail Khan.

60. *Ludhiána*.—Work has made satisfactory progress and will be completed by the spring of 1883. The assessments of the Samrála tahsíl were announced during the year. In addition to his own duties the Settlement Officer had charge of the patwaris' schools in the Umballa District as well.

61. *Hoshiárpur*.—Work in the Una tahsíl has been completed, and the establishment has been transferred to Karnál. The progress made elsewhere in the district has been somewhat delayed by the difficult nature of the work and the large number of judicial suits filed, but measurements have been finished and attestation is now well advanced.

62. *Jullundur*.—Settlement operations during the year have been confined to field measurements which are now nearly completed. The work has been done almost entirely by the patwaris, who have been trained by Mr. Purser with much trouble.

63. *Sirsa*.—Attestation and fairing were completed during the year, and the new assessments were announced and distributed. The

work of this settlement is now (December 1882) almost completely finished, and has occupied the brief space of less than 3 years. The number of tenancy suits filed in the settlement courts has continued large.

64. *Rawalpindi*.—In this district the boundaries of 1,524 villages were mapped, and the field maps completed in 117; preliminary records were prepared in 747 villages. The Settlement Officer has had special difficulties to contend with in pushing on work, and the results so far have been as satisfactory as could be expected.

65. *Simla*.—The work in the lower portion of the district was almost completed during the year, and since its close orders have been passed on the assessment report on the Kalka and Barauli parganas.

66. The report on the forest settlement of the last tahsil of the Jhelum District, Pind Dádan Khan, was submitted during 1881-82; and the only portion of the Salt Range in which the rakhs still remain to be finally demarcated is that in the Shahpur District. This work will probably be allowed to stand over until the Shahpur settlement is undertaken in 1885 or 1886.

67. **LAND TENURES**.—Of the land-tenures of the Province there is nothing special to note in the present Report.

The subject will be fully treated in the revised decennial Report of next year.

68. **WORKING OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT**.—The number of suits for the enhancement of the rent of occupancy tenants filed during 1881-82 was 1,022. This shows a considerable increase from the returns of the previous year, which, however, as noticed in last year's Report, were not complete. Of the suits filed 768 were decided during the year, and 254 were still pending at its close. More than half the number, *viz.*, 539, were instituted in the Hoshiárpur District, where the cases have arisen in connection with settlement operations and are strenuously contested. The Settlement Officer considers that it would conduce to their satisfactory decision if he were empowered to fix rents summarily for the period of the new settlement. This proposal is already before the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with the question of the revision of the Punjab Tenancy Act in certain respects, and it is probable that it will ultimately become law. The only other district in which a large number of suits for the enhancement of the rents of occupancy tenants were filed was Delhi, in which the purchasers of the Ballabgarh confiscated villages

have sued for an increase of rent from the tenants to whom Government granted occupancy rights before disposing of the estates. In 725 cases out of the whole number decided enhancement of rent was decreed, and only in 43 did the plaintiff fail in his suit. In 17 districts of the Province not a single suit for the enhancement of the rent of occupancy tenants was filed.

69. Twenty decrees were passed during the year under section 19, clause (1) of the Tenancy Act, for the ejection of occupancy tenants, principally in the Siálkot District, and 29 under section 19 clause (2), of which 23 were in the Ferozepore District. The number of notices of ejection issued to tenants-at-will increased again from 7,995 to 10,659, which were served in the following districts: for the sake of comparison the number of notices served in 1880-81 is also given:—

		Number in 1880-81.	Number in 1881-82.
Hissar	...	8,116	8,213
Sirsa	...	1,189	1,882
Gurgaon	...	477	525
Rohtak	...	385	349
Ferozepore	...	364	961
Delhi	...	336	587
Rawalpindi	...	291	242
Amritsar	...	286	327
Jullundur	...	266	299
Karnál	...	209	275
Hoshiarpur	...	188	416

70. It is reported from the Hissar District that the large number of notices served is due to the wish of the landlords to secure themselves against any possible claim of occupancy rights hereafter by the tenants, and that notices are often issued with this object even where the tenant is willing to give up the land of his own free will; the largest number are said to have been put in force by the Bania landlords and the managers of the Skinner Estate. In about one-sixth of the cases only was assistance required to eject the tenant; in one case only out of eight was the right to eject contested, and in 4 per cent. only of the total number of notices issued was the right contested successfully.

71. It was mentioned in the Report of last year that a proposal for special legislation to meet the case of the Sirsa and Hissar districts was under the consideration of the Punjab Government. Ultimately it was decided by Sir Robert Egerton that this extreme measure was unnecessary, and the same conclusion has since the close of the year been

formed by Sir Charles Aitchison also. During the discussion of the circumstances of the case, however, various defects in the present Tenancy Act have been brought to light, and the amendment of the Tenant Law of the Punjab is still under discussion. The treatment of this subject belongs, however, properly to the Report of 1882-83, and it is not necessary to refer to it at greater length in the present place.

72. GOVERNMENT LANDS.—The area of Government lands, which was returned last year as 11,282,109 acres, again shows an increase which is due partly to the inclusion of certain lands in the Kohát District, and partly to the correction of former figures in Jhang, and is now stated to be 11,379,606 acres. Of this area 8,584,956 acres are under the management of Deputy Commissioners; 2,376,852 acres under the control of the Forest Department; and 73,824 acres under other departments: the increase in the area under district management was caused by the facts above stated, and by the transfer of 27,147 acres from the Forest Department to the Deputy Commissioner in the Jhelum District in consequence of the arrangements made by the Forest Settlement Officer in connection with the Salt Range rakhs, and sanctioned by Government. The grazing income from Government lands amounted to Rs. 3,75,103, and the receipts from the 343,984 acres leased for cultivation to Rs. 87,219; of the above area 1,31,250 acres only were actually cultivated. The total income from all sources from the Government land was Rs. 6,56,451 as compared with Rs. 6,11,749 in 1881-82.

73. ESTATES UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT.—The number of estates held under direct management in 1881-82 was 27, of which 23 are situated in the Gandapur tract of the Dera Ismail Khan District. These villages, as explained in previous Reports, are not, properly speaking, held under direct management, as the proprietors have full control over the lands, and they differ from ordinary estates only in the fact that they pay an assessment in kind instead of in cash. The net income realized from them during the year was Rs. 27,999: the autumn crop did not yield one-sixth of what it did in 1880, but the gross realizations from the spring crop amounted to Rs. 32,192 as against Rs. 12,090 in the previous year. These fluctuations show why it was necessary to grant these villages a special form of assessment. From the Bhattanni village, which is similarly held in the Bannu District, a revenue of Rs. 7,448 was realized, which is much the same as the cash assessment proposed for it by the Settlement Officer. Two estates in Gurgaon were

placed under management during the year, while one village in Gurdáspur and some holdings in Hoshiárpur were treated in the same way. There is nothing else that calls for notice in connection with this phase of the revenue management of the Province.

74. **WARDS' ESTATES.**—Thirty-one estates were under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of 1881-82, most of which were jagírs situated in the old Cis-Sutlej and Trans-Sutlej Divisions, and many of which were of but little value. The income from the estates during the year amounted to Rs. 6,51,883, of which a sum of Rs. 20,988 was invested; Rs. 40,400 were paid in liquidation of debts, and Rs. 4,60,596 were expended on management, the personal expenses of the wards, and the like. The most important estates under Government control are those of the Nawáb of Mamdot, Sardár Bakhshish Singh Sindhanwalia, and Umar Hayát Khan Tawána; to which must be added that of Umrao Singh, son of the late Rájá Surat Singh of Majitha, who died during the year. Rájá Surat Singh left his property in good condition and with a large cash balance in hand; this has been invested, as the Rájá him self had intended, in mortgages in the Bareilly District, where the family owns lands granted after the mutiny, and is consequently not shown in the Punjab returns. It is proposed to start a small horse-breeding farm on this estate: an experiment in this direction has already been tried on the estate of Umar Hayát Khan, and is proving a very successful one. The farm and horse-run were visited by the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents of Horse-breeding and by the Government Remount Agent in the cold weather, and these officers expressed very favorable opinions on the system followed, and on the young stock being reared in Shahpur. Money of this estate was also invested in purchasing lands and sinking wells. On the Mamdot estate Rs. 8,700 were expended on the latter object, and a large sum on canals; 17,500 trees were also planted on the estate. Guru Jowabir Singh of Kartárpur died during the year and was succeeded by an infant son born only a few months before his father's death. The liabilities of this estate exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, but it is hoped that they will be cleared off before the boy comes of age. Eight wards were being educated during the year at the wards' school in Umballa. Proposals for reconstituting this institution, and placing it on a more satisfactory basis than the present one, are now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

75. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The statistics of sale and mortgage of land in the Punjab, as recorded in the returns of the Registration as well as of the Revenue Department, may be shown as follows for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 :—

SOURCE OF STATISTICS.	SALES.				MORTGAGES.		
	Years.	No. of cases.	Area transferred in acres.	Price in Rupees.	No. of cases.	Area transferred in acres.	Price in Rupees.
By the Revenue returns.	1880-81	9,474	144,666	26,41,145	20,786	230,327	42,10,794
	1881-82	11,588	175,445	29,62,080	19,683	304,971	46,35,875
By the Registration returns.	1880-81	10,372	...	43,36,419	39,331	...	1,32,43,708
	1881-82	10,008	...	41,91,081	37,275	...	1,35,22,896

From these results it is apparent that there is a tendency in the Province to avoid the trouble of effecting the mutation of names in the Revenue records, and to be content with the transfer of title or possession which is conferred by registered deeds. The increase in the number of sales and in the value of land sold shown by the Revenue returns is probably due to the entry of transactions of 1880-81, when the patwáris were a good deal engaged on census work, in the revenue papers of 1881-82, as it is not likely that the number of sales was actually larger in the present year, and the Registration returns show a different result.

76. Sales.—The area sold is said to have been transferred to the hands of fellow agriculturists and of non-agriculturists in the following proportions :—

	No. of sales.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Price realized.	Average price per acre.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
To agriculturists	...	8,292	123,142	51,846	18,56,837	14
To non-agriculturists	...	3,306	47,304	30,249	11,05,243	23
Total	..	11,588	175,446	82,095	29,62,080	17

Seventy-two per cent. of the whole, therefore, was secured by cultivators, and twenty-eight per cent. only was purchased by others than tillers of the soil. The lowest prices obtained were in the Sirsa and Hissar districts, and the highest in Delhi: in 1880-81 the average selling price for the Province was Rs. 18, so that there has been a slight falling-off during the present year. The figures do not, however, give any true indication of real selling value of land in the Punjab, as the largest areas sold were in districts in which the land is poor and to a large extent waste, such as Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh. Moreover, as has been pointed out in previous Reports, the transfer is often only of superior proprietary rights over large tracts and not of the actual cultivating and inferior proprietary rights: sale of such superior rights often indicates a rise in the value of land, rather than any pecuniary embarrassment of the superior proprietors.

77. *Mortgages.*—The area mortgaged during 1881-82 to agriculturists and non-agriculturists was as follows, 60 per cent. of the land affected passing into the hands of the former :—

	No. of mortgages.	Area in acres.	Revenue.	Amount of mortgage-money	Amount of mortgage-money per acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To agriculturists ...	10,077	185,304	82,840	22,09,594	12
To non-agriculturists ...	9,606	19,667	90,721	24,26,281	20
Total ...	19,683	204,971	173,561	46,35,875	32

The average sum of mortgage-money per acre shows a diminution of Rs. 3 as compared with that of 1880-81. The largest areas mortgaged were in the Dera Ismail Khan, Siálkot, Lahore, Jhelum, Shahpur, Mooltan, Montgomery, Bannu, Dera Ghazi Khan and Hissar districts; the first district alone showing an area of 105,000 acres mortgaged, or more than one-third of that of the whole Province. The alienations of land throughout the Derajat Division have formed the subject of a special enquiry during the year, but the information collected is not yet in such a shape as to permit a report on the matter

being submitted to the Government of India. The increase of alienations in Jhelum and Shahpur is probably due to the prevalence of unfavorable seasons in parts of these districts during the past three years, and that in Montgomery to the failure of the Ravi floods. It is noticeable that in Siálkot nearly one-tenth of the whole area of the district has been mortgaged during the last 10 years; this is due to the density of population and the exceedingly minute sub-division of property, and not in any way to the revenue demand, which is relatively very moderate. During 1881-82 an area of 78,236 acres was redeemed from mortgage, as compared with 66,078 in the previous year: the incidence of the mortgage-money per acre redeemed was the same as that on lands mortgaged during the year in the case of agriculturists, and in the case of non-agriculturists Rs. 3 less.

78. LAND REVENUE.—The land-revenue demand for the last two years has been as follows :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Regular land-revenue on the rent-roll ...	1,90,75,897	1,91,91,755
Fluctuating and miscellaneous land-revenue ...	16,03,918	16,21,885
TOTAL ...	2,06,79,815	2,08,13,640

The miscellaneous and fluctuating income of 1880-81 was shown in the last Report as Rs. 17,61,060, but this included a sum of Rs. 157,142, recovered on account of advances made against the anticipated receipts of settlement parcha fees. This sum is not, properly speaking, income, and has now been removed from the statement.

79. *Alterations in the fixed Revenue-roll.*—These may be seen from the following statement :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
By lapses and grants of revenue-free assessments ...	39,963	9,395
„ revision of assessment ...	95,409	10,669
„ alluvion and diluvion action ...	40,352	47,113
„ progressive assessments ...	8,553	...
„ leases of waste, wells, formation of new estates, &c., or lands being occupied by Government ...	4,615	5,281
„ other causes ...	1,028	1,604
TOTAL ...	1,89,920	74,062

The net increase was therefore Rs. 1,15,858, which was due principally to the introduction of enhanced assessments in the Jhang and Sirsa districts, to progressive assessments in Montgomery, to lapses of revenue-free grants, and to assessment of newly-formed river-lands. The reduction of assessment granted to estates occurred principally in the Amritsar District.

80. *Collections.*—The total collections on account of land-revenue and tribute have been as follows during the last three years :—

		1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed land-revenue	...	1,92,05,705	1,90,16,147	1,91,21,164
Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue	...	14,68,534	18,23,794	17,05,672
Tribute	...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465
TOTAL	...	2,09,54,704	2,11,20,406	2,11,07,301

The collections of the fixed land-revenue amounted to 99 per cent. of the demand, and the outstanding balances were reduced from Rs. 4,38,820 to Rs. 2,98,096. There was a small increase in the number of warrants issued for the collection of arrears, but less resort was had to the severer forms of coercion than in previous years. During the year special instructions were issued with the object of preventing the issue of warrants against village headmen in an unnecessary manner in cases in which it is possible to ascertain the real defaulter in the village community; and a period of eight days' grace, counting from the first date on which the revenue is due, will in future be allowed to all headmen before a warrant of distress is issued against them personally.

81. *Balances.*—The uncollected portion of the fixed land-revenue during the past four years has been as follows :—

		1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balances of year under report	...	6,13,496	4,08,941	2,01,181	1,68,575
Balances of previous years	...	1,95,295	2,70,443	2,37,639	1,29,539
TOTAL	...	8,08,791	6,79,384	4,38,820	2,98,114

The outstandings of eight lakhs of rupees caused by the disastrous seasons of 1877 and 1878 have therefore been reduced by collections and remissions to less than three lakhs, of which half is in train of liquidation, and half doubtful or irrecoverable. The districts which show the worst balance sheets are the following :—

	Rs.
Bannu	... 47,000
Gurgaon	... 24,000
Sirsa	... 26,800
Dera Ghazi Khan	... 21,000
Hoshiarpur	... 20,000
Kohát	... 18,500
Muzaffargarh	... 17,500
Gurdáspur	... 14,000
Mooltan	... 14,000
Jhang	... 11,000

The arrears in Bannu have been caused by calamities of seasons in a large number of Marwat villages, and since the close of the year they have been remitted to a large extent. The same is the case in Gurgaon. In Sirsa the balance is nominal merely, and is due to the deferment of collections pending the introduction of the new assessments. Two-thirds of the arrears in Dera Ghazi Khan were due to diluvion and have been struck off the collection statements. In Hoshiarpur the balances are still large, and some difficulty is experienced in realizing the revenue from villages which have suffered from the ravages of the sandy torrents or "chohs." Of the balance in Kohát half was due from the Nawáb of Teri, and has now been realized. The arrears in Mooltan were caused by the operation of the rules for the fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands; in Muzaffargarh to old diluvion balances since struck off the rolls; and in Jhang to the introduction of the new assessments, by which the revenue of some villages was reduced.

82. *Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Revenue.*—The collections on account of these sources of revenue for the past two years have been as follows :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Fluctuating	... 10,78,786	10,92,908
Miscellaneous	... 5,25,182	5,28,977
TOTAL	... <u>16,03,918</u>	<u>16,21,885</u>

In the statement of the miscellaneous income of 1880-81 the sum realized on account of parcha fees is omitted. The chief heads of income under fluctuating revenue are :—

			Rs.
Assessment of riverain and other lands	...		5,18,916
Water-advantage rate	...		2,58,474
Lapses of revenue-free assignments	...		57,983
and under miscellaneous revenue :—			Rs.
Grazing dues	... ..	...	3,75,103
Sale of wood	... ..	...	48,486

The largest fluctuating assessment of riverain estates is found in the Dera Ismail Khan District, in which the average revenue as realized from such lands during the past four years and estimated for the present year has been Rs. 1,78,585 compared with an estimate of Rs. 2,01,411 made by the Settlement Officer. The floods of the Indus have not however been favorable of late, and in the Bannu District the receipts have in consequence been much below the estimate, the average collections having been only Rs. 69,776 as compared with a sum of Rs. 1,62,348 estimated at the time of settlement. In Muzaffargarh the income from this source has shown a steady increase year by year, and in Mooltan the assessment for 1882-83 is higher than that in any season since the system was first introduced. The collections on account of the water-advantage rate show a slight falling-off in Gurdáspur, and a large increase in Lahore and Montgomery, in which special efforts were made to extend irrigation from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.

The income from miscellaneous land-revenue was much the same as in the preceding year, and does not call for any special remark. Nearly every source of income showed a slight falling-off; and, but for the realization from the jagírdars of Karnál of their share of the cost of the settlement of their villages, the total receipts would have fallen below those of 1880-81. The diminution of the income from grazing fees is due partly to a change of system in Shahpur and partly to the reduced number of Powindah camels grazing in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

The outstanding balance on account of fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue at the close of the year was Rs. 88,746 as compared with Rs. 1,07,976 at the end of 1880-81. The largest arrears occurred in the Montgomery, Lahore and Pesháwar districts, but these sums have for the most part been collected since 1st April 1882.

83. *Land Revenue Assignments.*—The area of which the land-revenue is assigned in the Punjab, and the value of the grants, may be compared for the past two years as follows :—

NATURE OF ASSIGN- MENT.	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	No. of grantees.	Area granted in acres.	Revenue assessed in Rs.	No. of grantees.	Area granted in acres.	Revenue assessed in Rs.
Assigned in perpetuity	55,863	40,54,004	18,99,143	59,289	41,75,888	19,48,910
" for life ...	56,483	14,12,565	6,69,461	55,181	12,30,055	6,38,845
" for more than one life ...	12,747	2,26,297	1,58,580	18,928	2,23,523	1,56,456
" during maintenance of institutions.	17,112	2,51,005	1,95,261	17,027	2,49,175	1,94,069
" under orders	3,677	39,958	32,124	3,137	41,001	31,323
TOTAL ...	1,45,832	59,83,329	29,54,519	1,48,562	59,69,642	29,64,623

One-tenth of the whole revenue of the Province is held in jagírs assigned in perpetuity, and during the last 10 years a sum of nearly Rs. 2,00,000 has been added to these grants. This, however, is largely due to the re-assessment or re-valuation of the jagír villages, and except in the Dera Ismail Khan District no new grants of any considerable size have been made in perpetuity during the last five years. Half of the grants in perpetuity are situated in the Umballa, Karnál, Ludhiána and Kangra districts; and more than one-fourth in the single district of Umballa, in which most of the disfranchised Sikh jagírdárs who were taken under protection in 1809 reside.

The jagírs granted for life will no doubt show a very large diminution during the next ten years.

84. *Land taken up for public purposes.*—An area of 3,641 acres was taken up during the year for public purposes, on payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 1,54,445: the procedure adopted in almost all cases was that prescribed by Act X of 1870. The following table shows

the purposes for which the land was acquired, and the average prices paid :—

PURPOSE.	Area in acres.	AVERAGE PRICE PER ACRE.		Average price per Re. of revenue assessed.
		For land.	For trees and houses.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
For roads	39	94	20	46
„ canals	2,263	30	3	88
„ railways	1,189	39	4	165
„ miscellaneous purposes ...	150	80	3	623
TOTAL ...	8,641	36	4	114

The prices paid in most cases are undoubtedly very full ones, and in some cases are probably much too high. The compensation paid per acre is barely half of the average rate shown in last year's Report; but that rate, as explained then, was unduly swollen by compensation paid for land required for the Rawalpindi railway station. The awards of the Deputy Commissioner, or of the officer specially deputed to take up the land, were accepted in almost every case. The land taken up for canals is situated principally in the Ludhiána and Ferozepore districts, and was required for the Sirhind project. Of the land taken up for railways nearly the whole is under the Punjab Northern State Railway line.

85. *Agricultural Advances.*—The amount granted for agricultural advances during the year rose to Rs. 89,498 from Rs. 65,029 in 1880-81. This sum, however, is an exceedingly small one if the circumstances of the Province be considered; and in only a few districts, notably Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Ferozepore, where the efforts of Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Fryer and Major Grey have borne very satisfactory results, can the system be said to be worked by the revenue officials with interest and success. The rules under the Land Improvement Act and Act X. of 1879, the latter of which were recently sanctioned by the Government of India, are sufficiently simple to meet all requirements of the case, and the only respect in which the former appear to be faulty is that the date of the first instalment of repayment is fixed at too short a period after the loan has been taken up. This point, however,

is under consideration, and will no doubt be rectified shortly. The attention of the district officers has been specially invited during 1881-82 to the subject of promoting the grant of loans; and the results of greater interest bestowed on it are already apparent in largely increased applications for advances since the close of the year. In April 1882 Rs. 50,000 were sanctioned for the purchase of bullocks in the Gurgaon District, where, owing to a series of bad harvests, much agricultural distress prevails, but elsewhere in the Punjab no special advances were required. The realization of sums due on account of previous advances amounted to Rs. 91,877, and was as a rule promptly effected: the outstanding balance at the close of the year had been reduced from Rs. 13,016 to Rs. 8,730.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.—The only Act passed by the Legislature during the year 1881-82, having either exclusive or special reference to the Punjab, was Act XXIV. of 1881 (an Act to amend the Punjab Laws Act, 1872), the object of which is to provide for the establishment in minor municipalities of a system of village watchmen similar to the village watchmen for whose control and discipline provision exists in Section 39 A of the Punjab Laws Act.

87. It may also be noted that, shortly after the close of the year, the Bill to constitute the Punjab University College a University, which was alluded to in the Report for 1880-81, was passed into law, and the Punjab University came into existence on the 14th October 1882. In addition to the above, the Acts enumerated below may be mentioned as affecting the Punjab in common with other Provinces in British India :—

- Act XXII of 1881—The Excise Act 1881 ;
- Act XXVI of 1881—The Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 (an Act to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques) ;
- Act II of 1882—The Indian Trusts Act ;
- Act III of 1882—An Act to amend the law relating to seditious publications ;
- Act VI of 1882—The Indian Companies Act ;
- Act VII of 1882—An Act to amend the law relating to powers-of-attorney ;
- Act VIII of 1882—An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code ;
- Act IX of 1882—An Act to amend the Prisoners' Act 1861 ;
- Act X of 1882—The Code of Criminal Procedure ;
- Act XI of 1882—The Indian Tariff Act ;
- Act XII of 1882—The Indian Salt Act ;
- Act XIV of 1882—The Code of Civil Procedure ;

88. The Code of Civil Procedure, although passed during the year 1881-82, did not come into force until the 1st July 1882, and Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure) will not have effect until the 1st January 1883, Act X of 1872 remaining in force meanwhile.

89. The following rules having the force of law and applicable to the Punjab as well as to the rest of British India, were issued by the Governor-General in Council :—

- (1.) Rules under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act 1878, regarding the grant of licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses required by cultivators for blasting purposes ; and
- (2.) Revised rules under the same enactment regulating the grant of licenses for the transport of arms and ammunition, &c.

90. Among rules made by the Local Government during the year, under authority given by Acts of the Legislature, may be mentioned—

- (1.) Additional rules under Section 55 of Act I of 1879 (the Indian Stamp Act 1879), for regulating the number of impressed sheets to be used when the duty chargeable in respect of any instrument exceeds Rs. 100, and the treasury officer and stamp vender certifies his inability to furnish a single sheet of the required value.
- (2.) Additional rule framed under the Opium Act 1878, providing for the grant of passes to export opium from Kulu to Ladakh, issued with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.
- (3.) Rules framed by the Municipalities of Delhi, Rawalpindi, Jullundur and Mooltan, under the Hackney Carriage Act, and confirmed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.
- (4.) Rules under Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act 1861.
- (5.) Rules issued with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding the imposition of taxes in military cantonments and regulation of strength and cost of Cantonment Police.

91. The following is a list of the Bills on which the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was sought by the Legislative Department and furnished during the year :—

- (1.) The Indian Easements Bill.
- (2.) Bill to amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.
- (3.) Indian Trusts Bill.
- (4.) Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of Natives of India.
- (5.) Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.
- (6.) Bill to amend the law relating to powers-of-attorney.
- (7.) Bill to amend the law relating to transfer of property.

92. **POLICE.—Strength and Cost.**—The strength of the Police force employed during 1881, excluding border police, was as follows :—

Inspector-General	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	...	3
District Superintendents	...	33
Assistant District Superintendents	...	24
Subordinate Officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards	...	65
Ditto on less pay	...	519
Men { Mounted	...	844
{ Foot	...	18,988

The whole of this force is organized under Act V. of 1861.

The nationality of the force was—

Europeans	...	68
Eurasians	...	9

and the rest natives of India. Three of the Assistant District Superintendents were natives of the Punjab.

93. The classification of the force by religion shows that 78 officers and 12 men were Christians; 294 officers and 10,888 men were Muhammadans; 77 officers and 2,696 men were Sikhs; 172 officers and 6,072 men were Hindus, and 5 officers and 176 men of other religions.

94. The total cost of the police during the year was Rs. 32,23,323; of this sum Rs. 26,95,070 was paid from provincial revenues and Rs. 5,22,853 from municipal, cantonment and ferry funds, and from other sources.

95. The provincial contribution towards the cost of the cantonment police will in future years be less than heretofore, as the military authorities have now agreed to pay the whole of the charges for police in most of the cantonments.

96. Taking the population of the Province at 18,850,437 souls, there was one policeman to 945·7 persons.

97. The cost of the police force, if distributed over the entire population, would amount to two annas and eight pie per person.

98. Compared with the area of the Province the strength of the police (excluding officers) represents one policeman to 5.3 square miles.

99. The number of police employed on guard duties was 3,177, so the number available for the prevention and detection of crime is really not so great as above shewn.

100. *State of crime.*—The number of cognizable offences reported to the police, and the number of non-cognizable offences investigated by the police, is given in the subjoined table—

CASES.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
<i>Cognizable by Police.</i>											
Substantive abetments ...	...	7	5	2	2	1	...	4	3	...	1
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice ...	839	830	821	845	794	794	694	742	712	707	750
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person ...	2,321	2,292	2,309	2,437	2,409	2,451	2,285	2,334	2,247	2,358	2,449
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only ...	10,406	10,345	9,218	8,589	8,916	8,322	10,374	11,743	12,971	10,781	10,857
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	831	46	389	2,208	2,423	2,065	1,927	1,820	1,632	1,885	1,718
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property ...	22,685	22,137	21,203	19,840	18,805	18,995	19,874	23,823	21,197	17,851	16,489
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	7,287	8,396	16,061	16,061	14,221	14,176	17,997	18,058	24,059	24,021	22,699
TOTAL ...	44,369	44,049	50,026	49,773	47,470	48,803	52,951	58,534	62,815	57,905	54,968
<i>Non-cognizable by Police...</i>	7,331	7,296	7,868	7,272	11,568	9,720	6,281	5,152	5,267	5,189	5,275

The figures show a considerable decrease in crime under classes IV, V and VI, and a slight increase under classes I, II and III.

The decrease in crime must be attributed to the excellent harvests which the Province has enjoyed during the last two years.

There has been a satisfactory decrease in the number of murders; the number committed being 235 in 1877, 326 in 1878, 339 in 1879, 351 in 1880, and 326 in 1881,

101. The returns shew a marked decrease in violent crime in the Trans-Indus districts, due, no doubt, to the conclusion of the Afghan War.

102. *Working of the Police.*—The working of the police in classes I to V of cognizable crime is given in the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE.	Year.	CASES.			PERSONS.			PROPERTY.		
		Number reported (columns 4 and 5).	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Per cent. convicted to reported.	Number apprehended, <i>less</i> number disposed of and pending trial (column 14 <i>less</i> column 15 and 21 to 25).	Convicted (column 10 of Statement A.)		Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.
						Number.	Per cent.			
Cis-Indus ...	1878	33,757	16,296	48	31,747	23,579	74	8,36,558	3,64,064	43.5
	1879	31,615	14,923	47	29,906	21,296	73	7,96,302	3,75,382	47.0
	1880	27,235	12,755	47	25,584	18,776	73	7,75,589	3,65,871	47.2
	1881	26,257	11,376	43	24,374	17,254	71	8,69,141	3,99,030	46.2
Trans-Indus ...	1878	7,236	3,110	43	8,310	5,260	63	2,39,013	71,952	30.0
	1879	7,715	2,957	38	8,680	5,659	65	2,66,346	1,30,673	49.0
	1880	6,925	3,034	44	8,542	5,807	68	2,32,458	1,12,136	48.2
	1881	6,500	2,751	42	8,408	5,689	67	2,48,539	1,19,078	47.9
TOTAL ...	1878	40,993	19,406	47	40,057	28,839	72	10,76,571	4,36,016	40.4
	1879	39,330	17,880	45	37,676	26,955	72	10,64,548	5,06,055	47.5
	1880	34,160	15,789	46	34,126	24,383	72	10,08,047	4,78,006	47.4
	1881	32,817	14,127	43	32,752	22,942	70	11,17,680	4,88,108	43.6

Compared with the results for 1880 these figures shew a falling-off of 3 per cent. in the proportion of convictions, of 2 per cent. in persons convicted, and of 3 per cent. of property recovered.

In the prosecution of cases of dacoity the working has improved by 7 per cent., and in robbery cases by 3 per cent.; while in burglaries there has been a falling-off of 3 per cent., and in thefts of 6 per cent.

103. *Equipment and Discipline.*—The armament of the force was as follows :—

Men armed {	With fire-arms	...	9,444
	" swords and batons.	...	10,617
	" batons only	...	833

104. As far as possible buckshot cartridges have been substituted for ball cartridges. For police purposes and with smooth-bore carbines buckshot is far more suitable.

105. Compared with the returns for 1880 the number of departmental punishments has decreased, but there have been rather more judicial punishments, as will be seen from the following table :—

YEAR.	UNDER THE POLICE ACT.		UNDER SECTIONS 330, 331 AND 348, INDIAN PENAL CODE.		UNDER CHAPTER IX, INDIAN PENAL CODE.		OTHER OFFENCES.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1880 ...	1	65	...	2	...	7	...	189
1881 ...	...	85	2	8	1	17	5	165

106. The subjoined table shews the percentage of dismissals and resignations :—

YEARS.	DISMISSALS.			RESIGNATIONS.			DISMISSALS AND RESIGNATIONS.		
	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.
1877 ...	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.8	6.4	2.9	5.5	9.0	6.4
1878 ...	2.8	3.8	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.5	6.5	8.3	7.8
1879 ...	3.5	2.9	3.2	4.4	6.9	4.0	7.9	9.7	7.1
1880 ...	3.4	2.9	3.9	4.9	9.7	4.9	8.3	12.6	8.9
1881 ...	2.5	2.5	2.6	5.0	3.6	4.7	7.5	6.1	7.3

It will be noticed that, while there have been fewer dismissals, the number of resignations among the regular or district police is greater than in any previous year. The reason for this is that service in the police is not as popular as it used to be. The rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labor have during the last 20 years increased 50 per cent., while the pay of the police is the same as it was when the force was organized in 1861.

107. Four hundred and eighty officers and 3,007 men of the entire force are able to read and write, or 4 officers and 227 men more than in 1880.

108. CRIMINAL TRIBES.—The total number of persons belonging to criminal tribes on the register on the last day of the year 1881 was 16,057. During the year the tribe of Tagus, in the Karnál District, was notified, and 276 men were brought on to the register and subjected to the rules framed under the Act. There has been a considerable decrease both in serious offences against property committed by members of these tribes in districts where they are registered, and a falling-off also in the number of prosecutions for breach of the rules under Act XXVII. of 1871. The Baurias, who are registered in Ferozepore and Ludhiána, now give far less trouble than when they were first brought under the provisions of the Act, and the Sansis in Karnál and Lahore are reported to have taken largely to honest pursuits. The habits of this tribe vary greatly in different localities: in Siálkot and Gurdáspur they still require the restraints and police surveillance provided by the rules under the Act, while in Lahore they are becoming comparatively harmless.

109. The main features of the operation of Act XXVII. of 1871 are shown in the following table. It is impossible to trace men who have absconded in previous years, and many shown in the last column as absent without permission have probably died:—

TRIBE.	DISTRICT.	NO. ON REGISTER AT CLOSE OF YEAR.		NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.		Absent without pass at close of year 1881.
		1880.	1881.	Under Act XXVII. of 1871.	Serious offences under Indian Penal Code.	
Sansis	Karnál ...	803	795	1881.	1881.	68
	Ludhiána ...	888	888	33	17	11
	Jullundur ...	479	512	18	10	6
	Hoshiárpur ...	188	177	20	11	21
	Gurdáspur ...	1,333	1,333	108	10	42
	Siálkot ...	1,194	1,217	35	18	49
	Gujránwála ...	2,220	2,313	53	10	60
	Lahore ...	1,866	1,888	...	1	...
	Gujrát ...	962	629	33	4	2
	Total ..	9,927	9,743	318	82	257

TRIBE.	DISTRICT.	NO. ON REGISTER AT CLOSE OF YEAR.		NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS.		Absent without pass at close of year 1881.
		1880.	1881.	Under Act XXVII. of 1881.	Serious offences under Indian Penal Code.	
Minas	Gurgaon	886	870	27	9	26
	Total	886	870	27	9	26
Biluchis	Karnál	122	121	11	..	30
	Umballa	396	406	23	13	97
	Total	518	527	34	13	127
Tagus	Karnál	276	276	..	1	11
	Total	276	276	..	1	11
Harnis	Ludhiána	2,119	2,183	56	11	325
	Jullundur	79	82	4	..	1
	Hoshiárpur	416	415	42	2	40
	Total	2,614	2,680	102	13	366
Baurias	Ludhiána	836	850	1	6	69
	Ferozepore	951	1,012	24	83	1
	Total	1,287	1,362	25	89	70
Pakhiwars	Síáikot	986	1,048	35	3	49
	Gujrát	7	..	..	..	..
	Total	993	1,048	35	3	49
Gurmangs	Rawalpindi	43	42	..	..	..
	Total	43	42	..	..	..

110. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Offences committed and brought to trial.*—Revised forms of statements showing the working of criminal courts in the Province have now been introduced in accordance with instructions of the Government of India, and after the necessary corrections the returns for the year 1881 show a decrease of 1·8 per cent. of offences under the Indian Penal Code, a slight increase of offences under Special and Local Laws, and in regard to crime generally a decrease of 1·2 per cent.

111. The table annexed gives a detail of offences reported and admitted to have occurred, and of cases and persons brought to trial, during the past five years, excluding complaints dismissed under Section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code and certain miscellaneous proceedings under the same law :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1877	66,451	1,882	64,569	49,299	99,985
	1878	71,087	1,615	69,472	53,392	103,876
	1879	69,859	1,291	68,568	51,805	101,432
	1880	69,778	987	68,791	54,583	111,485
	1881	68,607	1,081	67,576	53,131	112,073
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1877	16,649	21	16,628	16,621	34,886
	1878	18,154	17	18,137	17,886	36,023
	1879	19,018	37	18,981	18,666	39,468
	1880	20,188	21	20,167	19,613	42,263
	1881	20,819	18	20,301	20,056	43,660
TOTAL ...	1877	83,100	1,903	81,197	65,920	134,871
	1878	89,241	1,632	87,609	71,228	139,899
	1879	88,877	1,328	87,549	70,471	140,900
	1880	89,966	1,008	88,958	74,201	153,748
	1881	88,926	1,049	87,877	78,187	155,683

112. The number of cases struck off the register on the application of the police was 1,049, as compared with 1,008 in the previous year. These figures require no comment; they indicate that care continues to be exercised in the matter.

113. *Classification of Offences.*—Offences against the public tranquillity increased 21 per cent., chiefly in consequence of the riots at Mooltan; and a failure of rain in Pesháwar led to many affrays arising from quarrels about distribution of irrigation water. Offences relating to coin and stamps fell 21 per cent., and offences relating to weights and measures show a decrease of 15 per cent. Offences affecting human life fell from 790 in 1880 to 763 in 1881. Of these, 325 are cases of murder, against 363 in the year preceding.

114. The Frontier and Rawalpindi Divisions are, as usual, those which show the heaviest calendars. The return of true cases in these Divisions for the last five years is compared below :—

DISTRICTS.				1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Pesháwar	...	...	...	66	58	55	64	54
Hazára	...	...	...	17	16	32	21	11
Kohát	...	...	...	25	30	47	39	28
Total			...	108	99	134	124	98
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	4	11	15	15	9
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	14	11	14	21	19
Banna	...	...	...	11	13	17	25	17
Total			...	29	35	46	61	45
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	23	32	20	21	24
Jhelum	...	...	...	9	20	19	11	19
Gujrát	...	...	...	3	6	4	9	10
Shahpur	...	...	...	3	7	12	6	7
Total			...	38	65	55	47	60

115. In the Pesháwar Division, it will be seen, the results of 1881 were more favourable than in any of the four previous years. In the Deraját and Rawalpindi Divisions the numbers are above the average of the four preceding years.

116. Six hundred and seventy-nine persons were brought up on charges of murder. Of these, 10 persons died during the course of the proceedings ; 153 persons were disposed of by Councils of Elders under Frontier Regulations, with the result that 28 persons were acquitted and 125 were convicted ; and 516 persons were dealt with by the ordinary tribunals.

117. Offences against property, taken as a whole, show a satisfactory decrease of 7 per cent., the numbers for the two years being 33,407 and 30,913 respectively.

The most important offences of this class fall under three principal heads, and the variations during the past five years are exhibited in the subjoined table :—

CASES.	1877.		1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.	
	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.	Offences returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
Theft and receipt of stolen property.	15,422	10,634	19,336	14,253	18,210	18,074	15,831	11,337	14,538	9,960
Criminal trespass, Robbery and dacoity.	13,386 300	4,500 168	15,421 851	5,596 205	14,981 422	5,558 218	11,995 371	4,901 154	11,582 816	4,786 168
TOTAL ...	29,117	15,302	35,108	20,054	33,563	18,850	28,197	16,392	26,481	14,914

118. The years 1878 and 1879 were exceptional years, in which there were peculiar temptations to commit offences against property. The figures of the last two years, however, compare favourably with those of 1877 also, which was not of an exceptional character. As regards cases brought to trial, under the first head the percentage is not quite so favourable as in the previous years. In cases of criminal trespass, the percentages of 1880 and 1881 are about the same, and are higher than those of the three preceding years. In cases of robbery and dacoity the percentage (53) is rather higher than in the two preceding years, but not so high as in 1877 and 1878.

119. The fluctuations in prosecutions under the principal Local and Special Laws are shown in the following table :—

	<i>Cases returned as true. Persons convicted.</i>			
	1880	1881	1880	1881
Arms Act	200	282	201	277
Military Cantonments Act	2,907	3,881	4,250	5,686
Chaukidárs Act	9	76	9	123
Cattle Trespass Act	1,002	1,157	605	780
Canal Act	577	650	1,130	1,018
Act XIII of 1859 for the punishment of breaches of contract by workmen	450	540	169	64
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act	17	70	19	96
Criminal Tribes Act	654	509	682	612
Forest Act	1,122	800	3,189	2,484
Police Act	6,753	5,798	12,858	10,923
Stamp Act	168	135	215	180

120. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code, instituted against 24,123 persons :—

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209 }	1880	632	738	738
	1881	639	701	700
Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI. }	1880	...	...	...
	1881	1	1	1
Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII. }	1880	92	121	100
	1881	160	238	177
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414. }	1880	...	...	...
	1881	1	2	...
Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII ... }	1880	169	206	201
	1881	240	277	262
Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace. }	1880	2,412	8,866	6,177
	1881	2,681	11,380	7,514
Proceedings under Chapter XXXVIII, security for good behaviour. }	1880	5,237	7,603	6,263
	1881	5,199	7,680	6,388
Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX. }	1880	31	109	3
	1881	91	199	73
Possession, Chapter XL }	1880	109	258	37
	1881	109	288	90
Maintenance, Chapter XLI }	1880	3,590	3,590	581
	1881	3,074	3,074	486

121. Security for good behaviour was demanded from 6,388 persons during 1881 as compared with 6,263 in the preceding year. Of these 16 per cent. were imprisoned in default of furnishing security, and 9 per cent. were in confinement for more than one month. The average security demanded was Rs. 166.

122. *Results of Trials.*—Proceedings were commenced before magistrates against 176,795 persons during the year 1881, as compared with 173,823 persons in the previous year.

123. Including persons under trial at the close of 1880, there were 179,483 persons for disposal during 1881. Of these, 176,975 persons, or 98·6 per cent., were disposed of during the year, as under :—

	<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Died, escaped, not proceeded against in consequence of insanity	165	...
Transferred	89	...
Discharged for want of prosecution	42,188	24
Discharged on other grounds	28,907	16
Acquitted	19,580	11
Convicted	84,417	48
Committed or referred	1,629	1

124. The results of trials in the different denominations of magisterial courts are given for the two past years in the annexed statement :—

CLASS OF COURT.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Deputy Commissioners	6,784	8,387	63	58
Judicial Assistants	2,624	3,042	54	54
{ Europeans	3,329	2,816	50	50
{ Natives				
Assistant Commissioners	10,724	13,073	47	50
Extra Assistant Commissioners	5,735	3,546	56	42
{ Europeans	41,062	43,859	49	49
{ Natives				
Tahsildárs	55,948	55,972	47	44
Náib Tahsildárs	9,670	8,663	38	35
Munsiffs	72	192	100	90
Cantonment Magistrates	6,861	7,596	74	79
Judges of Small Cause Courts	112	97	59	40
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	1,527	1,627	72	67
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	17,117	16,602	48	52
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	11,135	11,508	39	38
TOTAL	172,700	176,975	49	49

Of the total number of persons convicted during 1881, 76,621, or 87 per cent., were convicted on regular trial, and 10,796, or 13 per cent., on summary trial. Of the sentences passed in regular trials, 74 per cent. were appealable, and appealable sentences were passed in 37 per cent. of the summary convictions.

125. *Average duration of cases.*—The average duration of cases disposed of by magistrates of all classes was 8 days, as in 1879 and the six preceding years.

126. *Distribution of Work.*—Honorary Magistrates sitting alone disposed of 5,212 cases, and Boards of Magistrates decided 8,518 cases. The Ferozepore Board ceased to hold sittings, and the work of the Mooltan Bench of Honorary Magistrates was suspended during the last quarter of the year, when party feeling about the sale of beef and about the damage done to religious buildings during the riots was excessively bitter. A new Board was constituted at Mánánwála.

127. *Special Jurisdiction.*—The total number of persons disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under their enhanced powers under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,348. Of these 26 per cent. were acquitted or discharged, 50 per cent. were convicted and sentenced to punishments not requiring confirmation by the Sessions Judge, and on 24 per cent. sentences were passed which had to be referred for confirmation of the Court of Session. Of these last sentences, numbering 329, 277 were confirmed, 39 were modified, and 3 were annulled.

128. *Summary Jurisdiction.*—The only classes of Courts in the Punjab which dispose of any considerable number of cases summarily are benches of Municipal Magistrates and Cantonment Magistrates. Magistrates of districts, in whose office the power is inherent, have not, as a rule, leisure to take up cases which are suitable for summary trial, and other subordinate Magistrates are not now, except under special circumstances, invested with powers that, under the present law, allow sentences to be passed to the full extent of the Magistrate's powers which, though theoretically appealable, can, from the nature of the proceedings, hardly be appealed against. The difficulty of dealing with these cases satisfactorily on appeal has been recognised in the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which limits the term of imprisonment awardable on summary trial to three months. When this Code comes into force at the beginning of next year, it will be possible to increase the number of Magistrates with summary powers.

129. *European British Subjects.*—During the year under report 192 European British subjects were brought before Magistrates on criminal charges, as compared with 194 in the previous year. Sixty-six were acquitted or discharged, 114 were convicted, and 12 persons were committed—7 to the Chief Court and 5 to Courts of Session.

130. *Frontier Rules.*—The following table exhibits the working of the Frontier Rules during the past two years :—

DISTRICT.	Regulation I of 1872, Section 3.		Regulation I of 1872, Section 4.		Regulation I of 1872, Section 8.		Regulation IV of 1878, Section-2.	
	Villages fined for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Adultery.		References to Councils of Elders.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	75	51
Dera Gházi Khan ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	89	32
Bannu ...	...	2	...	...	4	...	120	106
Pesháwar ...	8	2	8	6	...	...	75	115
Hazára ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	31	27
Kohát ...	2	2	5	6	3	...	162	233
TOTAL ...	9	6	18	13	7	3	522	564

131. The fines imposed under Section 3, Regulation I of 1872, aggregated Rs. 532-12-0 in the Bannu District, Rs. 700 in Pesháwar, and Rs. 950 in Kohát.

132. The 564 cases disposed of by Councils of Elders involved 1,466 persons ; of these, 718, or 49 per cent. were convicted.

The percentage of convictions in each district is compared with that of the previous year below :—

	1880.	1881.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	77	57
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	91	77
Bannu ...	38	31
Peshawar ...	81	70
Hazára ...	31	54
Kohát ...	51	43

133. The Sessions Judge of Pesháwar, in commenting on the working of the rules in the Pesháwar Division, says that he believes that in the Pesháwar District the jirgas take but little trouble to find out the facts, and decide on the record and what they can discover at the katchery, instead of making a local enquiry. This mode of disposing of the cases, if it really prevails, certainly seems open to objection.

134. *Sessions Courts.*—The number of cases for disposal in Sessions Courts increased from 407 to 482, the increase being most conspicuous in the Rawalpindi Division, where 48 more cases were committed for trial in 1881 than in the previous year, and in the Umballa Division, where the number of commitments rose from 14 to 29. Of the cases for disposal, 423, or 88 per cent., were disposed of during the year, the 850 persons concerned in these cases being dealt with as under:—

	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Percentage.</i>	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Convicted and sentenced to death ...	147	136	14	16
Convicted and sentenced otherwise ...	211	303	53	48
Acquitted ...	296	219	31	35
Died, &c. ...	8	7	2	1

The percentage of convictions was lowest in the Hissar (42) and Deraját (46) Courts. Ninety per cent. of the persons tried by the Sessions Judge of Umballa were convicted.

135. *Witnesses.*—The number of witnesses who were examined by the Criminal Courts of the Province during the year under report is noted below:—

District Courts ...	...	...	223,146
Sessions Courts ...	...	...	5,807
Chief Courts ...	...	...	95
TOTAL ...			229,048

Including witnesses who were not examined, the total number who attended District Courts was 228,627. Of these 89 per cent. were discharged on the first day of their attendance, 8 per cent. were discharged on the second day, 2 per cent. on the third day, and 1 per cent. were detained for more than three days. The proportions were exactly the same in the previous year.

136. *Punishments.*—The total number of persons punished by the Criminal Courts of the Punjab during 1881 was 84,630, as compared with 84,006 in 1880. In the year under report 906 of the persons punished had been once previously convicted, and 368 more than once. In the previous year, 995 persons were punished on a second conviction, and 370 had been more than once previously convicted.

137. The punishments awarded by the different classes of Courts during the past and the previous year are given below :—

1	2	3	PERSONS SENTENCED TO																	16	17	18	19
			TRANS-PORTATION.		IMPRISONMENT.			WHIPPING.		FINE.		PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE											
CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal Servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognition to keep the peace.	Securities for good behaviour.	Punished otherwise.					
			Magistrates' Courts ...	1880	83,549	1	...	9	...	10,328	6,092	628	1	508	3,086	11,356	50,956	8,776	2,401	6,263	9		
1881	83,747	...		...	...	...	9,894	5,485	758	...	467	2,666	11,110	51,265	4,836	2,438	6,388	23
Sessions Courts ...	1880	454	147	120	2	...	122	57	...	11	2	1	51	8	2	...	...	...		
	1881	762	...	118	31	...	446	119	7	23	29	2	251	21	...	...	18	...			
Chief Court	1880	8	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1881	121	81	31	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1880	84,006	118	120	11	...	10,451	6,151	628	12	510	3,087	11,407	50,959	3,778	2,401	6,263	9					
	1881	84,630	81	149	31	2	10,340	5,61	765	23	496	2,668	11,365	51,286	4,836	2,433	6,406	22					

138. The proportions in which the various punishments were awarded in each year appear from the following table :—

PUNISHMENT.	1880.		1881.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Death	148	0·2	81	0·1
Transportation for life	120	0·1	149	0·2
Transportation for a term... ..	11	...	31	...
Penal servitude ... ..	...	...	2	...
Imprisoned and fined	11,407	13·6	11,365	13·4
Imprisoned and whipped	610	0·6	496	0·6
Imprisoned only	5,313	6·3	4,855	5·7
Whipped only	3,087	3·7	2,668	3·2
Fined only	50,959	60·7	51,286	60·6
Ordered to find security to keep the peace	3,778	4·5	4,836	5·7
Ordered to enter into recognizance to keep the peace,	2,401	2·9	2,433	2·9
Ordered to find security for good behaviour	6,263	7·4	6,406	7·0
Punished otherwise	9	...	22	...
TOTAL	84,006	...	84,630	...

Sentences of forfeiture of property were passed on 23 persons; 2,668 persons, of whom 371 were juveniles, were sentenced to whipping; in the preceding year 3,597 persons, and in 1879, 4,863 were punished with stripes.

139. The total amount of fines imposed and realized, and of compensation awarded and paid away, during the two last years is shown below—

	FINES.			COMPENSATION.		
	Imposed.	Realized.	Percentage.	Awarded.	Paid.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1880 ...	6,49,175	4,85,212	75	1,26,560	73,636	58
1881 ...	6,80,355	4,97,993	73	1,01,282	54,516	54

Of the amount imposed in 1881, Rs. 22,648 were imposed by Courts of Session, and Rs. 350 by the Chief Court. The realizations of 1880 include Rs. 91,495, and those of 1881 Rs. 95,401, collected on account of fines imposed in previous years. Similarly, the sums paid in compensation include sums paid on account of awards of former years.

140. *Appellate Jurisdiction.*—Forty-five thousand nine hundred and thirteen sentences were passed from which an appeal lay to a District Court, and 4,191 persons appealed to such Courts, the ratio of persons appealing to persons having a right to appeal being 9·1 per cent.

141. Eleven thousand two hundred and seventy-one sentences were passed in 1881 from which an appeal lay to the Court of Session, and 3,565 persons availed themselves of the right, the ratio of appellants to appealable sentences being 32 per cent. for the Province. In Courts of Session, 72 per cent. of orders appealed were upheld; in 2 per cent. sentences were enhanced; in 8 per cent. reduced or modified; and 18 per cent. were reversed or quashed.

142. *Chief Court.*—In the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction the Chief Court held 9 trials during the year; in 5 cases the defendants were acquitted and in 2 sentenced to penal servitude for life.

143. Ninety-nine cases of capital sentences affecting 133 persons were referred by Sessions Courts for confirmation; the sentences on 81 persons were confirmed, 34 modified, and 18 persons were acquitted; 15 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

144. The criminal appellate business of the Court has increased considerably during the past three years. Last year 714 appeals were filed, as compared with 645 appeals in 1880 and 631 appeals in 1879. Forty per cent. of the appeals in 1881 were against orders passed by Courts of Session, and 60 per cent. against sentences passed by Magistrates of districts in the exercise of their enhanced powers. The corresponding proportions in 1880 were 54 and 46 per cent., and in the preceding year 42 and 58 per cent., respectively.

145. *PRISONS.—Jail population.*—The total prison population in the year under report, taking all classes of prisoners together—convicts, under trial, and civil—amounted to 63,424, or 1,765 less than in the year before. The number received into jail was 48,867 against 50,309, or 1,442 less than in 1880; and the daily average was 14,357, or 316 less than in 1880.

Further details are given in the subjoined table:—

	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	
Remained at commencement of the year	13,481	1,005	71	
Received during the year	24,964	22,831	1,072	
TOTAL	38,445	23,836	1,143	
Discharged from all causes	25,620	22,983	1,062	
Remained at end of the year	12,825	853	81	
Daily average number of each class	13,238	1,010	109	
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE	...	...	...	14,357

146. During the year there were 15 escapes, of which 3 occurred at Rohtak, 3 at Amritsar, and 2 at the Central Jail at Rupar, where prisoners are employed on out-of-door labour under the Department of Public Works.

147. *Daily average Population in Jails.*—At the close of the year there remained in the jails 12,339 males and 486 females, in all 12,825 convicted prisoners. The daily average population for the year was 13,238, or 12,717 males and 521 females.

148. The following table gives a comparison of the number of convicted and under-trial prisoners in jails during the years 1880 and 1881 :—

	1880.	1881.	Difference.
Remained on last day of preceding year	14,560	14,235	— 325
Committed during the year	30,380	28,307	— 2,073
TOTAL	44,940	42,542	— 2,398
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER	14,291	13,966	— 325

149. As in 1880 so in 1881 the most important works that have been carried out have been of the nature of repairs. At the Lahore Central Jail and the Rawalpindi Jail these have been of a very extensive character; at Delhi quarters for the jailer and the police and contingent guards have been provided; and works of minor importance have been carried out in the various jails.

150. *Classification of convicts.*—There were 18 Christians (0·14 per cent. of the total number of prisoners) in jail on the last day of the year. Of these Christians, 9 were Europeans, 6 Eurasians, and 3 natives of this country. The Muhammadans numbered 8,256 (64·37 per cent.); the Hindus 3,161 (24·64). There were no Buddhists or Jains in jail at the close of the year. There were of all other classes 1,390 (10·83 per cent.)

151. There were 172 juvenile prisoners, that is, prisoners under 16 years of age. The number of juveniles was greater than in the preceding year by 16. 141 children were received into jail with their mothers, and 38 born in the jail. Of these, 14 were handed over to their friends, and 17 died.

152. The occupations followed by the prisoners previous to their entering jail are shown in the following table:—

Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities	...	...	...	...	...	373
Professional persons	...	...	...	...	...	606
Persons in service or performing personal offices	...	...	...	...	...	593
Do. engaged in agriculture and with animals	...	...	...	...	...	5613
Do. do. in commerce and trade	...	...	...	...	...	410
Do. employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	108
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	...	...	...	...	...	2298

153. Among the female prisoners 71·40 per cent. were married, 2·67 per cent. unmarried, 23·46 per cent. widows, and 2·47 per cent. were prostitutes.

154. *Sentences.*—Of the total number of prisoners, 1·27 per cent. were sentenced to simple imprisonment. There were 4,798, or 37 per cent., with sentences of a year and under: of one year and not exceeding two years' term there were 3,803, or 29 per cent.; over two years and not exceeding five, there were 2,681 prisoners, or 21 per cent.; over five and not exceeding ten years there were 987, or 7 per cent.; and over ten years' term there were 129 prisoners, or 1 per cent. of the entire number in jail at the close of the year. There were 390 prisoners sentenced to transportation; of these 306 were for life and 84 for terms. The number of prisoners under sentence of death was 37, and of these 2 were females.

155. Of the 13,481 prisoners in jail at the beginning of the year, 1,995, or 15 per cent., had been previously convicted. The proportion of reconviotions among males is the same as it was in the year before, 15 per cent.; but among females it is 2 per cent. higher, having risen from 6 to 8. The largest proportion (32 per cent.) was at Ludhiana, and next (30 per cent.) at Simla. Among males of the juvenile prisoners, numbering in all 156, there were 46 who had been previously convicted; this would give a proportion of 29 per cent., or 5 per cent. more than in the year before. The largest number of reconviotions

among this class of prisoners is, as a matter of course, to be found at the Lahore Central Jail, which receives juvenile prisoners into the reformatory ward from all the other jails of the Province.

156. *Offences in Jails.*—There were in all 2,132 offences committed by prisoners during the year; of these 21 were of a criminal nature—that is, escaping or attempting to escape, assault on officials or on fellow-prisoners, and the like. The other offences were against the rules for the maintenance of jail discipline. Of the daily average number of male prisoners in jail during the year, 16 per cent., and of the female prisoners 10 per cent., committed offences of various kinds.

157. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-two punishments were inflicted. Of these, 25 were by criminal courts. The other 2,107 punishments were inflicted by Superintendents, and of these 552 were solitary confinement with reduction of diet, 1,106 corporal punishment, and 40 other punishments. The total number of punishments amounted to 16 per cent. of the daily average number of prisoners in jail during the year.

158. *Education of convicts.*—During the year 19,492 persons were imprisoned; of these 18,464 were males, and 1,028 were females: among the males 18,162 were quite unable to read and write, and among females all except one were uneducated; 164 males could read and write a little, and 133 could read and write well; 1 female was imprisoned at Umballa who could read and write well.

159. Among males, the attendance at school amounted to 10·22 per cent., and among females to 5·76 per cent. of the daily average number of each sex in prison.

160. The average number of convicts employed as prison officials was 542 males and 11 females, or 4 per cent. of the daily average number of the former in jail, and 2 per cent. of the latter. Of a total of 1,356 males and 18 females so employed, 144 males and 4 females were punished by reduction from the post of officer, or in some other way. These prisoner officials, on the whole, continue to give satisfaction, and prove very useful, especially in the large jails, where the range of selection is greater.

161. *Expenditure on Jails.*—In 1880 the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,61,607; in 1881 it amounted to Rs. 8,29,586, or Rs. 32,021 less. This decrease is mainly due to the fall in price of the main articles of food throughout the Punjab.

162. The following table shows the cost of guarding and keeping prisoners during the year :—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.	RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE GUARDS.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.							
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B						
Cbvticks.																			
Under-trial.																			
Civil.																			
Total.																			
Total cost.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.																			
Total cost.																			
Cost per head of average strength.																			
Total cost.																			
Cost per head of average strength.																			
Total cost.																			
Cost per head of average strength.																			
Cost per head of average number sick.																			
Total cost.																			
Cost per head of average strength.																			
Total cost.																			
Cost per head of average strength.																			
Grand total expended.																			
Total cost per head of average strength.																			
	13,339	728	100	14,075	8,14,942	23 8 8	2,61,150	19 8 10	81,620	5 12 9	31,637	2 4 0	47 0 2	67,994	4 13 11	72,843	5 2 3	8,39,686	69 2 5

163. *Prison Manufactories.*—The direct profits on the entire operations of the manufactories amounted in 1881 to Rs. 1,83,041. This is Rs. 22,789 less than in the year before; but it is still (by Rs. 15,314) ahead of the profits for 1879. The average cash profit per head of prisoners sentenced to labor is lower than it was in either of the two preceding years,—in 1880 it was Rs. 13-0-0, in 1879 it was Rs. 12-0-0, and in 1881 it was Rs. 11-0-0.

164. The financial results of the chief branches of manufactures in jails are shown in the table below :—

Branch of manufacture.	Expenditure	Receipts.	Profits.	Percentage of profits on expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Carpets	26,286	43,834	17,548	67	
Durries	11,527	15,795	4,268	37	
Weaving cotton (1)	28,591	32,397	3,806	13	
Weaving worsted (2)	42,125	41,711	— 414	...	Loss.
Tent-making	16,242	14,843	— 1,399	...	Loss.
Typographic Printing	81,724	50,677	— 31,047	...	Loss.
Lithographic Printing	18,919	54,168	35,249	186	
Paper making	67,193	108,567	36,374	54	
Pottery	2,425	3,257	832	34	
Rope-making	4,186	7,733	3,547	85	
Ice	3,888	3,742	— 146	...	Loss.
Labour supplied to Municipality or Department Public Works, or any one else (3)	9,591	73,719	64,128	669	
Miscellaneous (4)	29,538	46,508	16,970	57	
Commission	+ 9,345	...	— 9,345	...	
TOTAL ...	3,51,580	4,91,951	1,40,371	40	

(1.) Includes all woven cotton fabrics, dasúti, garrah, towels, dusters, &c., &c.

(2.) Includes all woven woollen fabrics, blankets, horse-rugs, pattis, &c., &c.

(3.) Includes all labour paid for as labour, whether by cash or transfer in account.

(4.) Includes everything not mentioned in this return.

The most profitable employment for the prisoners was the utilization of their labour by the Department of Public Works—that is, in the making of the Sirhind Canal at Rupar. This form of labour is not only lucrative, but it is in every way the most appropriate that can be given to prisoners.

165. *Health.*—The health of prisoners has again greatly improved. In 1879 the death-rate on the total prison population was 14·01 per cent.; in 1880 it fell to 7·87 per cent., and in 1881 it has still further fallen to 6·47 per cent.,—a decrease of 1·40 compared with the death-rate of 1880; and but for the prevalence of cholera the decrease would have been 2·35 per cent. This death-rate is calculated on the entire body of prisoners—convicts, under-trial, and civil; but, taking each class separately, it will be found that the mortality among convicts has fallen from 8·14 per cent. in 1880 to 6·67 per cent. in 1881, and among under-trial prisoners from 4·26 per cent. in 1880 to 3·57 per cent. in 1881; whilst among civil prisoners, with a daily average of 109, there occurred two deaths, which gave a death-rate of 1·83 per cent. The death-rate of the free population throughout the Province generally was 28 per mille

on the census of last year—the highest rate reached in any district being 47 per mille in Amritsar, and among towns 125 in Amritsar. The percentage of admissions to hospital on the daily average number in jail has risen from 135 to 151; but the percentage of sick in hospital is the same as in the previous year.

166. The following table shows the admissions to hospital and deaths due to the diseases most prevalent in jails :—

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever ...	10,425	126
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	2,921	220
Ulcers and boils ...	2,001	13
Respiratory diseases ...	971	159
Remittent and continued fever ...	644	126
Anæmia and general debility ...	407	45
Cholera ...	183	97
Jaundice ...	89	1
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis ...	35	16
Small-pox ...	3	0

There have been in all 20,895 admissions and 883 deaths. This gives an increase of 1,511 among admissions—but, on the other hand, there is a decrease of 249 in the number of deaths—as compared with the figures for the year 1880. The diseases to which the largest number of the admissions to hospital (66·95 per cent. of the whole) was due, were fevers of different kinds and bowel complaints; and to the same causes were due 53·45 of the entire number of deaths.

167. Notwithstanding that the admissions to hospital from fevers and bowel complaints have increased by 1,893, the number of deaths from these diseases has decreased by 89. In 1880 the admissions from intermittent fever amounted to 8,916; in 1881 they have gone up to 10,425—this is 79 per cent. of the daily average strength of the jails, or 13 per cent. more than in the year before; and in the case of remittent and continued fevers the admissions have risen from 162 to 644, or 5 per cent. of the average strength—an increase of 4 per cent. over the preceding year. But the admissions from dysentery and diarrhoea still hold the same proportion to daily average strength as they did in 1880, *viz.*, 22 per cent. In 1880 the deaths from intermittent fever were 194, or 1·44 per cent. of the average strength; from remittent and continued fevers 44, or 0·33 per cent. of average strength; and from dysentery and diarrhoea 323, or 2·39 per cent. In 1881 the deaths were, from intermittent fever, 126, or 0·95 per cent. of average strength; and the same,

both in numbers and proportion, from remittent and continued fevers; whilst from dysentery and diarrhoea they have fallen to 220, or 1·66 per cent. of daily average strength.

168. Intermittent fever was most prevalent in the Central Jails of Rugar and Lahore, and at Dera Ismail Khan and Pesháwar. At Ráwalpindi there has been a very marked decrease in this form of disease; the admissions have fallen from 1,029 to 344. Bowel complaints, too, were most common in the two Central Jails mentioned above. The jails of Pesháwar and Ráwalpindi, and the Lahore District Jail, suffered most from remittent and continued fevers. The amount of pulmonary disease which prevailed in the Rugar Central Jail during the year was comparatively very great—no less than 39·13 per cent. of the whole number of admissions from pulmonary diseases, and 22·64 per cent. of the deaths, occurred at Rugar. This jail has always had a notoriety for pneumonia, as it has had for intermittent fever.

169. The death-rate was specially high in Dharmasala (26·56 per cent.), in Ráwalpindi (20·12), in Lahore Central Jail (15·74), and in Pesháwar (13·69).

170. In Dharmasala the mortality was due to a severe fever which affected the whole valley. Of the 34 deaths in jail 12 were among prisoners who had not been more than 2 months in jail, and 25 were under 6 months. In Ráwalpindi the death-rate, though still high, is far lower than it was last year; in both years the mortality has been due to a severe outbreak of a very bad type of fever. The mortality at Pesháwar is attributable to typhus fever.

171. Thirteen jails of the Province had a death-rate below 12 per cent. on the daily average number in jail, and 18 prisons show a rate under 3 per cent.

172. CIVIL JUSTICE.—*Suits instituted.*—The total number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Punjab during 1881 was 254,690. This total shows a falling-off of 1,325 cases, or 0·5 per cent., as compared with the institutions of the previous year, but is higher than in any year except 1880.

173. The subjoined statement shows the fluctuations in the different classes of Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction during the past five years. In District Small Cause Courts litigation was as nearly as

possible stationary, and there was a slight increase of business in Cantonment Small Cause Courts.

CLASS OF COURT.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Chief Court ..	14	2	4	2	1
Commissioners' Courts ..	...	...	...	...	4
District Courts ...	215,379	223,075	225,841	237,921	236,069
District Small Cause Courts ...	12,487	14,515	11,695	12,497	12,438
Cantonment Small Cause Courts,	7,465	8,653	6,647	5,595	6,178
Total ...	235,336	246,245	244,187	256,015	254,690

174. In the Kohát District there was an increase of 41 per cent. in 1880, and litigation has again risen by 54 per cent.: this remarkable increase is partly due to the conclusion of settlement operations, and is partly temporary, owing to the transactions connected with the campaigns of 1879 and 1880 when Kohat was the base of operations in the Kurram Valley.

175. *Classification of Suits.*—The forms of statements showing civil litigation have been revised under orders of the Government of India, and a classification of suits instituted has been substituted for one of suits disposed. The table below shows disposals in 1879 and 1880 and institutions in 1881.

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.	Disposals.		Institutions, 1881.	
	1879.	1880.		
I.—Suits for money or moveables.	On registered bond ...	6,145	5,806	5,923
	On unregistered bond ...	81,962	90,207	83,259
	Otherwise than on bond ...	98,546	95,924	96,316
	For breach of contract ...	3,047	2,393	2,594
	For rent other than of land ...	3,125	3,467	3,050
	For moveable property or value thereof ...	14,200	14,485	16,327
	For damages ...	1,837	1,705	1,398
Total ...	206,562	213,987	212,967	
II.—Rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.	For arrears of rent ...	5,473	6,086	5,931
	To establish or contest rights of occupancy ...	583	1,018	796
	For enhancement or abatement of rent ...	423	862	640
	Connected with ejectment ...	1,169	1,099	994
	Other suits ...	917	701	537
Total ...	8,570	9,766	8,898	
III.—Other suits.	For immoveable property ...	14,118	17,303	19,629
	For a declaration of right ...	1,842	1,643	1,944
	For specific performance ...	275	304	268
	Relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce and dower ...	3,144	4,887	4,971
	For or relating to partition ...	537	378	258
	Relating to the revenue ...	3,949	3,850	3,578
	Other suits ...	3,805	3,474	2,177
Total ...	27,670	31,359	32,825	
GRAND TOTAL	245,102	255,092	254,690	

The second class in the above table shows rent suits and suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act, which have decreased considerably in the past year: suits of this nature are liable to fluctuate with settlement operations. Suits relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce and dower increased largely in 1880, and have again risen by 13 per cent. 28 per cent. of the suits touching marriage and betrothal in the whole Province were instituted in the Ráwalpindi Division alone.

Of the whole litigation of all classes, 44 per cent. consisted of suits by shop-keepers or petty money-lenders against agriculturists. In 1877 the percentage was 49; it decreased to 42 in 1880, and has again slightly risen.

176. *Value of Suits.*—The total value of the suits instituted during the year under report is returned as Rs. 1,64,26,172. Of this sum, Rs. 18,65,987 represents the value of suits relating to land assessed or subject to settlement, and Rs. 1,45,60,185 the value of all other descriptions of suits.

177. The subjoined figures show the number and value of land and other suits disposed of in 1880 and instituted in 1881.

	1880.		1881.	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value.</i> Rs.	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Value.</i> Rs.
Land suits ...	25,411	20,91,318	24,857	18,65,987
Other suits ...	225,875	1,27,95,072	225,833	1,45,60,185

178. Further details of institutions in the past year are given below.

Details of value.			<i>Land suits.</i>		<i>Other suits.</i>	
			Number.	Aggregate value. Rs.	Number.	Aggregate value. Rs.
Not exceeding	Rs. 10 ...	7,261	40,611	55,167	3,49,791	
"	" 50 ...	9,108	2,22,653	106,986	26,44,755	
"	" 100 ...	4,284	2,97,385	86,373	23,49,276	
"	" 500 ...	3,717	7,55,376	24,908	45,70,838	
"	" 1,000 ...	381	2,82,578	1,617	10,31,762	
"	" 5,000 ...	98	1,88,882	699	14,76,624	
"	" 10,000 ...	5	31,673	44	3,04,002	
Exceeding	" 10,000 ...	3	46,829	41	13,33,187	

179. *Disposals of original Suits.*—Including cases pending from 1880, re-admitted and remanded cases, and those received by transfer, there were 281,958 cases for disposal by District Courts during the year under report, as compared with 280,273 cases in the previous year, although the institutions of 1881 were fewer by 1,328 cases than the institutions of 1880; on the other hand, the opening file of 1881 was considerably heavier, and more cases were re-admitted during 1881 than in the previous year; so that, altogether, there were 1,685 more cases for disposal in the past than in the previous year.

180. Of the total number of suits for disposal, 264,291, or 93·7 per cent., were disposed of during the year, as against 94·1 per cent. in the preceding year.

181. The details of disposal were as follows in each year :—

					1880.	1881.
Without trial	...	...	...	...	19 per cent.	20 per cent.
Without contest	...	...	...	...	50 "	48 "
After contest	...	{	for plaintiff	...	23 "	23 "
			for defendant	...	9 "	9 "

182. The ratio of contested cases is again highest in Pesháwar, Hazára, Kangra and Bannu.

183. Eighteen per cent. of the cases disposed of during 1881 were dismissed on default, as compared with 17 per cent. in the previous year. In 21 per cent. of these cases application was made for an order to set aside the dismissal, and of these applications 77 per cent. were successful. In 2,266 cases the application was refused, and in 401 cases fresh suits were brought in consequence.

184. References to arbitration numbered 3,964 during the year under report, as compared with 3,827 references in the preceding year. Awards were filed in 3,759 cases, in 3,717 of which judgment was given according to the award; and 205 references were under disposal at the end of the year.

185. The proportion of cases disposed of by arbitrators was, as usual, highest in Bannu, where, however, it has fallen from 6 to 4 per cent., and was 3 per cent. in Pesháwar and Kohát. In no other district did the proportion exceed 2 per cent., being 1 per cent. only in 17 districts.

186. *Cost of original Suits.*—Excluding suits of which the value cannot be fixed in money, the following table shows the average value and cost of suits disposed of in the past year :—

Valuation of Suits.	<i>Suits relating to proprietary right in, or occupancy of land assessed or subject to, settlement.</i>				<i>Other Suits.</i>			
	Number of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Percentage of costs to value.	Number of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Percentage of costs to value.
Not exceeding Rs. 10	7,203	5 10 11	1 12 2	31	54,902	6 12 8	1 4 5	10
Do. " 50	9,108	26 8 8	4 0 6	15	107,226	25 5 8	2 14 11	12
Do. " 100	4,161	70 7 8	8 11 1	12	36 116	69 15 9	6 13 2	9
Do. " 500	3,698	199 10 1	21 3 2	16	25,105	177 0 1	17 14 0	10
Do. " 1,000	388	677 2 1	63 1 7	9	1,529	733 12 11	62 15 5	9
Do. " 5,000	100	1,867 3 2	161 12 3	9	618	1,934 10 4	171 8 1	9
Do. " 10,000	3	6,346 10 8	490 10 8	7	40	7,009 13 7	468 4 9	7
Do. " 1,00,000	3	15,542 10 8	782 10 8	6	32	20,510 8 6	961 7 0	5
Exceeding " 1,00,000	...	...	...	..	5	1,61,959 0 0	2,229 0 0	1
Total ... { 1881	24,064	74 2 11	8 7 2	11	225,692	62 13 9	5 15 7	9
{ 1880	25,411	82 4 10	7 9 11	9	228,875	56 10 4	5 14 8	10
Suits of which the value cannot be fixed. { 1881	1,361	...	15 3 1	...	2,792	...	11 8 1	...
{ 1880	1,204	...	15 6 11	...	2,600	...	10 11 11	...
GRAND TOTAL ... { 1881	26,025	...	8 12 10	...	228,484	...	6 0 8	...
{ 1880	26,615	...	7 15 7	...	228,475	...	5 15 7	...

187. *Agency employed in Districts.*—It has been shown in the preceding section that 264,291 original suits were disposed of by District Courts during the year 1881. The annexed statement shows how

these suits were distributed between the various classes of Courts, and compares the distribution with that of the previous years :—

Number of Officers.			Grade of Officers.	ORIGINAL CASES DECIDED.						Average number of cases decided by Officers of each grade.		
				Number.			Percentage.					
1879.	1880.	1881.		1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
32	32	32	Deputy Commissioners.	159	106	177	0·1	...	0·1	5	3	5
16	18	14	Judicial { Europeans Assts. { Natives...	2,087	1,887	1,867	0·8	0·7	0·7	130	115	133
6	9	8		2,744	3,463	3,146	1·1	1·3	1·2	457	385	393
29	30	28	Assistant Commis- sioners ...	3,365	3,120	3,293	3·3	3·1	3·4	298	271	234
17	15	11	Extra Assistant Com. mis- sioners. { Europeans Natives...	3,023	3,066	3,198	1·1	1·4	1·2	178	246	291
71	68	66		28,491	30,360	33,353	11·3	11·5	12·6	401	446	490
123	122	122	Tahsildars ...	28,439	30,489	30,205	11·3	11·6	11·4	230	250	248
35	31	25	Naib-Tahsildars ...	6,339	5,727	5,786	3·5	3·2	3·2	182	185	231
74	74	74	Munsiffs ...	141,823	149,805	150,459	56·0	56·8	56·9	1,916	2,024	2,033
56	44	43	Honorary, Civil Judges	12,757	12,300	11,019	5·4	4·6	4·1	228	277	256
4	4	4	Judges of District Small Cause Courts.	12,083	12,467	12,587	4·7	4·7	4·8	3,020	3,117	3,147
8	8	8	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	6,728	5,556	6,211	2·6	2·1	2·4	841	694	690
TOTAL ...				253,067	263,875	264,291	...	...	...	...	...	...

188. *Execution of Decrees.*—There were in all 176,841 applications for execution of decrees in 1881, as compared with 173,152 in 1880. In the past year 53,261 were wholly, and 42,593 partially executed; 59,529 were wholly infructuous; 638 were transferred.

189. The results of the applications disposed of in each year are compared below :—

	Percentage.					
	1880.			1881.		
Completely executed	35	34
Partially executed	31	27
Wholly infructuous	33	33
Transferred	1	4

190. In 50,744 of the decrees which were completely executed satisfaction was obtained through the Court, and in 2,517 cases the decree was adjusted under Section 258 of the Civil Procedure Code. In partially executed decrees, the corresponding numbers were 40,690 decrees satisfied through the Court, and 1,903 adjusted under Section 258.

191. The total value of the money decrees in execution during the year was Rs. 1,12,80,102, as against Rs. 1,16,51,161 in the previous year. Of the total amount in execution, 29 per cent. was realized in 1880, and 30 per cent. in 1881. It must be remembered, however, that these ratios do not take into account the value of decrees under execution at the end of the year. Thus, at the end of 1881, decrees to the value of Rs. 18,57,106 were still under execution. If this sum be deducted from the total amount in execution, the percentage of realizations is 36.

192. Realizations were effected in the following proportions :—

		Percentage.	
		1880.	1881.
Paid in voluntarily	...	17	14
Realized	... } by arrest only ... after imprisonment ... by attachment only ... by sale ...	6	7
		1	1
		62	64
		14	14

193. *Small Cause Courts.*—Four District Small Cause Courts were open throughout the year. Seven hundred and forty-four cases were pending from 1880; 12,438 were instituted in 1881; 453 re-admitted; making a total for disposal of 13,635. Of these, 1,815 were disposed of without trial, 6,607 without contest, and 4,165 were contested. The percentage of contested cases rose from 28 in 1880 to 33 in 1881: the average duration in contested cases was 16 days in 1880 and 22 days in 1881.

194. *Appellate Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.*—The total number of appeals instituted in District Courts during 1881 was 12,647, as compared with 11,995 in the previous year. The distribution in each year was as under :—

		1880.	1881.
Deputy Commissioners	... ..	17 per cent.	16 per cent.
Judicial Assistants	... ..	82 „	88.4 „
Specialty empowered Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	... ..	1 „	.6 „

195. In 1880 there were, in all, 13,143 appeals for disposal by District Courts, of which 90 per cent. were disposed of within the year. Last year there were 14,383 cases for disposal, and of these 91 per cent.

were disposed of during the year. Thus, disposals more than kept pace with the larger amount of business for disposal, the result being that the year closed with a pending file of 1,310 cases, having opened with 1,333 pending cases.

196. The results of the appeals disposed of in each year are noted below :—

	Percentage.	
	1880.	1891.
Summarily rejected under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	20.5	15.8
Struck off for default or under Section 557, Civil Procedure Code, or otherwise not prosecuted.	5.3	5.8
Order of lower Court confirmed <i>ex-parte</i> ...	5.3	2.2
Order of lower Court confirmed after contest ...	33.2	39.0
Order of lower Court modified ...	7.8	7.0
Order of lower Court reversed ...	15.8	17.4
Remanded under Section 562, Civil Procedure Code ...	12.1	12.8

197. The average value and cost of appeals disposed of by District Courts are shown below :—

Scale of valuation.	APPEALS IN SUITS OTHER THAN FOR LAND.				APPEALS IN LAND SUITS.				
	No. of appeals.	Average value of appeals.	Average cost of appeals.	Percentage of costs to value.	No. of appeals.	Average value of appeals.	Average cost of appeals.	Percentage of costs to value.	
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Not exceeding ... 10	1,286	6 3 2	2 1 0	33	887	5 7 11	2 12 1	60	
Ditto ... 50	4,067	28 15 7	4 6 5	15	1,395	29 2 2	4 9 7	15	
Ditto ... 100	1,962	71 10 2	9 3 6	13	617	73 10 6	9 5 2	13	
Ditto ... 500	1,525	207 13 5	21 4 10	10	361	189 15 0	20 8 3	11	
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	254	...	11 15 0	...	355	...	9 15 1	...	
TOTAL ...	1881	9,094	65 15 9	8 2 5	12	3,615	48 13 7	7 7 1	14
	1890,	8,108	53 5 5	7 6 3	12	3,450	43 7 11	6 4 5	14

198. The following table shows the number of appeals instituted in Divisional Courts during the past 2 years :—

1880.					1881.				
Number of original cases appealable.	Number of appeals in which District Courts modified or reversed the order of the Lower Court.	Appeals.			Number of original cases appealable.	Number of appeals in which District Courts modified or reversed the order of the Lower Court.	Appeals.		
		From Courts of First Instance.	From Subordinate Appellate Courts.	Total.			From Courts of First Instance.	From Subordinate Appellate Courts.	Total.
10,951	2,669	3,321	1,081	4,402	11,832	3,104	3,489	1,152	4,641

199. The Civil appellate work of Divisional Courts has increased 39 per cent. during the past 3 years, for which the figures are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>For disposal.</i>	<i>Disposed of.</i>	<i>Pending.</i>
1879	...	4,207	666
1880	...	5,137	1,085
1881	...	5,848	1,068

200. *Civil business of the Chief Court.*—During the first 9½ months of the year the Court consisted of three Judges. A fourth Judge was added temporarily from the 16th October; the Court remained thus constituted during the rest of the year.

201. The returns for 1880 showed an increase of 585 cases, or 36 per cent., in the number of civil appeals instituted in the Chief Court, as compared with the preceding year. The present returns show a further increase of almost 10 per cent. Previous to 1880, the largest number of civil appeals filed in any year in the Chief Court was 1,980 in the year 1876.

202. There were altogether 630 more appeals for disposal last year than in the preceding year. Owing, however, to the heavier demands made on the Court by other business, the number of appeals disposed of only exceeded the number disposed of in the previous year by 17. The result was that the year, which opened with a pending file of 1,105 civil appeals, closed with 1,718 appeals pending, of which 1,385 had been pending for more than three months, and 423 for more than a year. Numerically, the pending file thus represents nearly a year's work of the Court, when at its ordinary strength; but as 1,377 of the pending cases had been admitted to a Bench, it really represents much more.

203. The subjoined table shows details of the civil appellate work of the Court:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	PERCENTAGE OF APPEALS.							Remanded under Section 562, Act X of 1877.	Average duration.
					Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Rejected under Section 551, C. P. C.	Confirmed after issue of notice to respondent.	Modified.	Reversed.			
Further appeals	1880	494	715	341	1	3	32	30	9	19	6	199	
	1881	506	880	404	...	2	42	24	4	20	8	181	
Second appeals	1880	1,692	2,162	1,431	1	1	62	15	1	5	15	161.	
	1881	1,896	2,627	1,385	...	1	68	11	1	4	15	161	
TOTAL	1880	2,186	2,877	1,772	1	2	56	18	3	7	13	114	
	1881	2,402	3,507	1,789	...	2	62	14	2	7	13	166	

204. The average value and cost of appeals in the Chief Court are shown below :—

Scale of valuation.	APPEALS IN SUITS OTHER THAN FOR LAND.					APPEALS IN LAND SUITS.										
	No. of Appeals.	Average Value of Appeals.			Percentage of costs of value.	No. of Appeals.	Average Value of Appeals.			Percentage of costs of value.						
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.							
Not exceeding ... 10	41	7	9	0	5	4	3	69	85	5	9	5	5	10	2	101
Ditto ... 50	92	37	1	2	7	0	0	19	345	26	10	6	7	6	5	23
Ditto ... 100	62	63	7	2	12	6	8	18	207	73	9	1	12	9	2	17
Ditto ... 500	149	202	9	11	21	15	0	11	202	167	0	0	19	6	9	11
Ditto ... 1,000	38	689	0	0	58	5	1	8	43	627	4	1	61	15	3	10
Ditto ... 5,000	16	2,015	8	0	210	6	0	10	23	2,168	0	8	83	0	0	4
Ditto ... 10,000	4	6,997	12	0	755	0	0	11	2	6,417	8	0	642	0	0	10
Ditto ... 1,00,000	2	49,280	0	0	1,066	0	0	3	1	10,560	0	6	890	0	0	8
Exceeding ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,68,075	0	0	3,025	0	0	1
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	*360	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	*97	...	...	...	0	8	0	...
TOTAL ... { 1881 ...	769	506	10	2	23	10	2	8	1,006	799	4	0	19	4	1	3
... { 1880 ..	832	490	11	6	29	13	11	9	927	77	15	9	15	6	11	21

* Appeals connected with occupancy rights	...	97
Ditto declaratory decrees	...	236
Ditto custody of wives	...	30
Ditto execution of decrees, &c.	...	129
TOTAL	...	463

205. REGISTRATION.—The results of the operations of the Registration Department may be thus summarized ; 67,398 instruments were registered in all, of which 43,795 belonged to the obligatory and 23,603 to the optional class ; 56,147 related to immovables, and 10,964 to movables, and 287 were wills ; the aggregate value of the property affected was 261½ lakhs of rupees, of which 234½ lakhs represent immovable property. The income of the year was Rs. 1,74,146, and the expenditure Rs. 1,06,256, leaving a surplus of Rs. 67,890, or about 39 per cent.

