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No. CLXXIX.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE BARODA STATE

For 1879-80.

Published by Authority.

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE BARODA STATE

For 1879-80.

No. 1952, dated Baroda, 10th March 1881.

From—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent, Govr.-Genl., Baroda,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report on the administration of the Baroda State for the year ending the 31st July 1880, prepared by the Minister, Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., and to forward the usual returns and the reports of my Assistants and other officers as noted in the margin.

By the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli.
By the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Okhamandal.
By the Acting Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Gaekwar.
By Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta.
By Boundary Commissioner.

2. *Personal.*—The office of Agent to the Governor-General was held throughout the year by Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I. A change occurred in the post of Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, Major Nutt having reverted to his substantive appointment in Kathiawar in March 1880. He was succeeded by Lieutenant J. H. Sadler as Assistant, acting for the permanent incumbent, Captain F. H. Jackson, employed in the Amreli Division.

3. In reviewing the course of the administration, the order followed in the Minister's report will be observed for facility of reference.

4. *Marriages in the Gaekwar House.*—The notable event of the year was the marriage of His Highness the Gaekwar to the niece by marriage of Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, C.I., on the 6th January 1880. His Highness was nearly seventeen at the time of the marriage, and the bride a year and a half younger. There is every reason to regard this alliance with satisfaction. A few days before the marriage of His Highness, the union of the little Princess Tarabai, the adoptive sister of the Gaekwar, with His Highness the Sirdesai of Sawantwari was celebrated. There was a singular absence of trouble or of complications in the celebration of these marriages, and the credit for this result must be attributed as well to the good sense of the representatives of the high contracting parties as to the tact and knowledge of Sir Madava Row. The ceremonies were graced by the presence of Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay, Sir R. Temple, and the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General Warre; and during Their Excellencies' stay the foundation-stone of the new palace, or more properly the corner stone, for the work had nearly reached plinth level, was laid. Sir Madava Row has given a picturesque sketch of the marriage ceremonies, and has incorporated in his report an account published in the *Times of India* newspaper of that part of the proceedings which was covered by the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay (paragraphs 4—17).

The usual Durbar in honor of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India was held in the Nazar Bagh Palace on the 1st January.

5. *Political relations* (paras. 24—33).—The relations between Baroda and the British officers in political or civil charge of neighbouring territories are generally speaking good. There is no particular cause of friction in any direction. The Agent to the Governor-General in his connexion with the Baroda Administration has the satisfaction of feeling that he has to do with a highly competent body of gentlemen who, under the guidance of the Minister, devote themselves heartily and spontaneously to the good of the people and of the State, and feel a pride in their work. The administration is most desirous to be on terms of good neighbourhood with all surrounding authorities, and to co-operate in works of mutual advantage.

6. *Important cases considered* (paras. 34—72).—Various matters that have come under consideration, or have been

settled during the year, are mentioned by the Minister. It is only necessary for me to refer to some of these.

(1.) The arrangement made with the Government of His Highness the Nizam for the payment of charges connected with the extradition of offenders by the State making the extradition was settled through the medium of the Resident at Hyderabad and the Agent to the Governor-General.

(2.) There were three, and not four, robberies of the mail reported during the year. Two of these alleged robberies were found to have had no foundation, the postal runners themselves being the delinquents. There remains therefore one case only, and that occurred in the Northern Division. Baroda suggested that the Postal authorities should ascertain the character of runners before engaging them, as even in that case there were grounds for suspecting the complicity of the runner.

(3.) The question of the limits of the Gaekwar's jurisdiction in Chanode came under discussion with the Government of Bombay, but the decision was not passed by that Government until after the close of the year.

(4.) Similarly measures were taken for buying out the right of the Rana of Mandwa to fines in adultery cases in Chanode, and for regulating the action of the Rana's police in that town, but the result belongs to the following year.

(5.) The Rana of Mandwa agreed to abolish duties on traffic passing between the railway station in Chanode and the ghât on the Nerbudda in that place; Baroda having similarly surrendered its duties.

(6.) The Government of Bombay was addressed by the Agent to the Governor-General with a view to the settlement of the principles on which remissions should be granted of tribute payable to the Gaekwar collected by the Political Agents outside Baroda on account of calamities of season.

(7.) A proposal was submitted by the Agent to the Governor-General to the Government of Bombay for getting rid of certain cesses levied by the Baroda State on shipping at Billimora and Nausari.

(8.) The question of salt administration in Kathiawar has given rise to lengthy correspondence with the Government of Bombay. The Baroda Administration took a prominent part in the discussion of this question, and received

an expression of the cordial thanks of the Government of Bombay for its co-operation. A complaint made by the State of Junagarh that Baroda had acted contrary to its agreement was found by the Government of Bombay to be wholly without foundation.

(9.) The Government of India was addressed with a view to the settlement of the question of salt smuggled from British territory into Baroda, and whether offenders against the British salt revenue seeking refuge in Baroda should be surrendered.

(10.) The remarks in paragraph 53 of the Minister's report refer to some correspondence which originated in a request made by him that the Collector of Ahmedabad should be asked to advise certain cultivators, residents of the Ahmedabad District, not to contumaciously withhold payment of revenue due by them on land which they cultivated in the Baroda territory. The advice was eventually given by the Collector. Although by Article 16 of the Treaty of 1805 provision is made for the mutual surrender of subjects of the British and Baroda districts against whom there may be any demand of debt or just claim, and who may take refuge with either, and although this Article is still in force, yet the broad question of giving and demanding assistance in the collection of revenue having been raised by the Collector of Ahmedabad in this instance, it was decided that, as a general rule, each Government must adopt its own local remedies for the recovery of the land revenue due to it. This is in accordance with long observed practice, and there was nothing in the request made by Baroda in this instance which militated against that practice or necessitated the raising of the general question.

(11.) An important Resolution was passed by the Government of Bombay affirming the right of Baroda to attach and manage an alienated village in Baroda on the occasion of a succession, with a view to the ascertainment of the title of the heir of the last holder lately deceased. In the case referred to, the heir was a minor under the guardianship of the Collector of the Panch Mahals.

(12.) The question of the Contingent was finally reported for the orders of the Government of India.

(13.) Inquiry was made to see if a water-supply could be obtained for the City of Baroda from the Pawagarh Hill, but we now know that such a plan is not practicable.

(14.) The use of British postal service stamps was introduced for the official correspondence of the State.

(15.) The machinery for the postal service in the State, which is practically altogether British, was increased during the year. The relations between the officers of the Postal Department and the administration of the State were quite satisfactory.

	31st July 1879.	31st July 1880.
Post Offices	43	44
Mail lines	32	32
Runners	99	97
Letter boxes	104	124

(16.) Measures were adopted for taking the census of the State on precisely the same lines as those prescribed for British India.

7. *The Sirdars* (paras. 73—76).—The Sirdars of the State are falling in with the existing state of things, and there has been no cause of trouble in connection with them during the year. They show a desire to free themselves from debt, and to act harmoniously with the Government of the State. It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in the future working of the Sirdar Court.

8. *The ex-Gaekwar* (paras. 77—82).—The death of the ex-Gaekwar's reputed son by Laxmibai occurred on the 29th April 1880. There is now no male offspring of Mulhar Rao. Dr. Seward has continued to exercise the same watchful and considerate care for the ex-Gaekwar that has signalized the discharge of his duties from the time Mulhar Rao was sent to Madras.

9. *The "Settlement" Department* (paras. 83—102).—The department called "Settlement" is presided over by Mr. Pestonji Jehangir with great ability. The work is very heavy, and comprises alienations of the revenue for religious and other purposes, military allowances and grants, landed interests, Tora Giras allowances, the adjustment of debts due by Sirdars and others to bankers on the "nondh" of the State, the *nondh* being the promise to pay to the creditor a certain proportion of the allowances granted by the State to the debtor, and lastly the execution of the decrees passed by the Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta. Five hundred and thirty-nine decisions of the Special Settlement

Officer were executed during the year. The remarks made by Sir Madava Row on the difficulty of executing these decisions are true.

10. *Special Settlement Officer for Giras and Wanta* (paras. 103—113).—Mr. G. B. Reid, of Bombay Civil Service, held the office of Special Settlement Officer during the year, and his report is among the appendices. Including the balance of cases pending from the preceding year, there were 2,276 cases for decision, of which 1,264 were decided, leaving a balance of 1,012 cases. Of the decided cases 384 were for Wanta and 880 for Tora Giras, the latter involving an annual charge on the Baroda State of Rupees 3,525. Seven appeals had been filed against the decisions of the Special Settlement Officer during the year, and others were filed shortly afterwards. Accordingly a special officer was appointed by Government for the decision of these appeals, but the result falls within the scope of the report for next year. The above figures relate only to rights existing in the Baroda and Nausari Divisions. There still remain the claims for Wanta and Giras rights in the Northern Division, and of them as yet no correct information has been obtained, and it will only be when the Special Settlement Officer is able to proceed to that division that the quantity of work to be done will be ascertained. The cost to the Baroda State for the Special Settlement Officer and his establishment for the year is Rupees 27,000. The representatives of the British and Baroda Governments (the Giras Agents), in attendance on the Special Settlement Officer, are spoken of in terms of commendation by Mr. Reid; and it is satisfactory to observe that the Minister recognizes "the very judicious manner in which the work itself was done" by Mr. Reid. I fully endorse this encomium. It may be confidently expected that the whole of the work in the Baroda and Nausari Divisions will be finished by next June. As it is not believed that the number of cases in the Northern Division is numerous, the conclusion of the Special Settlement Officer's duties may be looked for by June 1883 at latest.

11. *Boundary Commissioner* (paras. 114—130).—Including thirty-two cases instituted during the year, there were 166 boundary disputes for settlement by Colonel Warden, the Boundary Commissioner. The number of boundaries settled during the year is eighty-eight, and of these thirty-three have been demarcated with masonry pillars. Three

appeals were preferred against Colonel Warden's decisions during the year, and of these two were decided by the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, against the appellants. It is satisfactory to note that sixty-six of the settled cases were decided by the agreement of the parties—an agreement, however, which could not have been expected, but for the presence of the Boundary Commissioner. The total share of Baroda in the cost of the boundary establishment, including the salary of its agent in attendance on Colonel Warden, is Rupees 30,300 for the year. A very proper order was circulated by the Baroda Administration to its local officials during the year for the purpose of protecting the occupancy of ryots and existing private interests generally in land awarded to Baroda by the Boundary Commissioner. The full text of the order will be found in paragraph 128 of the Minister's report. Colonel Warden's report is among the appendices, and I beg to record my approval of his industry, ability, and tact. The sanction* of the Government of India has been given to the continuance of the office of the Boundary Commissioner until the completion of his duties, which may be looked for about June 1882.

* No. 1477 I.P., dated 6th September 1879.

12. *Judicial.*—Two cases of registered dacoits were committed to the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General for trial during the year by the Extra Assistant General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity at Baroda. In one of these cases two registered dacoits, British subjects, were charged with dacoity in Baroda territory, and they were convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each. An appeal made to the Government of India was rejected. In the other case two registered dacoits, also British subjects, were tried for dacoity and for being members of a gang of dacoits in Baroda territory, and they were acquitted. The average duration of the trials of these two cases was thirty-three days. Three appeals were preferred to the Agent to the Governor-General from the decisions of the Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, and in two of these cases the decisions were reversed, and in one the appeal was dismissed. The average duration was nine days. There were no cases pending at the close of the year in the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General.

13. *The Judicial machinery of the State* (paras. 131—136).—There were 123 judicial tribunals, civil and criminal, at work during the year as against 121 in the previous year.

These 123 Courts were presided over by 126 Judges and Magistrates. The cost of this machinery was Baroda Rupees 4,09,000, or Rupees 1,000 more than in the preceding year. The income from stamps, fines, &c., was Rupees 2,78,000 against Rupees 2,93,000 in last year. This decrease of Rupees 15,000 is partly attributable to the large value of suits in the Sirdar Court on which stamp fees are not taken in the first instance, and partly to the decrease of crime and the consequent smaller amount of fines.

14. *Civil Justice* (paras. 137—177).—There was an increase of 5 per cent. in the number of civil suits filed, the increase in the previous year over that preceding it being 18 per cent. There were altogether for disposal 12,264 original suits, and these were all decided except 2,137. The balance of the previous year was 1,904. There were eighty-four more suits decided than during last year. The average value of the suits instituted in the year was Rupees 201 against Rupees 263 in the previous year. As in the last year so in this, 30 per cent. of the cases were disposed of by compromise, confession, or arbitration. *Ex parte* decisions were 27 per cent. against 28 per cent. of the previous year. The percentage of contested cases was 26 per cent. of the total number disposed of, being 2 per cent. higher than in the previous year. Explanation is given of the large excess in value of suits decided during the year over that of suits decided in the previous year, *viz.*, that some heavy claims outstanding from previous years were decided, one such claim being to the amount of twenty-five lakhs of rupees. The average duration of contested suits has increased from 180 to 191 days, and of uncontested suits from sixty-seven to seventy-one days. Still the figures for the year under report are favorable when compared with those of two years ago, *viz.*, 230 and 76, respectively, and a satisfactory general explanation is to be found in the facts of the fever epidemic in the autumn of 1879 and the marriage festivities, both of which unavoidably interfered with the activity of the Courts. This explanation, however, does not cover the delay that occurred in the Courts of the District Judges as distinguished from those of the Munsiffs, and the Minister has commented on this unsatisfactory feature. On the pending file there are no cases of above five years' duration, and there are only fifty-nine cases of more than two and under five years' duration compared with 115 in the previous year. Of the suits instituted during the year, 95 per cent. were

for money, 4 per cent. for immoveable property, and 1 per cent. related to other matters. The value of 76 per cent. of the suits instituted in the year was under Rupees 100. There were only 170 suits (2 per cent.) above Rupees 1,000. Nearly one-half of the total pecuniary value of suits filed appertains to suits in the City Courts of Baroda. The Sirdar's Court shows a large increase both in the number of suits filed and in their value, the figures being eighty-one suits and Rupees 5,18,000 as against sixty-two suits and Rupees 1,27,000 in the preceding year.

There were before the Courts for execution 7,695 decrees, the unrealized amount of which was over Rupees 32½ lakhs of rupees. Of these decrees 6,280 were more or less executed, the total realizations in Court being Rupees 4,16,300, or about 13 per cent. There remain 1,415 decrees with a realizable value of Rupees 20,35,200 for disposal. Of the pending applications for execution, eleven are of above five years' standing, eight above four years, fifty-one above three years, and sixty-seven above two years, chiefly in the Baroda Division. As the Minister remarks, "this requires looking after." It appears that of the applications for execution disposed of, 28 per cent. were struck off the file against 31 per cent. last year, 28 per cent. were withdrawn at the request of the parties, and 23 per cent. withdrawn by the decree-holders. Doubtless there were payments made to decree-holders out of Court, of which no cognizance is taken in the above figures. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of applications for execution struck off the file without execution is diminishing each year.

The number of appeals for disposal was 1,182, of which 811 were decided, leaving a balance of 371 cases. The balance in the preceding year was 411. The number of appeals has been steadily decreasing. For the last four years the number of regular appeals filed has been 999, 715, 575, and 575, and of special appeals 325, 168, 263, and 212, a result which the Minister is justified in regarding as tending to show satisfaction on the part of litigants with the decisions of the original Courts. Of the pending appeals, forty-two were over one year, and twenty over two years and less than five, which is an improvement over the similar figures for last year. The average duration of appeals has fallen from 272 and 210 days in contested and non-contested cases, respectively, in the previous year to 209 and 184 in this.

The conclusion to be drawn from an examination of the statistics, and from a perusal of the Minister's review is, that the administration of civil justice is good and advancing, but that there is still room for improvement in many particulars.

15. *Criminal Justice* (paras. 178—222).—The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 8,425 against 10,606 in the preceding year. Eight thousand two hundred and twelve cases were decided, leaving a balance of only 213 cases. The corresponding balance for the previous year was 239 cases. The average duration of original offence cases in days was as follows:—

	1879-80.	1878-79.
* Varisht Court	... 34	49
Sessions Courts ...	... 52	46
Magistrates' Courts ...	... 16	13
General average in all Courts	... 17	15

The cause of the increased average in the Sessions Courts is found to exist in the Sirdar Court, the Baroda City District Judge's Court, and the Amreli District Judge's Court. In other Courts good despatch is observable. The amount of work devolving on the Sessions Courts has much decreased during this year. It has been decided to appoint public prosecutors in the Sessions and Varisht Courts in important cases, or where the accused are represented by Pleaders. The average duration of miscellaneous† original cases has fallen in the Sessions Courts from 101 days to eighty-eight, and in the Magistrates' Courts from eighteen to sixteen. On the whole the speed with which the work has been done is not bad. Of the persons brought to trial, 49 per cent. were convicted against 54 per cent. in the previous year, 29 per cent. were acquitted or discharged against 27 per cent., and 22 per cent. were let off for want of prosecution. Of the cases of offences filed during the year, 55 per cent. were offences against property as compared with 61 per cent. last year. The present year having been one of plenty and the previous year one of scarcity, this falling off in the ratio of offences against property is what might have been expected. The Karri Division used to be notorious for crimes of violence against property, such as robbery and dacoity. During the year under report there were cases of only eighty-seven

† 4,511 for disposal, of which all were decided but 201.