206. In the annexed statement the leading figures are given for the past five years, as well as, for purposes of comparison, the averages of those five years, and the averages of the five years preceding, thus giving a broad view of the results for the past decade.

		Under Act III of 1877.						
		Under Act VIII of 1871.						
		Average of 5 years ending 1876-77	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Average of 5 years ending 1881-82.
Book No. 1 { Documents relating to im- movable property ... }	Compulsory	32,123	39,895	40,650	41,711	44,350	43,795	42,080
	Optional	18,897	24,957	22,180	17,788	14,799	12,352	18,898
Total		51,020	64,852	62,770	59,449	59,149	56,147	60,478
Book No. 3 { Wills ... Authorities to adopt ... }	Optional	116	175	204	241	241	287	230
	Compulsory	2	...	2	1	1	...	1
Total		21,289	19,925	14,162	11,472	11,954	10,964	13,575
Book No. 4.—Miscellaneous documents	Compulsory	32,125	39,895	40,652	41,712	44,351	43,795	42,081
	Optional	40,302	45,067	36,486	29,451	26,394	23,603	32,198
GRAND TOTAL		72,427	84,952	77,188	71,168	70,745	67,398	74,379
Value of immovable property transferred		Rs. 150,00,000	1,90,85,000	1,96,18,000	2,01,26,000	2,28,20,000	2,34,50,000	2,09,79,000
Total receipts from all sources		1,57,828	1,86,119	1,79,432	1,72,366	1,77,849	1,74,146	1,77,882
Total expenditure		1,02,085	1,06,410	1,01,299	1,02,643	1,02,124	1,06,256	1,03,746
Annual surplus		55,793	79,709	78,183	69,723	75,225	67,890	74,186

Name of documents registered.

207. Two hundred and two Registry Offices were open at the beginning of the year, two new ones were started during 1881, and one closed.

208. The largest amount of business was done at the following offices :—

						No. of DOCUMENTS.
						<i>Registered.</i>
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	3,332
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	2,926
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	2,615
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	1,909
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	1,375
Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	1,156
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	1,130
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	1,063
Sonepat (Delhi District)	...	...	...	...	...	1,025

209. The detail of registrations affecting immovable property during the past two years is as follows :—

	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compul- sory.	Optional.	Total.	Compul- sory.	Optional.	Total.
Gifts	1,023	...	1,023	1,087	...	1,087
Sales, agricultural	8,321	2,051	10,372	8,297	1,711	10,008
Do., non-agricultural	6,091	2,943	9,034	5,635	2,448	8,083
Mortgages, agricultural	21,984	6,975	28,959	21,641	5,626	27,267
Do., non-agricultural	5,690	2,590	8,280	5,720	2,320	8,040
Leases	682	162	844	739	107	846
Others	559	78	637	676	140	816
TOTAL	44,350	14,799	59,149	43,795	12,352	56,147

This shows a falling-off to the serious extent of 3,002 documents, *viz.*, 555 of the compulsory and 2,447 of the optional class. The decrease chiefly occurs under the heads of agricultural mortgages, and sales of non-agricultural property. Compulsory registrations, though slightly less in number in the year under report than in 1880-81, are still far more numerous than in any previous year. Optional registrations of instruments relating to immovables have, on the other hand, greatly diminished in number, and are fewer now than they ever were before.

210. The registration of wills, &c., is not much resorted to in the Punjab, although it is increasing steadily, and has more than doubled within the last decade, the number being 107 in 1872-73, and 287 in 1881-82.

211. Registration of the miscellaneous instruments of which this form of attestation is optional has steadily been losing popularity, and the year under review exhibits the same downward tendency, the number being 10,964, or 390 less than in the previous year. This does not appear to have arisen from fewer registerable documents having been executed, for the sales of stamped paper in 1881-82 were larger than in any previous year. In 1872-73 the number stood at 28,220, so that in 10 years there has been a falling-off of more than 60 *per cent.* The details for the past two years are:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
Instruments relating to movable property ...	1,340	1,260
Bonds and other money obligations ...	5,215	4,440
Others (chiefly powers-of-attorney) ...	4,799	5,264
TOTAL ...	11,354	10,964

It will be seen that the falling-off is principally in simple bonds, while a larger number of powers-of-attorney has been registered.

212. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—Act IV. of 1873 continued to be the Municipal Act for the Punjab. Its provisions were extended to three towns during the year, *viz.*, Kinjar, Kot Adu and Dera Din Panah in the Muzaffargarh District, and the number of Municipalities was thus increased from 195 to 198; of this number 8 were of the first class, 20 of the second, and 170 of the third.

213. The population within Municipal limits, according to the results obtained in the census of February 1881, was 2,062,750 against 2,095,401 in the previous year.

214. The business of the Municipalities was conducted by Committees of the aggregate strength of 2,171 members, of whom 646 were members *ex-officio*, 1,497 were nominated, and 28 elected by popular vote; or, according to nationalities, 400 European and 1,771 Native members.

215. In no town was the system of election exclusively adopted, and in only three, *viz.*, Lahore, Amritsar and Murree, was it tried at all: in all the other Municipalities the members were nominated to office; while in the three places above named the nomination and election systems co-existed. In the hill stations of Dharmasála and Dalhousie

nomination was substituted for election, the latter having failed in consequence of the apathy of voters and the paucity of candidates for election.

216. The principal source of Municipal income was the octroi tax, which was levied in 196 out of the 198 Municipalities, the exceptions being Dharamsála and Murree, whereas in Simla and Dalhousie the greater part of the income was derived from a conservauy cess and an assessment on houses and lands. At Lahore, Jullundur and Pesháwar a fee was charged on carriages licensed under the Hackney Carriages Act. Other sources of income were rents of lands and houses, garden leases, fines, sale of town sweepings and miscellaneous.

217. The octroi collections of the year amounted to Rs. 21,38,696 against Rs. 22,38,909 in 1880-81; and the average incidence of the tax per head of population within Municipal limits was Rs. 1-7-7 in the first class, and Rs. 0-11-4 in the second and third class Municipalities. The rate of taxation on food for man and beast was Rs. 0-9-3. There was a considerable decrease in the octroi receipts of the town of Amritsar, due partly to a reduction of the duty on grain, and partly, it is said, to the fever epidemic with which that city was stricken during a portion of the year. The collections in Jhelum, Pesháwar and Kohát were also much less than in 1880-81 in consequence of the decrease in the number of consumers in these towns which followed on the termination of the war in Afghánistán. A large increase in the receipts of Lahore is attributed to a revision of duties which took place at the end of the year, and to better arrangements for collection.

The tax was everywhere under the direct management of the Municipal Committees.

218. The incidence on the population of Municipal taxation of all kinds was Rs. 1-1-7 per head against Rs. 1-4-4 in the previous year.

219. In Appendix 41 will be found a statement of the income, expenditure and balance of each Municipality in the Province. The total income was Rs. 28,56,328, and the total expenditure Rs. 26,18,741; the figures for the previous year are Rs. 26,67,798 and Rs. 5,41,879. The increase in income is due mainly to the balance of the loan taken by the Lahore Municipality for the water and drainage projects of that city having been paid direct to the Committee on their assuming charge of the works: the outlay on the projects had previously been incurred by the Public

Works Department, to whom instalments of the loan were advanced as required. The increase in expenditure occurred in several Municipalities; the largest excess over the previous year's charges took place in the town of Bhiwáni, where a considerable sum was spent on roads.

220. The balance at credit of the various Municipalities at the end of 1881-82 amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 12,90,722, of which a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 belonging to the town of Amritsar was invested: the liabilities were as follows:—

Simla	...	...	Rs. 5,17,000
Lahore	...	...	Rs. 16,97,000

221. The following is a brief notice of some important works of public utility already constructed, or to be constructed, from Municipal funds.

222. At Delhi the plans and estimates of a water-works project and a drainage scheme were completed and submitted for the consideration of Government; they have been generally approved, and the Committee are now considering the question of ways and means for carrying out these improvements.

223. At Simla the second reservoir at Sanjauli in connection with the recently completed water-works in that town was under construction during the year.

224. The Lahore water-works were completed during the year; and notwithstanding the subsequent failure of the masonry reservoir connected with them, the Committee were able to give the public an intermittent, but practically sufficient, supply of water during half of the year. Pipe communication with the works was extended to 82 houses in the city and 23 in the civil station; and there were 123 stand-posts in the former and 41 in the latter. The receipts from the sale of the water supplied amounted to Rs. 551, the principal customer being the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company. The quality of the water is good, and the prejudices of the Natives against its use are reported to be disappearing.

225. The working of the various Municipal Committees is favorably reported on, and the Members generally are said to take an interest in their duties.

226. MILITARY.—*Bengal Army*.—The troops of all arms stationed in the Punjab on the 31st March 1882 numbered 15,479 British officers and men and 19,071 Native troops of the Bengal Army, with 96 guns;

besides 13,294 officers and men of the Punjab Frontier Force, with 16 mountain guns; and were located as shewn in the subjoined statements :—

WHERE STATIONED.	TROOPS.		Total.	Field guns.
	British.	Native.		
Delhi ... ..	...	740	740	
Fort Delhi	445	...	445	
Umballa	1,333	1,136	2,469	12
Kasauli	50	...	50	
Dagshai	998	...	998	
Solon	345	...	345	
Simla ... ..	...	626	626	
Jutogh	407	...	407	6
Sabathu	605	...	605	
Fort Ludhiana ... ..	...	82	82	
Fort Phillour ... ..	...	88	88	
Jullundur	750	610	1,360	6
Meean Meer	1,101	1,529	2,630	12
Fort Lahore	171	70	241	
Mooltan	791	1,163	1,954	6
Fort Mooltan	62	42	104	
Ferozepore	893	593	1,486	6
Fort Ferozepore	206	...	206	
Fort Govindgarh	21	...	21	
Amritsar	226	115	341	
Fort Kangra ... ..	...	105	105	
Dharmála ... ..	...	779	779	
Bhággu	99	...	99	
Bakloh ... ..	...	685	685	
Dalhousie	51	...	51	
Rawalpindi	2,475	1,652	4,127	24
Murree	64	...	64	
Jhelum ... ..	...	1,891	1,891	
Campbellpur	114	...	114	6
Fort Attock	200	102	302	
Talagang ... ..	...	584	584	
Siálkot	1,101	1,186	2,287	6
Pesháwar	2,128	3,476	5,604	12
Fort Shabkadar ... ..	...	141	141	
Fort Michni ... ..	...	188	188	
Fort Abasai ... ..	...	174	174	
Fort Mackeson ... ..	...	56	56	
Nowshera	843	1,167	2,010	
Jumrood ... ..	...	141	141	
Total on 31st March 1882 ...	15,479	19,071	34,550	96
Total on 31st March 1881 ...	13,850	18,296	32,146	88
Difference ...	+ 1,629	+ 775	+ 2,404	+ 8

227. *Strength and Cost of Punjab Frontier Force.*

Stations.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Staff.	Total.	Guns.
Abbottábád ...	218	...	1,711	2	1,928	4
Mardán ...	...	388	920	...	1,308	...
Kohát ...	285	502	2,235	...	3,022	4
Edwardesábád ...	216	503	1,539	...	2,258	4
Dera Ismail Khan ...	216	499	1,514	...	2,229	4
Dera Gházi Khán ...	...	502	1,560	...	2,062	...
Rájanpur ...	...	499	...	...	499	...
Total ...	980	2,893	9,469	2	13,294	16
Total on 31st March 1881 ...	989	2,904	10,381	2	14,276	24
Decrease ...	-59	-11	-912	...	-982	-8
Total cost Rs. ...	2,98,101	18,25,359	24,53,805	47,692	46,24,957	
Cost during 1880-81 Rs. ...	3,51,122	21,39,777	29,44,135	50,122	54,85,156	
Decrease ...	-58,021	-3,14,418	-4,90,330	-2,430	-8,60,199	

The above garrisons furnish 422 Cavalry and 744 Infantry for outpost duty.

It was noted in last Report that the cost of the Punjab Frontier Force was swollen by the charges for payment of batta and other war expenses. This will explain the great decrease of cost this year.

228. *Militia.*—The Deraját Militia levies, numbering about 300 sabres and 150 bayonets, assist in holding the minor outposts, and in tracing marauders into the hills and recovering cattle. These levies are principally furnished by the tribes who live nearest to the several posts, and who are politically responsible for the safety of their own sections of the border. The entire cost during the year amounted to Rs. 99,234.

229. *Raids.*—*Deraját Division.*—The number of offences on the Deraját border, as compared with those of last year, is shewn in the subjoined table :—

DISTRICT.	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Theft.	Kidnapping.
Bannu	1	1	14	...
Dera Ismail Khan	12	...
Dera Gházi Khan	6	...
Rájanpur	1	6	...
TOTAL	1	2	38	...
Number in 1880-81 ...	2	4	5	63	6

The total of border crimes is, it will be seen, exceedingly small, and there were no raids in force on the Deraját frontier.

The crimes of violence in the Bannu district were the work of a gang of six men, all of whom have been identified. Two of them are outlaws. Early in the morning of the 18th of July, before daybreak, a party consisting of four sepoy, 2nd Punjab Infantry, returning from leave, and a woman, the wife of one of them, were attacked near Domeli by these ruffians, who probably mistook them in the dusk for traders. The sepoy, although unarmed, easily beat them off with their staves; but in attempting to secure one of the thieves a sepoy, the husband of the woman, met his death, being severely wounded in the arm, so that he died from loss of blood. A fine was levied on the tribe which had harboured these outlaws, and the proceeds were given to the widow of the murdered man.

230. *Pesháwar Division.*—At Kohát, about midnight on the 20th September 1882, a murderous attack was made by a party of Malikdin and Aotar Khel Afridis on the quarter-guard of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, in which three sowars were killed and four wounded. The raiders were led by a noted outlaw, named Kamal. The guard, consisting of eleven men and a native officer, furnished three sentries, one of whom was over the guard-house; in front of the guard-house was a breast-work consisting of a semi-circular wall four feet in height; and within this semi-enclosure the sentry was posted, and the men of the guard who were not on duty slept.

The raiders appear to have crept up a drain which runs from the opposite hill to within 40 yards of the guard-house, and they reached the wall unobserved. One shot killed the sentry; two volleys were then fired by the Afridis, after which they rushed in and used their swords. The Duffadár, Kadir Bakhsh, was awoke by a shot. He jumped up, and on rising was struck by a bullet on the top of his head and fell forwards; but picking himself up again, drew his sword and cut down a man. He then received another wound from a bullet, which broke his right arm, but he continued fighting with his left hand until he was again knocked over by a sword-cut. As soon as the firing was heard in the lines, the men rushed to the quarter-guard, but were too late to intercept the marauders. A wounded Afridi, who was arrested on the

Kohát Kotal, stated that the motive of the assault was to avenge the death of some prisoners alleged to have been killed in the Khaibar Pass during the late war. Additional precautions have since been taken to ensure the safety of this somewhat exposed position.

231. *2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The Simla Volunteers were inspected on the 7th and 8th October 1881 by Colonel R. D. Barrett, Leinster Regiment, who reported that their parade movements were well carried out; and that when ordered to attack a position held by an imaginary enemy, their firing was steadily controlled, the means of covering their advance duly utilised, and their formation admirably maintained while moving over broken ground. The Adjutant-General considered the efficiency of the Corps creditable to their Commandant and his subordinate officers.

The number present on parade at the time of inspection was 195, the total strength being 278, of whom 273 were efficient.

232. *3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The strength of this Corps on 31st March 1882 was 759, of whom 503 were “extra efficient” and 130 “efficient.” The distribution of the several companies is given below—

Company.	Stations.	Strength.
A.	Kurrachi	94
B.	Mooltan	71
C.	Lahore	81
D.	Amritsar	48
E.	Umballa	55
F.	Saharanpur	82
G.	Rohri	61
H.	Lahore	93
I.	Sukkur	94
K.	Adamwahán	80
TOTAL		759

The 1st and 3rd Corps were assembled at Lahore, for inspection, on the 14th March 1882, four companies of each Corps being present; namely, of 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, A, B, E and H Companies (208 men), and of the 3rd Corps B, C, D and H Companies (165 men). The Volunteers, on the day of inspection, were made to occupy a position near a village to resist an attack by cavalry. Major-General Hume, C. B., who inspected, says:—The cavalry attack, under Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, was admirably conducted, and the “Idea” most intelligently carried out; the result being a most instructive parade. The Volunteers did their work very well. Their

fire was well directed and controlled ; there was little confusion or noise, and much intelligence was shown by the Commanders of the various picquets, supports and reserves in carrying out the general " Idea."

" Firing on the Rifle Range succeeded, the result being—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles average	... 9.20
3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifles average	... 9.00

The figure of merit of both Corps shows an increase over last year's musketry course.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 1880-81 Figure of Merit... 117.42.

1881-82 Ditto ... 122.66.

3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifles, 1880-81 Figure of Merit... 106.99.

1881-82 Ditto ... 112.30.

" In the afternoon the battalion paraded in review order. The battalion drill was generally very steady and well performed.

" There was no talking or confusion. The company drill under Captains of companies was exceedingly good.

" Altogether the whole of the day's work was very satisfactory, and gave me the idea that the Punjab Rifle Volunteers are a very useful and efficient body of men, of good physique, and who must have given much of their time and attention to learning their drill and duties. They are also proficient in the use of the rifle, and have many excellent rifle-shots in their ranks. The knowledge of battalion drill and the more extended movements of skirmishing and outpost duty is very creditable, and evidently the outcome of much zeal and attention on the part of the general body of Volunteers and of careful instruction by the Officers and Drill Instructors. The Commanding Officers are well qualified for, and take much interest in, their several commands, and are ably supported by their Adjutants."

233. *Horse Fairs and Shows.*—During the year prizes were distributed at the following horse fairs and shows :—

		1880-81.	1881-82.
		Rs.	Rs.
Rawalpindi Fair	...	1,750	1,750
Dera Ghási Khan	Show	2,000	2,000
Shahpur	Do.	900	750
Jhang	Do.	600	750
Jhelum	Do.	500	500
Lahore	Do.	500	500
Mooltan	Do.	2,000	2,000
Muzaffargarh	Do.	...	300
TOTAL Rs.		9,250	8,550

234. *Rawalpindi Fair*.—In 1881 the fair at Ráwalpindi had been a failure, owing to circumstances connected with the Afghán war and bad harvests; but the fair of March 1882 gave evident signs that Ráwalpindi had resumed its place as the leading Horse Fair in this Province. The number of stock exhibited was as follows:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Horses ...	2,177	690	2,046
Mules ...	385	268	374
Donkeys ...	26	7	81
TOTAL ...	2,588	960	2,451

And as regards quality, Mr. Queripel, Assistant Superintendent, states that much of the unsoundness for which the district was noted has now disappeared; that more freedom is now given to the young stock, and that many runs and paddocks have been formed. The progeny of Government stallions are now commonly used as brood mares, and the system of castrating young colts is yearly becoming more general. This district has now 959 mares branded for horse-breeding, and 2,154 mares for mule-breeding.

The sales at this fair numbered 669 in all classes; 13 were bought by the Government Remount Agent and 106 by officers of Native Cavalry, the highest price being Rs. 490, the lowest Rs. 130.

The produce of the Norfolk Trotters was again considered the best, but some young stock by Arabs and English Thorough-breds was exceedingly good.

235. *Dera Gházi Khan Show*.—At this Show there were 1,117 animals of all classes against 870 last year, but the main feature was the increase in the number of geldings, 117 being exhibited. The sales were not numerous: 25 remounts were purchased by 4 regiments of Native Cavalry at prices ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 145.

236. *Mooltan Show*.—Out of 1,136 animals present at this Show, 648 competed for prizes. Only 11 horses were purchased by two Native Cavalry Regiments and the Police, at prices varying from Rs. 400 to Rs. 175.

At this Show 10 prizes aggregating Rs. 430 were distributed for runs, which have been established in the district for young stock. This measure is an important one in the interests of horse-breeding, and it is hoped that the system may be extended to other districts.

At an examination of the produce of Government stallions, the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding, gives the following result:—

- (1) By Norfolk Trotters 113 out of 138 ;
- (2) By Thorough-bred English 59 out of 74 ;
- (3) By Arabs 49 out of 63 ;

were classed as “good” or “very good.”

237. *Muzaffargark Show*.—The Show in this district gives promise of becoming a good market for the purchase of remounts. The people of the district have evinced a considerable interest in horse-breeding, and it is only necessary that the encouragement already given by Government should be continued.

There were 976 animals at this show, but no sales took place.

238. *Shahpur, Jhelum, Jhang and Lahore Shows*.—There is nothing particular to record in connection with the above shows. At Shahpur 350 animals were exhibited against 312 in the previous year.

At Jhelum 117 animals of all classes were exhibited against 76 of the previous year.

At Jhang 202 against 229 last year were exhibited.

At Lahore 301 animals against 173 were exhibited.

239. *Jalálábád Fair*.—During the year a new fair for horses and cattle has been started at the new town of Jalálábád, in the Ferozepore district, by the Nawáb of Mámdot. This gives promise of becoming a useful Show or Fair, and provision has been made in the Horse-breeding Department to distribute Rs. 350 in prizes at the next Fair, which is to be held in the early part of 1883 at this place.

240. The following is a list of prizes sanctioned for Fairs and Shows in this Province during 1883:—

					Rs.
Báwalpindi	...	...	...	...	2,000
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	8 50
Jhang	...	...	...	...	500
Gujrát	...	...	...	...	500
Lahore	...	...	...	...	750
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	2,000
Muzaffargarkh	...	...	...	...	1,000
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	2,000
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	250
Jalálábád	...	...	...	...	350
			TOTAL	...	10,200

241. The following statement of the number of stallions and mares employed during the year in horse and mule-breeding, with the declared produce, is taken from the Report of the Horse-breeding Department :—

	FOR HORSE-BREEDING.		FOR MULE-BREEDING.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Number of stallions ...	165	161	65	117
Do. of branded mares ...	5,997	7,596	2,664	4,792
Do. of mares covered ...	3,140	3,791	1,578	2,807
Produce as far as reported ...	525	799	172	253
Average number of produce per stallion ...	3.23	5.00	4.00	4.86
Ditto per 100 mares covered ...	27.22	29.75	17.00	20.67
Average number of mares per stallion	20.98	23.54	26.30	23.53

CHAPTER IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.—*Weather.*—The year was on the whole a prosperous one for agriculturists. The rainfall was heavier than in 1880-81, and amounted to 25·6 inches as compared with 23·9 in that year ; moreover, it was better distributed, the sub-montane districts receiving less, and the tracts of the Province most liable to drought obtaining more. The spring crop of 1881 was at one time thought to be jeopardised by the failure of the winter rains, but it was finally saved by heavy showers which fell in February and March, and, except in Gurgaon, Pesháwár and Kohát, yielded an excellent harvest. The monsoon rains were not entirely satisfactory, as they ended early, the fall in August and September being below the average, and in consequence the area sown with the spring crops of 1882 showed a falling-off. The autumn crop was, however, a very good one, except in Gurgaon and parts of the Pesháwár, Deraját and Rawalpindi Divisions. The spring crop of 1882 has also been above the average, except in some of the above-named localities, and but for the fact that it suffered from the severe frosts in February, the yield would probably have been a bumper one all the Province over. The health of the agricultural population throughout the year was on the whole excellent; cholera and the severe fever at Amritsar being confined chiefly to the town population, and not extending to the villages.

243. *Meteorology.*—The heavy snow-fall on the outer ranges of the Himalayas in March 1881 had the effect of keeping the temperature in the plains along the foot of the hills comparatively low until late in the hot weather. The barometric pressure at the commencement of the year was considerably above the average, and did not fall till the middle of May, when a rapid change set in, and in June a point below the average of former years was reached. During the remainder of the year the barometer indicated nothing remarkable, except that some very considerable fluctuations took place in March 1882. It is now a well ascertained fact that the Punjab is the seat of the highest as well as the lowest atmospheric pressure in India.

244. *Crops.*—*Spring Crop, 1881.*—The area under the spring crop is stated to have been 11,259,937 acres, of which 59 per cent. was sown with wheat, 14½ per cent. with barley, and 14½ per cent. with gram. The principal crops which occupied the remaining lands under harvest

were sarson, taramira, vegetables, peas and masur; and the area under each crop in 1881 and the two previous years was as follows:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat ...	6,918,290	6,509,225	6,596,605
Barley ...	1,892,459	1,909,550	1,616,790
Gram ...	1,403,971	1,739,478	1,618,435
Peas ...	96,269	112,385	127,794
Lentils ...	266,460	239,547	232,406
Poppy ...	12,346	11,150	13,653
Tobacco ...	66,572	78,413	75,549
Linseed ...	22,773	22,970	24,250
Mustard ...	328,747	360,166	302,599
Taramira ...	179,587	173,789	202,228
Safflower ...	14,589	27,873	25,849
Vegetables ...	157,982	138,793	144,406
Tea ...	11,736	9,980	10,023
Other crops ...	107,877	283,717	268,945
TOTAL ...	11,539,648	11,622,036	11,259,537

This shows a falling-off of 362,097 acres as compared with the returns of the spring crop of 1880: the largest decrease occurred in the case of barley and gram, and the only increase of note in the case of wheat. The area under the other crops was very similar in both years. The chief decrease of the spring crops took place in the Sirsa District.

245. *Autumn Crop, 1881.*—The area sown with autumn crops is returned as 10,841,913 acres, as compared with 10,376,342 acres in 1880. Of this area 48½ per cent. was under joar and bajra, 12 per cent. under makkai, 8 per cent. under rice, and 3½ per cent. under sugarcane;

the actual area occupied by each crop in 1881, and in the two preceding years, having been as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice ...	686,309	806,418	86,771
Millets ...	5,073,659	4,932,573	5,300,866
Indian-corn ...	1,202,887	1,478,484	1,334,982
Pulses ...	1,351,411	1,428,980	1,459,636
Oil-seeds ...	145,092	142,469	158,601
Cotton ...	777,041	785,824	890,037
Hemp ...	37,094	48,905	48,258
Indigo ...	62,684	73,618	109,467
Vegetables ...	56,767	64,643	68,547
Sugar-cane ...	398,115	365,317	377,270
Other crops ...	88,512	250,102	225,498
TOTAL ...	9,874,521	10,376,842	10,841,913

The increase in the area under the valuable staples of indigo and cotton is especially noticeable. The districts in which the area under both crops fell off principally during 1881-82 were Jullundur and Kohát, and those which showed the largest increase were Rawalpindi, Hoshiárpur, Kangra, Lahore, Amritsar and Hissar.

246. *Spring Crop, 1882.*—The spring crop of 1882 has already been noticed above. The gram was severely injured by frost and cold winds; and in Gurgaon and parts of Delhi and Karnál the yield of the crops was indifferent. In Shahpur and the western parts of Jhelum and Rawalpindi, and in the Cis-Indus portion of Bannu, the crop suffered from want of rain, and this was also the case in the Kohát and Pesháwar districts. But, generally speaking, the crop was an excellent one, especially in the central parts of the Province; and the material condition of the agricultural population was decidedly better at the close of 1881-82 than it had been at the end of 1880-81.

247. *Agricultural experiments.*—In Umballa, Karnál and Bannu, the Behea sugar-mills are rapidly superseding the country cane-crusher. A demand for these presses is growing up in Gurgaon, Rohtak and Delhi also, and will no doubt arise presently on the tracts watered by the Bari Doab Canal as well; and ultimately the presses will in all probability gradually supersede the *kolhu* and *belna* throughout the Province. The Kaiser plough does not seem to find much favor as yet, and Mr. Gavin Jones's Ryot plough is said to be generally preferred to it: it is possible, however, that it may come into use for land which requires deep ploughing and careful cultivation, such as sugar-cane land. The cultivation of sorghum was tried in Gurdáspur and Karnál, and in both districts good fodder crops were obtained: in the former the value of the grain and fodder was estimated at Rs. 56 per acre, and the cost of cultivation at Rs. 17. Guinea grass has been grown for some years in the Dera Gházi Khán District, and is now being tried in Kangra, Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan. As a fodder crop its value is undoubted, but the Punjabi cultivators do not seem to care about it. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiárpur continued to take an interest in the experimental farm which was started in that district last year, and an unusually heavy crop of cotton, yielding 13 maunds per acre, uncleaned, was obtained at the farm off an area of richly manured ground.

248. *Agri-Horticultural Society.*—The heavy rain-fall of July and August did some damage to the Society's gardens at Lahore, parts of which were inundated for some days: this was due in a measure to the water in the drainage cut which passes through the gardens overflowing its banks and spreading over the lower portions of the grounds; measures will be taken to prevent this accident from happening again in future. The gardens also suffered somewhat from the severe and prolonged frosts of the winter, by which a number of trees of the more delicate kinds were killed. The income of the Society amounted to Rs. 23,140, and the expenditure to Rs. 23,079: of the income, Rs. 9,000 are derived from the Government grant-in-aid, Rs. 5,910 from the subscriptions of District and Municipal Committees, Rs. 1,390 from private subscriptions, and Rs. 6,839 from the sale of produce and miscellaneous sources.

249. Eucalyptus seed obtained from Barauli and from the trees in the Lahore gardens was sown in the gardens themselves and distributed to most of the districts of the Punjab, and in the former case and in six dis-

tricts of the Province the results obtained were very satisfactory. Fifty different species of eucalyptus seed obtained from Australia were also sown in the gardens, and germinated well; but some of the plants are considered too delicate in appearance to allow any hope of their ultimately surviving. Three thousand carob seedlings were transplanted during the year, and the young trees continue to do well; the remainder of the wild olives were budded with satisfactory results. No success, however, was obtained with the rain-tree (*Pithecolobium saman*), and it is now clear that the climate of the Punjab is much too cold for it.

250. Fruit-trees to the number of 3,800 were sent out from the gardens during the year, chiefly limes, loquats, oranges, vines, plums, plantains and peaches. Efforts are being made to introduce into the Province a better class of plantain than the common kind of the Punjab. The present fruit-tree nursery in the gardens is not in a satisfactory site, and will be gradually transferred to another. Some interesting experiments were made in the cultivation of turnips, especially with regard to the amount of manure which should be used. Some experiments made with barley and wheat gave very good results, the yield of the former amounting in one instance to 39 maunds of straw and 27½ maunds of grain per acre; the success obtained in the case of American wheat and oats was, however, only small. The Minnesota amber cane was sown too late in the year to allow the results of the experiment to be properly seen, and a further trial will be made of it. Operations during 1881-82, with regard to flower culture and the distribution of plants and seeds, do not call for any particular notice. The conservatory in the gardens was repaired during the year; and a case of models of English vegetables and fruits was received from Messrs. Sutton and Co., of Reading, and has been placed for exhibition in the Montgomery Hall.

251. *Sericulture*.—The exhibition of silk cocoons from the Gurdáspur and Kangra districts was again held at Mádhopur, shortly after the close of the year; but as that place has been found to be a somewhat inconvenient one for the exhibitors, the exhibition next year will be held at Patháñkot. In addition to exhibitors from the above two districts, there were also a few from Siáلكot, Hoshiárpur and Amritsar; but, owing to the unfortunate prevalence of disease among the worms, the results of the Show were not so good as usual. The country seed has become badly diseased, owing, it is believed, to want of cleanliness in keeping the worms, and the disease has spread in some measure to the seed imported by

Messrs. Lister, and threatens to cause a serious check to the development of this once promising industry. The Commissioner of the Amritsar Division has suggested that all diseased worms should be bought up and destroyed, so as to prevent the spreading of disease; and on this point a further report is awaited by Government. The number of exhibitors in May 1882 was nearly double of that in the previous year, and amounted to 720, of whom 206 were agriculturists; the sum given in prizes was Rs. 1,659, of which Rs. 235 only went to the cultivating class. Messrs. Lister and Co. presented Rs. 300 in prizes, and in addition gave three handsome silver medals to successful exhibitors. The weight of foreign cocoons produced in 1881 is said to have been 121 maunds, and of country cocoons 147½ maunds. The subject of Sericulture has been taken up during the year in the Chamba State, and a number of papers treating of it have been recently circulated by the Government of India, which, it is hoped, will have the effect of interesting the local officers still further in this industry.

252. *Live Stock.*—Hissar bulls continue to be much appreciated in many districts, and the introduction of their strain has undoubtedly effected an improvement in the local breeds. Efforts will be made in future to procure as many bulls as possible for distribution in the districts where they are sought for and taken care of. Breeding with Hissar rams does not show any likelihood of ever becoming a success, as the sires are too delicate to stand the rough life which falls to the lot of the indigenous breed of sheep in the Punjab, and, except in a few districts, the experiment is now being abandoned.

253. *Cattle Disease.*—Various forms of cattle disease, including rinderpest, were widely prevalent in the Punjab during 1881-82. In its most virulent form the disease was worst in Kulu and Kangra, from which it is hardly, if ever, absent. Rules were drawn up for the guidance of the villagers of these tracts, and special efforts were made by the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Anderson, to induce them to isolate diseased cattle; and, partly owing to this and partly to the plague having run its course, the disease ceased towards the end of the summer. Mr. Nunn, Veterinary-Surgeon on special duty in the Punjab, visited the country, and pronounced the disease to be undoubted rinderpest. Some parts of the Simla District lying towards Kulu were also affected by cattle disease, which spread westwards, through Gurdáspur, Amritsar and Siálkot, into Gujrát, Jhelum and

Rawalpindi. The comparative loss of cattle in these districts, however, was not nearly so great as in Kangra, and the spread of actual rinderpest was limited, most deaths being caused by foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax fever and sore-throat. Cattle disease also prevailed during 1881-82 in Gurgaon and Rohtak. Undoubted cases of rinderpest were detected by Mr. Nunn in Siálkot, Gurdáspur and Amritsar, and in the Kapurthala State. Enquiry was made of Mr. Nunn as to whether the practice of inoculation was any protection against further attacks of this form of the disease, or would cause it to return in a milder form; but the reply made showed that all experience in Europe went to prove that no immunity from the disease or good results can follow inoculation. In the present state of the law it is impossible to enforce measures which will have the effect of stamping out cattle disease or restricting it to limited areas. The question of proposing legislation on the subject was under consideration during the year. Sir Robert Egerton was opposed to this course, but the matter is still under decision; meanwhile the attention of all officers has been drawn to the necessity of using their best efforts to induce the people to isolate their cattle where disease breaks out, and directions have been issued for the immediate report of the appearance of disease to Mr. Nunn. A selection of papers on the subject of cattle disease is also being prepared, and will be shortly published. Mr. Hallen has undertaken to issue a revised edition of his Manual, which will be translated into very simple Urdu and Hindi, such as village headmen and others can read and understand, and it is proposed to distribute the book widely through the medium of district committees. The establishment of the Veterinary School at Lahore, in which bovine pathology forms an important part of the course of study, will, it is hoped, in the course of a few years, supply the Province with a number of competent cow-doctors. Till then it is perhaps possible for Deputy Commissioners to do something themselves in this direction, as was done in the Rohtak District where Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt and Mr. Baron, Civil Surgeon, had a number of intelligent agriculturists taught to recognise the commonest forms of cattle disease, and to prescribe for them according to the methods laid down in Mr. Hallen's book, and, after examination of their proficiency, sent them into the various tahsils to treat diseased cattle in the villages. The experiment is said to have been much appreciated by the people, and the men are reported to have done very useful work. The thanks of the

Lieutenant-Governor have been conveyed to Mr. Baron for the trouble and pains taken by him in this matter.

254. *Cattle Fairs.*—The number of cattle exhibited at the principal Fairs of the Province in 1881-82 was 24,083 as against 308,788 in the previous year. The most important Fairs are those held at Amritsar and in the Hissar Division, of which the following is a comparative statement for the past 2 years :—

District.	Name of Fair.	NUMBER OF CATTLE EXHIBITED.		MONEY REALIZED BY SALES.		AMOUNT OF FEES LEVIED.	
		1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amritsar ...	Diwali ...	67,300	34,065	9,50,292	4,06,609	6,816	3,796
	Bysakhi ...	83,604	97,289	9,91,179	10,34,358	7,445	8,434
Hissar ...	Autumn ...	23,129	18,147	4,23,984	2,82,416	6,630	3,643
	Spring ...	9,800	15,999	3,06,888	2,89,539	4,800	4,524
Rohtak ...	Autumn ...	23,770	23,976	3,06,639	3,68,994	4,797	5,770
	Spring ...	80,385	33,927	3,86,884	4,12,593	6,051	6,451
Sirsa ...	Autumn ...	33,983	18,343	5,06,722	2,69,103	7,917	4,205

The Fairs in the Hissar Division are almost exclusively bullock fairs, while at those held in Amritsar cows and buffaloes are the principal animals offered for sale, though a number of horses and ponies and other animals are also exhibited. The falling-off observable in the case of the Amritsar Dewali Fair is due to the great sickness which was prevalent in the town at the time, and to the general belief among the villagers that in consequence no Fair would be held. The decrease of number and in the average price of the cattle sold in the Hissar Fairs is attributed to the fact that, the seasons being more favorable than in 1880-81, there was less desire to sell bullocks, especially the better class of animals. The Government has recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the improvement of the ground on which the Fair is held at Amritsar, and of Rs. 12,000 for the construction of a masonry tank

at the Georgegarh Fair ground, in Rohtak, which at present has no permanent supply of water.

255. *Rates of Rent and Produce.—Yield of Crops.*—The average rates of the yield of the chief crops of the Province are stated to have been as follows in the year under report and in 1880-81 :—

	YIELD PER ACRE IN lbs.	
	1880-81.	1881-82.
Wheat ...	675	678
Barley ...	681	624
Gram ..	466	530
Oilseeds ...	323	348
Tobacco ...	751	763
Opium ...	66	38
Rice ...	727	754
Jowar ...	341	399
Bajra ...	287	303
Cotton ...	160	193
Indigo ...	78	104
Fibres ...	279	292
Tea ...	163	183

The reported increase in the yield of the autumn crops and of gram is in keeping with the agricultural facts of the year, but it may be doubted if the alleged diminution in the yield of barley is correct. Such statistics, however, can only be approximately correct for a whole Province.

256. *Prices.*—Prices continued to decline gradually during the year, and a sudden fall took place at its close when it was seen that there would be a good spring harvest in 1882. At no time since 1877 has food been so cheap in the Province as in the spring of the present year.

The average prices of the principal staples of food, &c., during the year were as follows :—

		NO. OF SERS PER RUPEE.							
		On 1st June 1880.		On 1st Jany. 1881.		On 1st June 1881.		On 1st Jany. 1882.	
		Sers.	Ch.	Sers.	Ch.	Sers.	Ch.	Sers.	Ch.
Wheat	...	15	...	14	4	16	14	19	...
Flour	...	12	13	12	5	14	7	15	14
Barley	...	22	2	21	1	25	8	30	4
Gram	...	17	7	17	9	20	1	24	5
Indian-corn	...	19	3	18	15	20	6	24	13
Jowar	...	20	1	20	10	18	5	27	14
Bajra	...	17	5	16	13	16	...	21	5
Rice	...	6	5	6	7	6	9	6	5
Cotton	...	2	7	2	6	2	8	2	13
Sugar	...	2	3	2	4	2	5	2	7
Ghi	...	1	5	1	6	1	8	1	8
Tobacco	...	6	2	6	2	6	3	6	12
Salt	...	12	8	11	12	12	5	11	8
Firewood	...	109	5	119	...	111	...	112	6

257. Following the withdrawal of troops from Afghánistán and the North Punjab, a very marked fall took place in the prices prevailing in the districts above Jhelum, and salt was the only necessary of life of which the selling price rose during the year, and this article has now become considerably cheaper since the reduction of the duty came into effect from 10th March 1882.

258. ARBORICULTURE.—The rainfall of 1881-82 was on the whole favorable to Arboriculture, and care and attention were bestowed by district officers on maintaining and filling up avenues and nurseries and on adding to them. According to the report furnished on the Arboriculture of the year by the Conservator of Forests, there were at the close of it

4,008 miles of avenues in the Punjab, of which 380 were added during 1881-82, and 3,437 acres under nurseries and groves. The total expenditure on Arboriculture from district and other local funds was Rs. 1,07,336, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 35,478; a surplus of income over charges occurring in the Jullundur, Sialkot and Hoshiarpur districts. Special interest was taken in Jhang, Sialkot and Dera Ghazi Khan in seeking to introduce and encourage the cultivation of vines and good fruit trees, and three men were sent by district committees to Changa Magga to receive a practical training in Arboriculture. The length of avenues under trees on the canals of the Province was 2,045 miles, and 6,159 acres were under canal nurseries, gardens and groves at the close of the year. The expenditure of the Irrigation Department on Arboriculture was Rs. 32,541, and the receipts amounted to Rs. 46,392; the largest income being realised on the Lower Sutlej and the Chenab and Indus on Canals

259. FORESTS.—Owing to various considerations it was not found possible during 1881-82 to make any further progress towards the assimilation of the limits of forest and civil charges, and the creating of closer relations between forest and civil officers. The Ravi and Pang; Divisions were, however, amalgamated into one charge, called the Chamba Division, so that there are now 10 forest charges in the Province with reserved, unreserved and protected areas, as follows :—

			Reserved.	Unreserved.	Protected.	Total.
Hazára	...	...	236	...	...	236
Rawalpindi	...	...	104	375	171	650
Jhelum	...	...	119	523	...	642
Gujránwála	...	...	45	503	140	688
Chamba	...	...	224	37	...	261
Lahore	...	...	38	322	...	360
Mooltan	...	...	197	953	...	1,150
Beas	...	...	60	528	...	588
Bashahr	...	...	185	34	...	169
Phillour	...	...	2	50	...	52
			1,160	3,323	311	4,794

260. *Reserves.*—An area of 127 square miles was added to the reserved forests of the Punjab during the year, chiefly in the Mooltan and Jhelum Divisions: these forests therefore comprise at present a total area of 1,160 square miles, now classified as follows:—

Upper Hill Forests	... 545
Lower Hill Forests	... 110
Plain Forests and Rakhs	... 505

	1,160

261. Work was at length commenced in connection with the reservation of the Murree and Kahuta forests; and the report on the rakhs of the last tahsíl of the Jhelum District, Pind Dádan Khán, was completed during the year. A special forest officer was appointed to carry out the necessary work of demarcation and preparation of record of rights of the Kulu and Kangra forests; and on his recommendation, which was strongly supported by the Commissioner of the Division and the Financial Commissioner, it was decided to treat these areas as protected, and not as reserved: the question, however, is still under consideration. Owing to faulty procedure on the part of the Settlement Officer it was found necessary to order the work of declaring as reserves certain areas in the Gujránwála District to be done over again; these areas are, however, entirely unencumbered with rights, and will be shortly gazetted as reserves. The work of selecting tracts for reservation in the Chamba State, of which the forests are leased to the Punjab Government, was completed during the year; but as the forests have not been yet surveyed, their actual area can be stated only approximately.

262. *Protected Areas.*—No additions were made during 1881-82 to the area of protected forests in the Punjab. The work of demarcation and fencing of reserved and protected forests both was pushed on throughout the year.

263. *Forest Offences.*—The number of Forest offences which were prosecuted in the Criminal Courts was 716, or 165 less than in the preceding year; convictions were obtained in 7 per cent. of the cases tried. The Conservator attributes these more favorable results to the facts that severer punishments than formerly are now awarded by Magistrates in such cases, and that the officers of the Forest Department are more active in preventing the commission of offences.

Ninety-two cases occurred of injury by fire, but the area affected was only 15,623 acres, which is satisfactory as compared with 22,073 acres in 1880-81, and 142,599 acres in 1879-80. The area specially protected by the Forest Department against fire is only 6,920 acres.

264. *Plantations.*—The revised statement of plantations shows that, owing to the removal of all land which is not stocked, the total area under treatment is 16,201 acres. Successful work was done at Sabathu, and various experiments were made at Changa Manga; but on the whole there was nothing very remarkable in the plantation operations of the year. Reboisement of 200 acres in the Pabbi reserve was successfully commenced by means of ridges and trenches, and advantage was taken of an abundant crop of deodár seed to sow largely in the Bashahr forests, in which natural reproduction is slow.

265. *Cultural Experiments.*—The carob trees at Changa Manga and Lahore continue to thrive and do well, and some specimens of the eucalyptus, especially the eucalyptus rostrata and citriodora, are still flourishing at the latter place. The eucalyptus continues also to be successful in Kulu and Kángra. Some of the Spanish chestnuts fruited during the year, but the husks were found on examination to be empty. The English ash, oak, maple and poplar are reported to be thriving in Kulu.

266. *Timber Operations.*—The number of trees felled in 1881-82 was 5,840, of which 4,553 were deodár. Of the deodár trees cut, 1,280 were dead and 2,043 were in the Bashahr forests. The timber received in the sale depôts amounted to 65,491 pieces, containing 497,412 cubic feet; while 510,542 cubic feet more were stacked in the Lahore rakhs, and removed thence by the contractors. The amount of timber removed from the depôt by purchasers consisted of 56,200 pieces, containing 533,297 cubic feet; and the balance in the depôts at the close of the year was 24,986 pieces, containing 110,034 cubic feet. The total number of trees given to the people by free grant was 37,478: of these 22,278 were given in Kulu. The sales of wood and charcoal by the Forest Department at Rawalpindi came almost to a close by the end of the year.

267. *Financial Results.*—The financial results of the working of the Forest Department in 1881-82 show a net surplus of Rs. 172,038, of about 4,000 less than in the previous year. As a fact the gross income was Rs. 16,000 more than in 1880-81, but the charges also rose by

Rs. 20,000. The receipts and charges are distributed over the various Divisions as follows :—

DIVISION.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
Hazára	63,532	50,844	12,688	...
Rawalpindī	61,143	47,106	14,037	...
Jhelum	39,705	25,298	14,407	...
Gujránwála	87,404	20,288	67,116	...
Chamba	1,22,601	1,31,467	...	8,868
Labore	76,032	47,696	28,326	...
Mooltan	61,813	20,992	40,821	...
Beas	65,526	56,684	8,842	...
Bashahr	96,029	55,178	40,851	...
Phillour	14,491	17,869	...	3,378
Direction	82	42,843	...	42,816
TOTAL	6,88,308	5,16,270	1,72,038	...

268. The outstandings of the Department had been reduced from Rs. 44,847 to Rs. 20,566 at the close of the year.

269. During 1881-82 four officers of the superior staff and three foresters attended the Forest School at Dehra for 2 months, and two non-commissioned officers of the Native Army were appointed to the subordinate staff on probation. It was decided by the Government of India that the working of the coal in the Salt Range should be transferred from the Forest to the Customs Department, and these orders have been carried out; it was also directed that no charge should be made for stone removed by any public department from the areas under the management of Forest officers. The question of the limits of the military location in the Dungagali Range has been re-opened by the Government of India; but the decision arrived at in this matter belongs more properly to the Administration Report of next year.

270. MINES AND QUARRIES.—During the year revised rules for the sale and lease of Government waste lands were sanctioned by the Government of India, in which special provision was made for the reservation to Government of all rights in minerals, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State. As already noted, the management of operations for the excavation of coal in the Salt Range has been transferred from the Forest to the Customs Department; and in his annual report the Commissioner of Customs in Northern India has stated that 5,000 maunds were excavated, but that the mineral was so full of shale

that it was rejected by the authorities of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, and that since then nothing more has been done in the matter. The Manager of the Railway will, however, visit the coal localities this cold weather with a view to testing their resources and ascertaining the feasibility of obtaining from them coal of a sufficiently good quality for railway purposes. Since the close of the year an application has been made to Government for a lease to work coal and mineral oil in the Chitta Pahar hills of the Rawalpindi District. Allusion may be made under this head to the so-called Zanskar sapphires, which have been found in the territory of the Mahārāja of Kashmir. Some mystery still hangs over the actual discovery of the stones, and the precise site of the alleged mine; but the specimens which were procured in Simla and Kangra and were forwarded to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey for examination, were declared by him to be undoubted sapphires. It may also be noted in this place that the leases of the Waziri-Rupi and Shigri mines in Kulu, which were granted to Mr. Calvert. five years ago, are now being cancelled under the orders of the Government of India, in consequence of the failure of the representatives of the lessee to fulfil the terms of the engagement made with Government.

271. MANUFACTURES.—The statistics of the value of articles manufactured in the Punjab during the year can hardly yet claim to be more than approximately accurate. It was noticed in last year's Report that orders had been given from which it was hoped that more trustworthy results would be obtained; but these orders have not yet had time to take effect, and the figures given must still be accepted with some reservation. In an enormous calculation of this nature, in a country in which manufacturers habitually keep no record of their yearly transactions, it cannot be hoped that either the people themselves or the local officials will be able to supply authentic information until the forms in which the questions present themselves have become familiar from repetition throughout a series of years. In the estimated value of the annual outturn now reported there is a decrease of Rs. 32,97,989 as compared with the figures given for 1880-81. The number of large manufactories has also been reduced on a more careful enquiry from 485 to 382, and will be probably still further reduced as a more systematic classification is observed.

272. The most noticeable variations under the main heads of manufacture are the increase in gold and silver work and jewellery, and the decline in cotton and building. In the two latter industries the esti-

mates for 1880-81 appear to have been unduly high, and the comparison is not altogether a fair one. The cotton trade, especially, has for some time been in a depressed condition, owing to the increasing preference for European piece-goods; and, on the more careful estimate for the present year, the outturn under this head for the Hoshiárpur District alone has been reduced by 43 lakhs of rupees. It is reported that numbers of the weaver class are taking to agriculture and other occupations, owing to their inability to compete with European manufactures.

273. Full details of the chief provincial manufactures for the last three years are given in the table annexed:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk ...	13,36,360	13,68,091	13,69,230
Cotton ...	2,79,67,090	3,23,17,644	2,87,48,267
Wool ...	11,21,318	12,24,691	12,68,596
Other fibres ...	3,85,815	4,24,306	3,65,834
Paper ...	1,71,073	1,36,532	1,77,609
Wood ...	97,86,934	85,20,189	87,78,440
Iron ...	94,42,705	73,40,482	72,30,381
Brass and copper ...	12,89,269	16,43,277	16,32,687
Building ...	42,30,073	70,44,763	42,69,029
Dyes and dyeing ...	38,22,902	40,39,474	37,42,717
Oil-pressing and refining ...	64,84,430	83,82,612	82,53,778
Leather ...	1,15,39,611	1,30,03,500	1,36,70,456
Pottery ...	25,11,185	31,26,069	31,15,566
Pashmina and shawls ...	9,82,181	11,04,643	8,34,315
Carpets ...	1,34,233	2,03,760	2,16,708
Gold and silver work and jewellery ...	2,30,73,055	2,74,86,425	2,97,91,885
Other manufactures ...	92,37,579	77,37,629	81,91,979
TOTAL ...	11,34,55,563	12,49,55,466	12,16,57,477

274. The estimated outturn for jewellery in the Delhi District alone is Rs. 55,00,702, or more than one-twentieth of the outturn for the entire Province. It is calculated that about 50,000 men, women and children, are employed in the gold and silver wire and kindred trades in this district, and that even the best and most diligent workman cannot earn more than 4 annas a day, while the duty realized on the raw materials brings in an income of over Rs. 25,000 per annum to the Delhi Municipality. The value of leather work is estimated still higher this year than it was last, and this demand for local manufactures perhaps accounts for the steady decline in the exports of raw hides, which has been a noticeable feature in the trade returns both for this year and the last.

The silk industry is reported to be stationary or declining in both Amritsar and Mooltan, the cause alleged in the one case being the general prostration of the people under the severe fever epidemic with which they were visited in 1881, and in the other the failure to compete successfully with European cotton fabrics.

275. TRADE.—*Foreign Trade.*—The foreign trade of the Punjab, which is separately registered for Chinese Tibet, Ladakh, Kashmir, Bajaur, Tirah, Kabul and Sewestan, was valued at two hundred and thirty-one lakhs of rupees in 1881-82. This shows a falling-off of fifteen lakhs from the valuation of the previous year, nearly the whole of which occurred under imports, and was due principally to a slackened demand for shawls from Kashmir. Otherwise the statistics of trade show great steadiness as compared with the results of 1880-81, as will be seen from the following table:—

1	2		3		4																	
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.																	
	Maunds.	Value in Rs.	Maunds.	Value in Rs.	Maunds.	Value in Rs.																
COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES.																						
							NORTH FRONTIER.	Kashmir ...	No. of 1881-82	Log _s , 23,008	49,59,496	2,63,080	35,91,935	Log _s , 23,008	85,51,421							
									No. of 1880-81	7,97,282	70,23,429	3,26,156	38,37,341	1,059,363	1,08,59,770							
								Ladakh ...	1881-82	14,616	3,72,480	4,830	3,58,605	19,546	7,81,085							
									1880-81	5,773	1,33,675	3,670	3,11,773	9,443	4,46,448							
								Chinese Tibet,	1881-82	6,630	3,20,118	500	11,268	7,130	2,31,386							
									1880-81	5,937	3,01,507	668	13,311	6,635	2,14,818							
								Bajaur ...	1881-82	Log _s , 11,587	4,20,112	88,711	7,87,822	Log _s , 11,587	12,07,834							
									1880-81	78,839	4,27,233	81,830	5,77,379	167,550	10,04,612							
								WEST FRONTIER.														
															Kabul ...	1881-82	200,161	27,68,798	2,49,512	83,89,259	4,49,673	1,11,58,057
																1880-81	242,214	25,16,381	2,56,448	86,30,517	4,96,663	1,11,48,898
Tirah ...	1881-82	56,678	58,798	11,378	49,896	68,066									1,08,696							
	1880-81	42,504	62,943	11,440	61,070	53,944	1,14,018															
Sewestan ...	1881-82	126,543	3,26,373	31,857	8,01,171	1,58,399	11,27,544															
	1880-81	65,954	2,32,068	39,160	5,91,101	1,05,114	8,23,159															
TOTALS ...	No. of 1881-82	Log _s , 34,590	91,26,165	6,48,968	1,39,89,958	Log _s , 34,590	2,31,16,123															
	No. of 1880-81	1,290,738	10,598,226	7,188,731	40,23,492	19,29,708	2,46,20,718															
		63,114				63,114																
		1,344,612				20,56,484																

276. Eighty-five per cent. of the whole foreign trade of the Province takes place with Kashmir and Kabul, and fluctuations in the returns of trade with other countries are not therefore of much importance.

Besides the falling-off in shawls above noted, there is also a considerable decrease in the import of raw silk from Kashmir; this is to be regretted, as it would seem to show that silk-worm breeding is again languishing in that country. In the Kabul trade a falling-off of nine lakhs of rupees in the value of European piece-goods is noticeable, which however is compensated by largely increased exports of Indian piece-goods and indigo. The Pesháwar tea trade with Central Asia has suffered severely from the imposition of heavy import duties by the Russians: the imports which a camel-load often has to pay on the road from Pesháwar to Bokhara amount to Rs. 240, and it is obvious that the trade cannot long survive if it is to be subject to such crushing taxation. The trade with Ladakh increased largely during the year, and the amount of charas imported was nearly treble of that in 1880-81: it was at one time under consideration whether an excise duty should not be imposed on this drug, but it was finally decided that this would not be desirable. The trade with Chinese Tibet and Tirah is quite insignificant. A temporary impulse has been given to that of Bajaur by the opening of work on the Swát River Canal, and by the occasional adoption of this route to Kabul by traders. The trade with Sewestan has revived somewhat since the removal of the blockade of the Mahsúd Wazírís, but it is never likely to be of any great importance.

277. The value of the chief articles of foreign trade during the past two years has been as follows :—

IMPORTS.	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Maunds.	Value in Rs.	Maunds.	Value in Rs.
Fruits, nuts, &c. ...	150,477	11,70,886	1,17,509	8,54,676
Raw silk ...	2,387	9,49,180	3,029	11,24,394
Raw wool ...	18,243	4,02,221	17,195	4,49,852
Shawls ...	...	21,52,099	...	10,87,712
Ghi ...	49,853	12,59,902	50,676	14,51,512
Wood Logs { ...	No. 547,742	8,49,769	No. 5,98,094	8,48,317
{ ...	No. 84,590	6,13,610	No. 63,114	8,74,155
EXPORTS.				
European piece-goods ...	47,051	55,25,560	43,470	48,97,664
Indian ditto ...	48,274	22,71,585	62,960	28,96,891
Salt ...	293,397	7,05,156	2,27,544	4,76,897
Tea, Indian ...	8,218	4,77,790	7,065	4,33,225
„ Foreign ...	16,758	19,78,235	18,986	21,02,425

278. An attempt was made to register the movements of bullion during the year; but so far the results obtained are very incomplete, only a little over two lakhs of rupees having been recorded as included in the whole external trade of the Province.

279. *Internal Trade.*—No change has been effected during the year in the system of recording the statistics of inland trade. The statistics are, as before, given separately for the railways of the Punjab and for the great municipal trade centres. It must be remembered that this classification is an artificial, though a convenient one, and that a part of the imports and exports of the municipalities is also included in the statistics for rail-borne traffic.

280. *Rail-borne Trade.*—The railway traffic west of Lahore has now been split up into two blocks for the purpose of registration, and the Punjab railway system is therefore divided into the six following blocks :—

1. City of Delhi.
2. Jagadhri to Lahore.
3. Meean Meer West to Sher Shah.
4. Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
5. Punjab and Bahawalpur Stations of the Indus Valley (State) Railway.
6. Punjab Stations on the Rajputana (State) Railway.

281. The total external trade for the Province is estimated by taking (A) the export trade of each of the six Punjab blocks with other blocks outside the Province, together with the Indus boat traffic on the one side, and, (B) on the other, the import trade to the Punjab blocks from the rest of India, which, for statistical purposes, is divided into seven groups, *viz.* :—

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Rajputana.
Bengal.
Howrah.
Central Provinces.
G. I. P. and connected lines.
Bombay and Byculla.

282. The total Provincial trade for the year, as thus calculated, is shown as follows :—

		<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Imports	...	7,334,523	8,14,11,188
Exports	...	7,461,751	3,46,06,969

283. The distribution of this trade among the different provinces of India is shown by the following table of percentages on the gross traffic:—

		North- Western Provinces.	Bengal.	Bombay, Madras and Central India.	Rajputana.	Sind.
Imports	...	22½	48	15½	14½	4½
Exports	...	42	16	5	18	19

As compared with previous years there has been in 1881-82 a marked decline in the imports of the Province, and a still more marked increase in the exports. The imports are probably merely falling to their proper level after the abnormal increase of traffic caused by the Kabul war. The rise in the exports seems to indicate a substantial advance in the prosperity of the Province as a whole, and is in particular largely due to the sudden extraordinary development of the Punjab wheat trade. The statistics of former years do not unfortunately admit of a comparison of the gross values of the export trade, but the gross weight of exports for the last three years has been successively 5,520,492, 4,871,073, and 7,461,751 maunds.

284. The traffic of the six Punjab railway blocks is shown thus—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Delhi	...	2,448,517	4,32,08,142	2,969,223	2,23,02,322
Jagadhri to Lahore	...	3,854,368	3,48,64,776	2,714,903	1,64,10,740
Meean Meer West to Sher Shah...		528,396	52,62,683	589,610	33,20,907
Punjab Northern (State) Railway.		2,183,906	1,45,56,366	835,935	49,85,922
Punjab and Bahawalpur Stations, Indus Valley (State) Railway.		196,259	10,87,940	205,515	11,98,065
Rajputana (State) Railway	...	546,656	40,46,339	1,213,926	39,74,158
TOTAL	...	9,758,102	10,30,26,196	8,528,112	5,21,92,114

285. The total rail-borne imports and exports for the three last years may be shown briefly as follows :—

		<i>Maunds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
1879-80	...	20,348,652	18,71,61,514
1880-81	...	22,423,063	18,12,41,761
1881-82	...	18,286,214	15,12,18,310

The decline both in weight and in value for the present year is probably in part due to a real decrease in the value of the imports into the Punjab, and in part to the fact that there was less oscillation of traffic between the different blocks, owing to the increased export traffic with other provinces.

286. In the Delhi block the gross weight of exports has risen from 1,853,376 maunds in 1880-81 to 2,969,223 maunds in 1881-82, while the estimated value has hardly varied. The fluctuations in the wheat trade account for the rise in weight almost entirely, the quantity exported having risen from 83,600 maunds in 1880-81 to 1,137,990 maunds in 1881-82, while the average value per maund of the Delhi exports is already so high that this wholesale exportation does not bring with it a commensurate rise in the gross export value.

287. The cotton market still continues in a depressed state, though the demand is slightly brisker than in last year. The total exports of raw cotton from Delhi for the last three years have been 179,134, 52,666, and 60,575 maunds, respectively. In the Jagádhi block the demand is still slacker, the exports having fallen from 194,555 maunds in 1879-80 to 15,518 maunds in 1881-82. In the other blocks the cotton exports are comparatively insignificant, but the figures evidence a similar condition of trade.

288. There has been a great falling-off in the traffic, both in imports and exports, in the Jagádhi, the Western Punjab, and the Punjab Northern (State) Railway blocks. In Jagádhi the decline is seen in every article of trade, except coal, fruits, brass and copper and unrefined sugar. In the Western Punjab the exportation of wheat has more than doubled, but the increase is counterbalanced by a decline under the head of gram and pulses. In the Punjab Northern (State) Railway block the imports have fallen from 5,917,800 maunds, of the value of Rs. 3,06,55,172, to 2,183,906 maunds valued at Rs. 1,43,56,366. This is mainly due to the diminished demand for wheat and other food grains, and the reduced supply of railway materials. The imports of wheat alone have declined by 15½ lakhs of maunds. In the Indus

Valley block trade is steady, and in the Rajputana (State) Railway block there has been some increase in the traffic, though scarcely so much as was anticipated in last year's report.

289. *Boat-borne traffic.*—There have not been any great fluctuations in the trade carried by country boats on the Indus during the year, in spite of the abolition of the Indus Steam Flotilla. The imports have slightly decreased in weight and increased in value, and in the exports exactly the reverse has taken place. The present traffic is estimated at 248,638 maunds of imports, valued at Rs. 22,47,804, and 1,605,856 maunds of exports of the value of Rs. 62,76,669. The local trade Registrar believes that the boat traffic will be able to compete against the railway, but the figures hardly justify the belief as yet. One-half the import trade is confined to iron and other metal goods, and wheat forms more than half of the bulk of the exports. In all other articles of trade the traffic is either very dull or declining.

290. *Municipal Trade.—Delhi.*—The published figures show an increase in the value of imports into the Delhi Municipality from 220 to 394 lakhs of rupees, and of exports from 98 to 344 lakhs. The system of registration is confessedly imperfect, and these figures cannot be relied on as accurate. There has no doubt been an increased activity of trade during the year, especially in the direction of the wheat traffic, though not to the extent indicated by the figures; and it appears to be probable that the statistics reported for 1880-81 were unduly low. In the present year an increase is reported under every head, both of imports and exports; and, after making every allowance for the want of accurate statistics, it may be safely said that the trade is in a condition of healthy development.

291. *Amritsar.*—The reverse of this is the case in the Amritsar Municipality, the value of imports having fallen from 315 to 274 lakhs, and of exports from 180 to 89 lakhs of rupees. These figures faithfully represent a depressed condition of trade, due to the great sickness that prevailed throughout the autumn of 1881. The leading industries have not yet had time to recover their vitality after the severe epidemic which may be truly said to have decimated the city. The cessation of the Kashmir famine and the Kabul war have, moreover, led to a great decline in the grain trade, and, with the rapid extension of the Punjab Railway system, the frontier traders are showing an increasing tendency

to obtain their goods direct from Bombay and Calcutta. The principal indigenous industries are the trades in shawls and manufactured silks, and in both there is a marked decline in the present year.

292. *Lahore*.—The Lahore imports have increased in weight from 19 to 28 lakhs, and in value from 73 to 79 lakhs. The exports the Municipality are comparatively insignificant, and the trade is fairly steady. The most important imports are wheat, European piece-goods, ghi and raw cotton, and there is a satisfactory increase under each of these heads. One noticeable feature in the trade is the steady decline in both imports and exports of Lahore salt during the last three years, the imports having fallen in that time from 30,900 to 16,555 maunds, and the exports from 11,850 to 2,877 maunds.

293. *Mooltan*.—The Mooltan trade continues to develop slowly but steadily. During the last three years the value of the imports has been 75, 84 and 87 lakhs of rupees, and of the exports 36, 37 and 40 lakhs, respectively. The most noticeable feature in the statistics for the present year is the revival of the indigo trade. The imports under this head have nearly doubled, and the exports have increased by 30 per cent., which seems to indicate a satisfactory vitality in the indigenous dyeing industry of the city. The total weight of indigo imported and exported during the year was 24,071, and 12,334 maunds, respectively. The increased area sown with indigo in the Punjab during 1881-82 has already been noticed in paragraph 276.

294. *Simla*.—The Simla imports again show a marked falling-off, having declined in value from 43 lakhs in 1879-80 to 22 lakhs in 1881-82. The fact appears to be that the Simla market was much overstocked in 1879-80, and that the surplus stores have not yet been disposed of. In the export trade there has been a decline in weight and a slight increase in value, but the fluctuations have only a local importance.

295. *Joint Stock Companies*.—The year under report opened with nineteen companies on the register, of which twelve were at work and seven were winding up. During the year four new companies were registered :—

- 1.—The Simla Co-operative Association, Limited.
- 2.—The Punjab Steam Mills Company, Limited.
- 3.—The Peshawar Frontier Bank, Limited.
- 4.—The Punjab Coal and Trading Company, Limited.

Three companies—

- (1).—The United Bank of India, Limited ;
- (2).—The Lahore Branch of the Indian Co-operative Society, Limited ;
- (3).—The Punjab Club Company, Limited ;

have ceased to exist ; and have been removed from the register.

At the close of the year there remained twenty companies upon the register, as follows :—

- (1).—Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.
- (2).—Punjab Bank, Limited.
- (3).—Alliance Bank of India, Limited.
- (4).—Kayasth Mercantile and Banking Company, Limited.
- (5).—Pesháwar Frontier Bank, Limited.
- (6).—Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited.
- (7).—Punjab Steam Mills Company, Limited.
- (8).—Kangra Valley Slate Company, Limited.
- (9).—Punjab Coal and Trading Company, Limited.
- (10).—Kangra Valley Tea Company, Limited.
- (11).—Murree Brewery Company, Limited.
- (12).—Amritsar Hotel Company, Limited.
- (13).—Punjab Co-operative Association, Limited.
- (14).—Central Asian Trading Company, Limited.
- (15).—Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited.
- (16).—Amritsar Christian Stores, Limited.
- (17).—Simla Co-operative Association, Limited.
- (18).—Delhi Ancient Treasure Company, Limited.
- (19).—Empress Victoria Theatrical Company, Limited.
- (20).—Imperial Bank Company, Limited.

296. The companies have complied as a rule with the provisions of the Act, and supplied the requisite returns with fair punctuality to the Inspector-General of Registration : an effective supervision has been maintained, in the instance of nine companies, by a personal inspection of their offices.

297. The following is a list of the literary, scientific and charitable societies registered in the Punjab under Act XXI. of 1860 :—

- (1).—Mayo Industrial School Society.
- (2).—Punjab Masonic Institution.
- (3).—Roberts' Institute.
- (4).—Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
- (5).—Board of Management of the Lahore High School.
- (6).—United Service Institute of India.
- (7).—Delhi Institute, Library and Reading-room.
- (8).—Anjuman Mufid-i-ám, Kasur.
- (9).—Additional Clergy Society.

298. PUBLIC WORKS.—*Imperial (Military) Works.*—The principal Military Works, directly under the control of the Punjab Government, executed or in progress during 1881-82 were as follows :—

299. The buildings of the Cattle Farm at Hissar were maintained and kept in a proper state of repair. Thorough repairs were also executed to the sheds in the Sabi, Home, Chavin and Stable Farms. The thatching of most of the sheds in the Sabi Farm was renewed, and the Superintendent's office and Overseer's quarters were kept in good order.

300. At Dera Ghazi Khan the buildings completed during the year in connection with the reconstruction of the Right Native Infantry Lines were the married men's quarters, two hut wards, dead-house, cook-house, kahár lines, mule standings, stables and godown. Of these, the last four were taken in hand during the year.

301. In the Left Native Infantry Lines eight half-company barracks and two blocks of native officers' quarters were completed. Of these, four of the former and both blocks of native officers' quarters were put in hand and completed during the year. Further work on these lines was peremptorily stopped by order of the Government of India, in February 1882, pending sanction to the estimate which has since been received and submitted to the Government of India, Military Department, for sanction. The outlay on the lines during the year amounted to Rs. 67,699, the total outlay to date of stoppage of work being Rs. 87,114.

302. About half the work of constructing out-houses to the hospital for Native Cavalry Lines was completed. The hospital latrine, cook-house, two hut wards and a small latrine, which were also put in hand during the year, were completed.

303. The work of filling in the excavation in the Left and Right Native Infantry Lines was commenced and completed during the year.

304. The Native Doctor's quarters, cook-house and latrine attached to the hospital for the Right Native Infantry Lines at Dera Ismail Khan were commenced and completed during the year ; while two hut wards, servants' quarters and dead-house were commenced and carried up to roof level.

305. Three barracks of the married men's quarters in the Right Native Infantry Lines were commenced and completed during the year.

306. The reroofing and reflooring of one of the officers' detached quarters at Fort Dalipgarh, at Edwardesabad, was completed last year; the other quarter was completed during 1881-82.

307. At Kohat, the house known as "Dr. Costello's," originally purchased for use as a hospital for British troops, and subsequently proposed to be converted into a Telegraph Office, was, on the earnest and pressing representation of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, sold as a dwelling-house for some of the officers of the Garrison, who for want of sufficient house accommodation at Kohat were subject to no small inconvenience.

308. Beyond utilizing a portion of the budget-grant in the purchase of sheet iron and stone, no progress was made on the work of reconstructing and reroofing the Right Native Infantry Lines at Abbottabad, owing to sanction having been accorded by the Government of India, Military Department, in February 1882, almost at the close of the year. Special repairs to the Left Native Infantry Lines at this station were, however, carried out during the year.

309. The reroofing of the Native Cavalry hospital at Jhelum was completed during the year, with the exception of the tiling of one-half the building. The delay in completing this work was due to the Allahabad tiles having to be obtained from Umballa, in consequence of the prohibitory price of such tiles on the stock of the Military Works Branch at Ráwalpindi.

310. The Armourer's shop for Native Cavalry was commenced during the year, and the walls carried to a height of 9½ feet; the requisite materials for completing the work were also collected. Progress on this building was much retarded owing to the difficulty experienced in getting bricks.

311. The following minor works were also completed during the year, *viz.* :—

- (1.) Ten cook-houses for 2nd Punjab Native Infantry Lines, Fort Dalipgarh, Edwardesabad.
- (2.) Officers' new quarters at Kot Khirgi outpost, Dera Ismail Khan.
- (3.) Hut ward for contagious diseases, Cavalry hospital, Jhelum.
- (4.) Combined Military and Police magazine at Fort Ughi, in the Hazára District.
- (5.) Stables for 25 additional mules at Abbottabad,

And the following were in progress at close of the year, *viz.* :—

- (1.) Armourer's shop for Native Cavalry at Jhelum.
- (2.) Reconstructing Kahár lines at Rajanpur.
- (3.) Metalling Cantonment road at Mardán.

312. Improvements were effected to somewhat over a mile of the Bain Darra Pass, in the Bannu District, in the way of earth-cutting, earth-work embankment, rock-cutting and dry rubble masonry.

313. No work was executed on the Khushálgarh-Kohát Section of the Khushálgarh-Thal Road during the year, beyond finishing off one sarai, half completing another, and erecting a little dry stone walling; otherwise the road was in the same condition as shown in the Report for 1880-81. Further work on this road was stopped under orders of the Government of India. For the same reason, on the other two sections of this road, *viz.*, from Kohát to Togh and from Togh to Thal, the only work that was carried out was the completion of the sarais for the workpeople on the former section, which were in hand from the previous year.

314. In consequence of the orders of the Government of India for the stoppage of all *original* works on the road from Khushálgarh to Thal, referred to in the preceding paragraph, the work of improving the approaches to the Indus river was stopped. About four-fifths of the work have, however, been finished.

315. Some little work was done this year in improving the road from Shinkiari to Chattar, in the Hazára District. This unmetalled and partially bridged road, which is 22 miles in length, has been completed, with the exception of one bridge which alone remains to be built. A revised estimate has since been sanctioned for this work, as the original was found to be insufficient.

316. Owing to the facilities for boat-making at Attock, the construction of new boats for the boat-bridge over the Indus at Khushálgarh was entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Pesháwar Provincial Division. This work was undertaken and completed during the year by the officer in charge of the Attock Sub-Division of the above Division.

317. The boat-bridge over the Indus at Khushálgarh was maintained throughout the year. Of the 32 boats composing the bridge, 18, which belong to Government, were kept in proper repair. One of

the boats was unfortunately sunk, and some superstructure lost on the occasion of the sudden flood which came down on the 14th April 1881.

318. The buildings for the accommodation of troops and the military lines of communication on the frontier were maintained in an efficient state of repair at a total cost of Rs. 1,70,538. This sum includes Rs. 99,059, the aggregate cost of very extensive repairs to roads and buildings, and of the maintenance of the river protective works over the river Indus at Dera Ismail Khan, the outlay on which alone amounted to Rs. 24,259.

319. *Imperial other Services.—Post Offices.*—The roof of the upper storey verandah of the Post Office at Delhi was renewed with double Allahabad tiling, and the building generally was kept in an efficient state of repair. Ordinary annual and petty repairs to all Post Offices in this district were also carried out.

320. The improvements to the Mail Cart and Bullock Train accommodation at Simla, which were in progress last year, were completed during the year under review, with the exception of the roof covering to the main building.

321. A 7th class Post Office at Kartárpur, in the Jullundur District, was commenced and completed during the year.

322. A few additions were made to the out-houses attached to the Post Office at Gurdáspur. The out-houses of the Post office at Batála were extended in order to provide increased accommodation for the Post Office servants.

323. The additions to the Post Office at Gujránwála were completed during the year.

324. Additions and alterations to the Post Office at Dera Ismail Khan were completed, with the exception of the roof of the main building.

325. The ordinary annual and petty repairs to Post Offices in the Mooltan, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Pesháwar and Kohát Divisions were also carried out during the year.

326. *Telegraph Offices.*—A verandah with Allahabad tiling, resting on deodár framing and posts, and a floor of Agra stone, was also commenced and completed on the south face of the Telegraph Office at Umballa. Certain improvements to the Telegraph Office at Simla were in progress at the close of the year; and the sinking of two wells in the bed of the Ghaggar for telegraph purposes was completed.

327. The work remaining to be done at the close of 1880-81 to the enclosure wall of the new Telegraph Office at Lahore was completed during the year. One-third of one of the three blocks of Signallers' quarters at Lahore was also completed. Although the work was only put in hand in February 1882, the budget allotment for this work was fully utilized.

328. The construction of the new Telegraph Office at Rawalpindi was in progress during the year. The walls were carried to a height of 8½ feet all round the main building. All the cut stone-work was completed; doors and windows were ready for putting in position; and wood-work and roof-tiles collected. Of the out-offices, the store-room, petty officials' quarters, servants' houses, cook-house and stables were completed.

329. Accommodation was also provided for the Telegraph Office at Tánk, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, during the year.

330. The ordinary annual and petty repairs to Telegraph buildings in the Deraját, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Pesháwar, and Kohát Divisions were also executed.

331. *Customs.*—No original works costing above Rs. 500 under this head were taken in hand by this Department during the year. Some trifling repairs to Salt buildings were, however, carried out.

332. *Minor Department.—Monuments and Antiquities.*—Work in connection with the restoration of the gateway of the old Nurmahal Sarai in the Jullundur District, as well as the repairs to the Emperor Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara, Lahore, were taken in hand and continued in progress to the close of the year under review. An outlay of Rs. 2,000 was also incurred during the year through the Conservator of Ancient Buildings in India in photozincographing specimens of ancient and modern Indian art industries.

333. *Administration.*—The works in the Simla Imperial Division in connection with the requirements of the Supreme Government were transferred in October 1881 from the control of this Government to the charge of the Inspector-General of Military Works. As the progress made on these works up to the close of 1881-82 will be duly reported on by the Inspector-General of Military Works, it is not considered necessary to detail here the partial progress made on them to the date of their transfer.

334. *Provincial.—Civil Buildings.—Administration.*—Additional accommodation was provided during the year for the guard attached to the Gohána Tahsíl, in the Rohtak District.

335. A new cook-house for the treasury guard at Kasauli was completed. The work taken in hand last year on certain additions and alterations to the "Eilerslie" Estate at Chota Simla, purchased for the offices of the Punjab Government, was completed during the year under review. The necessary arrangements for the supply of water from the Simla Water-Works system to "Barnes Court" at Simla, the summer residence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab were also carried out, but final payment for the work could not be made before the close of the year, as the bills had not been received from the contractors. The reconstruction of the tahsíl at Kotgarh, in the Simla District, was also completed.

336. Certain special repairs and petty improvements to the north-east bastion of the Garhshankar Tahsíl, District Hoshiárpur, were carried out during the year.

337. Slight alterations and additions were made to the Núrpur Tahsíl, Kángra District, to provide increased accommodation for Patwaris' records.

338. The work of raising the roof of, and providing a verandah to, the Shakargarh Tahsíl, in the Gurdáspur District, put in hand in February 1882, was well advanced at the close of the year, while the construction of a pacca well in this tahsíl also showed very fair progress.

339. The compound wall of Government House, Lahore, and the re-roofing of certain out-offices on the premises were both brought to completion. Additions, alterations and some special repairs to the Public Works Secretariat buildings at Lahore, with improvements to the compound, were carried out during the year, and the Accountant-General's Office at that station provided with additional fire-places and stoves.

340. The additional treasury office at Jhelum was completed up to plinth level, and the roofing timbers, doors, windows, and other materials necessary for the prosecution of the work were all collected.

341. The work of re-roofing with sheet iron certain buildings in the Abbottabad Tahsíl, District Hazára, was practically completed, but some liabilities remained to be paid at the close of the year.

Special repairs to the Treasury and Record-room at Abbottabad were also carried out.

342. The materials required for the construction of the new tahsil at Swábi, Pesháwar District, were all collected at site and satisfactorily stacked and stored. Certain additions to the Pesháwar Treasury were also completed during the year.

343. The fortified combined tahsil and thanah at Kuláchi, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, which was commenced in December 1881, was built up to plinth level, while the timber required for the work was duly collected. The new tahsil in connection with the police post at Tánk was completed, with the exception of the roof of the Tahsildár's Court and a well. In lieu, however, of this well, it is proposed to construct a reservoir for the supply of pure drinking water.

344. A new roof was given to the combined tahsil and thanah at Rajánpur, Dera Gházi Khan District, and fair progress had been made at the close of the year with the well at the Jámpur tahsil.

345. *Minor Department.*—The construction of a temporary building for the Lahore Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures held in December 1881, and the levelling of the adjacent grounds, were completed in a remarkably short space of time. The work was carried out at a time when fever was very prevalent at Lahore, and consequently artizans had to be imported from other districts in the Punjab. Much credit is due to both the Executive Engineer and the Contractor for having carried the work to a satisfactory completion in the face of such difficulties.

346. The old Reading Room, known as the Chauburji, and the lower storey of the building occupied by the Mayo School of Arts, which was completed, were duly fitted up for the purposes of the Exhibition.

347. *Law and Justice.*—The police rest-house at Ballabgarh, in the Delhi District, was converted into a Munsiff's Court, and certain alterations were effected to the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Gurgaon. At Ludhiána a range of out-houses was erected for the Sessions Court. A verandah was added to the north bastion of the Hoshiárpur tahsil which is used as a Munsiff's Court, and additional record-racks were provided in the Deputy Commissioner's Kacheri at Hoshiárpur. Certain alterations to "Nagar Castle," taken in hand to fit it as a residence for the Assistant Commissioner at Kulu, were completed during the year.

348. Good progress was made with work on the Munsiff's Court at Ajnála, in the Amritsar District, the Magisterial lock-up at Amritsar, additions to the Deputy and Assistant Commissioner's Court at Gurdáspur and Dalhousie, respectively, and the remodelling of the suitors' shed at Gurdáspur. Alterations were also made to the drain of the upper roof of the new Court-houses at Amritsar. A range of servants' houses and stabling was erected at the Sessions Court, Siálkot, and the Raya dák bungalow, in the Siálkot District, was remodelled so as to adapt it for a Munsiff's Court.

349. Part of the foundations for the new Chief Court at Lahore was excavated during the year, and bricks and timber were collected at the site originally fixed on for this building, but the work had to be abandoned owing to the treacherous and unstable nature of the subsoil. A better site has since been selected, and work is now in full progress. Certain additions and alterations were also carried out to the Commissioner's Office at Lahore, with the view of affording improved and increased accommodation.

350. The additions and alterations to the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Jhelum, which were put in hand to provide the additional accommodation so much needed, progressed satisfactorily towards completion.

351. The purchase of General Keyes' house at Abbottabad for a Sessions Court, and the conversion of a guard-room attached to the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Kohát into a Nazir's Mal-khana, were both completed.

352. Certain additions and alterations to the Commissioner's Office at Mooltan, and the provision of record-racks in the Deputy and Assistant Commissioner's Courts at Dera Gházi Khan and Rájanpur, were also completed.

353. *Excise.*—Extensive special repairs to the distillery buildings at Hoshiarpur were, in part, carried out. A new distillery at Moga, in the Ferozepore District, and an additional room to the Abkari buildings at Pesháwar, were completed during the year.

354. *Ecclesiastical.*—Fair progress was made with the work of enlarging and improving the new cemetery at Simla and the boundary wall of the old grave-yard near the bullock train terminus. The raising of the existing walls of the Dalhousie cemetery was carried out. The cemetery at Murree was extended, and work on the enclosure wall com-

pleted with the slight exception of fixing the coping stones and a little masonry work. Progress on this work was greatly retarded in consequence of the severe frost experienced last winter.

355. *Jails*.—Two barracks outside the Delhi Jail for police and contingent guards respectively, as well as quarters for the Jailor, were completed. Fourteen out of twenty solitary cells for the Hissar Jail were completed in 1880-81; the remaining six have been finished during the year under review, and all have now been made over to the Jail authorities. A new durree-shed for this jail was also commenced and completed during the year. Two blocks of solitary cells in the Sirsa Jail were remodelled and reroofed with tiled and terraced roofing over sal timbers; a portion of the paper factory was renewed, and a new boiler was supplied for washing the prisoners' clothing. Special repairs to some of the jail buildings were also carried out.

356. Certain alterations and improvements to the solitary cells, Umballa Jail, and the reconstruction of portions of the Simla Jail, were completed during the year, and the frontage of the latter nearly so. Progress was also made in carrying out the necessary improvements to the drainage of the Simla Jail.

357. A new Civil Jail was constructed at Hoshiárpur to accommodate eight males and two females, and materials were collected for the new Criminal Jail, the work on which will be started as soon as a suitable site has been selected. Six out of the ten solitary cells in the Dharmasála Jail, Kángra District, were put in hand during the year, and superstructure carried up to a height of 12 feet.

358. Two paper manufacturing sheds, one grain and one fuel godown, and worksheds Nos. 3, 4 and 13, in the Lahore Central Jail, were completed. Workshed No. 15 was nearly finished, but work on sheds Nos. 7 and 8 had, however, to be deferred for want of funds. The reroofing of solitary cells, durree-sheds, workshops 12 and 15, and the removal of the Tent Manufactory from the School of Industry to the Central Jail, were also carried out. A passage in the District Jail, Lahore, the out-houses to barracks in female jail, and the verandahs to the quarters of the male and female warders of the female penitentiary, were all reroofed during the year, and certain alterations and improvements carried out to the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

359. Special repairs were effected to the paper-shed in the Ferozepore Jail. Certain buildings, in addition to wards 7 and 9 in the Guj-ránwála Jail, had new roofs put to them during the year.

360. Two out of barracks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the District Jail at Ráwalpindi were reroofed, but work on the remaining buildings could not be finished for want of funds. The masonry of a new well in this jail was completed, and the fittings were reported as well in hand at the close of the year. A new gateway and entrance rooms for the Pesháwar Jail were also constructed.

361. *Police.*—The conversion of the old Settlement Office at Bal-labgarh, in the Delhi District, into a police rest-house was carried out during the year ; the construction of Police Station No. 3 in Delhi City was nearly completed.

362. A portion of the old tahsíl building at Mahm, in the Rohtak District, was converted into a second class police station, and a portion of the police rest-house into a dák bungalow. The Sowárs and Constables' barracks at Rohtak were reroofed during the year with tiled and terraced roofing. The work on the police station and rest-house at Abohar, in the Sirsa District, was completed during the year.

363. The new police office which was commenced in 1880, and the quarters for European Inspector of Police at Umballa, were both brought to completion. In the Umballa District new doors were fixed to the police station and rest-house at Mubárákpur, and the road posts at Panohar and Zampir were also finished.

364. Materials were collected for the new kotwali near the church at Simla, towards which a grant-in-aid was made from Provincial funds. A commencement was made with the work, but was subsequently stopped.

365. The whole of the Police Station at Kartárpur, District Jullundur, was reroofed and fitted with new doors. New doors were also fixed to the Police Station at Hoshiárpur. Police Barrack No. 2 for Sowárs at this station was reroofed with Allahabad tiling, and a first class police station at Dasúya, in this district, commenced and nearly completed according to the standard plan.

366. Certain additions, consisting of zenana compound and cook-house to Native Inspector and Deputy Inspector's quarters at Siálkot Police lines, which were commenced in August 1881, were completed.

367. The Municipal Police barrack near tahsíl at Lahore was commenced and completed ; but payments for the work done were not made owing to the death of one of the contractors who undertook the execution of the work. The work on the two Municipal Police chaukies at

Kasur, in the Lahore District, was finished, and a new police office at Ferozpur was commenced and finished during the year.

368. The wood-work for a second class police station at Dhamman, in the Rawalpindi District, was nearly all got ready, while concrete materials and a large quantity of stone were collected at site of the building. The foundations and plinth of a police rest-house at Játli in this district were completed, and the walls carried up to a height of seven feet; roof timbers and materials to complete the work were also collected at site; the cook-house walls were also carried up to a height of four feet. The work on the Municipal Police chauki at Baba Nikka, in the Rawalpindi District, was well advanced at the close of the year.

369. Special repairs were carried out to the Cantonment Police buildings at Pesháwar, as well as to the Aimal Chabútra Police Station in this district. An additional verandah was given to the Garhi Jani police post, and the City Police station at Peshawar was duly completed.

370. The second class Police outpost at Chaubára, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, was practically completed, but a liability of about a thousand rupees remained unpaid at close of the year. Three barracks for foot and one for mounted constables at Dera Gházi Khan were also completed, and one stable was built up to roof level.

371. *Educational.*—The little that was left to complete the school-houses at Nuh and Ghasera in the Gurgaon District was finished, while the construction of a school-house at Pirthala, in the same district, continued in progress at the close of the year.

372. A new reception bungalow, with subsidiary building, and new quarters for Clerks at the Lawrence Asylum, Sanáwar, were in course of construction; the walls of the former were carried to a height of 7 feet above plinth, while the foundations and plinth of the latter were completed. Special repairs to existing Clerks' quarters at this institution were also carried out during the year. The High School at Ludhiána, work on which was far advanced at the close of last year, was brought to completion in March 1882.

373. Two new school-houses at Chandniki and Panjwar, in the Amritsar District, and additions to the boarding house at Gurdáspur (begun in November 1880) to accommodate boarders in the new school, were completed, and satisfactory progress was made with the addition of another room to the Gurdáspur Primary School.

374. Special repairs were in progress to the Normal School building at Lahore, and the construction of the Mayo School of Arts at that station continued well in hand, the walls having been carried up to roof level of upper storey. The boarding-house at Bāghbānpura, and the school-houses at Chunián and Sharakpur, Lahore District, were also completed during the year.

375. The school-house at Hasúla and the new Hindu school at Pind Dádan Khan, in the Jhelum District, were also completed. Work on the school-house at Kallar, District Rawalpindi, was however stopped, owing to the funds provided for it being diverted to the building of the Gohána school.

376. The construction of the school-house at Akbarpura, in the Pesháwar District, continued in progress. The addition of three rooms to the school-house at Abbott-abad, and the construction of a room for a lower school at Kohát, were completed during the year under review.

377. *Medical.*—Dispensary buildings at Firozpur, in the Gurgaon District, and at Kaithal, in the Karnál District, were constructed during the year.

378. A verandah was added to the Una Dispensary, District Hoshiárpur.

379. Buildings in connection with the Dispensary at Majítha, in the Amritsar District, continued in progress at the close of the year.

380. In the Gurdáspur District quarters were constructed at the Dispensary for the accommodation of lunatics.

381. The foundations and plinth of the new Medical School at Lahore were completed, and the superstructure built up to a height of about 10 feet above floor level; materials for the building were also collected in part. The establishment and opening of a Veterinary School at Lahore last year rendered the speedy provision of the requisite accommodation for it a matter of urgent necessity, and the estate known as "Doctor Rahim Khan's House," in close proximity to the Mayo Hospital and the Medical School, was accordingly purchased with the object of providing the accommodation required. The Dispensary building at Sharakpur, District Lahore, was enlarged, and a portion of the work-sheds in the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore was re-roofed before the close of the year.

382. Quarters for the Assistant Surgeon, Jhelum Dispensary, were completed during the year.

383. Good progress was made on the Dispensary buildings at Hazro, in the Rawalpindi District.

384. Houses were taken up for the site of the new Civil Hospital at Pesháwar, and work was commenced on the building before the year closed. Sheds in the Civil Hospital at this station were also commenced and completed during the year.

385. *Miscellaneous.*—The construction of the rest-house at Bhadas, on the Nuh and Ferozpur road, in the Gurgaon District, was completed; and work on the rest-house at Santokgarh, in the Hoshiárpur District, was in progress at the close of the year. The foundations of the rest-house at Nangal, in the last-named district, were laid, and materials collected to push on the work.

386. The Zaidár's quarters and godowns at Gujránwála were completed during the year. The foundations of the Public Works rest-house at Khushálgarh were excavated and laid, and materials for the building were partly collected before close of the year. The purchase of Mr. Macnabb's house at Pesháwar as a residence for the Divisional Commissioner was also concluded during the year.

387. *Provincial.—Communications.—Metalled Roads.*—A new coat of metal, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was laid on the portion of the Delhi and Muttra road (58 miles) lying within the Punjab boundary, and the road was maintained in a state of repair.

388. Stone metal was substituted for kunkur, with very good results, on $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Delhi and Gurgaon road (*vid* Kutab).

389. Three out of the 18 miles of the Delhi and Bahádurgarh section of the road to Sirsa were relaid with metal; a new coat of metal was also given to 15 miles out of 26 of the section between Bahádurgarh and Rohtak. The metal on the remaining portion of this section is in great need of special repairs, as it is quite worn out. A well on the 20th mile was constructed during the year. This road was taken over as a Provincial line of communication, owing to the inability of the District Funds to keep it in a fit state for traffic.

390. Three and a half miles of the Grand Trunk Road, between Delhi and Pipli, received a new coat of metal; and the nurseries and plantations along the entire length, 95 miles, were properly watched and tended. A new coat of metal was laid down and consolidated on 16 miles between Pipli and the left bank of the River Sutlej, $102\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The remaining portion of the road was maintained in a proper state of repair.

391. A new coat of metal was given to 3 miles of the Umballa and Kalka road, and the usual petty and ordinary repairs executed on the remaining 35 miles.

392. Three and a half miles of the Ludhiána and Ferozepore road, within the Ludhiána District, were remetalled during the year.

393. Metal was collected and consolidated on $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Grand Trunk Road from Phillour to the left bank of the River Beas ($52\frac{1}{2}$ miles). Curtain walls were provided to certain flood gaps left in the embankment of this road through the Beas Valley. The Chattar Singh and East Beyn gaps were completed, with the exception of the second coat of metal on each. A commencement was also made on the Ramídi gap, and the work pushed on to the extent of the funds available during the year; this work is reported to have made very satisfactory progress.

394. The work of draining the surface water from the low land on the west side of the Miáni and Naushahra road embankment, between Hamírpur and Kulawál, commenced in November 1881, was completed during the year. The breaches caused by the floods of 1880 in this embankment have been filled up, and the embankment raised two feet above flood level throughout. Portions of the Súa nallah, on this road, were also drained during the year.

395. The roads from Jullundur and Kartárpur to Kapurthala (the distances are 7 and 11 miles respectively) were kept in an efficient state of repair; and on three miles of the road from Kartárpur to Kapurthala metal was collected and consolidated during the year.

396. Two-and-a-half miles of the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur road (25 miles) were remetalled, and the road maintained in an efficient state of repair.

397. On the Grand Trunk Road, from right bank of River Beas to Atári (42 miles), 5 miles of new metal was laid and consolidated during the year, and the road maintained in an efficient state of repair.

398. Seven miles of the Amritsar and Patháncot road (63 miles) received a new coat of metal. This road was much damaged by floods last year, and considerable renewal of metal is needed to put the road in good order.

399. Three miles of metal were laid and consolidated on the Siálcot and Wazirabad road ($22\frac{1}{2}$ miles) within the Siálcot District, and the remaining portion of the road was kept in an efficient state of repair. Mile-stones and mile-posts were also fixed on this road. Two miles of the

Grand Trunk Road from Atári to Lahore, 20 miles, were remetalled, and the road maintained in a state fit for traffic during the year.

400. In the station of Lahore portions of the roads maintained from Provincial funds were remetalled; and the roads to Government House, the Jail, Meean Meer and the City, and the roads to Shalimár, Meean Meer and the Sadar Bazár were kept in a state of thorough repair.

401. A new coat of metal was laid and consolidated on a length of 11 miles of the Ludhiána and Ferozepore road in the Ferozepore District (50 miles); 62 miles of the road from Ferozepore to Lahore (50 miles) were remetalled, as well as the left approach to the road over the old bed of the Sutlej (5 miles); and the whole of the road from the boundary of the Ludhiána District to Lahore was maintained in a state of repair, with the exception of some miles, the metal on which, having been much worn out, could not be properly repaired. A fresh coat of metal on these miles is much needed.

402. Metal was laid and consolidated on one whole mile and portions of two others of the road from the Railway Station at Ráewind (Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway) to Kasúr on the Ferozepore and Lahore road (8 miles), and ordinary petty repairs to maintain the road in an efficient state were carried out.

403. Nearly 4 miles of the unmetalled portions of the Derá Gházi Khan and Mooltan road between miles 22 and 27 were metalled, and the remaining portions of the road maintained in a state of repair.

404. On the Grand Trunk Road from Lahore to Wazírábád (60 miles) 7 miles of metal were collected and consolidated during the year. Ordinary repairs to maintain the road in good order were executed, and urgent repairs to the bridges and culverts on this road were also carried out. A new coat of metal was given to one mile of the Siálkot and Wazírábád road in the Gujránwala district (4½ miles), and the remaining portion of the road kept in a state of repair.

405. Of the Grand Trunk Road from Wazírábád to the left bank of river Indus at Attock (164 miles), the Gujrát section from Wazírábád to Jhelum (40 miles) was maintained in good order. The Jhelum section from Jhelum to Missa (30 miles) has been greatly improved this year, 9 miles having been metalled and metal collected for 15 miles. It is hoped that in another year this section, which suffered the most from the Kabul war traffic, will be thoroughly restored. The Ráwal-

pindi section from Missa to Attock (94 miles) has been kept in fair order; the grant for this section was, however, too small to admit of very much being done in the way of collection and renewal of metal. This section is not in such a bad state as the Jhelum one, which suffered most during the Kabul war.

406. The Ráwalpindi and Murree road (39 miles) was maintained and kept in good order throughout the year.

407. The work on the Tarnaul and Khusbálgarh road (68 miles) in this year was confined to constructing the diversion at mile 190, bringing in metal (which had been paid for last year) from the quarries, breaking and stacking the same, and consolidating 2 miles of metal, besides the ordinary repairs and maintenance of the road.

408. On the Khairábád-Naushahra section of the Grand Trunk Road 6 miles of metal was collected for a new layer, and 22 miles for petty repairs, of which last 15 miles were consolidated. A new coat of metal $4\frac{1}{2}$ " thick was laid on 10 miles of the section from Naushahra to Pesháwar, and metal was collected for 13 miles. The enormous traffic on this road during 1878—1880 has left it in anything but a satisfactory state of repair, and every effort is being made, to the extent of the funds available, to restore it to its normal condition. The completion of the railway to Pesháwar, and the withdrawal in consequence of some of the heavy traffic from the road, will, it is probable, tend to facilitate this. The road has been diverted at two places where it is crossed by the railway.

409. The road from Jhang to Dera Ismail Khan was much improved, and metal laid on 3 miles of it.

410. *Unmetalled Roads.*—The following unmetalled roads under the charge of Public Works Officers were repaired and maintained in proper order during the year under review:—

Delhi and Fazilka road from Rohtak to the Sutlej.

Umballa to Jagádhri road.

Cart-road, Kalka to Simla }
Old road, ditto } 2 miles of the cart-road were re-metalled.

Hindustan and Tibet road.

Hoshiárpur and Dharmasála road.

Kángra Valley cart-road, Patháńkot to Pálampur.

Patháńkot and Dalhousie road.

Gurdáspur and Siálkot road.

Siálkot and Zafarwál road.

Chichawatni to Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan road. (This road is in charge of Civil Officers).

Dera Gházi Khan and Mooltan road, unmetalled portion.

Road through the Peyzu Pass, Bannu district.

Lahore and Shahpur road.

Pind Dádán Khan and Chakwál road.

Attock and Makhad road.

Murree and Kohala road. Superstructure of bridges renewed in most cases.

Principal roads in the Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan districts.

411. *District Roads.*—(Maintained from District Funds.)—In the Delhi district the road from Mahrauli to Tughlakábád was metalled, and improvements to the road from Paik-ka-Maqbara *viá* Bawana, to Kharkhanda, were carried out, with the exception of about a mile of earth-work, which requires ramming.

412. Improvements to the road from Balabgarh to Jundpur ferry were also in progress. Five out of the seven causeways on this road were constructed, and the earth-work, with the exception of 2 miles of ramming, was completed.

413. In the Gurgáon district the Sohna Hill road and the Sohna-Nuh road were metalled, and 6,000 feet of the sandy portion (2½ miles) of the Gurgáon and Sohna road improved and metalled. Five out of the 7 miles of the Nuh-Firozpur road were raised and improved, and progress was also made in raising and improving the Ghairah-Nuh road.

414. In the Karnál district the Pánipat and Salwan road was in progress during the year; the earth-work and 6 bridges out of 29 were completed. The remaining bridges would likewise have been finished had it not been deemed advisable to defer their completion till it was seen whether, with the new alignment of the canal, they were necessary. Four miles of the Pánipat and Safidon road and 29 miles of the Salwan and Kaithal road were also completed, and further work on these roads was in progress at the close of the year.

415. Portions of the road from Rohtak to Bhiwáni, in the Rohtak and Hissár districts, and from Rohtak to Jhajjar between the 2nd and 10th mile-stones, were metalled during the year.

416. The road from the Hissár dák bungalow to the finger-post on the Hánsi road was completely metalled.

417. In the Ludhiána district the roads from Samrála to Machiwára and from Ludhiána to Kothi were improved, and the other roads in the district were maintained in a state of repair.

418. Good progress was made on metalling 5 out of the $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Tanda road from Beas Pind to Chelong, in the Jullundur district. Renewal of metal in portions of the Nakodar and Ládowál road, in this district, was also completed during the year.

419. The construction of the Mandi and Phagwára road, in the Hoshiárpur district, was completed, and good progress made in metalling the road from the boundary of the Jullundur district to the Naushahra ferry.

420. In the Kángra district, 11 out of the $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Mandi and Phagwára road were completely metalled, while the Manikarn and Bír roads were partly so.

421. The Kullu and Plách road was maintained in a state of repair during the year.

422. In the Amritsar district, the Geri road was completely metalled, and fair progress made in metalling the roads from Amritsar to Majitha and to Tarn Táran.

423. The accounts of the Naushahra and Trimmu road, in the Gurdáspur district (which was completely metalled in 1880-81), were finally settled during the year under review.

424. The Siálkot and Sidhpur road, in the Siálkot district, was improved, and the other roads in the district kept in a state of repair.

425. In the Lahore district ordinary petty repairs were executed to the various roads, and petty improvements, where necessary, were carried out during the year.

426. The road from Gujránwála to Háfizábád was raised during the year to adapt it for traffic, and the Háfizábád and Shekhupura road was also improved.

427. About a mile-and-a-half of the Faridkot and Ferozepore road, in the Ferozepore District, was raised and metalled, and the other roads kept in a state of repair.

428. The roads in the Mooltan and Montgomery districts were maintained and kept in a state of repair.

429. In the Jhang district ordinary petty repairs were executed to the various roads during the year.

430. The construction of the road between Jatoi and Kinjar, in the Muzaffargarh district, was in progress at the close of the year, and the erection of mile-stones on the Muzaffargarh and Alipur road, which was in hand last year, was completed.

431. In the Gujrat district the little that remained last year to complete the feeder road from the Grand Trunk Road to the Gujrat Railway Station was finished during the year.

432. The roads from Jhelum to Gallotian, and from Domeli to Sardani, were improved, and the various roads in the district kept in a state of repair.

433. The several roads in the Shahpur district were kept in a state of repair during the year.

434. No new roads were taken in hand during the year in the Rawalpindi district, but ordinary repairs and the requisite petty improvements were done to the existing roads in the district.

435. The roads in the Dera Ghazi Khan district were repaired and maintained during the year.

436. All the roads in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts had ordinary and petty repairs executed to them during the year.

437. In the Kohat district the road from Rawalpindi to the Kharmattu road was in progress at the close of the year.

438. Improvements were carried out during the year to the following roads in the Peshawar district :—

Topi to Sink Dehri, Mardán to Rustam, Naushahra to Kheski, Adozai to Kheski, Utmánzai and Hashtnagar; and the other roads in the district were kept in a state of repair.

439. *Bridges*—A bridge was commenced and completed during the year near Khanpur, on the Mahrauli and Tughlakabad road, in the Delhi district.

440. The reconstruction of the bridge across the Mangla Khad, on the Hindustan and Tibet road, which was taken in hand during the year, was completed.

441. Curtain walls were in course of construction during the year to the flood-gaps on the Grand Trunk Road through the Beas Valley, Jullundur district.

442. In the Kangra district the Mangal bridge was completed.

443. Two causeways were completed on the Hariána road, in the Hoshiárpur district, and materials collected for a bridge at Karála, which, however, remained incomplete at the close of the year.

444. In the Amritsar district 9 bridges, 4 metalled gaps and 11 drains were constructed; while some low-lying roads were raised to protect them from the effects of floods during the rains.

445. In the Gurdáspur district a bridge on the Nurkot and Mandi Khel road, protective walls to the Mirthal bridge and the Nanowál bridge were all completed, and the gap on the Kalanaur road was in progress. Drop walls were also built on the Trimmu road at Pindori, at Dharmkot, Ramdava, and at Anantpur, and four bridges on Bahrámpur road were nearly finished.

446. Work continued in progress during the year on (1) the bridge over the Hazro nallah on the Pasur and Wazírábád road, (2) the bridge to span the Jhagri nallah on Nárowál and Dharmthal road, (3) the bridge on Bhudi nallah on Dera Nának and Dharmthal road, and (4) the bridge on the Kalowál road, in the Sialkot district.

447. The construction of a bridge on the Gujránwála and Háfizábád road, which was in hand at the close of last year,] was completed.

448. The new bridge over the Sikandrabad Canal, on road leading to Rájghát *viá* Sura Miáni, in the Mooltan district, commenced last year, was nearly completed. Materials were collected and some progress was made on the bridges over the Mubárawah and Baháwalwah Canals on the Lodhrán and Jalálpur road. The bridge over the Bakh-tuwah Canal, on Shujabád and Khángarh road, was completed, with the exception of parapet walls and metalling and filling of roadways. The bridge over the Sultánwah Canal near the village of Massukata was constructed, partly from District Funds and partly with the aid of contributions made by the inhabitants of the place. Three culverts on the Mailsi and Tibba road, and a bridge over the Sukhwah Canal, near Lodhrán, were also completed during the year.

449. Work was in progress at the end of the year on a wooden pile bridge over the Bhimbar nallah, on Gujrát and Kunjah road, which was commenced last year.

450. The Leh bridge on the Ráwalpindi and Murree road remained in hand during the year under review. The masonry in the abutments, piers and wing-walls of the bridge was completed, and the approaches nearly so; the necessary metal for the approaches was also collected. Better progress on this important work was retarded owing to the great delay in despatching the girders from Roorkee. These were ordered a long time ago, but had not been received at the close of the year. This delay on the part of the workshop authorities caused so much inconvenience that the matter had to be brought to the serious notice of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The girders have since been received, and there is every hope of this long delayed work being finally completed in 1882-83. The construction of the Jarohi bridge was completed.

451. Bridges were completed (1) at Torlandi, (2) on Rustam road at Hoti, and (3) over Sarawála Canal in the Pesháwar district, while others over the Deb Canal, Utmánzai Deh and Zami Deh, were in progress at the end of the year.

452. *Boat-Bridges.*—The small boat-bridges on the river Jumna, at Mámúrpúr and Chhaunsa, in the Delhi district, were maintained as usual. Both were dismantled on the 15th June 1881, and reopened on the 16th October 1881. The Mámúrpúr bridge is 120 feet long, and is made up of 14 hired boats, and that at Chhaunsa 150 feet long with 15 hired boats.

453. In the Karnál district two boat-bridges were kept up over the river Jumna at Sanauli and Mirghoma. The length of each of these bridges is 172 feet; they consist of 9 boats each, which are hired for their construction. Both bridges were broken up on the 8th June 1881, and re-established on the 1st November 1881. The Sanauli boat-bridge was held under direct management for three months of the year, but was subsequently leased out in July 1881.

454. The boat-bridge over the Jumna at Rájghát, near Jagádhri, was broken up on the 16th June 1881, and re-opened on the 16th October 1881. It consists of 26 hired boats, and measures 483 feet in length.

455. The Phillour boat-bridge over the Sutlej river, in the Ludhiána district, was maintained as usual. It was dismantled on the 12th May 1881, and re-opened for traffic on the 13th October 1881. Its length is 2,065 feet, and it consists of 34 Government and 28 hired boats. The necessary articles required to complete the equipment of this bridge were all provided during the year.

456. Fourteen new boats were constructed during the year for the boat-bridge at Dehra, in the Kángra district, on the Hoshiárpur and Dharmśála road, and the bridge maintained as usual. The bridge, which is 444 feet long by 10 feet wide, was dismantled on the 30th May 1881, and re-opened on 20th October 1881.

457. The single roadway bridge over the Sutlej river at Ferozepore was broken up on the 14th May 1881, and re-formed on the 30th October 1881. The bridge is 2,971 feet long, and consists of 55 Government and 24 hired boats.

458. The boat-bridge over the Ravi at Shahdara, near Lahore, was maintained throughout the year. It consists of 31 Government boats, and is 1,200 feet in length. A $1\frac{1}{2}$ " stud chain was procured and put up as the head chain for this bridge. Two new boats were also built during the year.

459. In the Gujránwála district the boat-bridge over the river Chenab at Kádirabád was dismantled on 5th April 1881, and re-opened for traffic on 11th October 1881. Its length is 504 running feet, and it is made up of 16 Government and 1 hired boats.

460. The bridge of boats at Pind Dádan Khan over the Jhelum river was broken up on the 5th May 1881, and re-established on the 28th October 1881. It is 2,400 feet long, and consists of 60 Government boats.

461. The boat-bridge over the Chenab at Wazírábád, in the Gujráat district, was dismantled on the 15th May 1881, and re-opened on the 1st October 1881. It contains 21 Government and 10 hired boats, and is 2,333 feet in length.

462. The Trimmu ghát boat-bridge over the Chenab river, in the Jhang district, was taken down on the 16th April 1881, and restored on the 7th October 1881. This bridge is 2,080 feet long, and is made up of 14 Government and 38 hired boats. Two light pattern single purchase crab winches were obtained for this bridge from Roorkee during the year, while some other articles of equipment were also provided.

463. The Chichawatni boat-bridge over the Ravi river, in the Montgomery district, was maintained throughout the year. This bridge is from 672 to 740 feet long, and is made up of 18 Government boats. The bridge sustained considerable damage during a severe dust-storm on the 30th June 1881, which broke some of the anchors and carried away portions of the superstructure: these were, however, replaced during the year. The unusual rise of the river in July 1881 also caused damage to the godown and Dárogah's quarters, which were also restored.

464. The bridge-of-boats over the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was dismantled on the 1st May 1881, and re-opened on the 11th October 1881. In length it measures 2,610 feet, and is made up of 50 Government and 43 hired boats.

465. The boat-bridge over the Indus at Attock was broken on the 14th April 1881 during a sudden rise of the river by boats from the Railway boat-bridge colliding with it. The loss sustained by the bridge was, however, not much, and was made good by the Punjab Northern State Railway authorities. The bridge was re-established within a few days after this accident and kept up till the 9th June 1881, when it was dismantled and re-formed on the 29th September 1881. It measures 1,320 feet in length, and consists of 38 Government boats, 4 hired boats and 11 belonging to the Punjab Northern State Railway. No progress was made in the work of raising the anchorage of this bridge, as further work thereon was considered unnecessary. It was found necessary, however, to complete the bridge equipment by constructing 4 additional boats and providing 294 road-way planks, but want of funds did not admit of any large expenditure being incurred on this account during the year. Some liabilities which were incurred on account of these 4 boats in 1880-81 were duly cleared off during the year under review.

466. The Khushálgarh boat-bridge over the Indus in the Kohát district was maintained throughout the year. Its length is 1,100 feet, and it is made up of 18 Government and 14 hired boats; 16 new boats were constructed to replace old and worn-out ones during the year. The improvements to the approaches of this bridge were in progress during the year.

467. The boat-bridge over the Kábul river at Naushahra, in the Pesháwar district, was kept up throughout the year. Its length is

820 feet, and it is made up of 15 Government and 5 hired boats. This bridge was leased out during the year.

468. The Adozai boat-bridge over the Kábul river, district Pesháwar, was dismantled on the 15th April 1881, and re-opened on the 16th September 1881. It consists of 22 Government boats, and is 678 feet in length. This bridge was likewise leased out during 1881-82.

469. *Minor Ferries.*—The following list shows the number of minor ferries maintained during the year in the several districts of the Punjab:—

Delhi	18	Including those at Mámirpúr and Chhamsan, all leased except 1, which is managed by the Meerut authorities in the North-Western Provinces.
Gurgaon	8	7 leased; 1 under direct management.
Karnál... ..	11	All leased except 1 at Sanauli, which was maintained for three months under direct management.
Rohtak	}	Nil.
Hissár		
Sirsa	6	All leased.
Umballa	4	Under direct management.
Ludhiána	12	All leased.
Simla		Nil.
Jullunder	11	1 under direct management, and 10 leased.
Hoshiárpur... ..	15	8 ditto, and 7 do.
Kángra	6	4 ditto, and 2 do.
Amritsar	11	All under direct management.
Gurdáspur	15	All leased.
Siálkot	9	All under direct management as an experimental measure.
Lahore	22	} All leased.
Gujránwála... ..	10	
Ferozepore	16	
Mooltan	54	
Montgomery	24	
Jhang... ..	27	All leased except 1 which is under direct management.
Muzaffargarh	20	All leased.
Dera Ismail Khan	9	Ditto.
Dera Gházi Khan	29	27 leased, and 2 under direct management.
Bannu	4	All leased.
Ráwalpindi		Not stated.
Shahpur	15	All leased.
Gujrát		Not stated.
Jhelum	13	12 leased, and 1 under direct management.
Pesháwar	13	All leased with the exception of 2, the income of which is made over to the boatmen.
Hazára	3	} All leased.
Kohát	2	

470. *Accommodation for Travellers.*—The supply-house at Chandigarh, on the Umballa and Kálka road, was put in a state of repair; the work was commenced and completed during the year.

471. New out-offices to the Fāgu dāk bungalow, on the Hindustān and Tibet road, commenced in June 1881, remained in hand at the close of the year.

472. A portion of the supply-house at Khanna, in the Ludhiāna district, was re-roofed. The re-roofing of the remainder could not be taken in hand for want of funds.

473. A sarai at Shahpur, in the Kāngra district, was constructed during the year.

474. Out-houses for the dāk bungalow at Amritsar were in course of construction during the year. The bungalow itself was enlarged by the addition of one suite of rooms, which is half the sanctioned addition. The supply-house at Dunera, on the Pathānkot and Dalhousie road, commenced last year, was completed. The stables attached to the dāk bungalow at Māmūl were re-roofed.

475. A sarai at Kila Sobha Singh, in the Siālkot district, was completed during the year.

476. Fair progress was made during the year with work on the sarai under construction at Mogah in the Ferozepore district.

477. The road chowkies between Shahdara and Wazírābād, in the Lahore and Gujránwāla districts, were partly re-furnished during the year.

478. In the Dera Ghāzi Khan district out-offices were built for the dāk bungalow at Muhammadpur.

479. The construction of a sarai at Cherāt, in the Peshāwar district, made very fair progress during the year.

480. In the Bannu district the construction of out-offices to the staging bungalow at Edwardesābād was completed, while a new sarai at Sultānwah continued in progress at the close of the year.

481. *Arboriculture.*—The trees and nurseries on the several roads in the Province were maintained, as usual, in good order, and several young trees planted and carefully watched and tended on the road-sides.

482. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—Town Buildings, City Walls, Gates, &c.*—During the year under review 21 new municipal octroi stations were erected, and an iron door provided to the bonded-warehouse at Delhi. The reconstruction and improvement of the town walls at Sonapat, commenced in 1880-81, continued to progress.

483. The Town-Hall at Beri, in the Rohtak District, and the Committee-house at Bhiwáni, in the Hissár District, were begun and completed. The construction of the town wall at Fázilka, in the Sirsa District, remained in hand at the close of the year.

484. Some further outlay was incurred during the year under review in carrying out certain works in connection with the special improvements at Simla. The principal items on which heavy expenditure took place were the purchase of stock for water-works, and the purchase of some shops which it was found necessary to pull down. The survey of the town of Ludhiána in connection with an improved drainage scheme was in progress at the close of the year.

485. Beyond the selection and purchase of a site for the new Town-Hall at Hoshiárpur, no progress was made with this work during the year. Revised designs have been prepared, but are now undergoing revision. The purchase of the site occupied by the Honorary Magistrates' Court and Municipal Office at Jullundur was concluded.

486. Some further progress to the extent of the funds available was made in building portions of the town walls of Batála, in the Gurdáspur District. Portions of the walls of Amritsar city were renewed, and work on the octroi office was in progress at the close of the year; and the roof of the Town-Hall was repaired.

487. The grounds round the College at Lahore were laid out as a garden. The Chief Court garden was maintained in fair order, and wire fencing was put up between the entrance gates of the Lawrence Gardens.

488. The octroi office at Gujránwála, which was commenced in 1880-81, was completed during the year, as also the filling up of hollows at Katra Desa Singh.

489. Bricks were collected for the combined Clock-Tower, Police-Station and Town-Hall at Mooltan, for which competitive designs have recently been called for by the Municipal Committee.

490. Four new city gates at Dera Ismail Khan and portions of the city walls at Leish were completed; and some additional work in connection with the Mirián gateway at Edwardes-abad was taken in hand during the year.

491. Additions were made to the Committee-house at Jhelum, and the construction of the river embankment walls at that station, and the filling in of a tank at Pind Dádan Khan, were completed. The filling

up of hollows near the village of Marir, in the Ráwalpindi District, was finished. Materials were collected for the octroi chauki at Ráwalpindi, and fair progress was made in constructing the city walls round the town of Hazro.

492. The Bajauri gate of the city of Pesháwar, which was in progress last year, and the bund on the Adozai branch of the Kabul river, were finished during the year.

493. *Markets.*—A new verandah was added to the slaughter-house at Ludhiána. The slaughter-house at Amritsar was paved with stones, and shops and sheds were erected in the Chauk near the court-yards of the quarters occupied by the cloth merchants at Pesháwar. Two slaughter-houses and railings to the Mandi at Kohát were also completed during the year.

494. *Paving Streets, Lanes, Station Roads, &c.*—The paving of the Faiz Bazár road in the town of Sonapat, in the Delhi District, and the metalling of the Rewári and Jhajjar road, progressed. The bazár road at Farukhnagar, and the Mohalla street at Palwal, in the Gurgáon District, were paved; and improvements to the various municipal roads at Delhi were effected. A portion of the circular road at Rewári was metalled. In the Karnál District the streets of the Sálárjang bazár at Pánipat were metalled and improved by the construction of pacca side drains; and similar improvements were carried out to the Hansarián bazár, Mádhoganj and Chaura Kúa streets at the same town. In the town of Karnál the metalling of streets and the construction of pacca side drains in the Jandla and Kallandar gate bazár were practically completed; but some liabilities incurred remained to be adjusted.

495. At Hissár the lane leading from the Jail to the dák bungalow, known as "Parker Lane," was partly metalled, some portion of the earth-work completed, and compensation was paid for the land taken. The main street in the town of Bhiwáni was paved.

496. The station roads at Sirsa were improved; and a road from the dák bungalow to the Firozpur gate in the town of Fázilka, commenced last year, was completed.

497. The station roads at Simla were maintained and kept up in a proper state of repair. The large extent of the roads in this station involved a heavy outlay.

498. In the town of Rábon, in the Jullundur District, the paving of the main street was completed, and minor improvements effected to

the pavements of streets in other towns in the district. Sundry improvements were also carried out to the pavements of the bazárs at Kángra and Dharmasála.

499. The metalling of the circular road at Gurdáspur progressed, and the pavements of some of the streets at Siálkot were improved during the year. Good progress was made in widening the streets at Amritsar, and compensation paid for houses demolished to increase their width. Several roads in the city were metalled.

500. The new road from Shahu-ki-Garhi towards the Shalimár Gardens, in the suburbs of Lahore, was completed as far as the new Railway employé's houses, and the roads in the station maintained in a proper state of repair, the metalling of several of them being renewed. The metalling of the road at Kasúr, in the Lahore District, from the Mohri gate of the city to Gumbaz; the metalling of the main bazár at Wazirabad, in the Gujránwála District, and of the road in Katra Desa Singh at Gujránwála, which last was badly cut up and full of ruts, were completed. The subway at Gujránwála continued in progress at the close of the year. The roads from Kasúr gate to bridge "Bánda," and the circular road at Ferozepore, were improved, and a pacca pavement was given to the road at Makri in the Ferozepore District.

501. Improvements were made to the roads at Ráwalpindi, and the paving of the roads at Hazro and Pindigheb, in the Ráwalpindi District, was in progress at the close of the year. The circular roads at Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan were completed, and the station roads at Gujrát kept in a state of repair; while the road from the Railway Station to Miáni, in the Shahpur District, was metalled.

502. At Mooltan the road from Harnám gate to Railway Station was completed, and the paving of the main street in the town of Jalálpur finished. The paving of the street at Maghiána, in the suburbs of Jhang, as also of the circular road at Muzaffargarh, which last was in progress in 1880-81, were finished.

503. The paving of streets at Dera Ismail Khan was completed, and improvements made to the pavements of the streets at Kuláchi, Kahror and Pahárpur, in the Dera Ismail Khan District. The pavements of the Gauj Bazár roads at Dera Gházi Khan were finished during the year. At Bannu the metalling of the new circular road was completed, and that of the road from Havaid Bazár to Lakkar Bazár progressed.

504. The widening and metalling of the city roads at Pesháwar were completed, and compensation paid for the land taken up on this account. The two bridges outside the Kohát gate of the city were finished during the year.

505. *Water-supply.*—In connection with the Delhi water-works scheme the village of Chandráwal, approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, as the best site for the supply-wells, was, with the sanction of the Local Government, taken up, and the villagers vacating the site compensated by an equivalent grant of nazúl land in the district. The project was prepared and submitted by the Municipality for sanction, but, being found deficient in details and in certain other points, was returned to the Commissioner, Delhi Division, in view to its being placed in the hands of a practical water-works engineer of experience for the elaboration of the details, preparation of the working drawings, and revision of the specification and estimate of cost. Proposals were also submitted for changing the site of the reservoir from Hindu Ráo's house, originally selected, to some other spot on the ridge; but this question has not yet been definitely settled.

506. Special repairs and improvements to the irrigation bund at Chatarpur, in the Dehli District, were completed.

507. The construction of the well at Mandanthi, in the Rohtak District, and the execution of repairs to the Baoli at Rohtak, were in progress at the close of the year.

508. During the past year a large quantity of fuel required for the manufacture of materials for the Sanjauli Reservoir, Simla, was purchased; and orders were issued before the close of the year for the commencement of the work.

509. In the Gurdáspur District the construction of the Shamsber Khánwála tank at Batála progressed; but work on the tank at Shahpur was held in abeyance for want of bricks. The well at Sukhu Chak was completed during the year.

510. The Lahore Water-Works were completed and opened to the public on the 30th June 1881, and pumping has been carried on constantly since that date, with the exception of a few days in September, when it had to be stopped in order to reduce the height of the high pressure service.

Owing to the unfortunate failure of the service reservoir, the water has had to be pumped directly into the mains, the overflow being discharged

into the circular sewer. A constant supply in the pipes, though at a reduced head, is thus ensured at all hours of the day and night, excepting in certain high grounds in the city. When, however, the new reservoir is constructed, a constant pressure will be maintained in the pipes at a greatly reduced cost; nothing will run to waste, and pumping will only be required to keep the water at working level. The length of piping which has been laid in the city and suburbs is about 22 miles; 167 stand-posts have been erected at convenient sites, and more are in reserve to put up should occasion demand; 118 hydrants have also been put in the mains, which can be utilized in case of fire or for watering roads or sanitary purposes; a stock of hydrants is also held in reserve.

511. The construction of wells at several localities in the Ferozepore District was completed during the year. Masonry tanks intended for the benefit of the inhabitants were in progress at the towns of Dharmkot and Zira in this district. The Bucherwah Canal, for the special benefit of agriculturists, was also completed.

512. Two new tanks at Pind Dádan Khan and Kot Sáhí Khan, in the Jhelum District, and a drain or water-cut for bringing water from the Corbynwah Canal to Khusháb, in the Shahpur District, were also completed.

513. Several tanks and wells were constructed in the Ráwalpindi District, and an experimental well in the Ráwalpindi city was begun.

514. Progress was made in the conversion of a great hollow outside the town of Shujabad, in the Mooltan District, into a tank, and the sinking of a well at Badla Sant.

515. A sluice-gate over the canal at Míran Shah, in the Montgomery District, was completed, and progress was made with a dam at Bacheki over the Deg nallah.

516. The wells in the Muzaffargarh and Jhang Districts were provided with coping all round, and drains constructed to run off the refuse water to a distance.

517. In the Dera Ismail Khan District a well was constructed close to the site of the Suggu nallah bridge.

518. An irrigation bund at Shamli Barrah nallah, in the Bannu District, was completed.

519. The construction of wells and of the city canal, including improvements of its banks, at Pesháwar, was carried out, and the aqueduct at Jahángirabad was repaired.

520. *Drainage and Sewerage.*—A project for the drainage of the city of Delhi, prepared by Mr. Morley, Assistant Engineer, was submitted for sanction in December 1881. The estimated cost for main sewers was nearly five lakhs of rupees, and, including the back alleys (if they were likewise to be drained), about eight lakhs. The project was forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, and was being examined and criticised by that officer at the close of the year. It has since been returned to the Municipality for further revision.

521. The construction of side drains at Kunjpura, in the Karnál District, progressed, and about three-fourths of the work was completed by the close of the year. The side drains at Pánipat and Pindori, in this district, were completed.

522. Plans and estimates for the new drainage of the town of Ludhiána have been prepared. The estimated cost is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, but work has not yet been put in hand pending completion of the survey of the town, which was in progress when the year closed. The construction of drains at Khanna, in this district, was carried out.

523. The drainage of the jhíl at Dasúya, in the Hoshiárpur District, about one square mile in extent, was completed at the commencement of the year. The work proved very successful, as what was once a jhíl is now a tract of fertile land. Work in connection with clearing the Sua nallah, in this district, was also satisfactorily carried out. The object in view was to prevent the lowland lying parallel to the embanked portion of the Miáni and Naushahra road, and situated between it and the left bank of the Beas, from getting water-logged during heavy rains.

524. The internal drainage scheme for the city of Jullundur, which comprises the sinking of three wells for flushing of the principal drains of the city, was partly finished during the year; the work could not be completed owing to funds originally intended for it having been utilized in improving the street drains. A number of jhíls to the north of the town of Jullundur, and in the direction of Hoshiárpur, were partly drained during the year by means of a large channel leading into the East Beyn river.

525. Work in connection with the clearance of silt in the Kahnúwán drainage cut, Gurdáspur District, was brought to completion during the year. A good portion of the drainage work in the city of Amritsar was completed, and satisfactory progress continued to be made on the remainder of the work, as well as on the drainage of the Civil lines.

526. The city drainage works at Lahore and the construction of the intercepting sewer continued to make satisfactory progress during the year. Large quantities of materials for both these works were also collected.

527. The drain from the Akálgarh gate to the sarai at Wazirabad, in the Gujránwála District, was nearly completed before the close of the year.

528. The work of constructing drains near Tota Ram's house at Jhelum was completed.

529. Both in the Muzaffargarh and Jhang Districts side drains to streets of most of the municipal and minor towns were constructed during the year. Very fair progress was also made in connection with the Rohillanwáli drainage works.

530. At Dera Ghazi Khan the large tanks objected to by the Deputy Surgeon-General, Punjab Frontier Force, were filled in, and the city drains at Dera Ismail Khan completed.

531. The Pesháwar city drainage, which was commenced in December 1871, was brought to completion during the year under review.

532. *Miscellaneous.—General.*—An aviary and other works in the local menagerie at Ludhiana were completed during the year.

533. The erection of a Memorial Cross on the Chillianwála battle-field, in the Gujrát District, was nearly completed, with the exception of two small pieces of iron railing, which were received in a broken condition from Roorkee, and had to be returned for renewal.

534. The construction of an ice-machine house at Pesháwar, which was commenced in April 1881, was also brought to completion before the close of the year.

535. Work in connection with exploration of the Buddhist remains in the Pesháwar Valley was carried out by Lieutenant Martin, R. E., with a party of the 4th Company Sappers and Miners.

Work was chiefly confined to opening the large Charsada mound, believed to be identical with Peukealotis, the ancient capital of Gándhára. Nothing of importance was, however, discovered, and the search, which commenced on the 6th February 1882, was abandoned on the 17th idem. Better success seems to have attended explorations in the outlying topos, where a few fragmentary articles were found.

536. A second exploring party under Lieutenant Maxwell, R. E., resumed operations at the close of the year in the ruins known as Koki, near Urya, on Káramár hill, and the results of their explorations will be noticed in the report for 1882-83.

537. *Conservancy.*—In the Gujránwála District godowns were constructed for the deposit of filth and manure, and urinals were provided in the bazár at Murree.

538. Latrines were also constructed at Pind Dádan Khán, Talagang, Kohát, Jhang, Mooltan and Jalálpur.

539. *Amritsar and Pathámkot Railway.*—The construction of the Amritsar and Pathámkot Railway, as a productive public work, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in December 1881; and, as no provision was made in the budget estimate for the year to meet the expenditure on the line, a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was assigned for the purpose by the Government of India to be met by a corresponding reduction from the grant for 1882-83.

540. The work on this Railway was commenced in January 1881, and, with the exception of a small outlay on account of preliminary expenses, the bulk of the expenditure during the year was confined to the acquisition of land required for the line, and the purchase of sleepers for the 1st section of the Railway from Amritsar to Batála. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was also advanced before the close of the official year 1881-82 to the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company for the execution (under their direct management) of the work connected with the additions to their station buildings at Amritsar and the permanent-way, with sidings on account of the junction of the two lines. This advance will, under recent orders, be refunded by the Company, and interest at 5 per cent. on the amount expended on the above work, and which will be added on to the Capital Account of their line, will be paid to them by the Amritsar and Pathámkot Railway.

541. The Bári Doáb Canal being closed for repairs in January 1881, advantage was taken of the opportunity to commence work on

the 1st canal crossing at Variám Naugal bridge; and by the time the work was closed in March 1881, on account of the opening of the canal, the centre pier of the bridge, together with the flooring and centre walls, had been completed.

542. The entire length of this line is about 66 miles, and it is divided into three sections, *viz.*:—

(1st). From Amritsar to Batála.

(2nd). From Batála to Gurdáspur.

(3rd). From Gurdáspur to Patháukot.

543. The work has been let out on contract to Messrs. Kirby, Mela Ram and Co., and is under the direct supervision of the Executive Engineer of the Amritsar and Pathankot Railway Division, which was specially organized for the purpose.

544. The work on the entire line is expected to be completed by the close of November 1884, and on the 1st section soon after the close of the official year 1882-83.

545. The line will be constructed on 5' 6" gauge, and it has been arranged that after completion its working be made over to the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, to which it will form an important feeder.

546. *Umballa and Kalka Railway.*—The survey of the proposed line from Umballa to Kalka was completed, and the report on its prospects and cost, which has since been submitted to the Supreme Government was nearly finished at the close of the year under review. It is proposed to construct this line in two sections, *viz.*, Umballa to Chandigarh, and Chandigarh to Kalka, in all about 35½ miles. The only formidable obstacle on the line is the Ghaggar stream, and, with this exception, there is no difficulty in carrying the railway up to the foot of the hills, as the rest of the drainage is of a minor nature. It has been proposed that this line of railway may, in the interests of Imperial requirements, be constructed from Imperial funds, as the prospects of its being undertaken as a Provincial work are not very promising.

547. *Ráwalpindi and Murree Railway.*—Proposals were made during the year by Messrs. Whympers and Stranack for the construction of a railway from Ráwalpindi to Murree, and as, judging from the data submitted, there seemed a good prospect of the line proving a financial success, the Government of India approved of the survey operations in connection with the selection of the best line being taken in hand by the Punjab Government. The preliminary expenses in connection with

the survey of the line and the preparation of the project will be defrayed by the Punjab Government, but the line will be constructed at the cost of the Company in strict conformity to the approved designs and estimate and other conditions which will be agreed upon by the Company and Government. Certain concessions asked for by the promoters in constructing the railway were under consideration at the close of the year, and the survey of the line was in active progress. The concessions to be made to the promoters have since been approved by the Secretary of State with slight modifications.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1881-82.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.			
MILITARY WORKS.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops ...	4,520	1,799	6,319
Ditto of Native troops ...	1,57,642	88,381	1,96,023
Ordnance Works ...	160	1,401	1,561
Commissariat Buildings ...	11	6,599	6,610
Staff and Miscellaneous ...	...	102	102
Roads to Hill Stations or Lines of Military Communications ...	1,31,376	80,788	2,12,114
General Cantonment Works ...	1,285	36,787	38,072
Fortifications ...	11,384	24,289	35,673
Total ...	3,06,378	1,90,096	4,96,474
	...	* 5,709	* 5,709
Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment) ...	5,291	2,964	8,255
OTHER SERVICES.			
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Salt Buildings ...	...	910	910
Post Offices ...	18,289	15,065	33,354
Telegraph Buildings ...	40,074	5,311	45,385
Minor Departments, Monuments and Antiquities ...	* 873	...	* 873
	5,905	...	5,905
Total Civil Buildings ...	64,268	21,286	85,554
	* 873	...	* 873
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
Water-supply ...	2,72,745	...	2,72,745
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	2,72,745	...	2,72,745
Total Other Services ...	3,37,018	21,286	3,58,299
	* 873	...	* 873
TOTAL IMPERIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	6,48,682	2,14,346	8,63,028
	* 873	* 5,709	* 6,582

NOTE.—Figures marked thus * denote expenditure incurred from local loans and contributions.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1881-82.— (Continued).

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
PROVINCIAL.			
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Administration ...	Rs. 1,17,013	Rs. 69,804	Rs. 1,86,817
Monuments and Antiquities ...	15,220	8,997	24,217
Law and Justice ...	44,174	8,504	52,678
Ecclesiastical ...	11,834	7,599	19,433
Jails ...	74,240	55,702	1,29,942
Police Buildings ...	74,207	51,959	1,26,166
	... *38	...	*38
Educational Buildings ...	8,010	15,817	23,827
	* 29,258	*199	*29,457
Medical Buildings ...	73,200	8,123	81,323
	...	*258	*258
Miscellaneous or General (including Cattle-pounds) ...	16,307	10,537	26,844
Total ...	4,34,205	2,87,042	6,71,247
	*29,258	*495	*29,753
COMMUNICATIONS.			
Metalled and bridged Roads ...	68,265	7,15,086	7,83,351
	...	*3,110	*3,110
Raised, bridged and unmetalled Roads ...	40,772	1,06,660	1,47,432
Boat-bridges and Ferries ...	32,532	1,82,443	2,14,975
Accommodation for Travellers, including Encamping-grounds ...	9,967	19,532	29,499
Total ...	1,51,536	10,23,721	11,75,257
	...	*3,110	*3,110
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
Markets ...	1,325	...	1,325
Town Buildings ...	...	1,536	1,536
Station roads, Paving Streets and Road-side Trees ...	684	34,114	34,798
Water-supply ...	1,360	15	1,375
	*-68,124	...	*-68,124
Sewerage, including Drainage ...	1,692	1,670	3,362
Total ...	5,061	37,335	42,396
	*-68,124	...	*-68,124
TOTAL PROVINCIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	5,90,802	12,98,098	18,88,900
	*-38,866	*3,605	*-35,261
INCORPORATED LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS.			
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Administration ...	2,607	759	3,366
Education ...	27,391	19,180	46,571
Medical ...	7,046	7,384	14,430
Miscellaneous, General ...	3,683	1,632	5,315
Total Civil Buildings ...	40,727	28,955	69,682

NOTE.— Figures marked thus * denote expenditure incurred from local loans and contributions.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1881-82.—(Continued).

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COMMUNICATIONS.			
Roads ...	1,13,629	2,08,829	3,22,458
Bridges ...	58,589	17,903	76,492
Accommodation for Travellers ...	8,283	18,499	26,782
Arboriculture ...	2,384	53,991	56,375
Total Communications ...	1,82,885	2,99,222	4,82,107
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
Water-supply ...	15,661	17,332	32,993
Miscellaneous ...	7,501	1,269	8,770
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	23,162	18,601	41,763
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS WORKS AND REPAIRS ...			
Establishment, Imperial, including Barrack Department ...	2,46,774	346,778	5,93,552
Ditto, Provincial ...	...	1,47,823	} 7,22,840 *20,566
Ditto, Incorporated Local District Funds ..	...	5,03,366	
	...	*20,566	
Tools and Plant, Imperial ...	...	8,700	} 18,079 *17 250
Ditto, Provincial ...	...	7,563	
Ditto, Incorporated Local District Funds ...	...	*17	
Profit and Loss ...	...	1,816	
Total ...	...	...	40,86,649
Deduct Net Decrease in Balance of Suspense Account chargeable to Budget grant, Provincial ...	...	...	*-8,096
Total ..	...	...	37,339
Total ..	...	...	40,49,310
Total ..	...	...	*-8,096
TOTAL EXPENDITURE—			
From Imperial Funds ..	...	...	10,19,551
Do. Provincial Funds (including General Local),	...	...	23,62,740
Do. Incorporated Local District Funds ...	...	...	6,67,019
Do. Local Loans, Lahore and Simla Municipal Works ...	...	...	-47,541
Do. Contributions ...	...	...	39,445
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	...	...	40,41,214

NOTE.—Figures marked thus * denote expenditure incurred from local loans and contributions.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, Punjab, on Railways, during the year 1881-82.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
32.—PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UMBALLA AND KALKA RAILWAY.			
Preliminary expenses ...	15,451	...	15,451
Total Umballa and Kalka Railway ...	15,451	...	15,451
RAWALPINDI AND MURREE RAILWAY.			
Preliminary expenses ...	6,047	...	6,047
Add suspense account ...	40	...	40
Total Rawalpindi and Murree Railway ...	6,087	...	6,087
Grand Total—32, Provincial Railways ...	21,538	...	21,538
37.—CAPITAL PRODUCTIVE WORKS— RAILWAY.			
AMRITSAR AND PATHANKOT RAILWAY.			
Preliminary expenses ...	6,296	...	6,296
Land ...	44,095	...	44,095
Construction of Line ...	6,103	...	6,103
Ballast and Permanent-way ...	1,44,000	...	1,44,000
Plant ...	986	...	989
Total ...	2,01,483	...	2,01,483
Add Miscellaneous Advances ...	150	...	150
Total Final and Suspense Head ...	2,01,633	...	2,01,633
Net Capital Expenditure—37, Railways ...	2,01,633	...	2,01,633
GRAND TOTAL RAILWAYS ...	2,23,171	...	2,23,171
TOTAL EXPENDITURE—			
Umballa and Kalka Railway ...	...	...	15,451
Rawalpindi and Murree Railway ...	...	...	6,087
Amritsar and Pathankot Railway ...	...	...	2,01,633
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	2,23,171

548. *Railways.—Indus Valley and Kandahar State Railway.*—During the early part of the year the capabilities of this line were fully taxed in the transport of the troops returning from Southern Afghanistan. The services of the officials of this Railway in performing this arduous duty were acknowledged by the Government of India. Advantage was taken of the consequent decline in military traffic to facilitate the operations of the line for commercial purposes by running frequent fast local passenger trains between Sukkur and Shikarpur, and by opening the Adamwahan Bridge Station and river agencies on the Sutlej at Ferozepore and Fazilka. The approaching completion of the workshops and store buildings at Sukkur, and the probable early removal of the head-quarters of the line to that place, will, it is expected, produce much improvement in the working of the Railway. Towards the close of the year four steamers, five flats and seven barges were purchased from the Indus Steam Flotilla, which has ceased to run, for ferry and bridge work. Much has been done to give a permanent character to the Sibi branch of the line; the large bridges have been finished; ballasting of the roadway is in progress, and stations, platforms and goods-sheds are being provided. The goods traffic continues to develop satisfactorily. The weight of goods carried in 1881 was 566,612 tons, as against 505,919 tons in the preceding year, showing an increase of 60,693 tons, although with the retirement of British troops from Kandahar the decrease in military stores carried was 15,595 tons. An increase in articles imported to British India from Afghanistan is observed. Special concessions made with a view to divert traffic to the Railway by a reduction of rates proved a success in the case of the transport of grain and pulses; the quantity carried during the year having increased by 62,563 tons,—from 56,558 tons in 1880 to 119,126 tons in 1881. A very large export trade in wheat to Kurrachee sprang up during the latter months of 1881, which came chiefly from the Punjab stations of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, though some of the stations of this line also received large quantities of grain.

549. *Punjab Northern State Railway.*—Considerable extensions to this Railway have been effected during the year under report. In April 1881 the branch line from Tarnal to Khushalgarh, 65½ miles in length, was opened for public traffic; 5 miles of railway, constituting a temporary line from Haji Shah to Attock, were thrown open on the 1st April 1881; and on the 2nd February 1882 a line of 10 miles from Miani to Bhera, in the Shahpur District, was opened for traffic. The per-

manent line at the Haro bridge and Kala-ka-Serai, in the Ráwalpindi District, was opened in January 1882, and the temporary diversions were closed. Another branch line to the Khewra Salt Mines is in progress, and the line proposed from Wazirabad to Siálkot is under survey. The extension of the line from Khairabad, opposite to Attock, to its western terminus, Peshawar, was opened in May 1882. In connection with this Railway it may be noted incidentally that a private Company has been started with a view to the construction of a narrow gauge branch from Ráwalpindi to Murree, which, if carried out, is expected to prove a valuable feeder. This line is being surveyed. Among the principal works on the permanent line which have been completed in the year may be mentioned a large depôt for the convenience of traders in salt at the Lala Musa station, and a new station at the Taraki quarry to develop the traffic in lime and stone with Lahore. The construction of extensive workshops and accommodation for Railway officials is in progress at Ráwalpindi. Several stations, platforms and goods-sheds have been completed at other points of the Railway. There has been no abnormal traffic during the year, and the severe sickness prevalent at Lahore and Amritsar last autumn and the diminished expenditure on construction has led to some decrease in the passenger traffic. During the year the experiment was tried of opening a separate ticket office, under a contractor, in the Sadar Bazar at Ráwalpindi. As far as could be judged, this arrangement was popular with natives, and proved convenient to them, and it is proposed to extend the system to other large stations of the line. It is also proposed to introduce an intermediate class of carriages for upper class natives. The changes in the conditions of trade, due to a reaction after the close of the Afghan war, and a scanty spring harvest, have caused a decrease in the goods traffic of this line.

550. *Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—After the passage of the troops and military stores returning from Southern Afghanistan, the traffic on this Railway has fallen back to its normal dimensions. A comparison with the period preceding the war of 1878-80 shows a considerable and steady increase of the regular traffic. The rise in the price of American wheat and a good autumn harvest have given a fresh start to the Punjab wheat trade; but the traffic in wheat is one which can only afford to pay the lowest scale of charge for carriage, and is not comparatively so profitable to railways as the trade in other commodities. Improvements at the Kurrachee harbour and additional

facilities for through traffic from the Punjab would doubtless contribute still further to develop this important trade. Much attention is being directed to the question of providing suitable approach roads as feeders to the line, and the subject of bonded warehouses along the Railway has been brought forward. The Indus Steam Flotilla has ceased to ply, and half of the vessels have been sold.

551. The following table shows the mileage and working of the open lines of Railway in the Punjab :—

Statement showing the progress made in the construction of Railways in the Punjab and the state of their working from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE
WORKING FROM 1ST APRIL

NAME OF RAILWAYS.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage open.	PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR.				
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.
Punjab and Delhi	566	20,748½	51,970½	3,771,488	9,212½	3,853,419½
Sind	110	2,297	8,338	204,634	...	215,269
TOTAL	676	23,045½	60,308½	3,976,122	9,212½	4,068,689½
Indus Valley and Open Section Kandahar (State) Railways	653	3,401	13,100	1,537,832	...	1,554,333
Punjab Northern (State) Railway	83	368	6,467	19,814	1,789,951	...	1,816,232

*Includes 1,746

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB AND THE STATE OF THEIR
1881 TO 31st MARCH 1882.

Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,21,867	48,54,113	81,75,970	54,58,237	27,17,733	547	12,150	} 11,15,82,597
2,51,237	12,85,000	15,36,237	12,52,221	2,84,016	125	2,394	
35,73,094	61,39,113	97,12,207	67,10,458	30,01,749	672	14,544	11,15,82,597
10,99,578	40,96,056	51,95,634	40,05,883	11,89,751	205	4,632	8,01,61,080
13,31,965	18,42,224	31,74,189	28,74,948	2,99,243	230	3,161*	6,95,53,747

maintenance coolies.

552. *Canals.*—In this, as in the previous year, the canals in operation and under the control of the Irrigation Department in this Province were the Bári Doáb Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, the Inundation Canals from the Sutlej in the Lahore and Montgomery Districts, the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals in the Mooltan District, the Inundation Canals from the Chenab and Indus in the Muzaffargarh District, and the Indus Inundation Canals in the district of Dera Gházi Khan.

553. Some of the Inundation Canals in the Shahpur District belong to, and are maintained from, Imperial Funds provided by the Irrigation Department, but they are managed by the District Officers.

554. The construction of the Sirhind and Swát River Canals and the re-modelling of the Western Jumna Canal were still in progress at the close of the year.

555. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—The rain-fall during the year on that part of the canal which is situated above Amritsar was the highest on record. On the lower portions of the canal it was slightly above the average.

556. The flood in the Ravi, which followed a fall of 13 inches of rain at Madhopur on the 13th and 14th July, reached to a height of 19·6 feet on the main gauge, 19·9 feet being the greatest height recorded. It passed off without doing any serious damage to the head-works.

557. The effects of the same rain-fall were more disastrous to the hill torrent works near the head of the canal. The bund at the head of the Nalloa cut was breached, and the flood-water passed into the canal at Malikpur. A spill from the lower part of the same cut flooded the Gulpur rakh, and thence made its way into the canal. In repairing the damages done to the river works opportunity was taken to raise and strengthen the temporary weirs on the right side of the river with the object of maintaining a deep channel in a direct line to the canal head.

558. The breaches in the hill torrent works were carefully repaired, The Nalloa cut was cleared out, and a strong paved bund erected above Dangu in connection with the diversion of the Chakki torrent at that place.

559. The canal was closed for six weeks after a heavy fall of rain in the early part of January. Some repairs were executed to the masonry and earth-works, and the tail of the Main Branch Lower was cleared of

silt. From sections of the canal bed taken during the closure, it would appear that the retrogression of levels has practically ceased.

560. Flour-mills were erected at three new sites on the canal, and the works in connection with the supply of water to the Egerton Woollen Mills were nearly completed at the close of the year.

561. The minimum supply in the Ravi was 300 cubic feet greater than in the previous year.

562. *Western Jumna Canal.*—In addition to the usual maintenance charges, expenditure was incurred in strengthening the training works above and below the Jumna weir at Tájawála, and in raising the banks of the Hánsi Branch Canal.

563. The New Main Line is practically complete, and a small supply has been running in it for some time. On the New Delhi Branch, with one or two exceptions, all the masonry works are either finished or well in hand. Percolation from the old canal has in some cases hindered the laying of foundations.

564. The channel earth-work has been completed except where it immediately adjoins the running canal.

565. *Okla Navigation Channel.*—The land required for this work was demarcated and taken up; but, owing to the necessity for settling with great nicety the location of the spoil earth near the city of Delhi the work could not be commenced within the year.

566. Surveys for the new distributaries in the Delhi Division, and for remodelling those of the Hánsi Division, were in progress, and work was in progress on some of the lines.

567. *Inundation Canals.—Upper Sutlej Division.*—The Katora Khán wah, Upper and Lower Sohág Canals, with their supply-channels and rájbahás, were cleared of silt, and a reserve head was also prepared for the Upper Sohág Canal. The re-construction of the Lola and Gudar Malkána inspection houses was commenced; but, owing to difficulties in the collection of materials, they were not completed within the year.

568. In the *Lower Sutlej and Chenáb Division* the usual clearances were carried out. The clearances were heavy on the Bakhtuwah, Sirdárwah and Shekhwah Gharbia Canals; on the others the work was comparatively light. A bridge was built over the Sikandrabad Canal from District Funds.

569. The *Muzaffargarh Canals* are being gradually brought into order, and their beds cleared to regular slopes. During the present year two branches of the Gharku and three of the Magassan Canal were extended. The canal plantations were maintained, and a new aqueduct built to carry the Pír Canal over the Rohilawála.

570. In the *Dera Gházi Khan Division* the Indus floods were light; the repairs to banks were consequently unimportant, and no new embankments were required. The usual clearances were carried out. Considerable expenditure was incurred on the Dhundi Canal, which was lately purchased by Government. The Fazlwah was purchased during the year for Rs. 5,000.

571. *Sirhind Canal*.—The result of the year's work was the completion of the main line and head-works, excepting a small quantity of earth-work in the first four miles. The torrent floods of 1881, which were exceptionally heavy, were safely passed over the superpassages. The combined branches, feeder lines and the Gaggar and Choa Branches were finished, with the exception of two miles at the tail of the Abohar Branch, and the connection of the Sutlej Navigation Channel with the Sutlej River: these branches were also completed.

572. On the Bhatinda Branch work was in hand down to the 50th mile, and surveys in hand for the remaining length. Thirty-six miles of the Kotla Branch were nearly completed; fourteen miles were in progress; and the surveys for the rest of the branch in hand.

573. *Distributaries*.—The construction of rájbahás from the Abohar Branch was commenced, and nearly half the whole estimated length was in progress at the end of the year. On the Gaggar Branch the heads and tail inlets of the rájbahás were built, but no excavation was put in hand.

574. The total progress has been satisfactory, and water was admitted into the canal on the 1st of July 1882.

575. *Swat River Canal Division*.—*Main Canal*.—Considerable progress was made in the construction of the canal during the year. Most of the masonry works are completed, and materials for the remainder were being collected. The rain-fall in this tract, also, was very heavy; and from experience of its effects it was considered desirable to increase the water-way of several of the culverts. A bund to enclose the site of the head-works was in hand at the close of the year, and the collection of stone for the construction of the regulator was in progress.

576. The excavation of the canal channel has been vigorously pushed on, and will soon be finished. The Nowedand escape was completed.

577. The Khán Máí bungalow and enclosure were nearly completed, and materials for the other enclosures were collected. The construction of No. 9 Rájbahá was commenced during the year, and good progress was made.

578. Owing to the great heat and scarcity of shade and water, few laborers can be induced to remain on these works during the hot months, so that but little progress is made from April to September: when this is considered, there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress made during the year.

579. TELEGRAPHS.—With the cessation of military operations in Afghanistan, the work of this Department has returned to its normal conditions. The additions to the Telegraph lines of the Punjab during the year were, a line 9 miles in length between Miani and Bhera, in the Shahpur district, and a second line of wire, 52 miles in length, from Lala Musa to Miani. On the other hand, 5 miles of line from Simla to Naldera were dismantled. At the close of the year, the line mileage was 1,507 miles.

580. Telephone lines were in use as follows:—

1. At Ráwalpindi	...	...	2·7 Miles.
2. At Lahore	...	...	10 "
3. At Simla	...	...	3·34 "
4. At Naushera	...	...	1·75 "

581. There were 32 Telegraph Offices at work in the Punjab at the close of the year. Two new offices were established at Jamrud and Kalka, and a temporary office was opened at Jalojai, in the Pesháwar district, for the use of a military camp.

582. The number of messages despatched during the past year was 124,994, shewing a decrease of 44,212 as compared with the messages sent in 1890-91. The following statement gives the number despatched during the past 6 years:—

1876-77	...	...	80,516
1877-78	...	...	91,264
1878-79	...	...	148,979
1879-80	...	...	171,725
1880-81	...	...	169,206
1881-82	...	...	124,994

583. The numbers despatched from the most important offices were for the last three years as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Simla	30,140	21,761	23,875
Lahore	13,984	14,474	11,693
Ráwalpindi	15,107	19,600	13,469
Umballa	6,466	9,106	7,490
Mooltan	9,869	8,493	7,090
Pesháwar	22,436	22,093	8,754

584. POSTAL.—The following statement shows the number of Post Offices, outlying letter boxes, village postmen, and letter box peons of the Imperial Postal establishment during the past two years :—

	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Letter Box Peons.
Existing at close of 1880-81 ...	515	266	198	50
Opened or entertained in 1881-82 ...	90	...	79	...
Closed or discontinued in 1881-82 ...	40	25	...	10
Existing at close of 1881-82 ...	565	241	277	40

585. The decrease in the number of outlying letter boxes and letter box peons is due to the opening of several new Post Offices by means of the cheap agency system, by which they are placed in charge of school-masters, shopkeepers and Government pensioners on small monthly stipends.

586. The total number of covers carried by the Imperial Post during the past year was 21,917,792 against 22,165,676 in 1880-81.

587. The number of covers received back undelivered was 771,186, or 3.518 per cent. of the total number received for delivery. The percentage last year was 4.087. The decrease is attributable to the cessation of the Afghan war.

588. The extent of mileage of Imperial Postal lines is as follows :—

		1880-81.	
Mail cart	...	1,034	
Runners	...	2,018	
Railway	...	1,089	
	Total	...	4,136
		1881-82.	
Mail cart	...	930	
Runners	...	2,067	
Railway	...	1,182	
	Total	...	4,179

589. The decrease under the head of Mail Cart Lines has been caused by the extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

590. The result of the operations of the District Post will be seen from the annexed table. The statement of expenditure is exclusive of that on the mail cart line between Chichawatni and Dera Ismail Khan :—

		Post Offices.	Village Postmen.	Letter Boxes.	Mileage.	Income from Local Coins.	Imperial Grant.	Total Expendi- ture.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	...	19	368	44	4,447	81,391	45,000	89,653
1881-82	...	20	371	38	4,610	81,920	45,000	91,015

591. The distances over which the district post is carried are classified as follows :—

Post carried by hill cart	...	...	170
Do. hackeries	...	...	153
Do. runners	...	...	4,287
			—
		Total	... 4,610
			—

592. The total number of covers sent to the District Post Offices for delivery during the past year was 64,830 against 57,233 in 1880-81. The number of covers received back undelivered was 2,798 against 3,307 in the previous year, and the number of covers collected for despatch were 61,301 against 57,632. The percentage of covers returned undelivered was 4·3 as compared with 5·8 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—A comparative statement of the Receipts and Charges of the Punjab Government for the years 1880-81 and 1881-82 will be found in Appendix No. 53. The following is a brief notice of the principal Revenues and Expenditure :—

594. *Land Revenue.*—The figures for the two years are as follows :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	2,09,01,437	2,09,59,950	+ 51,513
Expenditure	23,18,768	23,16,356	+ 2,588

There was an increase of Rs. 1,59,889 in the revenue classed as “ordinary,” of which about Rs. 54,000 occurred under the head of “fixed collections” and Rs. 1,05,000 under that of “fluctuating collections;” but the miscellaneous receipts were less than in the previous year because of reduced income from settlement fees; and hence the small improvement in the total revenue.

595. *Excise.*—The actual revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 11,93,471, but it was raised in the accounts to Rs. 13,07,143 by an adjustment of the profit on sales of Ghazipur opium by the Excise Department realized in 1880-81, and erroneously classified in that year as opium revenue. Excluding this receipt, there was an increase in 1881-82 of Rs. 86,259, which may be attributed generally to agricultural prosperity and the return of cantonment garrisons to their normal strength on the conclusion of the Afghan war.

596. The following statement, taken from the Financial Commissioner's report, compares the Income and Expenditure of the two years in detail :—

HEADS OF INCOME.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase or decrease per cent. on the previous year's income.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Licenses for sale of country spirits ...	2,27,326	2,76,487	- 21·6
Still-head duty on country spirits ...	3,29,158	3,13,316	+ 4·8
Licenses for sale of rum ...	59,020	69,394	+ 17·5
Still-head duty on rum ...	12,140	16,366	+ 34·8
Licenses for sale of other European liquors ...	14,061	14,423	+ 2·6
Opium acreage duty ...	28,963	26,508	+ 26·0
Licenses for sale of opium ...	2,92,672	3,17,793	+ 8·6
Licenses for sale of other drugs ...	1,31,674	1,37,034	+ 4·1
Other items ...	13,900	3,593	- 74·2
Total ...	11,08,880	11,84,912	+ 6·9
Profits on sale of Ghazipur opium ...	...	1,14,672	...
Import duty on Malwa opium ...	...	7,521	...
Grand total ...	11,08,880	13,07,105	+ 17·8
Charges { Spirits ...	59,681	56,547	- 5·2
{ Opium and drugs ...	567	153	- 73·1
Total ...	60,248	56,700	+ 5·8
Net receipts ...	10,48,632	12,50,405	+ 19·2

597. The unprecedentedly large sales of country spirits in 1880-81, and the consequent desire of the lessees of that year to retain the monopoly, stimulated the competition for licenses in 1881-82 and resulted in the large increase of Rs. 49,161 in the revenue under this head. The consumption of this class of liquor, however, fell from 126,153 to 119,594 gallons, which caused a reduction of Rs. 15,842 in the still-head duty. Licenses for the sale of rum realized Rs. 10,368 more than in the previous year, the high prices paid being attributed to a desire on the part of monopolists for the sale of country liquor to secure the rum licenses also with a view to excluding that spirit from competition with the native liquor. The reported consumption of rum increased from 19,190 to 22,173 gallons; but there is reason to believe that this increase was nominal.

598. The income derived from opium and drugs amounted to Rs. 6,13,526 against Rs. 4,53,209 in 1880-81. In the former, however, are included the profits from the sale of Ghazipur opium referred to in paragraph 596, and a sum of Rs. 7,521 realized as duty on Malwa opium imported into the Province. Deducting these receipts, the increase in the ordinary revenue stands at about Rs. 33,000. The acreage duty increased by 26

per cent. in consequence of the impetus which a fall in the price of food grains and a rise in that of opium gave to the cultivation of the poppy. Licenses for the sale of opium realized about Rs. 25,000 more than in the previous year.

599. *Stamps.*—It was stated in the Report for 1880-81 that the revenue realized from stamps in that year was the largest yet attained; the revenue of 1881-82 was still larger, as will be seen from the following comparative statement :—

		1880-81.	1881-82.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Gross receipts	...	32,39,296	33,66,090	+ 1,16,804
Discount	...	70,106	71,436	+ 1,330
Refunds and other charges	...	2,07,619	2,16,624	+ 9,006
Total charges	...	2,77,624	2,87,969	+ 10,336
Net receipts	...	29,61,669	30,68,121	+ 1,06,469

The whole of this increase was derived from the sale of Court fee stamps, and is attributed to the growth of litigation which has accompanied an improvement in the condition of the Province.

600. The receipts in detail for the two years are as follows :—

		1880-81.	1881-82.
		Rs.	Rs.
Bills of exchange	...	58,547	49,298
Sale of general stamps	{ General	8,53,653	8,64,084
	{ Adhesive	86,403	83,831
Sale of Court fee stamps	...	22,19,912	23,37,383
Duty on impressing documents	...	9,542	9,819
Fines and penalties	...	9,357	9,736
Miscellaneous	...	1,874	1,991
TOTAL	...	32,39,296	33,66,090

601. The income from Hundi stamps fell from Rs. 52,472 in 1880-81 to Rs. 44,545 in 1881-82. The increasing use of Post Office money orders and currency notes for remittance purposes is stated to be the cause of this decrease. The realizations from Foreign Bill and one-anna receipt stamps were also less than in the previous year; but the decrease was trifling.

602. The income from sales of impressed sheets for bonds and similar documents amounted to Rs. 8,64,034 against Rs. 8,53,652 in 1880-81.

603. Stamp charges rose from Rs. 2,77,624 to Rs. 2,87,959. With increasing revenue there were of course increased charges for discount; refunds also were higher than in 1880-81.

604. The stock of stamps of the classes mentioned above at the beginning and end of the year 1881-82 was as follows:—

				1st April 1881.	31st March 1882.
				Rs.	Rs.
Judicial	...	...	...	21,34,436	21,60,217
Non-judicial	...	...	...	10,29,383	10,87,976

605. *Minor Departments.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 43,289 against Rs. 53,733 in 1880-81. The decrease was due to reduced income from cattle fairs. The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,79,997 to Rs. 2,67,675. The chief increase is accounted for by the census taken in February 1881, the cost of which fell chiefly in 1881-82. The Lahore Exhibition of December 1881 accounts for a part of the excess expenditure, a portion of which is also due to the cost of the feed and keep of Government stallions in the Province having been transferred to the Punjab accounts from those of the Government of India.

606. *Law and Justice.*—There was a net increase in income of Rs. 55,014 due almost entirely to larger receipts from magisterial fines, which reached the sum of Rs. 4,56,000 against Rs. 3,89,598 in the previous year. The receipts from Jails fell from Rs. 3,79,469 to Rs. 3,56,831. The principal reason for this reduction is the closure of the head-quarters jail for a portion of 1881-82 in consequence of an outbreak of cholera. An increase of Rs. 16,000 in the expenditure is due to increased charges for Criminal Courts.

607. *Police.*—A large reduction in the miscellaneous receipts under this head accounts in the main for the decrease of Rs. 18,065 in the total income of the year. There was an unimportant increase in the Police expenditure.

608. *Political Agencies.*—These charges amounted to Rs. 7,29,525 against Rs. 6,86,688 in 1880-81. The increase is due principally to enlarged expenditure for refugees from Kabul.

609. In the paragraphs immediately following are noticed the Income and Expenditure of what are known as Provincial properties, an abstract statement of which is here added :—

	1880-81.		1881-82.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat-bridges ...	1,97,479	2,20,355	2,16,877	2,03,100
Ditto without ditto ...	2,64,765	56,819	2,69,797	37,008
Staging bungalows, &c. ...	39,129	35,284	37,158	34,901
Encamping grounds ...	19,593	12,792	16,894	12,484
Nazul properties ...	41,745	12,046	47,250	12,560
Cattle-pounds ...	1,00,195	34,587	97,915	33,603
TOTAL ...	6,62,906	3,71,883	6,85,891	3,33,651

610. *Ferries with boat-bridges.*—There was increased income from the bridge over the Jhelum river at Pind Dádan Khan, due to an increase in the salt traffic caused by the extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway to Miáni in the direction of the salt mines. Arrear and advance collections of lease money at the Attock and Sanauli bridges in the Pesháwar and Karnál districts, respectively, account for the further additional income. The outlay of a large sum on the reconstruction of the Attock bridge in 1880-81 explains the reduction of expenditure in 1881-82 : this reduction would have been considerably greater but for special repairs executed during the latter year to the bridge over the Sutlej in the Ferozepore district.

611. *Ferries without boat-bridges.*—There were 400 ferries of this class in use against 396 in the previous year. The income realized amounted to Rs. 2,69,797 against Rs. 2,64,765. The principal increases were in the Jullundur and Ludhiána districts, where there was keener competition for the leases. The reduction in expenditure is due entirely to special outlay having been incurred in 1880-81 on the ferry steamers in the Muzaffargarh district. The ferries have, as a rule, been leased.

612. *Staging bungalows, &c.*—The decrease in income from staging bungalows occurred principally in the bungalows on the frontier, and was due to the continued falling-off in the number of military officers travelling on duty after the late war. The extension of railway communication also affected the income. To the same cause generally may be attributed the falling-off in encamping ground receipts.

613. *Nazul properties.*—The increase of Rs. 5,505 in the income of 1881-82 is due generally to additional properties having become remunerative. The sale of nazul properties was suspended for a portion of the year, and hence a decrease in the number disposed of from 40 to 30, the sale proceeds falling from Rs. 15,422 to Rs. 12,892. In addition to the properties classed as Provincial, there were 315 others in the charge of Municipalities which were maintained at an expenditure of Rs. 27,675 and yielded an income of Rs. 22,022.

614. *Cattle-pounds.*—A satisfactory feature in the returns of the year is a considerable reduction in the income from sales of impounded cattle, notwithstanding that a larger number of animals were impounded. This was no doubt due to the people being better able to pay the prescribed fines for the redemption of their cattle.

615. *DISTRICT COMMITTEES.*—The income of the Local Committees formed under Act V. of 1878 was as follows :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.
	Rs.	Rs.
Local rates	15,05,014	15,01,954
Road Cess	2,33,596	2,36,044
Education Cess	2,34,309	2,37,581
District Dāk Cess	81,391	81,920
Serais	21,341	20,315
Miscellaneous	56,302	77,685
TOTAL	21,31,953	21,55,499

616. The sums assigned to them for expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 20,78,000, or Rs. 61,000 more than in 1880-81. The following outlay was incurred against this assignment :—

	Rs.
Refunds	10,364
General Management	65,543
Collection of Local Rates	1,19,291
District Dāk Communication... ..	54,040
Minor Departments	84,679
Education	4,48,553
Medical	2,17,344
Stationery and Printing	2,307
Superannuations	600
Miscellaneous	21,873
Public Works	6,67,079
Contributions	2,92,771
TOTAL	19,84,443

617. About three-fourths of the expenditure classed under the heading Minor Departments was incurred in connection with Arboriculture and the maintenance of public gardens. The number of trees planted during the year elsewhere than on roadsides was 174,842 against 121,493 in 1880-81. The results, however, were even worse than in the previous year, for nearly one-fourth of the new plantings died, while the expenditure was higher.

618. The bulk of the Public Works expenditure of District Committees was for the repair and construction of roads: the outlay on these amounted to Rs. 4,67,282 against Rs. 4,58,752 in 1880-81. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of metalled and unmetalled road were completed, and 118 miles were in progress at the end of the year. Repairs were executed to 11,949 miles of road. New bridges to the number of 177 were either completed or in progress, and 241,237 trees were planted out on roadsides. Other Public Works executed by the Committees were 46 school-houses, 5 dispensaries and 28 other buildings either completed or in progress, 1,221 buildings repaired, and 283 tanks and wells constructed and repaired. The outlay on schools, dispensaries, tanks, wells, &c. amounted to Rs. 1,32,603 against Rs. 1,48,429 in 1880-81.

619. The work of the Committees continues to be satisfactory.

620. CUSTOMS AND SALT.—The following abstract exhibits the Receipts and Charges in each division for the two years 1880-81 and 1881-82 :—

RECEIPTS.					1880-81.	1881-82.
					Rs.	Rs.
Punjab Mines Division	...	...	...	...	37,29,216	37,05,422
Kohát Ditto	...	...	...	...	99,367	90,786
Mandi Ditto	...	...	...	...	47,262	48,263
Delhi Salt Sources	...	...	...	...	15,28,579	17,75,000
				Total	54,04,424	56,19,820
CHARGES.						
Punjab Mines Division	...	...	...	...	2,64,999	3,22,574
Kohát Ditto	...	...	...	...	30,438	28,980
Mandi Ditto	...	...	...	...	7,258	8,619
Delhi Salt Sources	...	...	...	...	77,570	56,332
				Total	3,80,265	4,16,505
				Net Revenue	50,24,159	52,02,815

621. The increase in Receipts is due entirely to larger sales from the Sultánpur and Núh works (Delhi salt sources). At Sultánpur 663,024 maunds were sold against 581,097 in 1880-81, and at Núh 27,852

maunds against 6,945. The excess in the former case is attributed to a reduction of prices, especially of the cheaper descriptions of salt, which the dealers found it profitable to make; and in the latter to the salt having been sold at any price offered, in consequence of the owners being in want of money.

622. The quantity sold at the Punjab Mines fell from 1,471,187 to 1,400,366 maunds. It is hoped that an expansion in the trade in this salt will take place when greater facilities for transit are provided by the extension of the railway to the sources.

623. The expenditure in the Punjab Mines Division increased by Rs. 57,575: this increase is almost entirely due to additional expenses for carriage and weightment, &c., of salt conveyed to the recently established depôt at Lâla Mûsa.

624. The expenditure in the Delhi Salt Source Division was regulated by a reduced scale introduced at the end of 1880-81.

625. FORESTS.—The financial results were as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	6,71,679	4,95,368	1,76,311
1881-82	6,88,808	5,16,270	1,72,038

626. The reduction in the net income, notwithstanding larger sales, is due partly to the increased expenditure of the year and partly also to low selling rates of timber in the hill forest divisions. A notice of the working of the Forest Department generally will be found in Chapter IV.