* Referred cases.

robberies and one dacoity filed. The dacoities in this Division were chiefly committed formerly by professional mounted bands, who came principally from the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad District. A nearly complete stop has now been put to this. Dacoities in other parts of the territory are merely technical offences and are not the work of organized bands. There were twenty-three cases filed of dacoities altogether in the State against thirty-one in the previous year, 382 robberies to 573, house-breaking 92 to 188, and thefts 2,530 to 3,723. The ratio of offences against the human body has increased, and is 22 per cent. out of the whole number filed against 17 per cent. last year. There were filed thirty-eight cases of murder to thirty-six in the preceding year, fifteen of culpable homicide to sixteen, and fifty-nine of grievous hurt to ninety-one. The total number of cases of all kinds of offences filed was 7,065 against 9,701 in the previous year. The ratio of convictions to the number tried was 54 per cent. in offences relating to property, and 29 per cent. in offences against the person. Twenty-seven persons were convicted of murder, being 39 per cent. of those tried for that offence, and twenty-seven also were convicted of culpable homicide, or 53 per cent. of the number tried. These percentages are the same as for last year. In regard to punishments, seven persons were sentenced to death with the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor-General and were hanged, twenty persons were sentenced to life imprisonment, three to imprisonment from seven to fourteen years, and 124 from two to seven years, these numbers being considerably lower than in the previous year. Of the 3,747 persons sentenced to imprisonment, 93 per cent. were sentenced to terms not exceeding one year. Of 5,888 persons fined, 56 per cent. were fined up to Rupees 5 each. The amount of fines inflicted was Rupees 84,000 as compared with Rupees 1,37,000 in the previous year. The sum realized, including however previous outstandings, was Rupees 52,984, but out of this sum Rupees 5,165 were paid as compensation to complainants, and Rupees 4,692 were refunded on appeal. The punishments inflicted are, as a rule, mild. There were 618 appeal and revision cases for disposal, all of which were decided, except thirty-one, on an average duration of thirty-nine days. For the previous year the average duration was fifty-one days, and the number of cases for disposal 715. The proportion of reversals of Magistrate's decisions by the Appellate Courts was 27 per cent. against 32 per cent. in the previous year, and 46 in that before.

The Minister has named those of the Magistrates whose work is well reported on, and also those of whom an unfavorable account is given. He has also made some discriminatory remarks about the Judges. His general observation is just and is reproduced here: "The great aim to be kept constantly in view is to render substantive justice in comparatively simple and cheap ways. We have to resist the temptation to adopt too much of forms, technicalities, complexities, and niceties, while we have, at the same time, to give full effect to those great guiding principles upon which human happiness so largely depends." I know how anxious the Minister and the superior officers of the administration are to secure substantial justice for the people, and I can bear my own testimony, based on the cases which occasionally came before me, to the admirable way in which the Judges of the Varisht Court and the Sessions Judges perform their duties. No doubt some of the Magistrates are not as good as they might be, but on the whole the administration of criminal justice is at a fair standard.

16. *Jails* (paras. 223—262).—The daily average number of prisoners convicted and under trial in all the jails of the State was 1,833 against 1,975 of the preceding year; and the number in jail at the end of the year was 1,584 against 2,221 at the end of the previous year. The death-rate in the Central Jail was 5 per cent. against 11 in last year; in the district jails $4\frac{1}{2}$ against 7; and in the subordinate taluka jails 6 to 10. There were two deaths from cholera. The total cost per head fell from Rupees 80 Baroda Currency to Rupees 69, owing to the greater cheapness of provisions. There were two escapes of prisoners during the year. Three new district jails were completed and occupied, *viz.*, at Nausari, Dabhoi, and Pitlad. The new Central Jail was still incomplete, but is shortly to be finished and occupied. The construction of the Dwarka Jail has been much delayed.

17. *Police* (paras. 263—306).—The strength of the police force of the State during the year was five Superintendents (called Police Naib Subhas), sixty-one Inspectors (Foujdars), and 5,153 subordinate officers and men, of whom 605 are mounted. The sum expended on the force during the year was Rupees 7,31,356. The men composing the force are pretty equally divided amongst Hindus and Mahomedans; and although nearly half the Hindus are Brahmins and Mahrattas, there is also a large admixture of Rajpoots,

Kolis, Bheels, and other sects. The number of Kolis, Bheels, and Waghirs has been considerably increased in the Northern Division, and benefit may be anticipated from enrolling more largely these predatory classes. Discipline has been vigorously enforced, as the figures given in paragraphs 275—277 of the Minister's report show. The number of offences reported by the police during the year was 7,053 against 9,953 last year. Including cases remaining from the previous year, there were 7,787 cases in the hands of the police, and of these 4,238 cases were sent to the Magistrates. The number of persons arrested was 11,695 against 14,744 of the previous year, and of them 8,236 were placed on trial before the Magistrates. The trial of 7,911 persons was completed, and the rest were still under trial or had died. The percentage of persons arrested who were discharged without trial was twenty-five, of those who were acquitted twenty-four, and of those convicted forty-four; and the percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for trial was sixty-two against forty-eight of the previous year. The value of property alleged to have been stolen was Rupees 1,80,333 against Rupees 2,44,610 in the previous year, and the value of the property recovered by the police was Rupees 89,857 against Rupees 1,02,252. The percentage of property recovered on property stolen was fifty against forty-two of the preceding year. But in the Amreli Division the percentage of recoveries was only 32½. So far the action of the police is shown to have been successful. The following is the number of the principal offences reported during the year: murders twenty-nine, culpable homicide twenty-two, dacoity twenty-nine, robbery 185. In the Karri Division there were four cases of highway robbery by mounted men and forty-eight by highwaymen on foot against sixteen and eighty-seven for the previous year. In two of the cases of mounted highway robbers arrests were made of six men, of whom two were convicted; and twenty-six men were convicted in connection with the forty-eight cases of the foot highwaymen. There was one robbery of the British mail, the plunder amounting to Rupees 1,363 in diamonds and gold, but the diamonds worth Rupees 1,163 were recovered. The tracks of the robbers were traced to the Kankrej Taluka of the Palanpoor Superintendency, and the value of the unrecovered portion of the property (Rupees 201-13) was recovered from Kankrej. The offenders were not discovered (see Resolution, Government of Bombay, No. 4146, dated 31st

August 1880). Of six notorious outlaws who infested the Northern Division, four were captured by the police, British and Native, during the year. The credit of the capture of one of these men falls to the Baroda Police, who are also reported to have caught another daring robber who was concerned in a highway robbery in the Northern Division three years ago. The Northern Division is now in a state of security which it has not known for a very long time. The police of the Baroda Division earned great credit for its conduct in resisting a determined attack on the Gaekwari Thanah of Amreli by an outlaw named Bhudaria, and in following up the outlaw and his fellows in conjunction with the police of the Rewa Kanta, in which district Bhudaria was shot, and the ring-leaders of the attack on the thanah were seized. The account of this episode will be found in paragraphs 290—295 of Sir Madava Row's report. There was an aggravated case of dacoity with murder in the village of Garmali in the Amreli Division. Some of the offenders were caught and sentenced. There were eight Girassias in outlawry at the beginning of the year belonging to the Amreli Division. These men had no complaint against the Gaekwar Government, but they had grievances against their relatives or had committed offences in other parts of Kathiawar. Five of these men have been caught and disposed of, and three remained out at the end of the year, but two of these have been subsequently brought in. The police has certainly done well during the year on the whole. That portion of the force which is located in the Amreli Division is believed to be the least efficient, both as regards numerical strength and the quality of the men. Some excellent remarks on the future treatment of the Police Department are made in paragraph 302 of Sir Madava Row's report, and attention is directed to them here in view to the time when His Highness the Gaekwar shall be placed in power. The organization of the village police is still a work of the future. The Minister has named those officers connected with the Police Department to whom credit is specially due.

18. *Extradition* (paras. 307—312).—In consonance with the general decrease of crime during the year, the number of cases of extradition to and from Baroda has also diminished. The figures given in the Minister's report are correct, except that they do not include cases appertaining to Kathiawar. The following is a complete statement of extradition during the year:—

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
Extradited to Baroda.		
From British districts	81	151
„ Natives States in Guzerat Proper ...	55	198
„ „ „ Kathiawar ...	11	27
	147	376
Extradited from Baroda.		
To British districts	51	96
„ Native States in Guzerat Proper ...	30	67
„ „ „ Kathiawar	11	25
	92	188
Certificates issued under Section 9 of Act XXI of 1879 for the trial of British subjects in British India	3	10

One hundred and thirty-three men, being British and non-British subjects in seventy-two cases, were surrendered and brought to trial in the Courts of the Baroda State during the year on warrants issued by the Agent to the Governor-General under Section 11 of Act XXI of 1879, and the result of the trials as communicated by the Minister was as under:—

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
Convicted and sentenced	55	97
Acquitted or discharged	17	36
	72	133

During the same period one hundred and eighty-three (183) persons (British and non-British subjects surrendered on the warrant of the Agent to the Governor-General) in eighty-eight cases were tried. These figures include the cases abovementioned, and also those in which, though the accused were surrendered from British districts in the previous year, they were not put on their trial in that year. The result of the trials of these 183 persons as intimated by the Minister was as follows:—

	No. of cases.	No. of persons.
Convicted and sentenced	66	129
Acquitted or discharged	22	54
	88	183

To the 129 persons the punishment awarded was as under. The sentences are legal, and are not unduly severe—

	Persons.	
Sentence of imprisonment of one month and under ...	23	
From one month to six months	51	
„ six months to nine „	5	
„ nine „ to twelve „ or one year ...	1	
„ one year to three years	23	
„ three years to five years	10	
„ five „ to seven „	3	
Sentence of imprisonment for life	11	(a)
Sentence of capital punishment	1	(b)
Sentence of simple fine	1	
Total ...	129	

The *primâ facie* cases received by the Agent to the Governor-General from the Baroda Administration are carefully prepared. No difficulty has been experienced during the year in the matter of extradition.

19. *Military* (paras. 313—334).—The strength of the regular force is 3,506 effectives of all arms, and is the same as in the preceding year. The irregular force stands at 4,441 horse and 1,923 foot, or a total of 6,364, being 220 less than in the previous year. The cost of the regular force was Rupees 7,76,980, or Rupees 3,535 more than last year. The increase is due to the issue of new uniform. The cost of the irregular force was Rupees 23,80,543, or more than two lakhs less than in the previous year. This reduction of cost is owing to further reductions in the batta given as compensation for dearness of provisions. It is to be remembered that the Contingent of 3,000 horse, which is maintained for service outside Baroda territory by the British Government, is included in the 4,441 irregular horse abovementioned. The two risalas of horse in the regular force were amalgamated during the year into one, the object

(a) Of these eleven persons—
9 belong to the Ahmedabad District, and
1 „ „ Kaira „
1 „ „ Broach „
11

(b) This man was a resident of the Viramgam Taluka in the Ahmedabad District.

being uniformity of dress and increased efficiency. Musketry ball practice was introduced by the Agent to the Governor-General for the first time in the regular force. That force is kept in good discipline by General Devine and the officers under him. The total strength of the forces, regular and irregular, during the year, was 9,870, and the total cost Rupees 31,57,523.

20. *Public Works* (paras. 335—361).—Rupees 9,99,000 were spent on public works during the year, being about two lakhs less than in the previous year. This decrease in expenditure is accidental, and is not to be understood as indicating a desire to contract the action of the Public Works Department. On the contrary, many new works were brought forward during the year which will be begun in the following year. The total outlay on public works and railways by the present Administration has been Rupees 40,60,000 during the past five years. The principal works hitherto completed or taken in hand are public offices, jails, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, and railroads; and many other works of the same kind, as also wells in villages, have still to be supplied. The work of the new palace has not progressed as rapidly as might have been expected, owing to the difficulty of getting in stone during the monsoon and to delay in arrangements for giving out contracts for the superstructure. Major Mant, R.E., the Architect, has given constant attention to this work, which promises to be of a most satisfactory character. The new High School or College building, designed by Mr. Chisholm of Madras, has made good progress. Sir Madava Row will find it necessary to have a professional Assistant as head of the Public Works Department, so as to relieve him and his other already overburdened heads of departments of the labor of examining the details of works. Such an arrangement is necessary to prevent delay and ensure efficiency. Mr. Hill, the State Engineer, merits the acknowledgments which the Minister has given him for the good quality of the work done under his supervision.

21. *Municipal improvements* (paras. 362—373).—The expenditure for conservancy, watering, and repairs of roads in the city of Baroda was Rupees 2,52,639, and on other towns in the State, Rupees 49,051, being a total of Rupees 3,01,690, or about Rupees 70,000 in excess of the similar expenditure for the previous year. The excess occurs in the city of Baroda, and is chiefly attributable to the marri-

ages of His Highness the Gaekwar and his sister. Five new fire-engine stations were built during the year. The health of the city was good, barring the fever epidemic which existed there as elsewhere. The cleanliness and repair of the city wells were attended to. The sanitary condition of the city has been improving each year, and credit is due to Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir, the Municipal Commissioner.

22. *Public Garden* (paras. 374—378).—The services of a European gardener having been secured, the public garden at Baroda bids fair to become an attractive place of resort to the townspeople and others. Rupees 42,000 were spent during the year on the works in the garden.

23. *Railways* (paras. 379—401).—The Gaekwar's State Railway between Baroda and Dabhoi, a distance of eighteen miles, was opened during the year, making a total length of open line of fifty-eight miles. The line joins the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway at Miagam and proceeds to Dabhoi, whence there are three lines, *viz.*, to Bahadurpoor, Chandod, and Baroda. The total capital expenditure on the fifty-eight miles up to the end of June 1880, as shown in the accounts of the Railway Department of the Government of Bombay, is Rupees 12,82,376, or about Rupees 22,000 per mile, including rolling stock, buildings, &c. The net profit on the lines during 1879 was Rupees 31,608, representing a return of 4·21 per cent. on the capital outlay incurred up to the end of that year. The figures adopted by Sir Madava Row showing the capital expenditure and length of line do not tally with those given in the accounts passed by the Railway Department of the Government of Bombay. However, it is clear that the traffic has been steadily increasing, and that the net return to the Baroda State on the capital invested has been progressing year by year. The number of passengers carried in 1879 was 120,246, and the number of tons of goods 23,054. The lines have been most excellently constructed, worked, and managed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, and, with the help of the officers of that Company, other lines are being examined in the Baroda State, and in due time the Government of India will be asked to sanction the construction of such as may be approved of by the Baroda Administration.

24. *The education of the Gaekwar* (paras. 402—414). —Sir Madava Row has made some interesting remarks

about the education of His Highness the Gaekwar in the past as well as in the immediate future. Among the appendices will be found a short and good report by Mr. W. W. Loch, of the Bombay Civil Service, who was acting as Tutor and Governor to His Highness for the three last months of the year in place of Mr. Elliot, who had proceeded to Europe on leave. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the personal character and conduct of the young Gaekwar up to the present time. He has been as industrious as ever during the year under report, and he has made considerable advance in his studies. He knows and speaks English fairly; his English handwriting is not good, but will improve. He knows Marathi well, but it is of the utmost consequence that he should be a good Guzerati scholar, for that is the language of the people who are the subjects of the State. Marathi is a foreign language, and is only used by those persons who are connected with the Court, whether relatives or dependents, who have come from the Deccan. Obviously Guzerati should be the language of all the public offices of the State, because it is the only language that is understood by the mass of the people who have business with them. This object has been to a considerable extent attained during the existence of the present Administration, but its complete attainment must be the work of His Highness when he comes to power. Accordingly additional and special efforts are being made to get on His Highness in Guzerati. Urdu is also an important language for him to know. He has made some progress in it, but he is not yet near the end of the study and practice necessary to enable him to converse with an educated gentleman from Hindustan. He has no head for figures, and arithmetic is a weak point which must, under the pressure of time, be allowed to drift. His Highness is blessed with a strong and healthy body, which is kept in constant exercise by wrestling and riding. He is thoughtful, good-tempered, and determined. My thanks are due to Mr. Elliot, who has been unremitting in his duties, and to Mr. Loch who efficiently acted for Mr. Elliot. I regret that for one reason or another the Gaekwar has not been taken out shooting as often as could have been wished. His Highness will complete his eighteenth year on the 20th March 1881.

25. *Education* (paras. 415—491).—The amount spent on education, exclusive of buildings, which are charged in the Public Works Department section of the report, was

Rupees 1,37,595 against 1,15,869 in the previous year. This increase is due to the opening of forty new Vernacular Schools, and the appointment of a Vice-Principal to the High School at Baroda, Mr. H. Littledale, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. The number of students in the Baroda High School is 375, or two in excess of the number for the previous year, but the daily average attendance, *viz.*, 227, compares badly with that for the preceding year when it was 258. Even the latter figure is not good. The falling off this year is fairly accounted for by the fever epidemic and the marriage ceremonies in December and January. There is a good staff of masters, and the Principal and Vice-Principal are able and devoted men. The newly-constituted Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the State contributed seven students in the year, and in future years increasing numbers may be expected from this source. Ten of the High School pupils passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University as compared with six in the previous year. The State grants scholarships to some of those who pass the matriculation examination, and it wishes to take by the hand those who take their degree in the Colleges at Bombay and Poona. His Highness the Gaekwar presided at two distributions of prizes to the High School during the year. Gymnastics and cricket are cultivated. The Anglo-Indian Institution is in exactly the same position as in the previous year. The number of children is only twenty-one, but this school meets a want that could be supplied by no other existing institution in Baroda. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools at other places than Baroda was six, as during the previous year, with 203 pupils at the end of the year. All the pupils are Hindus, with the exception of two Mahomedans; and the masters have all passed at least the matriculation examination at Bombay. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools are under the direction of Mr. Tait, the Principal of the Baroda High School, and he examined all of them save one. Vernacular education is under the excellent direction of Mr. Bhogilal. There were 144 Vernacular Schools of the State, with 13,111 pupils at the end of the year, and there was one aided private institution with 270 pupils. As already stated, forty new schools were opened during the year. The number of pupils has increased from 10,691 to 13,380 during the year. Eight of the schools are for girls, and in these schools the average attendance was 627 as compared with 573 in the preceding year Last year also

there was a considerable increase over the year before in the number of girls. Of the Vernacular Schools twenty-nine are of superior, fifty-six of medium, and sixty of inferior grades. In a large majority of these schools, Guzerati is the language taught. The amount of fees collected in all the State schools was Rupees 11,461 against Rupees 10,146 in last year. There has been a falling off in the number of children of Sirdars and Darakdars from seventy-five to sixty-three. There were forty-eight pupils in the Vernacular College of Science against forty-nine of last year. Medicine, law, and engineering are taught in this institution, which gives a fair prospect of success. It is at present in an experimental stage only. The stock of books in the State Library was increased from 1,244 to 1,556 volumes, of which 669 were English. A design has been prepared by Major Mant, R.E., for a building to accommodate the State Library. As indicated by Sir Madava Row, the educational wants of the country are being fairly satisfied, and the Administration is prepared to meet them as they increase.