627. CANAL REVENUE.—The capital invested in the Punjab Canals is as follows:—

		During the year.	To end of the year.
		Rs.	Rs.
Canals in operation	...	4,09,798	2,57,66,081
Canals under construction	...	36,51,106	2,89,56,192
Canals under suspension	...	...	35,095
	Total	40,80,904	5,47,57,368
Deduct—			
Contribution by Native States for Sirhind Canal	...	12,93,501	97,79,178
Capital invested by Government	...	27,67,403	4,49,78,190

	Rs.
The total income of the permanent canals was	26,63,251
Working expenses	9,41,728
Balance profit, being 7·22 per cent. on the capital...	17,21,523

After deducting interest the profit was 3·43 per cent. on the capital, the Bári Doáb paying 2·03, the Western Jumna Canal 6·06. In the previous year the total profit was 7·56 per cent., the Bári Doáb Canal paying 4·39, and the Western Jumna Canal 13·87 per cent.

On the Inundation Canals, excluding the Muzaffargarh series, against which there is no capital expenditure, the total receipts were	Rs.
Working expenses	8,23,431
	3,78,897
Balance profit, being 23·14 per cent. on the capital	<u>4,44,534</u>

Deducting interest, the rate of profit was 19·27 per cent., the Upper Sutlej paying 6·46, the Lower Sutlej and Chenab 205·93, Indus 15·36, and Shahpur Canals 83·85 per cent.

628. In the previous year the total profit was 23·36 per cent. ; the Upper Sutlej 0·53, the Lower Sutlej and Chenab 411·28, and the Indus Canals 3·44. On the Shahpur Canals there was a loss of 2·45 per cent.

629. The high percentage of profit on the canals last year was due to arrears of revenue from jágir and well-lands having been included in the accounts for that year.

630. By the assessments there would be a decrease in the present year of Rs. 1,65,221 on the permanent canals, due to the less area irrigated by the Bári Doáb Canal, and an increase of Rs. 4,604 on the Inundation Canals.

631. The areas irrigated were—

	1881-82.		1880-81.	
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Bári Doáb Canal	368,002	...	433,080	—65,078
Western Jumna Canal	300,545	...	266,551	—34,994
Total Perennial Canals	668,547		699,631	—30,084
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	221,970	...	154,536	+ 67,434
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Do.	346,278	...	299,284	+ 46,994
Indus Canals	201,614	...	164,385	+ 37,229
Muzaffargarh Canals	248,598	...	213,732	+ 34,866
Shahpur Canals	11,523	...	9,135	+ 2,388
Total Inundation Canals	1,029,983		841,072	+ 188,911
GRAND TOTAL	1,698,530		1,539,703	+ 158,827

632. The following is a comparative statement of the results of the working of the Canals during the two years:—

	Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Inundation Canals.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—CAPITAL OUTLAY to end of year. { 1880-81 1881-82	78,35,815 82,92,972	1,55,66,485 1,55,52,072	19,54,483 19,21,037	2,53,56,283 2,57,66,081
II.—INCOME realized during the year— Direct, <i>vis.</i> , water-rent and miscellaneous receipts. { 1880-81 1881-82	9,10,128 12,01,350	10,74,919 11,28,686	99,886 1,35,567	20,84,983 24,66,503
Indirect, <i>vis.</i> , land revenue due to Irrigation Works (including water-advantage revenue). { 1880-81 1881-82	9,07,615 38,088	7,04,000 2,95,227	8,16,522 6,87,864	24,28,187 10,21,179
Total Direct and Indirect { 1880-81 1881-82	18,17,743 12,39,338	17,78,919 14,23,913	9,16,408 8,23,431	45,13,070 34,86,683
III.—CHARGES for the year— Maintenance, including Establishment. { 1880-81 1881-82	40,8,254 43,1,163	4,32,718 5,10,565	3,75,133 3,78,897	12,06,105 13,20,625
Interest on Capital Outlay { 1880-81 1881-82	3,22,554 3,05,377	6,72,840 5,97,890	84,746 74,299	10,80,140 9,77,563
Total ... { 1880-81 1881-82	7,30,808 7,36,540	10,95,558 11,08,455	4,59,879 4,53,196	22,36,245 22,98,191
IV.—NET PROFIT AND LOSS— (a)—Including interest on Capital. { 1880-81 1881-82	10,86,935 5,02,798	6,83,361 8,15,458	4,56,529 3,70,235	22,36,825 11,88,491
(b)—Excluding interest on Capital.				
On Direct Income only. { Amount { 1880-81 1881-82	+ 5,01,874 + 7,70,087	+ 6,52,201 + 6,18,131	-2,75,247 -2,43,330	+ 8,78,828 + 11,44,878
{ Percentage { 1880-81 1881-82	+ 6.41 + 9.29	+ 4.19 + 8.97	-14.08 -12.68	+ 3.47 + 4.44
On total Income, both Direct and Indirect. { Amount { 1880-81 1881-82	+ 14,09,400 + 8,08,175	+ 13,56,201 + 9,13,348	+ 5,41,275 + 4,44,534	+ 33,06,965 + 21,66,067
{ Percentage { 1880-81 1881-82	17.98 + 9.74	8.71 + 5.87	27.69 + 23.14	+ 13.04 + 8.40

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.—Considerable progress in sanitation has been made in the Province during the year, and the inspection reports of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Civil Surgeons afford ample evidence that not only is sanitary improvement engaging the earnest attention of the district authorities, and that a fair share of the funds at their disposal is devoted to it, but that the efforts being made to diffuse a better knowledge on sanitary matters among the people themselves are at last meeting with success and awakening them to the fact that it is really within their own power to prevent much of the sickness from which they now suffer; and it may now confidently be hoped that ere long not only will the people be induced to carefully follow out the instructions laid down for their guidance, but that they will even learn to appreciate the advantages to be derived by efficient sanitation.

634. Under recent arrangements for the sanitary inspections of towns and villages, Civil Surgeons will be brought more into contact with the people, and they have been instructed, while engaged in the performance of their duties, to use their best efforts to persuade the inhabitants of villages to abandon practices which tend to produce unhealthiness, and to explain to them the evil consequences of neglected conservancy, unprotected water-supply, and other insanitary conditions with which they are in the habit of surrounding themselves.

635. Important improvements in conservancy and drainage have been effected in many places, and it is gratifying to notice that in the more important towns, where signs of improvement are naturally first looked for, good progress has been made. A sum of Rs. 9,09,637, or 35 per cent. of the total municipal income, was expended during the year upon street pavings, construction of latrines, roads, conservancy establishment and improved schemes for drainage and water-supply. Among the more important works under this head, the Lahore water-supply may be more particularly mentioned. This project was completed and

opened in June 1881; and, notwithstanding the failure of the service reservoir, a constant supply of really good water has been kept up in the city and suburbs with the exception of certain localities at high elevations. The prejudice which was at first entertained by the natives, more particularly the higher Hindu castes, to the use of this water, is fast disappearing, and the demand steadily increases. The length of piping which has been laid throughout the city and suburbs is about 22 miles. The cost of the water, without interest on the loan, is at present about one anna and ten pies per 1,000 gallons, including fuel and establishment; but when the reservoir is re-constructed this rate will be considerably reduced. The Lahore drainage works are reported to be progressing satisfactorily, and when they are completed will leave but little to be desired in respect to thorough conservancy. At Amritsar the main drainage scheme is nearly completed round the eastern side of the city, and the internal drainage has been much improved, and schemes for draining the surrounding country, for the better conservancy of the city and for improving the water-supply, are under consideration. In Jullundur the work of cutting off the spills from the *jhills* north of the town and conducting them into the East Beyn Nullah was completed, and the measure is reported to have proved very successful. In former years the spills from these *jhills* came down upon the city and cantonments, swamping the land and causing much fever. In Hoshiarpur three important drainage schemes have been carried out. In Ludhiana special measures were taken to preserve the water-supply from pollution. In Delhi the old Sháhjaháni drains in the principal streets, as also those in the side streets, were all opened and thoroughly cleaned out. The plans and estimates for the water-works have been completed, and it is hoped that ere long this important and much needed work will be put in hand.

636. VITAL STATISTICS.—The scheme for providing for the registration of births by the agency of the village chaukidárs, which was brought into force last year, has been found to work well, and a marked improvement in the birth registration is manifest; and even in frontier districts, where registration is generally inefficient, this is the case.

637. *Births*.—The total number of births registered during the year was 695,766, or 151,107 more than the number returned in the previous year. Of this number there were 374,599 males and 321,167 females, or a proportion of 116 male to every 100 female births.

638. *Deaths.*—The death-rate of the Province was considerably in excess of that of the previous year. The total number of deaths registered, as shewn by the following statement, was 519,779, or an excess over last year of 47,048, giving a death-rate of 30 per mille of population for males and 29 per mille for females :—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	All other causes.	Total.	Death-rate per mille of population.
1868	432	24,222	151,337	17,823	73,871	287,785	15
1869	9,258	53,169	272,946	30,953	87,495	463,821	26
1870	469	27,163	275,093	27,249	88,952	418,926	24
1871	869	25,531	213,549	21,678	102,249	363,378	21
1872	8,727	23,728	264,711	23,345	110,097	430,608	25
1873	143	25,699	219,909	19,610	91,757	357,163	20
1874	78	12,026	190,631	16,407	97,571	316,713	18
1875	6,246	13,694	279,841	27,550	119,977	447,308	26
1876	5,736	10,254	351,296	27,271	102,297	496,854	28
1877	29	12,296	219,261	17,664	101,663	350,932	20
1878	215	40,271	440,493	32,071	115,722	626,771	36
1879	26,315	49,460	472,939	29,613	95,038	673,213	38
1880	274	8,145	327,727	22,730	114,849	472,731	27
1881	5,207	6,749	355,279	17,281	135,263	519,779	30

This statement shews that the rate of mortality in 1881, though higher than that in 1880, is below that of 1878 and 1879 ; but, as these two were exceptionally unhealthy years, the comparison must lie with the previous years in the series given in the statement ; and such comparison shews that the death-rate in 1881 was nearly 7 per mille in excess of the average of those years. No doubt a great deal of this is attributable to better registration, but it may in part be attributed to the sickly influence of the season.

639. Cholera again visited the Province in epidemic form. The disease first became epidemic in Delhi early in May ; it attacked Lahore early in June, and about the same time an epidemic outbreak occurred in the Kangra District. Subsequently it visited many other districts, but its prevalence was chiefly confined to the eastern circle of the Province, and to sadr or important municipal towns in each district. The districts which suffered most from the disease were those of Lahore, Amritsar and Kangra. Of the total number, 5,207 deaths, registered, it would appear that 3,693, equal to 2·84 per mille of the aggregate population, occurred in municipal towns ; while in rural circles the deaths registered were only 1,512, or 0·09 per mille of the rural population. These facts would seem to indicate a considerable degree of dependence of the rural population, as regards cholera, on the sadr or municipal towns, and the consequent importance of maintaining the

central towns in good sanitary condition. A special Cholera Committee was appointed, under the orders of the Government of India, in October 1881, to enquire into the history of cholera in the Punjab in certain localities ; but the report of this Committee has not yet been published.

640. It is satisfactory to notice from the foregoing statement that the mortality from small-pox was lower in 1881 than in any other year of the series given in the table. This diminution may be in part attributed to the effect of vaccination, but more probably it is due to the natural consequence of previous years of excessive prevalence and to the absence of favorable climatic conditions. It may, however, be noted that, taking the whole series of 14 years given in the statement, the number of deaths from small-pox in the last 7 years was 50,000, or one-fourth less than in the first 7 years ; and this may be assumed as evidence that vaccination has effected as much good as could be fairly expected from the limited extent to which operations have hitherto been carried on.

641. The total mortality from fever during the year was 355,279 deaths, shewing an excess of 27,552 over last year, and a higher number, excluding the years of the great fever epidemics, 1878 and 1879, than any year of the series from 1868. The highest mortality from this disease was recorded in the Amritsar District, *viz.*, 28,962, giving a death-rate of 35 per mille of population. Next to Amritsar was the district of Lahore, in which the total deaths registered were 21,058, equal to a death-rate of 27 per mille. In the Amritsar District the city of Amritsar suffered most severely ; for out of the 28,962 deaths registered in this district 11,724 are reported to have occurred in the city alone. The outbreak in Amritsar is attributed to an excessive and unusual rainfall in a locality the natural drainage of which is very imperfect, to consequent rise of spring level, and water-logging of the soil. During the months of June, July and August there was an aggregate fall of no less than 62 inches, and this excessive rainfall produced most disastrous consequences. The mortality was heaviest amongst the poorer classes, and nearly half of the deaths were of children under five years of age. Measures have been taken for remedying the defects of drainage and conservancy which have been brought to light in the course of the investigation into this deplorable mortality.

642. The number of deaths under the head of bowel complaints was 17,281, giving a death-rate of about 1 per mille of population ; and the

deaths from other causes, which include the mortality from chest diseases, was 185,263, an excess of 20,414 over the figures of the previous year.

643. **MEDICAL RELIEF.**—The number of applicants for relief at the various medical institutions in the Province during the year numbered 1,546,808, as exhibited by the following table. This shews an increase over last year of 177,379, or nearly 13 per cent.; and this increase is in some measure due to the great prevalence of fever during the latter part of the year. In Amritsar alone the number of patients treated was upwards of 55,000 in excess of that registered in the previous year; and cases of malarial fever treated in other dispensaries in the Province increased by about 70 per cent. Two additional dispensaries,—one of the second and one of the third class,—have been added to the number of such institutions during the year, though the table shews an increase of only one; but this is explained by the fact that in 1881 the dispensary at the sanitarium of Shekh Budin, which is only maintained from May to October of each year, has not been taken into calculation, though it was included in the return for the previous year.

YEAR.	No. of Dispensaries.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.			INCOME.				
		In-door	Out-door.	Total.	Government.	Municipal and other contributions.	Other sources.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875	150	28,615	1,008,458	1,032,073	1,32,461	1,60,989	28,809	3,22,059	3,24,618
1876	163	30,428	1,175,034	1,205,462	1,07,034	1,87,374	26,743	3,21,151	3,23,814
1877	166	31,627	1,111,420	1,146,047	92,656	1,99,270	21,515	3,02,443	2,96,746
1878	172	43,190	1,393,766	1,436,956	85,311	2,11,008	25,130	3,21,449	3,22,518
1879	180	39,635	1,349,224	1,388,859	79,093	2,36,429	23,295	3,38,817	3,41,288
1880	184	34,729	1,333,700	1,368,429	72,189	2,44,161	19,586	3,35,946	3,29,051
1881	185	37,011	1,508,797	1,546,808	73,132	2,54,496	25,069	3,52,717	3,41,958
Difference between 1880 and 1881.	1	2,282	1,75,097	1,77,379	983	10,335	5,503	16,771	13,807

* NOTE.—The Income and Expenditure of the Shekh Budin Dispensary is excluded for 1880 and 1881.

644. The above table shews that there was a total increase in income of Rs. 16,771, and in expenditure of Rs. 13,807, for the year 1881.

645. The Hospitals and Dispensaries in existence at the close of the year 1881 were as follows :—

- 1 General Hospital—Mayo Hospital, Lahore.
- 14 Civil Hospitals.
- 26 Dispensaries, 1st class.
- 105 Dispensaries, 2nd class.
- 43 Dispensaries, 3rd class.
- 1 Lying-in Hospital, Amritsar.

646. In these institutions 15,45,808 patients were treated ; of whom 973 were Europeans, 2,251 Eurasians, 626,140 Hindus, 847,539 Muhammadans, and 68,900 other classes.

647. The death-rate among in-door patients was 7·20 against 6·47 in the previous year.

648. The number of major operations performed was 4,466, or 26 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year, and there was also an increase in the number of minor operations of 4,724.

649. *Lepet Asylums.*—The number of these institutions maintained during the year was the same as last year, *viz.*, 6. The number of patients at the close of 1880 was 422, and 175 admissions were made during the year, making a total of 597. Of these 70, or 11·7 per cent., died, and 120 left the asylums of their own accord, thus leaving 407 inmates at the close of 1881. The total expenditure on these institutions during 1881 was Rs. 18,779, or Rs. 1,891 less than in the previous year,—the decrease being due to the average number of inmates having been smaller, to the diminished cost of food, and to the circumstance that, clothing having been liberally supplied to the asylums of Tarn Taran and Dharmśala towards the close of 1880, a further supply was not called for during the present year. The expenditure on repairs of buildings was also less in 1881 than it was in 1880, though the expenditure on medicines was somewhat higher. These asylums are chiefly supported by district funds aided by private subscriptions and donations.

650. *Mayo Hospital.*—This hospital provides 115 beds, 91 for men and 24 for women and children. The number of patients who obtained medical relief at this institution during the year was 30,672, or 4,098 less than in the previous year, and the decrease was entirely among the out-patients. The falling-off was chiefly in the European and Eurasian classes.

651. The total number of deaths among in-patients during the year was 197 ; while the admissions were 1,938, the proportion of deaths to admissions being 10·16 per cent. against 15·7 per cent. in the previous year.

652. The number of major operations performed during the year was 288,—an increase of 49 over the previous year. Of these the following may be specially noted :—121 cases of cataract, in which the lens was extracted, good sight being restored in 108 cases, or nearly 90 per cent.; 4 amputations of the upper extremity (one at the shoulder-joint), with no death ; 46 cases of lithotomy, with 8 deaths ; and one operation for strangled hernia successfully performed.

653. Cases of malarial fever constituted nearly one-fifth of the total number treated ; but the disease was not of a severe type, the rate of mortality among in-patients treated for it being 8·51 per cent., against 13·53 per cent. in the previous year. Diseases affecting the respiratory organs were more frequent than in the previous year, and these largely contributed to swell the proportion of mortality. Bowel complaints, on the other hand, were fewer than in 1880 ; and it was remarkable that, notwithstanding the prevalence of epidemic cholera, the number of cases of diarrhoea was less than in the previous year.

654. The total expenditure on the Hospital during the year was Rs. 23,068, an excess of Rs. 3,836 over last year, due principally to additions to the building and to the purchase of furniture, clothing and bedding for the inmates. The receipts were Rs. 23,148, of which the contribution from Government was Rs. 16,524, from District and Municipal funds Rs. 4,500, and from private sources Rs. 1,423.

655. *Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.*—At this institution, which is entirely supported by the Municipality, there were 33 in-patients and 154 out-patients treated during the year. Out of 12 obstetric operations which had to be performed, only 2 proved fatal. The institution continues to prove useful in furnishing means for the training of midwives. At the beginning of the year there were 10 pupils, one of whom had passed and was retained as resident nurse, one passed as qualified midwife and is now practising at Meean Meer, one died during the prevalence of the fever epidemic in October, and one English pupil who joined in 1880 presented herself for examination at the Lahore Medical School and passed ; leaving 6 pupils in the institution at the close of the year.

656. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The number of these institutions was the same as last year, *viz.*, one at Delhi and one at Lahore.

657. The number of admissions into the two asylums was in excess of those of the previous year, amounting to 132 (including re-admissions) against 87 in 1880, and the total number under treatment was 438, of whom 333 were in the Lahore, and 105 in the Delhi Asylum. Of this number 369 were males and 69 females. Of the above total, 47 males and 4 females, or 51 in all, were discharged cured, and 47 died. The percentage of cured to average strength was at both the asylums a little over 16, and the mortality a little under 15.

658. In 1880 the mortality rate was low compared with former years, but in 1881 it reverted to the high rate which usually prevails among this class of patients, the death-rate at the two asylums being about the same, *viz.*, 14·10 at Lahore, 14·98 at Delhi. At Lahore, of the 35 deaths returned, 13, or nearly one-third of the whole number, were due to cholera, which attacked the asylum in July; and at Delhi, of the 11 deaths recorded, 4 were due to diarrhœa and 4 to respiratory diseases.

659. Of the 132 admissions during the year, 14 belonged to the criminal class, of whom 12 were admitted into the Lahore, and 2 into the Delhi asylum; and at the close of the year there were 39 of this class in confinement, 31 being in the Lahore and 8 in the Delhi asylum.

660. The average cost of each lunatic was at Lahore Rs. 105-0-9 and at Delhi Rs. 102-2-10. At Lahore the cost for diet was higher than at Delhi, but, on the other hand, the cost of clothing was much greater at Delhi than at Lahore.

661. At Lahore, out of a daily average strength of 240 persons, 80, or 33 per cent., were employed on manufactures, and the net profit realized amounted to Rs. 263, or about Rs. 3 per head. At Delhi, out of an average strength of 73 persons, 62, or nearly 85 per cent., were employed on manufactures, realizing a net profit of Rs. 580, or Rs. 9-5-0 per head of the number employed.

662. At both the institutions the chief employments were gardening, grinding corn, and cloth manufactures; but at Lahore a large number of the inmates seem to have been employed in out-door works, such as gardening, levelling old buildings, &c.; and, though such employment was well calculated to keep the lunatics in health, the profits realized were not so large.

663. LOCK HOSPITALS.—As stated last year, the Contagious Diseases Act, XIV. of 1863, has not yet been extended to any part of the Punjab; but rules made under the Cantonment Act, providing for the inspection of houses of ill-fame and for preventing the spread of venereal disease, continue in force in all cantonments occupied by British troops, and the

leading statistics of the operations of these rules for the past four years will be found in the following table:—

CANTONMENTS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROSTITUTES.			Receipts from fees and fines.	Expenditure.	EUROPEAN TROOPS.	
	On the Register.	Attending periodical examinations.	In Hospital.			Average strength.	Ratio of admissions per mille from venereal disease.
				Rs.	Rs.		
Delhi	1878	158.64	131.84	9.0	76	3,014	390
	1879	160.79	140.91	11.59	25	3,074	405
	1880	164.48	147.20	10.76	76	3,074	476
	1881	153.92	143.54	4.19	54	2,776	406
Umballa	1878	94.0	90.33	17.42	34	2,771	1,288
	1879	96.59	73.75	13.58	77	2,920	1,064
	1880	64.70	60.64	21.0	17	3,205	1,329
	1881	82.55	78.03	17.28	62	3,334	1,613
Kasaul	1878	14.30	14.30	2.16	...	510	362
	1879	14.71	14.71	0.72	...	514	361
	1880	13.37	13.23	3.66	55	559	346
	1881	9.05	9.05	66.0	10	491	348
Sabáthu	1878	17.83	17.58	4.25	...	726	650
	1879	10.11	10.01	2.48	...	585	...
	1880	8.56	8.56	1.58	...	503	4,480
	1881	7.18	7.6	0.83	...	426	4,658
Dagshai	1878	18.82	18.82	4.0	...	997	777
	1879	18.0	18.0	4.16	...	875	490
	1880	19.33	19.33	4.83	...	861	921
	1881	...	...	...	...	...	114
Jullundur	1878	47.08	45.79	2.0	...	2,502	788
	1879	44.75	44.83	2.81	...	2,516	201
	1880	34.0	32.62	4.25	16	2,454	297
	1881	63.9	58.88	7.51	45	3,039	369
Dalhousie	1878	13.08	12.91	4.06	...	547	232
	1879	10.90	11.04	0.76	...	500	289
	1880	6.51	6.62	0.91	...	471	325
	1881	7.44	6.63	0.64	...	471	295
Sikot	1878	99.12	93.50	23.0	107	3,866	1,225
	1879	88.8	88.3	17.5	68	3,446	760
	1880	86.06	87.75	22.16	133	3,139	1,030
	1881	88.05	83.42	...	133	2,670	1,306
Lahore and Meen Meer	1878	183.46	147.50	13.25	231	4,475	824
	1879	216.9	171.12	17.01	522	4,325	1,111
	1880	233.37	168.37	15.41	206	4,002	3,182
	1881	239.17	169.57	15.5	398	4,068	1,098
Ferozepore	1878	84.68	65.15	9.0	3	1,876	1,110
	1879	65.92	56.39	7.33	24	1,980	1,110
	1880	77.13	65.01	14.58	15	2,025	1,035
	1881	77.50	66.6	8.38	80	2,045	873
Meoltan	1878	219.7	182.5	11.0	...	2,285	745
	1879	191.1	174.7	17.15	184	2,888	945
	1880	120.32	113.37	12.25	69	2,274	808
	1881	106.91	100.58	74.91	35	2,108	...
Ráwalpindi	1878	134.50	120.13	2.5	349	3,145	1,698
	1879	149.15	145.77	28.45	185	3,417	1,590
	1880	140.06	130.8	34.08	108	3,164	1,436
	1881	165.07	155.45	23.14	...	3,582	1,318
Attock	1878	11.71	11.52	2.08	...	585	289
	1879	12.33	12.33	0.56	...	536	...
	1880	12.68	12.68	2.08	...	548	78
	1881	26.23	26.17	1.70	30	594	179
Nowshera	1878	45.87	41.39	11.0	...	1,165	510
	1879	36.01	28.97	3.06	92	1,213	809
	1880	26.31	27.51	4.18	...	1,037	...
	1881	34.95	32.58	3.50	...	1,218	941
Pesháwar	1878	207.75	193.25	14.0	22	2,737	1,287
	1879	230.96	205.04	19.44	210	3,087	921
	1880	244.13	219.80	28.91	1,015	3,442	966
	1881	235.9	223.07	30.94	264	3,674	1,417
Murree	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1879	25.07	21.49	1.48	...	1,156	147
	1880	24.59	24.59	1.25	...	518	244
	1881	41.17	41.17	11.83	...	658	232

664. The figures show that in 1881 there was a diminution in the ratio of admissions for venereal disease in the majority of the stations, and notably so in Ferozepore, Pesháwar, Attock and Murree,—the stations in which an increase is observable being Kasauli, Jullundur, Meean Meer, Umballa and Dalhousie.

665. With respect to the increase in Kasauli, it is stated that the disease was contracted before the arrival of the troops at that station; and so also, in regard to Umballa, it is said that the largest number of admissions was in the first quarter of the year, when the troops arrived from field service saturated with disease contracted apparently on the march; and the same causes may be assigned for the increase in Jullundur and Meean Meer. At Dalhousie, as in other hill stations, great difficulty is experienced in preventing illicit intercourse with the hill women out of cantonment limits.

666. The attendance of the registered prostitutes at the periodical examinations has, on the whole, been regular, and the local authorities have done their best to detect and prevent prostitution by women not on the registers. The employment of dháis in detecting disease and ensuring the attendance of the registered women at the periodical examinations has been found to answer well at most stations.

667. VACCINATION.—The revised scheme for the amalgamation of the Vaccination with the Sanitary Department, to which allusion was made in last year's Report, came into force from the 1st of October 1881. Under this scheme the Provincial Vaccination Establishment, by which operations were formerly carried on, was broken up, and from it, with some considerable additions, district establishments have been formed and placed under the immediate superintendence and control of the Civil Surgeon, subject to inspection by the special officers of the Sanitary Department.

668. Under the new system the returns are for the calendar, instead of for the official year, as formerly; and the work of the year under review cannot, therefore, with any advantage, be compared with the work of former years; but from information received it appears that the district authorities have everywhere cordially adopted the new plan of operations, and that it promises to work well.

669. The number of primary vaccinations performed in the course of the 9 months ending with 31st December 1881 amounted to 280,467, of which 265,411, or 94 per cent., were successful. During the hot weather operations were conducted in 12 Native States, in Simla, Murræ and

the adjoining hills, and in the districts of Kángra and Hazára. The establishment necessary for these operations is entertained at the charge of the Provincial Revenues with the special object of maintaining a proper supply of vaccine matter during the hot months. The district vaccinators, whose operations are confined to the cold months, are to be utilized during the hot weather in sanitary inspections, taking up their vaccination duties as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced.

670. The cost of the Provincial establishment during the 6 months from 1st April to 1st October 1881 was Rs. 30,472. Under the revised scheme, however, the charge to Provincial Revenues will only be Rs. 7,140 per annum, exclusive of the superior supervising staff; whereas the charge upon Municipal and District Funds will amount to Rs. 53,808 per annum. For the year 1880 the cost was;—

	Rs.
From Provincial Revenues	54,452
From Municipal and District Funds	92

The Municipal and District Committees will, it is believed, show more interest in the cause of vaccination now that they are called upon to provide the cost of the establishment in a larger degree, and are entrusted with wider powers over the members of the establishment.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, STATISTICS, &c.—The number of schools at the close of the year was 2,089, against 2,088 in 1881. There has been an increase of 2 high schools, 2 primary schools and an industrial school for males, and of 1 high and 1 middle school for girls; whilst the number of female primary schools has been reduced by 5 and of female normal schools by 1.

672. The educational institutions comprise:—an Arts college, 24 high schools, 203 middle schools, 1,526 primary schools, a training college, a school of art, a medical school, 4 normal schools, and 3 industrial schools for males; and 1 high school, 2 middle schools, 317 primary schools, 4 normal schools, and an industrial school for females. The Oriental College, maintained by the Punjab University College, is not shown in the returns.

673. The total number of scholars attending educational institutions of every description has risen from 104,923 to 110,427. The Lahore Government College contained at the close of the year 103 scholars; high schools for boys, 502; middle schools for boys, 5,418; primary schools for boys, 93,919; the Central Training College, 58; the School of Arts, 43; the Medical School, 188; normal schools, 220; and industrial schools for males, 101. In the high school for females there were 4 scholars, in middle schools 13, in primary schools 9,739, in normal schools 142; and in the industrial school, 27. There has been an increase of 9 scholars in the Lahore Government College, and of 91 in high schools for boys. In middle schools for boys there was an apparent falling-off of 372. This was due solely to a change in the date on which promotions are made in Government institutions from primary to middle schools. Formerly this took place before the end of the official year; now it takes place after its expiration.

In primary schools for boys there was an increase of 5,724. In female schools for secondary education the number of scholars has risen from 9 to 17, and in female primary schools from 9,686 to 9,739.

674. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 15,84,281, or, deducting the expenditure on school buildings and scholarships to students attending the Medical School, to Rs. 14,52,233. The expenditure in 1880-81, exclusive of the items above mentioned, was Rs. 13,92,534. Of Rs. 15,84,281, Rs. 6,30,198 were paid from Provincial revenues, Rs. 4,49,646 from District funds, Rs. 13,873 from the proceeds of endowments, Rs. 1,20,611 from school fees, Rs. 1,44,831 from Municipal funds, and Rs. 2,25,122 from other sources.

675. Of the total number of scholars attending educational institutions of all kinds, 827 are Europeans and Eurasians, 651 Native Christians, 56,372 Hindus, 41,900 Muhammadans, 9,690 Sikhs, and 987 belong to other denominations. There has been an increase in every case except amongst Europeans and Eurasians. 447 scholars attending high schools for boys are taught through the medium of English, and 55, who do not learn English, through the medium of the vernacular. English middle schools for boys contained at the close of the year 2,714 scholars, and vernacular middle schools, 2,704. All these learn a classical language. English primary schools for boys contained 23,278 boys, and vernacular primary schools, 70,641. In Government English primary schools the English language is taught in the upper division only, *i. e.*, in the two highest classes, and in these the vernacular is still the medium of instruction. In mission schools, English is sometimes taught at an earlier stage. The number of boys in primary schools actually learning English at the close of the year was 7,956. On the whole, 11,110 boys are taught the English language. In female schools 628 scholars learn English, the majority of whom are Europeans and Eurasians.

676. Of schools for the primary and secondary education of males, 1,593, with 89,368 scholars, are Government institutions; and 160, with 10,471 scholars, are aided institutions. Of female schools, 146, with 3,370 scholars, are Government, and 174, with 5,886 scholars, are aided. Of the institutions for special and technical training, the Training College, the School of Art, the Medical School, 3 of the normal schools for masters, and 2 of the industrial schools for males, are Government

institutions; and 1 normal school for masters, the normal school for mistresses, 1 industrial school for males, and the industrial school for females, are aided.

677. *Results of University Examinations.*—At the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University 113 candidates appeared, of whom 55 were successful. For the First Arts Examination there were 10 candidates, of whom 8 were successful, and 1 was prevented by sickness from appearing. Four candidates went up for the B. A. Examination, of whom 2 passed. No candidates were sent up during the year under report, directly from educational institutions in the Punjab, for the M. A. Examination; but 2 students, who had completed the B. A. course in the Lahore Government College, passed the M. A. Examination as private students.

678. For the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College held in May 1882, there were 243 candidates, of whom 73 were successful. Of these, 63 passed in English, and 10 in the vernacular. Amongst the candidates were 125 students of Government schools, of whom 54 were successful; 25 of the Oriental College, of whom 2 were successful; 40 of other aided high schools, of whom 7 were successful; and 53 private students and candidates from unaided schools, of whom 10 were successful. The Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations were not held during the year under report; but 14 candidates passed the Proficiency examination in May 1882. One student passed the Honors examination in history.

679. *Oriental Examinations of the Punjab University College.*—For the Lower Arabic or Maulavi examination, there were 16 candidates, of whom 9 passed. For the Lower Sanskrit or Pragya examination also there were 16 candidates, of whom 9 were successful; and for the Lower Persian or Munshi examination, there were 88 candidates, of whom 49 were successful.

680. No middle or higher examinations in Arabic, Sanskrit or Persian were held during the year under report.

681. In the Gurmukhi or Budhiman examination, 7 candidates were successful out of 10.

682. For the first examination in Medicine, there were 12 candidates, of whom 7 passed; and in the final examination 4 passed out of 7:

683. Out of 105 candidates for the first examination in Law, 48 were successful; and 35 out of 65 passed the final examination.

684. Sixteen out of 19 candidates passed an examination in the Yúnání, and 5 out of 7 in the Vaidak system of Medicine.

685. Six students went up and passed the first examination and one the final examination in Engineering.

686. Four out of 5 candidates passed an examination in Hindu Law, 10 the 'examination of Mufti' 'Alím and the functions of Qází Alim,' and 1 the 'examination of Muftí Fázil and the functions of Qází Fázil.'

687. Twenty-five students who had previously passed some examination in oriental languages were examined in history and geography and mathematics, and of these 8 were successful. Twenty-nine munshís were examined in arithmetic, and 25 in office work; 18 are reported to have passed in the former, and 24 in the latter.

688. *The Lahore Government College.*—The number of students has risen from 94 to 103, and the average daily attendance from 75 to 77. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,902. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 498-15-0 and the cost to Government Rs. 477-2-0.

689. As already stated, no students were sent up directly from the Lahore Government College for the M. A. examination of the Calcutta University; but 2 students who had completed the B. A. course in this institution passed the M. A. examination, as private students. Of 2 students who passed the B. A. examination, 1 was placed in the second division, and 1 in the third; and of 8 who passed the First Arts examination, 1 was placed in the first, 6 in the second, and 1 in the third division.

690. One student passed the Honors examination in history of the Punjab University College. The Proficiency and High Proficiency examinations, as above stated, were not held during the year under report; but 11 students were successful in the Proficiency examination held in May 1882. Of these, 5 students had passed the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University, held in the previous November; so that, on the whole, 14 students were successful in

one or both of these examinations. The number of students in the first and second-year classes, at the beginning of the year, was 61 ; so that the percentage of passes on the number on the rolls was 22·9.

691. Four students went up and passed the final examination in Law, and 12 out of 17 candidates were successful in the first examination.

692. *The Oriental College and School.*—From a statement supplied by the Superintendent, it appears that 122 students are reckoned as belonging to the Oriental College, and 100 to the School. The expenditure on the former is reckoned at Rs. 13,733-4-0, and on the latter at Rs. 6,106-7-0.

693. For the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, held in May 1881, there were 15 candidates, of whom 2 passed; and in May 1882 there were 25 candidates, of whom 2 were successful.

694. For the Proficiency examination held, since the close of the year, in May 1882, there were 3 successful candidates.

695. In the Maulavi or Lower Arabic examination 8 students were successful, against 2 in the previous year. In the Pragma or Lower Sanskrit examination 4 students were successful, against 2 in the previous year. In the Munshi or Lower Persian examination 4 students were successful, and in the Budhimán or Punjábí examination 6. For the Hakím, or examination in the Yúnání system of Medicine, there were 16 successful candidates, and for the examination in the Vaidak system of Medicine, 5. At the examination in Civil Engineering 1 student passed in the upper, and 4 in the lower division.

696. *The Central Training College.*—This college is intended not so much to communicate knowledge as to train men for the practical art of teaching and school management. Its scope is wider than that of an ordinary normal school, which prepares young men for the charge of vernacular primary schools; whilst the Training College undertakes to train students, both in English and the vernacular, for the middle and high schools of the Province.

697. The College contains an English and a vernacular class. The English class consists chiefly of students who have passed the B. A. or F. A. examination, and of young teachers likely, by their character and capacity, to profit by the training afforded. During the year it contained 5 students who had passed the B. A. examination or the

High Proficiency examination of the Punjab University College; 4 who had completed the B. A. course, but failed in the examination; 1 student who had passed the First Arts examination, and 4 who had completed the F. A. course, but had not succeeded in passing the examination. There were on the whole 14 students, besides 14 teachers sent in for training, of whom 6 had passed the F. A. examination and 7 the Entrance examination.

698. The vernacular class consists of picked men who have passed through a normal school and gained certificates, of students who have passed the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College on the vernacular side, and of teachers sent in from schools for training. The great majority during the year under report were students from normal schools; the number at the end of the year was 31.

699. *Secondary Education.—Schools for the secondary education of boys.*—There were at the close of the year 227 schools for the secondary education of boys, or 2 more than at the end of the previous year. The average number on the rolls has risen from 5,863 to 6,276, and the average daily attendance from 4,895 to 5,231. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 3,00,091 to Rs. 3,10,434; whilst the average cost of educating each pupil, which is calculated on the average number on the rolls, has fallen from Rs. 51-3-0 to Rs. 49-7-0. Fees have risen from Rs. 33,397 to Rs. 35,172.

700. Of the 227 schools for the secondary education of boys, 101 are English and 126 vernacular. The former include 23 high schools, each with a middle school attached to it, and 55 middle schools unattached to high schools. There is only one purely vernacular high school, though two of the English high schools contain, as in the previous year, vernacular departments.

701. The number of boys attending high schools at the close of the year was 502. For the Calcutta University Entrance examination there were 101 candidates, of whom 55 were successful, and for that of the Punjab University College, held in May 1882, there were 165 candidates, of whom 61 passed. Thirteen students passed the Entrance examination of both the Calcutta University and the Punjab University College, so that the total number successful in one or both examinations was 103.

702. *English Secondary Schools—Government.*—The number of Government English schools has been reduced from 65 to 63. The

number of scholars fell from 2,339 to 2,238 by the close of the year, but rose to 2,821 after the annual promotions. This, as explained above, is owing to a change in the school term. Promotions from primary to secondary schools were formerly made in January, but are now made after the close of the official year. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,62,161 to Rs. 1,68,356. The average cost of educating each pupil fell from Rs. 73-11-0 to Rs. 69-15-0, and the charge against the Provincial revenues from Rs. 56-9-0 to Rs. 54. Fees amounted to Rs. 18,331, against Rs. 16,669 in the previous year. The other principal sources of income were municipal contributions amounting to Rs. 10,818, and grants from district funds aggregating Rs. 5,230.

703. There are 10 Government English high schools, to each of which a middle school is attached. These are all district schools under the management of the Educational Department. The number of scholars borne on the rolls of these high schools has risen from 253 to 335. Forty candidates were successful in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination held in November 1881, against 35 in the previous year. In the Punjab University College Entrance examination, held in May 1882, 54 candidates were successful, against 34 who passed in May 1881. Of the successful candidates 13 passed both the Punjab and Calcutta examinations; so that the total number successful in one or both examinations was 94. This gives 32 per cent. of the number borne on the rolls of Government high schools at the beginning of 1881-82.

704. There are 27 district middle schools, including the 20 which are attached to high schools. All of these are under the management of the Educational Department. The Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi is managed partly by the Educational Department and partly by a native committee. Twenty-three Government middle schools are under the management of Deputy Commissioners, and there are 2 cantonment schools under the management of Cantonment Magistrates. The total number of students borne on the rolls of these schools at the close of the year was 1,903, which had risen by the end of May last to 2,425.

705. Government middle schools sent up 341 successful candidates for the middle school examination, or 16·3 per cent. on the total number borne on the rolls at the beginning of the year.

706. *English Secondary Schools, Aided.*—There are 33 aided English schools for natives. They contained, at the close of the year, 886 students; the average number on the rolls was 934, and the average

attendance 747. The total expenditure was Rs. 64,107. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 68-10-0, and the charge against the Provincial revenues, Rs. 28-5-0. Fees rose from Rs. 4,478 to Rs. 4,723, and the Municipal grants amounted to Rs. 3,070. On the whole, contributions from public funds of all kinds amounted to Rs. 29,549, and those from private sources, including fees, to Rs. 34,558.

707. There are 11 aided English high schools for natives, and to each of them a middle school is attached. They contained at the close of the year 118 scholars. In the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, held in November 1881, 10 candidates were successful, against 16 in the previous year; and in the Punjab University College Entrance Examination, held in May 1882, 7 were successful, against 12 in May 1881. On the whole, 17 candidates were successful in one or both of these examinations. This gives 13·7 per cent. of the total number borne on the rolls of aided high schools at the beginning of the year.

708. There are 22 aided English middle schools for natives, including 11 attached to high schools. These contained, at the close of the year, 768 students. In the middle school examination there were 118 successful candidates from these schools, or 15·2 per cent. of the total number of students borne on the rolls of aided middle schools at the beginning of the year.

709. *Secondary Schools for Europeans and Eurasians—Aided.*—There are 2 high schools, *viz.*, the Bishop Cotton School at Simla and a high school department opened in connection with the Lawrence Military Asylum, Murree; and 3 middle schools, including the departments attached to the Bishop Cotton and Murree high schools, the third being at Lahore.

710. The number of boys in the Bishop Cotton High School has fallen from 18 to 14, but the number in the Middle School has risen from 23 to 29.

711. The Murree Asylum contained 3 boys in the High, and 9 in the Middle School.

712. The Lahore School contained 5 boys in the middle department at the close of the year.

713. On the whole, these institutions contained 60 boys against 61 at the close of the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,733, and that contributed from Provincial revenues to Rs. 9,600. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 339-41-0, and the charge

against the Provincial revenues Rs. 157-6-0. The proceeds of endowments amounted to Rs. 2,200, fees to Rs. 7,977, municipal grants to Rs. 360, and receipts from other sources to Rs. 596. The total amount contributed from public funds was Rs. 9,960, and from private sources Rs. 10,773.

714. Five boys of the Bishop Cotton School at Simla were successful in the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, and 4 in the Middle School Examination.

715. The Lawrence Military Asylum at Murree supplied 3 successful candidates for the middle school examination, and the Lahore School 3.

716. *Vernacular Secondary Schools for Boys.*—These are all Government institutions. They are 126 in number, against 123 at the end of the previous year. The average number of scholars on the rolls rose from 2,663 to 2,874, and the average attendance from 2,193 to 2,404. The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 2,738; but rose to 3,432 by the end of May, after the annual promotions.

717. The total expenditure was Rs. 57,238 against Rs. 52,580 in the previous year. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 19-15, being a few annas more than in the previous year, and the charge against the Provincial revenues was Re. 1-4. The contributions from Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 15,843, and from District Funds to Rs. 33,576. Fees which are paid by non-agriculturists only amounted to Rs. 4,141.

718. Of the 126 vernacular schools for secondary education, one only, recently established at Jullundur, is a High School. It contained at the close of the year 32 students. It has no other department attached to it.

719. The 125 vernacular middle schools contained at the close of the year 2,704 students.

720. Twelve candidates were sent up from the Jullundur High School for the Punjab Entrance Examination. These all failed. They should not have been sent up as they had not completed the full period of study, and the course has been made more difficult by the addition this year of Arabic or Sanskrit to the First Arts standard. Seven candidates passed the Munshi examination.

721. The vernacular department of the Ludhiana High School supplied 6 successful candidates for the Entrance, and 7 for the Munshi examination.

722. From the Government vernacular middle schools, there were 636 candidates for the middle school examination, of whom 476 were successful.

723. This gives 16·5 per cent. of successful candidates out of the total number borne on the rolls at the beginning of the year.

724. *Secondary Education for Girls.*—The schools for the secondary education of girls include the high and middle departments of the Auckland House School at Simla for Europeans and Eurasians, and the Alexandra Girls' School at Amritsar, which is intended to give a thoroughly good education to the daughters of Native Christians of the higher class.

725. The Auckland House School contained at the close of the year 4 girls in the High School who had passed the previous middle school examination with credit, taking up French instead of Urdu, and 5 in the Middle Department.

726. The expenditure on the Auckland House School was Rs. 2,455, of which Government contributed Rs. 900, and the balance was paid from fees.

727. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 306-2, and the cost to Government Rs 112-8.

728. The Alexandra School at Amritsar contained, at the close of the year, 8 pupils in the Middle School. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,406, of which Government contributed Rs. 440; Rs. 507 were paid from fees, and Rs. 2,459 from 'other sources.' The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 340-9, and the cost to Government Rs. 44.

729. *Primary Education.—Primary Schools for Boys.*—The number of schools is 1,526, against 1,524 in the previous year; the number of scholars has risen from 88,195 to 93,919; the average number on the rolls from 85,184 to 89,506, and the average attendance from 68,842 to 71,740.

730. The total expenditure on primary schools for boys has risen from Rs. 4,63,140 to Rs. 4,77,386, whilst the average cost of educating each scholar, which amounted to Rs. 5-5, is somewhat less than in the previous year. The expenditure is thus distributed: Provincial revenues, Rs. 73,015; district funds, Rs. 2,39,567; endowments, Rs. 5,213; fees, Rs. 65,244; municipal grants, Rs. 63,648; and other sources, Rs. 30,699.

731. There are 204 English primary schools containing 23,278 scholars, of whom 253 are Europeans and Eurasians, 154 Native Christians, 14,287 Hindus, 7,176 Muhammadans, 1,377 Sikhs, and 31 of other denominations. Of these, 115 with 14,757 scholars are Government schools, 83 with 8,262 scholars are aided schools for natives, and 6 with 259 scholars are aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

732. *Government English Primary Schools.*—The number of scholars in these schools has risen from 14,306 to 14,757. Of these, 3,459 are in the upper, and 11,298 in the lower division. In the upper primary school examination 912 were successful, against 758 in the previous year, and in the lower 1,413 against 1,237. School fees have risen from Rs. 29,771 to Rs. 31,007; whilst the expenditure from Provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 33,411, to Rs. 32,075. The average cost of educating each boy was Rs. 7-13, and the cost to Government Rs. 2-4.

733. *Aided English Primary Schools for Natives.*—The number of scholars has risen from 8,253 to 8,262, of whom 1,282 were in the upper and 6,980 in the lower division. In the upper primary school examination 324 boys were successful against 254 in the previous year, and in the lower 643 against 461. This shews considerable improvement over the results of 1880-81. School fees have risen from Rs. 12,900 to Rs. 13,597. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 59,970 to Rs. 61,023, and the grants from Provincial revenues from Rs. 23,859 to Rs. 24,358; whilst the cost of educating each pupil is the same as in the previous year.

734. *Aided Primary Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.*—The number of scholars has fallen from 282 to 259, but the average attendance has increased from 245 to 262. Of the 259 boys on the rolls at the close of the year, 64 were in the upper, and 195 in the lower division. In the upper primary school examination 31 candidates were successful against 28 in the previous year, and in the lower, 46 against 21. The total expenditure was Rs. 26,016, against 23,705 in 1880-81; and the grants from Government amounted to Rs. 14,849 against Rs. 13,697. School fees have increased from Rs. 4,623 to Rs. 5,438. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 87-9; and the cost to Government, Rs. 50: this shews a slight increase over last year.

735. *Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys.*—There are 1,322 vernacular primary schools for boys with 70,641 pupils, of whom 11,338 are in the upper and 59,303 in the lower division. The number success-

ful in the upper primary school examination was 2,947, and in the lower, 5,505. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 2,78,833, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,733. The average cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 4-2. The fees paid by non-agriculturists amounted to Rs. 15,202.

736. Of these schools, 1,289, with 69,637 scholars, are Government, and 33, with 1,004 scholars, aided institutions.

737. *Government Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys.*—The number of Government Vernacular Schools has risen from 1,284 to 1,289; the number of scholars at the close of the year from 64,564 to 69,637; the average number on the rolls from 62,385 to 66,197; and the average attendance from 50,221 to 53,239. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 2,65,716 to Rs. 2,73,764; whilst the average cost of educating each pupil has fallen from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-2. The principal sources of income were Rs. 2,32,801 from district funds, Rs. 15,202 from fees, and Rs. 24,058 from municipal funds. The number of boys successful in the upper primary school examination has risen from 2,643 to 2,947, and the number successful in the lower primary school examination from 5,371 to 5,437.

738. *Aided Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys.*—There are 33 aided vernacular schools with 1,004 scholars, of whom 15 are in the upper, and 989 in the lower division. Eighteen candidates only were successful in the lower primary school examination, and none in the upper. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,069, out of which Government contributed Rs. 960. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 6-1, and the cost to Government Re. 1-2.

739. *Female Primary Schools.*—The number of female primary schools has fallen from 322 to 317; the number of girls at the close of the year has risen from 9,686 to 9,739, and the average attendance has fallen from 7,197 to 7,355. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,18,993 to Rs. 1,29,898. The expenditure was thus distributed—Provincial revenues, Rs. 41,801; district funds, Rs. 9,606; proceeds of endowments, Rs. 665; fees, Rs. 15,379; municipal grants, Rs. 10,769, and other sources, Rs. 51,678. Twenty-nine girls passed the upper, and 107 the lower primary school examination, against 34 who were successful in the former, and 10 in the latter, in the previous year.

740. The female primary schools consist of 1 Government English school for Europeans and Eurasians, 3 aided English schools for natives, 9 aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians, 145 Government vernacular schools, and 159 aided vernacular schools.

741. *Government English Primary Female School.*—There is one Government English School which contained at the close of the year 13 European and Eurasian children. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 960, out of which Government contributed Rs. 480. The average cost of educating each child was Rs. 80, and the cost to Government Rs. 40.

742. *Aided English Primary Female Schools for Natives.*—There are 8 aided English schools for natives, which contained, at the close of the year, 141 girls, of whom 22 were in the upper, and 119 in the lower division. The total expenditure was Rs. 14,361, towards which Government contributed Rs. 1,710. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 107-15-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 12-14-0.

743. *Aided English Primary Female Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.*—There are 9 schools for European and Eurasian girls. The number of girls has risen from 495 to 519, and the average attendance from 410 to 487. The upper division contained 117 girls, and the lower 402. Twenty-five girls passed the upper, and 63 the lower primary school examination. The total expenditure on the schools was Rs. 44,613, of which Government contributed Rs. 22,216. Fees amounted to Rs. 12,955. The average cost of educating each girl was Rs. 84-8, and the cost to Government Rs. 42-1.

744. *Government Vernacular Primary Female Schools.*—The number of schools has fallen from 150 to 145, and the number on the rolls from 3,930 to 3,857. One hundred and thirty-six girls were in the upper, and 3,721 in the lower division. In the upper primary school examination 3 girls were successful and in the lower 26, against 4 in the upper and 50 in the lower, in the previous year. The total expenditure on the schools was Rs. 18,042, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,182. The average cost of educating each girl was Rs. 4-11-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 0-9-0.

745. *Aided Vernacular Primary Female Schools.*—The 159 aided vernacular schools contained at the close of the year 5,209 girls, of whom 183 were in the upper, and 5,026 in the lower division. The average daily attendance has fallen from 3,798 to 3,589. One girl was successful in the upper primary school examination, and 18 in the lower. The expenditure on the schools was Rs. 51,922, of which Government contributed Rs. 15,213. The average cost of educating each girl was Rs. 10-4-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 3.

746. *Schools for special or technical training.*—*Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore.*—This institution contained, at the close of the

year, 43 students, or 7 less than at the close of 1880-81. The roll includes 2 Native Christians, 8 Hindus, 17 Muhammadans, and 16 Sikhs. The average attendance during the year was 34. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,315, paid entirely from Provincial revenues, and the average cost of educating each pupil to Rs. 286-6-0.

747. All the students learn drawing and geometry, and 23 are taught to read and write Urdu; 20 learn carpentry, 7 moulding, 4 wood-engraving, 5 lithography, 11 gesso-work, and 10 decoration.

748. *Medical School.*—At the close of the year the Medical School contained 138 students, against 115 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 68 attended the English class, and 70 the vernacular class, and the average attendance was 126. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 59,053, out of which Rs. 55,500 were paid from the Provincial revenue. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 421-13, and the charge paid from Provincial revenue Rs. 396-7.

749. Twelve candidates from the English class appeared at the first examination in Medicine of the Punjab University College, and 7 presented themselves for the final examination. Ten of the former and 4 of the latter were successful. Eighteen students of the Hindustani class underwent the examination prescribed for the rank of Hospital Assistant, and of these 10 were successful.

750. *Normal Schools for Masters.*—There are 4 schools for the training of Masters. Those at Delhi, Lahore and Rawalpindi are Government institutions, and the one at Amritsar is an aided institution.

751. *Government Normal Schools.*—The number of students at the close of the year in these schools was 189 against 168 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,304 against Rs. 15,267 in the previous year. The total cost of educating each student was Rs. 66-8, and the cost to Government Rs. 18-12.

752. In the recent examinations 9 certificates of the third grade and 89 of the fourth grade were awarded. In the previous examinations 1 of the third and 37 of the fourth were obtained by the students.

753. *Aided Normal School.*—The Christian Vernacular Education Society's Aided Normal School at Amritsar contained, at the close of the year, 31 students, or 4 less than at the end of 1880-81. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,430, of which Rs. 2,700 were contributed by Government. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 304-3, and the cost to Government Rs. 87-1, against Rs. 314-3 and Rs. 83-1 in the previous year.

754. *Normal Schools for Mistresses.*—The number of normal schools for mistresses has been reduced from 5 to 4. There are now 3 schools for Natives and one for Europeans.

755. *Aided Native Schools.*—The schools for native mistresses are at Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar. The schools contained at the close of the year 138 scholars, with an average attendance of 120. The total expenditure on the schools amounted to Rs. 13,971, of which Government contributed Rs. 12,186. The average cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 94-6, and the cost to Government Rs. 82-5.

756. *Aided European School.*—The aided school for European mistresses at Delhi is under the management of the S. P. G. Mission, and it is intended to train teachers for zanána work. It contained at the close of the year 4 pupils. The expenditure was Rs. 1,430, and the average cost of educating each scholar Rs. 476-11, of which Government contributed Rs. 120.

757. *Industrial Schools.*—There are 4 industrial schools,—an aided school for women at Delhi, 2 Government schools for men at Hoshiarpur and Kasur in the Lahore district, and an aided school at Lahore.

758. The female aided school at Delhi is under the S. P. G. Mission. It contained, at the close of the year, 27 women. The cost of instruction for each scholar was Rs. 27-15, of which Government contributed Rs. 6-15.

759. The school at Hoshiarpur is for weaving and carpentry. It contained, at the close of the year, 31 pupils, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,504 from funds at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner. The total annual cost of training each pupil was Rs. 45-9.

760. The institution at Kasur, besides teaching carpentry and weaving in various forms, maintains a saddlery and tailoring section. The young pupils are taught also to read and write. The school is supported from District and Municipal Funds, and is economically managed. The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 18-15-0.

761. The school at Lahore is attached to the Agri-Horticultural Society's garden. It is supported by a contribution from the Society supplemented by a grant-in-aid. It contained, at the close of the year, 14 pupils, and the average cost of instruction for each pupil was Rs. 16.

762. The following table shows the expenditure on scholarships from various sources during the year under report :—

NAME OR CLASS OF INSTITUTION.		Provincial Re- venue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal funds.	Other sources.	TOTAL.
Colleges.	Arts—Government College ...	6,816	...	835	...	...	5,004	12,665
	Professional—Central Training College ...	4,044	4,427	...	...	...	...	8,471
	Total ...	10,860	4,427	835	...	...	5,004	21,126
Secondary Schools.	Boys' Schools— Government English (High and Middle) ...	11,500	10,498	924	...	2,165	357	25,439
	Vernacular (High and Middle)	1,661	14,331	...	...	1,216	200	17,408
	Total ...	13,161	24,824	924	...	3,381	557	42,847
	Aided—English (High and Middle), Total Boys' Schools ...	303	1,106	...	324	323	1,380	3,438
Primary Schools.	Boys' Schools— Government—English ...	14	3,907	649	...	732	29	5,331
	Vernacular ...	...	469	...	...	117	...	586
	Total Government Schools ...	14	4,376	649	...	849	29	5,917
	Aided—English ...	43	98	...	67	61	482	751
	Total Boys' Schools ...	57	4,474	649	67	910	511	6,668
	Girls' Schools— Government—Vernacular ...	6	6	77	...	111	292	492
	Aided— ditto ...	1,216	...	...	...	604	1,366	3,186
Total Girls' Schools ...	1,222	6	77	...	715	1,658	3,678	
Total Primary Schools ...	1,279	4,480	726	67	1,625	2,169	10,346	
Schools for Special or Techni- cal Training.	School of Art ...	1,468	...	...	...	103	...	1,571
	Normal Schools— Government ...	...	11,415	...	...	...	...	11,415
	Aided ...	1,394	...	...	...	1,700	1,869	4,963
	Total ...	1,394	11,415	...	...	1,700	1,869	16,378
	Industrial Schools— Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	594	594
	Aided ...	120	...	...	...	...	191	311
Total ...	120	...	...	...	...	785	905	
Medical Schools— Government ...	...	9,397	316	...	3,003	970	51,506	

763. *Employment of Students in the Public Service.*—Out of 27 students who left the Lahore Government College during the year, 8 joined the Central Training College, the Oriental College, the Medical School and the Law School; 2 obtained fellowships—one of Rs. 100, and the other of Rs. 50—in the Punjab University College; 4 obtained Educational appointments—1 on Rs. 20 in an aided school, 2 on Rs. 30 and 50 in Government schools, and 1 as tutor to the Raja of Faridkot on Rs. 80; 1 obtained an appointment on Rs. 75 in the Chief Court; 1 died; and regarding the remaining 10 no information has been supplied.

764. Twenty students who left Government and Mission Schools after passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, or of the Punjab University College, obtained employment on an average salary of Rs. 16-10. Of these 16 were educated in Government, and 4 in Mission Schools. Five who passed in the vernacular became assistant teachers on an average salary of Rs. 11. Of those who passed in English 7 are employed in Government and aided schools on an average salary of Rs. 22-2-8 per mensem; 2 in the Forest Department on salaries of Rs. 18 and Rs. 25; 2 as clerks on Rs. 40 and 50; 1 in the Railway on Rs. 15, and 1 in a Press on Rs. 10.

765. Of students who left district schools without passing the Entrance Examination 88 have obtained employment on salaries of the average value of Rs. 17-10-5. Of these 32 have obtained Educational appointments, 15 are employed in the Civil Department, and 41 in other capacities.

766. Of students who left vernacular schools 317 have obtained employment on an average salary of Rs. 9-7-11; of these 112 are employed in the Educational Department, 157 in the Civil Department, and 48 in other capacities.

767. *The Lawrence Military Asylum.*—The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar is under Government in the Military Department, and is intended for the children of soldiers. The boys' school is divided into a high, a middle and a primary department, as at Murree.

768. The Asylum contained at the close of 1881-82, 419 children, of whom 239 were boys and 180 girls. Thirty-four boys left the school during the year: of these, 8 obtained employment, 4 enlisted, 15 left owing to regiments quitting India, 6 were removed by friends, and 1 died.

769. Thirty-one girls left the Asylum, of whom 7 entered service, 2 were married, 15 left owing to regiments quitting India, 6 were removed by their friends, and 1 died.

770. At the close of March 1882 there were 215 boys, who were thus distributed :—

High School	...	...	11
Middle Do.	...	...	39
Primary Do., Upper Division	...	...	42
Do. Do., Lower Do.	...	...	123
		TOTAL	215

771. There were 211 girls, classified as noted below :—

Middle School	...	...	19
Primary Do., Upper Division	...	...	47
Do. Do., Lower Do.	...	...	145
		TOTAL	211

772. Nine boys appeared at the Middle School Examination, of whom 6 passed. 31 out of 32 passed the Upper Primary School Examination, and 26 out of 29 the Lower Primary School Examination. In the Upper Primary School Examination 14 out of 21 girls were successful, and 11 out of 19 girls passed the Lower Primary School Examination.

773. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—The total number of works catalogued during the year under the provision of Act XXV. of 1867 was 1,090, being 53 in excess of the total for the preceding year; and the number of books of which the copyright was secured by payment of the prescribed fee was 40, against 51 in 1880.

774. These publications may be broadly classified as follows, more than half being translations or republications :—

English	...	72
Vernacular	...	814
Oriental Classical	...	126
Polyglot	...	78
	TOTAL	1,090

775. Among vernacular works the different dialects are represented as follows :—

Urdu.	Hindi.	Punjabi.	Pashto.	Mooltani.	Sindhi.	Kash-miri.	Total.
487	94	206	17	2	5	3	814

776. Of the Oriental Classical works 64 are in Persian, 43 in Arabic and 19 in Sanscrit.

777. The following table shows the classification of the publications according to subjects, 241 works being of an educational character :—

SUBJECTS.	English.	Vernacular.	Oriental Classical languages.	Polyglot.	Total.
Biography ...	...	3	...	...	3
Drama ...	...	12	...	...	12
Fiction ...	...	12	1	...	13
History ...	...	7	1	...	8
Language ...	6	60	42	20	128
Law ...	54	78	1	...	133
Medicine ...	2	72	...	...	74
Miscellaneous ...	6	86	14	19	125
Philosophy (Mental and Moral) ...	...	1	2	...	3
Poetry ...	...	243	11	11	265
Politics ...	...	1	...	...	1
Religion ...	4	199	54	28	285
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	...	37	...	...	37
Do. (Natural and others) ...	...	3	...	...	3
TOTAL ...	72	814	126	78	1,090

778. *Biography*.—Of the 3 works under this head 2 are in Urdu and 1 in Hindi. The *Tārīkh-ul-Hukama*, or “History of Philosophers,” containing brief biographical notices of ancient philosophers and their sayings, is alone deserving of notice.

779. *Drama*.—All the 12 publications under this head are reprints.

780. *Fiction*.—Two of the 13 works classed under this head are educational. Of the rest 5 are entered as original works, but they all appear to be republications of well-known books, with the exception of the *Qissa-i-Ahmad Jami*, a love tale in Persian.

781. *History*.—There are 8 works under this head, of which 3 are original works and 3 reprints, the remaining 2 being translations. The most important works are a History of the World in Persian by Muhammad Nasrat Ali of Delhi, with portraits and brief accounts of Kings and Queens now reigning in different countries, and a History of the Punjab, by Rai Bahadur Kanhya Lal.

782. *Language*.—The whole of the publications under this head consist of elementary educational works, including 35 primers, 53 readers, 17 letter-writers, 21 elementary treatises on grammar, and 2 glossaries. The following deserve a passing notice:—

- (1). *The Lall-i-tarkib Bostan*, the 2nd and 3rd chapters of the Bostan, analysed and parsed according to the rules of Persian grammar.
- (2). *The Ganjina-i-Khirad*, containing selections from Farishta, Abul Fazl, &c., published by the Educational Department.
- (3). *The Tahrir-un-Nisa*, an Urdu letter-writer containing a series of letters illustrative of the language and sayings of the Muhammadan women of India.

783. *Law*.—As usual, English and vernacular law journals make up the great majority of the works under this head, and the only books of any importance are the following:—

- (1). A Digest of Decisions in the Punjab Record, 1866-1880, Vols. I—XV, with an Index of the cases, by H. T. Rivaz, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.
- (2). Pandit Amar Nath's translation into Urdu of the unrepealed Circular Orders of the Judicial Commissioner and of the Chief Court of the Punjab, consolidated and revised.
- (3). *Muntakhab-i-Qanun-i-diwani-i-Punjab*, being a translation into Urdu by Pandit Ram Narain, Pleader, of Mr. Rattigan's Selections of the Punjab Civil Laws.

784. *Medicine*.—The following are the most important Medical works, excluding the various journals noticed in the Report for last year.

- (1). Dr. Cuninghame's Sanitary Primer in English and a translation of the same into Urdu by Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur.
- (2). *The Risala-i-tibb muta'allika-i-adalat*, a Manual of Medical Jurisprudence in Urdu, by Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, published by the Punjab University College.

785. Among the miscellaneous publications, a "Geography of Patiala," by Sardar Partab Singh, may be specially mentioned as having emanated from a Native State.

786. *Poetry*.—The works under this head are conspicuous for number rather than intrinsic merit, and are not deserving of notice in detail.

787. *Religion*.—The number of religious publications has fallen from 311 to 285, the decrease having taken place mainly in the number of works relating to Christianity. There is an unusual activity in Muhammadan literature, but the works are chiefly remarkable for their intensely controversial tone, or for their extreme triviality. As an instance of the former, may be noted the "Scourge of Muhammad," addressed by Wahabi dissenters to more orthodox Muhammadans, and of the latter a treatise showing that prayers are acceptable only when the letter "zwad" occurring in them is pronounced in a peculiar way. The Sikh literature consists entirely of hymns and prayers.

788. *Science*.—Forty works altogether are classified under the head of Science, but 33 of these are mere treatises, chiefly elementary, on different branches of school mathematics. Besides these, 4 books have been published on Mensuration, 1 (a Hindi translation) on Physics, 1 on Hydrostatics, and 1 on Physical Geography.

789. It can hardly be said that the increased production of the year is indicative of a real increase of intellectual attainment in the Province. That the taste for literature in the Punjab is being gradually developed is probable, but works of any permanent value still bear but a fractional proportion to the total number printed. If educational works, published for the most part by Government officials, are excluded, it can hardly be said that the growth of education has as yet taken away the reproach of the Province, that it has no indigenous literature worthy of the name.

790. **ARTS AND SCIENCES.**—*Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures.*—An exhibition of the arts and manufactures of the Punjab was formally inaugurated at Lahore by Sir Robert Egerton on 24th December 1881, and remained open till the end of January 1882. The idea of holding the exhibition arose from a suggestion of Mr. Kipling, Principal of the Mayo School of Art, and a prospectus was drawn up for the purpose by Mr. Baden-Powell at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, and was

circulated to all officers under a resolution of Government dated 23rd July 1880. It was explained that the objects sought were—

- (1) To ascertain the progress which had been made in the quality of native industry since the last Exhibition in 1864; and
- (2) To encourage further effort in the Province in the direction of genuine native work of original oriental design.

791. The exhibition was restricted to the Punjab alone, and the articles to be exhibited were divided into 11 classes, *viz.*, cotton textile fabrics, woollen textile fabrics, silk textiles, patoli (gold-lacework), embroideries, leather work, metal work, pottery, glass, wood work, and design, to which classes for printing and miscellaneous objects were afterwards added. Local committees were formed in each district to encourage artizans and others to contribute objects for exhibition, and permission was accorded to assistance being granted from local funds towards the end in view. A central committee of management was nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, and consisted of the following gentlemen:—

A. Brandreth, Esquire, Judge of the Chief Court.

J. B. Lyall, Esquire, Financial Commissioner.

Colonel W. G. Davies, c.s.i., Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.

W. C. Coldstream, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.

B. H. Baden-Powell, Esquire, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Umballa Division.

Major-General C. Pollard, r.e., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department.

Major P. D. Henderson, c.s.i.

G. J. Ryall, Esquire.

Rai Múl Singh.

Sardár Diál Singh, Majíthia.

Háji Ghulam Hussain.

Rai Kallián Singh.

Lála Rám Kishen Dás, of Delhi.

J. L. Kipling, Esquire, *Honorary Secretary*.

792. A loan section was also added to the Exhibition, to which the Ruling Chiefs and Native Gentlemen of the Punjab were invited to contribute from their treasures articles of indisputable oriental manufacture and design; and, finally, a class was arranged for the show of jail carpets and darris, so that they might be fairly compared with similar works executed by free labour.

793. In order to provide a place for the Exhibition the building in Anárkali known as the Chauburji and the new School of Art were connected by a temporary structure at a cost of Rs. 12,500. Some inconvenience was caused by the very late receipt from many districts of the objects to be exhibited, but great interest was taken in the exhibition by all local committees, and the general intention of it was as a rule intelligently grasped. The Lahore district sent exhibits in every one of the 11 classes; the Delhi, Hoshiárpur and Pesháwar districts in 10 classes; the Amritsar, Mooltan, Ludhiána and Gurdáspur districts in 9 classes; the Jhang, Jhelum and Gujránwála districts in 8 classes; and the other districts of the Province contributed in proportion, 24 out of the 32 exhibiting in 5 classes or more. More than 4,000 articles in all were shown, and were distributed over the 11 classes as follows:—

I.—Cotton textile fabrics	...	...	...	343
II.—Woollen ditto ditto	...	...	...	238
III.—Silk ditto ditto	...	...	...	97
IV.—Patoli	...	...	...	85
V.—Embroideries	...	...	...	317
VI.—Leather	...	...	...	162
VII.—Metal	...	...	...	1,328
VIII.—Pottery	...	...	...	593
IX.—Glass	...	...	...	53
X.—Wood-work	...	...	...	581
XI.—Design	...	...	...	142

794. The collections sent from Delhi, Amritsar, Mooltan, and Hoshiárpur were particularly good, and special pains were taken in selecting the contributions and enlisting the co-operation of native manufacturers in the two districts last named. The collections from Jhang, Jhelum, Shahpur, Rohtak, Siálkot and Umballa may also be mentioned as being very good with regard to the condition and capabilities of handicrafts in these districts.

795. The loan exhibition contained about 1,100 articles, of which the most important part consisted of a collection of old Kashmír and Persian engraved copper-work and other articles collected by Mr. Purdon Clarke for the South Kensington Museum. The Maharájas of Kashmír and Patiála, the Náwab of Baháwalpur, and the Rájas of Jínd, Kapurthala and Chamba also lent valuable and interesting articles for exhibition; and among European gentlemen who contributed to this section may be mentioned Mr. D. Ross, C.I.E., Colonel Davies, C.S.I., Mr. H. M. Plowden, and Mr. W. S. Halsey.

796. The Exhibition was opened at a Darbár held by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at 12-30 P. M. on 24th December in a tent in front of the Exhibition building. The leading native gentlemen of most of the Divisions of the Province were present, and were seated according to Divisions; the Rája of Farídkot also attended and was received with customary honors.

797. The Lieutenant-Governor, on arriving under the usual salute, was met by a deputation consisting of the following members of the Central Committee—

J. B. Lyall, Esquire,
 A. Brandreth, Esquire,
 General C. Pollard, R.E.,
 Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.,
 B. H. Baden-Powell, Esquire,
 W. C. Coldstream, Esquire,
 Rai Múl Singh,
 Sardár Diál Singh, Majíthia,
 Háji Ghulám Hasan,
 Lála Rám Kishen Dás,
 Rái Bahádur Kalián Singh,
 J. L. Kipling, Esquire, *Honorary Secretary*,

the Secretary to Government, and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, and was escorted by them to his seat. An address was then, on behalf of the Committee, read by Mr. J. B. Lyall, Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, from which the following extracts may be quoted:—

“It has been freely asserted that certain arts and handicrafts for which the Punjab is famous are deteriorating under the combined influences of the competition of cheap importations and a tendency to imitate

European design. One of the purposes of the Exhibition is to demonstrate to what extent this assertion is warranted ; and it is hoped that, by the opportunity for comparison here afforded, and by prizes awarded on the principle that purity of style is the first consideration, this tendency may in some degree be corrected.

“The contributions have therefore been confined to specimens of indigenous arts and industries, and do not include the raw products of the Province nor the results of European enterprize or of its trained mechanical skill. We do not show to-day any of those monumental trophies of industry, assisted by science, capital and machinery, which are the glory of European exhibitions. The work here brought together is chiefly of a domestic character, bearing the mark of individuality, which hand labor alone can bestow,—from the tissue wrought by the peasant’s needle to the jewelled ornament worn by the noble,—and will be found to be in the main based on those canons and traditions of Oriental design which are at this moment earnestly studied in all parts of the world. It will be the task of competent critics to point out where it has erred in ill-understood adaptation or thoughtless imitation.

“It is also the aim of the Exhibition to make the productions of the Punjab more widely known. One consequence of the growing appreciation of the skill of the Indian handicraftsman is an increased commercial demand. But, although this demand is in some branches of trade fairly supplied, there are others which are imperfectly known. While the merchant or the tourist has few opportunities of learning the manufacturing capabilities of a town or district, the public at large are still more ignorant, while the very workman himself often knows nothing of the productions of a neighbouring town. If the publicity which exhibitions afford is valuable to the European trader, it would seem to be indispensable to the Indian producer, who has very few opportunities of displaying his work. Of the commercial facilities here offered, the mercantile public will doubtless avail itself, while advantage will be taken of the opportunity to compile a complete list of the most prominent artizans and producers in various departments of industry in the Province, which will be made available for reference to the general public.

“While the Exhibition is a means of instruction in a general and popular sense, it has a more direct educational bearing to which Your Honor’s attention may be invited. It has ever been the wise policy of the Government of the Punjab, and especially during Your Honor’s

administration, to foster the literature and learning which are indigenous to the soil and congenial to the people; while, by the establishment of a School of Industrial Art, it has shown the value it attaches to the revival of artistic technical skill. No opportunity, however, has hitherto occurred to show clearly and comprehensively the direction in which the School has been working, or to indicate the way in which, with relation to the existing state of the industrial arts, it can be most profitably employed in future: also, there are industrial schools which exert an influence beyond their actual outturn, and whose productions may be here conveniently examined. The publicity given by the Exhibition, and the criticism it will doubtless elicit, may be fairly expected to furnish valuable assistance to efforts which are attended with no small difficulty, and which must depend largely for their success on popular support."

798. In reply to the address the Lieutenant-Governor spoke as follows :—

"We have here presented to view specimens of industrial art from all parts of the Punjab,—some of them made at the present day, others produced by the workmen of former times, both exhibited side by side in such a way that comparison between old and new work can easily be made. From such comparison the workman can obtain correct views of what is best in style and execution, which will be useful to him in future in the exercise of his craft. The public taste is also cultivated and raised by the sight of the best specimens of their skill which the workmen of the Province can produce.

"The general effect, and what may be called the educational effect upon workmen and upon the public, cannot, therefore, fail to be good; for, amongst the specimens exhibited of ancient and modern work, though some may be faulty, yet many are good, and some are excellent. The awards of the judges will direct attention to the objects of special merit; and an examination of those which have gained prizes will show how far the allegation which has been made, and which you have mentioned in your address, that the arts and handicrafts of the Punjab are deteriorating under the influence of cheap importations and imitation of European design, is correct.

"True taste and a knowledge of the rules which govern correct design can be gained only by study added to natural aptitude. Workmen often possess this taste in the particular lines of work which they follow.

Students and connoisseurs may also acquire it, but the general public are influenced more by caprice and fashion than by true taste founded upon study and knowledge. Things are valued often rather for their novelty, their rarity, or their strangeness, than for the merit of their design ; and they are brought into general use because they are cheap, rather than because they are beautiful. This explains why the people of this country, whose own art-manufactures are so good, adopt English articles, which seem to us, and probably really are, common and ugly when compared with Punjab work ; and it is all the more necessary on this account that the public taste should be correctly guided.

* * * * *

“ In a frontier province like this, where in former times the professions of arms and agriculture chiefly occupied the attention of the people, it is especially desirable to foster industrial arts and manufactures ; for, in a period of peace and security, such as India enjoys under the rule of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, these have an opportunity for development which did not in former times exist. The rapid increase of the population renders it necessary to seek in every direction for some means of employment, besides agriculture, which will bring money into the country and support its people ; and one great means of providing such employment is to encourage a demand for local manufactures, which can best be done by making what our workmen can do more widely known ; and I have reason to hope that this, which is one great object of the present Exhibition, which you, gentlemen, as well as myself, have in view, will be in some degree accomplished. Since the last Exhibition held at Lahore, articles have been contributed from the Punjab to several exhibitions held in India and Europe, and the work of the Province has in this way become more generally known.

* * * * *

“ The collection which has been brought together for this Exhibition is as complete as the labours of the Municipal and District Committees, of the District Officers, and of your own Committee, assisted by the kind help of the chiefs and gentlemen who have contributed articles on loan, can make it. I feel sure that the visitors will appreciate the efforts which have been made towards this end, which deserve our hearty thanks.

“ But, gentlemen, while acknowledging the debt we owe to the contributors, I think more particular mention should be made of a gentleman whom I know to be the mainspring and guiding spirit of this

Exhibition. I mean Mr. Lockwood Kipling. It is to him we owe the inception of it, and it is he who has organized and arranged the collection. His long study of the art-manufactures of the Punjab, as Principal of the School of Industrial Art and Curator of the Lahore Museum; his exquisite taste and skill in design, and his unwearied industry, have enabled the Government to make this Exhibition, what I believe it to be, a well-ordered and well-arranged collection of the art-manufactures of the Punjab. Whatever measure of success it may obtain is mainly due to Mr. Kipling's efforts. The work has been to him a labour of love, but none the less on this account does it deserve our warmest acknowledgments."

799. At the close of his reply His Honor led the way from the Darbár tent to the Exhibition building, accompanied by the Committee and others present, and, on the steps of the School of Art, declared the Exhibition to be open.

800. The number of persons who visited the Exhibition during the following four weeks was 8,739; the average daily attendance being 266, and the highest (excluding the opening day, of which the attendance is not counted in the above), 1,345. The charges for admission were one rupee during the first week, four annas during the next, two annas for the third week, and one anna for the fourth; season tickets and family tickets were charged for at the rate of Rs. 5 and 10; artizans' tickets were distributed free by means of the members of the Committee and others, and the number of men of this class who visited the Exhibition daily was 61. In addition to these, 121 selected artizans were sent from the leading towns on the line of railway, at the cost of the District Committees, and were taken over the Exhibition by the Honorary Secretary.

801. Owing to the late receipt of articles from many districts, it was found impossible to issue a complete catalogue till the Exhibition was nearly over. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was assigned for prizes; but the awards of the juries have not yet been received by Government, and any reference to them in detail must be postponed till next year. Deducting the sum realised from the sale of tickets and the commission charged on sales (10 per cent.), the cost of the Exhibition to Government, in addition to the building grant of Rs. 12,500, has been about Rs. 7,000; the accounts, however, have not yet been finally adjusted. On the whole, the Exhibition was an unqualified

success, and it is hoped that it will be found possible hereafter to hold others, perhaps on a smaller scale, at shorter intervals of five years or thereabouts.

802. *Lahore Central Museum.*—The number of persons who visited the Museum during 1881-82 was 184,573, of whom 1,670 were Europeans. This number is very much less than in 1880-81, in which year, however, visitors were exceptionally numerous owing to the Viceregal Darbár at Lahore, but is in excess of that during the 3 years from 1877-78 to 1879-80, in which the average number was about 165,000.

803. The chief additions made to the collection consisted of (1) Buddhist sculptures excavated in the Pesháwar District; (2) a case of silks and yarns presented by the Amritsar Municipality; and (3) a model of the Kapurthala Temple presented by the Kapurthala State.

804. A scheme has been drawn up since the close of the year for adding a collection of models of agriculture and mechanical implements to the Museum, and the Curator has been requested to draw up a brief memorandum for the information of officers and the public, showing in what respects the collection of general objects in the Museum is principally defective and requires to be supplemented. Orders have also been issued for the report by District Officers to the Curator of the discovery of any old sculptures, in order that Government may have an opportunity of deciding if it will acquire them under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

805. The expenditure on the Museum in 1881-82 was Rs. 2,271, exclusive of the Curator's salary. The income from the grant made by Government and the Municipality, and from miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 8,746, so that a balance of Rs. 475 was in hand at the close of the year.

806. *Government Book Depôt.*—The profits of the Book Depôt during the official year amounted to Rs. 8,342-7-4. The total profits up to the close of 1881-82 consisted of Rs. 17,248-5-0, besides tools and plant valued at Rs. 21,378-12-7, and stock of the nominal value of Rs. 79,347-5-8.*

807. Six new books were published at the Depôt, and 30 important reprints were issued during the year.

* The nominal value of the stock is greater than the actual value, as the retail prices of the books is shown.

808. The translators translated 1,566 pages of original matter during the year, of which one-tenth belonged to educational works, and revised the translations of the Physics Primer and of the Introductory Primer, and of the new Arithmetic, Part I. They also examined and corrected proofs of the Urdu maps of the World and of Africa, and of the *Urdu Gazette* comprising 1,648 pages, besides reporting on books received for patronage.

809. The statement given below shows the value of English and vernacular books brought on to stock and issued during the year. The statement includes official books supplied by the Secretariat.

810. The sale of such books is small; but the nominal value of those in stock amounted to Rs. 34,593-0-11 at the commencement of the official year, and to Rs. 35,418-14-11 at its close.

Books.	In stock at the close of 1880-81.	Brought on to stock dur- ing the year.	Total.	Issued dur- ing the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
English ...	76,139 3 6	29,620 3 6	1,05,759 7 0	24,786 10 10	80,972 12 2
Vernacular ...	35,476 3 0	52,739 10 2	88,215 13 2	54,422 4 9	33,793 8 5
TOTAL ...	1,11,615 6 6	82,359 13 8	1,93,975 4 2	79,308 15 7	1,14,766 4 7

APPENDIX.

THE END

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—AREA CULTIVATED AND

DISTRICT.	TOTAL AREA IN SQUARE MILES.			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.
Delhi ...	821	225	212	1,258
Gurgaon ...	1,552	133	253	1,938
Karnál ...	1,062	892	442	2,396
Hissar ...	1,815	1,457	268	3,540
Bohtak ...	1,415	257	139	1,811
Síra ...	1,485	1,334	297	3,116
Umballa ...	1,487	492	591	2,570
Ludhiána ...	1,119	144	112	1,375
Simla ...	15	3	...	18
Jullundur ...	1,096	141	145	1,322
Hooshiárpur ...	1,224	143	813	2,180
Kángra ...	957	383	7,049	8,389
Amritsar ...	1,108	163	212	1,573
Gurdáspur ...	1,136	139	345	1,622
Siálkot ...	1,344	284	330	1,958
Lahore ...	1,821	1,268	559	3,648
Gujránwála ...	956	1,090	541	2,587
Ferozepore ...	2,100	432	212	2,744
Ráwalpindi ...	1,517	379	4,322	6,218
Jhelum ...	1,333	331	2,246	3,910
Gujrát ...	1,154	505	314	1,973
Shahpur ...	820	3,096	775	4,691
Mooltan ...	1,249	4,247	384	5,880
Jhang ...	643	3,382	1,120	5,702
Montgomery ...	559	4,791	224	5,574
Muzaffargarh ...	621	1,587	928	3,136
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,259	5,008	3,029	9,296
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,575	1,743	1,059	4,377
Bannu ...	910	1,130	1,791	3,831
Pesháwar ...	1,414	470	620	2,504
Házara ...	596	290	1,949	2,835
Kohát ...	261	210	2,367	2,838
TOTAL ...	26,656	36,706	33,648	107,010

NOTE.—The above table was prepared for the Report

UNCULTIVATED AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres, the property of Government,	COMMUNICATIONS. MILEAGE OF--			
	Water (Navi- gable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
...	73	116	293	13
...	15	45	741	49
527	73	60	535	...
...	...	43	509	...
...	...	54	490	...
...	20	3	491	...
24	73	191	468	43
...	...	127	217	36
1,715	...	...	263	...
...	80	66	373	49
...	60	16	697	...
83,179	74	...	1,482	...
4,341	41	76	288	61
...	109	66	595	...
2,457	30	18	747	...
238,536	104	107	688	97
154,527	64	51	1,078	43
...	128	80	710	...
520,180	96	97	1,123	...
473	127	28	882	...
52,975	73	55	650	...
797,786	113	...	1,077	...
1,314,485	261	51	907	130
2,308,480	180	...	954	...
664,613	210	...	1,007	82
307,537	163	12	524	...
806,791	120	31	1,538	...
212,949	235	...	1,565	...
...	72	...	797	...
...	67	55	550	...
...	...	...	676	...
7,017	...	...	242	...
7,328,791	2,676	1,467	23,156	600

for 1878-79. It is revised quinquennially.

PLACES AT WHICH OBSERVATIONS ARE TAKEN.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				TEMPERATURE		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	May.		
					Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.
Delhi ...	8.1	25.4	...	28.5	114.1	88.4	70.2
Gurgaon ...	2.6	18.9	...	21.5			
Karnal ...	8.9	18.6	...	27.5			
Hissar ...	2.6	13.6	...	16.2			
Rohtak ...	2.6	19.5	...	22.1	115.9	91.5	60.8
Sirsa ...	3.8	22.4	...	26.2			
Umballa ...	4.0	18.9	...	22.9			
Ludhiána ...	5.5	20.3	...	25.8	118.3	91.8	62.2
Simla ...	14.9	38.1	...	51.0	83.3	67.6	46.4
Jullundur ...	6.8	25.9	...	32.7			
Hoshiárpur ...	8.7	37.8	...	46.5			
Dharmśála ...	24.2	81.5	...	105.7			
Amritsar ...	6.0	50.6	...	56.6			
Ślálkot ...	7.9	26.3	..	34.2	115.0	88.3	57.1
Gurdáspur ...	3.0	28.1	0.1	31.2			
Lahore ...	3.8	17.0	...	20.8	116.3	89.6	60.5
Ferozepore ...	5.2	15.4	...	20.6			
Gujránwála ...	5.0	20.7	...	25.7			
Ráwalpindi ...	8.1	16.0	2.2	26.3	114.0	83.9	54.9
Jhelum ...	5.0	9.9	0.2	15.1			
Gujrát ...	5.8	14.7	0.4	20.9			
Shahpur ...	3.0	11.4	1.1	15.5			
Mooltan ...	1.2	2.5	...	3.7	112.9	91.6	61.1
Jhang ...	0.7	7.7	...	8.4			
Montgomery ...	3.4	8.3	...	11.7			
Muzaffargarh ...	1.5	2.9	...	4.4			
Dera Ismail Khan ...	4.7	6.6	...	11.3	115.5	89.1	58.7
Dera Gházi Khan ...	2.2	4.2	...	6.4			
Bannu ...	4.0	7.9	...	11.9			
Pesháwar ...	7.8	7.9	7	16.4	112.3	84.9	51.3
Kohát ...	8.3	6.8	...	13.9			
Abbottabad ...	21.9	25.0	2.6	49.5			
Murree ...	23.6	31.8	1.7	57.1	80.0	69.2	41.1
Leh (Ladák) ...	2	2.3	...	2.5	83.2	53.3	28.7

PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1881.

IN THE SHADE (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).						PREVAILING WINDS.		
July.			December.			January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.			
108°0	86°8	75°0	62°7	63°0	42°6	S.W. & S.E.	S. E.	N. W.
100°9	86°3	73°2	62°4	59°6	34°0	N. W.	E. & N.W.	N.
117°8 78°8	85°4 66°8	73°3 55°9	60°7 69°3	59°1 51°3	38°0 27°6	S.E. & N.W. S. W.	N. W. S.W.&NW	C.-N. W. S. W.
107°5	86°5	69°3	79°7	56°9	35°1	S.E. & S.W.	S. E.	W.
112°5	88°1	73°0	79°2	58°8	38°0	W.	E.	changeable
111°0	86°8	68°2	75°0	53°0	30°9	S. E.	S. E.	S. W.
109°9	92°8	74°2	79°9	59°2	36°0	S. W.	S. W.	S. W.
111°5	92°7	71°8	62°7	58°1	36°0	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.
111°5	91°7	65°8	76°6	54°7	32°7	N.E.	N. E.	N. E.
88°6 87°3	71°7 63°8	57°8 40°3	65°4 48°4	48°7 27°0	34°5 9°0	S. W. S. W.	S. W. S. W.	S. W. S. W.

No. 3.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH
Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERSHIPS.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Delhi	Delhi ...	3	1,258	643,515	Delhi, 173,393; Sonepat, 13,077.
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,938	641,848	Rewári, 23,972; Palwál, 10,635.
	Karnál ...	3	2,396	622,621	Pánipat, 25,022; Karnál, 23,133; Kaithal, 14,754.
Hissar	Hisar ...	5	3,540	504,183	Bhiwáni, 33,762; Hissar, 14,167; Hansi, 12,656.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,811	553,009	Rohtak, 15,699; Jhajjar, 11,650.
	Sirsa ...	3	3,116	253,275	Sirsa, 12,292.
Umballa	Umballa ...	6	2,570	1,067,263	Umballa, 67,463; Jagádri, 12,300; Sádhaura, 10,794; Rúpar, 10,326; Shahabad, 10,218.
	Ludhiána ...	3	1,375	618,835	Ludhiána, 44,163; Jagraon, 16,873.
	Simla ...	3	18	42,945	Simla, 12,305.
Jullundur	Jullundur ...	4	1,322	789,555	Jullundur, 52,119; Ráhon, 11,736.
	Hoshiárpur ...	4	2,180	901,381	Hoshiárpur, 21,363.
	Kángra ...	5	8,389	730,845	<i>Nil.</i>
Amritsar	Amritsar ...	3	1,573	893,266	Amritsar, 151,896.
	Gurdáspur ...	5	1,822	823,695	Batála, 24,281.
	Siálkot ...	5	1,958	1,012,148	Siálkot, 39,613.
Lahore	Lahore ...	4	3,648	924,106	Lahore, 130,960; Kasúr, 17,336.
	Gujránwála,	3	2,587	616,892	Gujránwála, 22,884; Wazirabad, 16,462.
	Ferozepore ...	4	2,744	650,519	Ferozepore, 39,570.

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1880-81.

Dependencies, constituted 1st January 1859.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.	
						Land.	Gross.
696	12	15	24	12	1,149	Rs. 7,94,175	Rs. 11,21,880
1,152	11	15	25	8	501	12,18,378	13,43,506
857	12	17	40	15	618	5,93,779	7,49,400
624	8	13	36	26	538	2,24,323	5,16,709
473	9	26	20	7	460	9,30,960	10,79,884
630	11	9	40	15	374	2,02,906	2,59,654
2,215	21	19	28	10	1,152	7,84,758	11,49,997
853	14	15	54	13	552	7,91,885	10,36,106
259	6	7	12	2	211	13,592	1,44,241
1,194	16	11	24	5	523	12,18,684	17,16,165
2,082	20	19	48	12	499	12,54,964	16,06,130
675	21	18	34	10	413	6,13,609	8,52,275
1,031	15	14	30	12	931	7,91,806	12,96,136
2,255	17	16	21	8	607	10,52,323	13,69,146
2,303	19	14	25	13	540	11,07,160	14,31,368
1,477	18	15	26	13	1,360	5,64,913	12,15,379
1,186	15	23	32	12	478	4,92,947	6,87,932
1,189	17	14	44	16	562	5,12,567	7,40,768

No. 3.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH
Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERSHIPS.	Name of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi ...	7	6,218	820,512	Ráwalpindi, 52,975.
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	689,373	Jhelum, 21,107; Pind Dádan Khán, 16,724.
	Gujrát ...	3	1,973	689,115	Gujrát, 18,743; Jalálpur, 12,839.
	Shahpur ...	3	4,691	421,508	Bhera, 15,165.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	5	4,880	551,964	Mooltan, 68,674.
	Jhang ...	3	5,702	395,296	Magháná cuss Jhang, 21,629; Chinot, 10,731.
	Montgomery	4	5,574	425,529	Nil.
	Muzaffargarh	3	3,136	338,605	Nil.
Deraját ...	D. I. Khan ...	5	9,296	441,649	Dera Ismál Khan, 18,968.
	D. G. Khan ...	4	4,377	363,346	Dera Gházi Khan, 18,935.
	Bannu ...	4	3,831	332,877	Nil.
Pesháwar ...	Pesháwar ...	6	2,504	598,074	Pesháwar, 79,968; Naushahr Kalan, 12,963.
	Hazára ...	3	2,835	407,075	Nil.
	Kohát ...	2	2,838	181,840	Kohát, 18,179.
TOTAL ...		128	107,010	16,843,264	

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1881-82.

Dependencies, constituted 1st January 1859—(concluded).

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.		REMARKS.
						Land.	Gross.	
1,639	23	18	36	17	1,031	Rs. 6,85,918	Rs. 10,45,347	The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of canal collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted during 1880-81 to Rs. 28,32,607.
960	11	11	35	16	517	6,90,327	8,55,715	
1,330	10	7	28	5	375	5,96,663	7,49,750	
651	10	8	54	19	467	3,80,812	5,56,147	
1,287	12	13	44	25	898	5,61,052	9,53,408	
766	8	6	37	18	481	3,14,688	5,41,366	
1,611	9	9	40	15	493	2,83,060	6,30,776	
685	7	11	45	19	420	3,99,441	6,98,978	
739	16	21	50	15	583	1,77,135	6,13,276	
597	16	18	30	8	479	3,49,996	5,13,383	
473	12	10	52	29	467	3,46,031	5,37,955	
679	23	21	38	9	1,101	6,92,069	9,80,858	
1,179	8	8	65	16	505	2,21,880	2,89,302	
363	10	10	70	20	495	78,505	1,41,044	
34,086	435	451	65	12	19,780	1,91,21,164	2,74,63,883	

No. 4.—STATEMENT OF POPULATION OF THE PUNJAB

DISTRICT.	Number of occupied houses.	ADULTS		YOUTHS	
		Of 15 and over.		Of 10 to 14.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Delhi ...	83,359	224,247	197,418	43,827	33,954
Gurgaon ...	65,986	213,581	194,835	47,512	36,029
Karnal ...	68,371	214,506	185,305	43,023	30,736
Hissar ...	73,127	173,026	145,397	31,622	24,220
Rohtak ...	74,813	189,013	166,441	36,591	26,173
Sirsa ...	30,535	85,737	66,216	15,438	12,001
Umballa ...	144,517	375,805	304,839	78,122	51,318
Ludhiana ...	104,331	313,087	179,146	41,007	30,069
Simla ...	6,559	21,499	10,200	2,363	1,607
Jullundur ...	115,663	271,746	230,687	57,366	41,591
Hoshiarpur ...	156,096	300,318	265,633	63,443	47,963
Kangra ...	112,430	238,694	220,239	49,002	37,647
Amritsar ...	121,155	309,575	268,051	60,919	41,493
Gurdaspur ...	111,243	275,165	237,384	60,087	43,554
Siālkot ...	114,263	321,778	285,854	74,581	57,914
Lahore ...	160,266	319,312	263,945	61,031	44,404
Gujranwāla ...	89,571	200,551	170,843	44,619	33,772
Ferozeshore ...	74,429	217,918	177,963	42,913	31,532
Rāwalpindi ...	102,283	273,161	220,405	52,919	39,427
Jhelum ...	72,013	186,249	164,814	34,705	26,469
Gujrat ...	83,183	210,271	194,116	44,647	35,570
Shahpur ...	72,084	132,109	118,638	23,779	19,784
Mooltan ...	92,599	184,989	146,506	32,929	22,954
Jhang ...	67,024	128,520	102,451	22,331	17,428
Montgomery ...	74,830	127,178	110,280	25,456	19,390
Muzaffargarh ...	62,315	107,729	90,057	31,307	15,142
Dera Ismail Khan ...	88,908	141,403	124,290	35,659	17,620
Dera Ghāzi Khan ...	58,543	117,302	95,813	21,356	14,533
Bannu ...	57,106	102,580	89,907	17,497	12,427
Peshāwar ...	87,720	205,604	162,060	35,991	23,524
Hazāra ...	67,412	124,167	108,367	27,550	19,041
Kohāt ...	22,442	61,188	45,424	9,756	6,373
TOTAL ...	2,716,914	6,272,538	5,326,129	1,243,016	919,009

* This excludes the population of the Khyber, which

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF FEBRUARY 1881.

CHILDREN		TOTAL POPULATION.			Number per Square Mile of area recorded at time of Census.
Below 10.		All ages.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	
75,883	68,133	344,016	390,499	643,515	504
77,944	70,267	338,917	302,931	641,848	331
79,643	70,409	336,171	336,450	632,621	330
67,549	63,239	273,367	231,916	504,183	143
70,630	63,766	296,324	257,385	553,909	308
37,516	34,367	138,661	114,594	253,275	84
139,345	123,634	568,272	478,991	1,067,263	415
85,494	70,023	339,668	279,237	618,835	480
3,711	3,545	27,593	16,352	43,945	2,388
103,333	85,843	431,435	358,120	789,555	597
118,266	106,359	461,526	419,855	881,381	413
93,171	92,103	360,667	349,978	730,645	81
130,200	103,028	490,694	402,572	893,266	567
110,536	96,959	445,798	377,897	823,696	452
143,303	123,719	539,661	473,467	1,013,148	517
130,010	115,404	510,353	413,753	924,106	353
88,435	78,673	333,606	283,287	616,893	333
96,488	63,406	367,319	293,200	660,519	236
123,307	111,363	449,287	371,228	820,512	153
92,454	84,442	313,448	275,925	589,373	151
107,244	97,267	362,182	325,963	688,115	349
65,788	61,410	231,676	199,832	431,508	90
86,599	78,187	304,517	247,447	551,964	94
68,031	61,035	214,382	180,914	395,296	69
70,313	63,912	232,947	193,582	426,529	77
55,474	48,596	184,510	154,095	338,605	108
71,406	61,271	238,468	203,181	441,649	47
62,009	52,283	200,667	169,679	369,346	80
67,426	52,740	177,503	155,074	332,577	98
67,929	77,246	329,524	263,150	592,674	237
66,899	61,051	218,616	188,459	407,075	134
30,425	27,869	101,369	80,171	181,540	64
2,685,529	2,395,043	10,202,063	8,640,181	*18,842,264	175

amounts to 8,173 souls, viz., 7,970 males and 203 females.

No. 4.—STATEMENT OF POPULATION OF THE PUNJAB

DISTRICT.	CHRISTIANS.				Sikhs.	Hindus.
	European.	Eurasian	Native.	Total.		
Delhi ...	989	114	914	2,017	970	483,333
Gurgaon ...	43	1	28	70	127	439,264
Karnal ...	36	1	48	85	8,036	453,662
Hissar ...	41	8	6	55	3,143	394,368
Rohtak ...	16	1	17	34	159	469,906
Sirsa ...	13	4	...	17	28,303	190,682
Umballa ...	3,475	74	224	3,773	68,442	689,612
Ludhiana ...	111	32	179	322	127,143	276,240
Simla ...	2,798	246	210	3,353	202	82,428
Jullundur ...	1,500	65	66	1,631	90,320	339,292
Hoshiarpur ...	33	1	65	99	59,784	550,185
Kangra ...	197	13	117	327	738	687,636
Amritsar ...	562	66	241	869	216,337	262,531
Gurdaspur ...	254	22	167	443	73,396	359,329
Siālkot ...	1,264	18	253	1,535	40,195	299,311
Lahore ...	3,252	632	760	4,644	125,591	193,319
Gujrānwāla ...	65	48	81	194	36,159	127,323
Ferozepore ...	1,538	52	96	1,686	168,616	168,645
Rāwalpindi ...	3,588	124	110	3,822	17,780	66,162
Jhelum ...	907	61	48	416	11,188	60,949
Gujrāt ...	208	28	19	255	6,885	72,450
Shahpur ...	26	1	3	29	4,702	59,026
Mooltan ...	1,709	110	43	1,861	2,065	112,001
Jhang ...	10	1	...	11	3,477	64,892
Montgomery ...	65	8	20	93	11,964	83,974
Muzaffargarh ...	26	2	5	33	2,788	43,297
Dera Ismail Khan ...	242	9	3	253	1,691	54,446
Dera Ghāzi Khan ...	64	6	12	82	1,326	46,697
Bannu ...	61	...	21	82	790	30,643
Peshāwar ...	3,954	64	70	4,088	3,103	39,321
Hazāra ...	78	6	6	90	1,391	19,843
Kohāt ...	203	4	5	212	2,240	9,528
TOTAL ...	26,876	1,331	3,633	32,500	112,290	7,127,489

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF FEBRUARY 1881—(concluded).

Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	PREVAILING LANGUAGES.
149,830 198,610 156,183	9,383 3,847 4,740	649,515 641,948 622,621	Urdu and Hindi. Ditto. Ditto.
113,517 79,510 93,389	3,157 5,035 1,101	504,183 553,609 258,275	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri. Urdu and Hindi. Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhatti.
304,123 213,954 6,935	5,066 2,498 3,380	1,067,263 618,835 42,945	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi. Urdu and Punjabi. Urdu and Pahari.
359,601 290,183 39,148	2,342 1,219 3,324	789,555 901,381 730,845	Punjabi and Urdu. Ditto. Pahari, Urdu and Lahuli.
413,207 391,400 669,712	1,191 571 2,930	893,266 823,686 1,012,148	Punjabi and Urdu. Ditto. Ditto.
599,477 452,640 310,562	5,719 771 2,508	924,106 618,892 650,519	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
711,546 516,745 607,525 367,742	5,024 491 255 88	820,512 589,373 689,115 421,508	Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.
435,901 328,910 330,495 292,476	1,977 17 96 44	551,964 395,296 426,529 338,605	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi. Punjabi and Urdu. Urdu and Punjabi. Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.
385,244 315,240 301,002	268 88 142	441,649 383,346 338,577	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu. Punjabi, Biluchi and Urdu. Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
546,117 385,759 169,219	4,133 92 253	592,674 407,075 181,540	Urdu and Pashtu. Pashtu, Punjabi and Urdu. Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
10,522,902	71,713	18,842,264	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF NATIVE STATES IN FEUDAL

STATE.	Tribute in Men or Money.	Population accord- ing to Census of 1881.	Supposed Gross
			Revenue.
			Rs.
(1) Jammu and Kashmir ...	1 horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls	14,16,376*	61,00,000
(2) Patiala ...	100 horsemen	1,437,433	48,03,413
(3) Baháwalpur ...	...	573,494	16,00,000
(4) Jind ...	25 horsemen	249,862	5,99,280
(5) Nábbá ...	...	261,824	6,50,000
(6) Kapurthala ...	Rs. 1,31,000	262,617	10,00,000
(7) Mandi ...	„ 1,00,000	147,017	5,00,000
(8) Sirmúr (Náhan) ...	...	112,371	2,10,000
(9) Kahlár (Bíláspur) ...	Rs. 8,000	96,546	1,00,000
(10) Baháhr ...	„ 3,945	64,345	50,000
(11) Hindár (Nálagarh) ...	„ 5,000	63,373	90,000
(12) Keonthal ...	...	31,154	60,000
(13) Máler Kotla ...	25 horsemen	71,051	2,34,000
(14) Faridkot ...	...	97,034	3,00,000
(15) Chamba ...	Rs. 5,000	115,773	2,35,000
(16) Suket ...	„ 11,000	52,484	1,00,000
(17) Kalsia ...	...	67,708	1,59,450
(18) Pataudi ...	...	17,847	82,068
(19) Lohara ...	...	13,754	65,000
(20) Dujana ...	...	23,416	77,170
(21) Bághal ...	Rs. 3,600	20,633	60,000
(22) Baghát ...	„ 2,000	8,339	8,000
(23) Jubbal ...	„ 2,520	19,196	30,000
(24) Kumbhársain ...	„ 2,000	9,516	10,000
(25) Bhajji ...	„ 1,440	12,106	23,000
(26) Mallog ...	„ 1,440	2,169	10,000
(27) Balsan ...	„ 1,080	5,190	7,000
(28) Dhámi ...	„ 720	3,322	8,000
(29) Kuthár ...	„ 1,000	3,648	5,000
(30) Kunhár ...	„ 180	1,923	4,000
(31) Mángal ...	„ 72	1,060	700
(32) Bija ...	„ 180	1,158	1,000
(33) Darkuti ...	...	590	600
(34) Taroch ...	Rs. 288	3,216	6,000
(35) Sángri ...	...	2,593	1,000

*These figures are approximate.

SUBORDINATION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, 1881-82.

Estimated Military Force, including Police.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
28,560	None.	Timber, shawls, <i>papier-maché</i> work, saffron, borax, iron, indigo, tea, tobacco, opium, cotton, hops, and French grapes, and cereals.
8,829	"	Slate-quarry near Simla, lead-mine near Subáthú, marble, stone and copper-mines in Narnaul; sugar, cotton, and cereals.
1,380	"	Lúngis, sufi, silk goods, indigo, cotton and cereals.
3,224	"	Sugar, indigo and cereals.
2,167	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
1,415	"	Sugar, cereals, cotton and tobacco.
860	"	Iron and salt-mines, timber and cereals.
633	"	Opium and cereals.
860	"	Ditto.
100	"	Opium, cereals and woollen manufactures.
500	"	Opium and cereals.
108	"	Ditto.
476	"	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and cereals.
306	"	Cereals.
180	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, goats and sheep, timber and ghi.
288	"	Cereals.
278	"	Wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, sugar and saffron.
89	"	Cereals, cotton, sugar and spices.
124	"	Cereals.
195	"	Do.
200	"	Opium and cereals.
37	"	Ditto.
80	"	Ditto.
65	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
45	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
20	"	Ditto.
25	"	Ditto.
20	"	Opium, cereals and ginger.
15	"	Opium and cereals.
80	"	Ditto.
10	"	Ditto.

No census was taken of this State.

No. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1881-82.

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL, AND STATE AND FAMILY TO WHICH HE BELONGS.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Ranaid authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
(1) Bamber Singh, of Jammu and Kashmir, G. C. P. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Maharaja	Bajput	51	Can read and write Sanskrit, Persian and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has	Primogeniture.	Has	The eldest son, Mian Parab Singh, is the heir-apparent; Mool Singh, first cousin of the Maharaja.
(2) Rajinder Singh, of Patiala.	Do.	Sidhu Jat, alias Phulkian.	10	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(3) Sadik Mohammad Khan, of Bahawalpur.	Nawab	Dadputra	20	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State.	No	No	Has	The Nawab attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers.
(4) Raghbir Singh, of Jind, G. C. P. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Raja	Sidhu Jat, alias Phulkian.	48	The Raja reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Do.	Has	Primogeniture.	Do.	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(5) Hira Singh, of Nabha ...	Do.	Do.	39	Can read and write Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.	
(6) Jagjit Singh, of Kapurthala.	Do.	Ahluwalia	9	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a European Superintendent during the Raja's infancy.

(7) Baji Sein, of Mandl	Do.	Rajput	36	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	No	Has illegitimate brothers.
(8) Shamsher Prakash, K.C.S.I., of Sirmur (Nahan).	Do.	Do.	39	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well-informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(9) Hira Chand, of Kahlur (Bilaspur).	Do.	Chandell Rajput.	47	Knows Sanskrit, and is well-informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, his-appeant. This Chief's sister is married to the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.
(10) Shamsher Singh, of Bashaar.	Do.	Rajput	44	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(11) Ishri Singh, of Hindur (Nalagarh).	Do	Do.	50	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(12) Mohindar Sain, of Keon-thal.	Do.	Do.	56	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(13) Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Matar Kotla.	Nawab	Pathan	25	Knows English and Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(14) Bikrama Singh, of Faridkot	Raja	Sidhu Jat, alias Bara Bans.	40	Knows English and Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

No. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1881-82—(concluded).

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL, AND STATE AND FAMILY TO WHICH HE BELONGS.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sansad authority or not.	Family follows Pr. Mogenture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(15) Shahn Singh, of Chambe ...	Raja	Rajput	15	...	...	Has	Primogeniture.	...	State administered by a European Superintendent.
(16) Dusst Nikandan Sein, of Saket.	Do.	Do.	16	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(17) Bishn Singh, of Kalsia ...	Sardar	Jat	30	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	
(18) Mumtaz Hussain Ali Khan, of Pataudi.	Nawab	Afghan	7	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
(19) Allah-ud-din Ahmad Khan, of Loharu.	Do.	Do.	49	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	
(20) Mumtaz Ali Khan, of Dujana.	Do.	Do.	18	Knows Persian	Under instruction.	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by Nijabat Ali Khan, the Nawab's uncle.
(21) Dhan Singh, of Baghal ...	Raja	Rajput	40	...	Administers his State.	Do.	...	Has.	
(22) Dalip Singh, of Baghat ...	Rana	Do.	23	...	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	

Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.

(24) Padam Chand, of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
(25) Hira Singh, of Kumbharain	Do.	Do.	33	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
(26) Durga Singh, of Bhajil ...	Do.	Do.	40	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
(27) Ragnath Chand, of Maslog	Thakur	Do.	30	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
(27) Bhup Singh, of Balesa ...	Rana	Do.	61	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Has.
(28) Fatch Singh, of Dhawal ...	Do.	Do.	29	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	No.
(29) Jal Chand, of Kuthar ...	Do.	Do.	36	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Has.
(30) Tegh Singh, of Kunhar ...	Thakur	Do.	47	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
(31) Jit Singh, of Mangal ...	Rana	Do.	61	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
(32) Ude Chand, of Rijs ...	Thakur	Do.	66	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
(33) Ram Singh, of Derkudi ...	Rana	Do.	65	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
(34) Kidar Singh, of Taroch ...	Thakur	Do.	16	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
(35) Hira Singh, of Sangri ...	Mian	Do.	31	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Administers his State.	Do.	...	Do.

Ram Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 33.

State is administered by a Council

No. 7.—THE SURVEY AND

SURVEY.					
NATURE OF SURVEY.	AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN SQUARE MILES.		COST PER SQUARE MILE.		SURVEYED DURING THE YEAR, WITH COST PER SQUARE MILE.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jhelum and Rāwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1861—1869 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnaissance of Hazāra, 1847—1849	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	126,704	12 4 4	29 5 8	1,874 square miles, at Rs. 23-2-3 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1881-82.

SETTLEMENT.			
NATURE OF SETTLEMENT.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,636	Rs. 23,713	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards ...	23,666	67,52,680	
Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	1,06,072	1,06,59,622	
Settled for under 10 years ...	60	22,124	
Settlements in progress ...	15,475	47,09,159	
TOTAL ...	107,509	2,21,67,218	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ...	38,171	1,06,18,650	
Ditto without such record ...	18,572	37,01,660	

No. 8.—STATEMENT OF SURVEYED AND ASSESSED

DISTRICT.	CULTIVATED.				UNCULT.	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grasing-lands.	Culturable
	By Govern- ment works.	By private indi- viduals.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Delhi ...	95,346	80,376	349,964	525,676	10,115	133,642
Gurgaon ...	38,492	122,575	832,445	993,512	...	84,758
Karnal ...	103,227	145,833	431,169	680,319	8,163	562,558
Hissar ...	86,014	19,713	1,056,034	1,161,761	44,547	932,113
Rohtak ...	123,075	23,558	758,789	9*6,022	15,902	145,250
Sirsa ...	175	27,710	922,806	950,491	...	853,778
Umballa ...	22,463	151,036	778,391	951,890	127,151	187,539
Ludhiána ...	...	419,972	296,212	716,184	38,021	54,068
Simsa ...	...	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511
Jullundur ...	...	225,722	437,560	603,282	1,032	89,138
Hoshiarpur ...	...	20,548	762,435	782,983	2,125	91,174
Kangra ...	...	169,303	443,228	612,531	...	89,196
Amritsar ...	97,256	145,647	523,870	766,773	5,666	98,199
Gurdaspur ...	27,674	95,174	733,362	858,230	...	89,184
Sialkot ...	...	432,678	427,474	860,102	87,960	106,664
Lahore ...	180,483	266,913	717,525	1,164,921	...	811,691
Gujranwála ...	...	387,066	223,916	611,832	379,844	317,613
Ferozepore ...	...	231,162	1,112,760	1,343,922	...	276,355
Bawalpindi ...	...	18,070	951,634	969,804	...	198,877
Jhelum ...	...	21,937	823,510	853,447	410,116	211,691
Gujrat ...	...	258,210	563,129	801,359	51,379	200,459
Shahpur ...	30,916	326,490	167,682	524,968	796,912	1,184,410
Mooltan ...	339,644	70,410	389,396	799,360	100,000	2,618,080
Jhang ...	...	204,081	207,486	411,649	1,520,393	1,001,036
Montgomery ...	78,827	268,982	9,813	357,622	...	3,066,562
Muzaffargarh ...	279,103	118,376	80	397,529	86,917	928,989
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	370,579	435,432	806,911	806,791	3,204,918
Dera Gházi Khan ...	270,158	168,047	569,796	1,008,000	87,321	1,086,413
Bannu ...	34,552	121,090	426,706	582,348	...	723,284
Pesháwar ...	...	367,889	537,277	905,166	...	300,645
Hazára ...	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399
Kohat ...	...	40,607	126,446	167,053	199,705	134,501
TOTAL ...	1,808,005	5,340,724	16,374,775	23,523,504	4,932,058	19,630,426

Note.—The above was prepared for

AREA (IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB.

VALUED.		Total area assessed.	ASSESSMENT.			
Unculturable waste.	Total.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivable lands.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
135,500	279,257	804,933	9,69,900	1 13 6	1 7 2	1 3
182,096	346,854	1,240,368	12,57,385	1 4 3	1 3 8	1 0 3
282,950	853,671	1,533,990	8,83,965	1 3 7	0 11 9	0 9 3
127,007	1,103,667	2,265,428	4,27,712	0 5 10	0 3 3	0 3 0
89,176	253,329	1,159,350	8,98,570	0 15 10	0 13 7	0 12 4
188,588	1,042,366	1,992,857	1,90,914	0 3 3	0 1 8	0 1 8
378,269	692,959	1,644,849	13,80,916	1 6 4	1 0 10	0 12 11
71,953	164,042	890,226	7,90,000	1 1 8	0 15 8	0 14 4
...	1,920	11,520	15,322	1 9 6	1 5 4	1 5 4
99,154	183,324	846,908	13,08,118	1 15 6	1 11 9	1 8 8
516,779	812,078	1,396,061	13,59,602	1 11 9	1 8 10	0 15 7
682,683	970,979	1,583,410	7,89,007	1 5 3	1 4 3	0 8 1
136,180	240,025	1,006,798	10,14,340	1 5 2	1 2 9	1 0 1
222,900	312,064	1,168,314	12,60,461	1 7 6	1 5 4	1 1 0
196,813	393,457	1,253,559	12,29,146	1 6 11	1 2 8	0 15
397,940	1,169,631	2,394,552	7,43,528	0 10 2	0 6 0	0 5 1
346,356	1,043,813	1,655,695	6,30,971	1 0 6	0 7 7	0 6 1
135,910	412,266	1,756,188	6,48,323	0 7 8	0 6 5	0 5 9
2,810,916	3,009,793	3,979,697	7,30,842	0 12 1	0 10 0	0 2 11
1,027,209	1,649,016	2,502,483	6,07,748	0 11 5	0 6 7	0 3 11
156,505	404,373	1,209,712	5,87,727	0 11 9	0 8 6	0 7 9
496,122	2,477,444	3,002,432	4,15,618	0 12 8	0 2 8	0 2 3
245,700	2,963,940	3,763,200	5,43,995	0 10 11	0 3 2	0 2 4
716,580	3,237,998	3,619,547	2,97,010	0 11 7	0 1 7	0 1 4
143,566	3,210,128	3,567,750	3,17,353	0 14 2	0 1 8	0 1 5
594,664	1,610,260	2,007,319	5,14,640	1 4 9	0 5 9	0 4 1
1,131,900	5,143,609	5,949,670	4,62,970	0 9 2	0 1 8	0 1 2
619,546	1,793,280	2,601,280	3,70,397	0 5 10	0 2 5	0 2 1
1,146,312	1,869,696	2,451,944	4,46,112	0 12 3	0 5 8	0 2 11
396,612	697,258	1,602,424	9,02,442	0 15 11	0 12 0	0 9 0
1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	3,06,305	0 12 10	0 8 9	0 2 8
1,314,956	1,649,162	1,816,215	1,06,286	0 11 11	0 6 7	0 1 1
16,376,346	41,128,830	64,652,334	2,23,59,504	0 15 3	0 7 5	0 5 6

the Report for 1878-79. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 9.—STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

NATURE OF TENURE TRANSFERRED.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS RECORDED.			AVERAGE AREA IN ACRES OF EACH HOLDING TRANSFERRED.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great zemindaris complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zemindaris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	...	...	6	...	...	41
Small zemindaris ...	1	...	61	800	...	206
Shares in ditto ...	10	4	90	25	448	70
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	99	11	508	115	329	40
Shares in ditto ...	457	39	2,151	50	90	63
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	7,451	496	42,408	20	31	17
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	2,238	124	11,301	12	30	15
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ...	100	2	905	15	30	12
Holdings of ryots with rights of occupancy ...	744	296	7,918	6	22	...
Revenue-free tenures ...	75	...	1,588	9	...	7
TOTAL ...	11,225	972	66,836	19	36	17

No. 10.—LAND REVENUE OF THE PUNJAB, 1881-82.

DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE.	1880-81.		1881-82.				Total realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of land-revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realizations of balances of previous years.	Realized.						
<i>Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.</i>												
Revenue as in past year	1,90,76,887	1,90,16,147	1,91,91,765	1,90,23,196	97,966	1,91,31,164	...	...	...	Rs. 2,96,114		
Added to roll during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taken off ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tributes	2,90,465	2,90,465	2,90,465	2,90,465	...	2,90,465	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above	...	18,23,794	...	16,21,985	83,767	17,06,673	...	...	...	88,246		
TOTAL	...	2,11,90,403	...	2,09,26,546	1,91,763	2,11,07,301	...	...	...	3,96,360		

No. 11.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE REGULAR ORGANIZED POLICE OF ALL KINDS (IMPERIAL, MUNICIPAL, CANTONMENT, RAILWAY, CANAL, FERRY, POUND, AND WATCH AND WARD) MAINTAINED IN THE PUNJAB DURING 1881.

TOTAL OF ALL GRADES DURING THE YEAR.		DETAIL OF NUMBER AT END OF YEAR.		ARMS PROVIDED.		AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY OF				TOTAL ANNUAL COST, INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES.									
		Men.						Officers.		Men.									
20,143	Remaining on 1st January 1881, from last year.	76	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	844	Mounted.	9,444	Fire-arms.	333	Batons only.	6,987	Each European.	92	Each footman.	26,95,070	Paid from Imperial Revenues.	5,38,253	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	32,33,323	Total cost.
2,300	Recruited in 1881.	76	European District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	844	Mounted.	9,444	Fire-arms.	10,617	Swords only, or swords and batons.	6,987	Each European.	107	Each mounted man.						
364	Died.	648	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	844	Mounted.	9,444	Fire-arms.	10,617	Swords only, or swords and batons.	6,987	Each European.	107	Each mounted man.						
1,137	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	648	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	844	Mounted.	9,444	Fire-arms.	10,617	Swords only, or swords and batons.	6,987	Each European.	107	Each mounted man.						
22,433	Total for 1881.	648	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	844	Mounted.	9,444	Fire-arms.	10,617	Swords only, or swords and batons.	6,987	Each European.	107	Each mounted man.						
364	Died.	648	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	844	Mounted.	9,444	Fire-arms.	10,617	Swords only, or swords and batons.	6,987	Each European.	107	Each mounted man.						
1,137	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	648	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	844	Mounted.	9,444	Fire-arms.	10,617	Swords only, or swords and batons.	6,987	Each European.	107	Each mounted man.						
2,300	Recruited in 1881.	648	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	844	Mounted.	9,444	Fire-arms.	10,617	Swords only, or swords and batons.	6,987	Each European.	107	Each mounted man.						
20,143	Remaining on 31st December 1881.	648	Native Assistant District Superintendents, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	844	Mounted.	9,444	Fire-arms.	10,617	Swords only, or swords and batons.	6,987	Each European.	107	Each mounted man.						

* Includes 673 officers and men of the Railway Police.

No. 12.—STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES, &c., OF THE ORGANIZED POLICE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1881.

CLASSIFICATION.	No. of all Grades.	REMARKS.
<i>Religions and Castes.</i>		<i>Percentage of Religions, &c.</i>
Christians ...	90	Christians ... 0·41
Muhammadans ...	11,163	Muhammadans ... 54·67
Brahmins ...	1,543	Brahmins ... 7·54
Rájputs ...	1,593	Rájputs ... 7·73
Sikhs ...	2,773	Sikhs ... 13·55
Gurkhas ...	16	Gurkhas ... 0·07
Kúkas ...	14	Kúkas ... 0·06
Mazbis ...	101	Mazbis ... 0·49
Hindus of all other castes ...	3,078	} Other denominations ... 15·35
Other religions ...	63	
TOTAL ...	20,452	
<i>Races.</i>		<i>Percentage of Races.</i>
Europeans ...	68	Europeans ... 0·33
Euradians ...	9	Euradians ... 0·04
Natives ...	20,375	Natives ... 99·63
TOTAL ...	20,452	

**No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION
AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1881.**

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.

1	2	3	CASES.							PERSONS.				
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years' and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
1A	115, 117 to 119.	Substantive abetments	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
1	131 to 136, 138.	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice. Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3	231 to 259, 260 to 303, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes	174	1	170	5	...	180	115	4	...	204	6	214	
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	16	1	16	...	...	13	8	3	...	20	...	23
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	133	19	145	2	...	113	109	8	1	169	2	180	
5	143 to 163, 187, 188.	Hoisting or unlawful assembly...	406	11	389	27	...	340	335	163	...	4,603	123	4,878	
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	23	...	23	1	...	19	17	3	...	28	5	34	
		TOTAL	750	32	742	35	...	615	594	171	1	5,021	136	5,329	
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.															
7	302, 303, 308.	(a) Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(b) Ditto daktaks	15	1	16	...	...	2	2	1	...	12	...	13
9		(c) Ditto robbers	33	10	43	27	23	43	1	...	60	2	108
10		(d) Ditto poison	33	4	36	1	...	28	21	18	51	1	70
11		Other murders	246	23	261	2	...	143	109	93	513	9	615
12		Attempts at murder	55	2	56	28	22	8	91	1	100
13		304, 304A, 306,	Culpable homicide	170	16	184	1	...	123	113	41	...	271	3	315
14		376	Rape	106	4	102	8	...	51	46	15	...	102	6	125
15		377	Unnatural offences	81	2	82	1	...	50	44	9	...	95	...	104
16		317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	49	3	49	3	...	30	29	4	...	55	...	59
17		305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	188	3	186	2	...	139	124	4	...	192	...	196
18	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	2	1	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	17	...	17
19	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	609	18	617	8	...	449	406	52	...	941	12	1,005	
20	338	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	60	3	63	...	...	27	23	6	...	75	...	81
21	327, 330, 333	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	9	...	9	...	...	6	6	...	...	14	1	15

**No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION
AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1881—(continued).**

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—(continued).

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Serial Number.	Law.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS.													PROPERTY.		
			ACQUITTED.			Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.			CASES.		VALUE.
														In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1A	116, 117 to 119.	Substantive abetments	..	2					
1	131 to 136, 138,	Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice. Offences relating to Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1881—(continued).

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—(continued).

1	2	3	CASES.											PERSONS.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9a	9	10	11	12	13	14	NUMBER ARRESTED.		Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			Number of cases decided.		Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Within the year.		..		
					By Police <i>pro motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).								
22	324	..	98	3	90	2	..	67	64	13	..	142	..	165			
23	363 to 369	..	130	6	117	17	..	81	71	21	4	216	10	251			
24	346 to 348	..	9	..	3	6	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	
25	372, 373	..	10	..	7	3	..	9	8	..	..	16	..	..	

26	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
27	363, 364, 366, 367	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	636	3	506	84	...	363	344	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	44	280
28	368	Rash act causing grievous hurt.	7	...	7	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
		TOTAL	2,448	100	2,445	88	...	1,651	1,465	841	5	3,740	91	4,177								
CLASS III.— <i>Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>																						
29	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	51	1	83	...	...	15	14	...	3	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...
30	399, 403	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398	{ Robbery with hurt.	12	...	12	...	...	4	4	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	{ By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	34	3	37	...	...	17	16	13	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	{ By other means.	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	392, 393	{ Robbery in dwelling-house.	14	...	14	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	{ On the high way between sunset and sunrise.	53	1	54	...	...	14	13	6	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	370, 381, 393, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	{ (c) Other robberies, serious mischief and cognate offences.	121	6	114	10	...	46	37	11	2	98	11	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	423, 429	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c.	276	3	251	27	...	119	96	16	...	442	18	476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	356	19	355	9	1	155	136	22	...	372	7	401								

No. 18.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1881—(continued).

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—(continued).

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS													PROPERTY.									
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.			CASH.		VALUE.										
22	324	..	Hurt by dangerous weapon ..	..	36	105	4	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	363 to 369	..	Kidnapping or abduction ..	7	81	149	16	..	133	..	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	345 to 346	..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	372, 373	..	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ..	..	4	13	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

26	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	368, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	1	210	656	60	1	586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	333	Beach set causing grievous hurt,	...	1	7	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	22	965	2,810	218	196	2,323	5	8	7	281	123	66	34	24,543	15,968	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against persons and property, or against property only.																					
29	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti ...	4	26	102	20	...	81	1	...	...	4	3	46	24	23,379	15,964	...	...	...
30	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398...	Robbery with hurt.	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	7	...	11	5	205	71	...	...	...
32																					
33		(a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs, (b) By other means,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	392, 393	Robbery... (a) In dwelling-house (b) On the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	13	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	487	154	...	...	...
35																					
36		(c) Other robberies,	2	16	29	9	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	370, 261, 262, 450 to 452, 455 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	40	76	14	...	63	...	...	...	4	2	111	53	16,414	9,768	...	...	...
37	429, 429	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	1	150	306	87	7	211	20	
			...	144	222	44	2	168	...	2	...	27	

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**No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION
AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1881—(continued).**

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—(continued).

1	2	3	4							5							10	11	12	13	14
			CASES							PERSONS.											
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED.			Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).							
					By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.				By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).									
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	9,630	94	8,760	8	...	2,170	202	10	4,098	25	4,323								
39	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt...	86	2	86	1	...	65	6	...	90	1	97								

40	412, 413	...	Receiving stolen property by ...	6	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	...	7
41	408	...	(Prostitute or otherwise only) ...	300	3	187	...	35	...	120	88	10	...	194	238
			TOTAL ...	10,857	124	9,917	90	1	...	2,736	2,488	287	15	5,568	6,945
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.															
42	323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,651	20	1,490	78	...	...	1,168	1,083	47	1	2,461	3,500
43	334	...	Hurt on grave or sudden pro- ...	49	3	46	5	...	...	47	44	1	...	78	86
44	341 to 344	...	Wrongful restraint and con- ...	101	1	65	37	...	...	56	46	4	...	134	155
45	356, 357	...	Rash act causing hurt ...	16	1	16	1	...	...	13	12	1	...	21	23
46	374	...	Compulsory labour ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
			TOTAL ...	1,718	28	1,618	121	...	...	1,279	1,167	53	1	2,685	2,824
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.															
47	463, 465	...	Lurking house-trespass or ...	656	9	648	1	...	...	308	178	17	...	294	312
48	379 to 383	...	(a) Of cattle ...	3,980	78	3,648	365	...	...	1,769	1,588	137	28	3,141	3,331
49		...	(b) Ordinary ...	7,938	85	7,943	90	...	...	4,495	4,358	194	10	7,004	7,240
50	408 to 408	...	Criminal breach of trust ...	408	13	379	37	...	...	254	234	19	7	380	428
51	411, 414	...	Receiving stolen property ...	3,086	115	3,079	39	...	...	2,323	1,991	175	29	4,170	4,460
52	447, 448	...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	443	4	385	50	...	...	331	263	9	...	540	567
53	461, 462	...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2
			TOTAL ...	16,459	304	16,065	612	1	...	9,280	8,483	551	74	15,541	16,390
TOTAL OF RECEIVING CLASSIFICATION I TO V, ...				32,323	565	30,717	946	2	...	15,561	14,127	1,403	98	32,559	34,635

**No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION
AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1881—(continued).**

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—(continued).

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS													PROPERTY.		
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.			26	27	28	29		
			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED		OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF, e.g., died, &c.			Before being put on trial.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, &c.	In custody of Police.							Rs.	Rs.
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass of house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	3	974	3,186	315	19	2,847	1	7	7	156	3	6,307	2,672	5,10,842	1,12,745	
38	440 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt...	1	11	85	12	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	14	10	238	104	

40	413 413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	498	...	54	168	68	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Receiving stolen property by debtors or habitually (Follower districts only.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Enslaving or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman	1	...	68	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		TOTAL	13	1,444	668	28	3,940	3	9	7	233	13	6,498	2,792	5,90,547	1,96,411	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																				
43	323	...	491	2,028	237	3	1,738	...	...	3	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	324	...	16	70	7	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	341 to 344	...	33	119	28	...	97	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337	...	1	19	1	...	18	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	641	2,241	267	3	1,961	...	3	3	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																				
47	453, 456	...	2	48	246	27	217	1	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	379 to 383	...	29	613	2,587	16	2,201	...	4	5	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49		...	21	1,115	5,876	4	5,460	...	8	8	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft (a) Ordinary (b) Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	408 to 409	...	...	108	304	49	265	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	411, 414	...	68	967	2,264	418	2,931	11	6	24	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	447, 448	...	1	115	488	71	360	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	461, 463	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	131	2,997	12,730	1,541	11,306	13	18	38	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		TOTAL OF PENDING CLASSIFICATION I TO V, EXCLUDING 1A, SUBSIDIARY ARRESTS	210	6,897	36,036	2,686	23,948	20	38	66	1,343	176	19,971	13,140	11,17,680	4,98,108
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No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1881—(continued).

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—(continued).

1 Serial Number.	2 LAW.	3 DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	4 Cases												5 Persons				14 Total arrested (columns 10 to 13)
			4 Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	5 Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	6 By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	7 By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 143, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	8 By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	9 Number of cases decided.	10 Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	11 Pending at end of last year.	12 Received by transfer.	13 Within the year.		14 By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).					
54	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaitis, robbers and thieves ...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
55	Chap. XXXVIII, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad livehood ...	7,373	41	7,145	380	1	6,640	6,141	123	3	7,213	140	7,467	...	7	40		
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	24	...	17	7	...	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.

57	Act XXXI of 1860, Secs. 28 and 38; Act XI of 1878, Secs. 12, 19 and 20.	Indian Arms Act	...	263	4	201	64	...	233	208	11	...	315	4	330
58	Act XXII of 1864 Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Contonment Act	...	1,318	...	1,203	16	...	1,114	1,102	...	...	1,415	19	1,484
59	Act VII of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IX of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 13, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	5
61	Act X of 1871, Secs. 66, 67.	Excise Act	...	94	...	88	6	...	88	76	3	...	117	9	129
62	Act XVII of 1878, Secs. 25, 26.	Northern India Ferry Act	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	10	...	10
63	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 26, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Law	...	373	30	235	77	...	181	178	29	...	685	23	737
64	Act III of 1867, Sec. 13; Act XXI of 1867, Sec. 15.	Gambling Act	...	239	3	238	4	...	311	200	19	...	1,269	19	1,237
65	Act XV of 1873, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	...	Army Discipline Act	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
67	Act V of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners Act	...	9	...	8	1	...	7	7	...	...	10	1	11
68	Act XVI of 1868, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	9	1	...	19	...	20

No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME, SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1881—(continued).

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—(continued).

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS													PROPERTY.						
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29					
			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.			Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Otherwise disposed of, died, &c.			NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.			CASES.		VALUE.	
			1	2	3	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Rs.	Rs.					
54	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thieves, daktars, robbers and thiers	17	648	0,688	486	1	13	169	21	1	1	13	169	..	..				
55	Chap. XXXVIII. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad liveli hood	1	23	24	3	1	..	..	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	
56	295 to 297	Offences against religion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

57	Act XXXI of 1860, Secs. 29 and 33; Act XI of 1878, Secs. 13, 19 and 20.	Indian Arms Act	1	56	267	18	249	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act XXII of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act	...	136	1,508	14	1,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act VII of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IX of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act X of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act	...	18	110	11	90	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1878, Secs. 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 25, 32, 42, 61, 61, 63, 76.	Forest Law	2	310	369	11	349	...	...	68	...	54	...	354	...
64	Act III of 1867, Secs. 18; Act XXI of 1867, Sec. 18.	Gambling Act	...	200	1,070	70	1,000	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act XV of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	...	Army Discipline Act	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6
67	Act V of 1871, Sec. 28.	Prisoners Act	...	3	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XIV of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act	...	1	19	2	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	331	300

No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME, SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1881—(continued).

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—(continued).

1 Serial Number.	2 LAW.	3 DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	4 CASES												PERSONS.				
			4 Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	5 Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED			Number of cases decided.		Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.		Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBERS ARRESTED.			14 Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).		
			6 By Police <i>suo motu</i> .	7 By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	8 By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	9 Number of cases decided.	10 Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.					11 Pending at end of last year.	12 Received by transfer.	WITHIN THE YEAR.					
			11 By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	12 By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	13 Number of cases decided.	14 Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.					15 Pending at end of last year.	16 Received by transfer.	17 By order of Magistrate	18 (see columns 7 and 8).	19 Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).				
69	Act XVIII of 1854 (as amended by Acts XIII of 1870 and XXV of 1871), Secs. 25, 29, Act IV of 1875, Secs. 8, 25, 26, 36, 37, 38, 44, 46, 46.	Railway Act	147	..	113	84	..	119	116	1	..	133	47	181					

70	Act III of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82.	Registration Act	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
71	I. P. C., Secs. to 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 301 to 394; Act V of 1861, Sec. 24.	Public and local nuisances	13,290	9	13,289	...	60	...	11,616	11,334	13	...	18,213	68	13,368
72	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	611	...	605	6	...	596	573	81	13	...	659	7	710
73	...	Opium Act	17	...	17	...	...	9	9	9	...	...	24	...	24
74	Act VIII of 1876, Sec. 11.	Inland Customs Act	20	1	16	15	...	10	10	10	...	...	88	5	43
75	Act IV of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act	78	...	71	7	...	72	63	...	...	...	99	8	107
TOTAL CLASS VI. ...			23,009	86	23,196	569	1	20,970	20,003	231	16	...	25,269	370	25,896
GRAND TOTAL ...			54,903	673	53,908	1,505	8	36,468	34,129	1,634	113	...	57,530	947	60,533

**No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME, SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION
AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1881—(continued).**

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME—(continued).

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS													PROPERTY.																						
			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED			Finalty convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, <i>e.g.</i> , died, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.			CASES.		VALUE.																						
						By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	15			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29														
69	Act XVIII of 1864 (as amended by Acts XIII of 1870 and XXV of 1871), Secs. 25, 29; Act IV of 1879, Secs. 8, 25, 26, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46.	Railway Act	..	21	155	3	..	152	5

70	Act III of 1877, Secs. 61 and 62.	Registration Act	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	I. P. C., Secs. 260, 277, 279 to 283, 284, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act V of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances	...	781	12,444	341	...	51	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes Act	...	23	653	27	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	Opium Act	...	...	16	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act VIII. of 1876, Sec. 11.	Inland Customs Act	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act IV of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act	...	...	80	13	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI	...	43	23,208	979	1	22,224	2	66	305	...	176	30,029	15,196	580	549
		GRAND TOTAL	...	283	46,234	2,064	289	45,166	23	41	133	1,645	...	80,029	15,196	111,16,200	4,99,067

11	313 to 316	...	32	46	25	22	...	...
12	370	... | Causing miscarriage ... | Haying or disposing of slaves	2	3	2	...	...	...
		TOTAL	34	51	27	22	...	...
13	364 to 369	...	73	90	38	61	715	102
		TOTAL	73	90	38	61	715	102
14	345	...	8	8	4	4	...	...
15	363, 365, 35	... | Wrongful confinement ... | Criminal force	204	346	120	225	...	...
		TOTAL	207	357	124	229	...	...
16	417 to 420	...	179	271	100	168	203	83
17	403, 404	... | Cheating ... | Criminal misappropriation of property	280	364	83	265	5,968	5,117
18	409	... | Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	30	38	18	17	763	307
19	426, 427, 434	... | Mischief (simple)	186	366	102	378	184	44
		TOTAL	694	1,051	303	728	7,107	5,551
20	428 to 428	...	174	246	113	128	...	...
21	268 to 428	... | Offences relating to marriage ... | Offences against religion	8	11	3	8	...	...
22	460 to 428	... | Criminal breach of contract of service	7	19	5	14	...	...
23	500 to 508	... | Defamation	7	13	7	14	...	...
24	504 to 508, 510	... | Intimidation and insult ... | Public and local nuisances	17	23	8	14	...	...
25	271 to 276, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294A	... | Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40 and 41, Criminal Procedure Code	181	485	46	446	...	...
26	...	... | Special laws not cognizable by Police	881	4,160	685	3,389	...	...
27	...	...	1,920	2,512	346	2,154	...	...
		TOTAL	3,145	7,469	1,213	5,137	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	5,375	11,110	2,275	7,647	7,977	5,968

No. 14.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF JUDICIAL DIVISIONS JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-Districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EMBODIED				
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.		Judges of other Courts superior to chief district Courts.		
						European.	Native.	European.	Native.	
Provinces of the Punjab.	Civil ...					5	...	14	...	
	Criminal ...	107,010	18,842,264	10	32	125	4	...	13	...
	Revenue ...						There are no	Revenue Courts		
TOTAL ...	...	...	10	32	125	5	...	14	...

AND THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING APPELLATE OR ORIGINAL
LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1881, WITH THE COST OF TRIBUNALS.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.						TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				REMARKS.
<i>Judges of Chief Courts of Districts</i>		<i>Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.</i>		<i>Judges of other subordinate Courts.</i>		Original		Appeals.		
European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	
55	13	40	71	...	282	267,531	63,174	20,132	1,068	
32	...	60	79	28	330	84,699	64,890	6,019	90	
in the Punjab.										
55	13	60	79	28	351	352,230	128,064	26,151	1,148	

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND OF PERSONS TRIED, OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE

1 DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	2 Number of offences reported.	3 Number of cases returned as true.	4 Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	8	9	8
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	2	2	2
" against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII ...	961	725	691
" by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX ...	323	223	216
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	1,817	1,196	1,153
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI ...	1,159	999	969
Offence relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	207	181	179
" relating to weights and measures Chapter XIII ...	90	66	66
" Affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV ...	699	559	554
" relating to religion Chapter XV ...	187	118	107
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI ...	639	763	663
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ...	118	80	68
Hurt ...	5,499	3,972	3,726
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	1,131	631	507
Criminal force and assault ...	29,633	21,368	19,470
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	473	219	189
Rape ...	221	133	123
Unnatural offences ...	94	74	68
Offences against property, Chapter XVII ...	14,776	11,709	7,526
Theft ...	732	185	170
Extortion ...	531	316	168
Robbery and dacoity ...	928	416	409
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	1,075	635	588
Criminal breach of trust ...	3,088	2,374	2,435
Receiving of stolen property ...	1,842	761	779
Cheating ...	104	46	46
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	4,299	2,389	2,190
Mischief ...	14,358	11,682	4,796
Criminal trespass ...	259	112	107
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII ...	111	51	50
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ...	7,073	4,289	4,175
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX ...	418	247	247
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	1,085	657	654
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	21,139	20,301	20,056
Offences under special and local laws ...			
TOTAL ...	114,769	87,877	78,187

CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED, OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PROVINCE YEAR 1881.

5	6	7	8	9
NUMBER OF PERSONS				
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.
5	...	4	...	1
2	1	1	...	...
6,367	2,046	4,179	2	140
309	190	106	...	13
2,244	894	1,292	2	56
1,612	728	885	7	42
221	72	140	...	9
89	31	56	...	2
1,998	432	1,536	...	30
313	259	52	1	1
1,231	556	522	13	140
106	48	54	...	6
8,299	4,480	3,896	6	98
1,294	1,006	250	1	37
46,052	28,699	6,653	11	689
402	244	147	1	10
145	87	54	...	4
88	36	47	2	3
11,029	3,077	7,751	37	164
447	358	77	1	11
443	246	192	7	8
680	342	322	...	15
807	440	386	5	26
4,219	1,456	2,673	25	65
1,226	903	284	10	28
91	68	16	1	6
5,272	3,649	1,536	...	68
8,928	4,740	3,954	12	222
196	128	40	...	23
163	94	69	...	...
6,232	5,150	810	25	237
456	362	90	...	4
1,125	859	239	3	24
43,560	11,094	32,191	32	242
155,633	82,780	70,194	214	2,445

**No. 16.—STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE
PUNJAB DURING 1881.**

1	2	3	4	5	6
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	
1.—Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 509.	639	701	1	700	
2.—Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI	1	1	...	1	
3.—Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	186	268	61	177	
4.—Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIX, Section 414	1	2	2	...	
5.—Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	241	278	15	263	
6.—Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace	2,706	11,480	3,866	7,514	
7.—Security for good behaviour under Chapter XXXVIII	5,244	7,755	1,302	6,388	
8.—Proceedings against local nuisance, Chapter XXXIX	83	201	156	73	
9.—Possession, Chapter XL	111	201	198	90	
10.—Maintenance, Chapter XLI	3,143	3,143	2,688	486	
TOTAL	12,368	24,128	8,149	15,691	

No. 17.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1881.

1 Class of Courts.	2 Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.					7 Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	8 Number of cases disposed of during the year.	10 Average number of days during which each case lasted.	11 Number of witnesses examined.
		3 Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	4 Discharged or acquitted.	5 Convicted		6 Committed or referred.				
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.					
Special Magistrates under Section 48	9,251	6	2,130	3,375	3,681	31	28	5,448	6	5,141
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	11,659	5	7,050	4,389	...	59	156	5,212	8	10,150
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	133,365	128	70,468	56,760	2,679	1,137	2,173	60,289	8	177,004
Benches of Magistrates	16,637	6	7,960	4,833	3,770	4	35	8,518	5	14,979
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.	319	3	43	266	1	...	6	204	5	120
Chief Magistrates of districts	8,187	41	2,975	3,968	665	398	110	4,233	10	16,853
Courts of Session *	1,367	7	307	763	...	136	155	707	30	5,807
Chief Court †	174		24	119	...	...	31	108	36	95
TOTAL	1,90,969	198	91,006	74,502	10,796	1,765	2,694	84,699	9	229,048

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

† Includes cases decided by the Chief Court on reference under Section 287, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 18.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.

1	PERSONS SENTENCED TO										11
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace, or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	
				Rigorous.	Simple.						
Special Magistrates under Section 42	...	...	...	497	97	...	6,411	266	15	6
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	604	31	...	3,904	61	161	37
Subordinate Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	12,869	568	...	41,700	2,422	11,653	813
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	400	23	...	8,058	68	281	...
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	209	2	...	147	59	1	1
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	1,800	37	...	2,155	287	1,646	100
Courts of Session *	...	149	...	865	7	...	272	31	18	...	
Chief Court †	81	31	2	7	...	...	4	...	...	...
TOTAL	61	180	2	15,981	765	28	62,651	3,164	13,675	1,025	

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.
 † Includes cases decided by the Chief Court on reference under Section 267, Criminal Procedure Code.

No. 18.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881—(concluded).

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.												Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.						
	Fines.						Imprisonment.							Whipped.					
	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 imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year. †	Rs.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 Days and under.	6 Months and under.	2 Years and under.	7 Years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 Stripes and under.	20 Stripes and under.	30 Stripes and under.	
1	5,884	477	27	13	..	..	28,272	21,598	1,595	215	276	103	..	..	..	38	134	94	29
Special Magistrates under Section 42.	3,283	586	42	13	..	..	26,542	23,818	3,246	54	358	223	..	..	..	15	32	14	27
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	31,554	9,084	795	242	8	1	4,40,985	3,37,477	23,029	1,151	7,580	4,193	4	..	..	568	1,168	660	26
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	7,832	216	7	3	..	..	14,905	12,762	376	93	321	9	..	..	..	19	37	2	25
Benches of Magistrates.	43	97	8	1	..	..	4,145	1,419	99	2	38	169	1	..	..	5	10	44	28
District and Divisional Magistrates.	763	863	286	217	31	4	1,42,908	91,463	25,338	47	337	568	368	..	..	26	81	160	26
Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.	16	164	69	28	1	1	22,618	9,458	833	5	29	85	426	27	..	..	5	26	29
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	3	..	1	..	..	350	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	29
Courts of Session *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Court †	49,317	11,450	1,224	524	40	6	6,90,355	4,97,983	54,516	1,567	8,949	5,368	805	..	..	699	1,465	1,000	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.
 † Includes cases decided by the Chief Court on reference under Section 287, Criminal Procedure Code.
 ‡ Includes fines realized during the year, though imposed in previous year.

No. 19.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN

1	2	3	4	5	6
	NUMBER OF				
TRIBUNALS.	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.
<i>Appeals.</i>					
To District Magistrates ...	4,348	1	955	1,372	116
To Courts of Session ...	3,671	5	1,351	1,218	74
To Chief Court { by persons convicted...	957	...	319	236	6
{ by Government from judgments of acquittal.	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	8,977	6	2,625	2,826	196
<i>Revision.</i>					
By Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	409	...	300	...	...
By Courts of Session ...	317	...	237	...	...
By Chief Court ...	1,867	...	903	273	22
TOTAL ...	2,593	...	1,440	273	22
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,570	6	4,065	3,099	218

CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PERSONS.							<p>REMARKS.</p> <p>All persons whose cases were dealt with under Sections 296 to 298, Criminal Procedure Code, are included in this statement.</p>
Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
590	1,160	4	5	...	145	11	
234	620	8	31	...	80	18	
163	100	...	2	...	131	49	
...	...	...	1	...	...	34
1,037	1,880	12	39	...	356	19	
...	...	...	43	60	6	...
...	...	...	9	64	7	...
91	353	...	8	...	217	...	
91	353	...	60	124	230	...	
1,128	2,233	12	99	124	586	19	

No. 20.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF SUITS
YEAR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVEABLE PROPERTY.										
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work and materials.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Moveable property or value thereof.	Damages.
<i>Courts in the Interior.</i>										
Unpaid tribunals ...	3,964	2,367	1,937	26	42	105	95	49	909	144
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	70,602	34,028	32,011	923	2,068	1,074	1,528	1,486	12,048	867
Small Cause Courts ...	6,053	3,460	2,908	73	2,708	912	610	965	964	65
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	11,508	8,799	5,694	348	353	357	516	469	2,290	276
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,156	312	769	17	19	29	45	81	216	46
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	93,282	43,966	43,317	1,386	5,190	2,457	2,594	3,050	16,327	1,398
<i>Courts at the seat of Government.</i>										
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	93,282	43,966	43,317	1,386	5,190	2,457	2,594	3,050	16,327	1,398

INSTITUTED IN THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE 1881.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.							
Arrears of rent.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint, or other cause.	For pattals 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.
210	25	...	2	...	3	...	20
4,653	422	...	115	...	755	25	1,385
...
996	410	...	27	...	401	25	482
72	15	...	1	...	1,174	2	741
...
5,931	872	...	145	...	2,333	52	2,628
...
5,931	872	...	145	...	2,333	52	2,628

No. 20.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF SUITS
THE YEAR

1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	TITLE AND								
	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and 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.
<i>Courts in the Interior.</i>									
Unpaid tribunals ...	626	85	13	4	3	...	1	18	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	10,202	552	564	443	103	263	12	96	15
Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	7,730	312	205	592	170	103	23	154	113
Chief Courts of Districts...	1,073	254	181	103	38	30	2	87	20
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
TOTAL ...	19,631	1,153	943	1,142	314	395	38	355	160
<i>Courts at the seat of Government.</i>									
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,631	1,153	943	1,142	314	395	38	355	161

INSTITUTED IN THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN 1881—(concluded).

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

OTHER SUITS.

Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under Section 261, Act X of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	GRAND TOTAL.
8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	154	10,769
108	132	9	1	3	...	2	6	5,538	181,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18,616
1,479	94	15	11	25	1	21	...	1,628	40,607
324	31	...	3	4	1	59	1	331	7,226
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1,920	258	24	16	32	2	83	7	7,650	259,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1,920	258	24	16	32	2	82	7	7,650	259,051

No. 21.—STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND VALUE OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.

1	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.										11
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
VALUE OF SUITS.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total Value of Suits.	
	2,703	6,530	1,617	796	31	1	...	...	25	Rs. ...
<i>Courts in the Interior.</i>	47,740	87,017	29,141	16,230	...	...	...	...	1,107	...
Unpaid tribunals	5,674	8,997	2,325	2,120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	6,455	13,961	7,284	8,060	1,263	392	14	...	2,569	...	
Small Cause Courts	1,797	1,393	637	1,288	768	453	37	44	790	...	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Courts at the seat of Government.</i>	64,423	117,068	40,904	29,004	2,061	845	51	44	4,516	1,67,35,917	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
GRAND TOTAL	64,423	117,068	40,904	29,004	2,061	845	51	44	4,516	1,67,35,917	

No. 22.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL CASES IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBERS OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.																AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Contested.	Uncontested.	
	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed as part.	Dismissed as part.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.					
<i>Courts in the Interior.</i>																		
Unpaid tribunals	11,746	...	2,360	2,160	2,351	953	60	132	53	2,264	710	722	9	28	30.			
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	199,826	109	36,446	41,603	38,881	16,838	754	1,693	363	39,515	14,968	11,486	117	26	17			
Small Cause Courts	20,126	...	3,068	3,627	3,317	3,030	81	125	36	4,196	1,319	1,330	82	23	19			
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	46,583	...	9,243	6,167	5,563	3,060	178	773	172	11,522	6,069	8,807	409	41	26			
Chief Courts of Districts	7,998	1	931	715	679	253	126	145	27	1,876	1,654	1,563	840	56	37			
Divisional Courts.	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	67	21		
TOTAL	296,295	110	52,037	54,372	46,821	23,166	1,199	3,068	656	59,374	24,720	18,964	1,457	32	21			
<i>Courts at the seat of Government.</i>																		
Chief Court	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43		
GRAND TOTAL	296,296	110	52,037	54,372	46,821	23,167	1,199	3,068	656	59,374	24,720	18,964	1,457	32	21			

No. 22 A.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL CASES IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

1	2	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.											13	14	AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		15			16	
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year, more than three months at the close of the year.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.					
<i>Courts in the Interior.</i>																
Unpaid tribunals	969	...	202	37	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	163	53	24	19
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	29,086	1	6,330	990	865	463	236	27	1	12,751	4,070	1,331	23	16	13	
Small Cause Courts	2,196	8	775	76	104	46	1	2	1	817	334	30	3	19	9	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	14,068	215	3,848	292	240	171	44	13	3	7,386	1,445	413	16	17	13	
Chief Courts of Districts	13,063	238	3,061	118	40	1,624	237	4	...	6,025	1,336	854	15	21	13	
TOTAL	59,320	462	10,236	1,510	1,260	2,300	516	46	4	27,457	7,347	2,180	66	15	13	

No. 23:—STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL APPELLATE COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

1	2	3	4	5	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONFIRMED.				14	15	16	17
					6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 661, Act X of 1877.
CLASB OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 661, Act X of 1877.
<i>Courts in the Interior.</i>																
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1,173	...	1,768	635	137	13	47	76	4,402	745	1,667	1,369	1,168	119	39	31
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts...	2,620	...	865	146	168	5	14	31	965	177	447	216	191	35	84	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of the Province.	6,061	...	601	181	86	7	6	3	2,411	293	973	376	1,145	304	71	17
TOTAL ...	20,873	...	2,730	962	376	25	67	109	7,678	1,316	3,277	1,961	2,494	448	41	38
<i>Courts at the seat of Government.</i>																
Chief Court { Appeals from original decrees.	810	...	149	6	...	...	...	...	86	16	77	27	456	403	163	...
Chief Court { Appeals from appellate decrees.	3,609	...	971	18	...	...	...	...	143	17	45	194	1,322	963	157	...
TOTALS ...	3,428	...	1,120	24	...	...	...	...	380	33	123	231	1,678	1,384	178	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,301	...	3,849	976	376	25	67	109	7,068	1,248	3,399	2,172	4,172	1,832	51	38

No. 23A.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL APPELLATE
PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS

1	2	3	4	5
CLASS OF COURSE.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not presented.
<i>Courts in the Interior.</i>				
Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	538	...	98	26
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ...	141	...	36	7
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province.	384	...	86	31
TOTAL ...	1,063	...	217	64
<i>Courts at the seat of Government.</i>				
Chief Court {	Appeals from original orders ...	61	...	30
	Appeals from appellate orders ...	88	...	23
TOTAL ...	144	...	43	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,207	...	260	64

COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.
APPEALS (JUDICIAL).

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED,				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
20	...	13	16	142	6	87	87	48	2	29	...
19	...	3	2	35	1	27	8	3	...	24	...
17	...	4	...	124	3	62	21	44	5	47	1
56	...	20	18	301	10	176	116	95	7	29	1
...	9	1	5	6	20	2	171	...
...	13	1	5	7	34	3	167	...
...	22	2	10	13	54	5	168	...
56	...	20	18	323	12	186	129	149	12	36	1

No. 24.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS ON APPLICATA
PROVINCE OF THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
<i>Courts in the Interior.</i>									
Unpaid tribunals ...	4,871	...	2,015	921	1,447	488	80	Rs. 73,163	Rs. 5,202
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	125,182	363	37,294	30,541	42,731	14,254	1,977	14,76,947	1,84,159
Small Cause Courts ...	11,520	168	3,235	3,822	3,590	707	139	83,540	53,606
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	32,775	104	9,995	6,780	10,946	4,950	975	10,13,314	1,79,988
Chief Courts of Districts ...	2,865	8	963	556	856	462	118	3,08,671	57,257
Divisional Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	177,213	640	53,522	42,620	59,570	20,861	3,289	29,55,635	4,80,311
<i>Courts at the seat of Government.</i>									
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	177,213	640	53,522	42,620	59,570	20,861	3,289	29,55,635	4,80,311

CTIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE DECREES OF THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE
PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS											
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under Section 808 or 826, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
10	106	340	1,442	78	5	258	7	188	1	1	1
512	4,142	8,967	39,685	1,224	387	4,835	325	3,057	49	25	18
99	884	552	2,841	...	...	...	25	...	64	...	...
271	915	2,398	6,500	699	149	1,377	199	2,173	141	45	73
56	96	123	668	75	14	122	16	250	10	7	...
...
948	6,142	12,370	51,136	2,066	555	6,592	572	5,698	265	78	93
...
948	6,142	12,370	51,136	2,066	555	6,592	572	5,698	265	78	93

No. 25.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND RESULT OF APPLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS UNDER CHAPTER XX, ACT X OF 1877, IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.

1	2	3	APPLICATIONS FOR DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.						9	10	11	12		13		14		15
			Granted.		Rejected.		Pending at the close of the year.					Amount of Creditors' Claims dealt with during the year.	Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.		
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Final proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.		Number of insolvents discharged during the year under Section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Realized.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.				
Courts of Courts.																		
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	313	74	25	23	47	3	...	40	30	19	86,348	16,704	86,404	16,603				
Chief Courts of districts	68	23	6	16	9	3	...	13	6	4	96,661	6,883	23,896	6,091				
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	280	96	31	39	56	6	...	53	36	23	1,81,000	24,587	53,300	26,784				

**No. 26.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE USE OF JURORS AND ASSESSORS IN THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS
IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE YEAR 1881.**

1	2	3	4	JURY TRIALS.			ASSESSOR TRIALS.			15		
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.		Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of whose cases he referred under Section 268, Criminal Procedure Code.			Number of cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	
				Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 268, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 268, Criminal Procedure Code.	One Assessor.	Two Assessors.		Three Assessors.	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>I.—Civil Courts.</i></p> <p>Divisional Courts acting under Act X, 1870—Assessors.</p>	3	...	19	...	...	...	2	10	7	...
		
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>II.—Criminal Courts.</i></p> <p>Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, Criminal Procedure Code—Jurors</p> <p style="text-align: center;">{ Jurors Assessors</p> <p>Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction—Jurors.</p>	3	...	404	...	...	...	333	14	9	48*
	9	8	
TOTALS	.	8	433	8	...	...	835	24	16	48

* Sessions trials.
† Original criminal trials.

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF DURING THE

1	2	3	4	5		
				REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Number.	STATION.	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	CLASSES OF PRISONERS.			
1	Delhi	District Jail	Convicted	390	24	414
			Under-trial	...	...	...
			Civil	3	...	3
Do.	Do.	Lock-up	Under-trial	7	...	7
2	Gurgaon	District Jail	Convicted	54	...	54
			Under-trial	14	...	14
			Civil	...	...	...
3	Karnal	Ditto	Convicted	227	10	237
			Under-trial	17	...	17
			Civil	...	...	...
4	Hissar	Ditto	Convicted	242	3	245
			Under-trial	4	...	4
			Civil	1	1	2
5	Rohtak	Ditto	Convicted	163	7	170
			Under-trial	15	1	16
			Civil	3	...	3
6	Sirsa	Ditto	Convicted	170	...	170
			Under-trial	8	...	8
			Civil	...	...	...
7	Umballa	Ditto	Convicted	611	16	627
			Under-trial	22	...	22
			Civil	1	...	1
Do.	Do.	Lock-up	Under-trial	...	...	...
8	Bupar	Central Jail	Convicted	1,765	...	1,765
			Under-trial	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...

ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881.

6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
855	58	913	1,245	82	1,327
66	6	72	66	6	72
57	2	59	60	2	62
562	42	604	589	42	631
391	26	417	445	26	471
395	19	414	409	19	428
15	1	16	15	1	16
338	37	375	565	47	612
164	22	186	181	22	203
24	...	24	24	...	24
447	18	465	639	21	710
404	8	412	406	8	416
25	...	25	26	1	27
452	19	471	615	26	641
314	25	339	339	26	365
23	...	23	26	...	26
268	8	276	438	8	446
169	3	172	177	3	180
8	3	11	8	3	11
860	59	919	1,471	75	1,546
656	24	680	678	24	702
31	4	35	32	4	36
...
1,468	...	1,468	2,233	...	2,233
...
...

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS
DURING THE

1 Number.	2 STATION.	3 PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	4 CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	5 DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Delhi	District Jail	Convicted ...	861	64	925
			Under-trial ...	64	6	70
			Civil ...	55	1	56
	Do.	Lock-up	Under-trial ...	557	42	599
2	Gurgaon	District Jail	Convicted ...	396	26	422
			Under-trial ...	393	19	412
			Civil ...	15	1	16
3	Karnal	Ditto	Convicted ...	383	39	422
			Under-trial ...	190	22	202
			Civil ...	22	...	22
4	Hissar	Ditto	Convicted ...	519	16	535
			Under-trial ...	399	8	407
			Civil ...	24	1	25
5	Rohtak	Ditto	Convicted ...	476	18	494
			Under-trial ...	320	25	345
			Civil ...	20	...	20
6	Sirsa	Ditto	Convicted ...	210	5	215
			Under-trial ...	177	3	180
			Civil ...	8	3	11
7	Umballa	Ditto	Convicted ...	998	65	1,063
			Under-trial ...	651	24	675
			Civil ...	80	4	84
	Do,	Lock-up	Under-trial ...	...	...	...
8	Rupar	Central Jail	Convicted ...	1,355	...	1,355
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

9			10			11			
REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
384	18	402	372	24	396	}	332	25	407
2	...	2	4	...	4				
5	1	6	6	1	7				
12	...	12	10	...	10	}	10	...	10
49	...	49	68	...	68				
16	...	16	8	1	9				
...	2	...	2	}	78	1	79
182	8	190	202	11	213				
1	...	1	4	...	4				
2	...	2	2	...	2	}	208	11	219
170	5	175	229	5	234				
9	...	9	11	1	12				
2	...	2	2	...	2	}	242	6	248
189	8	147	199	6	205				
9	1	10	23	1	24				
6	...	6	3	...	3	}	235	7	233
228	3	231	216	2	218				
...	...	...	6	...	6		
...	1	...	1	}	223	3	225
478	10	483	566	20	586				
27	...	27	23	1	24				
2	...	2	3	...	3	}	592	21	613
...				
...				
1,878	...	1,878	1,524	...	1,524	}	1,524	...	1,524
...				
...				

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS
DURING THE

1	2	3	4	5		
				REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Number.	STATIONS.	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	CLASSES OF PRISONERS.			
9	Ludhiána	District Jail	Convicted	241	15	256
			Under-trial	39	4	43
			Civil	1	...	1
10	Simla	Ditto	Convicted	10	...	10
			Under-trial	...	...	...
			Civil	1	...	1
	Kasauli	Lock-up	Under-trial	4	1	5
11	Jullundur	District Jail	Convicted	296	15	311
			Under-trial	1	...	1
			Civil	...	...	...
	Do.	Lock-up	Under-trial	5	...	5
12	Hoshiárpur	District Jail	Convicted	11	1	12
			Under-trial	15	3	18
			Civil	3	...	3
13	Dharmáala	Ditto	Convicted	96	11	109
			Under-trial	13	1	14
			Civil	...	...	...
	Kulu	Lock-up	Under-trial	...	...	...
14	Amritsar	District Jail	Convicted	344	12	356
			Under-trial	26	3	29
			Civil	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur	Ditto	Convicted	169	14	183
			Under-trial	15	2	17
			Civil	1	...	1
	Dalhousie	Lock-up	Under-trial	...	...	...

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
466	50	516	707	65	772
482	39	521	521	43	564
33	1	34	34	1	35
91	3	94	101	3	104
11	1	12	11	1	12
32	2	34	33	2	35
80	4	84	84	5	89
665	68	748	961	98	1,059
60	3	63	61	3	64
1	3	4	1	3	4
297	25	322	302	25	327
422	52	474	433	53	486
311	37	348	326	40	366
54	3	57	57	3	60
368	54	422	466	65	531
164	23	187	177	24	201
7	2	9	7	2	9
101	6	107	101	6	107
780	33	813	1,124	44	1,168
817	33	855	843	41	884
27	...	27	27	...	27
417	53	470	586	67	653
401	39	440	416	41	457
11	...	11	12	...	12
32	3	35	32	3	35

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS
DURING THE

1 Number.	2 STATION.	3 PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	4 CLASS OF PRISONERS.	5 DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
9	Ludhiana	District Jail	Convicted	448	50	498
			Under-trial	600	39	639
			Civil	32	1	33
10	Simla	Ditto	Convicted	89	3	93
			Under-trial	11	1	12
			Civil	31	2	33
	Kasauli	Lock-up	Under-trial	84	5	89
11	Jullundur	District Jail	Convicted	657	31	738
			Under-trial	61	3	64
			Civil	1	2	3
	Do.	Lock-up	Under-trial	297	23	320
12	Hoshiarpur	District Jail	Convicted	419	53	473
			Under-trial	310	37	347
			Civil	56	3	59
13	Dharmasala	Ditto	Convicted	370	44	414
			Under-trial	175	24	199
			Civil	7	2	9
	Kulu	Lock-up	Under-trial	100	6	106
14	Amritsar	District Jail	Convicted	852	42	894
			Under-trial	826	41	867
			Civil	28	...	28
15	Gurdaspur	Ditto	Convicted	400	54	454
			Under-trial	397	41	438
			Civil	12	...	12
	Dalhousie	Lock-up	Under-trial	32	3	35

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(concluded).