26. *Printing Press* (paras. 492—494).—The State has a Press at which its work, Vernacular and English, is well done. The cost during the year was Rupees 17,128.

27. *Medical* (paras. 495—520).—This department has continued under the direction of Dr. Bhalchandra, than whom it would be difficult to find a more competent man. During the year one civil hospital, two dispensaries, and a veterinary hospital were opened; and the buildings for three civil hospitals and four dispensaries were completed and handed over to the Medical Department. Buildings for one other civil hospital and four dispensaries were in progress; estimates were sanctioned for three other dispensaries, and Major Mant was desired to prepare plan and estimates for a new general hospital building at Baroda. During the year 10,212 in-door and 142,377 out-door patients were treated, being a total increase of 31,105 on the previous year, but the number of in-door patients was less by 2,453. This decrease in the number of in-door patients was owing to the closing of special hospitals that had been opened in the previous year for persons suffering from famine. The total expenditure on the Medical Department was Rupees 1,40,746 to Rupees 1,25,893 in the previous year. The average cost per patient was 13 annas 4 pies as compared with 14 annas 10 pies in the previous year. There were 52,042 persons primarily vaccinated against 49,716 in the

preceding year. The ratio of successful vaccinations was the same in both years. The administration of the Medical Department has been good.

28. *Palace* (paras. 521—533).—The expenditure during the year is Rupees 16,38,092. The last year's report showed the expenditure for that year to have been Rupees 17,38,260, but Sir Madava Row in his present report quotes the figure at Rupees 17,69,758. Taking the latter figure as correct, the decrease amounts to Rupees 1,31,666, which is attributable partly to the lower prices of provisions, and partly to careful arrangements to prevent waste and fraud. The above sum, however, does not include about Rupees 10,70,000 (British Rupees 9,30,500) spent on the two marriages.

29. *Season and rainfall* (paras. 534—541).—The monsoon fall of rain for the year was good and well distributed, and the crops were plentiful, but their ingathering was rendered difficult by the fever prevailing at the time. The price of bajri fell from 15¼ to 24¼ lbs. per Baroda rupee, and common rice from 13 to 17½. Rain gauges have been supplied now to all taluka towns.

30. *Land Revenue* (paras. 542—553).—The total demand was close upon ninety-eight lakhs, including about twelve lakhs of "miscellaneous" revenue. Deducting a small item remitted, the balance or net demand was Rupees 97,88,297 in Baroda currency, being an increase of Rupees 3,59,296 over the net demand for the previous year. This increase is due to the good season, extended cultivation, and the reversion of certain alienated lands. Of the demand Rupees 91,34,967 were collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 6,53,330, which appears mostly to be nominal. The Minister says of this balance that it "includes items which, though they are included in the jamabandi demand by the revenue officers, are wholly or partially irrecoverable." It would be satisfactory if, in future reports, an analysis were given of the current balances, showing what are nominal and therefore to be at once formally remitted, and what are recoverable and what doubtful. The balance for the previous year was Rupees 11,64,175. A revenue survey was organised during the year for the Amreli Panch Mahals with a view to altering the levy of the revenue in kind to a levy in cash. There can be no doubt of the advisability of the latter measure. A revenue survey was completed in seventeen villages of the Nausari and in five of the Baroda Division during the year.

These villages had been omitted from the survey made in the time of Maharaja Khande Rao. It is, however, most desirable that a fresh revenue survey should be made of the whole territory, as that inaugurated by Maharaja Khande Rao is notoriously imperfect. Sir Madava Row wishes to see the result of the operations in Amreli, and then gradually to extend the work to other Divisions. Two important subjects were fully considered during the year, *viz.*, the rules under which waste lands should be given for cultivation, and the provision of at least one drinking well in every village of the State, and the repair and extension of wells for irrigation. The result of this consideration will appear in the next report, and will show the anxiety of the present Administration for promoting the welfare of the agricultural community.

The question of the old outstanding balances is a very serious one, and, although nothing is said on the subject in the Minister's report, Sir Madava Row has subsequently sent in a paper which gives some information. The outstanding land revenue balances at the end of the year under report amounted to about sixty lakhs of rupees, and they date back to the time of Maharaja Khande Rao. A good deal has been done towards getting rid of these balances. Thus it appears that at the close of 1873-74 the old balances amounted to fifty-eight lakhs, and of those balances there remained at the end of 1879-80 about thirty-six lakhs, the difference having been written off, or collected, or adjusted, or transferred from revenue to other heads of accounts. Thus there are about 24½ lakhs of balances that have accrued between 1873-74 to the end of 1878-79, making a total of sixty lakhs of outstandings as already stated. No doubt a considerable proportion of these balances will be found to be nominal or irrecoverable, though also a portion which has arisen from the three bad years preceding that under report will be recoverable hereafter. Thus during the present year the financial statement (paragraph 620) shows the total realizations from land revenue to have been Rupees 1,01,01,413, or Rupees 9,66,446 in excess of the amount collected of the current year's demand, and presumably the Rupees 9,66,446 are on account of outstanding balances. The policy of Baroda, as of most Native States, is to suspend largely in bad years, and to recover the suspensions in good years. Not a single complaint has reached the Agent to the Governor-General of severity in the collection of land revenue

for the past three years, and, as there is no backwardness on the part of persons who have the pettiest grievances in giving petitions, it may fairly be concluded that hardship has not been caused to the ryots by the payment of the old balances. It is only, however, by the adoption of systematic rules for the yearly examination of outstanding balances, and for treating them, that large accumulations can be kept from being held over the heads of the people. There need be no fear that the present Administration will act with anything but consideration and liberality towards the people in the settlement of these balances; but their settlement is a matter of urgent importance, and that this is understood by Sir Madava Row will appear from the following remarks which are given in his paper to which allusion has been made above:—

"The Revenue Department under Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin is quite alive to the importance of examining such balances of revenue from time to time and of recovering what may be recoverable, and striking off what may not be recoverable. Nevertheless, the balances standing in the accounts are much larger than could be tolerated. The fact is, a special and sustained effort has to be made by nearly the whole of the fiscal agency under close attention and supervision from the Central Office, and for this sufficient time has, I regret, not yet been found amidst the pressing work of current administration and crowding reforms. It is not meant that nothing has been done in this direction. But the thing has not been thoroughly and successfully grappled with, so as to exhibit marked and satisfactory results, or more than sixty lakhs would not still appear in the books.

"The evil, however, is not so great as might at first be supposed. The figure just mentioned is composed of several items repeated from year to year and swelling merely by accumulation; for instance, certain persons objected to pay what is locally known as the Inam Committee tax, amounting, say, to Rupees 1,000 per annum. The objection was put forth in Maharaja Khande Rao's time, and long remained undisposed of for reasons known to the Agent to the Governor-General. The amount has been withheld from year to year, and has thus accumulated to several thousands of rupees. Again, certain lands have been submerged and rendered unfit for cultivation. The land-tax on the same has been

withheld for several subsequent years, and thus amounts to a considerable aggregate. And so on.

"The accumulation dates from Maharaja Khande Rao's period. Each case often requires individual investigation and treatment, and many cases are of a very intricate character; for example, an izardar is said to owe Rupees 10,000. He pleads that the izara amount was arbitrarily increased by the Maharaja beyond the terms of the lease, or that the izara was arbitrarily and prematurely transferred to another. The facts have to be ascertained with reference to the records of the period.

"Great confusion supervened in the time of Mulhar Rao (the ex-Gaekwar). The revenues were given in farm to court favorites, even to women and children, who sublet the farm to worthless men, who did almost what they liked. The accounts of arrears produced by such persons as due to them from the ryots have to be accepted with very great caution and reserve.

"Without multiplying explanations and illustrations, I may affirm the fact that the whole work is of serious proportions and fraught with difficulties. It involves also such an amount of responsibility that even Subhas manifest reluctance to undertake it unaided by the Hoozoor, though they have been accorded very large discretionary powers.

"It is evident, however, that the longer the work is delayed, the more difficult is it likely to become in certain respects. Impressed with this conviction, special action will be taken in concert with the Subhas without further delay. A meeting of the higher and more experienced revenue officers will be held at head-quarters for this purpose. It is a problem which every administration which undertakes the reformation of a Native State has to confront and solve.

"Meanwhile, it may be stated that many of the items composing the outstanding old balances are held in suspension; in other words, demand on their account is abstained from until proper investigation shall have taken place.

"The whole matter will be dealt with in a just and liberal spirit, so as to prevent anything like undue hardship.

"Once the accumulated old balances shall have been got rid of, the work from year to year in the future will be greatly facilitated."

31. *Customs* (paras. 554—577).—The old and vexatious system of customs or transit duties in the Northern Division was replaced by a system similar to that which has been brought into play in the Baroda and Nausari Divisions with good effect. The whole of the Northern Division, with the exception of the outlying talukas of Dehgam and Attarsumba, has been surrounded with a cordon of customs houses, at which import or export duty is levied. The net-work of internal customs-houses which previously existed has been swept away, together with the uncertain and excessive rates. The rates of import are now not above 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, except in one or two special cases. This reform was reported to the Government of India (letter No. 10451, dated 21st November 1879). The town duties of Amreli were revised on sound principles, and traffic on the road from the River Nerbudda to the railway station near the town of Chandode was freed of all duties. The revenue realized from internal customs duties was Rupees 9,60,779 against Rupees 8,08,495 in the previous year; and the outstanding balances were Rupees 7,472 to Rupees 39,630.

32. *Opium* (paras. 578—594).—It will be recollected that the Baroda Government holds a monopoly of opium similar to that of the British Government in Bengal. There were 5,935 acres under poppy cultivation in the Northern Division as compared with 1,790 acres in the previous year. This result was anticipated on the cultivators becoming assured of fair treatment. The yield of opium juice was lbs. 93,715 to 33,834 in the preceding year. Only four acres were cultivated without license against seventy-nine in the previous year. The offenders were prosecuted. Seventy-five lbs. of juice were confiscated to seventy-six lbs. in the previous year. Out of the juice on hand from 1878-79 (lbs. 35,032), 27,903 lbs. of opium were manufactured, but 623 lbs. of that juice were not manufactured. All the opium made was reserved for sale in the Baroda territories. lbs. 32,173 of opium were issued to license vendors, at a profit, including license fees, of British Rupees 1,92,039 as compared with Rupees 1,59,263 of the previous year. The amount of opium actually sold by the retail vendors was lbs. 31,627 as against lbs. 24,848. But it appears that the real profit to the State was more than what is above given. The State buys the juice from the cultivators, makes it into opium, and sells it. Now clearly under this system the cost of the opium to the State is the price of the juice *plus* cost of manufacture

and establishments. Sir Madava Row has, however, included a charge for interest at 6 per cent. on the advances made by the State to the cultivators, and also an item of Rupees 0-15-5p er lb., "being the fee on opium levied from former times by His Highness' Government in the Karri Division." This fee has ceased to exist under the present system, and it, as well as the interest, is a nominal item which it would be well in future to eliminate from the accounts, which, by the inclusion of such items, become obscured. The selling price to the licensed vendors is that fixed from time to time by the Government of Bombay. The difference between the cost price and the amount realized by the sale to license vendors, *plus* license fees, and to others for export to China, is the real profit to the State from the opium administration. And therefore it is useless to keep up a calculation of the fee on opium of Rupees 135 per chest which the Gaekwar used to levy on the sale or export of opium, but which is not now levied. There were lbs. 37,708 of opium in the various State depôts at the end of the year. There were forty-one prosecutions for offences against the opium law against eighty-two in the previous year; fifty persons were convicted against eighty-one; and 253 lbs. of opium and poppy juice were confiscated to lbs. 668. The financial statement (paragraph 628 of the Minister's report) shows a profit of only Rupees 44,424 (Baroda currency) from opium for the year. This small profit relatively to that shown for the previous year is partly owing to there having been no export of opium for China during the present year. The figures in the financial statement under the head of opium show all items of receipt and expenditure relating to opium; in other words, there is no notice taken in the financial statement of interest on advances, and of fees that used to be levied under the old system.

33. *Forests* (paras. 599—607).—Conservancy operations exist only in the Nausari Division, where alone there are extensive forest areas. The process of demarcation continues, but the result for the year is not specified. Moderate felling is allowed. The income was Rupees 42,558 from the sale of forest produce, and the expenditure was Rupees 26,437, both items being considerably in excess of those for the previous year.

34. *The Mint* (paras. 608—612).—During the year 1878-79 the Mint was closed for want of work, the Baroda or Babashahi rupee being so cheap relatively to the British rupee, that it was not worth the while of merchants to get

fresh coins struck. But in the year under report the price of the Baroda rupee rose, though not to the normal level; and Rupees 7,98,087 were coined, yielding a net profit to the State (seignorage) of Rupees 8,425. The good harvests of the past year will certainly cause a greater demand for the Baroda currency, and the Mint will again become active. For Baroda exports grain largely to Bombay, and in the Baroda Division the Baroda rupee is the medium of exchange with the cultivators.

35. *Taxes abolished* (paras. 613– 615).—Sixteen petty and vexatious taxes were abolished at various places during the year. This good work is not yet finished. As the existence of these taxes comes to light, they are dealt with. The yield to the State of one of the taxes abolished was Rupees 20,000 per annum. The details will be found in the Minister's report.

36. *Financial* (paras. 620—658).—The financial statement shows that the receipts for the year were Baroda Rupees* 1,39,91,445, or say one crore and forty lakhs, against Rupees 1,31,20,642 of the previous year. The expenses were Rupees† 1,18,42,921, or say one crore and eighteen and a half lakhs against Rupees 1,32,11,310 of the previous year. The balance of receipts over expenditure was therefore Rupees‡ 21,48,524, or say 21½ lakhs of Baroda rupees. "These results," to use Sir Madava Row's words, "are so obviously satisfactory that they require no comment. A good season gave plenty to the land and full revenue to the State. It lowered prices and consequently reduced expenditure. The finances thus benefited on both sides, and the vigilance of the Administration against waste and extravagance has not been relaxed." Full explanations of the causes of increase or decrease in the several heads of the financial statement will be found in the Minister's report. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rupees 85,74,171 against Rupees 73,43,945 of the previous year. The amount invested in Promissory Notes of the Government of India (4 and 4½ per cents.) rose from British Rupees 1,02,22,000 to Rupees 1,12,22,000 at par value. It is desired that the reserve represented by these notes should amount to a year's revenue.

* British Rupees 1,22,09,214.

† British Rupees 1,03,34,369.

‡ British Rupees 18,74,845.

36½. *Okhamandal* (paras. 659—685).—The Minister has made remarks on several matters relating to Okhamandal, and it will therefore be convenient to consider them in connexion with the report of Major Scott, the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in that district. Sir Madava Row visited Okhamandal in company with Mr. Kazi Shahabudin, the head of the Revenue Department, in February 1880. There was complete quiet amongst the population of Okhamandal, which includes the turbulent Waghirs throughout the year. Sir Madava Row had an interview with the leading men among the Waghirs and gave them some excellent advice, which they took in good part. The desirability of gradually removing the exceptional features of the treatment of the Waghirs, and of fusing them into the general mass of the population, is of course obvious, and although this will be a work of much time, it is an end to be constantly kept in view. It would be satisfactory if a little more attention were given by the Administration to employing the Waghirs in the police and elsewhere, so as to draw them into habits of industry away from their own inhospitable corner of the Kathiawar peninsula. The Minister has offered observations on the question of granting land to Waghirs on the *salami* or quit-rent tenure. So long ago as April 1880 he was furnished with references to several cases and points in connexion with this subject that awaited decision, but he has not sent any communication in reply to the Agent to the Governor-General. The matter is of importance, and steps are being taken to bring it to a settlement. The question of salt in Okhamandal, in common with the rest of Kathiawar, has been reported on to the Government of India, and awaits the issue of final orders. Sir Madava Row's visit enabled him to consider several matters of interest, such as the reclamation of land from the inroads of the sea during high tides, the possibility of repairing an old tank of considerable size, the improvement of the lighthouses, the abolition of a few small and vexatious imposts, improvements in the town of Dwarka, and other minor affairs.

Paragraphs 665—666.