9			10			11			
REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
250	15	274	288	17	285	}	205	19	314
21	4	25	24	2	26				
2	...	2	3	...	3				
12	...	12	15	...	15	}	18	...	18
...				
2	...	2	3	...	3				
...	1	...	1	1	1
304	17	321	316	18	334	}	317	19	336
...	...	...	1	...	1		
...	1	1	...	1	1				
5	2	7	6	1	7	6	1	7	
14	...	14	16	2	18	}	84	3	87
16	3	19	13	1	14				
1	...	1	5	...	5				
96	21	117	115	13	128	}	119	16	134
2	...	2	3	2	5				
...	...	...	1	...	1		
1	...	1	3	...	3	3	3
372	2	274	355	8	363	}	368	10	378
17	...	17	31	2	33				
4	...	4	2	...	2				
186	13	199	181	15	196	}	198	17	215
19	...	19	15	2	17				
...	...	...	2	...	2		
...	1	...	1	1	1

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS
DURING THE

1	2	3	4	5		
				REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Number.	STATION.	PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	CLASSES OF PRISONERS.			
16	Siáikot	... District Jail ...	Convicted ...	393	18	411
			Under-trial ...	14	3	17
			Civil ...	4	...	4
17	Lahore	... Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	2,024	...	2,024
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do.	... Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	40	2	51
	Kasur	... Do. ...	Under-trial ...	28	2	30
18	Lahore	... Female Penitentiary ...	Convicted ...	...	219	219
			Under-trial ...	...	1	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
19	Do.	... District Jail ...	Convicted ...	523	...	523
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	9	...	9
20	Gujránwála	... Do. ...	Convicted ...	426	11	437
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	4	...	4
21	Ferozepore	... Do. ...	Convicted ...	309	5	314
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2
			Civil ...	5	1	6
	Do.	... Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	17	3	20
22	Ráwalpindi	... District Jail ...	Convicted ...	626	16	642
			Under-trial ...	29	3	32
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Do.	... Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	9	...	9
	Attock	... Do. ...	Do. ...	4	...	4

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
611	61	672	1,004	79	1,083
495	35	530	509	28	537
38	...	38	42	...	42
1,974	...	1,974	3,998	...	3,998
11	...	11	11	...	11
...
1,316	67	1,383	1,365	69	1,434
761	12	773	769	14	803
...	144	144	...	363	363
...	2	2	...	3	3
...	4	4	...	4	4
1,143	...	1,143	1,666	...	1,666
95	...	95	95	...	95
57	...	57	66	...	66
569	24	593	995	35	1,030
610	20	630	632	20	642
50	...	50	54	...	54
494	25	519	803	30	833
183	3	186	185	3	188
59	9	68	64	10	74
463	8	471	480	11	491
1,405	68	1,468	2,031	79	2,110
102	11	113	131	14	145
80	5	85	82	5	87
556	23	579	565	23	588
155	12	167	159	12	171

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS
DURING THE

1 Number.	2 STATION.	3 PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	4 CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	5 DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
16	Siálkot	District Jail	Convicted	680	67	747
			Under-trial	496	28	524
			Civil	41	...	41
17	Lahore	Central Jail	Convicted	1,983	...	1,983
			Under-trial	10	...	10
			Civil	...	...	...
	Do.	Lock-up	Under-trial	1,328	69	1,397
	Kasur	Do.	Under-trial	771	14	785
18	Lahore	Female Penitentiary	Convicted	...	133	133
			Under-trial	...	3	3
			Civil	...	4	4
19	Do.	District Jail	Convicted	1,132	...	1,132
			Under-trial	83	...	83
			Civil	62	...	62
20	Gujránwála	Do.	Convicted	591	31	622
			Under-trial	608	20	628
			Civil	46	...	46
21	Ferozepore	Do.	Convicted	492	27	519
			Under-trial	179	3	183
			Civil	63	10	73
	Do.	Lock-up	Under-trial	468	10	478
22	Ráwalpindi	District Jail	Convicted	1,321	60	1,381
			Under-trial	107	11	118
			Civil	78	4	82
	Do.	Lock-up	Under-trial	547	23	570
	Attock	Do.	Do.	153	12	165

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

9			10			11			
REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
324	12	336	343	19	362	}	358	20	378
13	...	13	11	1	12				
1	...	1	4	...	4				
2,015	...	2,015	1,063	...	1,063	}	1,064	...	1,064
1	...	1	1	...	1				
...				
37	...	37	45	...	45	45	...	45	
18	...	18	27	...	27	27	...	27	
...	230	230	...	214	214	}	...	215	215
...				
...	...	...	...	1	1	
534	...	534	536	...	536	}	548	...	548
12	...	12	6	...	6				
4	...	4	6	...	6				
404	4	408	397	5	402	}	423	6	429
14	...	14	20	1	21				
8	...	8	6	...	6				
311	3	314	313	7	320	}	325	9	334
6	...	6	8	1	9				
1	...	1	4	1	5				
12	1	13	15	...	15	15	...	15	
710	19	729	633	18	651	}	666	19	685
24	3	27	18	1	19				
4	1	5	15	...	15				
18	...	18	15	1	16	15	1	16	
6	...	6	4	...	4	4	...	4	

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS
DURING THE

1 Number.	2 STATION.	3 PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	4 CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	5 REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
	Murree ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	231	8	239
			Under-trial ...	30	...	30
			Civil ...	3	...	3
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	5	...	5
	Gujrát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	197	2	199
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15
			Civil ...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	317	6	323
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15
			Civil ...	7	1	8
26	Mooltan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	657	21	678
			Under-trial ...	5	1	6
			Civil ...	6	...	6
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	39	1	40
27	Jhang ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	292	4	296
			Under-trial ...	24	3	27
			Civil ...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	481	26	507
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6
			Civil ...	...	...	...
29	Musaffargarh ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	53	1	54
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18
			Civil ...	2	...	2

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
189	8	197	189	8	197
906	41	947	1,137	49	1,186
523	26	549	553	26	579
37	3	40	40	3	43
331	28	359	336	28	364
581	33	614	778	35	813
426	11	437	441	11	452
...
498	10	508	508	16	524
463	28	491	478	23	501
25	...	25	22	1	23
1,343	48	1,391	2,000	67	2,067
416	55	471	421	56	477
77	5	82	83	5	88
922	40	962	961	41	1,002
678	17	695	970	21	991
604	17	621	628	20	648
16	...	16	16	...	16
667	21	688	1,148	47	1,195
433	7	440	439	7	446
12	...	12	12	...	12
605	22	627	658	23	681
427	17	504	505	17	522
26	...	26	26	...	26

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS DURING THE

1 Number.	2 STATION.	3 PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	4 CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	5 DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
	Murree	Lock-up	Under-trial	189	8	197
23	Jhelum	District Jail	Convicted	880	42	922
			Under-trial	490	26	516
			Civil	88	2	40
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up	Under-trial	334	28	362
24	Gujrát	District Jail	Convicted	583	33	615
			Under-trial	426	11	437
			Civil	...	...	...
25	Shabpur	Do.	Convicted	500	14	514
			Under-trial	464	23	487
			Civil	29	1	30
26	Mooltan	Do.	Convicted	1,356	46	1,402
			Under-trial	421	56	477
			Civil	79	5	84
	Do.	Lock-up	Under-trial	938	41	979
27	Jhang	District Jail	Convicted	785	18	803
			Under-trial	611	20	631
			Civil	14	...	14
28	Montgomery	Do.	Convicted	818	44	862
			Under-trial	430	7	437
			Civil	12	...	12
29	Musaffargarh	Do.	Convicted	504	21	525
			Under-trial	501	17	518
			Civil	88	...	88

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

9			10			11		
REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
...	3	...	3	3	...	3
257	7	264	271	9	280	}	314	11
63	...	63	40	1	41			
2	1	3	3	1	4			
2	...	2	10	1	11	10	1	11
196	3	199	216	7	223	}	230	8
15	...	15	14	1	15			
...			
255	2	257	309	4	313	}	335	5
14	...	14	24	1	25			
3	...	3	2	...	2			
644	21	665	658	21	679	}	682	24
...	...	...	19	3	21	
4	...	4	6	...	6			
23	...	23	22	1	23	22	1	23
235	3	238	264	5	269	}	307	6
17	...	17	23	1	23			
2	...	2	1	...	1			
355	3	358	427	12	439	}	447	13
9	...	9	19	1	20			
...	...	...	1	...	1	
64	2	66	67	1	68	}	68	1
4	...	4	19	...	19			
...	...	...	2	...	2	

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS
DURING THE

1 Number.	2 STATION.	3 PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	4 CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	5 REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	459	12	471
			Under-trial ...	25	4	29
			Civil ...	1	...	1
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	362	13	365
			Under-trial ...	84	2	36
			Civil ...	1	1	2
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...
	Rajanpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	23	1	23
32	Banna ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	69	7	76
			Under-trial ...	110	6	116
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Miánwálí ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	2	...	2
33	Pesháwar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	523	7	600
			Under-trial ...	98	4	100
			Civil ...	5	...	5
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	40	...	40
34	Hazára ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	18	...	18
			Under-trial ...	37	4	41
			Civil ...	...	...	...
35	Kohát, ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	158	8	166
			Under-trial ...	48	...	48
			Civil ...	1	1	2
GRAND TOTAL ...			Convicted ...	12,909	512	13,421
			Under-trial ...	960	55	1,006
			Civil ...	66	5	71

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

6			7		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
696	45	741	1,155	57	1,212
429	26	455	454	30	484
16	1	17	17	1	18
589	17	606	941	30	971
511	50	561	545	53	598
15	2	17	16	3	19
...
669	23	692	701	24	725
414	25	439	433	32	465
617	30	647	737	36	773
17	2	19	19	2	21
123	6	129	125	6	131
1,444	35	1,479	2,037	42	2,079
1,869	60	1,929	1,935	64	2,000
81	8	89	86	8	94
1,370	17	1,387	1,410	17	1,427
347	27	374	365	27	392
382	15	397	419	19	438
1	...	1	1	...	1
488	16	504	646	24	670
775	50	825	823	50	873
40	7	47	41	8	49
23,740	1,224	24,964	36,709	1,786	38,495
21,772	1,059	22,831	23,723	1,114	24,837
1,005	67	1,072	1,071	73	1,144

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS
DURING THE

1 Number.	2 STATION.	3 PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.	4 CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	5 DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUKERS.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	787	42	829
			Under-trial ...	436	27	463
			Civil ...	14	1	15
31	Dera Ghási Khan ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	678	23	701
			Under-trial ...	522	49	571
			Civil ...	14	3	17
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	...	...	...
	Rajanpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	648	24	672
32	Bannu ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	402	25	427
			Under-trial ...	670	31	701
			Civil ...	14	1	15
	Mianwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	125	6	131
33	Pesháwar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,475	26	1,501
			Under-trial ...	1,824	60	1,884
			Civil ...	79	7	86
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Under-trial ...	1,381	17	1,398
34	Hasára ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	338	23	360
			Under-trial ...	412	19	431
			Civil ...	1	...	1
35	Kohát ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	537	17	554
			Under-trial ...	798	46	844
			Civil ...	39	7	46
GRAND TOTAL ...			Convicted ...	24,370	1,360	25,630
			Under-trial ...	21,902	1,081	22,983
			Civil ...	997	65	1,062

OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881—(concluded).

9			10			11			
REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
368	15	383	470	20	490	}	501	23	524
18	3	21	28	3	31				
3	...	3	3	...	3				
263	7	270	343	10	353	}	375	14	389
23	3	26	30	3	33				
2	...	2	2	1	3				
...
53	...	53	65	1	66	65	1	66	66
81	7	88	81	3	84	}	143	6	149
57	5	62	60	3	63				
5	1	6	2	...	2				
...	1	...	1	1	1
562	16	578	579	13	592	}	702	18	720
141	4	145	117	4	121				
7	1	8	6	1	7				
29	...	29	49	...	49	49	49
27	5	32	47	4	51	}	67	5	72
7	...	7	20	1	21				
...				
109	7	116	138	8	146	}	167	11	168
27	4	31	46	2	48				
2	1	3	3	1	4				
12,339	486	12,825	12,717	531	13,248	}	15,732	575	14,357
820	33	853	964	46	1,110				
74	7	81	101	8	109				

No. 28.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF THE

Serial Number.	1	2	3		4		5			
			JAILS.		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		TOTAL.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	Delhi	..	360	24	493	39	888	63		
2	Gurgaon	...	54	...	382	26	436	26		
3	Karnal	...	227	10	336	36	562	46		
4	Hissar	...	242	3	442	18	664	21		
5	Rohtak	...	183	7	452	19	615	26		
6	Sirsa	...	170	...	218	8	388	8		
7	Umballa	...	611	16	628	50	1,240	66		
8	Rupar	...	1,765	...	149	...	1,914	...		
9	Ludhiana	...	241	15	462	50	703	65		
10	Simla	...	10	...	90	3	100	8		
11	Jullundur	...	266	15	664	82	960	98		
12	Hoshiarpur	...	11	1	422	52	433	53		
13	Dharmasala	...	98	11	368	54	466	66		
14	Amritsar	...	844	12	789	25	1,113	37		
15	Gurdaspur	...	169	14	413	53	582	67		
16	Sialkot	...	393	18	611	61	1,004	79		
17	Lahore Central Jail	...	2,024	...	12	...	2,036	...		
18	Do. Female Do.	...	...	219	...	37	...	256
19	Do. District Do.	...	523	...	1,029	...	1,552	...		
20	Gujranwala	...	426	11	564	23	990	34		
21	Ferozapore	...	309	5	493	25	803	30		
22	Rawalpindi	...	626	16	1,015	47	1,641	63		
23	Jhelum	...	231	8	904	41	1,135	49		
24	Gujrat	...	197	2	581	33	778	35		
25	Shahpur	...	317	6	495	10	812	16		
26	Mooltan	...	667	21	928	31	1,585	52		
27	Jhang	...	292	4	676	17	969	21		
28	Montgomery	...	481	26	501	9	982	35		
29	Muzaffargarh	...	53	1	580	20	633	21		
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	459	12	511	38	970	50		
31	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	352	13	598	17	940	30		
32	Bannu	...	69	7	412	25	481	32		
33	Peshawar	...	593	7	1,444	35	2,037	43		
34	Hazara	...	18	...	247	27	365	27		
35	Kohat	...	168	8	495	16	643	24		
	TOTAL	...	12,969	512	16,464	1,028	31,433	1,540		

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.

6				7			8			
RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS.				GRAND TOTAL.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
A.		B.					A.		B.	
To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.				To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond Seas, &c.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.
202	17	160	2	1,245	82	1,327	311	1	...	...
9	...	...	...	445	26	471	164	20	...	...
2	1	...	...	565	47	612	2	10	...	1
5	...	...	...	699	21	710	114	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	615	26	641	126	1	1	...
50	...	...	...	438	5	443	14	...	1	...
87	0	164	...	1,471	75	1,546	266	16	...	...
1,319	...	...	...	3,238	...	3,238	18	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	707	65	772	77	...	3	...
1	...	...	...	101	3	104	20	2	...	...
1	...	...	...	961	96	1,057	68	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	433	58	491	250	41	2	...
...	...	...	...	466	65	531	24	3	...	...
1	...	10	7	1,124	44	1,168	150	22	6	2
4	...	...	...	586	67	653	13	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,004	79	1,083	30	5	...	...
774	...	1,188	...	3,998	...	3,998	961	...	...	...
...	96	...	12	...	363	363	...	...	...	...
111	...	3	...	1,666	...	1,666	264	...	7	...
5	1	...	...	995	25	1,020	124	4	1	...
1	...	...	...	808	30	838	14	6	2	...
338	15	52	1	2,031	79	2,110	122	6	50	2
2	...	...	...	1,137	49	1,186	200	1	5	...
...	...	...	...	778	35	813	115	4	2	2
3	...	...	...	815	16	831	113	2	4	...
415	15	...	...	3,000	67	3,067	263	2	5	1
2	...	...	...	970	21	991	76	3	1	...
136	4	30	8	1,148	47	1,195	259	10	4	2
25	2	...	...	668	23	691	355	15	2	...
183	7	3	...	1,155	57	1,212	160	8	3	2
1	...	...	...	941	30	971	178	2	9	...
2	...	...	...	483	32	515	192	7	3	...
...	...	...	...	2,087	42	2,079	89	4	28	1
...	...	...	...	365	27	392	145	11	8	...
3	...	...	...	646	24	670	199	...	16	...
3,666	166	1,610	30	36,709	1,736	38,445	5,275	234	168	13

No. 28.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF THE COM

1	2	9							
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.							
		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentences.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.	
								a.	b.
Serial Number.	JAILS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		1	Delhi	28	2	602	59
2	Gurgaon	21	...	210	6	...	...	...	...
3	Karnal	44	1	328	27	5	...	1	...
4	Hissar	37	...	345	16	4	...	1	...
5	Rohtak	21	...	315	17	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa	10	...	171	5	6	...	...	...
7	Umballa	50	1	644	48	1	...	...	...
8	Rupar	1	...	1,118	...	181	...	...	...
9	Ludhiana	23	3	336	46	1	...	...	1
10	Simla	2	...	58	1	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	56	4	520	63	1	...	...	...
12	Hoshiarpur	26	...	138	12	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmasala	14	3	302	33	1	...	...	...
14	Amritsar	26	...	667	19	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdaspur	30	2	353	48	...	...	...	...
16	Gialkot	36	2	603	60	...	...	1	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	13	...	515	...	180	...	...	2
18	Do. Female Do.	...	1	...	106	8	...	...	...
19	Do. District Do.	61	...	754	...	6	...	...	...
20	Gujranwala	23	...	428	27	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore	29	...	423	31	...	...	...	1
22	Rawalpindi	87	2	922	45	11	...	...	...
23	Jhelum	69	6	589	35	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrat	62	...	399	26	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	3	1	407	11	2	...	...	...
26	Mooltan	79	1	961	41	18	1	...	...
27	Jhang	62	1	572	14	2	...	...	...
28	Montgomery	34	...	499	32	5	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh	6	...	281	6	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	27	2	576	30	10	2	...	...
31	Dera Ghazi Khan	13	...	463	21	4	...	...	...
32	Bannu	15	...	199	17	...	1	...	...
33	Peshawar	51	1	1,198	19	...	5	...	...
34	Hazara	23	...	158	10	...	...	...	...
35	Kohat	14	...	300	16	...	...	...	...
36									
	TOTAL	1,144	33	16,301	987	338	9	11	5

* Two committed

VICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881—(concluded).

10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
Transported beyond Seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	17	1	384	18	402	372	24	396
...	1	...	49	...	49	68	...	68
...	5	...	182	8	190	202	11	213
...	1	...	1	...	16	...	170	5	175	229	6	234
...	3	...	6	...	4	...	139	8	147	199	6	205
...	1	...	7	...	228	3	231	216	2	218
10	3	...	24	...	473	10	483	566	20	586
...	2	...	...	...	85	...	1,978	...	1,878	1,524	...	1,524
...	2	1	5	...	259	15	274	268	17	285
...	12	...	12	15	...	15
...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	304	17	321	316	18	334
...	2	...	1	...	14	...	14	16	2	18
...	29	5	96	21	117	115	13	128
...	3	...	7	...	13	...	272	2	274	355	8	363
...	2	...	2	...	166	13	199	181	15	196
...	2	...	9	...	324	12	336	343	19	362
50	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	309	...	2,015	...	2,015	1,963	...	1,963
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	230	230	...	214	214
...	5	...	35	...	534	...	534	536	...	536
...	3	...	*12	...	404	4	408	397	5	402
...	2	...	21	...	311	3	314	313	7	320
...	1	...	1	...	127	4	710	19	729	633	18	651
...	7	...	10	...	257	7	264	271	9	280
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	195	3	198	216	7	223
...	1	...	1	...	255	2	257	309	4	313
...	3	...	7	...	644	21	665	658	21	679
...	2	...	235	3	238	284	5	289
...	1	...	11	...	335	3	338	427	12	439
...	64	2	66	67	1	68
...	9	...	368	15	383	470	20	490
...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	263	7	270	343	10	353
...	1	...	1	1	81	7	88	61	3	64
...	13	...	80	1	562	16	578	579	13	592
...	7	1	2	...	27	5	32	47	4	51
...	2	1	6	...	109	7	116	138	8	146
60	11	6	...	15	...	84	3	863	20	12,339	486	12,825	12,717	521	13,238

suicide.

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE AND PREVIOUS
DECEMBER

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3										
		A						B		C		
		Christians.										
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	3	219	15
2	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	25	...
3	Karnal	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	1	124	7
4	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1	89	4
5	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	1	89	7
6	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	1	115	2
7	Umballa	...	1	...	...	1	...	188	3	211	3
8	Rápar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	...	418	...
9	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	11	105	4
10	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5	...
11	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	10	125	2
12	Hoehiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
13	Dharmála	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	64	9
14	Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	2	113	...
15	Gurdaapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	3	80	6
16	Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	6	73	...
17	Lahore; Central Jail	...	8	...	6	...	2	1,339	...	439	...	
18	Do. Female do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	79
19	Do. District do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	162	...
20	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	2	82	...
21	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	1	119	2
22	Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	606	17	83	1
23	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	7	19	...
24	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	1	15	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	2	13	...
26	Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	522	20	89	1
27	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	1	12	1
28	Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	3	23	...
29	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	2	7	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	12	25	2
31	Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	4	25	2
32	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	5	10	...
33	Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	16	28	...
34	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	3	...
35	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	7	4	...
	TOTAL	...	9	...	6	...	3	...	7,967	289	3,020	141

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST 1881.

Sex.		Age.									
D		E		A		B		C		D	
Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	15	...	808	5	55	12	6	1
...	32	...	15	...	2	...
...	...	8	...	1	1	156	4	23	3	2	...
...	2	1	142	3	21	1	4	...
...	...	34	...	2	...	95	3	41	5	...	...
...	2	...	183	3	38	...	5	...
29	4	...	361	9	83	1	15	...
73	...	4	...	...	...	1,737	...	149	...	2	...
...	10	2	207	9	40	2	2	2
46	10	...	3	...	...	...
1	2	...	146	7	133	9	21	1
69	...	5	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	1	...
6	1	1	84	15	8	3	3	2
...	...	4	...	3	...	223	2	45	...	1	...
20	2	...	179	12	4	1	1	...
70	...	4	...	2	...	222	8	80	3	19	1
...	...	6	...	...	...	1,418	...	423	...	90	...
32	64	3	...	162	...	41	...	4
...	...	221	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	498	...	117	...	8	...
...	...	88	...	4	...	305	4	84	...	11	...
...	...	74	2	4	...	185	3	124	...	18	...
...	...	81	...	4	...	592	15	92	4	22	...
...	...	21	1	1	...	208	4	47	3	1	...
...	...	8	...	2	...	150	3	40	...	3	...
...	...	9	2	...	...	186	1	84	...	5	...
...	...	30	...	...	1	501	18	115	3	24	...
...	...	33	...	4	...	194	3	33	...	3	...
...	...	18	1	...	...	282	3	68	...	4	...
...	...	40	...	1	...	89	2	5	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	316	15	45	...	7	...
...	...	7	...	...	...	181	3	80	4	22	...
...	...	12	1	...	...	73	7	7	...	...	...
...	...	3	2	1	...	432	15	74	1	3	...
...	...	3	...	3	...	27	4	1	...	...	...
...	1	101	5	8	1	...	...
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,394	56	163	10	9,698	367	2,174	98	305	11

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE AND PREVIOUS
DECEMBER

1	2	5						
		PREVIOUS						
		Males.						
Serial Number.	JAILS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.
1	Delhi ...	8	25	146	184	21	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	41	...	...	8
3	Karnal ...	2	...	71	109	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	1	...	...	84	5	...	70
5	Rohtak ...	4	...	8	99	3	...	25
6	Sirsa ...	4	16	2	202	4	...	...
7	Umballa ...	24	41	44	211	36	...	117
8	Rápar ...	36	212	12	1,327	46	...	245
9	Ludhiána ...	5	...	7	95	8	...	144
10	Simla ...	2	...	6	2	1	...	1
11	Jullundur ...	6	...	21	128	25	...	124
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	6
13	Dharmśála ...	8	...	6	44	3	3	32
14	Amritsar ...	15	69	...	129	38	16	7
15	Gurdáspur ...	3	7	45	61	35	...	35
16	Siálkot ...	12	...	3	118	...	...	191
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	83	175	77	915	...	57	708
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District do. ...	32	167	10	262	41	...	23
20	Gujránwála ...	15	13	146	189	13	...	28
21	Ferozepore ...	10	...	...	187	20	...	94
22	Ráwalpindi ...	22	...	46	483	62	30	77
23	Jhelum ...	11	...	...	139	6	...	99
24	Gujrát ...	3	...	46	120	7	...	20
25	Shahpur ...	9	...	...	139	3	24	80
26	Mooltan ...	15	5	12	410	81	...	121
27	Jhang ...	1	6	...	128	3	...	98
28	Montgomery ...	12	...	2	173	12	...	136
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	32	4	13	15
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	16	9	4	176	8	...	165
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	17	...	1	179	14	...	53
32	Bannu ...	8	3	3	50	6	...	11
33	Pesháwar ...	53	...	15	412	...	...	88
34	Hazára ...	1	1	...	23	2	...	...
35	Kohát ...	21	...	...	57	...	...	31
	TOTAL ...	459	748	731	6,926	506	133	2,835

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31st 1881—(concluded).

Females.				TOTAL.		
H	I	J	K	M.	F.	Total.
18	...	...	...	364	18	402
...	...	...	...	48	...	48
6	...	...	...	182	8	190
4	1	2	...	170	8	178
7	...	...	1	188	8	196
2	...	...	...	228	8	236
8	...	4	1	473	10	483
...	...	...	...	1,878	...	1,878
15	...	...	...	289	16	305
...	...	...	...	12	...	12
17	...	...	...	804	17	821
...	...	...	...	14	...	14
20	...	...	1	96	21	117
2	...	...	...	272	2	274
13	...	...	...	186	13	199
12	...	...	...	824	12	836
...	...	...	...	2,015	...	2,015
152	4	92	2	...	220	230
...	...	...	...	534	...	534
4	...	...	...	404	4	408
3	...	...	...	511	3	514
14	2	8	...	710	19	729
4	...	8	...	287	7	294
3	...	...	...	196	3	199
1	1	...	...	265	2	267
16	...	4	1	644	21	665
8	...	...	...	235	3	238
3	...	...	...	338	3	341
2	...	...	...	64	2	66
12	1	...	2	368	15	383
7	...	...	...	263	7	270
5	...	2	...	81	7	88
9	2	3	2	662	16	678
3	1	1	...	27	5	32
8	1	...	1	109	7	116
347	13	114	12	12,330	486	12,825

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE LENGTH OF

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions. A. Rigorous Imprisonment. B. Simple Imprisonment.	NUMBER ACCORDING							
			A Not exceeding one month.		B Above one and not exceeding three months.		C Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ... {	A ...	1	...	6	2	61	2	24	4
		B ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...
		Total ...	1	...	7	2	68	3	25	4
2	Gurgaon ... {	A ...	2	...	6	...	23	...	10	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	6	...	23	...	10	...
3	Karnal ... {	A ...	...	...	10	...	28	1	39	2
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	10	...	28	1	39	2
4	Hissar ... {	A ...	...	...	16	1	23	3	56	...
		B ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	16	1	23	3	56	...
5	Bohtak ... {	A ...	2	...	6	1	28	4	33	3
		B ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	7	1	30	4	33	3
6	Sirsa ... {	A ...	...	...	2	...	21	2	70	1
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	2	...	22	2	70	1

PUNJAB ON THE 31st DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND SENTENCES.

4												5				
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																
E		F		G		H		I				J		TOTAL.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to death.				
								A		B						
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
212	6	46	...	23	...	...	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	380	18	398
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
212	6	46	...	22	...	...	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	384	18	402
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
...
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49
69	1	32	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	181	8	189
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
70	1	32	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	182	8	190
29	...	36	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	4	174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
29	...	36	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	5	175
20	...	16	...	5	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	136	8	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3
20	...	16	...	5	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	139	8	147
30	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	227	3	230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
30	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	228	3	231

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE LENGTH OF

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions. A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	NUMBER ACCORDING							
			A Not exceeding one month.		B Above one and not exceeding three months.		C Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
			M.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Umballa	... { A ... B ...	6	...	11	2	21	1	76	5
			4	...	3	...	4	...	1	...
			Total ...	10	...	14	2	25	1	77	5
8	Rupar	... { A ... B ...	...	...	...	...	52	...	475	...
		
			Total	52	...	475
9	Ludhiána	... { A ... B ...	5	1	15	2	37	2	64	2
			...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3
			Total ...	5	2	15	2	38	2	65	5
10	Simla	... { A ... B ...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
			Total	6	...	4
11	Jullundur	... { A ... B ...	2	2	25	1	73	6	46	3
			...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
			Total ...	2	4	25	1	75	6	46	3
12	Hoashiárpur	... { A ... B ...	...	...	6	...	3	...	4	...
		
			Total	6	...	3	...	4

PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND SENTENCES—(continued).

TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.												5				
E		F		G		H		I				J		TOTAL.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to death.				
								A		B						
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
116	1	191	1	29	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	461	10	471
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
116	1	191	1	29	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	473	10	483
807	...	477	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	...	1,878
...
807	...	477	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	...	1,878
86	2	30	1	6	1	1	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	257	11	268
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
86	2	30	1	6	1	1	...	5	...	10	...	...	...	259	15	274
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
109	1	34	1	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	303	15	317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
109	1	34	1	12	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	304	17	321
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	41

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE AND LENGTH OF

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Division— A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	NUMBER ACCORDING							
			A Not exceeding one month.		B Above one and not exceeding three months.		C Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13	Dharmasala ... {	A ...	5	...	14	4	22	3	12	3
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	...	14	4	22	3	12	3
14	Amritsar ... {	A ...	3	...	18	...	55	2	55	...
		B ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
		Total ...	5	...	18	...	56	2	58	...
15	Gurdaspur ... {	A ...	13	...	33	4	73	2	35	5
		B ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	15	...	35	4	73	2	35	5
16	Siálkot ... {	A ...	5	...	6	...	15	2	41	3
		B ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	6	1	6	...	15	2	42	3
17	Lahore Central Jail ... {	A ...	...	...	1	...	17	...	86	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	1	...	18	...	86	...
18	Lahore Female Jail ... {	A ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	24
		B ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	24

PUNJAB ON THE 31st DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE SENTENCES—(continued).

4												5				
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.												TOTAL.				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to death.				
E		F		G		H		I		J						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	A		B		M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
								For life.		For a term.						
25	6	10	3	4	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	96	21	117
...
25	6	10	3	4	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	96	21	117
...
109	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	266	2	268
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
109	...	22	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	272	2	274
...
16	1	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	182	13	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
16	1	7	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	186	13	199
...
111	3	137	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	11	329
2	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
113	4	139	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	12	336
...
251	...	778	...	563	...	100	...	170	...	46	...	...	...	2,012	...	2,012
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
252	...	779	...	563	...	100	...	170	...	46	...	...	...	2,015	...	2,015
...
...	52	...	52	...	24	...	2	...	55	...	4	...	...	...	227	227
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	53	...	53	...	31	...	2	...	55	...	4	...	...	...	230	230

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE LENGTH OF

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	NUMBER ACCORDING								
			A Not exceeding one month.		B Above one and not exceeding three months.		C Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D Above six months and not exceeding one year.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
19	Lahore District Jail	A	...	1	...	27	...	128	...	127	...
		B	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	...	28	...	131	...	127	...
20	Gujránwála	A	...	6	1	14	1	53	2	74	...
		B	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
		Total	...	6	1	15	1	55	2	74	...
21	Ferozepore	A	...	4	1	56	...	132	1	50	...
		B	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	
		Total	...	4	1	56	1	132	1	52	...
22	Báwalpindi	A	...	11	3	37	2	47	4	160	3
		B	...	...	4	...	9	1	3	...	
		Total	...	11	3	41	2	56	5	163	3
23	Jhelum	A	...	12	...	43	2	96	5	39	...
		B	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	
		Total	...	12	...	44	2	97	5	47	...
24	Gujrát	A	...	...	1	8	...	60	2	44	...
		B	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Total	...	...	1	9	...	60	2	45	...

PUNJAB ON THE 31st DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND SENTENCES—(continued).

4												5				
NO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.												TOTAL.				
E		F		G		H		I				J				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to death.				
								A		B						
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
174	...	66	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	530	...	530
...	4	...	4
174	...	66	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	534	...	534
211	1...	38	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	401	4	405
...	3	...	3
211	...	38	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	404	4	408
53	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	309	2	311
...	2	1	3
53	...	9	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	311	3	314
166	3	151	3	109	...	19	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	692	18	710
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	19
166	3	153	3	109	...	19	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	710	19	729
32	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	247	7	254
...	10	...	10
32	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	257	7	264
55	...	18	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	193	3	196
...	2	...	2
55	...	18	aa	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	195	3	198

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE LENGTH OF

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Rigorous imprisonment. B. Simple imprisonment.	NUMBER ACCORDING							
			A Not exceeding one month.		B Above one and not exceeding three months.		C Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
25	Shhapur ... {	A ...	7	...	6	...	25	1	44	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	7	...	6	...	25	1	45	...
26	Mooltan ... {	A ...	8	1	4	1	38	1	145	5
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	8	1	4	1	38	1	145	5
27	Jhang ... {	A ...	4	...	14	...	119	2	47	...
		B ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	15	1	119	2	47	...
28	Montgomery ... {	A ...	1	...	6	...	39	1	84	1
		B ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...
		Total ...	1	...	6	...	43	2	85	1
29	Muzaffargarh ... {	A ...	3	...	8	1	34	...	10	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	8	1	34	...	10	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ... {	A ...	1	...	8	...	36	6	114	5
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2
		Total ...	1	...	8	...	37	6	118	7

PUNJAB ON THE 31st DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND SENTENCES—(continued).

4														5		
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																
E		F		G		H		I				J				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to death.		TOTAL.		
								A		B						
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
148	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	254	2	256
...	1	...	1
148	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	255	2	257
164	5	216	8	60	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	644	21	665
...
164	5	216	8	60	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	644	21	665
34	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	2	236
...	1	1	2
34	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	3	238
174	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	329	2	331
1	6	1	7
175	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	335	3	338
7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	2	66
...
7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	2	66
144	...	40	...	16	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	363	13	376
...	5	2	7
144	...	40	...	16	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	368	15	383

No. 30.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE LENGTH OF

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Rigorous Imprisonment. B. Simple Imprisonment.	NUMBER ACCORDING							
			A Not exceeding one month.		B Above one and not exceeding three months.		C Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
31	Dera Gházi Khan ... {	A ...	6	...	8	2	46	4	91	...
		B ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
		Total ...	6	...	9	2	48	4	94	...
32	Bannu ... {	A ...	...	1	3	1	15	1	20	...
		B ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	...	2	3	1	15	1	20	1
33	Pesháwar ... {	A ...	7	...	29	3	104	4	137	7
		B ...	1	...	1	...	7	...	27	...
		Total ...	8	...	30	3	111	4	154	7
34	Hazára ... {	A ...	3	1	12	1	5	...	2	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	1	12	1	6	...	2	...
35	Kohát ... {	A ...	...	...	5	...	20	...	27	1
		B ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	1	...	6	...	21	...	28	1
GRAND TOTAL ... {	A ...	119	13	469	30	1,561	68	2,321	77	
	B ...	11	4	19	4	45	3	68	6	
	TOTAL ...	130	17	488	34	1,606	71	2,379	83	

PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1881, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND SENTENCES.

4				5												
TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																
E		F		G		H		I				J		TOTAL.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to death.				
								A		B						
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
67	...	35	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	258	7	265
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
67	...	35	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	263	7	270
...
19	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	2	81	5	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
19	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	2	81	7	88
...
186	1	45	...	12	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	7	...	526	16	542
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36
186	1	45	...	12	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	7	...	563	16	579
...
3	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	5	32
...
23	4	24	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	7	110
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
25	4	24	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	7	116
...
3,708	86	2,595	81	960	37	127	2	239	67	80	4	35	2	12,194	467	12,661
7	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	19	164
3,715	88	2,600	81	960	37	127	2	239	67	80	4	35	2	12,339	486	12,825

No. 31.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF PREVIOUSLY

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 NUMBER OF CONVICTS ON THE LAST DAY OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.		
		M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	390	24	414
2	Gurgaon ...	54	...	54
3	Karnal ...	227	10	237
4	Hissar ...	242	3	245
5	Rohtak ...	163	7	170
6	Siras ...	170	...	170
7	Umballa ...	611	16	627
8	Rupar ...	1,765	...	1,765
9	Ludhiána ...	241	15	256
10	Simla ...	10	...	10
11	Jullundur ...	296	15	311
12	Hoshiárpur ...	11	1	12
13	Dharnáala ...	98	11	109
14	Amritsar ...	244	12	256
15	Gurdáspur ...	160	14	174
16	Siálkot ...	393	18	411
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,024	...	2,024
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	219	219
19	Do. District do. ...	533	...	533
20	Gujránwála ...	426	11	437
21	Ferozepore ...	309	5	314
22	Ráwalpindi ...	626	16	642
23	Jheium ...	231	8	239
24	Gujrát ...	197	2	199
25	Shahpur ...	317	6	323
26	Mooltan ...	657	21	678
27	Jhang ...	292	4	296
28	Montgomery ...	451	26	507
29	Muzaffargarh ...	53	1	54
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	469	12	471
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	362	13	365
32	Bannu ...	69	7	76
33	Fesháwar ...	593	7	600
34	Hazára ...	18	...	18
35	Kohát ...	168	8	166
	TOTAL ...	12,969	512	13,481

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1880, WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED.

NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									
A		B		C		D			
Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
83	3	27	1	31	1	91	5	96	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
18	1	5	...	3	...	26	1	27	
37	...	5	...	2	...	44	...	44	
15	...	7	...	...	...	32	...	22	
8	...	7	...	7	...	22	...	22	
19	1	60	1	3	...	82	2	84	
183	...	63	...	21	...	257	...	257	
62	2	18	...	10	1	60	3	63	
2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	
14	...	23	2	5	1	41	3	44	
...
5	...	9	1	3	...	17	1	18	
35	...	24	...	18	...	77	...	77	
7	...	5	...	5	...	17	...	17	
35	...	6	...	6	...	47	...	47	
168	...	69	...	57	...	294	...	294	
...	8	...	4	...	1	...	13	13	
44	...	6	...	9	...	57	...	57	
37	3	8	2	17	...	62	5	67	
60	1	22	...	5	...	77	1	78	
37	...	19	...	14	...	70	...	70	
36	1	5	...	2	...	48	1	44	
18	...	6	1	6	...	30	1	31	
30	1	3	...	5	...	38	1	39	
62	2	16	...	10	...	88	2	90	
38	...	10	...	5	...	53	...	53	
23	...	4	...	2	...	39	...	39	
4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	
55	...	2	...	13	...	75	...	75	
55	2	2	...	4	...	61	2	63	
3	...	1	...	2	1	6	1	7	
71	...	18	...	9	...	98	...	98	
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
15	1	7	...	5	...	27	1	28	
1,218	26	454	13	280	5	1,952	43	1,995	

No. 31.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF PREVIOUSLY

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 RATIO OF COLUMN 4 D TO COLUMN 2.		
		M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	23	21	23
2	Gurgaon	2	...	2
3	Karnal	11	10	11
4	Hissar	18	...	18
5	Rohtak	18	...	18
6	Sirsa	13	...	13
7	Umballa	13	13	13
8	Rápar	15	...	15
9	Ludhiána	23	20	23
10	Simla	20	...	20
11	Jullundur	14	20	14
12	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...
13	Dharmála	17	9	17
14	Amritsar	23	...	23
15	Gurdáspur	10	...	9
16	Síáikot	12	...	11
17	Lahore Central Jail	12	...	12
18	Do. Female do.	15	...	6
19	Do. District do.	...	6	6
20	Gujránwála	11	...	11
21	Ferozepore	15	45	15
22	Ráwalpindi	26	20	26
23	Jhelum	11	...	11
24	Gujrát	18	13	18
25	Shahpur	15	50	15
26	Shahpur	12	17	12
27	Mooltan	13	9	13
28	Jhang	18	...	18
29	Montgomery	8	...	8
30	Muzaffargarh	11	...	11
31	Dera Ismail Khan	16	...	16
32	Dera Gházi Khan	17	15	17
33	Bannu	9	14	9
34	Pesháwar	17	...	17
35	Hazára	6	...	6
	Kohát	17	13	17
	TOTAL	15	6	15

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31st DECEMBER 1880, WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED—(concluded).

6					
JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
A			B		
Number in prison on the 1st day of the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
12	...	12	6	...	6
...
4	...	4	1	...	1
1	...	1	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...
...
7	...	7	2	...	2
...
5	...	5	...	...	...
...
...
2	...	2	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...
23	...	23	27	...	27
...	2	2	...	...	...
...
1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	2	...	2
3	...	3	2	...	2
2	...	2	1	...	1
4	...	4	2	...	2
1	1	2	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...
3	...	3	1	...	1
...
...
1	...	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...
5	...	5	2	...	2
...
...
151	5	156	46	...	46

No. 31A.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE PREVIOUSLY

Serial Number.	1	2	3		
			JAILS.		
			NUMBER ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.		
			M.	E.	Total.
1	Delhi	...	493	39	532
2	Gurgaon	...	392	26	408
3	Karnál	...	395	36	371
4	Hissar	...	447	18	460
5	Rohtak	...	452	19	471
6	Sirsa	...	218	8	226
7	Umballa	...	629	50	679
8	Rúpar	...	149	...	149
9	Ludhiána	...	462	50	512
10	Simla	...	90	3	93
11	Jullundur	...	664	63	747
12	Hoshiárpur	...	423	52	474
13	Dharmasála	...	388	54	423
14	Amritsar	...	799	25	794
15	Gurdáspur	...	413	53	466
16	Siálkot	...	611	61	672
17	Lahore Central Jail	...	12	...	12
18	Do. Female do.	...	...	37	37
19	Do. District do.	...	1,029	...	1,029
20	Gujránwála	...	564	23	587
21	Ferozapore	...	483	25	518
22	Báwalpindi	...	1,015	47	1,062
23	Jhelum	...	904	41	945
24	Gujrát	...	581	33	614
25	Shahpur	...	495	10	505
26	Mooltan	...	922	31	959
27	Jhang	...	676	17	693
28	Montgomery	...	601	9	610
29	Muzaffargarh	...	580	20	600
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	511	38	549
31	Dera Gházi Khan	...	588	17	605
32	Bannu	...	412	26	437
33	Pesháwar	...	1,444	35	1,479
34	Hasára	...	347	27	374
35	Kohát	...	466	16	501
	TOTAL	...	18,464	1,028	19,492

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881, WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED.

4									
NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									
A		B		C		D			
Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
31	...	7	1	14	...	53	1	53	
16	...	2	...	4	...	22	...	22	
29	1	7	...	3	...	39	1	40	
29	1	14	...	5	...	58	1	59	
24	...	8	...	2	...	34	...	34	
10	...	9	...	1	...	20	...	20	
53	1	23	...	18	...	94	1	95	
5	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	6	
52	2	29	...	24	...	105	2	107	
8	...	2	...	...	...	10	...	10	
83	9	29	1	14	3	126	13	139	
11	4	9	1	21	10	41	15	56	
17	...	7	1	1	...	25	1	26	
41	1	31	1	39	1	111	3	114	
17	...	7	...	5	...	29	...	29	
77	...	11	...	11	...	99	...	99	
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	
75	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	3	
84	...	22	...	16	...	113	...	113	
63	1	17	...	7	...	78	3	81	
49	...	8	...	8	...	79	1	80	
65	...	20	...	17	...	86	...	86	
33	2	11	...	5	...	84	...	84	
36	...	4	...	7	...	64	2	66	
57	1	24	...	1	...	41	...	41	
40	...	13	...	10	...	80	1	81	
69	...	12	...	5	...	57	...	57	
57	...	6	...	...	...	75	...	75	
78	...	11	...	3	...	71	...	71	
46	1	6	...	12	...	96	...	96	
22	...	5	...	3	...	84	1	85	
154	...	5	...	3	...	35	...	35	
10	1	15	...	7	...	176	...	176	
32	...	1	...	2	...	13	1	14	
		5	...	3	...	39	...	39	
1,456	28	381	6	276	16	2,113	50	2,163	

No. 31 A.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO
BEEN PREVIOUSLY

1 Serial Number.	2 JAIL.	5 RATIO OF COLUMN 4 D TO COLUMN 3.		
		M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	11	3	10
2	Gurgaon	6	...	6
3	Karnál	12	3	11
4	Hissar	13	6	13
5	Rohtak	8	...	7
6	Sirsa	9	...	9
7	Umballa	15	2	14
8	Rupar	4	...	4
9	Ludhiána	23	4	21
10	Simla	11	...	11
11	Jullundur	19	16	19
12	Hoshiárpur	10	29	12
13	Dharmśála	7	2	6
14	Amritsar	14	12	14
15	Gurdáspur	7	...	6
16	Siáikot	16	...	15
17	Lahore Central Jail	6	...	6
18	Do. Female do.	...	8	8
19	Do. District do	11	...	11
20	Gujránwála	14	13	14
21	Ferozepore	16	4	15
22	Ráwalpindi	8	...	8
23	Jhelum	9	...	9
24	Gujrát	11	6	11
25	Shahpur	8	...	8
26	Mooltan	9	3	8
27	Jhang	8	...	8
28	Montgomery	15	...	15
29	Muzaffargarh	12	...	12
30	Dera Ismail Khan	19	...	17
31	Dera Ghási Khan	9	6	9
32	Bannu	8	...	8
33	Pesháwar	12	...	12
34	Hazára	4	4	4
35	Kohát	8	...	8
	TOTAL	11	5	11

THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881, WHO, HAD CONVICTED—(concluded).

6					
JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
A			B		
Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
16	...	16	3	...	3
...
1	...	1	1	...	1
7	1	8	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...
12	1	13	4	...	4
...
3	...	3	2	...	2
1	...	1	1	...	1
8	2	10	2	...	2
...
3	...	3	...	...	...
12	...	12	3	...	3
4	...	4	...	...	...
4	...	4	2	...	2
...
...	2	2	...	...	...
28	...	28	2	...	2
8	...	8	...	...	...
10	1	11	1	...	1
4	...	4	1	...	1
17	...	17	2	...	2
4	...	4	...	...	...
8	1	9	...	...	...
10	1	11	3	...	3
6	...	6	1	...	1
2	1	3	...	...	...
...
...
3	...	3	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...
10	...	10	4	...	4
2	...	2	...	...	...
...
198	10	208	33	...	33

No. 32.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THE CONVICTS,
DURING THE

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 Average number of Convicts.		4 Criminal Offences.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	372	24	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	65	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	202	11	1	...
4	Hissar ...	239	6	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	199	6	...	...
6	Síra ...	216	2	1	...
7	Umballa ...	566	20	4	...
8	Rápar ...	1,524	...	6	...
9	Ludhiána ...	263	17	...	...
10	Símia ...	16	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	316	18	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	16	2	...	...
13	Dharmasála ...	116	13	1	...
14	Amritsar ...	365	8	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	181	16	...	...
16	Síálkot ...	343	19	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,963	...	2	...
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	214	...	...
19	Do. District Do. ...	536	...	2	...
20	Gujránwála ...	397	5	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	313	7	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	638	18	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	271	9	...	...
24	Gujráf ...	216	7	...	...
25	Sháhpur ...	309	4	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	668	21	...	...
27	Mooltan ...	284	5	2	...
28	Jhang ...	427	12	...	...
29	Montgomery ...	67	1	...	...
30	Muzaffargarh ...	470	20	...	...
31	Dera Ismail Khan ...	343	10	...	...
32	Dera Ghási Khan ...	81	3	...	...
33	Bannu ...	579	13	2	...
34	Pesháwar ...	47	4	...	...
35	Hazára ...	138	8	...	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	12,717	521	21	...

NOTE.—The difference between columns 4 and 3A. is caused by 3 male prisoners at Amritsar and 1 under Section 49 of Act XXVI. of 1870, and one prisoner at Muzaffargarh, for the offence he received them, was punished by a Magistrate with 3 months' imprisonment.

AND THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM, IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1881.

5						6	
BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.						PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.	
						A.	
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
23	...	3	...	33	...	...	...
10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	...	7	...	1	...
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	3	...	14	...	...	...
3	...	5	...	10	...	1	...
37	...	43	...	73	...	4	...
...	...	12	...	18	...	6	...
...	...	25	...	12	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	46	...	15	...	...	...
...
...	...	4	...	6	...	1	...
...	...	9	...	25	...	3	...
...	...	12	...	18	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	32	...	...	...
24	...	214	...	42	...	2	...
78	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	90	...	33	...	2	...
8	...	6	...	7	...	...	...
1	...	42	...	15	...	...	...
34	...	21	...	19	...	...	...
9	...	36	...	14	1	...	...
9	...	10	...	9	...	...	...
7	...	33	1	14	...	...	...
43	...	60	...	59	1	...	...
22	...	2	...	4	...	...	...
11	...	62	1	52	2	2	...
33	...	6	...	12	...	1	...
8	...	7	1	17	21	...	1
47	2	63	...	16	...	...	...
16	...	4	...	9	...	...	...
...	2	21	2	42	1	2	...
45	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	61	2	21	1	...	...
...
479	4	932	20	619	27	24	1

female prisoner at Dera Ismail Khan having been tried and sentenced by the Magistrate of the district of frequently having forbidden articles in his possession and refusing to give information as to how

No. 32.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THE CONVICTS,
DURING THE

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	PUNISHMENTS				
		B.—By Jail				
		A.		B.		
		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Delhi	...	33	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon	...	...	...	4	...
3	Karnal	...	...	...	5	...
4	Hissar	...	1	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	...	15	...	1	...
6	Sirsa	...	2	...	1	...
7	Umballa	...	100	...	...	...
8	Rupar	...	...	...	...	...
8	Ludhiána	...	24	...	...	...
10	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	...	10	...	42	...
12	Hoshiarpur	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmála	...	3	...	...	...
14	Amritsar	...	3	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur	...	3	...	...	...
16	Siáikot	...	13	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	...	73	...	5	...
18	Do. Female Do.	...	...	13	...	...
19	Do. District Do.	...	14	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore	...	6	...	19	...
22	Ráwalpindi	...	4	1	...	...
23	Jhelum	...	4	...	...	...
24	Gujrát	...	...	...	6	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	51	1
26	Mooltan	...	93	1	2	...
27	Jhang	...	2	...	...	...
28	Montgomery	...	23	2	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh	...	16	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	19	6	6	6
31	Dera Gházi Khan	...	46	...	37	...
32	Bannu	...	5	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar	...	12	2	...	...
34	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	...	2	1	22	2
	TOTAL	...	524	29	203	9

AND THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM, IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(concluded).

6					7		
INFLICTED—(concluded).							
Officers.					C.		
C.		D.		E.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column C. to column E.
Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.		Other punishments.			
M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total punishments.	Ratio of column C. to column E.	
9	...	17			59	15
...	...	9	...	...	13	19
...	...	17	...	...	23	11
...	...	2	...	...	3	1
...	...	11	...	...	27	13
6	...	7	...	...	18	8
...	...	85	1	...	157	27	
2	...	26	...	...	36	3
...	...	18	...	...	37	13
...	...	1	...	...	1	7
...	...	15	...	...	67	20
...	
...	...	8	...	...	11	9
8	...	21	...	...	34	9
17	...	10	...	...	20	15
22	...	23	...	...	58	16
...	...	256	...	...	326	17
...	13	6	
...	...	117	...	...	133	25
...	...	14	...	...	14	3
...	...	66	...	...	91	28
9	...	22	2	...	50	5	
26	...	28	1	...	59	21	
5	...	20	...	...	28	13
4	...	34	...	...	91	29
3	...	27	15	...	142	31	
14	...	12	...	...	19	6
...	1	111	...	...	150	24
...	...	9	...	...	26	25
22	9	20	2	...	95	19	
2	...	15	...	...	100	23
4	...	4	...	...	13	15
81	3	63	...	...	113	19
...	...	2	...	...	2	4
...	...	58	...	...	85	53
184	13	1,106	40	...	2,132	16	

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE OF EDUCATION OF THE
PUNJAB FOR

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Number imprisoned during the year.		4 OF THOSE IN COLUMN 3 THERE WERE—							
				Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	Delhi	498	39	491	39	2	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon	382	26	379	26	1	...	2	...		
3	Karnal	335	36	333	36	2	...	...	...
4	Hissar	442	18	442	18	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	452	19	449	19	2	...	1	...		
6	Sirsa	218	8	217	8	1	...	...	...
7	Umballa	629	50	599	49	9	...	21	1		
8	Rupar	149	...	149	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiana	462	80	448	50	4	...	10	...		
10	Simla	90	8	78	8	9	...	3	...		
11	Jplundur	664	83	666	93	5	...	3	...		
12	Hoshiarpur	422	52	406	52	5	...	9	...		
13	Dharmasala	368	54	367	54	6	...	5	...		
14	Amritsar	769	25	748	25	18	...	3	...		
15	Gurdaspur	412	53	387	53	19	...	7	...		
16	Sialkot	611	61	602	61	0	...	3	...		
17	Lahore Central Jail	12	...	1	...	4	...	7	...		
18	Do. Female Do.	...	37	...	37	...	...	7	...
19	Do. District Do.	1,029	...	1,017	...	5	...	...	...
20	Guiránwala	564	23	569	23	3	...	2	...		
21	Ferozepore	498	25	491	25	...	...	2	...
22	Rawalpindi	1,015	47	1,003	47	...	...	5	...
23	Jhelum	904	41	895	41	3	...	6	...		
24	Guirát	581	33	578	33	2	...	1	...		
25	Shahpur	495	10	487	10	2	...	6	...		
26	Mooltan	928	31	912	31	5	...	11	...		
27	Jhang	676	17	673	17	...	...	3	...
28	Montgomery	501	9	497	9	3	...	1	...		
29	Muzaffargarh	580	20	563	20	22	...	5	...		
30	Dera Ismail Khan	511	38	508	38	2	...	1	...		
31	Dera Ghazi Khan	598	17	588	17	1	...	1	...		
32	Banna	412	25	411	25	1	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar	1,444	35	1,431	35	9	...	4	...		
34	Hazára	347	27	337	27	4	...	6	...		
35	Kohát	485	16	480	16	2	...	3	...		
	TOTAL	18,464	1,028	18,162	1,027	164	...	138	1		

CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS OF THE
THE YEAR 1881.

5		6		7	
Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
872	24	48	...	47	...
68	...	...	...	...	...
202	11	41	...	59	...
229	5	17	...	32	...
199	6	29	...	19	...
216	2	34	...	25	...
568	20	66	...	68	...
1,524	...	43	...	40	...
268	17	57	4	37	3
15	...	...	...	...	...
316	18	46	...	34	...
16	2	...	...	...	...
115	13	...	...	...	...
265	8	33	...	83	...
181	15	15	...	12	...
343	19	25	...	36	...
1,963	...	148	...	163	...
...	214	...	21	...	4
536	...	38	...	48	...
397	...	62	...	125	...
313	5	50	...	48	...
633	7	170	...	213	...
271	18	...	...	...	...
216	9	...	...	...	...
300	7	15	...	39	...
658	4	34	...	38	...
284	21	79	4	51	4
437	5	31	...	40	...
67	12	67	...	68	...
470	1	...	...	...	...
343	20	29	...	94	...
81	10	45	1	86	5
579	8	...	...	...	...
47	13	31	...	56	...
138	4	...	...	...	...
	8	...	...	...	...
12,717	521	1,900	90	1,662	15

No 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATE OF EDUCATION OF THE
PUNJAB FOR

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 OF THOSE IN COLUMN 2 THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENTERED JAIL—					
		Unable to read or write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi	47	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál	55	...	3	...	1	...
4	Hissar	32	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	18	...	1	...	...	...
6	Sirsa	25	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa	63	...	5	...	...	...
8	Rúpar	37	...	3	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána	37	2	...	...	...	...
10	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	20	...	1	...	3	...
12	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmála	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar	74	...	9	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur	11	...	4	...	3	...
16	Siáikot	30	...	6	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	157	...	5	...	1	...
18	Do. Female Do.	...	4	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District Do.	48	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála	120	...	3	...	3	...
21	Ferozepore	46	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi	206	...	7	...	...	...
23	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát	39	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	36	...	2	...	...	...
26	Mooltan	50	4	1	...	...	...
27	Jhang	40	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery	60	...	2	...	1	...
29	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	91	...	2	...	1	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan	88	5	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar	47	...	9	...	...	...
34	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	1,487	16	63	...	12	...

CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS OF THE
THE YEAR 1881—(concluded).

9					
OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL—					
Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	32	...	16	...
...	...	17	...	12	...
80	...	23	...	9	...
3	...	5	...	11	...
3	...	17	...	6	...
16	...	84	...	18	...
30	...	10	...	...	...
22	3	12	...	3	...
...
...	...	21	...	13	...
...
...	...	58	...	25	...
7	...	5	...	8	...
...	...	30	...	6	...
8	...	144	...	11	...
...	4	...	...
...	...	39	...	9	...
40	...	69	...	18	...
25	...	5	...	16	...
24	...	159	...	30	...
...
4	...	26	...	9	...
...	...	30	...	8	...
34	3	14	1	3	...
10	...	20	...	10	...
15	...	40	...	8	...
...
48	...	38	...	8	...
...	...	68	5	20	...
...
...	...	56	...	...	...
...
...
...
318	5	972	10	272	...

No. 34.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND THE YEAR 1881 (EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			
		Convicts.	Undertrial.	Civil.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	896	4	7	407
2	Gurgaon ...	69	9	2	79
3	Karnál ...	218	4	2	219
4	Hissar ...	234	12	2	248
5	Rohtak ...	205	24	3	232
6	Sirsa ...	216	6	1	223
7	Umballa ...	596	24	8	613
8	Rúpar ...	1,524	...	...	1,524
9	Ludhiána ...	285	26	3	314
10	Simla ...	16	...	3	18
11	Jullundur ...	394	1	1	396
12	Hoshiárpur ...	18	14	5	37
13	Dharmśála ...	128	5	1	134
14	Amritsar ...	363	33	2	398
15	Gurdáspur ...	198	17	2	215
16	Siálkot ...	362	12	4	378
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,963	1	...	1,964
18	Do. Female Do. ...	214	...	1	215
19	Do. District Do. ...	536	6	6	548
20	Gujránwála ...	402	21	6	429
21	Ferozepore ...	320	9	5	334
22	Ráwalpindi ...	651	19	15	685
23	Jhelum ...	380	41	4	425
24	Gujrát ...	223	15	...	238
25	Shahpur ...	313	25	2	340
26	Mooltan ...	679	21	6	706
27	Jhang ...	289	23	1	313
28	Montgomery ...	439	20	1	460
29	Muzáffargarh ...	68	19	3	89
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	490	31	3	524
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	363	33	3	399
32	Bannu ...	84	63	3	149
33	Pesháwar ...	592	121	7	720
34	Hazára ...	51	21	...	72
35	Kohát ...	146	46	4	196
	TOTAL ..	13,288	728	109	14,075

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OR ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, OR REPAIRS).—(continued).

4		5		6	
RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE GUARD.	
A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
7,278	18 3 0	7,040	17 4 9	1,860	4 9 1
1,366	17 9 9	2,877	36 6 8	1,287	16 4 8
3,594	18 9 0	5,128	23 6 8	1,194	5 7 3
4,830	18 13 2	5,710	23 0 5	1,942	7 6 10
4,077	17 12 10	5,238	22 9 1	828	3 9 1
3,898	17 6 5	5,765	25 9 11	2,028	9 0 2
10,970	17 15 8	9,721	15 13 8	2,508	4 1 5
39,338	25 13 0	29,753	19 8 4	15,396	10 1 8
5,512	18 11 0	5,908	18 13 1	1,890	6 0 4
480	32 0 0	1,234	68 8 10	964	49 0 0
6,241	18 10 1	6,538	19 7 4	1,794	5 5 5
482	15 6 0	1,028	27 12 7	912	24 10 5
2,584	19 6 10	4,565	34 1 1	1,832	12 2 10
7,588	19 2 7	8,504	21 5 10	2,628	6 9 8
3,995	18 12 1	4,884	22 11 5	1,782	8 4 7
7,405	19 12 9	5,368	16 13 6	1,764	4 10 8
45,143	22 15 9	36,680	18 10 10	5,641	2 13 11
4,193	19 9 10	4,852	22 9 1	...	...
11,393	21 0 0	6,656	12 2 4	1,867	2 13 9
8,890	21 0 3	7,181	16 11 9	1,808	4 7 2
5,650	17 2 9	6,431	19 4 1	1,788	5 5 8
21,568	32 3 1	11,461	16 11 8	2,700	3 15 1
7,368	22 15 0	5,632	17 4 9	1,680	5 11 7
4,963	20 15 0	5,486	22 15 6	1,728	7 4 2
8,331	24 10 4	6,203	18 3 11	2,028	5 15 5
16,772	25 6 3	9,484	13 6 11	2,820	3 15 11
7,107	22 12 5	6,144	19 10 1	1,852	6 2 9
10,488	22 13 6	8,587	18 10 0	2,070	4 8 0
2,262	26 3 8	2,923	22 11 8	1,356	15 3 9
12,040	23 1 9	9,290	17 11 8	2,467	4 11 0
9,437	24 7 2	6,580	16 14 8	1,512	3 14 2
3,432	23 5 7	3,986	26 12 0	1,548	10 6 3
18,779	26 5 4	8,953	12 4 9	4,128	5 11 9
1,648	22 13 9	1,342	18 10 3	1,240	16 10 8
5,619	28 15 5	4,070	20 9 0	3,168	16 0 0
3,14,842	22 8 8	2,61,150	18 8 10	81,620	5 12 9

No. 34.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND THE YEAR 1881, (EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW

1	2	7		
		HOSPITAL CHARGES.		
		A.	B.	C.
	JAILS.			
Serial Number.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Delhi	1,458	3 9 4	44 2 11
2	Gurgaon	108	1 5 10	36 0 0
3	Karnal	318	1 7 3	39 12 0
4	Hissar	343	1 6 1	42 14 0
5	Rohtak	250	1 1 3	125 0 0
6	Sirsa	309	1 6 0	34 5 4
7	Umballa	713	1 3 7	37 8 5
8	Rupar	6,969	4 9 2	41 11 8
9	Ludhiana	347	1 1 8	43 6 0
10	Simla	32	1 12 5	32 0 0
11	Jullundur	178	0 8 6	35 9 7
12	Hoshiarpur	89	2 6 9	44 8 7
13	Dharmasala	448	3 5 6	37 5 4
14	Amritsar	852	2 2 3	38 11 7
15	Gurdaspur	243	1 2 1	48 9 7
16	Siáikot	338	0 14 4	37 8 11
17	Lahore Central Jail	6,196	2 2 6	59 9 2
18	Do. Female Do.	657	3 0 3	50 8 7
19	Do. District Do.	1,479	2 11 2	61 10 0
20	Gujranwála	786	1 13 4	37 6 10
21	Ferozepore	331	0 15 10	33 1 7
22	Háwalpindi	2,507	3 10 6	69 10 4
23	Jhelum	300	0 14 9	60 0 0
24	Gujrat	321	1 5 7	32 1 7
25	Shahpur	102	0 4 9	51 0 0
26	Mooltan	819	1 2 7	40 15 2
27	Jhang	159	0 8 1	53 0 0
28	Montgomery	502	1 1 6	45 10 2
29	Muzaffargarh	202	2 4 4	50 8 0
30	Dera Ismail Khan	958	1 13 3	31 14 11
31	Dera Gházi Khan	335	0 13 9	30 7 3
32	Hannu	190	1 4 5	63 5 4
33	Pesháwar	2,268	3 2 5	55 5 1
34	Hazára	223	3 1 7	44 9 7
35	Kohát	307	1 8 10	51 2 8
	TOTAL	31,637	2 4 0	47 0 2

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OR ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, OR REPAIRS.—(concluded).

8		9		10	11
CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.			
A.	B.	A.	B.		
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1,222	3 0 10	1,400	3 7 0	20,256	50 2 0
280	3 6 0	503	6 6 11	6,396	81 7 10
855	3 15 0	575	2 10 0	11,684	53 7 2
801	3 4 1	1,057	4 4 2	14,383	59 2 9
429	1 13 11	983	4 3 9	11,802	51 1 11
1,052	4 11 1	913	4 0 11	18,955	63 2 6
2,803	4 9 6	2,828	4 9 9	29,543	49 4 7
9,189	6 0 6	6,054	3 15 7	70,695	70 0 2
1,388	4 7 5	1,148	3 10 6	1,16,483	152 12 0
...	..	301	16 11 7	2,911	67 0 10
1,576	4 11 3	873	2 9 7	17,200	51 4 2
...	..	125	3 6 1	2,648	73 9 10
372	2 12 9	898	6 11 3	10,4 9	78 8 3
2,997	7 9 1	1,427	3 9 4	23,898	60 6 9
1,183	5 9 7	943	4 9 6	13,045	61 1 3
432	1 2 6	1,379	3 10 4	17,686	47 0 1
8,111	4 2 1	19,582	9 7 4	1,20,353	61 4 5
1,460	6 13 2	1,836	8 8 8	14,003	60 9 0
1,144	2 1 9	2,176	3 13 8	24,405	44 12 8
2,288	5 6 6	1,025	2 6 3	22,078	51 13 3
870	2 10 4	663	1 16 9	15,733	47 6 5
5,114	7 10 1	6,354	9 4 5	48,704	73 6 10
1,391	4 5 4	1,718	5 4 7	18,254	56 8 0
743	3 1 11	991	4 2 7	14,232	59 12 9
1,005	2 15 7	751	2 3 4	18,420	54 5 4
2,344	3 5 7	2,449	3 7 6	34,688	60 12 9
1,092	3 8 0	1,025	3 4 5	17,459	55 13 9
2,600	6 10 8	2,236	4 13 9	26,461	57 9 5
294	3 6 1	534	6 0 0	6,991	75 13 6
4,465	9 9 1	3,132	5 15 11	32,352	61 14 8
1,855	4 12 11	1,264	3 4 0	20,963	64 2 8
824	6 9 8	912	6 1 7	10,892	73 7 6
6,367	8 14 10	2,719	3 12 5	43,114	60 3 6
529	7 5 7	942	13 1 4	5,882	81 11 2
930	4 12 8	1,588	7 14 7	15,663	79 12 6
67,924	4 13 11	72,343	5 2 3	8,29,566	59 2 5

No. 35.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.
1	Delhi	4	310	33	...
2	Gurgaon	2	59	8	...
3	Karnal	2	173	8	...
4	Hissar	1	205	8	5
5	Rohtak	3	175	3	...
6	Siresa	...	177	9	1
7	Umballa	7	492	18	9
8	Rúpar	...	1,261	167	96
9	Ludhiána	1	276	8	5
10	Simla	...	12	1	...
11	Jullundur	7	272	5	10
12	Hoshiárpur	1	14	1	...
13	Dharmasala	5	98	12	1
14	Amritsar	6	287	21	...
15	Gurdáspur	2	162	5	...
16	Siáلكot	3	313	9	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	2	1,880	104	23
18	Do. Female Do.	4	190	13	7
19	Do. District Do.	6	525	24	...
20	Gujránwála	2	375	20	1
21	Ferozapore	4	270	10	20
22	Ráwalpindi	10	525	35	14
23	Jholum	7	222	4	14
24	Gujrát	2	183	10	7
25	Shahpur	1	272	2	...
26	Mooltan	4	543	20	...
27	Jhang	3	214	3	2
28	Montgomery	8	428	11	3
29	Muzaffargarh	2	52	4	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	13	446	29	5
31	Dera Gházi Khan	5	334	11	1
32	Hannu	7	67	2	...
33	Pesháwar	29	422	39	29
34	Hazára	2	19	5	...
35	Kohát	1	120	5	...
	TOTAL	156	11,388	661	253

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.—(continued).

7					
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.					
ON PRISON DUTIES.					
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, &c., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.
..	5	31	8	56	1
..	..	6	7	13	..
..	10	31	11	12	9
..	5	27	13	23	7
..	..	16	13	12	42
..	6	18	11	12	7
..	20	52	20	103	55
..	94	113	29	72	50
..	8	33	20	39	40
..	..	2	1	1	1
..	17	28	14	12	15
..	..	..	..	4	..
..	4	15	7	6	..
..	10	40	19	56	43
..	4	17	3	5	2
..	21	25	15	39	..
..	158	212	29	135	27
..	9	16	..	14	25
..	7	79	25	50	20
..	11	18	13	40	16
..	9	32	28	51	10
..	48	70	17	98	63
..	9	21	7	19	9
..	1	28	11	12	4
..	5	31	4	11	4
..	26	35	24	35	8
..	3	11	16	34	7
..	14	43	64	27	9
..	..	8	10	4	2
..	25	48	9	20	2
..	12	50	17	59	22
..	..	13	5	5	8
..	14	101	18	78	26
..	..	12	7	..	..
..	..	19	5	26	3
...	555	1,203	510	1,181	547

No. 35.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	7 AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS—(concluded.)			
		OF JAIL BUILDINGS.			
		Additions and alterations.		New Jails.	
		G	H	I	J
		Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.
1	Delhi	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...
3	Karnal	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa	...	7	...	...
8	Rupar	...	8	...	...
9	Ludhiana	...	...	...	...
10	Simla	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiarpur	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmasala	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar	...	2	...	...
15	Gurdaspur	...	...	...	...
16	Sialkot	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	...	...	...	...
18	Do. Female Do.	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District Do.	...	...	...	...
20	Gujranwala	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...
22	Rawalpindi	...	10	...	...
23	Jhelum	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrat	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan	...	...	...	...
27	Jhang	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	10	3	...
32	Banau	...	...	...	...
33	Peshawar	...	...	...	...
34	Hazara	...	...	...	...
35	Kohat	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	23	30	...

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881—(concluded).

		8		
		RATIO PER CENT. OF COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
K	L			
Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).
309	...	2	10	67
33	14	52
105	...	6	17	59
130	...	3	13	63
79	9	65
116	...	3	10	65
234	903	4	11	66
..	...	7	9	68
136	...	3	13	..
7	17	46
186	10	53
10	10	63
66	71
117	...	4	15	67
131	...	3	14	41
213	...	3	10	61
1,529	...	7	9	65
130	...	8	11	68
224	...	5	8	70
277	...	1	5	68
140	...	3	12	63
221	...	3	12	74
157	...	3	9	83
127	...	4	13	43
217	...	1	9	71
415	...	2	15	69
148	...	5	11	80
271	...	1	6	76
29	...	3	5	67
343	10	63
161	...	6	15	54
43	...	4	11	77
185	...	4	15	48
..	19	64
67	...	3	24	44
	63	..
	16	56
6,340	903	5	11	66

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Average number sentenced to labor.	Drs.						
			A Cash in hand at the end of 1890.	B Manufactured articles at the end of 1890.	C Raw materials at the end of 1890.	D Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of 1891.			
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Delhi	392	...	496	190	...			
2	Curgaon	66	...	32	53	...			
3	Karnál	311	...	154	355	...			
4	Hissar	333	...	439	698	...			
5	Rehtak	202	...	270	190	...			
6	Síra	218	...	305	33	...			
7	Umballa	579	...	1,305	407	...			
8	Rupar	1,524	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána	284	...	500	426	...			
10	Simla	15	...	40	40	...			
11	Jullundur	327	...	588	555	...			
12	Hoshiárpur	17	...	42	6	...			
13	Dharmasála	123	...	94	256	...			
14	Amritsar	357	...	519	625	...			
15	Gurdáspur	194	...	307	128	...			
16	Síálkot	359	...	614	507	...			
17	Lahore Central Jail	1,961	...	43,317	30,098	...			
18	Do. Female do.	210	...	181	...	...	
19	Do. District do.	530	...	750	28	...			
20	Gujránwála	400	...	303	585	...			
21	Ferozepore	316	...	263	186	...			
22	Áwalpíndi	641	...	598	59	...			
23	Jhelum	273	...	1,183	129	...			
24	Gujrát	221	...	452	215	...			
25	Shahpur	312	...	1,475	433	...			
26	Mooltan	675	65	2,183	2,248	...			
27	Jhang	286	...	586	792	...			
28	Montgomery	431	...	333	731	...			
29	Muzaffargarh	66	...	137	63	...			
30	Dera Ismail Khan	477	...	2,975	631	...			
31	Dera Ghási Khan	348	28	562	1,929	...			
32	Bannu	77	...	305	454	...			
33	Pesháwar	563	...	632	876	...			
34	Hazára	49	...	...	...	...
35	Kotlá	145	...	563	359	...			
	TOTAL	13,082	93	62,562	44,263	...			

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.

DEBIT.				CREDITS.			
Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1880.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1880.	Amount drawn from Treasury during 1880.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1881.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1881.	Raw materials at the end of 1881.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of 1880.
E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
346	1,973	6,457	9,462	...	900	237	...
143	393	1,206	1,698	...	14	210	...
304	643	4,264	5,720	...	330	404	...
1,097	302	4,125	6,984	...	209	901	...
1,180	748	3,735	6,142	...	1,309	230	...
394	700	3,622	4,954	...	59	213	...
626	799	8,405	11,542	...	1,754	543	...
...	...	10,722	10,722	...	...	...	...
716	352	8,888	10,982	...	147	808	...
...	351	186	626	...	40	...	...
481	904	8,812	11,338	...	1,257	532	...
...	...	139	187	...	68	1	...
114	178	2,559	3,201	...	554	479	...
1,629	784	6,575	10,142	...	905	86	...
267	618	4,235	5,555	...	509	64	...
1,100	1,894	8,498	12,673	...	889	1,607	...
46,140	59,546	1,53,582	3,34,713	...	44,323	57,128	...
7	169	406	789	...	101	8	...
444	654	16,062	17,968	...	2,391	16	...
192	136	5,726	6,922	...	1,145	96	...
190	140	4,654	5,443	...	328	112	...
1,892	1,734	12,478	16,231	...	1,365	51	...
356	924	5,022	7,611	...	1,231	77	...
1,315	789	2,992	5,783	...	510	171	...
1,166	348	7,675	11,087	...	1,410	393	...
2,913	2,057	10,796	20,202	...	3,062	1,613	...
863	276	7,563	10,390	...	2,035	718	...
300	724	8,350	10,438	...	724	1,430	...
248	421	2,372	3,121	...	88	15	...
1,201	1,250	12,318	18,365	...	2,414	1,537	...
1,117	386	4,926	8,908	11	444	1,453	...
135	144	1,955	2,894	...	37	905	...
565	1,024	8,492	11,589	...	1,351	311	...
...
615	74	3,596	5,208	...	319	177	...
69,606	81,305	3,51,580	6,09,409	11	72,665	72,515	

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF CON

1	2	5				
		CREDITS—(concluded).				
		Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1881.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1881.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash and invoices during 1881.	Total.	
Serial Number.	JAILS.	E	F	G	H	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Delhi	...	331	2,019	9,631	12,318
2	Gurgaon	...	150	304	1,638	2,316
3	Karnal	...	1,015	477	7,023	8,449
4	Hissar	...	699	273	7,179	8,200
5	Rohtak	...	1,451	970	4,723	6,683
6	Sirsa	...	367	700	4,571	5,910
7	Umballa	...	1,233	794	11,353	15,677
8	Rápar	...	...	...	60,370	60,370
9	Ludhiána	...	995	327	11,453	12,726
10	Simla	...	3	351	761	1,155
11	Jullundur	...	942	910	11,145	14,796
12	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	291	364
13	Dharmála	...	201	237	2,810	4,281
14	Amritsar	...	551	813	11,761	14,116
15	Gurdáspur	...	114	632	5,223	6,548
16	Siáikot	...	1,168	2,060	10,298	15,928
17	Lahore Central Jail	...	62,006	76,507	1,57,969	3,66,132
18	Do. Female do.	...	3	177	1,574	1,858
19	Do. District do.	...	374	844	16,148	19,773
20	Gujránwála	...	201	140	9,983	11,505
21	Ferozepore	...	297	140	6,822	7,699
22	Ráwalpindi	...	153	1,900	16,697	20,196
23	Jhelum	...	853	1,051	6,765	9,477
24	Gujrát	...	656	615	4,289	6,641
25	Shahpur	...	1,249	405	12,296	15,855
26	Mooltan	...	620	2,137	18,068	24,620
27	Jhang	...	2,819	381	9,240	15,239
28	Montgomery	...	1,719	806	9,702	14,381
29	Muzaffargarh	...	109	396	5,755	6,363
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	3,123	1,253	18,669	24,996
31	Dera Ghási Khan	...	1,109	414	9,010	12,440
32	Bannu	...	112	154	2,049	2,357
33	Pesháwar	...	208	1,024	20,309	23,306
34	Hazára	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát	...	196	91	5,754	6,537
	TOTAL	...	55,827	99,481	4,91,951	7,92,450

VICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881—(concluded).

6			7		
A	B	C	A	B	C
Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labor.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 5 G over 4 G or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labor.	Excess of 4 G over 5 G or cash loss.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
3,866	10	...	3,074	8	...
618	9	...	430	7	...
4,129	20	...	2,759	13	...
2,296	10	...	2,751	12	...
2,541	13	...	988	5	...
966	4	...	949	4	...
4,135	7	...	2,948	5	...
49,548	83	...	49,548	33	...
2,843	10	...	2,565	9	...
529	35	...	675	28	...
3,448	11	...	3,333	7	...
197	10	...	153	9	...
1,080	9	...	251	2	...
3,974	11	...	5,196	14	...
997	5	...	988	5	...
3,289	9	...	1,800	5	...
33,419	17	...	4,097	2	...
1,096	5	...	1,168	6	...
1,815	3	...	66	...	...
4,643	12	...	4,257	11	...
2,256	7	...	2,168	7	...
3,935	6	...	4,319	7	...
1,966	7	...	1,743	6	...
878	4	...	1,297	6	...
4,708	15	...	4,723	15	...
6,418	10	...	8,252	12	...
4,969	17	...	1,767	6	...
3,943	9	...	1,562	3	...
3,232	49	...	3,483	43	...
6,631	18	...	6,351	13	...
3,472	10	...	4,084	12	...
383	5	...	94	1	...
11,614	21	...	11,817	21	...
...
1,394	9	...	2,156	15	...
...
1,83,041	14	...	1,40,871	11	...

No. 37.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET COST OF THE PRISONERS

1	2	3
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Cost of Maintenance.
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 31 32 33 34 35	Delhi ... Gurgaon ... Karnal ... Hissar ... Rohtak ... Sirsa ... Umballa ... Rupar ... Ludhiana ... Simla ... Jullundur ... Hoshiarpur ... Dharmasala ... Amritsar ... Gurdaspur ... Siálkot ... Lahore Central Jail ... Do. Female do. ... Do. District do. ... Gujranwála ... Ferozepore ... Rawalpindi ... Jhelum ... Gujrat ... Shahpur ... Mooltan ... Jhang ... Montgomery ... Muzaffargarh ... Dera Ismail Khan ... Dera Gházi Khan ... Bannu ... Pesháwar ... Hazára ... Kohát ...	20,266 6,396 11,664 14,383 11,802 13,965 29,543 1,06,685 16,493 2,911 17,200 2,646 10,499 33,999 13,085 17,636 1,20,353 13,003 24,406 22,078 16,733 49,704 18,264 14,332 18,430 34,638 17,469 26,461 6,691 32,352 20,953 10,899 43,114 5,832 15,663
	TOTAL ...	8,29,586

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1831.

4	5	6	7	8
Excess of payments over drawings from Treasury, Column 7 A of Statement No. XII.	Excess of drawings over payments, Column 7 C of Statement No. XII.	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labor.
Rs.	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,074	...	17,183	43	44
430	...	5,966	68	50
2,759	...	8,905	42	42
2,751	...	11,632	50	50
968	...	10,814	53	54
949	...	13,016	60	54
2,948	...	26,595	45	46
49,548	...	57,147	37	46
2,565	...	13,928	49	37
575	...	2,336	158	156
2,333	...	14,867	44	45
152	...	2,464	139	147
251	...	10,248	80	53
5,186	...	18,810	52	53
968	...	12,097	62	53
1,900	...	15,886	44	52
4,067	...	1,16,296	59	44
1,168	...	11,635	55	59
66	...	24,339	45	55
4,257	...	17,821	44	46
2,168	...	13,565	42	45
4,219	...	45,465	70	48
1,743	...	16,511	59	71
1,297	...	12,935	58	60
4,723	...	13,697	44	59
8,252	...	26,436	39	44
1,757	...	15,703	54	39
1,352	...	25,109	57	55
3,483	...	3,208	47	58
6,351	...	26,001	53	49
4,064	...	16,899	48	55
84	...	10,798	120	49
11,817	...	31,297	53	140
...	...	5,853	115	55
2,156	...	13,506	58	120
...	58
1,40,371	...	6,99,215	53	53

No. 38.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG DURING THE

Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
		1	Delhi	Convicted ... 293 Under-trial ... Civil ... 9	29	321 ... 9	373 4 6
2	Gurgaon	Convicted ... 65 Under-trial ... Civil ...	5	70	68 8 2	... 1 ...	68 9 2
3	Karnal	Convicted ... 210 Under-trial ... Civil ... 8	9	219 16 8	202 4 2	11	212 4 2
4	Hissar	Convicted ... 195 Under-trial ... Civil ... 7	16	211 24 7	229 11 2	5 1 ...	234 12 2
5	Rohtak	Convicted ... 199 Under-trial ... Civil ... 5	13 8 ...	212 25 5	199 23 3	6 1 ...	205 24 3
6	Sirsa	Convicted ... 307 Under-trial ... Civil ... 9	19	326 25 9	316 6 1	2	318 6 1
7	Umballa	Convicted ... 685 Under-trial ... Civil ... 12	19 7 ...	708 37 12	566 23 3	20 1 ...	586 24 3
8	Bapar	Convicted ... 2,368 Under-trial ... Civil ...	... ... ...	2,368	1,524 ... ...	... ... ...	1,524
9	Ludhiana	Convicted ... 189 Under-trial ... Civil ... 23	23 ... 2	212 33 25	266 24 3	17 2 ...	285 26 3

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
442	23	465	336	2	337	33	...	33	17	1	18	3	...	3
8	1	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	1	100	91	2	93	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
227	10	237	217	16	233	8	...	8	5	...	5	...	...	...
20	...	20	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
257	6	263	328	7	335	8	...	8	15	...	15	7	...	7
54	...	54	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
218	8	226	56	4	60	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
63	1	64	12	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
256	3	259	496	2	498	9	...	9	7	...	7	...	...	...
19	...	19	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
632	13	635	470	6	476	18	...	18	24	...	24	...	...	...
22	...	22	7	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,878	...	1,878	5,682	...	5,682	167	...	167	85	...	85	10	...	10
...
...
232	23	304	298	10	308	7	1	8	5	...	5	1	...	1
41	7	48	9	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 38.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
DURING THE

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.		10			11		
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi	Convicted	5	1	6	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon	Convicted	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	Karnal	Convicted	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hisar	Convicted	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trial	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak	Convicted	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa	Convicted	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa	Convicted	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rupar	Convicted	23	...	23	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiana	Convicted	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
90	8	85	9	...	8	...	...	...	4.87	4.16	4.54	4.87	4.16	4.54
25	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
134	...	137	4	...	4	...	...	...	1.47	...	1.47	1.47	...	1.47
160	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.00	...	50.00	50.00	...	50.00
107	146	109	4	...	4	...	...	...	2.48	...	2.35	2.48	...	2.35
125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
144	140	143	3	...	3	...	...	...	6.55	...	6.41	6.55	...	6.41
36	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.09	...	8.33	9.09	...	8.33
...
28	67	29	1	...	1	...	...	...	2.01	...	1.96	2.01	...	1.96
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.35	...	4.17	4.35	...	4.17
...
225	100	224	4	...	4	...	...	...	3.24	...	3.21	3.24	...	3.21
50	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
82	30	81	3	...	3	...	...	...	4.24	...	4.09	4.24	...	4.09
30	...	29	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	...	373	11	...	11	...	...	...	5.57	...	5.57	5.57	...	5.57
...
...
111	59	108	3	6	3	...	...	...	1.87	...	1.75	1.87	...	1.75
37	100	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 38.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
DURING THE

1 Serial Number,	2 Jails.			3 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			4 Average daily strength.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
				10	Simla	{ Convicted ... { Under-trial ... { Civil ...	39	7	46	15	...	15
11	Jullundur	{ Convicted ... { Under-trial ... { Civil ...	298	18	316	316	18	334	
12	Hoshiarpur	{ Convicted ... { Under-trial ... { Civil ...	32	4	36	16	2	18	
13	Dharmāla	{ Convicted ... { Under-trial ... { Civil ...	137	20	175	115	18	128	
14	Amritsar	{ Convicted ... { Under-trial ... { Civil ...	353	16	369	355	8	363	
15	Gurdāspur	{ Convicted ... { Under-trial ... { Civil ...	209	14	223	181	15	196	
16	Siālkot	{ Convicted ... { Under-trial ... { Civil ...	425	21	446	343	19	362	
17	Lahore Central Jail	{ Convicted ... { Under-trial ... { Civil ...	1,617	...	1,617	1,963	...	1,963	
18	Lahore Female Jail	{ Convicted ... { Under-trial ... { Civil ...	...	260	260	...	214	214

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
21	...	21	22	...	22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
7	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372	98	400	160	5	174	5	...	5	6	...	6	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	1	65	33	1	34	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
14	...	14	19	4	23	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	16	166	216	21	237	10	2	12	29	5	34	21	3	24
1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
440	6	446	760	3	763	21	...	21	13	...	13	2	...	2
16	1	17	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	16	210	170	19	189	4	1	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
33	...	33	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
404	18	422	224	5	229	9	...	9	9	...	9	1	...	1
14	...	14	9	...	9	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,435	...	2,435	3,172	...	3,172	104	...	104	309	...	309	51	...	51
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	231	231	...	446	446	...	13	13	...	6	6	...	2	2
...
...

No. 38.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
DURING THE

1 Serial Number.	2 JANNA.		10			11		
			Deaths from bowel- complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
10	Simla	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	Convicted ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmáia	Convicted ...	7	2	9	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar	Convicted ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot	Convicted ...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	Convicted ...	96	...	96	92	...	92
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lahore Female Jail	Convicted ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
147	...	147	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	28	52	1	...	1	0'31	...	0'30	1'68	...	1'49	1'90	...	1'79
...
...
206	50	189	6	...	6	...	...	...	6'25	...	5'55	6'25	...	5'55
146	400	164	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
188	162	166	9	15	9	...	...	...	25'22	38'46	26'56	25'22	38'46	26'56
...
...
217	37	210	6	...	6	...	...	...	3'66	...	3'58	3'66	...	3'58
26	...	24	3	...	3	...	...	...	3'23	...	3'03	3'23	...	3'03
160	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	127	96	2	6	3	...	...	...	1'10	...	1'02	1'10	...	1'02
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
65	26	23	3	...	2	0'29	...	0'28	2'23	...	2'21	2'63	...	2'46
82	...	75	9	...	8	...	...	...	9'09	...	8'33	9'09	...	8'33
...
162	...	162	5	...	5	4'69	...	4'69	11'05	...	11'05	15'74	...	15'74
...
...
...	208	208	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	3'74	3'74	...	3'74	3'74
...
...

No. 38.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
DURING THE

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	JAILS.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
19	Lahore Jail.	District { Convicted ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	565 20 15	... ... ...	565 20 15	536 6 6	... ... ...	536 6 6
20	Gujránwála	... { Convicted ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	366 50 7	15	381 50 7	397 20 6	5 1 ...	402 21 6
21	Ferozepore	... { Convicted ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	403 15 9	9	412 15 9	313 9 4	7 1 1	320 9 5
22	Ráwalpindi	... { Convicted ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	659 8 7	60	719 8 7	633 18 15	18 1 ...	651 19 15
23	Jhelum	... { Convicted ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	264 34 13	15 3 ...	279 37 13	271 40 3	9 1 1	280 41 4
24	Gujrát	... { Convicted ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	244 28 ...	7	251 28 ...	216 14 ...	7 1 ...	223 15 ...
25	Shahpur	... { Convicted ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	227 33 4	6 3 ...	233 36 4	309 24 2	4 1 ...	313 25 2
26	Mooltan	... { Convicted ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	655 13 7	29 ... 5	684 13 12	658 18 6	21 3 ...	679 21 6
27	Jhang	... { Convicted ... Under-trial ... Civil ...	290 33 ...	11	301 33 ...	284 22 1	5 1 ...	289 23 1

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
632	...	632	724	...	724	24	...	24	35	...	35	15	...	15
1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
437	3	440	429	3	432	20	...	20	12	...	12	2	...	2
30	1	31	18	1	19	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	9	343	399	11	410	10	...	10	21	...	21	3	...	3
30	...	30	42	...	42	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
684	28	912	806	29	835	34	1	35	127	4	131	61	2	63
18	...	18	28	3	31	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
246	13	259	213	19	232	4	...	4	10	...	10	2	...	2
49	4	53	23	2	25	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
246	13	259	204	11	215	9	1	10	3	...	3	...	...	...
17	1	18	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
833	6	839	105	1	106	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
45	1	46	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
636	20	656	490	7	497	20	...	20	7	...	7	...	...	...
357	36	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
329	2	331	63	2	65	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
41	5	46	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 38.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
DURING THE

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.			10			11		
				Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
19	Lahore District Jail	Convicted	...	12	...	12
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála	Convicted	...	2	...	2	3	...	3
		Under-trial	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore	Convicted	...	4	...	4
		Under-trial	...	1	...	1
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Háwalpindi	Convicted	...	26	2	28
		Under-trial	...	1	...	1
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum	Convicted	...	3	...	3
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát	Convicted
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	Convicted
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan	Convicted	...	1	...	1
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ihang	Convicted	...	1	...	1
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
135	...	135	4	...	4	...	...	...	6'53	...	6'53	6'53	...	6'53
83	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
108	60	107	5	...	5	0'75	...	0'74	3'27	...	3'24	3'02	...	3'99
90	100	90	5	...	5	5'30	...	4'76	...	...	...	5'00	...	4'78
...
127	157	128	3	...	3	...	...	...	6'71	...	6'50	6'71	...	6'56
525	...	467	18	...	11	...	...	...	37'50	...	33'33	37'50	...	33'33
25	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	161	128	5	6	5	...	...	...	20'06	22'23	20'13	20'06	22'23	20'13
156	300	163	6	...	5	...	...	...	5'56	...	5'20	5'56	...	5'26
...
79	211	83	1	...	1	...	...	...	3'69	...	3'57	3'69	...	3'57
57	200	61	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	157	96	4	14	4	...	...	...	1'39	...	1'35	1'39	...	1'35
86	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
84	25	34	1	...	1	...	...	...	0'32	...	0'32	0'32	...	0'32
33	100	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
74	83	73	3	...	3	...	...	...	1'06	...	1'03	1'06	...	1'06
...
...
29	40	29	1	...	1	...	...	...	0'70	...	0'69	0'70	...	0'69
14	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...

No. 38.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
DURING THE

1 Serial Number,	2 JAILS.			3			4			
				Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
28	Montgomery	...	Convicted	...	698	30	628	427	12	439
			Under-trial	...	...	...	19	1	20	
			Civil	...	6	...	6	1	...	1
29	Muzaffargarh	...	Convicted	...	41	4	45	67	1	68
			Under-trial	...	...	...	19	...	19	
			Civil	...	15	5	20	2	...	2
30	D. I. Khan	...	Convicted	...	454	31	485	470	20	490
			Under-trial	...	...	...	28	3	31	
			Civil	...	7	...	7	3	...	3
31	D. G. Khan	...	Convicted	...	276	14	290	243	10	353
			Under-trial	...	18	6	24	30	3	33
			Civil	...	18	...	18	2	1	3
32	Bannu	...	Convicted	...	75	12	87	81	3	84
			Under-trial	...	90	...	90	60	3	63
			Civil	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
33	Pesháwar	...	Convicted	...	381	18	399	579	13	592
			Under-trial	...	113	13	126	117	4	121
			Civil	...	9	3	12	6	1	7
34	Hazára	...	Convicted	...	12	4	16	47	4	51
			Under-trial	...	15	...	15	20	1	21
			Civil	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
35	Kohát	...	Convicted	...	89	18	107	138	8	146
			Under-trial	...	34	4	38	46	2	48
			Civil	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
TOTAL	...	...	Convicted	...	13,220	774	13,994	12,717	521	13,238
			Under-trial	...	708	51	759	687	41	728
			Civil	...	212	15	227	101	8	109

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(continued).

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
586	14	600	481	20	501	10	1	11	11	...	11	3	...	3
26	...	26	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	2	91	82	2	84	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	2	43	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
561	32	593	1,094	85	1,149	27	2	29	9	...	9	1	...	1
39	6	45	32	1	33	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
387	11	398	687	25	712	10	1	11	4	...	4	...	...	...
48	3	51	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
153	2	155	87	3	99	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
88	4	92	40	1	41	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
642	10	652	1,243	34	1,377	38	1	39	80	1	81	58	1	59
158	6	164	75	4	79	2	...	2	11	...	11	4	...	4
5	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	6	85	131	13	144	5	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
29	...	29	22	2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
183	8	190	123	2	124	5	...	5	6	...	6	2	...	2
65	1	66	23	1	24	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
15,217	581	15,798	20,109	786	20,695	637	24	661	*863	20	883	244	8	252
1,400	82	1,482	432	34	466	12	...	12	26	...	26	4	...	4
114	6	119	14	2	16	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...

* Two committed suicide in Gujranwala Jail.

No. 38.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
DURING THE

1 Serial Number.	2 JALSA.	10 Deaths from bowel-complaints.			11 Deaths from cholera.					
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
		28	Montgomery	Convicted ...	3	...	3
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	Convicted ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Ghazi Khan	Convicted ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshawar	Convicted ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Hazara	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohat	Convicted ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	Convicted ...	216	8	224	97	...	97	...	...
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(concluded).

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
113	167	114	2	8	3	...	...	...	2'58	...	2'51	2'58	...	2'51
37	300	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
123	200	123	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
233	175	234	6	10	6	...	...	...	1'91	...	1'83	1'91	...	1'83
114	33	106	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
200	250	202	3	10	3	...	...	...	1'17	...	1'13	1'17	...	1'13
13	167	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
107	100	107	2	...	2	...	...	...	1'23	33'33	2'38	1'23	33'33	2'38
67	33	65	2	...	2	...	...	...	6'66	...	6'35	6'66	...	6'35
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
214	262	216	7	8	7	...	...	...	13'81	7'70	13'69	13'81	7'70	13'69
64	100	65	2	...	2	...	...	...	9'40	...	9'09	9'40	...	9'09
...	100	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
279	325	282	11	...	10	...	...	...	4'26	...	3'92	4'26	...	3'92
110	200	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
68	25	95	4	...	3	...	...	...	4'35	...	4'11	4'35	...	4'11
50	50	50	2	...	2	...	...	...	4'35	...	4'17	4'35	...	4'17
67	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	33'33	...	25'00	33'33	...	25'00
158	151	158	5	5	5	0'76	...	0'73	6'02	3'94	5'94	6'79	3'84	6'67
63	83	64	2	...	2	0'14	...	0'14	3'64	...	3'43	3'78	...	3'57
14	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1'98	...	1'83	1'98	...	1'83

No. 39.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING
DURING THE

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 Number remaining at the close of previous year.		4 Number received.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		1	Delhi	66	6
2	Gurgaon	...	14	395	19	
3	Karnál	...	17	164	22	
4	Hissar	...	4	404	8	
5	Rohitak	...	15	814	25	
6	Sirsa	...	8	169	3	
7	Umballa	...	22	656	24	
8	Rúpar	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána	...	39	482	39	
10	Simla	...	...	11	1
11	Jullundur	...	1	60	3	
12	Hoshiárpur	...	15	311	37	
13	Dharmasála	...	13	164	23	
14	Amritsar	...	26	817	38	
15	Gurdáspur	...	15	401	39	
16	Siálkot	...	14	495	25	
17	Lahore Central Jail	...	...	11	...
18	Do. Female Do.	...	...	...	2
19	Do. District Do.	...	...	95	...
20	Gujránwála	...	12	610	20	
21	Ferozepore	...	2	183	3	
22	Ráwalpindi	...	29	102	11	
23	Jhelum	...	30	523	26	
24	Gujrát	...	15	426	11	
25	Shahpur	...	15	463	23	
26	Mooltan	...	5	416	55	
27	Jhang	...	24	604	17	
28	Montgomery	...	6	433	7	
29	Muzaffargarh	...	18	487	17	
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	25	429	26	
31	Dera Gházi Khan	...	34	511	50	
32	Bannu	...	110	617	30	
33	Pesháwar	...	96	1,869	60	
34	Hazára	...	37	382	15	
35	Kohát	...	48	775	50	
	TOTAL	..	709	45	13,845	735

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881.

5			6			7		
TOTAL.			Average daily number.			Released.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
66	6	72	4	...	4	17	3	20
409	19	428	8	1	9	245	10	255
181	22	203	4	...	4	96	12	108
408	8	416	11	1	12	126	2	128
829	26	855	23	1	24	122	16	138
177	3	180	6	...	6	73	2	75
678	24	702	23	1	24	387	9	396
...
521	43	564	24	2	26	251	17	268
11	1	12	...	...	...	5	...	5
61	3	64	1	...	1	55	1	56
326	40	366	13	1	14	199	18	217
177	24	201	3	2	5	83	7	90
843	41	884	31	2	33	516	30	546
416	41	457	15	2	17	175	16	191
509	28	537	11	1	12	210	10	220
11	...	11	1	...	1	4	...	4
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1
95	...	95	6	...	6	45	...	45
622	20	642	20	1	21	206	9	215
185	3	188	3	1	4	142	...	142
131	14	145	18	1	19	64	3	67
553	28	579	40	1	41	286	23	309
441	11	452	14	1	15	258	7	265
478	23	501	24	1	25	260	16	276
421	56	477	18	3	21	258	10	268
628	20	648	22	1	23	352	10	362
439	7	446	19	1	20	156	8	164
505	17	522	19	...	19	226	10	236
454	30	484	28	3	31	329	18	347
545	52	597	30	3	33	328	40	368
727	36	763	60	3	63	526	25	551
1,965	64	2,029	117	4	121	1,200	45	1,245
419	19	438	20	1	21	293	10	303
823	50	873	46	2	48	569	34	603
14,554	780	15,334	687	41	728	8,058	417	8,475

No. 39.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING
DURING THE

1 Serial Number.	2 JAILS.	3 Convicted and sentenced.		
		M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	47	3	50
2	Gurgaon ...	140	7	147
3	Karnál ...	84	10	94
4	Hissar ...	252	4	256
5	Rohtak ...	188	8	196
6	Sirsa ...	104	1	105
7	Umballa ...	261	15	276
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...
9	Lúghíána ...	242	21	263
10	Simla ...	6	1	7
11	Jullundur ...	6	2	8
12	Hoshiárpur ...	111	18	129
13	Dharmasála ...	89	17	106
14	Amritsar ...	281	10	291
15	Gurdáspur ...	190	22	212
16	Siálkot ...	284	18	302
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	6	...	6
18	Do. Female Do. ...	...	2	2
19	Do. District Do. ...	36	...	36
20	Gujránwála ...	378	11	389
21	Ferozepore ...	29	3	32
22	Ráwalpindi ...	42	8	50
23	Jhelum ...	204	3	207
24	Gujrát ...	166	4	170
25	Shahpur ...	189	5	194
26	Mooltan ...	24	7	31
27	Jhang ...	258	10	268
28	Montgomery ...	228	2	230
29	Muzaffargarh ...	243	7	250
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	107	9	116
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	195	9	204
32	Bannu ...	140	6	146
33	Pesháwar ...	613	15	628
34	Hazára ...	119	9	128
35	Kohát ...	224	12	236
	TOTAL ...	5,486	279	5,765

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(concluded).

9		10		11		12		
Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1881.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
8	2	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
20	2	...	...	1	...	9	...	9
9	1	...	...	1	...	9	1	10
...
3	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27
...
7	1	...	...	...	...	21	4	25
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
28	1	...	...	1	...	17	...	17
32	3	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
1	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...
2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
23	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	14
5	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	1	...	24	3	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63
2	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
15	2	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
141	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
46	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
32	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	21
1	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	26
...	...	...	...	4	...	57	5	62
...	...	...	...	11	...	141	4	145
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
1	...	...	...	2	...	27	4	31
380	54	...	...	26	...	604	80	634

No. 39 A.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING PRISONERS
DURING THE

1 Serial Number.	2		3		4		5	
	DISTRICTS.		NAMES OF LOCK-UPS.		Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi	...	Delhi	...	7	...	562	42
2	Umballa	...	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...
3	Simla	...	Kasauli	...	4	1	80	4
4	Jullundur	...	Jullundur	..	5	...	297	25
5	Dharmasála	...	Kulu	...	...	...	101	6
6	Gurdáspur	...	Dalhousie	...	...	...	32	3
7	} Lahore	}	Lahore	...	49	2	1,316	67
8			Kasur	...	28	2	761	12
9	Ferozepore	...	Ferozepore	...	17	3	463	8
10	} Ráwalpindi	}	Ráwalpindi	...	9	...	556	23
11			Attock	...	4	...	155	12
12			Murree	...	...	...	189	8
13	Jhelum	...	P. D. Khan	...	5	...	331	28
14	Mooltan	...	Mooltan	...	39	1	922	40
15	} D. G. Khan	}	D. G. Khan	...	...	...	...	...
16			Rájanpur	...	32	1	669	23
17	Bannu	...	Miánwáli	...	2	...	123	6
18	Pesháwar	...	Mardán	...	40	...	1,370	17
	TOTAL	...	...	...	241	10	7,927	324

UNDER TRIAL IN THE LOCK-UPS, APART FROM THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881.

6			7			8			9		
Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
569	42	611	10	...	10	237	18	255	303	21	324
...
84	5	89	1	...	1	52	4	56	31	1	32
302	25	327	6	1	7	167	10	177	116	9	125
101	6	107	3	...	3	34	4	38	39	2	41
32	3	35	1	...	1	11	3	14	21	...	21
1,365	69	1,434	45	...	45	231	15	246	944	40	984
789	14	803	27	...	27	178	2	180	593	12	605
480	11	491	15	...	15	127	4	131	241	2	243
565	23	588	15	1	16	338	12	350	219	3	222
159	12	171	4	...	4	34	3	37	119	9	128
189	8	197	3	...	3	57	6	63	109	2	111
336	28	364	10	1	11	63	11	74	180	10	190
961	41	1,002	22	1	23	398	24	422	515	16	531
...
701	24	725	65	1	66	251	18	269	114	2	116
125	6	131	1	...	1	69	4	73	48	1	49
1,410	17	1,427	49	...	49	732	12	744	432	4	436
8,168	334	8,502	277	5	282	2,864	145	3,009	4,024	134	4,158

No. 39 A.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING PRISONERS
DURING THE

1 Serial Number.	2 DISTRICTS.	3 NAMES OF LOCK-UPS.	10 Transferred.		11 Escaped.		12 Deaths.		13 Remaining on 31st December.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
			1	Delhi ...	Delhi ...	17	3
2	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Simla ...	Kasauli ...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4	Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	14	4	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
5	Dharmasala ...	Kulu ...	27	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
6	Gurdaspur ...	Dalhousie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	} Lahore ... }	Lahore ...	152	14	...	...	1	...	37	...	37
8		Kasur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
9	Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	100	4	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
10	} Rawalpind {	Rawalpindi ...	95	8	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
11		Attock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
12		Murree ...	23	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jhelum ...	P. D. Khan ...	89	7	2	...	...	...	2	..	2
14	Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	35	1	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
15	} D. G. Khan {	D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Rajanpur ...	282	9	...	...	1	...	53	...	53
17	Bannu ...	Mianwali ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Peshawar ...	Mardan ...	212	1	2	..	3	...	29	...	29
		TOTAL ...	1,055	52	4	...	5	...	216	..	219

UNDER TRIAL IN THE LOCK-UPS, APART FROM THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1881—(concluded).

14					15					
Cost.					Hospital.					
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.			A.	B.	C.	D.
Rations.	Guards and establish- ment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.			Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.				
181	1,032	45	1,258	125	12	9	...	...	...	...
..
66	...	39	105	105	0	0	...	...	...	...
91	672	98	861	123	0	0	...	...	...	...
64	427	25	516	172	0	0	7	...	...	...
13	...	37	50	50	0	0	...	...	...	...
1,894	1,413	369	3,676	81	11	0	83	2	1	2.22
968	660	108	1,736	64	4	9	77	1	...	...
518	1,154	171	1,843	122	13	10	...	...	...	...
407	443	505	1,360	65	0	0	...	...	...	...
160	449	97	706	176	8	0	...	...	...	...
114	224	59	397	132	5	4	...	...	...	...
559	540	121	1,220	110	14	6	...	...	...	...
680	880	86	1,646	71	9	0	...	...	...	...
...
1,751	1,560	383	3,697	56	0	3	151	3	1	1.52
123	504	121	748	748	0	0	...	...	...	...
1,467	1,330	233	3,080	62	13	8	597	12	3	6.12
9,056	11,343	2,500	22,899	81	3	3	916	18	5	1.77

No. 40.—STATEMENT OF DEEDS REGISTERED IN THE DIS

1	2	3	4	5	6
		REGISTRATIONS			
		Com			
NAME OF OFFICE.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17c.)	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 b and c.
Delhi	4	71	873	1,412	52
Gurgaon	7	11	243	499	17
Karnál	6	24	432	454	7
Hissár	6	18	252	305	8
Rohtak	5	46	270	607	23
Sirsa	4	16	88	148	10
Unballa	10	57	759	1,466	21
Ludhiána	6	47	504	1,209	19
Simla	4	3	86	102	12
Jullundur	9	60	176	1,199	39
Hoshiárpur	12	33	637	2,197	35
Kángra	16	50	304	549	23
Aunritsar	5	78	885	1,390	41
Gurdáspur	8	37	307	1,223	29
Siálkot	7	39	414	1,904	12
Lahore	6	56	983	1,829	39
Gujránwala	6	23	319	592	8
Ferozepore	10	45	403	1,662	29
Ráwalpindi	9	38	895	1,029	14
Jhelum	5	81	583	839	9
Gujrát	4	68	320	895	...
Shahpur	4	21	223	513	13
Mooltan	7	17	567	790	60
Jhang	4	13	270	483	24
Montgomery	5	9	112	154	18
Muzaffargarh	4	13	355	414	6
Dera Ismail Khan	6	3	283	379	37
Dera Gházi Khan	5	6	475	737	29
Bannu	5	9	303	431	26
Pesháwar	8	31	761	1,177	17
Hasára	4	10	153	157	2
Kohát	3	4	77	64	2
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	204	1,087	13,932	2,7861	676

TRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

<i>Compulsory.</i>				<i>Optional.</i>			
Perpetual leases (Section 17 a).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17(d).	Total of compulsory registration.	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 c, and leases exempted under the provision in section 17.
18	123	2,554	6,382 8	252	663	8	35
10	16	801	2,000 8	200	390	5	10
...	28	945	2,862 8	245	221	8	18
25	26	634	1,582 8	112	189	...	2
...	12	958	2,395 0	155	408	5	17
35	21	318	795 0	52	109	...	...
...	49	2,852	5,872 0	370	573	12	1
2	7	1,788	4,470 0	101	141	...	...
...	2	205	514 0	8	6	...	...
1	32	2,107	5,265 0	153	210	10	3
2	46	8,000	7,501 8	285	950	1	1
4	...	930	2,325 0	128	235	...	...
2	63	2,959	7,395 0	514	1,135	7	1
2	13	1,611	4,020 0	118	351	4	1
...	25	2,394	5,988 0	92	230	1	...
...	43	2,955	7,305 0	122	303	4	...
...	11	953	2,375 0	54	54	3	...
8	12	2,159	5,397 8	150	454	10	8
3	2	1,981	4,962 8	273	218	1	...
...	3	1,570	3,922 8	109	132	...	...
...	2	1,285	3,212 8	127	330	...	2
...	5	775	1,937 8	26	84	1	...
4	15	1,453	3,626 0	79	85	2	1
2	6	800	1,992 8	35	63	...	...
...	1	289	722 8	9	15	...	...
...	3	791	1,975 0	38	52	...	1
...	4	709	1,772 8	23	6	4	1
...	4	1,251	3,127 8	88	115	10	...
...	10	779	1,945 0	103	109	...	4
2	82	2,020	5,050 0	114	101	3	6
...	...	322	805 0	1	13	...	...
...	...	147	367 8	...	1	...	...
...
123	616	43,795	1,09,454 8	4,159	7,946	99	107

No. 40.—STATEMENT OF DEEDS REGISTERED IN THE DIS

1	15	16	17	18
REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE				
<i>Optional.</i>				
NAME OF OFFICE.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
				Rs. As.
Delhi ...	4	3	965	482 8
Gurgaon ...	2	..	607	303 8
Kurnál ...	1	..	488	244 0
Hissar ...	..	..	303	154 8
Rohtak ...	..	..	585	292 8
Sirsa ...	..	..	161	80 8
Umballa ...	4	3	963	482 8
Ludhiána ...	..	..	242	121 0
Simla ...	..	..	14	7 0
Jullundur ...	..	2	878	189 0
Hoshiárpur ...	..	12	1,249	624 8
Kángra ...	2	..	365	187 8
Amritsar ...	..	..	1,657	828 8
Gurdaspur ...	..	..	474	237 8
Siálkot ...	..	..	327	161 0
Lahore ...	4	..	432	216 0
Gujránwála ...	..	3	111	55 8
Ferozepore ...	..	..	622	311 0
Ráwalpindi ...	..	..	492	249 8
Jhelum ...	..	..	241	120 8
Gujrát ...	..	..	459	229 8
Shahpur ...	..	..	111	55 8
Mooltan ...	..	..	168	84 0
Jhang ...	1	..	98	49 0
Montgomery ...	..	..	24	12 0
Muzaffargarh ...	..	..	91	47 8
Dera Ismail Khan ...	..	..	34	17 0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	..	..	213	106 8
Bannu ...	..	..	216	107 8
Pesháwar ...	..	..	224	113 8
Hazára ...	..	..	30	15 0
Kohát ...	..	..	8	4 0
Office of Inspector-General of Registration, ...	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ...	18	23	12,352	6,189 8

TRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82—(continued).

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
PROPERTY: BOOK I.		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY : BOOK IV.				BOOK V.	BOOK III.
Total value of immoveable property transferred.	Instruments purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property (Section 18 (d).)	Obligations for the payment of money. (Section 18 (f).)	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (f).	Total of registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.	Number of sealed Wills deposited.	Number of Wills registered.
Rs.					Rs. As.		
26,49,766	195	432	344	971	971 0	3	23
4,44,427	89	372	142	603	603 0	...	4
4,49,709	123	316	62	501	501 0	...	5
3,73,481	74	162	177	413	413 8	...	5
3,65,137	28	344	153	525	526 0	1	2
1,98,705	20	146	119	285	285 0	2	2
11,18,997	115	453	333	901	900 0	...	28
8,35,942	15	118	190	323	323 0	1	7
13,06,821	11	13	44	68	67 0	...	3
9,10,800	27	98	183	308	308 0	1	24
11,48,044	66	100	318	484	484 0	1	16
5,70,693	16	27	144	187	188 8	...	6
14,43,476	103	108	268	479	479 8	2	40
6,39,710	25	93	106	224	225 0	3	4
10,21,359	49	66	185	250	249 0	...	2
17,53,475	65	204	244	513	513 0	1	35
3,60,099	12	29	107	148	148 0	...	3
10,24,945	37	383	240	660	660 0	...	19
12,09,237	26	106	325	457	457 0	1	2
5,73,351	5	97	235	337	337 0	...	13
4,48,204	...	114	83	197	197 0	...	4
3,15,541	13	16	140	169	169 0	...	5
10,10,117	44	141	217	402	402 0	1	11
3,28,708	15	23	133	171	171 0	...	6
1,51,146	6	81	127	214	214 0	...	4
3,40,325	13	110	53	176	176 0	...	1
3,62,480	3	40	175	218	218 0	...	2
5,81,232	18	53	129	200	199 0	1	5
3,13,445	3	41	85	129	129 0	...	...
10,19,417	42	141	224	407	407 0	...	5
99,395	...	10	7	17	17 0	...	1
80,280	2	3	22	27	27 0	...	...
...
2,34,49,174	1,260	4,440	5,264	10,964	10,964 8	18	287

No. 40.—STATEMENT OF DEEDS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICTS

1	27	28	29	30
NAME OF OFFICE.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills: Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.
Delhi	2
Gurgaon	3
Karnál	6
Hissar	1
Rohtak
Sirsa
Umballa	...	2	...	35
Ludhiána	8
Simla	...	2	...	4
Jullundur	...	1	...	3
Hoshiárpur	6
Kángra	6
Amritsar	...	3	...	20
Gurdáspur	...	3	...	...
Siálkot	...	3	2	8
Lahore	...	2	...	8
Gujránwála	...	2	...	...
Ferozepore	...	1	1	2
Ráwalpindi	...	2	...	3
Jhelum	...	1	...	24
Gujrát	2
Shahpur	...	1	...	3
Mooltan	...	4	...	9
Jhang	...	3	...	1
Montgomery	4
Muzaffargarh	2
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1	...	7
Dera Gházi Khan	4
Bannu	...	2	...	6
Pesháwar
Hazára	...	2	...	...
Kohát	1
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.
TOTAL	...	33	3	168

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82—(concluded).

31	32	33	34	35
Number of Powers-of-Attorney.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 26 and 27.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
70	256	7,928 0 0	8,679 0 0	4,477 14 11
7	62	2,923 0 0	1,143 8 0	2,610 15 7
14	72	3,127 8 0	1,309 2 0	2,280 8 1
12	130	2,170 8 0	990 12 9	2,176 14 5
12	99	3,221 8 0	1,842 0 0	2,263 4 8
8	62	1,168 8 0	617 8 0	1,236 8 8
21	251	7,366 8 0	2,931 0 0	4,079 1 7
11	389	4,942 0 0	1,593 11 9	2,782 13 2
56	21	600 0 0	330 8 0	918 9 0
4	297	5,858 0 0	1,964 8 0	3,726 11 3
9	305	8,674 0 0	2,917 8 0	5,595 16 3
14	83	2,725 0 0	971 0 0	2,800 4 2
23	279	8,868 0 0	3,515 0 0	4,570 8 1
11	127	4,498 8 0	1,544 8 0	2,606 2 2
11	115	6,406 0 0	1,848 0 0	2,997 15 1
36	241	8,264 0 0	2,876 0 0	4,388 0 4
3	54	2,590 8 0	827 8 0	2,073 14 1
16	258	6,444 8 0	2,241 4 8	3,652 4 5
27	280	5,677 0 0	2,125 0 0	4,150 6 3
10	119	4,432 0 0	1,411 8 0	2,123 3 1
3	64	3,655 0 0	1,104 8 0	2,458 3 7
8	187	2,182 0 0	720 0 0	1,562 0 6
33	114	4,156 0 0	1,631 0 0	2,873 13 0
4	69	2,236 8 0	717 7 0	1,575 12 1
1	68	964 8 0	390 10 0	1,235 13 9
4	16	2,202 8 0	726 0 0	1,907 6 10
12	34	2,015 8 0	635 2 6	1,944 4 5
27	64	3,453 0 0	1,183 8 0	2,687 8 11
6	29	2,181 8 0	651 8 0	2,080 12 10
11	45	5,590 8 0	2,077 8 0	4,116 2 6
2	7	841 0 0	228 0 0	1,030 11 8
5	8	398 8 0	145 8 0	760 1 6
...	...	...	...	20,490 2 9
486	4,206	1,27,756 8 0	46,389 10 3	1,06,254 11 9

No. 41.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPAL TOWN.	CLASS OF MUNICIPALITY.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1881-82.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DELHI.	Delhi	I.	172,584	70,314	2,76,560	2,55,902	90,972
	Sonepat	III.	13,077	4,607	11,508	10,407	6,708
	Balagarh	III.	6,821	1,801	3,992	3,504	1,789
	Faridabad	III.	7,427	272	3,961	3,818	815
	Najafgarh	III.	3,999	1,780	2,665	3,783	662
GUJRAHUR.	Rewari	III.	24,088	29,249	38,277	28,504	34,022
	Farukhnagar	III.	9,252	3,260	7,736	6,885	6,111
	Palwal	III.	10,634	2,294	8,215	8,317	2,192
	Firozpur	III.	8,201	2,179	6,994	6,661	2,612
	Sohna	III.	7,862	2,566	4,928	3,036	4,458
	Nuh	III.	4,222	1,339	2,494	1,903	1,931
	Hodal	III.	6,443	2,358	2,309	1,776	2,691
KARNAL.	Karnal	II.	23,133	2,192	19,081	19,562	1,711
	Panipat	III.	26,572	6,765	20,895	23,298	3,362
	Kaithal	III.	14,754	8,913	14,179	12,241	5,861
	Pundri	III.	4,977	1,306	2,313	2,782	1,386
	Kunjipura	III.	4,725	1,573	1,903	2,870	606
HISSAR.	Hisar	II.	14,167	3,722	11,614	9,609	6,727
	Hansi	III.	12,656	4,264	6,816	6,035	5,045
	Bhiwani	III.	33,762	49,871	38,017	48,805	34,083
	Fatehabad	III.	2,982	1,449	2,242	1,562	2,129
	Rattia	III.	3,213	294	1,115	702	707
	Tohana	III.	4,155	1,163	1,040	703	1,500

ROHTAK.	Rohtak	III.	15,644	949	8,086	7,726	1,269
	Beri	III.	9,601	8,636	8,482	10,181	6,936
	Jhajjar	III.	11,175	592	5,822	6,066	348
	Bahadurgarh	III.	6,674	2,642	4,188	4,265	2,565
	Kharkhandā	III.	4,142	377	2,038	1,999	416
	Gohāna	III.	6,861	1,213	4,682	3,779	2,126
GIRSA.	Siras	II.	12,292	10,675	11,373	14,383	7,865
	Fāzilka	III.	6,861	21,486	16,404	16,613	22,277
	Ellenabad	III.	4,191	1,336	2,018	1,429	1,916
	Rania	III.	4,626	729	1,316	1,214	831
	Rori	III.	3,063	821	488	519	285
UMBALLA.	Umballa	II.	25,517	11,478	23,504	20,349	14,633
	Jagādhri	III.	12,289	8,042	15,059	13,767	9,334
	Sālaura	III.	10,796	4,354	4,293	3,986	4,661
	Rupar	III.	9,369	7,051	9,735	7,595	9,091
	Buriya	III.	7,394	1,915	4,014	3,786	2,143
	Thānesar	III.	6,608	1,240	3,778	4,073	945
	Shahabad	III.	10,218	2,326	5,150	4,063	8,413
	Kharar	III.	4,264	3,458	3,628	4,023	3,063
	Pihawa	III.	3,402	2,113	2,819	1,814	3,121
	Redaur	III.	4,083	1,480	1,850	1,565	1,365
	Ladwa	III.	4,061	4,086	3,982	4,069	3,949
	Ludhiana	II.	44,163	47,950	56,492	59,756	44,686
	Jagraon	III.	16,873	7,966	8,955	9,943	6,973
Reetot	III.	9,219	1,167	3,322	3,118	1,371	
Māchiwāra	III.	5,967	851	4,105	3,563	1,394	
Khanna	III.	3,988	6,084	4,547	4,664	5,967	
Bhalloipur	III.	2,842	1,066	1,730	1,273	1,623	
SIMLA	Simla	I.	12,305	692	1,77,448	1,66,069	12,071

No. 41.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1881-82—(continued.)

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPAL TOWNS.	CLASS OF MUNICIPALITY.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1881-82.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
JULLANDHUR.	Jullundur	II.	42,651	3,747	33,178	82,279	4,648
	Kartarpur	III.	9,260	1,778	6,012	4,825	1,965
	Alawalpur	III.	3,802	466	1,666	1,413	719
	Adampur	III.	2,572	370	1,286	1,119	537
	Banga	III.	4,565	2,327	3,338	3,025	2,640
	Nawashahr	III.	4,960	514	2,226	1,585	1,155
	Ráton	III.	11,736	4,567	7,149	6,386	5,330
	Phillour	III.	7,197	3,124	4,865	6,377	2,612
	Nurmahal	III.	8,161	2,022	6,177	3,912	3,287
	Mahatpur	III.	6,011	1,043	1,687	1,710	1,020
	Nakodar	III.	8,486	2,754	6,474	4,649	3,679
	Hoshiarpur	II.	20,638	22,386	28,692	29,326	21,793
	Urmar Tanda	III.	10,295	105	4,632	4,423	314
Mukerian-Tikkowal	III.	4,116	1,488	2,588	2,147	1,929	
Dasuya-Kaithan	III.	6,248	609	2,413	2,254	768	
Anandpur	III.	5,878	1,104	2,190	2,410	884	
Hariana	III.	6,472	362	3,062	2,736	688	
Una	III.	4,389	897	1,851	1,525	1,223	
Miani	III.	6,499	--20	1,685	1,351	314	
Garhdiwála	III.	3,438	113	2,196	1,789	522	
KANGRA.	Dharusála	I.	3,841	1,766	3,960	4,612	1,114
	Nurpur	III.	5,749	1,633	5,864	4,146	3,366
	Jawalamukhi	III.	2,421	763	2,424	1,747	1,340
	Haripur	III.	2,173	1,897	1,614	1,215	2,286
KANGRA.	Tira Sujápur	III.	3,431	895	1,628	1,542	981
	Kangra	III.	5,388	1,954	4,576	3,273	3,257

	150,187	1,35,159	3,08,310	3,14,904	1,28,468
Amritsar	6,648	3,711	4,286	4,141	3,856
Jandiala	6,080	278	1,168	1,141	303
Majitha	4,508	166	1,846	1,289	208
Rámdás	3,212	1,024	6,391	4,707	1,708
Tarn Taran	6,640	1,804	1,887	2,184	1,007
Vairowál					
Dalhousie	2,000	78	7,680	7,618	45
Gurdáspur	4,288	498	3,791	3,868	415
Batalá	24,708	9,247	19,029	16,461	11,816
Dinagar	5,598	1,619	7,088	6,892	1,716
Kaúnaur	4,950	1,579	2,895	2,644	848
Pathánkot	4,345	2,728	3,753	3,517	2,962
Narot	2,696	1,504	2,622	2,088	2,088
Sujáspur	6,035	686	3,264	2,882	1,087
Naina Kot	1,451	289	1,008	724	523
Derman	1,324	379	787	606	511
Sukhnokh	9,367	1,240	2,004	1,446	1,798
Fatabgarh	4,195	969	2,210	1,198	1,981
Shahpur	1,268	408	1,018	1,003	433
Srigovindpur	4,247	5	3,619	2,653	971
Bahrámpur	2,688	9	1,807	1,217	99
Dera Nának	5,669	1,391	4,918	4,559	1,750
Sialkot	38,706	9,838	36,074	23,787	22,120
Jámki	4,201	1,187	2,291	1,678	1,816
Deaka	5,520	56	1,759	1,541	274
Zafarwál	4,985	184	3,368	2,918	579
Saukhatra	2,379	368	1,506	1,528	965
Kila Sobha Singh	5,153	573	2,415	2,679	809
Pasúr	6,277	568	3,668	3,280	944
Nárowál	4,558	1,388	3,022	3,167	1,263
Miranwál	3,753	499	990	818	661

AMRITSAR

GURDASPUR

SIALKOT

No. 41.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1881-82—(continued.)

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPAL TOWNS.	CLASS OF MUNICIPALITY.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1881-82.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
LAWAH	Labore	I.	180,960	28,983	4,05,249	2,19,524	2,14,658	
	Kasur	III.	17,386	9,851	22,040	19,359	12,032	
	Khem Kara	III.	5,516	808	3,724	2,236	1,796	
	Chunian	III.	8,122	805	5,111	4,633	753	
	Sharakpur	III.	4,695	426	3,903	3,030	1,199	
	Patti	III.	6,407	210	2,764	2,646	318	
	Khandian	III.	2,917	880	1,181	1,359	703	
PUNJAB	Ferozepore	II.	20,870	16,916	37,797	35,980	18,733	
	Zira	III.	3,493	391	2,136	2,215	312	
	Muktzar	III.	3,125	2,092	1,478	2,218	1,352	
	Dharnkot	III.	6,007	1,071	2,094	3,033	132	
	Mekhu	III.	1,668	3,532	891	1,704	2,719	
GUJRANWALA.	Gujranwala	II.	22,152	13,489	35,544	35,423	13,560	
	Wazirabad	III.	16,790	5,775	17,042	19,476	3,343	
	Ramnagar	III.	6,881	2,017	4,988	8,951	3,004	
	Akalgath	III.	4,313	187	1,817	1,521	493	
	Eminabad	III.	5,887	512	1,999	2,012	499	
	Pindi Bhattian	III.	3,520	463	1,460	1,205	718	
	Hafizabad	III.	2,454	292	878	786	384	
	Jailpur	III.	2,357	713	942	970	686	
	Sodhra	III.	4,456	686	799	965	430	
		Kila Didar Singh	III.	2,311	1,592	1,347	1,159	1,784

Rawalpindi	...	II.	...	25,346	31,880	91,089	68,018	54,949
Attock	...	III.	...	4,220	8,217	6,610	4,026	5,801
Murree	...	I.	...	7,989	1,948	20,730	22,067	686
Hazro	...	III.	...	6,551	18,838	16,551	16,408	18,971
Pindigheb	...	III.	...	8,600	8,220	8,591	4,102	2,709
Makhd	...	III.	...	4,196	8,284	2,651	2,998	2,887
Jhelum	...	II.	...	16,684	44,651	24,928	32,582	36,298
Pind Dádan Khan	...	III.	...	16,724	24,222	24,897	33,176	15,483
Chakwál	...	III.	...	5,715	8,023	3,909	3,868	8,064
Talagang	...	III.	...	6,915	1,170	2,521	2,627	1,064
Gujrást	...	II.	...	18,489	5,188	12,691	11,338	6,491
Jalálpur	...	III.	...	12,836	3,470	7,516	6,675	4,311
Kunja	...	III.	...	5,796	628	1,520	1,407	796
Dinga	...	III.	...	4,946	2,212	1,886	1,703	2,345
Mifáni	...	III.	...	8,069	5,158	6,863	9,704	2,317
Sáhwál	...	III.	...	8,880	7,691	8,263	7,205	8,749
Khusháb	...	III.	...	8,969	16,697	5,502	12,380	9,819
Bhera	...	III.	...	16,165	2,528	10,876	12,219	1,185
Shahpur	...	III.	...	5,424	152	1,455	1,328	279
Girót	...	III.	...	2,776	5,862	2,788	3,134	5,516
Mooltan	...	I.	...	57,471	42,833	86,585	92,432	36,986
Shujabad	...	III.	...	6,434	10,963	7,299	6,696	11,666
Kahror	...	III.	...	5,292	550	3,682	3,190	943
Talamba	...	III.	...	2,740	99	1,221	1,111	209
Jalálpur	...	III.	...	8,667	6,012	3,025	6,187	3,850
Dunyapur	...	III.	...	2,656	894	896	868	927
Jhang and Maghiana	...	II.	...	21,872	12,415	26,594	26,036	19,973
Chiniót	...	III.	...	10,714	2,574	6,586	5,287	3,873
Shorkót	...	III.	...	2,286	1,087	1,885	1,849	1,083
Ahmadpur	...	III.	...	2,341	831	1,000	874	967

No. 41—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1881-82—(concluded).

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPAL TOWN.	CLASS OF MUNICIPALITY.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1881-82.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MONTGOMERY. GOKSRI.	Montgomery	II.	3,185	471	4,105	3,618	958
	Kamalia	III.	7,693	2,608	5,474	4,966	3,116
	Pakpattan	III.	5,994	1,929	3,965	4,586	1,208
	Sayadwala	III.	3,396	889	1,646	1,662	823
	Dipalpur	III.	3,430	130	1,831	1,831	207
	Muzaffargarh	II.	2,712	251	4,641	4,640	252
	Khangarh	III.	3,421	1,981	5,223	6,562	1,595
	Shahr Sultan	III.	2,131	504	1,963	1,667	800
	Jatoi	III.	2,086	819	1,689	1,795	713
	Alipur	III.	2,564	1,663	4,696	6,109	1,240
	Khairpur	III.	2,616	1,207	3,951	3,590	628
	Sitpur	III.	2,018	784	1,810	1,894	700
	Kinjar	III.	1,878	...	886	895	490
Kot Adu	III.	2,674	...	1,078	608	470	
Deera Dinpanth	III.	1,779	...	628	411	117	
DERA ISMAIL KHAN. KHAM.	Deera Ismail Khan	II.	22,164	10,515	40,007	44,457	6,065
	Kulachi	III.	7,834	1,765	5,776	5,146	2,195
	Bhaktar	III.	4,402	501	3,957	3,128	1,330
	Leiah	III.	5,899	5,496	6,377	6,917	4,966
	Karor	III.	2,723	1,148	3,105	2,432	821
	Paharpur	III.	2,496	1,477	2,275	2,238	1,514
	Deera Ghazi Khan	II.	18,681	8,903	30,340	29,358	9,885
	Jampur	III.	5,555	3,228	4,449	5,018	2,654
	Rajapur	III.	2,684	795	3,191	3,379	607
	Mithankot	III.	2,600	1,667	2,642	3,170	1,139
DERA GHASI KHAM.	Dejal Nowshera	III.	7,898	3,994	3,901	4,288	3,627

BAYAN.	Edwardes-abad	...	II.	4,900	6,932	22,022	20,675	8,379
	Laki	...	III.	4,088	981	8,526	3,141	1,368
	Is Khel	...	III.	6,692	129	8,569	3,836	—188*
PESHAWAR.	Kalabagh	...	III.	6,056	4,927	7,358	6,937	6,248
	Peshawar	...	II.	59,292	604	2,35,894	2,19,574	6,424
	Shankargarh	...	III.	1,133	1,156	2,776	1,665	2,267
HAZARA.	Haripur	...	III.	4,866	5,187	10,127	8,378	6,831
	Abbott-abad	...	III.	1,382	1,160	8,929	3,649	1,890
	Baffa	...	III.	5,275	2,791	2,765	2,052	3,444
	Nawashahr	..	III.	4,409	1,652	2,026	1,419	2,259
KOHAT ..	Kohat	...	III.	13,490	25,090	20,528	26,495	19,128
GRAND TOTAL		...	{ Under Class I. 8 " " II. 20 " " III. 170 }	2,068,980	10,58,135	28,56,328	26,18,741	12,90,723

* Debit balance.

No. 42.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH, COST, AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1882.

ARM OF SERVICE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAIL OF FORCE AT END OF THE YEAR.					AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF EACH.					Total cost, including contingencies.				
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	In action.	Otherwise.	Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Paid Camp-followers and Non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.		Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Men.	Camp-follower.
Artillery...	989	114	..	12	12	42	119	930	5	16	14	10	96	803	272	5,170	699	154	96	94	2,98,101
Cavalry ...	2,904	278	..	40	40	92	157	2,898	6	..	61	76	309	2,897	396	7,684	1,665	467	885	85	18,25,359
Infantry...	10,881	590	8	235	248	278	981	9,469	12	..	110	192	964	8,134	1,468	8,028	878	168	100	79	24,53,805
Staff ...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,693
TOTAL...	14,276	982	8	287	295	412	1,957	13,294	28	16	177	278	1,869	11,334	2,136	7,597	1,063	234	150	77	46,24,367

**No. 43.—STATEMENT SHOWING DISTRIBUTION AND EMPLOYMENT OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1882.**

ARM OF SERVICE.	EMPLOYMENT ON LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.						EMPLOYMENT DURING THE YEAR.							
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	Average number of Men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.	Average number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.	On duty.	Off duty.	Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.	No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction by each man during the year.
Artillery	5	4	1	26	145	...	...	17	61	224	64	9	270	14
Cavalry	6	6	22	21	279	10	64	8	46	247	63	5	153	64
Infantry	12	6	30	69	551	23	68	28	71	198	86	9	145	98

No. 44.—CROPS CULTIVATED IN THE PUNJAB IN ACRES

DISTRICTS.	OTHER FOOD GRAINS.							
	Rice.	Wheat.	Jowár (Great millet).	Bájra (Spiked millet).	Kangui (Italian millet).	Makai (Indian-corn).	Jow (Barley).	China (Panicum miliaceum).
Delhi ...	13,503	136,815	57,611	90,372	247	11,573	74,808	218
Gurgaon ...	135	60,446	110,822	245,459	155	1,641	141,839	108
Karnál ...	108,026	91,691	174,948	54,022	493	13,119	39,144	2,426
Hissar ...	5,534	41,225	212,220	633,771	...	137	96,970	...
Rohtak ...	3,365	51,983	313,568	191,977	19	269	27,186	...
Sirsa ...	6,748	19,638	139,914	532,724	2	2	53,854	...
Umballa ...	100,323	344,110	94,090	15,843	3,541	122,589	38,332	14,765
Ludhiána ...	4,389	170,815	77,829	11,680	58	71,410	40,865	468
Simla ...	1,873	4,370	840	650	120	1,300	3,025	140
Jullundur ...	7,378	271,041	87,483	23	38	74,467	15,154	46
Hoshiárpur,	29,448	352,169	30,238	9,590	14,867	135,228	33,946	3,158
Kángra ...	1,088,031	166,822	302	85	3,627	167,970	67,928	4,138
Amritsar ...	29,493	342,567	61,909	252	4,878	53,764	40,848	6,542
Gurdáspur ...	85,800	276,732	30,315	3,247	5,577	45,682	83,530	620
Siálkot ...	78,403	350,513	39,757	4,372	5,161	57,220	103,636	1,921
Lahore ...	33,428	348,213	104,467	1,010	3,193	46,442	39,754	1,934
Gujránwála,	14,609	231,694	53,249	3,413	997	23,471	86,810	2,876
Ferozepore...	3,053	368,271	227,169	72,090	397	64,266	134,243	445
Ráwalpindi	1,207	420,351	29,146	288,940	2,481	51,503	58,377	91
Jhelum ...	2,959	293,908	52,208	230,903	7	3,573	50,521	309
Gujrát ...	6,667	326,750	71,238	145,224	1,277	18,726	48,913	2,714
Shahpur ...	1,545	163,471	25,790	52,102	238	2,547	9,468	5,116
Mooltan ...	15,998	209,183	53,605	13,254	724	313	7,460	4,020
Jhang ...	176	172,760	38,561	2,148	120	2,721	6,240	3,966
Montgomery,	16,209	194,998	36,527	399	9,032	4,944	14,668	3,021
Muzaffargarh	38,589	193,749	15,915	15,431	801	28	11,450	813
D. I. Khan...	2,633	279,534	20,312	108,144	...	126	22,291	239
D. G. Khan...	26,528	205,746	139,220	52,695	1,920	70	6,103	254
Bannu ...	1,021	124,332	11,040	56,844	1	29,012	34,670	...
Pesháwar ...	15,250	136,410	27,594	740	617	105,638	126,670	...
Hazára ...	22,209	97,618	625	19,027	5,238	207,779	69,375	794
Kohát ...	4,201	48,950	287	35,581	1,883	18,991	18,766	...
GRAND TOTAL	868,821	6,596,605	2,338,889	2,895,012	67,509	1,336,511	1,616,790	61,142

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1881-82.

PULSES.							DRUGS AND SPICES.		
Gram (Cicerarietinum).	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifoliae).	Mattar (Peas).	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus mungo).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Cajanus flavus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turneric.
48,812	7,413	1,137	3,416	3,347	308	1,188	...	7,402	...
75,485	135,190	120	2,954	10,237	157	922	...	1,363	...
74,970	9,222	9,326	5,467	6,082	4,900	...	...	2,124	...
58,814	111,946	...	4,434	34,716	31,109	...	...	2,085	45
187,700	31,952	13	1,086	2,518	51	...	...	377	...
64,639	65,657	454	77	3,306	850	...	...	434	...
89,419	29,049	1,714	18,045	1,359	30,053	661	4,165	4,502	14
163,447	78,097	445	6,491	25,377	11,905	...	12	2,297	...
9	...	7	215	...	22	1	266	12	1
50,696	55,694	1	12,800	119	12,905	11	431	338	...
48,133	65,976	232	14,888	1,296	11,698	134	181	4,754	44
9,536	912	1,029	20,264	471	2,889	704	1,717	1,160	1,520
111,078	19,547	110	6,861	1,264	3,075	6	761	1,774	...
24,467	29,455	1,295	40,325	3,225	36,250	...	108	16,113	2,200
11,161	8,344	1,588	7,903	3,236	32,241	...	591	5,599	213
111,402	57,930	160	10,262	2,376	2,461	...	929	3,454	...
22,770	43,750	694	1,081	21,714	524	...	113	3,947	...
255,368	86,995	...	20,879	13,586	10,781	25	113	1,533	...
16,859	40,198	1	4,826	18,451	507	25	12	921	...
50,076	37,367	237	1,412	7,295	1,600	...	20	868	...
8,633	25,379	140	3,315	303	7,327	...	220	3,068	...
4,140	6,862	99	345	4,108	795	...	3,499	1,229	...
8,303	305	24,443	2,620	316	4,320	...	35	1,624	...
13,208	1,520	7,299	6,617	565	2,545	150	14	938	...
24,153	1,072	13,537	3,382	1,436	3,716	...	83	1,635	...
7,959	4,574	32,388	479	59	6,382	...	57	655	...
12,959	2,727	15,115	1,115	5,754	4,425	...	11	773	...
1,766	147	14,641	30	192	5,547	290	257	512	...
61,530	2,484	1,355	10,499	871	1,068	...	3	332	48
525	24,693	32	1,499	7,083	6,038	541	34	7,454	...
68	12,450	473	6,855	569	2,959	...	26	72	725
5,860	2,715	...	5	4,995	...	...	...	4	...
1,618,435	999,647	128,085	220,450	186,329	232,406	4,658	13,658	79,633	4,810

No. 44.—CROPS CULTIVATED IN THE PUNJAB IN ACRES

DISTRICTS.	DRUGS AND SPICES.—(concluded).				OIL-SEEDS.			
	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarson (Mustard).	Til (Sesamum orientale).	Taramira (Sinapis eruce).
Delhi ...	549	2	5,712	629	29	3,738	463	5,363
Gurgaon ...	112	...	445	671	...	2,608	2,309	2,965
Karnál ...	43	...	1,279	526	7	7,930	2,280	79
Hissar ...	1,064	...	1,160	527	...	7,897	7,401	5
Rohtak ...	11	...	25	269	...	1,347	382	4
Sirsa ...	22	...	42	80	...	964	24,130	743
Umballa ...	42	1	407	288	3,624	11,355	2,278	6,275
Ludhiána ...	25	...	14	4,105	57	8,838	270	153
Simla ...	6	25	2	...	...	...	1	...
Jullundur ...	4	...	1,135	132	69	2,078	882	322
Hoshiárpur...	62	1	116	145	1,921	12,742	2,403	4,881
Kángra ...	168	63	246	70	7,150	3,875	9,066	842
Amritsar ...	25	...	704	...	340	4,692	1,592	1,688
Gurdáspur ...	178	...	2,415	5,072	5,442	7,561	12,231	2,400
Siálkot ...	108	...	665	70	3,986	7,658	4,476	1,880
Lahore ...	2	...	1,528	...	...	8,594	6,216	1,238
Gujránwála,	33	...	50	...	278	12,652	1,943	1,362
Ferozepore...	87	...	1,165	1,074	...	47,936	9,280	3,727
Ráwalpindi,	37	...	121	241	24	16,163	1,140	68,824
Jhelum ...	15	...	263	283	180	8,453	656	52,922
Gujrát ...	276	...	269	317	1,090	10,871	5,426	18,371
Shahpur ...	7	...	8	2	53	13,152	1,949	2,852
Mooltan ...	171	...	158	55	...	9,261	9,414	5,417
Jhang ...	2	...	8	...	...	329	3,047	263
Montgomery,	1	...	146	1,186	...	21,875	15,137	18
Muzaffargarh,	1	...	167	47	...	18,099	5,584	3,557
D. I. Khan...	84	...	54	17	2	31,548	5,939	6,123
D. G. Khan,	161	...	112	20	...	13,982	8,558	7,296
Bannu ...	5	...	87	285	27	185	1,192	1,570
Pesháwar ...	41	...	288	...	...	13,359	1,627	...
Hazára ...	...	447	20	...	...	8,562	579	844
Kohát ...	...	...	35	7	...	6	181	310
GRAND TOTAL	3,282	589	18,876	16,068	24,279	312,610	147,482	202,307

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1881-82—(concluded).

FIBRES.		DYES.		Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Crops not otherwise specified.	TOTAL.
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kassamba (Safflower).	Indigo.					
26,819	486	191	869	3,028	...	20,867	14,045	540,060
67,399	817	428	1,651	3,097	...	914	46,709	919,658
22,088	938	102	1,298	2,889	...	17,869	879	654,117
20,292	380	18	3,311	5,707	...	214	5,554	1,286,388
45,459	467	12	2,027	1,193	...	10,281	30,264	908,805
152	82	...	...	1,317	...	24	...	915,905
47,235	7,325	13,126	1,035	4,391	...	35,893	8,169	1,057,008
18,032	5,223	...	514	5,193	...	11,673	59,225	778,907
1	...	...	...	6	35	...	...	12,937
26,545	2,727	130	191	1,372	...	39,698	47,670	711,069
26,299	5,594	8,430	729	4,656	...	41,188	28,369	888,996
6,563	6,362	411	...	4,546	9,988	10,547	12,966	711,755
17,579	1,395	11	...	15,391	...	28,335	435	757,001
21,337	6,575	847	...	8,795	...	46,734	14,772	818,290
44,108	2,364	100	...	12,075	...	43,439	39,622	877,410
47,745	1,110	...	12	12,311	...	3,974	68,576	918,723
32,551	197	1	...	33,588	...	20,934	831	616,132
16,436	4,123	...	40	6,944	...	1,701	3,384	1,355,351
57,551	314	40	3	1,339	...	809	2,178	1,082,675
21,765	778	75	...	3,384	...	285	...	322,322
22,051	1,278	1,832	113	14,340	...	7,156	825	754,609
31,183	190	...	6	1,610	...	1,459	483	334,313
35,448	6	13	49,571	18,264	...	4,896	1,758	490,955
29,781	...	1	...	17,322	...	240	12,232	323,788
20,462	147	...	...	2,041	...	163	13,713	403,166
26,270	1	40	33,984	1,250	...	5,193	3,568	422,040
23,985	5	...	...	1,981	...	161	8,600	554,614
106,597	...	41	14,668	1,840	...	106	216	609,244
4,104	...	...	...	7,728	...	3,500	956	454,899
9,301	4	...	...	14,214	...	13,925	757	514,129
12,080	13	...	...	913	1,006	621	5,397	477,464
2,822	...	...	...	278	...	18	...	145,345
890,087	48,253	25,849	109,472	212,953	11,029	377,320	431,615	22,101,350

DISTRICTS.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.
Delhi ...	165,627	969	425	3,025
Gurgaon ...	157,740	729	1,536	7,351
Karnál ...	193,653	2,775	993	15,801
Hissar ...	94,500	853	715	5,439
Rohtak ...	88,723	1,336	919	8,856
Sirsa ...	78,794	813	401	2,587
Umballa ...	340,270	8,600	3,035	11,767
Ludhiána ...	270,238	1,157	648	7,430
Simla ...	9,145	116	112	120
Jullundur ...	446,682	3,617	1,063	8,501
Hoshiárpur ...	334,099	4,336	3,534	6,256
Kángra ...	311,868	1,741	2,343	857
Amritsar ...	174,056	1,443	1,475	6,098
Gurdáspur ...	174,651	2,530	1,370	5,498
Siáلكot ...	385,985	4,676	1,137	3,999
Lahore ...	178,409	1,732	1,591	13,128
Gujránwála ...	122,689	657	757	4,600
Ferozepore ...	294,254	2,469	2,246	9,076
Ráwalpindi ...	220,902	4,288	604	16,056
Jhelum ...	229,653	5,763	711	22,815
Gujrát ...	192,270	3,941	991	8,896
Shahpur ...	231,936	920	1,009	9,071
Mooltan ...	168,809	1,151	521	10,350
Jhang ...	124,250	1,752	236	3,297
Montgomery ...	260,636	472	866	6,951
Muzaffargarh ...	137,304	3,073	1,130	4,169
Dera Ismail Khan ...	182,257	3,228	496	11,146
Dera Gházi Khan ...	81,901	2,913	450	4,722
Bannu ...	127,609	2,620	481	18,478
Pesháwar ...	178,611	3,363	1,274	7,548
Hazára ...	77,364	1,183	528	3,716
Kohát ...	91,532	1,022	176	3,464
TOTAL ...	6,121,417	76,238	33,773	251,068

NOTE.—This table was prepared for the Report for 1878-79.

STOCK IN THE PUNJAB.

Sheep and Goats.	Figs.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
36,000	4,500	295	4,946	26,424	39
36,486	4,974	464	4,477	34,833	11
61,862	7,457	702	6,114	33,558	39
80,302	4,107	6,690	1,637	32,832	0
38,599	5,962	1,774	8,584	34,487	...
81,628	...	8,180	1,149	24,427	24
131,492	8,896	112	10,205	90,816	63
67,505	221	1,811	11,956	65,214	64
1,610	361	...	...	3,049	...
44,987	86	563	16,421	87,074	185
108,953	100	530	2,555	112,835	71
143,840	...	95	17	82,950	27
47,214	50	811	1,875	56,129	163
78,495	3,975	77	4,475	57,722	59
84,661	108	93	1,826	94,746	35
80,500	...	712	4,922	67,874	80
41,562	60	2,681	652	69,563	87
79,101	57	3,741	10,014	75,141	201
144,985	109	33,854	105	55,653	82
275,845	...	9,399	2	41,731	52
77,084	...	1,737	70	40,792	43
166,249	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
326,180	...	23,854	105	55,653	83
221,560	...	9,399	2	41,731	59
469,766	...	1,737	70	40,792	43
95,871	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
435,308	...	10,738	18	58,940	223
91,015	...	6,930	21	12,125	70
71,744	...	7,341	5	39,936	59
65,268	66	2,913	189	43,483	101
99,915	...	208	6	29,519	5
83,576	...	2,164	10	21,166	24
3,864,018	41,161	125,584	92,855	1,803,278	2,518

It is revised quinquennially.

[CXC]

No. 46.—STATEMENT SHOWING RATES OF RENTS AND PRODUCE

DISTRICTS.	RENT PER ACRE FOR					
	RICE.		INDIGO.		COTTON.	
	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi ...	10 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0
Gurgaon ...	8 0 0	2 8 0	5 7 0	2 0 0	9 2 0	0 10 10
Karnál ...	4 14 8	2 14 0	8 10 8	5 6 8	7 0 0	5 1 4
Hissar ...	8 12 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 12 10	0 4 0
Róhtak ...	8 0 0	1 6 0	8 0 0	1 6 0	8 0 0	1 7 0
Sirsa ...	8 8 0	1 8 0	...	...	7 0 0	4 0 0
Umballa ...	6 12 0	3 7 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	6 12 0	3 12 0
Ludbiána ...	10 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0
Simla ...	1 8 0	1 2 0	...	...	1 8 0	1 2 0
Jullundur ...	12 12 0	2 8 0	16 10 0	1 8 0	18 0 0	4 0 0
Hoshiárpur ...	24 0 0	0 15 9	30 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	1 0 0
Kángra ...	20 0 0	1 7 8	...	...	5 5 4	0 8 11
Amritsar ...	10 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Gurdáspur ...	14 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...
Siálkot ...	22 2 0	1 8 0	...	...	15 0 0	2 0 0
Lahore ...	9 0 9	5 0 9	13 5 3	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 5 7
Gujránwála ...	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	4 0 0
Ferozepore ...	2 13 4	1 5 4	2 0 0	1 12 0	3 9 0	2 4 6
Ráwalpindi ...	25 0 0	5 12 0	...	...	6 0 0	0 3 0
Jhelum ...	20 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	8 0 0
Gujrát ...	4 13 5	1 11 8	4 0 0	2 10 0	4 5 4	1 0 0
Shahpur ...	12 0 0	5 0 0	45 0 0	...	8 0 0	3 0 0
Mooltan ...	30 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0	6 0 0	37 0 0	14 0 0
Jhang ...	11 8 0	7 8 0	...	...	18 5 4	14 5 4
Montgomery ...	9 8 5	7 5 0	...	...	8 2 9	6 5 10
Muzaffargarh ...	8 4 6	4 8 2	11 3 6	7 7 1	9 0 0	2 15 10
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6 14 0	3 14 0	...	...	3 10 0	2 6 0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	9 3 3	4 9 0	6 15 3	4 14 0	6 5 3	3 13 0
Bannu ...	10 5 4	5 2 0	...	...	6 0 0	3 11 3
Pesháwar ...	25 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	24 0 0	3 0 0
Hazára ...	25 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	18 0 0	2 0 0
Kohát ...	35 0 0	23 5 3	...	...	10 0 0	5 0 0
AVERAGE ...	13 1 3	4 14 6	12 9 3	3 14 6	10 0 5	3 11 0

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

LAND SUITED FOR

SUGAR.		OPIUM.		TOBACCO.	
Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	9 0 0	0 12 0
11 5 4	8 5 2	...	...	11 5 4	8 0 0
8 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	0 8 0
12 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	8 2 0	1 5 0
40 0 0	23 0 0	...	...	25 0 0	0 10 0
13 11 0	7 8 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	9 13 0	5 1 0
14 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0
...	...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
68 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0	7 1 0	25 0 0	5 0 0
80 0 0	3 0 0	34 0 0	5 0 0	50 0 0	4 0 0
29 1 6	1 0 0	30 0 0	10 0 0	30 12 0	2 0 0
9 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
...
40 0 0	1 10 6	...	...	26 0 0	4 0 0
16 10 4	9 5 4	8 0 0	3 10 6	9 10 0	3 4 10
12 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0
39 0 0	27 14 0	3 6 8	1 15 4	3 7 0	1 15 6
23 5 0	11 10 6	80 0 0	4 0 0	40 0 0	2 0 0
29 0 0	14 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0
7 0 0	2 11 6	4 8 0	1 6 6	6 8 0	1 9 9
42 0 0	19 0 0	57 0 0	19 0 0	17 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	...	27 0 0	11 0 0
45 0 0	30 10 8	39 0 0	25 0 0	18 5 4	13 0 0
34 6 2	27 4 0	14 1 5	10 5 2	13 6 4	10 6 4
35 11 7	13 5 3	10 12 0	8 0 0	40 0 0	5 10 2
19 5 0	11 3 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	10 14 0	6 15 0
22 8 0	18 0 0	36 0 0	24 0 0	12 12 0	8 8 0
28 0 0	14 10 3	10 0 0	6 10 8	31 8 0	18 9 4
80 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0
40 0 0	12 0 0	16 0 0	3 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0
180 0 0	144 0 0	...	...	17 8 0	...
35 2 2	15 14 11	32 14 0	9 3 1	17 13 2	5 13 6

No. 46.—STATEMENT SHOWING RATES OF RENTS AND PRODUCE IN THE

DISTRICTS.	RENT PER ACRE FOR					
	WHEAT.				OTHERS.	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Irrigated.	
	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi ...	7 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
Gurgaon ...	9 2 0	2 6 0	9 2 0	1 8 0	9 2 0	2 6 0
Karnal ...	6 10 8	4 5 4	4 8 0	3 2 8	2 13 4	2 1 4
Hissar ...	6 0 9	1 10 0	2 8 0	0 5 4	3 14 0	0 9 7
Rohtak ...	8 0 0	1 8 0	3 3 3	0 15 9	8 1 0	1 5 0
Sirsa ...	12 0 0	1 4 0	3 12 0	0 4 0	4 0 0	0 10 0
Umballa ...	9 0 0	5 1 0	4 6 0	2 2 0	4 11 0	2 9 0
Ludhiana ...	12 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
Simla ...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Jullundur ...	14 0 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	1 8 0	20 0 0	0 4 0
Hoshiarpur ...	44 0 0	2 0 0	39 5 4	0 10 6	33 8 0	1 8 0
Kangra ...	12 10 4	4 7 3	13 6 9	0 11 6	7 0 0	0 13 4
Amritsar ...	9 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0
Gurdaspur ...	7 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 5 0	5 0 0	2 13 0
Siáfkot ...	21 0 0	3 6 0	14 0 0	1 15 9	10 12 6	1 8 6
Lahore ...	5 0 9	3 4 6	4 2 0	3 7 3	2 10 4	1 9 0
Gujránwála ...	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Ferozespore ...	3 13 0	2 2 0	2 12 0	1 9 6	3 1 6	1 14 9
Ráwalpindi ...	32 0 0	2 0 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0
Jhelum ...	10 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
Gujrát ...	5 2 8	1 10 4	5 5 4	1 4 0	3 10 8	0 11 0
Shahpur ...	15 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	2 0 0	13 0 0	4 0 0
Mooltan ...	12 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	7 0 0	3 0 0
Jhang ...	14 0 0	11 5 4	10 10 8	7 5 4	6 5 4	3 0 0
Montgomery ...	9 6 10	6 6 10	4 12 4	3 11 9	4 6 4	3 5 8
Muzaffargarh ...	10 8 0	6 4 0	7 9 8	3 1 8	5 0 0	8 8 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	7 7 0	4 11 0	6 1 0	3 5 0	4 3 0	2 15 0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	11 0 0	2 12 0	6 10 8	4 0 0	5 1 4	1 8 8
Bannu ...	8 8 0	4 13 6	5 12 0	3 13 0	5 0 1	3 9 0
Pesháwar ...	16 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	2 0 0
Huzára ...	24 0 2	4 0 0	21 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0
Kohát ...	18 0 0	13 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
AVERAGE ...	12 0 11	4 9 2	8 3 10	2 4 3	7 7 2	2 5 3

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82—(continued).

LAND SUITED FOR

GRAINS.		OIL-SEEDS.			
<i>Unirrigated.</i>		<i>Irrigated.</i>		<i>Unirrigated.</i>	
Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
4 12 0	1 3 0	3 0 0	1 13 0	4 12 0	0 3 0
2 1 4	1 10 8	3 2 3	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 9 4
0 13 6	0 3 2	4 6 0	0 9 7	1 0 0	0 2 9
3 3 3	0 15 7	6 1 0	1 3 0	3 3 3	0 12 7
1 0 0	0 2 0	4 4 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 2 0
2 13 0	1 3 0	5 5 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	1 5 0
6 0 0	4 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
1 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0
6 0 0	1 4 0	9 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0
43 8 0	0 15 9	31 9 0	2 8 0	23 0 0	1 14 0
20 0 0	0 5 9	10 6 0	4 10 6	10 10 8	0 6 0
3 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
4 2 0	2 3 0	9 4 0	3 5 0	5 3 0	3 2 0
7 11 0	1 1 0	12 5 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	0 15 3
2 1 7	1 9 3	4 6 8	2 1 9	4 7 0	2 4 10
1 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
2 4 0	1 5 0	2 9 4	1 8 8	2 10 0	1 6 3
9 0 0	0 3 0	...	...	4 0 0	0 3 0
4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
3 2 8	0 7 4	6 12 0	0 15 6	3 8 8	0 9 0
6 0 0	2 0 0	14 9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
...	...	11 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
5 10 8	4 0 0	9 0 0	7 3 0	6 10 8	4 5 4
3 11 11	2 15 8	5 14 8	4 2 9	3 0 9	2 3 6
3 9 6	2 6 8	3 12 0	2 3 0	3 2 0	2 1 0
3 2 0	2 1 0	5 10 0	3 9 0	4 9 0	3 3 0
4 9 8	1 2 5	4 6 0	1 5 0	4 0 0	1 3 2
3 11 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 5 0	3 12 0	2 3 0
10 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	4 0 0
2 0 0	0 12 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	2 0 0
2 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	4 8 0	1 14 0	...
5 9 9	1 8 0	7 9 5	3 0 9	4 15 2	1 10 5

No. 46.—STATEMENT SHOWING RATES OF RENTS AND PRODUCE IN THE

DISTRICTS.	RENT PER ACRE FOR LAND SUITED FOR				AVERAGE			
	FIBRES.				Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Refined sugar.
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.					
	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
Delhi ...	6 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	968	180	153	...
Gurgaon ...	9 2 0	1 8 0	9 2 0	1 4 0	189	46	112	680
Karnál ...	2 13 4	1 14 8	2 0 0	1 6 8	732	159	173	1,188
Hissar ...	3 0 0	0 9 7	0 13 0	0 2 9	616	12	51	...
Rohtak ...	8 0 0	1 5 0	3 3 3	0 15 9	916	720	588	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	1 0 0	0 6 0	984	...	160	1,042
Umballa ...	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 7 0	1 5 0	576	18	218	180
Ludhiána ...	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	500	30	400	600
Simla ...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	468	...	35	...
Jullundur ...	18 0 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	1 4 0	591	61	526	1,308
Hoshiárpur ...	22 2 0	2 0 0	22 0 0	2 0 0	840	47	293	300
Kángra ...	8 8 6	1 0 10	6 0 0	1 4 0	672	...	68	460
Amritsar ...	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0	960	...	64	...
Gurdáspur ...	2 5 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	668	...	50	220
Siálkot ...	12 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	1,000	...	82	1,294
Lahore ...	5 12 8	3 4 4	5 1 6	2 11 4	1,187	...	359	...
Gujránwála ...	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	537	...	107	993
Ferozepore ...	2 9 4	1 3 4	2 10 0	1 6 3	763	85	299	...
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	5 0 0	0 12 0	550	...	120	...
Jhelum ...	6 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	400	...	30	...
Gujrát ...	6 8 0	1 11 6	3 2 0	0 10 0	617	...	123	...
Shahpur ...	14 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	692	60	70	...
Mooltan ...	9 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	920	24	396	...
Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	265	...	229	...
Montgomery ...	6 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	958	...	191	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	640	34	90	1,733
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	570	...	102	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	520	25	98	...
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	217	...	51	...
Pesháwar ...	10 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	960	...	120	800
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	1,420	...	650	...
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	2,240	...	162	...
AVERAGE ...	7 4 6	2 5 6	4 14 0	1 5 8	754	104	193	1,600

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82—(concluded).

PRODUCE OF LAND PER ACRE IN Rs.

Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Barley.	Bájra.	Jawár.	Vegetables.	Tea.
...	833	790	347	180	183	700	1,040	200	240	...	...
...	370	668	377	258	700	205	325	140	136	1,729	...
...	510	643	397	229	194	393	261	219	337	...	...
...	615	405	320	223	104	...	...	...	...	1,026	...
...	989	960	470	426	700	984	880	368	575	...	...
...	1,032	449	183	192	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	581	646	453	225	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	20	960	960	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	23	260	285	...	...	...	261	...	...	1,025	...
481	1,384	1,258	802	544	393	...	...	...	320	2,400	...
18	1,361	800	400	220	307	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	771	625	721	201	376	135	312	...	...	...	183
12	820	738	480	320	380	530	...	...	738	...	...
...	1,110	446	450	312	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	787	847	504	475	364	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	676	769	487	389	261	820	615	451	490	...	...
9	672	645	298	229	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	940	768	733	445	275	...	...	...	...	1,250	...
...	3,200	419	372	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	380	130	200	190	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	450	456	578	547	284	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	600	792	648	210	328	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	646	622	524	346	480	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	449	735	470	332	...	472	594	...	...	...	...
7	860	937	590	404	400	...	...	...	357	...	...
6	906	946	520	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,084	695	448	423	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	590	625	630	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	687	503	503	222	...	400	...	100	...	...	...
3	640	520	360	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2,560	1,394	450	952	...	...	1,195	640	...	...	...
...	...	691	80	231	...	663	760	308	...	...	...
38	763	678	470	348	292	530	624	303	399	1,486	183

No. 47.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICE OF
DURING THE YEARS

1	PRICES											
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.					
	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.				
	Wheat, 1st sort.				Flour (Ata), 1st sort.							
S. C.		S. C.		S. C.		S. C.		S. C.		S. C.		
Districts.												
Delhi	20	4 17	12 19	0 19	4 16	12 15	4 16	0 15	12 18			
Gurgaon	19	8 18	0 19	0 19	4 16	8 16	8 16	0 16	0 16			
Karnal	18	0 17	8 18	8 20	0 15	0 14	12 16	0 16	0 16			
Hissar	16	0 15	0 17	0 20	0 12	0 12	0 14	0 15	0 0			
Rohtak	17	9 18	0 18	8 21	8 14	8 15	8 15	12 17	8 0			
Sirsa	16	0 15	0 16	0 18	8 18	0 12	0 14	0 13	0 0			
Umballa	18	4 17	0 19	4 22	8 16	0 15	0 16	4 17	12 18			
Ludhiána	18	8 17	0 20	0 23	0 15	8 14	8 16	0 18	0 0			
Simla	13	8 10	6 13	14 17	8 8	12 9	0 12	0 14	0 0			
Jullundur	19	0 16	8 20	0 21	8 16	0 13	8 16	0 17	0 0			
Hoshiárpur	19	0 17	8 22	0 22	0 17	0 15	8 18	0 19	8 0			
Kángra	17	0 17	0 20	0 20	0 16	0 16	0 18	0 19	0 0			
Amritsar	18	0 16	8 21	0 23	0 17	4 15	4 18	12 23	5 0			
Gurdáspur	21	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 17	3 14	0 18	0 19	0 0			
Siáلكot	14	8 15	0 19	0 20	8 13	8 13	8 16	0 17	0 0			
Lahore	16	8 15	0 17	8 19	8 14	0 12	0 14	0 12	0 0			
Gujánwála	15	0 15	0 17	4 20	0 12	4 12	0 15	0 16	1 0			
Ferozepore	17	0 16	0 18	0 19	0 15	0 13	0 16	0 16	0 0			
Ráwalpindi	11	0 11	8 12	8 16	0 10	0 10	0 11	4 15	0 0			
Jhelum	15	0 15	0 15	0 17	8 12	0 11	12 13	0 15	0 0			
Gujrát	18	8 16	0 18	0 20	4 13	0 13	0 15	0 17	4 0			
Shahpur	12	4 12	4 15	8 15	8 11	0 11	0 12	13 13	15 0			
Mooltan	13	12 12	0 14	0 16	0 12	0 10	8 12	8 15	0 0			
Jhaug	12	12 12	12 14	8 18	0 11	0 11	4 12	0 15	8 0			
Montgomery	14	8 13	12 15	8 19	0 12	8 12	0 13	0 15	0 0			
Muzaffargarh	14	0 12	4 15	8 18	0 13	0 11	0 12	0 16	0 0			
Dera Ismail Khan	10	0 10	5 16	14 13	2 8	12 9	1 14	6 15	5 0			
Dera Gházi Khan	13	12 11	9 15	10 16	14 11	4 10	0 13	2 13	12 0			
Bannu	10	0 10	12 16	14 19	6 8	12 10	0 13	6 17	8 0			
Pesháwar	7	7 7	5 10	11 12	6 5	14 7	0 9	1 10	11 0			
Hazára	9	0 11	0 13	8 15	0 8	4 10	0 11	0 13	8 0			
Kohát	7	0 8	9 11	2 14	0 6	6 7	15 10	8 13	1 0			
GENERAL AVERAGE	15	0 14	4 16	14 19	0 12	13 13	5 14	7 15	14 0			

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB
1880-81 AND 1881-82.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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CURRENT.

1880-81.				1881-82.				1880-81.				1881-82.				
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.		
<i>Barley (Jau).</i>								<i>Gram, 1st sort.</i>								
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
29	8	22	0	25	8	0	27	8	23	0	21	0	20	0	22	8
27	8	24	8	25	12	0	27	0	23	4	21	8	21	0	22	8
28	0	29	0	30	0	0	34	0	21	8	22	0	24	0	26	8
29	0	26	0	23	0	0	30	0	18	0	25	0	23	0	30	0
28	8	22	0	24	0	0	26	0	25	0	23	0	23	8	26	8
37	8	31	0	25	8	1	2	0	29	8	25	8	26	12	36	0
27	0	26	0	26	0	0	34	0	23	0	21	4	22	4	28	0
31	8	27	0	27	0	0	37	0	23	0	24	0	25	0	31	0
14	4	15	0	22	8	0	27	15	13	8	15	8	15	8	19	0
27	0	24	0	32	0	0	33	0	20	0	21	4	21	8	28	0
28	0	24	0	32	0	0	28	0	21	0	22	0	23	0	24	0
24	0	22	0	30	0	0	31	0	16	0	16	0	22	0	24	0
28	0	24	0	30	0	1	0	0	21	8	19	12	23	0	29	0
28	0	22	0	28	0	0	30	0	20	0	17	0	20	0	23	0
22	0	24	0	28	8	0	32	0	18	0	18	0	18	4	25	0
17	0	22	0	29	0	0	32	0	20	0	19	0	20	0	27	0
24	0	23	8	30	0	0	32	0	17	12	16	12	19	0	22	8
29	0	26	0	29	0	0	35	0	23	0	21	0	24	0	32	0
15	0	14	8	20	0	0	22	0	11	12	11	12	15	8	19	8
20	0	20	0	22	4	0	27	4	16	8	16	8	16	0	23	0
20	0	26	0	25	0	0	32	0	17	8	17	8	17	0	24	0
17	8	17	8	21	12	0	23	4	14	12	15	8	17	4	20	8
18	8	17	12	20	8	0	23	0	16	8	16	8	17	0	21	8
16	8	19	0	20	0	0	32	0	15	8	17	0	16	4	23	8
19	0	18	0	20	0	0	26	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	24	0
21	8	20	0	23	0	0	25	0	14	8	14	0	15	0	20	0
13	2	15	10	26	4	0	33	12	10	0	14	1	25	10	28	12
16	4	18	14	20	10	0	23	12	12	13	13	14	20	15	23	12
15	0	18	12	30	5	0	38	12	10	12	13	12	31	4	22	8
10	6	9	7	23	1	0	27	10	7	7	7	5	15	9	15	2
14	0	16	0	23	0	0	25	0	8	12	8	4	11	0	14	8
10	4	11	7	22	5	0	29	5	7	10	9	14	15	5	21	10
22	2	21	1	25	8	0	30	4	17	7	17	9	20	1	24	5

No. 47.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF
DURING THE YEARS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
	PRICES											
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.					
	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.				
DISTRICTS.	Indian-corn (Makai).				Jawár (Sorghum Vulgare).							
	S.	C.S.	C.	S.	C.S.	C.	S.	C.S.	C.			
Delhi	26	8 23	8	22	0 24	8	30	4 23	8	20	0 24	8
Gurgaon	26	0 20	0	22	0 24	0	27	0 23	0	22	0 25	0
Karnál	26	0 27	0	24	0 30	0	28	8 27	8	24	0 31	0
Hissar	8	0 8	0	20	0 20	0	24	0 25	0	24	0 36	0
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	0 24	8	23	0 29	0
Síra	...	13	0	...	...	...	35	0 28	0	24	10 42	0
Umballa	30	0 23	0	22	0 31	0	28	0 25	0	25	0 31	0
Ludhiána	30	0 27	0	21	0 33	0	31	0 27	0	24	0 34	0
Simla	17	0 16	0	19	0 23	0	14	0 18	0	20	0 22	0
Jullundur	18	0 25	0	28	0 31	0	28	0 22	0	22	0 36	0
Hoshiárpur	22	0 24	0	24	0 28	0	23	0 22	0	22	0 28	0
Kángra	20	0 19	8	24	0 27	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	26	0 22	0	21	0 30	0	26	0 22	...	21	0 31	...
Gurdáspur	20	0 21	0	19	0 27	0	18	0 21	0	18	0 27	0
Síálkot	20	0 19	0	20	0 27	0	21	0 20	0	19	0 27	0
Lahore	25	0 22	0	23	0 31	0	24	0 22	0	23	0 30	0
Gujránwála	22	0 19	0	20	0 26	0	22	0 19	0	20	0 28	0
Ferozepore	...	24	0	22	0 31	0	...	23	0	...	23	0
Ráwalpindi	14	0 14	8	20	0 21	0	16	0 16	0	17	0 26	0
Jhelum	19	0 18	0	20	0 22	0	19	0 19	0	17	4 22	0
Gujrát	19	0 20	0	22	0 26	0	19	0 20	0	18	0 28	0
Shahpur	15	0 15	0	15	8 19	0	15	0 16	0	14	4 21	0
Mooltan	16	0 17	0	16	0 22	0	18	0 19	0	13	0 22	0
Jhang	13	0 20	0	20	0 28	0	12	0 16	0	14	0 26	0
Montgomery	20	0 17	0	...	20	0	15	0 13	0	...	15	0
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0 18	0	13	0 18	0
Dera Ismail Khan	...	16	4	16	4 20	0	13	12 18	12	15	0 32	8
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14 16	9	13	12 22	8
Bannu	14	6 19	8	21	4 30	10	12	8 20	0	15	0 27	8
Pesháwar	9	1 11	8	16	4 23	11	8	7 9	6	11	11 22	12
Hazára	14	8 15	0	17	8 28	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohát	8	14 12	12	14	0 21	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL AVERAGE	19	8 18	15	20	6 24	13	20	1 20	10	18	5 27	14

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB
1880-81 AND 1881-82—(continued.)

10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17	
CURRENT.															
1880-81.				1881-82.				1880-81.				1881-82.			
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	
<i>Bajra (Panicum Spicatum).</i>								<i>Rice, 1st sort.</i>							
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
26	8	20	0	18	0	21	8	6	0	5	4	5	8	5	8
27	8	21	0	20	0	22	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
24	0	21	0	20	0	25	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	12	0
24	0	20	0	20	0	28	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
25	0	20	0	17	0	25	8	7	0	7	8	8	0	9	0
26	0	20	8	21	8	33	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
20	0	21	0	19	0	24	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	9	0
27	0	24	0	17	0	26	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
13	0	18	0	17	0	23	0	7	0	8	8	7	8	9	0
18	0	18	0	16	0	21	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
20	0	18	0	16	0	24	0	8	0	6	0	8	0	8	0
20	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	12	0	14	0	15	0	14	0
12	0	18	0	17	0	27	0	10	0	12	8	11	8	12	0
16	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
16	0	17	8	15	0	24	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0
19	0	16	0	16	0	20	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0
20	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	8	0	6	0	7	0	8	0
13	0	20	0	...	0	27	12	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
16	0	13	0	15	0	18	8	4	8	5	4	5	8	6	8
17	0	16	0	10	8	21	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
14	12	18	0	26	0	25	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
16	0	14	8	14	4	19	0	4	8	5	0	5	0	5	0
18	0	14	8	13	0	23	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
15	0	16	0	14	0	14	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	8
15	0	...	0	...	0	24	0	5	8	5	0	5	0	5	0
13	2	15	0	13	0	20	0	4	8	5	0	5	0	5	0
12	8	15	0	16	10	25	0	4	6	4	10	5	0	5	0
7	8	12	13	13	12	22	8	6	4	6	4	7	8	7	8
8	7	15	0	15	0	21	4	8	7	8	7	8	12	4	6
11	0	8	7	9	12	16	4	5	8	6	3	4	9	5	8
8	9	14	0	10	0	12	0	4	0	4	0	4	8	4	8
		12	2	...		19	2	8	8	8	13	8	13	4	12
17	5	16	18	16	0	21	5	6	5	6	7	6	9	6	15

No. 47.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF
DURING THE YEARS

1	PRICES								
	1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.		
	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	
	Urd Dal (<i>Phaseolus Radiatus</i> .)				Potatoes.				
S. C.		S. C.		S. C.		S. C.		S. C.	
Districts.									
Delhi	16 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 4	27 0	16 0	20 0	20 0
Gurgaon	16 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	12 0	20 0
Karnál	17 0	19 8	18 8	16 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	20 0	20 0
Hissar	10 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	12 0	...	8 0	8 0
Rohtak	15 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Síra	12 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0
Umballa	16 8	19 0	20 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	16 0
Ludhiána	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Simla	9 8	10 8	10 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Jullundur	15 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiárpur	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0
Kángra	13 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	11 0	24 0	23 0	27 0	27 0
Amritsar	15 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0
Gurdáspur	18 0	18 8	17 0	18 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	10 0
Síálkot	14 0	15 0	14 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Lahore	14 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0
Gujránwála	12 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	16 0
Ferozepore	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0
Ráwalpindi	9 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	7 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Jhelum	13 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	10 0
Gujrát	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	8 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	26 0
Shahpur	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	8 0	...	9 0	9 0
Mooltan	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0
Jhang	11 8	12 8	12 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0
Montgomery	14 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	8 12	12 0	8 0	10 0	10 0
Muzaffargarh	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
Dera Ismail Khan	9 1	13 12	12 8	15 0	2 8	6 4	...	8 12	8 12
Dera Gházi Khan	10 0	10 10	...	...	7 8	8 12	7 8	7 8	7 8
Bannu	6 4	7 8	8 12	8 12	9 8	11 0	7 0	8 0	8 0
Pesháwar	8 4	10 1	10 6	13 10	3 9	11 11	7 13	12 6	12 6
Hazára	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 8	8 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	24 0
Kohát	6 0	10 3	10 3	12 2	6 6	10 4	10 4	12 12	12 12
GENERAL AVERAGE	12 10	14 3	13 10	14 7	9 12	13 4	11 13	14 10	14 10

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB
1880-81 AND 1881-82—(continued).