37. Turning now to Major Scott's report, it appears that the revenue administration of Okhamandal has not been satisfactory. The system in force is the ryotwari, which is as acceptable in Okhamandal as elsewhere. But there has been laxity and carelessness in working

that system, the interests of the Government on the one hand having been sacrificed, and the interests of the revenue-paying classes, and notably of the Waghirs, on the other, having been injuriously affected by the irregularities in the accounts kept both by the local Wahiwatdar and the Village Accoutants. The result is that a number of demands have been made on Waghirs and others which had previously been satisfied. That a complaint of this kind should have arisen is attributable to the inefficiency of the local Wahiwatdar, a man who was believed with good reason to be deserving of confidence, but who has turned out unsatisfactory. When this state of things came to Sir Madava Row's knowledge by means of Major Scott's report, the Subah of Amreli was sent to Dwarka to arrange for the bringing up the land revenue accounts, and this work is still in progress. Meanwhile, the Wahiwatdar would have been removed had not the census intervened, but it was considered desirable that, as the Wahiwatdar had begun that work, he should complete it. The Wahiwatdar is shortly to be removed.

38. *Waghirs' holdings.*—There are apparently 800 Waghirs holding 36,096 beegahs on a *salami* or quit-rent; and 300 cultivate 7,584 beegahs on full-rent rates. The outstanding revenue balances shown against the Waghirs amount to Rupees 10,172, being Rupees 1,735 less than the amount shown for the previous year, but it is believed that the accounts when made up will show that the greater portion of this balance has been already paid.

39. *Police and Courts in Okhamandal.*—Major Scott speaks favorably of the Police and of the Civil and Criminal Courts. In Major Scott's Court nineteen criminal cases were tried, involving twenty-six persons of the Waghir, Sindhi, and Sidi races, all of whom were convicted. The Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Okhamandal has exclusive criminal jurisdiction over those tribes. It is satisfactory to notice that Major Scott remarks that "the present tendencies of the tribes are happily towards the pursuits of honest industry and the peaceful labors of agriculture." Fines amounting to Rupees 269 were imposed on twelve offenders, but only Rupees 36 were realized. The fines were apparently pitched too high.

40. *The Okhamandal Battalion.*—The Okhamandal Battalion of His Highness the Gaekwar, which is under the command of the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-

General, has continued to maintain its high character. Mr. Harrison, who had been Adjutant of the regiment for twelve years, was appointed by the Government of India to be Superintendent of the Gaekwar's Battalion at Dhari, and Mr. Barr was appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General on probation as Adjutant, *vice* Mr. Harrison. The regular school and library, established by Major Scott four years ago, have become increasely useful.

41. *Certain officers in Okhamandal.*—The Administration has been unfortunate in its selection of engineers and medical officers at Dwarka. Men apparently well qualified have been sent, but they have of late years turned out unsatisfactory. A new engineer has been sent to Dwarka since the close of the year, and a new medical officer is about to be sent. It is a fact that, owing to the carelessness of the medical officer, the drugs, which are supplied by the State, of excellent quality, were ruined by exposure to the sea air.

42. *Light-houses at Dwarka and Sayani.*—Arrangements were set on foot during the year with the Marine Survey Department of the Government of India for putting the light-house at Dwarka into a satisfactory condition, and for improving that of the light at Sayani.

43. *Supervision in Okhamandal.*—Okhamandal requires very close attention from the Minister. There has been a run of ill-luck in the officials sent there, but nevertheless more supervision is required than has hitherto been given to this remote place.

44. *Amreli* (paras. 686—692).—The Minister has made a few remarks about the Amreli Mahals, where Captain F. H. Jackson performed the duties of Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General during the year, *vice* Major Mayne on leave. The only matter that need be referred to here was the death of Rao Bahadur Shambu Parsad, a most experienced and reliable officer of the revenue service under the Government of Bombay, whose services were lent to the Baroda State with the special object of the introduction of a revenue survey. His death has been a sad loss to the Baroda Administration.

45. Captain Jackson has written a good report on the Amreli Mahals. Not only was the season there, as elsewhere, productive, but there was an absence of the epidemic fever which committed such havoc in Guzerat Proper and Central and Northern India. The Bhownagar

and Dhoraji Railway traverses six miles seven furlongs of the Gaekwar's Amreli territory. Korinar, one of the Amreli Mahals, was visited during the year by the Minister *en route* to Okhamandal.

46. *Extradition in Amreli.*—The procedure in regard to the surrender of offenders to be extradited is different in Kathiawar from that which obtains in the other portions of the Gaekwar's territory, and steps were taken during the year to bring about an assimilation in Kathiawar to the procedure elsewhere. This matter is still the subject of correspondence.

47. *Disputes with Foreign States.*—Two interstatal cases are mentioned by Captain Jackson as pending. They are of a trifling character, and steps have been taken to bring them to a conclusion. A case in which Baroda claimed a money payment from three villages in Bhownagar was reported on to the Government of Bombay. A decision was passed by the Government of India on the appeal by the Palitana State in a boundary case between the villages of Rupavati and Bhandaria.

48. *Outlaws in Amreli.*—An account is given in paragraphs 19-27 of Captain Jackson's report of the going into outlawry of the seven Girassias previously alluded to. The triviality of the causes that induced these men to take a step which in Kathiawar so often leads to deeds of violence is remarkable. As already noted, five of these men were caught during the year, and two since its close. Only three cases were brought in the Amreli Giras Court during the year, and this may be regarded as favorable, and not as indicating any reluctance on the part of the Girassias to have recourse to that Court. The case of dacoity with murder at the village of Garmali, referred to in paragraph 29 of Captain Jackson's report, has been decided since the close of the year.

49. *Police in Amreli.*—The Amreli Police are not as efficient as they should be. The rate of pay is the same as elsewhere. More attention needs to be paid to this branch of the police force, and especial care should be taken to enrol only men of good physique and capacity.

50. *The Dhari Regiment.*—The conduct of the Dhari Regiment during the year has been good. There were many infirm men in the ranks, and arrangements have been made for getting rid of these and supplying their places with new men. A school-house has been built for the regiment during the year.

51. *The Gir forest.*—There is a strip of the Gir forest, thirty miles long by four broad, belonging to Baroda, and nothing has as yet been done towards conserving it. Although chiefly valuable for grazing, this forest contains some good trees, and portions of it might probably be enclosed with advantage.

52. *Roads in Amreli.*—Roads in the Amreli Mahals have not been advanced as quickly as they might have been. As a rule, it is not desirable to multiply metalled roads in a Native State, because there is no certainty that they will always be kept in repair. In other parts of the Baroda State they are very costly; and therefore the extension of the railways on the gauge of 2′ 6″ has been preferred to metalled roads. But in Amreli the case is different, for there is but little, if any, scope for railway extensions, and the soil is of such a character that roads can be metalled cheaply, and easily kept in repair.

53. *Payments to Girassias.*—Captain Jackson brings to notice the delay that occurs in paying certain small recurring dues receivable by Girassias in the Amreli Mahals. The Minister has been requested to arrange for prompt payment in future.

54. *Amreli not disarmed.*—The Amreli Mahals are the only part of the Gaekwar's territories the population of which has not been, nominally at least, disarmed.

55. *Suggestions about Amreli.*—There are many useful suggestions in Captain Jackson's report, and the Minister has intimated that due attention shall be paid to them.

56. *Handicraft manufactures.*—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India recently brought to the notice of the Government of India a criticism by Dr. G. Birdwood on the absence of notice in the Baroda Administration Reports, amongst others, of handicraft manufactures. Dr. Birdwood observes that "Baroda is one of the most fascinating of the great polytechnical cities of India, while all the minor arts of India are still carried on in full activity in every village of that ancient kingdom now subject to the Gaekwar." Baroda has lately been visited by Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, a delegate from the South Kensington Museum, in company with Mr. Griffiths of the Bombay School of Art. These gentlemen found only two articles of interest in the Baroda city, *viz.*, stamped cotton cloth and carved wood-work used in decorating houses. In regard to handicraft manufactures

generally in the Baroda State, the following is an account of them drawn up by the Acting Minister, Mr. Kazi Shahabudin, since the preparation of Sir Madava Row's Administration Report:—

"The manufactures proposed to be noticed in the following remarks are not the ordinary manufactures which are met with in all parts of India, but only such as possess artistic merits.

"There is a large manufacture of gold and silver ornaments worn by the upper and middle classes. Some of these possess considerable artistic merit. Indeed, some of the necklace, bracelet, and other Indian patterns have been found acceptable to English ladies, and doubtless there are other patterns among the numerous articles of native jewelry worthy of similar favor.

"The silver work of Amreli deserves special notice. It was introduced by artisans from Bhuj, a place well known for its silver work. Unlike the Bhuj work, that of Amreli is light, and the workmanship is not very elaborate. The shape of articles made is often graceful and the workmanship pretty. Things in use among the higher classes of Hindus and Mahomedans are made, but to suit the taste of customers, English patterns are also adopted. The trade in the Amreli silver work is limited.

"The towns of Visnagar in the Karri Division and Dabhoi (Baroda Division), especially the former, are noted in these parts for their copper and brass work. The articles made are those in ordinary use among natives, and are liked for their shape and finish. English copper and brass sheets are used in this manufacture, and there is a pretty large number of artisans engaged in it. Good betel-nut cutters are also made in the Karri Division.

"The town of Patan in the Karri Division is noted for its ornamental pottery work. It is thin, light, and often pretty. Hukka, water-goblets, tobacco bowls (chilams), water-coolers (kuzas), and a few other articles in common use are made, besides fancy articles such as toys. As may be expected, there is but a limited trade in this kind of pottery, the great demand for earthen vessels of everyday use being supplied by the ordinary village and town potters. The art is known to members of four or five families only, who, it is said, take oath not to reveal it to any outsider. Even daugh-

ters of these families are not initiated into the secret, lest they should introduce it into the families of their husbands when they are married.

"The spinning and weaving of cotton, and specially the latter, is carried on everywhere in the Baroda districts except among the aboriginal tribes. There are a few fabrics which may be noticed here:—

"In Patan is manufactured what is locally known as khota mashru, or cotton imitation of the silk mashru made in Ahmedabad, Mandvi (Kutch), and elsewhere. This spurious fabric is used by the poorer classes, who like it for its bright and harmonious colors, and its close imitation of the patterns of silk mashru.

"At Baroda and Dabhoi (Baroda Division) good turbans and scarfs are made. At Korinar sail cloth of remarkable strength and substance is made from homespun yarn.

"In the City of Baroda embroidery with silver and gold thread is done by a few artisans. The work, both in pattern and workmanship, is of a superior description. The carpenters and stone masons of these districts are intelligent and skilful artisans, and find employment in Bombay and other centres of industry. Specimens of their taste and skill are to be met with in temples and other buildings here and there. They have not, however, established any handicraft industry.

"Baroda is justly celebrated for its pyrotechnics. Good fire-works are made after the indigenous manner at Baroda and elsewhere, but there also exists at Baroda a Brahmin family, the members of which know the art of producing fire-works, which are considered not inferior to those displayed at the Crystal Palace near London. The Brahmins are said to have learnt it from a European in the employ of the State in Maharaja Khande Rao's time.

"Beautiful paper ornaments are made at Baroda for the decoration of Tabut and Ganpati frame-works. Small sheets of white paper are perforated with pretty designs, and embellished with silver and gold leaves. The designs are purely oriental."

57. *Her Highness the senior Maharani.*—Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai has continued to give her support to the Administration generally. Her position in the palace is certainly attended by difficulty, as indicated in paragraph

695 of the Minister's report, and my thanks are here given to Her Highness for her careful watchfulness over the young Gaekwar in times past, and for her judicious bearing in general.

58. *Acknowledgments.*—The excellence of the selection of an administrator for the Baroda State during the minority of the Gaekwar made by the Government of India in the person of Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., has been further proved during the year under report. The very highest appreciation is due to his unwearied labors for the good of the State and people. And cordial acknowledgments have to be given to the heads of departments, *viz.*, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangir, Rao Bahadur Venaik Rao Janardan Kirtane, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee, and Rao Bahadur Janardan Sakharam Gadgil.

59. *Conclusion.*—The existing Baroda Administration had been at work for over five years up to the close of the year under report. Security of life and property has been established; a good judicial organization has been formed; the finances have become eminently prosperous; public works have been extensively undertaken; a large medical and educational machinery has been provided; the people are contented and happy; discontent is limited to the favorites of the *régime* of the ex-Gaekwar, and is not outwardly exhibited; and the relations of the State with neighbouring States have been reformed, with the result of peace and quiet in lieu of incessant bickerings that used to prevail. The labors of the Administration presided over by Sir Madava Row have been eminently productive of benefit. And by great good fortune the young Gaekwar has developed a thoroughly healthy moral nature, and has proved that he possesses mental qualities, which, if not brilliant, are solid and adequate to the position he will soon have to assume. On the other hand, there is a great deal still to do in completing the efficiency of the administrative machine. Hitherto the springs of action have been overweighted with the pressure of matters of great importance and difficulty, and there has been a want of elasticity which has resulted in delay in the disposal of business. Much as I have regretted the delay in the disposal of business with which I am directly concerned, it must be acknowledged that every measure, every case, with which the Minister and the heads of depart-

ments have had to deal has been exhaustively and thoroughly considered before a conclusion was reached, and the consequence is that what has been done is well done, and has not to be undone. I think that the Central Departments are underhanded, especially in relation to public works. The great difficulty, however, with which the Administration has to contend is the inefficiency of many of the subordinate officers in the Revenue Department, such as the Wahiwatdars and their establishments. Many of the Wahiwatdars are old servants who find it contrary to their nature to fall in easily with the new order of things. It would have been an unjust measure to dismiss all the old servants of the past *régime*, even had it been possible to supply their place with new men; and therefore the only alternative is to gradually force those of them who are capable into action, or to get rid of those who are shown to be hopelessly incapable, whether from mental or physical disability. No disinclination to pay gratuities or even pensions to such old servants should stand in the way of their removal. The Police and Judicial Departments also need the constant oversight of the superior authorities. Again, the subject of the due admixture of castes and races in the various branches of the Administration demands incessant watchfulness. It is an absolute necessity that the Baroda Government should be of a high order, for otherwise it will be impossible for the Gaekwar to get on with dignity and credit. The Baroda territory is so intermingled with British and foreign territory that no part of it escapes close criticism.

APPENDIX A.

FORM II.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sunnud authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
His Highness Maharaja Syaji Rao Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadur Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia, Baroda.	Baroda.	Ruler of State, minor	Mahratta Hindoo...	17	Being educated ...	In education ...	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Sir T. Madava Row, K C.S I. ..		Minister . .	Ditto ...		Madras University ...	In the duties of their office.			
Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I E.		Revenue Commissioner	Mahomedan ...		Bombay ditto				
Ditto Pestonji Jehangir		Settlement Officer ..	Parsee .		Ditto ditto ...				
Ditto Cursetji Rustomji		Chief Justice ..	Ditto . :		Ditto ditto .				

APPENDIX B.

The Press.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publication thereat		Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodical.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*

BARODA,
The 10th March 1881.

(Sd.) P. S. MELVILL,
Agent, Governor-General, Baroda.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS EMPLOYED IN THE BARODA STATE, AS THEY STOOD ON THE 31ST JULY 1880.

Appen

Annual Statement of Europeans and Eurasians employed

Number.	Name.	Designation.	Date of appointment.
1	F. A. H Elliot, Esq , C.S. ...	Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Maharaja.	1st December 1875 ... ...
2	W. W. Loch, Esq., C.S. ...	Ditto ditto ...	28th April 1880 ... ...
3	G F. Hill, Esq., C.E. ...	State Engineer	12th July 1875 ... ...
4	T. S. Tait, Esq , M A., B. Sc ..	Principal High School and Director of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools.	26th April 1877 .. ...
5	Harold Littledale, Esq., B. A. ..	Vice-Principal of the Baroda High School.	1st November 1879 .. ...
6	J. N. Rehling	Master of the Anglo-Indian School, Baroda.	18th July 1876 ... ...
7	Miss C. Rehling	Mistress of the Anglo-Indian School, Baroda	Ditto ... ...
8	J. M. Henry	Superintendent of Public Garden	1st January 1880 ... . .
9	S A D'Silva .	Draftsman ...	March 1875 .. . .
10	W. Symms	Clerk	27th August 1875 ... ...
11	J. D. Remedios	Ditto	1st October 1876 ... ...
12	J. Devine	General	December 1852 ... ...
13	A. Hardie	Colonel	Ditto ... ...
14	J. Hykoop	Ditto	September 1859 ... ...
15	H. Harrison	Adjutant	Ditto ... ...
16	W. Barr	Acting Adjutant	15th June 1880 ... ...
17	G. Nissen	Captain	January 1861 ... ...
18	E. Lynn	Ditto	June 1867 ... . .
19	G. E. Wood	Ditto	October 1868 ... ...
20	A. Bynn	Ditto	December 1867 ... ...
21	C. DeCunah Dumar ...	Ditto	December 1864 ... ...
22	F. Nissen	Ditto	January 1864 ... ...
23	W A Lynn	Ditto	September 1865 ... ...
24	H. Cormack	Ditto	December 1864 ... ...
25	W. G Wilcox	Ditto	July 1868 ... . .
26	G E. Wagentreiber .	Lieutenant	July 1879 ... . .
27	A. P. McCally	Ditto	June 1870 ... ...
28	R. H. Anderson	Acting Lieutenant	March 1880 ... ...
29	J. C Watson	Lieutenant	September 1878 ... ...
30	G. F. Travers	Acting Lieutenant	July 1879 ... ..
31	T. Ballantine	Captain	March 1860 ... ...
32	H. Brooks	Ditto	July 1865 ... ...

The 10th March 1881.

dix C.

in the Baroda State as they stood on the 31st July 1880.

Salary. British Rupees.	Salary. Babasai Rupees.	Remarks.
1,425 0 0	.....	A sum of Rupees 342 per month was paid into the Residency Treasury as contribution towards pension in addition to the salary Mr. Elliot went on furlough to Europe on the 1st of May 1880, and subsidiary leave granted previous to furlough commenced from the 25th April 1880.
1,400 0 0	. ....	A sum of Rupees 336 per month is paid into the Residency Treasury as contribution towards pension in addition to the salary. Mr. Loch acted for Mr. Elliot from the 28th April 1880.
850 0 0		
750 0 0	.. ..	A sum of Rupees 50 is paid in addition for house-rent.
450 0 0	.. ..	A sum of Rupees 35 is paid in addition for house-rent.
... ..	175 0 0	A sum of Rupees 25 is paid in addition for house-rent.
.	75 0 0	
300 0 0		
	100 0 0	
. ..	40 0 0	
.. .	30 0 0	
.....	750 0 0	General Commanding the State troops.
..	500 0 0	Artillery Colonel.
	500 0 0	Infantry Colonel.
400 0 0	.	Mr Harrison obtained employment in the Kutch Agency on 14th June 1880.
400 0 0	.	Mr. Barr took charge of the Adjutancy on 15th June 1880.
350 0 0	. . ..	In charge, Dhari Battalion. At present on furlough.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding the Maharaja's Body-guard.
.. .	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' Gold and Silver Gun Battery.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' Risalah.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' 5th Regiment Infantry, but transferred to the 1st Regiment as Commandant on the 12th April 1880, *vice* the late Captain M. Ballantine died on the 10th October 1879
. ....	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' 2nd Regiment Infantry, but transferred to the Dhari Regiment, *vice* Captain Nissen on furlough.
.. ..	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' 3rd Regiment Infantry
.....	300 0 0	Restored to the Captaincy in the 5th Regiment Infantry and appointed as Commandant in the 2nd Regiment Infantry until Captain Nissen returns from Dhari.
.....	300 0 0	Commanding His Highness' Light Field Battery.
.. ..	225 0 0	Commanding His Highness' Risalah.
.....	225 0 0	Commanding His Highness' 1st Regiment Infantry, but was appointed as Acting Commandant in the 5th Regiment Infantry on the 12th April 1880, *vice* Captain C. DeCunah Dumar.
.....	225 0 0	His Highness' 1st Regiment, *vice* Lieutenant McCally.
. ....	225 0 0	His Highness' 2nd Regiment Infantry.
.... .	225 0 0	Appointed in His Highness' 3rd Regiment Infantry as an Acting Lieutenant, and confirmed in that post as Lieutenant on the 29th April 1880, *vice* Lieutenant Cormack.
.. .	100 0 0	Invalid Establishment.
. ..	100 0 0	Ditto ditto.

(Sd.) P. S. Melvill,
Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Baroda.

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MEMORANDUM.

Introduction.—I have the honor to submit the Report of the Administration of the Baroda State for the year 1879-80 ending the 31st of July 1880. This is the fifth report of the administration which has replaced that of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and evidently what may, perhaps, be termed the exceptional period is fast passing away. The annual official narratives of administrative work must, therefore, inevitably decline in general interest and rapidly approach the form and brevity which best suit settled territories.

2. It may not be out of place to recall here the programme which I laid down in my first Administration Report. It was as follows:—

(*a.*) To maintain public order and tranquillity with firmness and moderation.

(*b.*) To redress the accumulated complaints arising out of past maladministration, whether of the Sirdars, bankers, ryots, or others.

(*c.*) To establish a proper and sufficient machinery for the dispensation of justice in both its branches.

(*d.*) To provide a police commensurate with the extent of the country and with the density and character of the population.

(*e.*) To provide for the execution of necessary or useful public works.

(*f.*) To promote popular education.

(*g.*) To provide suitable medical agencies for the benefit of the people.

(*h.*) To reduce the burden of taxation where it is excessive, to re-adjust taxes where they require to be re-adjusted, and to abolish such taxes as are totally objectionable.

(*i.*) To enforce economy in expenditure, to restrain waste, to reduce extravagance, and to prevent losses arising from corruption and malversation. And pre-eminently to keep the expenditure fairly below the receipts, so that a surplus may become available as a provision for adverse seasons, and available also for further administrative improvements.

(*j.*) To generally strengthen the executive establishments, so that Government may pervade and be co-extensive with the country and population, and may make itself felt throughout these dominions.

3. I may venture to say that in the course of the past five years much has been done in fulfilment of the foregoing programme, though not a little yet remains to be done, specially by way of elaborating minor details in the various branches of the Administration. It will, I trust, be found from the facts and figures which follow that the subjects of this State have of late enjoyed a large measure of peace, order, security of person and property, public liberty in general, and the benefits of the financial prosperity of the State, and that in these cardinal respects our people need not shrink from a comparison with any other Indian community.

4. *Marriages.*—The marriage of His Highness the Gaekwa signalized the year under review, and with it was combined the marriag of the Princess Tara Bai, the well known sister of His Highnes and the daughter of Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb. The marriage o the Princess with the Sirdesai of Sawantwari took place on the 21s December 1879, and that of His Highness the Gaekwar with Lakshm Bai of the Tanjore Palace took place on the 6th January 1880.

5. The fixation of the dates was itself no easy matter. The astro logical advisers of both sides were at first seriously divided in thei views as to which days the planets most favoured. Again, those on th side of the bride desired to fix the day most propitious to the bride, and similarly, those on the side of the bridegroom were anxious to give pre ference to the day most propitious to the bridegroom. The controversy waxed warm, feelings of jealousy or rivalry were excited, proud challenge were uttered, and laymen were in perplexity as to how to bring about a compromise. However, after allowing the combatants a fair opportunity to display their learning, an agreement was happily effected.

6. Extensive preparations proceeded apace. Roads and buildings were constructed or repaired. Triumphal arches were raised. Abundant other decorations were put up. The Gaekwar's capital soon wore an appear ance of magnificent gaiety, and no trouble and expense were spared to make the celebration of these marriages impressive and memorable.

7. The festivities began about the 15th of December 1879, and closed about the 16th of January 1880. In this interval, the most interesting scenes were constantly met with. Large crowds with happy faces were moving in the thoroughfares. Grand processions were pass ing to and fro. Huge elephants richly caparisoned and bearing glitter ing seats of the precious metals, camels with curious accoutrements carriages of all patterns, and numberless horses of every age and nation ality, diversified the street. Music, Asiatic and European, of different kinds and quantities, mingled in jubilant confusion. The Gaekwar's police and His Highness' soldiery, regular and irregular, were present in abundance for either use or ornament. There were illuminations, sports, durbars, nautches, dinners, fire-works, races, agricultural and other shows. Reviews of troops, and many other things contributing pomp and circumstance to the occasion. In short, both the State and subjects heartily devoted that one memorable month to thorough enjoy ment.

8. The Raja of Sawantwari, the Princess of Tanjore, the Chief of Rajpeepla, the Rani of Kolhapoor, and many other distinguished guests swelled the splendour of the period.

9. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Admiral, some Judges of the High Court of that Presidency, and numerous officers of the civil and military services, together with representatives of other sections of European society, honored Baroda with their visit, and offered their con gratulations to Their Highnesses.

10. Sir Richard and Lady Meade also did the same, though a short time after the conclusion of the festivities. This was a great

additional gratification to Their Highnesses, who regard Sir Richard with feelings of sincere and strong affection.

11. While outside the palace, numerous festivities were going on, the palace itself was the scene of many interesting ceremonies and incidents immediately connected with the marriages. The tutelary deities were being continuously propitiated. Prayers were constantly offered to the planets to shed their most benign influences. The priests were repeating ancient hymns in praise of the Almighty or offering abundant blessings to the bride and bridegroom. Ladies in rich and varied costumes and brilliant with jewelry were gracefully moving about in the performance of divers civil or religious duties. Flowers, attar, rose-water, sandal, and incense diffused their fragrance in every room and court-yard. Sometimes, the bride and the bridegroom sat before a fire, performing sacrifices with joined hands. Sometimes, the bride alone was seated prominently in a spacious hall, she being specially clothed and decorated, in order to be seen by all the relations and friends of both sides. Sometimes, the bridegroom was placed on a chair, and his feet were washed by a noble lady with water poured out of vessels of massive gold or silver. The actual marriage ceremony itself was extremely interesting. The bride and bridegroom stood facing each other, taking their stand on heaps of consecrated corn, but with a thick curtain held up between them. Both wore rich clothes and ornaments of ancient style, but the bride was covered with a veil to protect her from the public gaze. In this position, the family priests solemnly recited ancient texts, and went through mystic ceremonies. Just when the propitious hour struck, the curtain dropped, and then it was that, really or conventionally, the bride and the bridegroom first saw each other. Showers of colored rice were discharged upon the happy pair from all around, accompanied with fervent benedictions. The bride is given away by her father or guardian, and the gift is made by pouring water mixed with rice into the hand of the bridegroom, followed by placing the hand of the one on that of the other. During a subsequent ceremony, the father or guardian of the bride says to the bridegroom and to all his party—"This child heretofore affectionately brought up by me has now been given to you. Do you hereafter tenderly take care of her as your own." This is a most touching scene. It marks the severance of the bride from the home of her birth and childhood. All the bride's party are in tears as the words are uttered in slow and solemn tones. The bride and bridegroom make solemn promises of fidelity to each other. God, heaven, earth, and the animate creation are called to witness the union. The sun and the pole star are also appealed to. The bridegroom conducts the bride to a block of stone near the altar of fire, and makes her stand on it, and says—"Behold this immovable stone on which you are standing. May your constancy to me be as immovable as this stone." The couple walk seven paces on heaps of corn, at each step the bridegroom offering good wishes to the bride in respect of health, strength, longivity, constancy, abundance, progeny, and prosperity. A long succession of picturesque and primitive ceremonies of this sort were gone through at the palace in accordance with a ritual of unknown antiquity. The earth has changed; races have altered in their distribution and destinies; empires have risen and fallen; yet that ritual remains the same.

12. The two marriages having been thus happily celebrated, it is my duty to record here the cordial thanks of the Gaekwar house to Mr. Melvill, the Agent to the Governor-General, for the part which that gentleman kindly took in bringing about these alliances. The preliminary negotiations, naturally difficult and delicate, had to be conducted through that medium.

13. His Excellency Sakhram Saheb and Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, who represented the party of the Maharaja's bride, conducted their part of the proceedings with conspicuous dignity, judgment, and moderation. The Sawantwari party also contributed their share to the successful conduct of the marriages.

14. Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb feels all the satisfaction attendant upon the successful accomplishment of the most cherished object of her life. It remains for her to enjoy the fruits of these marriages in the shape of a number of grandchildren by her son, and also by her daughter.

15. *Visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and concluding festivities.*—In honor of the marriages, His Excellency Sir Richard Temple paid a visit to Baroda. This afforded great satisfaction to Their Highnesses and to the people of the Native State in general. What took place in connection with the event may be described with the greatest convenience by reproducing here an account published by the *Times of India* newspaper :—

"The visit of Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay was a fitting and graceful conclusion to the festivities, which for the past three weeks have been going on in this city of the Gaekwars, in celebration of the marriage of the Gaekwar. I speak of the festivities as concluded, for although there are still one or two events on the programme, with the departure of Sir Richard Temple and General Warre, the real work of the festive period is finished, and most of the guests are on the point of taking, or have taken, their leave of Baroda. During the time the marriage festivities have been proceeding, Baroda has been visited by many British officials of high rank and by several distinguished strangers, but the presence of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was required to give a finishing touch to the proceedings, and to strengthen that feeling of cordiality and sympathy which exists between the British in India and the inhabitant of the well administered State of Baroda. It is not my intention here to refer at any length to the formalities and ceremonies in connection with the reception of Their Excellencies and consequent upon their visit, nor shall I deal in any but the most cursory manner with the gaieties which were provided during Their Excellencies' stay for the amusement of the guests. Both these subjects have been dealt with by your correspondent on the spot, and by describing them I should only cause a useless waste of space and of my reader's time. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Dr. Channer,* his medical adviser, Captain Dean Pitt, and Lieutenant Plant, his Aides-de-Camp, started from the Grand Road Station, Bombay, by the Ahmedabad mail train on the evening of Friday, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Warre travelling by the same train

* Waters.

On the arrival of the train at Baroda on the following morning, Their Excellencies were met by His Highness the Gaekwar and many other gentlemen, and were conducted to one of the rooms of the station, which had been furnished for the occasion, where a reception was held, after which the whole party proceeded to the Residency. On the arrival at the Residency an excellent photograph of a group, consisting of His Highness the Gaekwar, Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, and most of the principal State officials, was taken by Mr. Fischer of Bombay, who has been employed by the State to perpetuate by photography many of the scenes in connection with the marriage festivities, and to portray by the same means the principal persons concerned. The remainder of Saturday, the whole of Sunday, and a portion of Monday were occupied by receptions, levées, and ceremonial visits, the principal items in the way of amusement being some animal fights in the arena and a nautch at the Nazar Paga on Saturday evening. I may here remark, with regard to the visit of Sir Richard Temple, that the Baroda people seemed to fully appreciate His Excellency's visit, their feelings being expressed in several mottos, such, for instance, "as welcome Sir Richard Temple, our philanthropic Governor," and in the cordial manner in which he was received everywhere.

"Monday was a grand field-day at Baroda, two of the most important events in connection with the festivities taking place on that day, *viz.*, the laying of the foundation stone of the new palace, and the holding of a State banquet in the evening. Want of space compels me to leave over for a special letter a description of the stately edifice, which it is proposed to erect for the accommodation of His Highness the Gaekwar and his successors, and I am obliged in this communication to limit myself to a simple description of Monday's proceedings. The somewhat uninteresting ceremony of laying a foundation stone might reasonably have been expected to excite less interest than other events of a more amusing character which had taken place, but such was not the case; for the attendance was very large, all the State officers and nearly all the guests being present to do honor to the occasion, and to inaugurate the commencement of a building which will probably make Baroda famous. The scene was a gay and brilliant one, and of a far different character to many similar ceremonies that I have seen elsewhere. All the pomp and pageantry of oriental life, which such Native States as Baroda can show to perfection, had been made to do duty on the occasion, and the spectacle was at once impressive and magnificent. A number of stately elephants, gay in their brilliant trappings and in their no less brilliant paint, were drawn up in a line facing the Durbar tent and near where the stone was to be laid. Their presence added weight and majesty to the spectacle, and impressed one with a sense of the importance of the ceremony about to be enacted. A guard of honor, consisting of a detachment of His Highness the Gaekwar's cavalry, which was drawn up just inside the space enclosed by the palace gardens, added the military feature to the gathering, and the presence of several elegantly attired European ladies gave a grace to the proceedings which they would otherwise have lacked. The site chosen for the palace is in a well-wooded and picturesque part of the city, and as the bright tropical sun descended behind the trees as Monday's ceremony proceeded, I thought I had never

witnessed a more interesting gathering than that which assembled round the stone. However, I will not further dilate upon the surroundings, but will proceed to describe the ceremony itself. The company having all assembled in the Durbar tent.