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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CURRENT.

1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.		1881-82.	
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.
<i>Cotton (Cleaned).</i>				<i>Sugar, 1st sort.</i>			
S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
2 14	2 12	2 12	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 4	2 4
2 12	3 0	2 12	3 0	2 10	2 12	2 8	2 12
3 0	2 12	3 0	3 6	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 8
2 8	2 8	2 8	3 4	...	...	...	...
3 0	3 0	3 0	3 4	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 12
3 0	3 0	3 4	3 6	2 0	2 8	2 12	2 12
2 12	2 12	3 4	3 0	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 8
2 12	3 0	2 8	3 4	2 8	2 6	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 4	2 4	2 8	2 0	2 4	2 0	2 8
2 6	2 4	2 0	2 12	2 4	2 0	2 0	2 8
2 12	2 8	2 8	2 12	2 0	2 4	2 8	2 12
2 0	2 0	2 0	2 4	2 2	2 4	2 4	2 8
2 8	2 8	2 12	3 0	2 6	2 8	2 12	2 12
2 4	2 8	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
2 8	2 0	2 8	3 8	2 6	2 0	2 4	2 8
2 4	2 4	2 4	3 0	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
2 12	2 8	2 8	3 0	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 8
2 2	2 1	2 4	2 8	1 14	1 14	2 0	2 2
2 2	2 0	2 8	2 12	2 4	2 4	2 4	2 4
2 4	2 8	2 8	3 0	2 6	2 4	3 8	2 8
2 12	2 4	2 4	2 12	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
2 6	2 6	2 10	2 14	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 6
2 8	2 3	2 4	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 10
2 8	2 3	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 4	2 4	2 4
2 8	2 8	3 0	3 0	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 4
2 0	2 0	2 5	2 8	2 2	2 3	2 3	2 4
2 5	2 3	2 13	2 13	1 14	2 0	2 3	2 3
1 14	1 11	1 14	2 3	1 12	1 14	2 0	2 4
1 12	1 12	2 2	2 2	1 15	2 2	2 4	2 4
2 0	2 0	1 14	2 0	2 0	2 2	2 2	2 2
2 0	2 8	1 14	2 6	1 11	1 14	1	2 3
2 7	2 6	2 8	2 13	2 3	3 4	2 5	2 7

No. 47 — COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF
DURING THE YEARS

1	2								3								4								5								6								7								8								9							
	PRICES																																																															
	1890-81.								1881-82.								1890-81.								1881-82																																							
	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1890.				Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.				Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.				Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.				Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1890.				Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.				Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.				Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.																																			
DISTRICTS.	Ghi (Cows).																Firewood, 1st sort.																																															
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.																																												
Delhi	1	6½	1	8	1	7	1	8	2	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0																																												
Gurgaon	1	12	1	14	1	12	1	12	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0																																												
Karnál	1	8	1	8	1	10	1	10	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0																																												
Hissar	1	11	1	13	1	13	1	14	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0																																												
Rohtak	1	9	1	3	1	12	1	14	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0																																												
Sirsa	1	12	1	12	1	13	1	12	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0																																												
Umballa	1	7	1	9	1	9	1	12	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	3	10	0																																												
Ludhiána	1	6	1	8	1	9	1	8	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0																																												
Simla	1	7	1	7	1	5	1	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0																																												
Jullundur	1	4	1	6	1	6	1	8	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0																																												
Hoshiárpur	1	7	1	8	1	9	1	10	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	30	0	2	28	0																																												
Kángra	1	4	1	5	1	8	1	8	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0																																												
Amritsar	1	3½	1	4½	1	6	1	6	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	15	0	2	10	0																																												
Gurdáspur	1	4	1	6	1	8	1	6	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0																																												
Siálkot	1	4	1	7	1	8	1	9	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	20	0	3	0	0																																												
Lahore	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	6	1	30	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	30	0																																												
Gujránwála	1	3	1	6	1	7	1	9	2	15	0	2	15	0	2	15	0	2	15	0																																												
Ferozepore	1	6	1	6	1	9	1	9	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	30	0	2	0	0																																												
Ráwalpindi	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	13	0																																								
Jhelum	1	3	1	6	1	7	1	9	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0																																												
Gujrát	1	8	1	8	1	10	1	12	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	3	0	0																																												
Shahpur	1	3	1	4	1	6	1	8	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0																																												
Mooltan	1	9	1	6	1	7	1	8	1	30	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0																																												
Jhang	1	4½	1	7	1	9	1	10	4	20	0	4	20	0	5	0	0	5	0	0																																												
Montgomery	1	4	1	6	1	7	1	9	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0																																												
Muzaffargarh	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0	2	20	0																																												
Dera Ismail Khan,	1	2	1	4	1	5	1	5	2	7	8	2	32	8	2	20	0	2	20	0																																												
Dera Gházi Khan,	1	4	1	4	1	5	1	5	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	3	5	0																																												
Bannu	0	15½	1	1½	1	6	1	4	1	20	0	1	20	0	1	20	0	1	20	0																																												
Pesháwar	0	15	1	5	1	5	1	6	1	18	8	1	25	0	1	31	8	2	11	0																																												
Hazára	1	4	1	8	1	9	1	8	2	20	0	3	0	0	2	20	0	3	0	0																																												
Kohát	0	14	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	23	12	1	23	12	0	38	4	1	4	0																																												
GENERAL AVERAGE,	1	5	1	6	1	8	1	8	2	29	5	2	32	0	2	31	6	2	32	6																																												

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB
1880-81 AND 1881-82—(concluded).

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

CURRENT.

1880-81.		1881-82.		1880-81.			1881-82.									
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1882.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.			Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.					
<i>Tobacco.</i>				<i>Salt (Lahori.)</i>												
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
2	8	2	8	2	4	2	4	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
8	0	7	8	7	8	7	0	0	7	8	0	7	8	0	7	8
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	9	12	0	10	8	0	10	8
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	..	..	0	..	..	0	..	..
7	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0
14	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	11	4	0	11	4
4	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	0	11	8	0	12	0	0	11	8
11	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	0	6	8	0	7	4	0	7	8
12	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	11	4	0	11	8	0	11	8
6	8	8	0	6	0	6	0	0	11	4	0	11	4	0	11	8
5	12	8	12	8	0	7	4	0	8	4	0	9	0	0	10	4
7	0	7	0	10	0	10	0	0	12	5	0	12	8	0	12	4
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	10	8	0	10	8	0	11	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	8
4	0	4	0	5	0	4	8	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	0
4	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	4
6	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	11	8	0	11	8	0	11	0
7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	10	12	0	11	0	0	11	12
3	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	0	12	8	0	13	0	0	13	0
5	0	5	4	6	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	12	8	0	12	8
3	8	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
3	0	3	0	5	0	5	0	0	12	4	0	12	0	0	12	8
6	8	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	12	8	0	12	0	0	12	8
4	8	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	4
5	10	5	0	6	4	6	4	0	11	8	0	11	8	0	12	0
3	12	2	0	3	12	3	2	0	11	14	0	12	8	0	11	4
6	4	5	0	3	12	6	4	0	11	4	0	11	4	0	11	4
3	14	3	14	3	4	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4
6	0	4	0	3	4	5	14	0	8	14	0	5	8	0	3	14
1	14	2	8	4	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	8	0	9	8
		1	14	5	1	2	0	0	1	11	0	2	0	0	1	11
6	2	6	2	6	8	6	12	0	12	8	0	11	12	0	12	8

No 48.—PRICE OF LABOUR IN THE PUNJAB.

DISTRICTS.	WAGES PER DIEM.				Carts per day.	Camels per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boats per day.
	Skilled.		Unskilled.					
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.				
Delhi	0	6 0	0	3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Gurgaon	0	6 0	0	3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	4 6 0	0 8 0
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Karnal	0	3 6	0	1 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	3 2 0	0 5 4
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Hissar	0	8 0	0	3 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	0 7 0
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Rohtak	0	5 0	0	2 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	0 5 0
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Sirsa	0	4 0	0	1 6	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	...
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Umballa	0	5 0	0	1 6	0 12 0	0 6 0	3 2 0	...
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Indhiána	0	6 0	0	2 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	1 4 0	7 0 0
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Simla	0	7 0	0	3 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	1 0 0	6 0 0
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Jullundur	0	5 0	0	2 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	0 5 4
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Hoshiápur	0	5 10	0	2 10	0 14 0	0 7 4	3 4 8	1 0 0
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Kángra	0	4 8	0	2 8	...	...	...	...
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Amritsar	0	14 0	0	5 0	...	...	...	...
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Gurdáspur	0	8 0	0	3 0	1 12 0	0 8 0	0 3 6	0 14 0
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Siálkot	0	5 0	0	2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	2 8 0
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
Lahoro	0	3 0	0	1 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 13 0
	{ Highest ...							
	{ Lowest ...							
	{ Highest ...				1 8 0	0 8 0	7 8 0	...
	{ Lowest ...							
	{ Highest ...				0 8 0	0 5 0	3 2 0	0 8 0
	{ Lowest ...							
	{ Highest ...				0 6 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	...
	{ Lowest ...							
	{ Highest ...				1 8 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	2 0 0
	{ Lowest ...							
	{ Highest ...				0 12 0	0 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
	{ Lowest ...							
	{ Highest ...				0 8 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	1 0 0
	{ Lowest ...							
	{ Highest ...				0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 11 3
	{ Lowest ...				0 14 3	0 6 0	3 7 0	...

Gujránwála	Highest ...	0 6 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	0 4 0	3 12 0	0 8 0
Ferozepore	Highest ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	4 8 0	0 13 6
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	4 0 0
Ráwalpindi	Highest ...	0 12 0	0 5 3	1 0 0	0 13 0	7 8 0	4 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	1 0 0
Jhelum	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	1 0 6
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	1 0 6
Gujrát	Highest ...	0 7 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	...
	Lowest ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	...
Shahpur	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	2 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	1 0 0
Mooltan	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 7 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	2 0 0
Jhang	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	10 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 12 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	2 0 0
Montgomery	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 0 0
Muzaffargarh	Highest ...	0 9 0	0 3 0	1 4 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 3 3	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Dera Ismail Khan	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	2 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	2 0 0
Dera Gházi Khan	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 8 0	8 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	5 0 0	6 8 0
Bannu	Highest ...	0 10 0	0 5 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	1 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	3 14 0	0 8 0
Pesháwar	Highest ...	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 0 0	0 8 0
	Lowest ...	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	6 0 0
Hazára	Highest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	6 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	1 0 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
Kohát	Highest ...	1 4 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	6 0 0
	Lowest ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	2 0 0	0 6 0	3 12 0	6 0 0
GRAND AVERAGE	Highest ...	0 8 6	0 3 6	1 5 0	0 7 10	0 18 4	*
	Lowest ...	0 5 3	0 2 3	0 12 8	0 5 9	0 8 0	

None for hire.

* Average for boat hire is not given as some of the District Officers have not furnished the rates for their districts.
NOTE.—This is one of the quinquennial statements and was last revised in 1878-79.

DISTRICTS.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
	Kasumpur and Arangpur ...	Chalk ...
Delhi ...	Palam and 23 other villages ...	Kankar ...
	Banskauli and Raisina ...	Bajri ...
	Banskauli and eight others ...	Stone ...
	Arangpur ...	Crystal ...
Gurgáon ...	Páli, Bawanagujar, Majra and Manati ...	Slate ...
	Basai Meo ...	Do. ...
	Mahouli ...	Stone ...
Karnál ...	...	...
Hissar ...	Baranwa and six other villages ...	Lime kankar ...
	Hissar and 30 other villages ...	Kankar for road-making ...
	Mirzapur and 130 villages ...	Saltpetre ...
	Labadpur and Silanah ...	{ Khari salt ... Crude saltpetre ...
Rohtak ...	Singpura ...	Kankar of a soft description ...
	In almost every village of the district ...	Kankar of a hard blue description ...
	Mindra, Shadipur and Bariawas ...	Stone ...
Sirsa ...	...	...
Jullundur ...	Daulatpur and eight other villages ...	Kankar ...
Hoshiárpur ...	Garshankar and Una ...	Limestone ...
Kangra ...	Bír Banghal ...	Iron ...
	Dawee and six other villages ...	Slate ...
	Gomah, in the Mandi State ...	Do. ...
Lahore ...	Niaz Beg and nine other villages ...	Kankar ...
Ráwalpindi ...	Fatabjang and Jaba ...	Petroleum or rock oil ...
Jhelum ...	Khewra, Sardi, Mukra, Guarah and Jatana ...	Salt ...
	Pind, Dhundole and Kundul ...	Coal ...
Gujrát ...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Wárchha ...	Salt ...
Dera Ismail Khan,	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan,	...	...

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Maunds.	
2	...	The mine at Kasámpur belongs to zamíndars, and is leased out annually by them for Rs. 300. The mine at Arangpur has not been worked for the last five years, and there has been no income.
24	938,000	The annual income is about Es. 8,000; the kankar is chiefly used for metalling roads.
2	1,000	There is an annual income of Rs. 250 from these mines.
9	4,948	There is an annual income of Rs. 1,264 from these mines.
1	...	Not worked for the last five years.
9	55,000	
5	2,000	
4	150	
...	...	
7	334,861	
31	248,410	
348 pans	38,412	
1,315 beds	125,000	Sales to the amount of Rs. 84,055 effected. It is used for preserving skins; exported to Farrackabad and Calcutta after being refined.
313 pans	31,800	
2	600,000	Produces very good lime when calcined.
...	700,000	Chiefly used for metalling roads, but if properly calcined, makes good cement.
3	Not stated.	Sales to the amount of Rs. 150 effected.
...	...	
...	1,421,000	
5	1,670	
3	90	
27	No. 228,322	
2	122,006	
10	Not stated.	
{ 2 wells and 7 borings	5,000 gallons.	
5	3,241,508	The mines at Khewra and Sardi are the only ones worked.
4	...	These pits are not worked.
...	...	
1	120,183	Yields a revenue to Government of Rs. 3,20,701 annually.
...	...	
...	...	

No. 49—STATEMENT ON MINES AND QUARRIES

DISTRICTS.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Bannu	Abdula Khel, Pargana Lak ...	Flint ...
	Pahar Khel ...	Stone ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Pottery clay ...
	Pezu, Kalabagh, and other places ...	Limestone ...
	Throughout the district ...	Stone for masonry work ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Sajji ...
	Isa Khel and Mianwali ...	Gold ...
	Ditto ditto ...	Petroleum ...
	Ditto ditto ...	Red earth ...
	Ditto ditto ...	White clay ...
	Kotka and Isa Khel ...	Yellow clay ...
	Kalabagh ...	Red salt ...
	Mari, Mianwali ...	Crystal ...
	Isa Khel and Mianwali ...	Saltpetre ...
Peaháwar	Kalabagh and Kolki ...	Alum ...
	Ditto ditto ...	Clay lac for making alum ...
Peaháwar	Kabul river, Daúdzaí ...	Auriferous sand ...
	Kabul river, near Nowshera ...	Ditto ...
Hazára	Daur Harru and Siran streams, and Bandi Dadan ...	Limestone ...
	Banda Phugwari, Chachian, Jub Srikot and Nartopa ...	Slate ...
	Bakot Mulia ...	Iron ore and coal ...
	Sarban hill ...	Oxide of lead or antimony ...
Kohát	Khotak ...	Salt ...

NOTE.—This is one of the quinquennial

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—(concluded.)

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Maunds.	
5	Not stated.	
3	2,098	
48	40,800	
10	3,600	
Numerous	80,000	
7	1,980	Value Rs. 4,750.
5	None.	
2	...	
2	...	
3	75	
1	1	
6	14,700	
1	1	
2	1,000	
2	3,000	
14	12,000	
From sand in certain places.	The income from this land is about Rs. 1,000 per annum.	
Ditto	...	
...	Not worked during the year.	
...	Ditto.	
2	Ditto.	
4	Ditto.	
5	416,616	

statements, and was last revised in 1878-79.

No. 50.—MANUFACTURES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

DESCRIPTION.	CLASS OF MANUFACTURE.								
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	36	7	2	13	14	51	41	17	16
Number of private looms or small works ...	2,143	186,218	6,625	3,207	331	37,436	29,204	1,545	10,043
Number of workmen in large works { Males ... Females ...	528	285	58	256	984	303	261	100	6,375
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	4,461	310,529	36,556	5,846	1,985	63,248	52,708	4,130	22,843
Value of block in large works—Rs. ...	2	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	12
Estimated annual outturn of all works in Rs. ...	2,000	30,200	150	160	30,865	1,700	2,000	2,200	700
	13,69,230	2,87,48,267	12,68,596	3,65,894	1,77,609	87,76,440	72,30,381	16,32,687	42,69,029

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No. 50.—MANUFACTURES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82—(concluded.)

Description.	CLASS OF MANUFACTURE.								TOTAL.
	Dyeing and Manufac- tures of Dyes.	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refin- ing.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, Silver and Je- weiry.	Other Manufactures.	
Number of mills and large manufactories ...	20	11	16	40	30	3	15	30	362
Number of private looms or small works ...	13,727	60,229	9,392	22,168	1,923	452	18,488	81,691	4,59,482
Number of workmen in large works. { Males	85	110	62	80	175	117	159	1,420	11,949
{ Females	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	125
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans	25,040	108,785	57,236	35,045	5,632	1,647	30,960	86,100	8,47,651
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	32
Value of stock in large works—Rs.	1,500	800	1,000	10,000	6,000	2,650	325	6,57,048	7,49,298
Estimated annual outturn of all works in Rs.	37,42,717	1,36,70,456	31,15,566	82,53,778	8,34,315	2,16,708	2,97,91,885	81,91,979	12,16,57,477

No. 51.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND VALUE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

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1 COUNTRIES AND PROVINCES.	2		3		4		5		6		7
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.						
	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	
NORTH FRONTIER.	Kashmir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ladakh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chinese Tibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WEST FRONTIER.	Bajaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kabul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tirah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sewastán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 52.—STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON PUBLIC WORKS,
PUNJAB (EXCLUSIVE OF CANALS AND RAILWAYS), DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.			
<i>Military Works.</i>			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. { Buildings for accommodation of European Troops,	4,520	1,799	6,319
{ Ditto ditto Native Troops }	1,57,642	38,381	1,96,023
2. Ordnance Works ...	160	*5,709	*5,709
3. Commissariat Buildings ...	11	1,401	1,412
4. Staff and Miscellaneous ...	...	6,599	6,610
5. Stud Buildings ...	...	102	102
6. Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military communication ...	...	...	...
7. General Cantonment works ...	1,81,376	80,738	2,12,114
8. Fortifications ...	1,285	36,787	38,072
	11,384	24,289	35,673
TOTAL ... }	3,06,378	1,90,096	4,96,474
	...	*5,709	*5,709
10. Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment)	5,291	2,964	8,255
OTHER SERVICES.			
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>			
3. Salt Buildings ...	...	910	910
6. Post Offices ...	18,289	15,065	33,354
7. Telegraph Buildings ... }	40,074	5,311	45,385
{ Viceregal Buildings ... }	*873	...	*873
8. { Secretariat Buildings of the Government of India, ... }	...	...	...
9. Minor Departments ...	5,905	...	5,905
TOTAL ... }	64,268	21,286	85,554
	*873	...	*873
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
5. Water-supply ...	2,72,745	...	2,72,745
TOTAL ...	2,72,745	...	2,72,745
TOTAL OTHER SERVICES ... }	3,37,013	21,286	3,58,299
	*873	...	*873
TOTAL IMPERIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ... }	6,48,682	2,14,346	8,63,028
	*873	*5,709	*6,682

No. 52.—STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON PUBLIC WORKS,
PUNJAB (EXCLUSIVE OF CANALS AND RAILWAYS), DURING THE
YEAR 1881-82—(continued).

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PROVINCIAL.			
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>			
12. Administration ...	1,17,013	69,804	1,86,817
13. Minor Departments ...	16,220	8,997	24,217
14. Law and Justice ...	44,174	8,504	52,678
16. Ecclesiastical ...	11,834	7,599	19,433
16. Jails ...	74,240	55,702	1,29,942
17. Police ...	74,207	51,959	1,26,166
	...	*38	*38
18. Educational ...	8,010	15,817	23,827
	*29,258	*199	*29,457
19. Medical ...	73,200	8,123	81,323
	...	*258	*268
20. Miscellaneous ...	16,307	10,537	26,844
TOTAL ...	4,34,205	2,37,042	6,71,247
	*29,258	*495	*29,753
<i>Communications.</i>			
1. Metalled and Bridged Roads ...	68,265	7,15,086	7,83,351
	...	*3,110	*3,110
2. Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads ...	40,772	1,06,660	1,47,432
3. District Roads not raised ...	...	...	...
6. Boat-bridges and Ferries ...	32,532	1,32,443	2,14,975
6. { Accommodation for travellers (including en- camping grounds) ...	9,967	19,532	29,499
{ River Improvements ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,51,536	10,23,721	11,75,257
	...	*3,110	*3,110
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>			
1. Town Buildings, &c. ...	...	1,536	1,536
2. Markets ...	1,325	...	1,325
3. Paving and Streets (Station Roads) ...	684	34,114	34,798
5. Water-supply ...	1,360	15	1,375
6. Sewage, including drainage ...	*-68,124	...	*-68,124
	1,692	1,670	3,362
TOTAL ...	5,061	37,835	42,896
	*-68,124	...	*-68,124
TOTAL PROVINCIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	5,90,802	12,98,098	18,88,900
	*-38,866	*3,605	*-35,261

NOTE.—The figures marked thus * denote

No. 52.—STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON PUBLIC WORKS,
PUNJAB (EXCLUSIVE OF CANALS AND RAILWAYS), DURING THE
YEAR 1881-82—(concluded).

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	12,39,484 *—37,998	15,12,444 *9,314	27,51,928 *—28,679
Establishment.—Imperial, including Barrack Department	...	1,47,823	...
Provincial	...	5,03,366	6,51,189
Local Loans	...	*20,566	*20,566
Tools and Plant.—Imperial	...	8,700	...
Provincial	...	7,563	16,263
Local Loans	...	*17	*17
Profit and Loss.—Provincial	250
<i>Deduct—</i> Net decrease in balances of suspense accounts chargeable to Budget Grant Provincial	—37,339
TOTAL PROVINCIAL AND IMPERIAL IN INDIA	33,82,291 *—8,096
From Imperial Funds	10,19,551
From Provincial Funds	23,62,740
TOTAL	33,82,291
From Local Loans, &c.—
Lahore Municipal Works	2,19,189
Simla Water-works	—2,66,731
From Contributions	89,446
TOTAL AS ABOVE	—8,096

expenditure from Local Loans and Contributions.

No. 53.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE
WORKING FROM 1ST APRIL

NAME OF RAILWAYS.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage open.	PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR.				
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.
Punjab and Delhi	566	20,748½	51,970½	3,771,488	9,212½	3,853,419½
Sind	110	2,297	8,338	204,634	...	215,269
TOTAL	676	23,045½	60,308½	3,976,122	9,212½	4,068,688½
Indus Valley and Open Section Kandahar (State) Railways	653	3,401	13,100	1,537,832	...	1,554,333
Punjab Northern (State) Railway	83	368	6,467	19,814	1,789,951	...	1,816,332

* Includes 1,740

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB AND THE STATE OF THEIR
1881 TO 31ST MARCH 1882.

Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33,21,857	48,64,113	81,75,970	64,58,237	27,17,733	547	12,150	} 11,15,82,597
2,51,237	12,85,000	15,36,237	12,52,321	2,84,016	125	2,394	
35,73,094	61,39,113	97,12,207	67,10,458	30,01,749	672	14,544	11,15,82,597
10,99,578	40,96,056	51,95,634	40,05,833	11,89,751	205	4,682	8,01,61,080
13,31,965	18,42,224	31,74,189	28,74,946	2,99,243	239	3,161*	6,95,58,747

maintenance coolies.

No. 54.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON

	<i>Protective Works (Capital).</i>	IN		
		<i>Ordinary Revenue and Capital (Irrigation and Navigation).</i>		
		<i>Original Works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal ...	...	24,465	1,21,762	1,46,227
Bári Doáb Canal ...	...	37,108	1,86,768	2,23,876
Sirhind Canal ...	...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal ...	8,19,297	...	...	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	...	...	11,741	11,741
Upper Do. Inundation Canals ...	...	1,815	45,168	46,983
Indus Inundation Canals ...	...	4,591	99,591	1,04,182
Shahpur Canals ...	...	...	9,057	9,057
Mádhopur Workshops ...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Canals and Embankments, Establishment ...	64,764	...	...	6,82,085
Tools and Plant ...	13,956	...	...	11,006
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...	...
Refund of Revenue ...	...	...	...	8,721
Suspense Balances ...	9,198	...	...	—8,428
Total ...	4,07,215	...	...	12,37,366
Deduct receipts on Capital Account ...	542	...	...	29,756
Less expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	1
Net expenditure of the year ...	4,06,673	...	...	12,07,609

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1861-82.

PERIAL.

<i>Productive Public Works (Capital).</i>			TOTAL.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,30,990	...	3,30,990	3,55,455	1,21,762	4,77,217
6,939	...	6,939	44,047	1,86,768	2,30,815
15,72,709	...	15,72,709	15,72,709	...	15,72,709
...	3,19,297	...	3,19,297
...	11,741	11,741
...	1,815	45,168	46,983
...	4,591	99,591	1,04,182
...	9,057	9,057
...
...	183	6,783	6,916
...	...	4,10,032	...	...	11,56,881
...	...	92,730	...	...	1,17,692
...
...	3,721
...	...	-1,24,077	...	...	-1,23,307
...	...	22,89,323	...	...	39,33,904
...	...	10,921	...	...	41,219
...	1
...	...	22,78,402	...	...	39,92,684

No. 55—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	1880-81.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	2,08,84,511	16,926	...	2,09,01,437
II. Tributes ...	2,78,977	...	...	2,78,977
III. Forests ...	6,71,678	...	...	6,71,678
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	...	11,07,212	...	11,07,212
V. Assessed Taxes ...	1,98,387	2,90,000	...	4,88,387
VI. Provincial Rates ...	4,72,531	22,821	20,54,310	25,49,662
IX. Opium ...	2,37,536	...	...	2,37,536
X. Stamps ...	...	32,65,261	...	32,65,261
XI. Registration ...	...	2,36,408	...	2,36,408
XIII. Post Office ...	...	35,984	...	35,984
XV. Minor Departments, XVI. Law and Justice ...	...	53,733	...	53,733
XVII. Police ...	...	8,23,033	...	8,23,033
XIX. Education ...	...	1,47,824	...	1,47,824
XX. Medical ...	...	86,022	...	86,022
XXI. Stationery & Printing, XXII. Interest ...	142	16,970	...	16,970
XXIII. Superannuation ...	1,26,233	1,08,818	...	1,08,818
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	84,067	27,730	...	1,53,963
XXVI. Irrigation and Naviga- tion ...	21,273	...	...	34,067
XXVII. Other Public Works, XXX. Gain by Exchange...	2,34,344	1,18,495	77,643	2,12,411
	2,34,344	13,081	...	2,47,425
	...	6,22,475	...	6,22,475
	5,886	...	...	5,886
TOTAL REVENUE ...	2,31,65,565	69,87,793	21,81,953	3,22,85,311
Allotments ...	...	65,26,326	...	65,26,326
Contributions ...	8,00,000	2,92,313	...	5,92,313
Debt and Remittance Accounts,	21,56,26,014	...	...	21,56,26,014
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	23,90,91,579	1,38,06,432	21,81,953	25,50,29,964
Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	1,18,70,978
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	26,64,00,942

CHARGES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1880-81 AND 1881-82.

1881-82.				Difference.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,09,33,890	19,060	...	2,09,52,950	+ 51,518
2,81,595	...	...	2,81,595	+ 2,618
6,88,308	...	...	6,88,308	+ 16,630
...	13,07,143	...	13,07,143	+ 1,99,931
1,70,889	2,90,000	...	4,60,889	- 27,498
4,83,841	21,858	20,57,500	25,68,199	+ 13,537
...	...	...	...	- 2,37,596
...	33,73,264	...	33,73,264	+ 1,08,003
...	2,37,780	...	2,37,780	+ 1,372
...	33,917	...	33,917	- 2,067
...	43,289	...	43,289	- 10,444
...	8,78,047	...	8,78,047	+ 55,014
...	1,29,759	...	1,29,759	- 18,065
...	81,617	...	81,617	- 4,405
...	15,358	...	15,358	- 1,612
378	80,930	...	81,308	- 27,652
96,731	26,583	...	1,23,314	- 30,649
4,51,120	...	...	4,51,120	+ 4,17,053
54,550	7,40,521	98,000	8,93,071	+ 6,80,860
2,61,331	29,249	...	2,90,580	+ 43,155
...	7,16,225	...	7,16,225	+ 98,750
16,623	...	...	16,623	+ 10,737
2,34,39,256	80,24,600	21,55,500	3,36,19,356	+ 13,34,045
...	62,19,513	...	62,19,513	...
...	8,92,771	...	8,92,771	...
13,53,13,407	...	...	13,53,13,407	...
15,87,52,663	1,51,36,884	21,55,500	17,60,45,047	...
...	...	...	1,06,15,243	...
...	...	...	18,66,63,290	...

No. 55.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND

EXPENDITURE.	1880-81.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on Funded and unfunded debts ...	...	...	...	...
2. Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	49,178	27	...	49,200
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	48,918	1,06,004	2,584	1,57,456
4. Land Revenue ...	6,71,938	15,80,678	61,152	23,13,768
5. Forests ...	4,98,167	...	...	4,98,167
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs, ...	...	56,228	...	56,228
7. Assessed Taxes ...	...	2,075	...	2,075
8. Provincial Rates ...	...	42,419	1,27,080	1,69,449
11. Opium ...	1,584	...	...	1,584
12. Stamps ...	...	1,14,155	...	1,14,155
13. Registration ...	...	1,31,208	...	1,31,208
15. Post Office ...	...	1,32,518	4,148	1,36,661
17. Administration ...	1,64,570	10,33,375	1,116	11,99,061
18. Minor Departments ...	62,439	58,040	59,518	1,79,997
19. Law and Justice ...	...	31,78,877	...	31,78,877
20. Police ...	1,21,090	27,07,787	...	28,28,877
21. Marine ...	548	...	...	548
22. Education ...	...	6,18,822	4,27,658	10,46,480
23. Ecclesiastical ...	1,96,241	2,826	...	1,99,067
24. Medical services ...	2,37,585	2,71,206	1,89,217	6,98,068
25. Stationery and Printing ..	22,127	3,80,318	1,554	4,03,999
26. Political Agencies ...	6,86,688	...	...	6,86,688
27. Allowances and Assignments, &c. ...	7,00,753	...	...	7,00,753
28. Civil Furlough Absentee Allowances ...	476	...	...	476
29. Superannuation ...	1,75,906	4,41,075	...	6,16,981
30. Miscellaneous ...	63,978	99,329	48,186	2,11,993
31. Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	...
32. Railways ...	...	16,440	...	16,440
33. Irrigation and Navigation, ...	...	11,408	...	11,408
34. Public Works, Ordinary ...	...	19,89,237	6,56,592	26,45,829
Provincial and Local Surplus	8,55,897	...	...	8,55,897
37. Loss by Exchange ...	937	...	...	937
TOTAL ...	45,54,015	1,29,69,537	15,78,705	1,91,02,257
Allotment ...	65,26,326	...	...	65,26,326
Contribution ...	...	3,00,000	2,92,313	5,92,313
Debt and Remittance Accounts ...	22,95,61,802	...	...	22,95,61,802
TOTAL ...	24,06,42,148	1,32,69,537	18,71,018	25,57,82,698
Closing Balance ...	...	...	...	1,06,18,244
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	26,64,00,942
Provincial and Local Surplus ...	...	5,94,964	2,60,938	...

CHARGES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1880-81 AND 1881-82—(concluded).

1881-82.				Difference.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	4,032	...	4,032	+ 4,032
2,092	...	...	2,092	-47,108
2,09,578	1,06,874	10,364	3,26,816	+ 1,69,360
6,18,944	16,32,990	64,422	23,16,356	+ 2,583
5,15,941	...	...	5,15,941	+ 22,774
...	55,899	...	55,899	-329
...	1,955	...	1,955	-120
...	39,771	1,19,291	1,39,062	-10,887
...	...	...	...	-1,584
...	1,30,365	...	1,30,365	+ 16,210
...	1,33,608	...	1,33,608	+ 2,405
...	93,677	54,040	1,47,717	+ 11,056
1,76,456	10,61,958	1,121	12,39,535	+ 40,474
1,23,075	59,921	84,679	2,67,675	+ 87,678
...	21,89,863	...	31,89,863	+ 15,986
1,07,900	27,28,344	...	28,36,254	+ 7,377
491	6,589	...	7,080	+ 6,532
...	6,40,553	4,48,553	10,89,106	+ 42,626
2,21,597	2,898	...	2,24,495	+ 25,428
2,29,996	2,98,655	2,17,344	7,45,995	+ 47,987
18,975	4,05,642	2,307	4,26,924	+ 22,925
7,29,525	...	...	7,29,525	+ 42,837
6,81,643	...	...	6,81,643	-19,110
...	...	...	...	-476
45,965	4,90,853	600	5,37,423	-79,568
60,680	67,579	21,874	1,50,133	-61,860
...	4,457	...	4,457	+ 4,457
...	21,207	...	21,207	+ 4,767
...	17,266	...	17,266	+ 5,863
...	24,71,695	6,67,079	31,38,774	+ 4,92,945
...	...	...	...	-5,55,897
788	...	...	788	-149
87,43,646	1,36,66,666	16,91,674	1,91,01,986	-271
62,19,513	...	...	62,19,513	...
6,00,000	...	2,92,771	8,92,771	...
15,04,77,755	...	...	15,04,77,755	...
16,10,40,914	1,36,66,666	19,24,445	17,66,92,025	...
...	...	...	99,71,265	...
...	...	...	18,66,63,290	...
...	14,76,218	1,71,055	...	...

No. 56.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ON

	OUTLAY OF CONSTRUCTION TO END OF 1880-81.		
	On works in operation.	On works under construction.	Total outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	39,15,447	35,00,927	74,16,374
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	4,18,941
Bári Doáb Canal ...	1,49,54,631	...	1,49,54,631
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	6,11,854
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	1,07,708	...	1,07,708
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	2,541
Indus Inundation Canals ...	6,91,617	...	6,91,617
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	19,729
Shahpur and Sâhiwâl Canals ...	38,868	...	38,868
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	1,871
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,23,350	...	5,23,350
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	56,148
Birhind Canal ...	...	2,30,42,787	2,30,42,787
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	12,52,500
Swât River Canal ...	...	13,38,675	13,38,675
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	65,662
Special Survey Derajât Circle* ...	...	3,07,544	3,07,544
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	47,625
Ditto Lower Bári Doáb Canal* ...	...	4,40,886	4,40,886
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	59,593
Abdul Rahmân Khân's Canal ...	...	35,005	35,005
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	...
Mâdhopur Workshops ...	5,13,651	...	5,13,651
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh Canals ...	...	...	...
Indirect outlay ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,07,44,372	2,36,65,914	4,44,10,186
TOTAL INDIRECT OUTLAY ...	...	...	25,36,484

* In the accounts for 1881-82, these have been treated as works for which neither Capital nor Revenue ... 65-66A.L., dated

REPRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

INCOME REALIZED DURING 1881-82.			DEDUCT CHARGES AGAINST INCOME FOR 1881-82.			Net surplus or deficit.
Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Cost of maintenance, including establishment.	Interest on Capital of works in operation.	Total charges.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12,01,250	38,088	12,39,338	4,31,163	1,56,618	5,87,781	+6,51,557
11,28,636	2,95,227	14,23,863	5,10,565	5,96,185	11,06,750	+3,15,163
2,74,483	3,07,887	5,82,370	3,51,273	4,308	3,55,581	+2,26,738
60,958	2,56,023	3,16,981	1,96,022	27,665	2,23,687	+1,12,194
25,008	...	25,008	9,655	1,555	11,210	+13,798
25,080	1,24,004	1,49,084	90,803	20,894	1,11,697	+37,387
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
1,08,248	4,67,529	5,75,777	1,67,764	...	1,67,764	+4,08,013
28,32,607	14,68,708	43,01,315	17,47,245	8,29,771	25,77,016	+17,44,299

Accounts are kept under orders of the Government of India, Public Works Department Resolution No. 5th April 1882.

No. 57.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF TOWNS.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1875-76.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi	Delhi	62,040	53,952	115,992	3,275	3,038	6,313
	Do. Suburbs	24,531	20,030	44,561	1,402	1,272	2,674
	Sonepat	7,040	6,557	13,597	282	232	514
Gurgaon	Farakhnagar	5,909	5,285	10,594	260	238	498
	Riwári	12,687	12,503	25,190	638	572	1,210
	Firozpur	5,497	5,038	10,535	221	222	443
	Palwal	6,892	6,661	13,553	286	289	575
Karnál	Karnál	12,695	11,320	24,015	447	371	818
	Kaithal	8,048	7,751	15,799	185	151	336
	Pánipat	12,469	12,031	24,500	581	522	1,103
Hissar	Hissar	7,521	6,641	14,162	243	198	441
	Hánsi	6,359	5,851	12,210	203	207	410
Rohtak	Bhiwáni	17,563	15,657	33,220	738	666	1,404
	Rohtak	7,694	7,300	14,994	275	247	522
Sirsa	Jhajjar	6,152	6,304	12,456	308	248	556
	Sirsa	7,211	5,596	12,807	161	136	297
Umballa	Umballa	14,453	11,775	26,228	602	534	1,136
	Jagádhri	6,817	5,705	12,522	282	206	488
	Shahabad	6,344	5,316	11,660	214	157	371
	Sadhaura	5,811	5,354	11,167	179	200	379
Ludhiána	Rúpar	5,883	4,378	10,261	177	167	344
	Ludhiána	22,322	18,063	40,385	942	865	1,807
	Jagraon	8,500	7,821	16,321	416	387	803
Jullundur	Jullundur	19,226	15,996	35,222	742	685	1,427
	Do. Suburbs	8,233	7,469	15,702	291	277	568
	Kartárpur	5,883	5,170	11,053	182	141	323
	Rahon	6,346	6,068	12,414	251	241	492
Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	7,055	6,083	13,138	285	270	555
	Do. Suburbs	4,452	3,726	8,178	190	170	360
	Urmur Tanda	7,447	6,524	13,971	252	256	508
Amritsar	Amritsar	78,033	58,133	136,166	2,962	2,853	5,815
Gurdáspur	Batála	14,108	12,821	26,929	464	443	907
Siálkot	Siálkot	17,853	15,136	32,989	707	585	1,292
	Lahore	51,258	40,777	92,035	1,808	1,549	3,357
Lahore	Do. Suburbs	23,621	12,785	36,406	404	345	749
	Kasúr	8,650	8,143	16,793	322	290	612
	Gujránwála	11,141	9,221	20,362	473	433	906
Gujránwála	Wazirabad	8,764	6,582	15,346	323	260	583
Ferozepore	Ferozepore	8,705	6,463	15,168	373	345	718
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	12,787	8,015	20,802	463	424	887
Jhelum	Pind Dádan Khan	8,215	7,132	15,347	347	331	678
Gujrát	Gujrát	9,246	8,155	17,401	449	401	850
	Jalálpur	7,581	6,433	14,014	331	302	633
Shahpur	Bhera	7,601	7,109	14,710	423	432	855
Mooltan	Mooltan	15,694	13,754	29,448	793	725	1,518
	Do. Suburbs	12,036	9,394	21,430	548	462	1,010
Jhang	Maghiána	7,719	5,899	13,618	253	229	482
	Jhang	4,634	3,975	8,609	169	177	346
	Chiniot	6,259	5,740	11,999	231	219	450
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	10,705	9,249	19,954	355	262	617
Dera Gházi Khan	Dera Gházi Khan	10,858	8,275	19,133	320	269	589
Peshawar	Pesháwar	32,553	25,377	57,930	1,148	918	2,066
Kohát	Kohát	6,013	5,080	11,093	176	115	291

IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1831.

RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
28	26	54	2,923	2,617	5,540	47	48	48	6	...
31	28	60	895	763	1,658	36	38	37	23	...
21	17	38	184	166	350	26	25	26	12	...
24	22	47	222	227	449	42	42	42	5	...
25	23	48	370	348	718	29	28	28	20	...
21	21	42	232	218	445	42	42	42	...	1
21	21	42	293	287	580	42	43	43	...	11
19	15	34	566	510	1,076	44	45	45	...	1
12	9	21	183	166	348	23	21	22	...	6
24	21	45	504	447	951	40	37	39	6	...
17	14	31	280	240	520	37	36	37	...	6
17	17	33	192	178	370	30	30	30	...	...
22	20	42	558	556	1,112	32	35	33	...	9
18	16	35	211	175	386	27	24	26	...	9
25	20	45	157	165	322	25	26	26	...	19
12	11	23	143	129	272	20	23	21	...	2
23	20	43	700	649	1,349	48	55	51	...	8
22	16	39	235	215	450	34	38	36	...	...
18	13	32	164	147	311	26	28	27	...	5
16	18	34	124	143	267	21	27	24	...	10
17	16	33	155	101	256	26	23	25	...	8
23	21	45	757	787	1,494	34	41	37	...	8
25	24	49	309	290	599	36	37	37	...	12
21	19	40	835	798	1,633	43	50	46	...	6
18	18	36	294	266	560	36	36	36	...	...
16	13	29	180	181	361	30	35	33	...	4
19	19	38	294	301	595	43	50	46	...	8
22	20	42	291	302	593	41	50	45	...	8
23	21	44	154	194	348	34	52	42	...	2
18	18	36	268	271	539	36	41	38	...	...
22	21	43	3,468	3,516	16,984	108	146	125	...	82
17	16	34	635	780	1,365	45	57	51	...	17
21	18	39	686	703	1,389	38	46	42	...	3
20	17	36	2,579	2,614	5,193	50	64	56	...	20
11	9	20	1,129	520	1,649	48	41	45	...	25
19	17	36	309	284	593	36	35	35	...	1
23	21	44	438	467	903	39	51	44	...	...
21	17	38	257	231	488	29	35	32	...	6
24	23	47	430	358	788	49	55	52	...	5
22	20	43	673	391	1,069	53	49	51	...	8
22	21	44	220	317	487	27	30	28	...	16
26	23	49	229	196	425	25	24	24	...	5
24	21	45	244	215	459	32	33	33	...	12
29	29	58	281	232	463	30	33	31	...	27
27	25	51	548	474	1,020	35	34	35	...	16
25	21	47	472	359	831	39	38	38	...	9
18	17	36	158	146	303	20	24	22	...	14
20	20	40	88	110	198	18	26	23	...	17
19	18	37	135	151	286	21	26	24	...	13
18	18	31	258	219	477	24	24	24	...	7
17	14	31	228	227	453	21	27	24	...	7
20	16	35	1,304	1,163	2,467	40	45	42	...	7
10	10	20	192	128	320	32	25	29	...	3

No. 58.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT

Serial Number.	DISTRICTS.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1868 (UNDER REGISTRATION).			CHOLERA.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	326,306	282,544	608,850	103	64	167
2	Gurgaon ...	370,251	326,395	696,646	4	1	5
3	Karnál ...	330,763	280,164	610,927	74	51	125
4	Hissar ...	266,847	217,834	484,681	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	292,389	244,570	536,959	1	...	1
6	Sirsa ...	117,052	93,743	210,795	1	...	1
7	Umballa ...	550,577	458,283	1,008,860	119	98	212
8	Ludhiána ...	319,342	263,903	583,245	8	13	21
9	Simla ...	22,119	11,475	33,594	...	...	...
10	Jullundur ...	429,187	353,833	782,020	484	381	865
11	Hoshiárpnr ...	504,393	434,497	938,890	161	170	331
12	Kángra ...	393,460	350,298	743,758	24	18	37
13	Amritsar ...	465,074	387,676	830,750	433	274	707
14	Jurdáspnr ...	501,247	404,879	906,126	164	163	327
15	Siáikot ...	538,705	455,753	994,458	156	157	313
16	Lahore ...	428,286	347,265	775,551	1,034	609	1,643
17	Gujránwála ...	305,296	244,280	550,576	135	126	261
18	Ferozepore ...	293,595	239,321	533,416	15	8	23
19	Ráwalpiadi ...	376,665	322,982	699,647	73	17	90
20	Jhelum ...	264,690	236,298	500,988	14	6	20
21	Gujrát ...	331,919	284,428	616,347	19	16	35
22	Shahpur ...	195,823	172,973	368,796	1	...	1
23	Mooltan ...	252,734	207,031	459,765	...	...	...
24	Jhang ...	193,624	154,403	348,027	...	...	...
25	Montgomery ...	200,016	159,421	359,437	3	2	5
26	Muzaffargarh ...	162,122	133,425	295,547	...	...	...
27	Dera Ismail Khan,	212,734	182,130	394,864	...	...	...
28	Dera Gházi Khan,	171,273	138,705	309,978	...	...	...
29	Bannu ...	154,061	133,486	287,547	...	...	...
30	Pesháwar ...	267,606	232,837	500,443	2	1	3
31	Hazára ...	191,423	175,795	367,218	3	...	3
32	Kohát ...	79,323	66,096	145,419	5	1	6
	TOTAL ...	9,509,302	7,977,223	17,487,125	3,036	2,171	5,207

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.

SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			BOWEL-COMPLAINTS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
36	36	72	8,302	7,432	15,734	358	253	611
48	33	81	7,991	6,858	14,849	441	375	816
185	153	338	7,928	6,771	14,699	374	236	660
10	5	15	5,080	4,220	9,300	220	157	377
29	22	51	6,782	5,408	12,190	167	129	296
46	30	76	2,295	2,074	4,369	131	95	226
332	245	577	13,271	11,499	24,770	758	463	1,221
38	28	61	6,238	5,601	11,739	307	212	519
..	...	...	180	102	282	59	36	95
24	26	50	7,879	7,604	15,483	261	224	485
21	19	40	9,620	9,303	18,923	551	445	996
1	...	1	7,265	6,723	13,988	709	549	1,258
23	22	45	14,798	14,164	28,962	834	523	1,357
16	18	34	8,997	8,738	17,735	475	364	839
8	8	16	10,114	9,201	19,315	499	332	831
34	54	88	10,939	10,119	21,058	480	203	683
17	13	30	5,094	4,557	9,651	263	154	417
32	38	70	5,860	5,347	11,207	266	162	418
8	13	21	7,023	5,940	12,963	790	493	1,283
9	2	11	3,904	3,591	7,495	561	398	959
3	2	5	4,222	3,917	8,139	282	138	420
16	9	25	2,294	2,144	4,438	265	182	447
124	126	250	5,770	4,917	10,687	233	152	385
35	25	60	2,033	1,763	3,796	138	94	227
72	76	148	3,779	3,291	7,070	118	66	184
130	114	244	3,678	3,049	6,727	84	36	120
670	580	1,250	3,055	2,466	5,521	150	88	238
274	236	510	2,321	1,826	4,147	43	32	75
316	256	572	2,330	1,817	4,147	157	116	273
901	724	1,625	4,502	3,303	8,305	216	90	306
10	13	23	3,127	2,678	5,805	113	49	162
203	157	360	988	797	1,785	71	26	97
3,671	3,078	6,749	187,659	167,620	355,279	10,369	6,912	17,281

Serial Number.	DISTRICTS.	INDIA					
		Suicide.			Wounding.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	4	5	9	4	5	9
2	Gurgaon ...	13	80	93	10	2	12
3	Karnál ...	1	2	3	2	5	7
4	Hissar ...	2	...	2	1	1	2
5	Rohtak ...	3	4	7	11	1	12
6	Sirsa ...	...	2	2	...	3	3
7	Umballa ...	7	4	11	9	1	10
8	Ludhiána ...	10	3	13	3	1	4
9	Simla ...	1	1	2	...	...	...
10	Jullundur ...	4	6	10	3	2	5
11	Hoshiárpur ...	10	14	24	3	2	10
12	Kángre ...	11	16	27	3	2	5
13	Amritsar ...	7	12	19	7	3	10
14	Gurdáspur ...	3	5	8	6	5	11
15	Siálkot ...	3	9	12	...	...	...
16	Lahore ...	7	3	10	5	3	8
17	Gujránwála ...	7	3	10	7	5	12
18	Ferozepore ...	7	6	13	2	4	6
19	Ráwálpindi ...	...	2	2	17	3	25
20	Jhelum ...	3	...	3	9	6	15
21	Gujrát ...	2	...	2	5	2	7
22	Shahpur ...	2	...	2	6	1	7
23	Mooltan ...	1	4	5	1	...	1
24	Jhang ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
25	Montgomery ...	2	3	5	2	...	2
26	Muzaffargarh ...	2	1	3	1	...	1
27	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	1	6	6	...	6
28	Dera Gházi Khan ...	1	1	2	2	3	5
29	Bannu ...	1	3	4	5	1	6
30	Pesháwar ...	2	...	2	27	10	37
31	Hazára ...	...	...	...	9	3	12
32	Kohat ...	...	...	...	21	3	24
	TOTAL ...	123	140	263	194	82	276

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881—(continued).

R.I.S.						ALL OTHER CAUSES.		
Accident.			Snake-bites or killed by wild beasts.					
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
66	62	128	14	4	18	3,565	2,709	6,274
69	121	190	7	10	17	2,185	1,747	3,932
87	61	148	24	6	30	3,528	2,453	5,981
42	30	72	27	14	41	1,742	1,345	3,087
65	64	129	17	9	26	2,324	1,678	4,002
25	15	40	7	9	16	695	554	1,249
99	62	161	19	17	36	3,954	3,316	7,270
71	87	108	10	2	12	2,786	2,452	5,238
13	2	15	4	2	6	204	122	326
89	52	141	6	2	8	3,363	3,033	6,396
153	83	236	80	17	97	4,558	3,661	8,219
171	82	253	37	23	60	3,309	2,730	6,039
134	93	227	24	7	31	5,402	5,336	10,738
103	79	182	24	14	38	4,001	3,286	7,287
99	56	155	44	7	51	4,253	3,433	7,686
122	54	176	99	28	127	4,255	3,553	7,808
79	56	135	80	23	103	1,907	1,643	3,550
55	47	102	29	5	34	2,263	2,182	4,445
128	80	208	36	18	54	1,723	1,359	3,082
77	45	122	30	17	47	1,702	1,451	3,153
69	46	115	26	5	31	2,274	1,840	4,114
57	50	107	35	15	50	1,851	1,344	3,195
107	60	167	39	13	52	1,821	1,476	3,297
56	33	89	33	13	46	1,176	1,072	2,248
51	32	83	41	17	58	1,301	1,092	2,393
42	43	85	38	11	49	957	877	1,834
60	29	89	26	13	39	835	642	1,477
19	32	51	20	6	26	391	286	677
21	13	34	11	3	14	687	455	1,142
66	28	94	10	4	14	1,046	801	1,847
67	24	91	6	2	8	629	485	1,114
14	7	21	3	4	7	298	165	463
2,376	1,579	3,955	856	345	1,201	70,990	58,578	129,568

Serial Number.	DISTRICTS.	TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	12,452	10,570	23,022
2	Gurgaon ...	10,768	9,177	19,945
3	Karnál ...	12,203	9,788	21,991
4	Hissar ...	7,124	5,772	12,896
5	Rohtak ...	9,399	7,815	16,714
6	Sirsa ...	3,200	2,782	5,982
7	Umballa ...	18,568	15,700	34,268
8	Ludhiána ...	9,471	8,244	17,715
9	Simla ...	461	266	727
10	Jullundur ...	12,113	11,830	23,443
11	Hoshiárpur ...	15,112	13,714	28,826
12	Kángra ...	11,530	10,138	21,668
13	Amritsar ...	21,662	20,434	42,096
14	Gurdáspur ...	13,789	12,677	26,466
15	Siálkot ...	15,176	13,203	28,379
16	Lahore ...	16,975	14,626	31,601
17	Gujránwála ...	7,589	6,585	14,174
18	Ferozepore ...	8,529	7,789	16,318
19	Ráwalpindi ...	9,803	7,930	17,733
20	Jhelum ...	6,309	5,516	11,825
21	Gujrát ...	6,902	5,966	12,868
22	Shahpur ...	4,527	3,745	8,272
23	Mooltan ...	8,096	6,748	14,844
24	Jhang ...	3,470	3,000	6,470
25	Montgomery ...	5,369	4,579	9,948
26	Muzaffargarh ...	4,932	4,131	9,063
27	Dera Ismail Khan ...	4,807	3,819	8,626
28	Dera Gházi Khan ...	3,071	2,422	5,493
29	Bannu ...	3,528	2,664	6,192
30	Pesháwar ...	6,772	5,461	12,233
31	Hazára ...	3,964	3,254	7,218
32	Kohát ...	1,603	1,160	2,763
	TOTAL ...	279,274	240,505	519,779

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881—(concluded.)

RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	From all Causes.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
0·27	0·12	25·84	1·01	0·27	38	37	38
0·01	0·12	21·81	1·17	0·38	29	28	29
0·20	0·55	24·06	1·08	0·31	37	35	36
...	0·03	19·19	0·78	0·24	27	26	27
0·001	0·09	22·70	0·55	0·32	32	30	31
0·004	0·36	20·73	1·07	0·29	27	30	28
0·21	0·57	24·55	1·21	0·22	34	34	34
0·04	0·10	20·13	0·89	0·23	30	31	30
...	...	8·39	2·83	0·71	21	23	22
1·10	0·06	19·64	0·62	0·21	28	32	30
0·35	0·04	20·15	1·06	0·34	30	31	31
0·05	...	18·81	1·69	0·46	29	29	29
0·85	0·05	34·78	1·63	0·34	46	55	50
0·37	0·04	19·57	0·92	0·28	27	31	29
0·31	0·02	19·42	0·83	0·22	28	29	28
2·12	0·11	27·15	0·88	0·41	40	42	41
0·47	0·05	17·53	0·76	0·48	25	27	26
0·04	0·13	21·01	0·78	0·29	29	32	30
0·13	0·08	18·53	1·33	0·41	26	24	25
0·04	0·02	14·96	1·91	0·37	24	23	24
0·06	0·01	13·20	0·68	0·25	21	21	21
0·002	0·07	12·03	1·21	0·45	23	22	22
...	0·54	23·24	0·84	0·49	32	32	32
...	0·17	10·91	0·65	0·40	18	19	18
0·01	0·41	19·67	0·51	0·41	27	29	28
...	0·82	22·76	0·41	0·47	30	31	31
...	3·16	13·98	0·60	0·35	22	21	22
...	1·64	13·88	0·24	0·27	18	17	18
...	1·99	14·42	0·95	0·20	23	20	21
0·005	3·25	16·59	0·61	0·29	25	23	24
0·008	0·06	15·81	0·44	0·30	21	18	20
0·04	2·47	12·27	0·67	0·36	20	17	19
0·30	0·83	20·32	0·99	0·32	29	30	30

No. 59.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND

Districts.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	IN		
		in hand on 1st January 1961.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	9	39	15	5
Gurgaon ...	6	...		
Karnal ...	6	976	11	4
Hissar ...	4	816	6	4
Rohtak ...	4	16	5	6
Sirsa ...	2	696	5	2
Umballa ...	5	2,380	4	0
Ludhiana ...	3	684	12	8
Simla ...	2	1,344	12	10
Jullundur ...	7	4,589	4	9
Hoshiarpur ...	6	1,188	13	10
Kangra ...	7	3,225	10	9
Amritsar ...	8	1,016	12	9
Gurdaspur ...	13	1,064	15	6
Sialkot ...	11	3,248	4	4
Lahore ...	5	4,117	5	11
Gujranwala ...	6	384	4	3
Ferozepore ...	1	156	10	11
Rawalpindi ...	9	2,372	7	10
Jhelum ...	4	1,114	3	5
Gujrat ...	12	49	11	7
Shahpur ...	11	459	8	7
Mooltan ...	5	579	14	5
Jhang ...	6	7,198	15	5
Montgomery ...	5	13	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	5	417	7	6
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	1,632	2	5
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4	563	11	9
Bannu ...	5	986	12	3
Peshawar ...	4	2,371	1	3
Hazara ...	2	1,262	4	0
Kohat ...	3	28	2	10
TOTAL ...	185	44,997	3	6

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.

CONT.

<i>Received during the year.</i>											
From Government.			From Local Funds.			From private subscriptions and interest on money deposited.			TOTAL.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...			11,611	8	2	352	3	8	12,003	5	10
1,388	15	5	7,713	7	8	...			9,097	7	1
...			12,911	14	9	732	12	4	14,671	6	5
2,474	10	0	5,410	14	5	339	2	8	9,091	1	5
...			6,588	6	9	135	14	6	6,790	10	9
1,981	5	4	3,499	9	7	751	7	0	6,928	11	1
360	8	0	11,997	7	4	1,520	5	8	16,258	9	0
98	15	0	9,545	4	9	302	8	0	10,631	8	5
910	12	1	4,117	4	11	5,216	10	8	11,589	8	6
3,111	0	0	11,106	3	1	954	5	0	19,760	12	10
2,124	0	0	7,162	15	1	167	8	0	10,643	4	11
...			6,802	6	3	939	8	8	11,017	9	8
149	13	7	17,412	3	8	1,195	1	10	19,778	15	10
8,923	1	8	12,083	0	9	561	6	9	22,632	8	8
486	10	8	9,375	5	9	67	8	0	13,127	12	9
17,389	5	4	8,123	8	10	3,513	0	4	34,143	4	5
...			7,144	1	2	212	14	8	7,741	4	1
...			3,528	13	4	181	8	8	4,167	0	11
1,083	10	3	17,021	9	10	497	6	0	20,975	1	11
2,527	0	7	7,204	1	6	619	14	8	11,465	4	2
763	6	8	7,961	11	1	...			3,774	13	4
1,136	6	4	3,669	3	4	153	0	0	10,418	2	3
1,391	10	6	5,163	11	10	724	4	10	10,859	9	7
3,700	5	4	8,654	4	3	212	9	4	16,776	2	9
170	0	0	5,816	9	11	238	3	0	6,237	12	11
1,490	10	3	5,265	4	2	1,334	4	7	8,507	10	6
4,841	12	1	5,552	14	8	461	7	9	12,488	4	11
4,684	6	8	5,670	10	3	434	5	6	11,358	3	2
1,638	5	1	6,616	13	4	122	4	9	9,364	3	5
4,734	5	0	10,020	15	7	327	6	6	17,453	12	4
2,348	4	5	2,564	11	5	472	0	0	6,647	3	10
5,091	4	11	369	13	3	334	7	8	6,318	12	1
74,945	9	2	2,54,496	10	6	23,275	8	7	3,97,714	15	9

No. 59.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.		
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	TOTAL.
Delhi ...	1,186	52,004	53,140
Gurgaon ...	1,479	30,641	32,120
Karnal ...	1,925	35,400	37,323
Hissar ...	880	25,083	25,963
Rohtak ...	912	16,776	17,688
Sirsa ...	495	11,268	11,763
Umballa ...	1,849	77,789	79,588
Ludhiána ...	1,008	42,828	43,836
Simla ...	530	11,610	12,141
Jullundur ...	881	80,198	81,076
Hoshiárpur ...	1,027	50,327	51,354
Kángra ...	841	30,638	30,979
Amritsar ...	1,744	124,803	126,547
Gurdáspur ...	1,079	114,187	115,266
Siálkot ...	806	73,265	74,071
Lahore ...	2,491	52,678	55,169
Gujránwála ...	376	34,846	35,222
Ferozepore ...	579	9,893	10,462
Ráwalpindi ...	2,373	73,761	76,134
Jhelum ...	1,077	34,491	35,568
Gujrát ...	307	58,978	59,285
Shahpur ...	795	71,878	72,673
Mooltan ...	1,639	36,655	38,294
Jhang ...	1,359	66,476	67,835
Montgomery ...	840	21,632	22,472
Muzaffargarh ...	650	30,937	31,587
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,164	44,708	45,872
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,381	51,400	52,781
Bannu ...	1,732	38,514	40,246
Pesháwar ...	2,391	53,058	55,949
Hazára ...	419	22,267	22,716
Kohát ...	816	29,870	30,686
TOTAL ...	37,011	1,508,797	1,545,808

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881.—(continued).

SEXES OF THE IN AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.			
Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
38,931	9,887	9,322	58,140
19,629	6,171	6,320	32,120
24,018	7,922	5,385	37,325
16,958	4,373	4,632	25,963
12,758	2,546	2,384	17,688
6,948	3,017	1,803	11,768
55,930	12,671	10,987	79,588
24,940	11,924	6,972	43,836
10,207	1,339	595	12,141
49,290	18,394	13,392	81,076
33,270	11,156	6,928	51,354
22,665	5,530	2,784	30,979
74,214	28,233	24,100	126,547
72,364	23,692	19,210	115,266
46,101	15,311	12,659	74,071
33,340	10,775	11,054	55,169
19,786	8,335	7,101	35,222
7,835	1,467	1,160	10,462
46,404	15,093	14,637	76,134
20,794	5,303	9,471	35,568
37,178	12,257	9,850	59,285
40,626	15,675	16,373	72,673
23,557	8,447	6,290	38,294
39,827	15,768	12,240	67,835
14,897	3,366	4,209	22,472
20,389	5,698	5,500	31,587
26,376	9,734	9,762	45,872
27,958	11,629	13,194	52,781
25,105	6,557	8,584	40,246
42,810	8,233	4,906	55,949
13,359	3,129	6,228	22,716
23,799	3,021	3,866	30,686
967,258	306,653	271,897	1,545,808

No. 59.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND

DISTRICTS.	Ex								
	Expended								
	On Establishment.			On Medicines, Diet and Con- tingencies.			On Buildings.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Delhi	6,940	11	4	4,793	10	4	...		
Gurgaon	4,684	5	5	3,887	11	5	525	6	3
Karnál	4,158	2	1	2,368	2	1	6,947	1	6
Hissar	5,750	5	4	2,075	8	1	644	8	0
Rohtak	3,351	4	5	2,457	8	10	904	2	9
Sirsa	3,004	6	1	3,031	14	8	100	0	0
Umballa	7,104	4	4	4,627	7	11	1,077	10	7
Ludhiána	4,386	0	0	5,169	8	4	599	7	6
Sianla	2,004	9	1	2,286	13	3	986	3	6
Jullundur	6,146	12	0	5,603	11	5	1,084	7	0
Hoshiárpur	5,136	0	0	3,015	7	2	1,333	11	8
Kángra	4,133	10	11	3,121	7	4	112	15	0
Amritsar	9,047	0	2	8,589	11	8	990	3	0
Gurdáspur	12,449	12	9	7,363	11	4	1,782	1	4
Sialkot	6,481	14	7	2,663	10	4	956	8	5
Lahore	10,105	10	7	16,356	5	7	2,686	15	9
Gujránwála	4,456	8	8	2,558	13	6	473	14	6
Ferozepore	1,982	9	7	1,516	2	5	171	15	6
Báwalpindi	10,178	12	0	8,235	4	4	484	15	2
Jhelum	6,585	12	5	3,093	3	6	500	0	0
Gujrát	4,483	11	6	3,596	1	7	638	10	0
Shahpur	6,923	8	1	2,556	12	11	404	2	4
Mooltan	6,120	0	0	4,005	7	2	...		
Jhang	6,826	0	8	1,985	2	5	204	5	5
Montgomery	3,370	8	10	2,269	8	1	551	0	0
Muzaffargarh	5,074	12	2	2,760	2	1	614	6	9
Dera Ismail Khan	7,627	13	9	3,007	8	3	450	14	0
Dera Gházi Khan	6,500	11	9	3,761	6	3	508	1	0
Bannu	6,083	13	7	2,333	6	3	...		
Pesháwar	7,486	9	10	5,877	12	5	1,001	8	6
Hazára	3,286	0	5	1,818	12	1	364	10	9
Kohát	3,195	10	3	2,451	0	9	452	14	0
TOTAL	1,85,067	7	7	1,29,238	8	9	27,552	12	3

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881—(concluded).

PENDITURE.

during the year.

Invested from surplus income.			Total.			Remaining in hand on 31st December 1881.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
...			11,734	5	8	269	0	2
...			9,097	7	1	...		
61	12	4	13,535	2	0	1,136	4	5
...			8,470	0	5	621	1	0
...			6,718	0	0	77	10	9
...			6,186	4	9	792	6	4
...			12,809	6	10	3,449	2	2
...			10,154	15	10	476	8	7
...			5,277	9	10	6,811	14	8
2,650	0	0	15,484	14	5	4,275	14	5
...			9,485	2	10	1,158	2	1
...			7,368	1	8	3,649	8	5
...			18,626	14	10	1,147	1	0
280	4	0	21,875	18	5	756	11	8
...			10,102	1	4	3,025	11	5
558	10	10	29,707	10	9	4,435	9	8
...			7,489	4	8	251	15	5
...			3,670	11	6	496	5	5
...			18,898	15	6	2,076	2	5
...			10,178	15	11	1,286	4	8
...			8,718	7	1	56	6	3
...			9,884	2	4	533	15	11
...			10,125	7	2	734	2	5
...			9,015	8	6	7,760	10	2
...			6,191	0	11	46	12	0
...			8,449	5	0	58	5	6
...			11,056	4	0	1,402	0	11
...			10,770	8	0	587	15	2
...			8,417	8	10	948	15	7
...			14,365	14	9	3,087	18	7
...			5,469	7	3	1,177	12	7
...			6,099	9	0	219	4	1
3,550	11	2	3,45,409	7	8	5,2305	8	1

No. 60.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL OF ALL VACCINE OPERATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1881-82.

	Population and area of Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.		PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESSFUL CASES, EXCLUDING THOSE UNKNOWN FROM THE TOTAL.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator (including Native Superintendents).	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
	18,842,264	107,010.	29	14	Primary Vaccinations.	Secondary Vaccinations.	Primary Vaccinations.	Secondary Vaccinations.			
Provincial and District Establishments ...			369*	37,390	584,172	37,390	94.79	62.95	1,684.45	Not available.	6,749
Dispensary Establishments and others ...			28	640	9,563	640	86.63	82.34	443.17	...	
Special Staffs of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners			24	888	41,849	888	97.96	18.28	1,788.83	...	
TOTAL ...			416	38,418	635,074	38,418	94.87	68.08	1,618.96	...	6,749

* This includes the Vaccinator staff of both Provincial and District Establishments, viz., 14 Native Superintendents and 103 Vaccinators belonging to Provincial staff from 1st April '81 to 30th September 1881, and 29 Native Superintendents and 270 Vaccinators belonging to District Establishment from 1st October to 31st March 1882.

No. 61.—RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	11d	11e	12	13	14	15	16	17
AREA AND POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.					Colleges, Schools and Scholars.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	SECONDARY EDUCATION.		PRIM-ARY EDU-CATION.	SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.					AVERAGE NUMBER OF SQUARE MILES OF CULTIVATED AREA TO EACH SCHOOL.			PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.		
Number of District.	Number of Divisions.	Total Area.	Cultivated Area.	Total Population.			Colleges.	High Schools.		Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training College.	Schools of Art.	Medical Schools.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	High Schools.
10		107,010 square miles.	86,656 square miles.	18,842,264	Institu-tions { For Males ... For Females,	1	24	203	1,526	1	1	1	4	8	1,527	180	24	0001	0011	0081
					TOTAL	...	1	25	205	1,843	1	1	8	4	1,466	178	20	0001	0011	0089
					Scholars { Males ... Females ...	105	502	5,418	93,919	58	43	138	220	101	..	..	..	0026	0276	4984
					TOTAL	103	506	5,431	103,658	58	43	138	362	128	..	..	..	0028	0285	5501

1	2	3	4	5		
	GOVERNMENT					
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.		
<i>University Education.</i>						
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>						
English ...	1	103	96	77		
<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional training—</i>						
Teachers ...	1	58	54	47		
<i>Secondary Education.</i>						
<i>High and Middle Schools—</i>						
For Boys ...	High Schools	English ...	10	335	347	288
		Vernacular ...	1	32	29	23
	Middle Schools	English ...	53	1,903	2,060	1,784
		Vernacular ...	125	2,704	2,845	2,381
For Girls ...	High Schools—English
	Middle Schools—English
<i>Primary Education.</i>						
For Boys ...	English ...		115	14,757	14,209	11,345
	Vernacular ...		1,289	69,637	66,197	53,239
For Girls ...	English ...		1	13	12	11
	Vernacular ...		145	3,857	3,827	2,952

SCHOLARS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
INSTITUTIONS.			AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
<i>Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.</i>			<i>Number of Institutions.</i>	<i>Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.</i>	<i>Average number on the rolls during the year.</i>	<i>Average daily attendance.</i>	<i>Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.</i>		
<i>English.</i>	<i>A Classical language.</i>	<i>A Vernacular language.</i>					<i>English.</i>	<i>A Classical language.</i>	<i>A Vernacular language.</i>
103	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	81	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312	335	143	13	135	160	124	135	132	100
...	82	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,897	1,903	1,891	25	811	835	681	810	739	811
...	2,704	2,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	4	4	4	4	4	...
...	...	...	2	13	14	14	13	13	7
3,453	5,310	14,757	89	8,521	8,367	6,622	4,503	3,475	8,521
...	19,628	69,637	83	1,004	832	534	...	44	1,004
13	...	6	12	660	661	603	598	55	163
...	594	3,857	159	5,209	5,051	3,589	...	329	5,209

No. 62.—RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

1	16	17	18	19	20		
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning.				
			English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.		
<i>University Education.</i>							
Arts Colleges—							
English ...	1	103	103	99	...		
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional training—							
Teachers ...	1	58	27	31	31		
<i>Secondary Education.</i>							
High and Middle Schools—							
For Boys ...	High Schools	English ...	23	470	447	467	243
		Vernacular ...	1	32	...	32	32
	Middle Schools	English ...	78	2,714	2,707	2,692	2,702
		Vernacular ...	125	2,704	...	2,704	2,704
For Girls ...	High Schools—English		1	4	4	4	...
	Middle Schools—English		2	18	13	13	7
<i>Primary Education.</i>							
For Boys ...	English		204	23,278	7,956	8,785	23,278
	Vernacular		1,322	70,641	...	19,672	70,641
For Girls ...	English		13	673	611	55	169
	Vernacular		304	9,066	...	923	9,066

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—(continued).

21a	21b	21c	21d	21e	21f
<i>Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.</i>					
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Sikhs.	Others.
...	8	84	13	3	...
...	1	36	16	5	...
22	11	296	91	50	...
...	...	13	12	7	...
43	25	1,740	703	199	4
...	1	1,469	935	298	1
4	...	...	...	...	...
6	7	...	...	...	...
353	154	14,287	7,176	1,377	31
...	140	35,111	23,378	6,185	827
495	173	1	2	...	2
...	117	3,105	4,235	1,490	119

No. 62.—RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

1	2	3	4	5
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	GOVERNMENT			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.
Schools for Special or Technical training—				
School of Art ...	1	48	48	84
Medical School ...	1	138	140	128
Normal Schools for Masters ...	8	189	185	168
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	2	87	88	76
TOTAL ...	1,748	98,856	90,132	72,501

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—(continued).

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
INSTITUTIONS.			AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
<i>Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.</i>			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	<i>Number of Scholars on 31st March learning.</i>		
English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.					English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	123	189	1	31	31	26	19	31	31
...	...	...	4	142	151	123	19	37	126
...	10	18	2	41	41	34	...	...	...
5,873	30,769	93,363	341	16,571	16,147	12,354	6,101	4,909	15,972

No. 62.—RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

1	16	17	18	19	20
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	<i>Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning.</i>		
			English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
Schools for Special or Technical training—					
School of Art ...	1	43	...	...	28
Medical School ...	1	138	68	...	70
Normal Schools for Masters ...	4	220	19	154	220
Normal School for Mistresses ...	4	142	19	37	126
Industrial Schools ...	4	128	...	10	18
TOTAL ...	2,089	110,427	11,974	35,678	100,335

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—(concluded).

21a	21b	21c	21d	21e	21f
<i>Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.</i>					
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
...	2	8	17	16	...
...	6	81	38	13	...
...	7	98	101	14	...
4	4	42	59	33	...
...	...	1	124	...	8
827	651	56,372	41,900	9,690	987

No. 63.—RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL

1	2a	2b	2c
	EXPENDI		
	<i>Government</i>		
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Provincial Re- venues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>University Education.</i>			
Arts Colleges—			
English ...	45,803	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Special training—			
Teachers ...	12,108	3,657	...
<i>Secondary Education.</i>			
High and Middle Schools—			
For Boys { English ...	1,29,930	5,230	2,807
{ Vernacular ...	3,641	38,576	...
For Girls— English ...	...	...	...
<i>Primary Education.</i>			
Primary Schools—			
For Boys { English ...	32,075	6,755	2,371
{ Vernacular ...	773	2,32,801	...
For Girls { English ...	480	...	...
{ Vernacular ...	2,182	8,346	...
Schools for Special or Technical training—			
School of Art ...	12,315	...	...
Medical School ...	55,500

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82.

2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
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TURE.

<i>Institutions.</i>				<i>Aided Institutions.</i>			
Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,099	...	...	47,902	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	15,765	...	...	...	...
18,331	10,818	1,240	1,68,356	86,065	14	2,387	12,700
4,141	15,848	82	57,238	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,840	...	...	2,062
31,007	36,420	2,986	1,11,514	89,207	11	2,582	19,035
15,202	24,058	980	2,73,764	960	...	860	...
...	240	240	960	23,926	...	...	15,356
2	6,991	521	18,042	15,213	1,260	665	21
...	...	...	12,815	...	...	...	...
...	2,175	1,378	59,053	...	...	...	...

No. 63.—RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL ESTAB

1	8c	8f	8	
	EXPENDI			
	<i>Aided Institutions.</i>			
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	TOTAL.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>University Education.</i>				
Arts Colleges—				
English	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Special training—				
Teachers	...	...	...
<i>Secondary Education.</i>				
High and Middle Schools—				
For Boys	{ English Vernacular	...	...
		3,430	30,244	34,840
For Girls—	English	...	...
		2,459	5,861	
<i>Primary Education.</i>				
Primary Schools—				
For Boys	{ English Vernacular	...	...
		2,570	28,684	31,254
		600	3,149	3,749
For Girls	{ English Vernacular	...	...
		...	19,692	20,692
		3,588	31,225	34,813
Schools for Special or Technical training—				
School of Art	...	...	...
Medical School	...	...	...

LISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—(continued).

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TURE.				AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			
Total Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from other sources.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage on Total Expenditure.	Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.	
				Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
45,803	2,099	47,902	3.02	498 15	477 2	...	...
12,108	3,657	15,765	1.0	291 15	224 8	...	...
1,65,995	87,201	2,53,196	15.98	69 15	54 0	85 4	36 3
3,641	53,597	57,238	3.61	19 15	1 4	...	...
1,340	4,521	5,861	0.37	...	...	325 10	74 7
71,282	1,27,271	1,98,553	12.53	7 13	2 4	10 6	4 10
1,733	2,77,100	2,78,833	17.60	4 2	...	6 1	1 2
24,406	35,528	59,934	3.78	80 0	40 0	89 3	36 3
17,395	52,569	69,964	4.42	4 11	0 9	10 4	3 0
12,315	...	12,315	0.78	286 6	286 6	...	...
55,500	3,553	59,053	3.73	421 12	396 6	...	...

No. 63.—RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL ESTAB

1	2a	2b	2c
	EXPENDI		
	<i>Government</i>		
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Provincial Re- venues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special or Technical training— (contd).</i>			
Normal Schools for Masters ...	8,471	8,833	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	...	884	...
University ...	...	...	...
Direction ...	42,452	...	...
Inspection ...	70,668	56,087	...
Scholarships			
{ Colleges ...	10,860	4,427	835
{ Schools ...	24,046	40,621	1,966
Buildings ...	21,827	46,408	...
Miscellaneous ...	2,118	80	...
TOTAL ..	4,70,249	4,47,155	7,879

LISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—(continued).

2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
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TURE.

<i>Institutions.</i>				<i>Aided Institutions.</i>			
<i>Fees.</i>	<i>Municipal grants.</i>	<i>Other sources.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>	<i>Provincial Revenues.</i>	<i>Local Rates or Cesses.</i>	<i>Endowments.</i>	<i>Fees.</i>
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
...	...	...	12,304	2,700	...	...	74
...	...	...	...	12,546	...	...	190
...	660	1,504	2,548	300	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	42,452	...	...	...	...
...	80	342	1,27,186	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,004	21,126	...	...	...	...
...	7,447	2,262	76,342	3,076	1,206	...	891
...	27,020	21,287	1,16,542	2,000	...	...	...
...	89	61,868	64,105	1,616	...	...	...
70,782	1,31,855	99,594	12,27,514	1,59,949	2,491	5,994	49,829

No. 63.—RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL ESTAB

1	3e	3f	3
	EXPENDI		
	<i>Aided Institutions.</i>		
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Schools for Special or Technical training— (concluded).</i>			
Normal Schools for Masters ...	....	6,656	9,430
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	150	2,515	15,401
Industrial Schools ...	...	688	966
University ...	...	...	21,000
Direction ...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...
Scholarships { Colleges ...	...	...	...
{ Schools ...	2,688	5,288	12,619
Buildings ...	...	...	2,000
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	1,616
TOTAL ...	12,976	1,25,528	3,56,767

EXPENDITURES FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82—(concluded).

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EXPENDITURE.				AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			
Total Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from other sources.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage on Total Expenditure.	Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.	
				Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
6,171	15,563	21,734	1.37	60 8	18 12	304 3	87 1
12,546	2,855	15,401	0.97	...	...	102 0	83 1
300	3,214	3,514	0.22	28 15	...	23 9	7 5
21,000	...	21,000	1.33	...	...	...	...
42,452	...	42,452	2.68	...	...	...	...
70,668	56,518	1,27,186	8.03	...	...	...	...
10,360	10,266	21,126	1.33	...	...	...	...
27,122	61,869	88,991	5.62	...	...	...	...
23,827	94,715	1,18,542	7.48	...	...	...	...
3,734	61,987	65,721	4.15	...	...	...	...
6,30,198	9,54,083	15,84,281	...	...	...	...	...

No. 64.—RETURN SHOWING THE RESULT OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1881-82.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINERS.				NUMBER OF EXAMINERS.				NUMBERS PASSED.				PERCENTAGE OF PASSED SCHOLARS OF TOTAL NUMBER OF BOLS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.	
	2	3	4	Total.	5	6	7	Total.	9	10	11	Total.	13	14
	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Government Institutions.		Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Government Institutions.		Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Government Institutions.		Other Institutions.	
ARTS COLLEGE—														
Master of Arts and Honors in Arts ...	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	50	..
Bachelors of Arts and High Proficiency in Arts ...	1	..	1	1	4	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	70.7	..
First Arts and Proficiency in Arts ...	1	..	1	1	10	..	..	10	8	..	..	8	13.8	..
SCHOOLS—														
Matriculation ...	11	12	23	23	165	60	987	312	81	23	12	115	30.1	15.5
Middle School Examination ...	165	26	191	191	1,111	234	900	1,535	817	133	123	1,073	16.4	16.2
Upper Primary School Examination ...	..	1	1	1	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	44.4
Lower Primary School Examination ...	1,347	41	1,388	1,388	5,867	511	..	6,378	3,906	348	..	4,314	21.9	24.5
Upper Primary School Examination ...	3	6	9	9	4	31	..	35	3	26	..	29	1.6	16.4
Lower Primary School Examination ...	1,394	129	1,523	1,523	9,292	970	..	10,262	6,913	664	..	7,607	11.3	6.9
Upper Primary School Examination ...	124	119	243	243	106	149	..	255	26	81	..	107	.7	1.4

* Including students from Government and Aided Institutions, such as Normal Schools, which do not specially prepare candidates for these examinations, and Schools not under regular inspection and situated mostly in Native States.
 † The four girls who passed the Middle School Examination from Aided Schools, 26 out of the 26 who passed the Upper Primary, and 63 out of 81 who passed the Lower Primary Examination are Europeans.

No. 65.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB
FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF PRESSES.	NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		
			News-papers.	Periodicals.	
DELHI ...	Mubammadi ...	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	Nil.	
	Akmal-ul-Matábia ...	Hakím Raza Khán ...	1	...	
	Chasmai Faiz ...	Mahánarain ...	2	...	
	Muir Press ...	Boláki Dás ...	2	...	
	Raziwi Press ...	Mír Hassan ...	1	...	
	Morári Lál Press ...	Wazír Ali ...	2	...	
	Nasrat-ul-Matábia ...	Nasrat Ali ...	3	...	
	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Abdul Ghaffúr ...	1	...	
	United Service Press ...	Bishambar Nath ...	1	...	
LUDHIANA ...	Imperial Press ...	Ram Chaud ...	1	...	
	American Mission Press... ..	Revd. E. M. Wherry ...	1	...	
	Courier Press ...	Messrs. Cotton and Morris, ...	1	...	
SIMLA ...	Station Press ...	Messrs. Craddock, McEwan & Co. ...	1	...	
	Benmore Advertiser Press, ...	Her Felix Von Goldstein ..	1	...	
JULLUNDUR ...	Simla Bulletin Press ...	Mr. E. M. Hearn ...	1	...	
	Simla Argus ...	Mrs. C. J. Pyle ...	1	...	
	Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Barkat Ali ...	1	...	
AMRITSAR ...	Vakíl-i-Hind ...	Ishan Chandar Singhi ...	...	4
	Chashma-i-Núr ...	Rallá Ram ...	...	21
	Riaz-i-Hind ...	Núr Ahmad ...	...	30
SIÁLKOT ...	Akál Jantrí ...	Jhanda Singh ...	...	13
	Rafa i-Ám ...	Diwán Chand ...	1	...	
LAHORE ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press ...	Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, G. W. Allen, J. Walker, D. P. Masson, and Colonel A. Cory ...	3	1	
	Punjab Printing Company ...	Mr. W. Ball ...	...	1
	Egerton Press ...	Narnin Das ...	...	1
	Albert Press ...	Pohlo Mal ...	1	...	
	Tribune Press ...	Sardar Dyal Singh, Majithia ...	1	1	
	Punjabi Press ...	Muhammad Azim ...	1	...	
	Saif Press ...	Nadir Ali ...	1	1	
	Kadári Kasúr ...	Anjuman-i- Kasúr ...	...	1
	Mustafvi Press ...	Malik Hira ...	...	2
	Kadári Lahore ...	Kadir Baksh ...	...	1
	Aftab-i-Punjab ...	Diwán Buta Singh ...	1	1	
	Mitrá Bilás ...	Pandit Mokand Ram ...	2	1	
	Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	Anjuman-i- Punjab ...	3	4	
	Victoria Press ...	Chiragh Din ...	...	3
	Delhi Punch ...	Alla Din ...	1	...	
	Kanún-i-Hind ...	Budha Mal ...	...	2
	Koh-i-Núr Press ...	Harsukh Rai ...	1	2	
	Punjab Punch or Kiblat-ul-Matabiá ...	Feroz Din ...	1	...	
	GUJRÁNWÁLA ...	Gyán Press ...	Brij Lal ...	1	3
		Punjab Frontier Press ...	Messrs. Dhanjibhoy and Cansdore ...	1	...
MOOLTAN ...	Albion Press ...	Messrs. Mancherjee, Maneckjee & Co. ...	1	...	
PESHÁWAB ...	Sherif ...	Mir Lal Shah ...	1	...	