"Sir T. Madava Row said: Your Highness, Your Excellency, Mr. Melvill, ladies and gentlemen, History seems silent on the political value of a good house to live in, but it does not require great discernment or demonstration to realize the fact that a good house is even more necessary to the ruler than to the subject. If a medical philosopher could be induced to trace up to its primary causes the happiness or misery of oriental millions, he would sometimes expatiate upon the extensive political phenomena ultimately issuing more or less from the health or sickness of a ruler, and arising from a good or bad habitation. A well situated and well ventilated home may generate a cheerfulness, vigour, and benevolence which scatter peace and plenty over the land, whereas a home of the opposite sort may engender indigestion, lassitude, and recklessness incompatible with successful administration! Ladies and gentlemen, we happily live in an age in which the destinies of populations are increasingly becoming independent of the State or of an individual stomach or liver! Yet it cannot be ignored or denied that a hale and healthy ruler is more likely to govern well than one in a contrary predicament. A due appreciation of this fact induced us to maturely consider the question of a suitable residence for His Highness the Gaekwar. No faltering voice need be used in asserting that none of the existing palaces fulfil the necessary condition of situation, comfort, and convenience, and of good structural appearance. In some instances we have found even the element of physical safety extremely imperfect. In short, a new palace has proved itself to be an absolute necessity here. You may be sure, ladies and gentlemen, that our determination to build a new palace is not the result of a casual or capricious impulse under the inebriating influences of overflowing wealth. It is the result of patient calculation and deliberate conviction under a full sense of the various public claims on our limited fiscal resources. I am entitled to submit that we have not entered upon the work of a new palace too early. On the contrary, we have allowed precedence to other works of apparently more extensive public benefit. For example, we have, in the first instance, provided offices for the public servants. We have made provision for those who suffer from disease. We have supplied accommodation for the youths under education. We have afforded liberal shelter and comfort even to the incarcerated malefactor. Several cutcherries, dispensaries, hospitals, schools, and jails have been completed, or are in progress under Mr. Hill's zealous management. The legitimate claims of the Maharaja himself in this respect could no longer be postponed. The new palace, of which the foundation is to-day to be formally laid, will, it is hoped, be a structure worthy of its high destination in one of the largest and most important Native States of India. It is peculiarly fortunate that the fabric is designed by Major Mant, a gentleman possessing an unsurpassed genius for rescuing from obscurity or decrepitude the beautiful elements of an indigenous and immemorial architecture, and for reproducing them in diversified combinations. The special skill of Major Mant in this respect has been amply recognized

and appreciated, among others, by so high an authority as Your Excellency. It is a skill that deserves and demands generous opportunities for its exercise to the delight of lovers of arts in general and of the Indian populations in particular. It is a skill which has been already courted from Bengal to Baroda, from Kolhapoor to Bhaunagar. Ere many years elapse that skill will, it is hoped, find substantial expression in numerous durable monuments adorning various parts of this great country and proclaiming a rejuvenescence of native architectural art. The style selected for the new palace is the Hindustani or Indo-Saracenic, the very style in the use of which Major Mant is pre-eminent—the very style which is most congenial to the traditions and feelings and surroundings of our people. It is the style which represents the happy union or reconciliation of Hindu and Mussulman architecture, developed in the North-West Provinces, and more especially in Rajpootana. It fulfils the requisites imposed by climatic conditions, and satisfies the aspirations of the Marathas, whose chief families claim ancient connexion with that part of India. In preparing the design I am assured all care has been taken to preserve a thorough Hindu feeling throughout, and to use only such saracenic forms and features as the Hindus of Rajpootana have themselves adopted in their buildings and made their own. The architect has made the interior arrangements of large native *wadas* and houses his special study, and the wants and requirements of those who are to reside in the palace have been carefully ascertained and provided for. I should add that all the arrangements have been discussed with Her Highness Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb, and Her Highness' approval and support have been obtained. Under these circumstances, the new palace will be one in which His Highness the Gaekwar and his family will be able to reside in thorough comfort. It is not intended merely for show, as has apparently been the case elsewhere, but for daily use as a comfortable and commodious residence suited to the social life of its special inmates, and at the same time it will present an aspect of oriental opulence of beauty and splendour, which orientals invariably associate with power and position. At first we contemplated the use of bricks principally for this new palace. But we have found that a spacious and aspiring fabric of the sort deserves a nobler and more massive material. We have, therefore, resolved to use stone for the whole of the exterior exposed surface, and I am glad to say that we have found the same in our own territories. It is a great advantage that we are thus enabled to employ a local material. Our Songhar quarries will yield their solid abundance to meet the demands of the edifice. The Songhar stone is decidedly superior to that of Porebunder, and yet it is not so obdurate as to resist decorative treatment. The new palace will contain a Durbar Hall ninety-three feet long and fifty-four feet broad, and may be expected, with its upper galleries, to accommodate nearly one thousand people in Durbar assembled. All the subordinate arrangements and ornamentations will be carried out in the spirit of the style adopted for the structure as a whole, and subsidiary or accessory buildings will be considered as the main work progresses. The whole will probably cost twenty lakhs of rupees, but the incidence of this cost will be distributed over about five years. The site for the new palace has been selected after exhaustive research and consideration. The chosen

site represents the maximum of all desirable conditions. As time is pressing, I must not detain you any longer. You will presently see Major Mant's design itself, which, while it embraces every requisite of Hindu social life, represents the commingled beauties of native palatial architecture, the pride of by-gone generations, and of extinct Imperial dynasties. Your Highness cannot fail to recognize in this large gathering of friends and well-wishers their close sympathy and cordial approval. The presence of His Excellency the Governor is in itself a source of special gratification. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has also contributed to the honor and pleasure of the moment. The rulers of Rajpeepla and Sawantwari have likewise enhanced the interest of the occasion. And the fact that so sincere a well-wisher of His Highness the Gaekwar is going to lay the first foundation of the new palace is an augury of the durability and prosperity of the Gaekwar dynasty. We have given the new palace the name of Lukshmivilas, which means the home of fortune. May good fortune be the constant attendant of its royal tenants.

"At the conclusion of Sir T. Madava Row's eloquent and interesting address, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone took place, the company all adjourning for the purpose to the open air. The stone bears the following inscription:—The first stone of Lukshmivilas Palace was laid by P. S. Melvill, Esquire, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, on the 12th January 1880. His Highness Syaji Rao being Gaekwar, and Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Baroda.

"On the arrival of the principal personages interested in the ceremony at the stone, a number of current coins and copies of the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* were deposited in a cavity beneath the stone, which was then lowered into its place, and Mr. Melvill declared it 'to be well and truly laid.' The spectators then returned to the Durbar tent, where speeches were delivered by Mr. Melvill and His Excellency Sir Richard Temple."

"Mr. Melvill spoke as follows:—Your Highness! The architect of this palace, which is in the saracenic style, is one of the most eminent masters of that style of architecture, and I trust that when the work is finished it will meet his most ardent aspirations and wishes in all that relates to its perfection and beauty. The massive and wide-spreading foundations have now been built under the able management and supervision of Mr. Hill, the Engineer to the State. This place will be a very beautiful building, it will probably be the most beautiful building in India, certainly one of the most beautiful. Yet beauty alone has not been considered. The same care and efforts and talent that were devoted to the production of a beautiful design have also been devoted to such an arrangement of the interior portions of the building as would meet the wants and wishes of those who were to be its inmates, and I trust that Your Highness' family may find in the building full satisfaction and comfort. In the arrangement of the interior, we were very much indebted to the aid and good judgment of Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai. Let it not be said that in erecting this palace there has been done anything extravagant. The fact is that for the Gaekwar and his family in Baroda there is positively no suitable place of residence.

Strange as it may seem with palaces around us, the only building that yields any private accommodation belongs to a past age, is unsuited to the present position of the Gaekwar's house, and is in a falling condition, so much so that competent Engineers have told us that it is not safe to calculate on its standing more than five or six years, and by that time it is hoped the new palace will be finished. It is a source of great satisfaction that the materials and the labour employed in the erection of this palace will come almost entirely from the Baroda State; timber alone, I believe, we shall have to get from outside. This is a matter which Sir Madava Row has had much at heart, and I take this public opportunity of saying that, having been associated with Sir Madava Row in the conduct of the public business of the Baroda State for the last four years, there is nowhere to be found a more able, conscientious, and industrious administrator than he. He has had the honor of the Gaekwar and the welfare of the Baroda State closely at heart, and to these ends he has laboured night and day. And now, Your Highness, I wish to express a few personal wishes to you, namely, that as this palace is called Lukshmivilas, which means the house of pleasure, as well as the house of good fortune, so in it you may spend many days of domestic happiness, and display those acts of kindness, consideration, and gentleness which are the outcomings of a heart, such as I know you to possess, and of the education which you are undergoing. But this palace will not only be for pleasure and ease, but for laborious days. Your Highness has had some experience of the labour and difficulties connected with study, and by-and-bye you will devote your best efforts, when you come to reside in this palace, to the good of your people and in order to secure their happiness. I congratulate Your Highness that this occasion has been graced by the presence of His Excellency the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

"Sir Richard Temple then rose and said: Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen, and other native gentlemen present! I gladly respond to the invitation of Mr. Melvill to address a very few words to you. Both I and the Commander-in-Chief are extremely glad to be present on this occasion, because we wish to add our testimony to that of all the other British officers in Western India with regard to the good management of the Baroda State, to the great hospitality which has been shown to all European visitors during this festive season, and to the benevolent intentions and hearty good wishes which are universally felt by the English in India towards the great Native States of India, and among them the Baroda State. Ladies and gentlemen, in the very able address which has just been read to you by the Minister, Sir Madava Row, an address, with reference to which I am sure I speak the sentiments of all present when I say that it was couched in excellent English, extremely well composed, and read with a pronunciation and enunciation worthy of a highly educated Englishman. I only wish that I could read an address in Persian as well as he has read that address in English. Well, in that address he spoke with great truth of the various works of public utility which the Gaekwar's Government has constructed, but in that list, I suppose with a certain sense of modesty, he omitted mention of what is most important of all the great works which the Gaekwar's Government has constructed, and that is a system of branch railways.

Now, I venture to think, ladies and gentlemen, and I am sure my native friends opposite will agree with me, that this system of branch railways is perhaps the most remarkable monument of Sir Madava Row's administration. I have no doubt that his enlightened efforts have been seconded by Mr. Melvill. The idea was, I believe, first suggested by Mr. Fforde to the late Gaekwar Khande Rao, an enlightened ruler who duly perceived the value of the idea. But to whomsoever the credit is expressly due, this system of branch railways is one of the most remarkable systems that has yet been attempted in all India, and is, I understand, producing most profitable results. It is an instance also of the excellence of the narrow—I may say of very narrow—gauges. It is, moreover, an excellent substitute for macadamized roads in a country like the alluvial plains of Guzerat, which does not offer many facilities or advantages in material for the construction of such roads. It is positively cheaper, I believe, to construct one of these little miniature railways than it would be to make a macadamized road. In no part of British India has anything of the kind been attempted. Narrow gauge railways we have, and you know what a controversy there is about them, but those narrow gauge railways are of broad gauge when compared with the gauge of these railways, which is, I believe, two feet six inches. Well, to substitute railways for roads is an original innovation of a noteworthy kind, for which the sole credit is due to the Gaekwar's Government. So that it is an extraordinary thing that in this very creditable respect the Baroda State has set an example to all the neighbouring British districts. I hope that other British provinces in Western India will, in due course, follow this excellent example. I have dwelt for a moment upon this subject, because I observe that it is omitted from Sir Madava Row's excellent address, and I think that due credit upon this public occasion ought to be given to the originator of so excellent a plan. Well, ladies and gentlemen, and my native friends, it is said, and justly said, in Sir Madava Row's address regarding the style of architecture, that Major Mant has done good service on the Bengal side. That I can speak to personally as he served under my own Government and administration on that side of India; but inasmuch as he is a Bombay officer, I think my Bombay friends will agree with me that I did right for this Presidency in bringing him back here again when I came myself. I may claim some credit for having brought Major Mant to what may be called his natural home in India, where his works are thoroughly appreciated. Then as regards the particular style—Indo-Saracenic—I can fully corroborate what was stated by Sir Madava Row in respect to this being a combination of all that is most beautiful in Hindu and Mahomedan architecture. Nevertheless, as we are in the midst of a Maratha State, and as there are a number of Maratha noblemen and gentlemen around us, I venture to remind my native friends that the Marathas have a beautiful architecture of their own, an architecture which in several respects has never been surpassed by the architecture of any race or nationality in India. It is unfortunate that at Nagpoor and elsewhere some of the most beautiful specimens of this architecture have been destroyed by accidents, but its memories will survive, and I do hope that it will not be forgotten by the Maratha nation, and that other gentlemen, like Major Mant, will arise and will embody it in designs to be prepared for palaces to come. Then,

gentlemen, I venture to add my expressions to all that has justly been said by Mr. Melvill regarding the high reputation which Sir Madava Row's administration universally enjoys in Western India. I am sure that it is admired, not only by all neighbouring Native States of Western India, but is also highly esteemed by all those British officers who, from their proximity or vicinity, have knowledge of it. I rejoice that on this occasion so many educated native gentlemen should be present to hear such commendation publicly bestowed on Sir Madava Row. I hope that the influence of his great and honourable example will stimulate all the rising and educated youth of our schools and our colleges to follow in his footsteps as far as their capacities or opportunities may allow them. Now, my native friends, much has been said of late years regarding the capacity of natives for administration as distinct from the Judicial Department. Everybody admits their aptitude for judicial services; many doubt their aptitude for administrative services; but I beg to say that I for one do not doubt your aptitude for administration. It were affectation if I were to tell you that you are likely to be as good administrators as Englishmen, for this plain reason that every nation has its specialities, and I believe it is admitted that the Imperial governing power is one of those gifts with which Nature or Providence has endowed Englishmen. It is a gift, the like of which has not been seen since the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Those of my native hearers who remember their classics which they learned in the University will recollect the line 'tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento,' that is to say, 'you Romans, recollect it is your destiny in the world to govern alien races.' Now it is not likely that this gift is distributed alike amongst all races of men, and I cannot promise you that you will ever become as administrators equal to Englishmen. That I frankly tell you, and you may believe me when I tell you with equal frankness, that I believe you are nevertheless capable of becoming excellent administrators. I appeal to the entire history of India, from the earliest ages down to the most recent times, in respect to every race, every dynasty, which has risen to power, that there never has been a time when natives of India have not displayed high administrative ability. During the Hindu time there were many eminent Hindu statesmen; during the Mahomedan there were equally eminent Mahomedan and Hindu statesmen. It is sometimes said that during the British period there have been fewer eminent native statesmen than formerly, but that statement I venture to doubt. I say that in every part of India we are producing native statesmen of the good old Imperial stamp, and I adduce as instances the cases of the Ministers of Hyderabad, of Kashmir, of Travancore, of Gwalior, and last though not least, I adduce as an instance Sir Madava Row himself. Gentlemen, I feel sanguine that when, by slow degrees, perhaps, but still ultimately, natives are admitted into the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service, to which service I and Mr. Melvill are so proud to have belonged, that in that service also there will turn out hereafter to be many eminent native members. I trust then, my native friends, that you will be encouraged by all that you have seen here during your stay at Baroda to persevere in the good course of self-discipline and self-education. Then, in conclusion, there is one word which I venture to add to the remarks that were made by Mr. Melvill in respect to Your Highness' future residence

in that palace, of which the first stone has just been laid. Mr. Melvill expressed most gracefully and appropriately the best wishes for Your Highness' welfare during your residence in that palace. I venture to add similar wishes for Your Highness' successors, generation after generation. I hope that Your Highness' name will go down to history as one of the great Gaekwars of Baroda; that you may be remembered among the good administrators and rulers which the Maratha nation has produced from the days of Sivaji and Balaji, and Madho Rao and Nana Furnavis, and others, and I hope that among your successors there will be found to be those who may be termed as links in the great chain of popular and enlightened sovereigns."

"In the evening a grand State banquet was held at the Moti Bagh Palace, about eighty guests being present, including a large proportion of ladies. At the conclusion of the banquet, His Highness the Gaekwar, accompanied by His Highness the Raja of Sawantwari and other native noblemen and gentlemen, entered the hall and took their seats amongst the European and Parsee guests. After a brief pause, His Highness the Gaekwar rose to propose the first toast, and in doing so he said: Your Excellency, Mr. Melvill, ladies, and gentlemen—I rise to propose the health of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India. May her life be long and her reign prosperous.

"After another brief pause His Highness the Gaekwar proposed the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of the other members of the Royal Family.

"Mr. Melvill, amidst much cheering, rose to propose what was undoubtedly the toast of the evening, *viz.*, 'The health of the bride and bridegroom.' In proposing the toast he spoke as follows: Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen—I have to propose a toast which I am sure you will receive with all heartiness; it is the health of the bride and bridegroom. Our prophecies as to what is to be, and what is not to be, are likely to be fallacious, and we can only cast our eyes to His Highness' past career and augur from that what the future is likely to be, but in doing so we have some guarantee of certainty when we look at his past deeds. As regards the future we have to consider, in the first place and the most important place, the personal character of His Highness the Gaekwar. Everything 'as far as human eyes can see, depends on the character which His Highness may develop at the age, we may say, of twenty or twenty-one years. His Highness has now been here for nearly five years, and I have very great confidence in saying that during the whole of that time nothing has occurred which can be put in the catalogue as a moral blemish, and he has given the utmost satisfaction to those who have had charge of him. Therefore, looking at what is past, I have the utmost confidence in the future. As far as we know at present everything promises to turn out well, and I believe this marriage of His Highness will be very much for his good, and I am sure he will have no cause to regret having contracted it. For the personal good conduct of His Highness during the time he has resided in Baroda, we have to thank Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai, and in speaking of her I say nothing that I do not mean. If Her Highness had

not looked after the Maharaja in the palace, evil influences must have been brought to bear upon him, and it is to Her Highness that the non-existence of bad habits is due. With regard to the general education and character of the Maharaja, I may say that he has received an excellent training. His Highness is diligent and industrious, and determined to excel in everything he puts his hand to; and, indeed, the difficulty has been to restrain him from over study rather than that there has been any necessity to incite him to exertion. It would ill-become me on this occasion if I were not to express my grateful thanks to Mr. Elliot for the care and kindly attention he has given to the Maharaja. I was asked to-day whether Mr. Elliot was a gentleman who merely gave a kind of general supervision, leaving all real work to others, or whether he did the work himself. Well, I had great pleasure in saying that Mr. Elliot was not above his work, and that he had given his mind to his pupil. Now, ladies and gentlemen, let me say a word or two about the bride. Of course I would speak with the greatest delicacy, and deal with the lightest touch with such a topic; but I may be permitted to say that Her Highness comes from an old and noble family, and that she has received a certain amount of culture, which I hope His Highness will cause to be increased, and that she gives promise of being a comfort and a solace to His Highness, and the means of making him very happy. Now, all that I can say is that, although I shall not see it, I hope that Baroda, and especially the new palace that has been so prominently before our notice to-day, will be a place where many sons and grandsons will be born to His Highness in due time, and also a few daughters. Now, ladies and gentlemen, with much pleasure I beg that you will drink to the health and prosperity and success of His Highness the Maharaja and his bride."

"His Highness the Gaekwar, in response to the toast in a clear and distinct voice, spoke as follows: Your Excellency, Mr. Melvill, ladies and gentlemen—Again I thank you for your many good wishes and cordial congratulations. Our joyous festivities are drawing to a close, and I am sorry to think that many of us will soon part company. Whether it is for a short time only that we are to separate, or for ever, I can only say this that I hope you will long remember with pleasure your visit to Baroda, when an old year was passing smoothly into a new, and we of this State were looking confidently through changes into the future. I bid those of you who are going 'God speed,' and Her Highness the Maharani joins heartily with me in my farewell."

"The next toast, that of Sir Richard Temple, was proposed by His Highness the Gaekwar in the following terms: Your Excellencies, Mr. Melvill, ladies and gentlemen—I must now beg you to drink the health of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Apparently unfatigued by his late long wanderings and vast exertions, he has kindly turned for a moment from his stern duties to visit this peaceful town, and this, his second coming to Baroda, is most welcome to us all. We of this State recall the visits of many illustrious Governors. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone, Sir John Malcolm, and the Earl of Clare have been here. Most loved of all, Sir Richard Temple's uncle, Sir James Carnac, long a Resident at Baroda, came here when he was Governor of

Bombay. For his sake, Sir Richard Temple and for the honor you are doing us to-day, we place your visit among those well to be remembered in this city."

"Sir Richard Temple, in responding to the toast, said: Ladies and gentlemen, I take it an honor as well as a pleasure that my health on this occasion has been proposed by His Highness the Gaekwar. As His Highness has reminded us that this series of entertainments is drawing to a close, I may assure him and all other native gentlemen present that these festive gatherings do greatly conduce to that friendly feeling which ought always to exist between the European communities in British India and the great Native States. I may also assure His Highness and all well-wishers to Native States that from what I know, or have known, of public opinion at the great capitals of the Native States of India, Hyderabad, Indore, Jeypoor, Gwalior, and now at Baroda, and many other places, that a most amicable and cordial feeling exists on the part of European society towards the great Native Princes. We all remember that in the darkest days of the mutiny the most conspicuously loyal amongst the 200,000,000 or 250,000,000 of India were the great native sovereigns. They represented the potent conservative element in the country during a time of revolution or convulsion.

"I rejoice that my health should have been proposed in an assembly consisting so largely of ladies. Gentlemen, the Baroda Durbar rightly divined that if they wanted all their festive affairs to go on smoothly and well to the entire satisfaction of the gentlemen, they should secure the approbation of the ladies. It is that approbation which crowns success, and seals everything with the best and most universally recognized authority. Gentlemen, it is my business, among many other things, to have some knowledge of what is the public opinion or the general opinion existing amongst the ladies, and especially amongst the ladies of Bombay. I think I can assure His Highness and his advisers that the verdict of the ladies of Bombay has been entirely favourable in respect to the Baroda festivities. For many days past I have been hearing the fair lips of the ladies of Bombay sounding the praises of Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai and of her promising son, His Highness the Gaekwar. But we, gentlemen, do not allow the ladies to have all the talking to themselves; we also have our say in reference to this matter, and I may declare that among European gentlemen as well as ladies at Bombay, there is but one opinion regarding the manner in which the hospitality of Baroda has been displayed, regarding the abundant generosity with which it has been offered, and what is even more, the grace, the courtesy, the urbanity, and the cordiality with which it has been dispensed. Among the most graceful circumstances attending that hospitality, I may mention the appearance of Her Highness the Maharani and of many other ladies of Royal and princely rank, who have especially lent the sanction of their presence to these festivities. Besides these ladies, I understand that other native ladies have also appeared, for on the marriage day, and on the occasion of the marriage ceremonies, one of the most beautiful accessories on that occasion was a group of Parsee ladies, dressed in all the hues of the rainbow, those hues which happily are so familiar to the eyes of the inhabitants of Bombay.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we hear much of the seclusion of oriental women, and perhaps there are some English gentlemen so unsophisticated as to suppose that because women are secluded, therefore they are uninfluential and insignificant; but, gentlemen, I speak in the presence of many experienced political officers, who will all bear me out in the assertion, that wherever Native States are being governed under a Regency, the most influential person in the State is sure to be the queen dowager. But independently of the present, appeal to history and you will find that native queens and princesses have been distinguished, not only in dynastic statesmanship, and in the more subtle intricacies of diplomacy, but also in warlike policy, even in war itself. They may not have similar opportunities now, when everybody sits quietly under the shadow of the paramount power. But domestic education is fast advancing in India. And very few, excepting those who are engaged in it, have any idea of the progress which female education is making amongst the natives. And it is likely to flourish, especially in Western India, because we have the benefit of the presence of two of the races which have always favored the advancement of women, *viz.*, the Marathas and the Parsees. I am sure my native friends will remember the maxim which is now recognized as a truism in Europe, that if you wish to elevate and refine the men, the best way for accomplishing that, is to secure the elevation and refinement of the women.

"Well, then, before I sit down I may be excused if I refer very briefly to the expression used in His Highness' speech regarding myself personally, but I must thank him for mentioning so many of my distinguished predecessors who have visited Baroda, and especially my respected uncle and predecessor, Sir James Carnac. Your Highness and your advisers will readily understand that, having received political instruction from my uncle when I was young, and having often heard the State and Sovereigns of Baroda mentioned in terms of affectionate regard, I little thought then that it would ever be my good fortune to be toasted at a banquet like this by His Highness the Gaekwar himself. I will not detain you longer now, gentlemen, inasmuch as I understand we are shortly to have a pyrotechnic display which will be more sparkling and brilliant than my poor utterances, and especially as that is to be followed by a dance, which I shall be expected to open. Anticipating that I already fancy I hear the 'sound of revelry by night,' when fair women and brave men will mingle in the mazy dance."

16. His Highness the Gaekwar then proposed the toast of the Army and the Navy, which was duly acknowledged by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

17. The whole company then witnessed a good display of the best fire-works which Baroda could produce. This was followed by a dance which His Excellency the Governor opened.

18. *Maharaja's trip to Nausari.*—The Royal family left as usual for Nausari on the 7th May 1880 and returned to Baroda on the 26th June following.

19. Actual experience shows that His Highness the Maharaja himself does not much relish these trips to Nausari, a fact which should

restrain further expenditure on buildings at that place so far as affecting His Highness' convenience.

20. After all, the best place for His Highness to resort to for an occasional change seems to be Makerpoora, which has the advantage of proximity to the capital, the country being open and healthy, and there being already a commodious, well furnished, and magnificent palace. An additional and no small advantage is that His Highness' best hunting preserves are close to that locality.

21. The only drawback is that the necessary out-house accommodation is wanting. This had abundantly existed before, but was deliberately demolished by order of the ex-Gaekwar for reasons best known to himself. We are now, therefore, obliged to reprovide such accommodation.

22. A good metalled road will shortly connect Makerpoora with the city of Baroda, and this will be a great convenience to the public as well as to the Maharaja personally.

23. Another very eligible place for His Highness to resort to for change is Karnali on the River Nerbudda. This place affords facilities for river-bathing which are peculiarly acceptable to Hindus. The village is now accessible in less than three hours by the newly-constructed Gaekwar State Railway.

24. *Relations with the British Government.*—The relations of the Administration with the Agent to the Governor-General have continued in every way satisfactory. They have been marked with as much frankness, courtesy, and cordiality as ever. In short, they furnish an example which may be generally followed in similar circumstances.

25. The Administration has had free scope to develope in its usefulness to the country. It has been accorded every encouragement in the introduction of temperate and beneficial reforms. It has been strengthened or supported by valuable advice and sympathy in relation to matters of importance. It has been enabled to maintain uninjured the attributes of political individuality belonging to the State. When His Highness the Gaekwar will have attained his majority, His Highness will have every reason to feel that the position of his country has been decidedly elevated in public estimation in consequence of the arrangements made by the Government of India for its administration during his minority.

26. It is not a trivial or transitory achievement that the policy of that Government, conceived with justice and wisdom, and carried out with the firmness which justice and wisdom inspire, has fostered and developed the self-respect of the Native Administration. This is a political element prolific of good results in Native States, and conducive to voluntary progress which the British Government would naturally prefer by far, to that which may be the result of constant, arbitrary, irritating pressure. The policy which produces or promotes native self-respect also increases the contentment and strengthens the loyalty of the Native States.

27. The policy aforesaid rests, of course, on the strong foundations laid by the Government of Lord Northbrook when it established the

Native Administration in Baroda. Sir Richard Meade was the first British representative who gave effect to the same, and this he did in the most cordial manner, and Mr. Melvill has more fully developed it during his longer tenure of office. The result is, the spectacle of an important Native State spontaneously moving forward under impulses of its own in many respects, enjoying the satisfaction derivable from healthy existence and exercise, and manifesting genuine gratitude to the paramount power for these invaluable rights and privileges. The policy under advertence recalls to memory the canons of political conduct conceived and emphasized by so great and experienced an authority as Sir John Malcolm. Speaking of the relations of the British Agent with the native authorities of Native States, Sir John Malcolm says: "though the check must be efficient, it should be almost unseen. The effect ought to be produced more by the impression than the exercise of superior power. Our principal object must be to elevate the authorities to whom we have left the administration of their respective territories. We must, in all cases of interference, bring them forward to their own subjects as the prominent objects of respect and obedience. So far from the Agent attracting notice to himself, he should purposely repel it that it may be given to the quarter where it is wanted, and to which it belongs." Sir John Malcolm further observes: "The Native Government must be courted and encouraged to good conduct, and the earnest endeavour of the British Agent must be to give their rulers a pride in their administration."

28. The extent of business transacted with the Residency during the year under review in comparison with that of the previous year is shown in the following statement:—

In what language.	Description of communication.	No. for 1878-79.	No. for 1879-80.	Remarks.
English ...	Received from Residency	3,617	2,901	The figures do not include demi-official correspondence which, in the year under review, was extraordinarily heavy.
	Sent to „ ...	2,995	2,855	
Vernacular	Received from Residency	3,715	1,945	
	Sent to „ ...	2,500	1,875	
	Total ...	12,827	9,576	

29. A proportion of the correspondence above shown was, of course, on routine matters, but there was also a good deal to exercise thought, judgment, and circumspection.

30. The diminution of correspondence exhibited by the foregoing statement arose from more than one cause. The preparations for the Royal marriages and their actual celebration diverted attention for some months. Again, I was absent for a time on tour to Korinar and

Okhamandel. But a more satisfactory reason is that several questions which used to give rise to correspondence have been settled finally. And another similar reason is that our neighbouring Political Agents and other British authorities are more cordial and more friendly in proportion, as they appreciate our efforts to improve the affairs of Baroda.

31. It may be fairly added that the fuller operation of two important principles settled has also contributed to reduce work. They deserve to be produced here, namely, *1st*, that the British representative at Baroda has alone the power to act on behalf of the British Government in regard to matters situated within the territories under the direct administration of the Baroda State, to the exclusion of neighbouring Political Officers who, in past times, claimed the right to exercise direct interference in support of persons residing in the territory under their supervision; and *2ndly*, that a petitioner must, as a general rule, first exhaust local remedies before he applies for the interference of the Residency.

32. If, owing to these causes, the work of correspondence under notice has permanently diminished, it must be regarded as a satisfactory fact, because it will enable the Administration to give all the more time and attention to purely internal or domestic matters.

33. Mutual extradition of offenders and mutual co-operation in police matters between Baroda and the external authorities went on satisfactorily in the year under review.

34. Some matters relating to extradition as between Kathiawar and Amreli were discussed, and the views formed by us were communicated for the consideration of the Kathiawar Political Agency.

35. An arrangement was come to with His Highness the Nizam's Government in regard to the mutual payment of charges connected with the extradition of offenders.

36. The Thuggee and Dacoity Department of the British Government was more than ordinarily active in the year. His Highness' Government gave hearty co-operation to that department which has been scrupulously careful to abstain from needless interference, while most earnest and zealous in endeavours to grapple with the special crimes it is concerned with.

37. There occurred in the year about four mail robberies, all or most of which were rather attempted than consummated offences. The inquiries instituted revealed considerable complicity on the part of some of the postal runners themselves. The British postal authorities have taken the necessary precautions suggested by this fact.

38. A very serious attack was made on one of our frontier thannas by certain outlaws of Rewa Kanta. Our police and that of Rewa Kanta most cordially co-operated, and succeeded in killing or capturing the ringleaders. This result will, doubtless, produce a salutary effect.

39. The attempt made by the Chief of Palitana to re-open a question of boundary between the villages of Rupavati and Bhandaria was negatived by the Government of India, on the ground that the said question had reached final settlement many years ago.

40. The Rana of Mandwa having moved the Government of Bombay to reconsider the settlement which had been reached after much discussion and consideration, regarding the limits of Chandode in connection with His Highness the Gaekwar's civil and criminal jurisdiction therein, it devolved on us to send in a counter-representation to that Government.

41. The question of settling the compensation due to the Rana for the withdrawal of his interference in the fairs held in our village of Karnali, was referred to the Special Settlement Officer. The amount of compensation was settled. Karnali has thus been fully and finally relieved of vexatious interference.

42. It having been decided that a very anomalous but recognized right of the Rana to levy fines of his own in adultery cases in Chandode, independently of the Gaekwar's criminal jurisdiction therein should be given up for fair compensation, we addressed the Agent to the Governor-General with a view to the final disposal of this matter.

43. It was very desirable to define the relations between the village police of the Rana in Chandode and the regular police of His Highness the Gaekwar, and we addressed the Agent to the Governor-General on this subject also.

44. In the year under review, the Rana carried out a measure of public benefit, which deserves to be recorded here. He permanently abolished all his duties and other imposts on traffic in transit through Chandode from and to the Chandode Station of His Highness the Gaekwar's railway, this relief being limited to traffic passing by the main road between the railway station and the main ghât of the Nerbudda river.

45. It appearing very necessary, in order to obviate recurring controversial correspondence, to settle some definite principles with reference to which our tributaries may apply for, and we may grant remissions from the tribute due to us, the subject was comprehensively considered, and a communication was addressed to the Agent to the Governor-General. The principles therein proposed will, it is hoped, find acceptance with the authorities concerned.

46. A dispute has been long pending between Baroda and the British Collectorate of Surat in connection with what are known as the Gaekwar's Billimora dues. Steps were taken towards bringing this matter to a close.

47. Several questions of detail regarding the opium monopoly had to be discussed and settled in the course of the year.

48. The Kathiawar Agency authorities had proposed certain arrangements in regard to the introduction of the salt monopoly in the Kathiawar Peninsula, including His Highness the Gaekwar's territories therein. We saw grave objections to the plan proposed, and felt it our duty to lay them before the Agent to the Governor-General. We, moreover, proposed what we judged to be a better plan.

49. In conformity with the general plan we thus proposed for consideration, we also proposed a special plan for our territories in

Kathiawar. This latter met with the cordial approval of the Government of Bombay as well as that of the Agent to the Governor-General.

50. The plan thus approved having been carried into effect, the neighbouring State of Junaghur made a great complaint against us on the ground of some supposed injury to its interests arising from our action. The Kathiawar Agency was, perhaps, somewhat too easily persuaded to accept and support that complaint. The Government of Bombay referred the same for any explanation we might wish to offer. We offered a full and detailed explanation which completely satisfied that Government, and which resulted in showing that the complaint of Junaghur had little or no foundation.

51. Some correspondence took place on the subject of salt smuggling to the injury of the British revenue.

52. The question whether or not Baroda should extradite offenders against the British salt revenue laws underwent discussion.

53. A question was raised as to whether or not it might be arranged that Baroda and the neighbouring British districts should afford mutual assistance in the recovery of the land revenue from their respective defaulters. We deprecated any new procedure in this direction.

54. Some consideration was given to the question as to how far the abkari system on both sides might be assimilated.

55. The bearing of the recent Anglo-Portuguese Treaty on the sea-borne trade of Baroda was considered with the result that we had very little to gain therefrom.

56. The Thakur of Mansa complained of the effect of our reformed customs arrangements in the Karri Division as bearing on his interests. Reasonable relief was granted.

57. The Thakur of Kanjeri in the Panch Mahals, who was proprietor of an inam village, called Gantial, in Baroda territory, having died, the Baroda Government desired to take the management of Gantial into its own hands, pending inquiry as to the title of the Thakur's successor. The Collector of the Panch Mahals protested against the course, and referred the case to the Government of Bombay, whose reply I quote as it confirms an important principle applying to such cases :—

"*Resolution.*—Every Native Government as well as the British Government claims and exercises the right of looking into the title on which landed property alleged to be alienated is held on the occasion of a succession, and pending such inquiry the property may, without injustice, be attached.

"The village of Gantial, although belonging to the Thakur of Kanjeri, is in the Baroda State, and the Collector of the Panch Mahals, who is managing the Thakur's estate during his minority, must accept the conditions to which inam property in Baroda territory is liable, and submit to the village being placed under attachment pending a settlement of the title.

"Possession should, therefore, be given up to the Wahiwatdar appointed by the Baroda Administration, and the collections from date of Dip Sing's death should be paid over."

58. A question arose as to who should pay compensation for certain lands taken up for the Bhaunagar and Gondal Railway, the said lands being the property of certain Chiefs simply paying tribute to Baroda. The conclusion we arrived at was that it could not be Baroda, but that the compensation should come from the proprietors of the railway.

59. We had to consider and decide in what cases of offences by our Waghirs, committed outside our territories, the salami lands granted to the offending Waghirs could be resumed.

60. A few still remaining claims of Baroda jewellers were reported on to the Government of India, and final conclusions were attained in most of them.

61. A certain Girassia preferred a claim to three-fourths of the village of Jiore or Jehore, which is in the possession of the Rajpeepla State consequent on retrocession by Baroda many years ago. After troublesome inquiry and research, we found conclusive proof showing that the claim was quite groundless; and the Agent to the Governor-General was addressed accordingly.

62. A final communication was addressed to the same authority expressing our views in regard to the important question of the commutation of the Gaekwar's Military Contingent.

63. We had to take exception to the employment of our Contingent Sowars beyond the Tributary Mahals.

64. A proposal to construct a telegraph line from Meagaum to Dabhoi came under consideration. We stated that such work would be premature. The proposal itself probably emanated from some misapprehension.

65. The investigations touching a scheme for the drainage of certain submerged lands in the Karri Division still continued, and we expressed our anxiety for the attainment of a definite result without much delay.

66. It was arranged that an experienced British Engineer should inspect the Powaghur Hill and its vicinity, in order to see if the locality offers any facility for the storage of water for the supply of Baroda. There is, however, not much hope in this direction. A bare possibility remains to be exhausted.

67. Facilities were given for adding to the number of postal boxes.

68. Arrangements were made, as a tentative measure, for our using British postal service stamps in connexion with our official correspondence. The use of such stamps began in November 1879. I may avail myself of this opportunity to state that postal matters are satisfactorily managed in these territories. As a rule, we have heard no complaints, and British postal authorities give us no trouble, are civil, and anxious to meet our reasonable requirements.

69. We have arranged to take a census of our territories simultaneously with that of British India. Our action will be in pretty close conformity with that of the British authorities in this respect.

70. Some doubts having been started by some Wantaholders, it was definitely ruled that the population of all Wantas in Baroda territories should be included in the census of the Baroda State, and in no other.

71. I have thus rapidly and concisely touched upon the principal topics which engaged consideration and occasioned correspondence with the Residency in the course of the year under report. Even the bare and brief, though not exhaustive, enumeration may be useful for future reference.

72. In concluding this part of the report, I have much pleasure in again bearing my testimony to the useful labours of Mr. Padmanabh Pillay, the manager of the English Department of the Dewan's Cutcherry. The duties of this officer are exacting in a high degree in point of intelligence, industry, and probity, and I have always found Mr. Padmanabh Pillay quite equal to those duties.

73. *The Sirdars.*—It gives me great satisfaction to be able to state that, after the events recorded in their connexion in the preceding report, the Sirdars have, in a great measure, subsided to the level of good sense and moderation. Nothing can be stronger evidence of this fact than that there is scarcely anything to be said of them by way of complaint in this report. They are now better able to appreciate and do justice to the good intentions of this Sirkar, and they have found, by the test of actual experience, that "Kaida Kanoon" in the administration of the country are, after all, not such dreadful things as they had once apprehended. Nothing worse has happened than that some of them have had to pay their just debts more regularly and to better discharge their other legal obligations. Their retainers are all the better behaved, because of the consciousness that they are directly responsible to the laws. The Sirdars generally understand the value of money more adequately than before, and are, therefore, gradually restraining their extravagance and recklessness. It is agreeably significant that some of them take credit for being already free from debt, others for being near such emanciption, and others again speak of their debts apologetically as having been inherited from their forefathers, and not incurred by themselves. All these signs augur well for the future.

74. The whole class shares in the general sense of security inasmuch as the Sirdars are not exposed as they used to be to the conspicuous confiscation of their allowances for the benefit of an upstart favourite, or to the attachment of their private property on the ground of old or vague charges preferred behind their backs.

75. I have pleasure in noticing the fact that the Court specially established for the Sirdars is now working with less friction than before, because it meets with less opposition.

76. *The ex-Maharaja.*—The ex-Maharaja continues to reside with his family at Madras in the enjoyment of health and all the comfort possible in the situation.

77. Remittances for expenses at Madras are punctually made from the Baroda Treasury at appointed periods through the British Residency,

and the officer in charge of the family at Madras regularly sends in the accounts.

78. It may be hoped that as time goes on, it will become possible to reduce the expenditure in certain respects without in the least affecting the comfort and convenience of the family.

79. Difficulties about obtaining Baroda servants for service at Madras still continue, though they have been diminished. It has been decided for cogent reasons that Baroda should be indented upon in this respect as sparingly as possible.

80. It will be remembered that Mulhar Rao married one Lakshmi Bai in A.D. 1874. Shortly after, Lakshmi Bai gave birth to a son, who was named Jyaji Rao. It will be further recollected that the Government of India declined to recognize this boy. I regret to state that this boy died at Madras on the 29th of April 1880.

81. Dr. Seward, who has been from the first looking after the establishment at Madras, continues to discharge his duties with his characteristic vigour, vigilance, and precision.

82. *Settlement Department.*—The divers and difficult work of this department has continued to be performed under Khan Bahadoor Pestonji Jehangir; and the quantity and quality of the work done in the year under review have afforded every satisfaction. The bulk of the business pertaining to this department is transacted by that officer on his own judgment and responsibility, but he brings before me for my orders all matters calling for my consideration, whether owing to the magnitude of the interests concerned, or the importance of the principles involved. The course of decisions in the period of about five years past furnishes abundant data for future guidance.

83. Five hundred and thirty-three claims, relating to devastans, and of the aggregate annual value of nearly Rupees 34,000, were disposed of in the year under report.

84. Eight hundred and fifty-one claims, relating to warshasuns, and of the aggregate annual value of nearly Rupees 23,000, were similarly disposed of.

85. One hundred and thirty claims for assamis, nemnooks, &c., in the Farnis, Shilladari, Sibundy, and Hoozoorat Departments, and of the aggregate annual value of nearly Rupees 74,000, were also disposed of.

86. Ten claims relating to wattandars were likewise settled.

87. Two hundred and forty-eight claims to Tora Giras allowances of the aggregate annual value of more than Rupees 4,000 were investigated and decided.

88. Most of these claims involved large arrears of payment, a circumstance which enhanced their importance.

89. Five hundred and thirty-nine decisions of the Special Settlement Officers were executed in the course of theyear. Under these decisions, allowances were renewed, lands were restored, and accumulated arrears were discharged.

90. While the department is most anxious to execute with rapidity the decisions of the Special Settlement Officer, it has to struggle with many difficulties in this class of work.

91. For instance, the department has to ascertain whether the person in whose favour the Special Settlement Officer has decided is living or dead. If dead, the heirs have to be ascertained, and this entails protracted references and enquiries, as many of the individuals concerned reside outside Baroda territories.

92. Again, the awards of the Special Settlement Officer are made subjects to the rights of alienees, mortgagees, &c. These derivative rights have to be duly investigated and given effect to.

93. Again, in some cases, it is found that the lives of the Girassias, in whose favour the awards have been given, have become extinct. In such cases, inquiries become necessary, in order to determine whether, or not, there are collaterals entitled to the continuance of the payment.

94. Again, where arrears have to be paid, it has to be carefully ascertained from what date they are really payable, the last payment has to be traced out, and it is necessary in the interests of the State to find out what became of the monies which had been withheld.

95. Again, in many cases, the Giras paying villages have often changed hands; that is to say, for some years, they were under khalsa management; for some they were farmed out; for some they were granted in inam to certain individuals, from whom they were subsequently taken back and given to others for a time, after which they became khalsa again. In such circumstances, it becomes not a little difficult to ascertain what parties are responsible for the arrears, and in what proportions. These particulars ascertained, detailed action has to be taken for actual recovery from those parties and in those proportions.

96. Great as have been the difficulties arising from the past state of things, some of the changes, introduced by the present Administration by way of reforms and improvements, have unavoidably increased those difficulties so far as the work of executing the decisions of the Special Settlement Officer is concerned. For instance, the reformed administrative divisions of the country have increased the difficulties of tracing out the requisite records.

97. Again, in some cases, the land awarded is not so much as traceable. Parties in possession deny or dispute identity. When hard pressed by evidence, they plead rights of their own.

98. I have made this allusion to some of the difficulties attendant upon the execution of the judgments under reference, in order that fair allowance may be made for apparent dilatoriness in some instances. One thing, however, may be accepted as a certainty, namely, that the department will employ its utmost efforts in the direction of despatch.

99. The work of settling the debts of Sirdars and Sillidars to Paraks steadily advanced in the year under retrospect. Fifty-eight claims, aggregating about seven lakhs of rupees, reached settlements during the year. The parties concerned in these operations recognize the advantage thus accruing to their interests.

100. Besides what has been above noted, the department did work too miscellaneous to be more than just alluded to.

101. Yet, it must be admitted, that some large fields of labour lie before the department almost untouched. While we are working as hard as possible, we must avoid the error of undertaking too much at a time.

102. *Special Giras Settlement.*—Mr. G. B. Reid, of the Bombay Civil Service, was in charge of this special work throughout the year, and it is only right that the very judicious manner in which the work itself was done should meet with recognition here.

103. Sometime ago there were—

Cases to be decided		2,223
Deduct those decided in 1877-78		197
	Total	2,026
Deduct again those decided in 1878-79		598
Remained on 1st August 1879		1,428
Add Panch Mahals and Kaira cases		38
	Total	1,466
Add again new cases discovered during the past year ...		810
	Total	2,276

104. Of these two thousand and odd cases which represented the work to be done, 1,264 cases were decided in the year under report, leaving a balance of 1,012 cases.

105. Of the 1,264 claims decided as just stated, 384 were for Wanta, and 880 were for Tora Giras, inclusive of miscellanoous huks.

106. The extent of lands—

	Ks.	*Bs.*
Claimed was	6,441	+1,579
Awarded	1,783	975

107. With reference to some of the difficulties noticed in another part of this report, as attendant upon the execution of past decisions in regard to Giras lands, Mr. Reid says—"I trust that the Giras Department will have no difficulty in executing these awards. Wherever a survey has been made, I have defined the land carefully by survey numbers, and in other cases have given the name and boundaries of the field with other necessary particulars. In reading over the old awards, I was much struck by the vague way in which they were often written. A Girassia claimed ten kumbhas, the Patels admitted five kumbhas, and an award was accordingly passed for five without any enquiry as to the real area, position, &c. This is well enough as long as there is no dispute, but as soon as a dispute arises, the Settlement Officer's award will help very little in deciding it. It would, of course, be impossible for me to measure every bit of Wanta claimed, but short of this, I trust that there

will be no difficulty in recognizing the land which is awarded in each case." The Executive Department must be very thankful to Mr. Reid for the care and consideration he has shown in this respect.

108. Of the Tora Giras cases, 498 were thrown out. Regarding these Mr. Reid observes—"As Mr. King and myself reported last year and the year before, very few of these claims appear to be made without some foundation. By far the greater number of those rejected appear to have existed at one time, but since then to have lapsed, another portion consists of claims made by different members of a family for the same Giras huks." The 382 claims awarded constitute an annual charge upon the State of Rupees 3,525 together with accumulated arrears.

109. The proportion of appeals preferred from the decisions of the Special Settlement Officer was small. Yet it was desirable that these few appeals should not be held too long in abeyance. Hence, steps were taken for their being taken up and finally dealt with. The results in this respect belong to the next year, and will be noticed in the next report.

110. The cost of this special machinery temporarily in operation was about Rupees 37,000 for the year under report.

111. Mr. Dayabhai Harjiwandas, who represented the interests of the State before the Special Settlement Officer, has performed his duties in an efficient manner, and has afforded every satisfaction.

112. Though for about three years this special agency for the settlement of Giras cases has been at work, the end of its mission is hardly yet within sight. It may, however, be expected that every year of actual experience on the part of the agency concerned will be conducive to the acceleration of progress.

113. *Boundary Settlement.*—The operations of the special establishment organized for the settlement of boundary disputes covered the whole of the year under review. Colonel Warden has done the work with his usual energy and zeal. That gentleman's report will speak for itself, but I may here state a few prominent facts.

114. The total number of cases for settlement at the beginning of the year was 134, adding to which thirty-two new cases, the total was 166 cases.

115. These cases stood distributed as follows:—

With what district.	*Number of cases.*
Mahi Kanta	2
Pahlunpoor	46
Broach	12
Surat	82
Kaira	11
Panch Mahals	1
Rewa Kanta	11
Khandeish	1
Total ...	166

116. Of this number of cases eighty-eight were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of seventy-eight cases, which seems to hold out the prospect of finishing the work in a year more. It is a consummation much to be desired.

117. The aggregate area disputed in the eighty-eight decided cases was about 4,800 beeghas.

118. The modes of settlement employed were the following:—

	Cases.
By trial	8
By agreement of parties...	66
By arbitration, &c.	4
Struck off	10
Total ...	88

119. The salary of the Boundary Commissioner, and pay of his establishment and contingent charges, may be taken as about Rupees 24,600 in the year. Baroda's share of this cost amounts to about Rupees 12,300. The salary of our Agents and their establishment may be taken as amounting to about Rupees 18,000. Thus the aggregate expenses come to about Rupees 42,600, Baroda's share alone being Rupees 30,300.

120. Taking all the decided cases, we get Rupees 485 as the average cost of each disposal. The same, as far as the expense incurred by Baroda alone is concerned, is about Rupees 344.

121. Taking only the contested cases, the average cost of each disposal comes to Rupees 5,325. Taking the expenses incurred by Baroda alone, the sum comes to about Rupees 3,787.

122. In thirty-three of the decided cases, the boundary settled was permanently demarcated. The Settlement Officer may be implicitly relied upon to ensure an efficient demarcation so as to obviate recurrence of disputes.

123. Appeals preferred from the decisions passed were as follows:—

	Cases.
By Baroda	1
By opposite party	2
Total ...	3

124. During the year the Appellate authority decided in all two appeals, in both of which the original decisions were confirmed.

125. It will be observed that a considerable portion of the eighty-eight cases, which reached settlement during the year, was settled otherwise then by trial on merits.

126. This, however, must not be assumed to have cost no trouble whatever to Colonel Warden. Were it not for the presence and active advice of that officer, amicable settlements would scarcely have been effected. This is a fact which it is only just to state and recognize.

127. An important Circular Order was issued to our local officers on the subject of the procedure to be followed by them and others concerned subsequent to the settlement of any boundary dispute. Such instructions were found very necessary to check much arbitrary action which used to be taken by both the parties to the dispute in relation to the occupying ryots. Indeed, each party often used to proceed immediately to the arbitrary eviction of the ryots in the land awarded to it in order to substitute other ryots of its own choice. This used to cause much hardship and heart-burning, and to sometimes provoke the interference of British political authorities. The Circular Order issued to cure the evil was substantially as follows :—

"Whenever a boundary dispute is settled by the British Special Officer appointed for the purpose, our local officers should strictly observe the following principles :—

"The effect of the boundary decided, declared, and marked is simply that the lands situated on the Baroda side of the boundary form part and parcel of the territory of the Baroda State, and that the jurisdiction over that land and over any people found on that land belongs to the Baroda State.

"As a rule, the boundary decision leaves all private rights, that is, the rights of private individuals, undisturbed and uninterfered with. Any disputes in reference to such rights fall within the jurisdiction of the Baroda State to decide according to Baroda laws and procedure.

"It follows that it would not be right for the Baroda authorities to summarily eject from their previous possession the occupants of the formerly disputed lands, simply because those lands have been declared to belong to the Baroda State.

"The previous possession of the occupants of those lands must be maintained till the occupants are ousted in due course of law.

"If any private individual claims any rights in reference to the land against the existing occupant, the said individual should resort to the usual local remedies for asserting his rights and getting redress.

"If any Sirkar rights have to be asserted against the existing occupants, the proper revenue officer should investigate the subject, give a hearing to the occupant, and formally decide the matter according to its merits, and then carry out his decision.

"When a boundary decision is communicated to the Wahiwatdar, he should issue a notification, stating that such and such lands have been declared to belong to the Baroda State, and that, therefore, the

jurisdiction over the said lands will be exercised by the Baroda Sirkar. If the occupants have any complaints in connection with the said lands, they should prefer them to the Baroda authorities and no other. The Baroda authorities will investigate the claims and afford redress in due course. The Baroda authorities will not disturb existing possession without just cause. The occupants are particularly enjoined to behave peaceably, and not to create any disturbance. They are also enjoined to pay punctually all Sirkar dues, and to obey all Sirkar orders."

128. The Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda was furnished with a copy of this Circular Order, which he was so good as to send to the neighbouring Political Officers, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that these officers have fully assented to the principle and arranged with the several States under their supervision for reciprocity of procedure.

129. Mr. Ramchandra Gopal Deshmukh, B.A., L.L.B., who represented the interests of the Baroda State before the Boundary Commissioner, discharged his duties in a manner which has afforded every satisfaction, and which deserves renewed acknowledgment here. The employment of this qualified and upright officer has certainly been the means of relieving His Highness' Government of much of the anxiety and detailed trouble which are generally incident to the conduct of such cases.

Judicial Department.

130. *Civil Justice.*—The judicial tribunals at work during the year were as follows :—

Designation.	Number of tribunals.	Number of Judges.
Varisht or High Court	1	2
Sirdar Court	1	3
District Judges' Courts, including the Courts of the City Judge, Special Judge, Joint Judge, and the Assistant Judges.	8	8
Munsiffs' Courts	16	16
Division Subhas' Courts	4	4
Magistrates' Courts	93	93
Total ...	123	126

131. The number of tribunals last year was 121. A new Naib Subha having been appointed for the Amreli Division, he was invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and an Attaché to the Subha of the Karri Division, a graduate of the Bombay University, was temporarily invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, thus making the number 123 for the year under report.

132. The cost of the whole judicial organization is calculated roughly at Rupees 4,09,000. One-fourth of the salary of the Subhas is charged to this Department. As regards the Magistrates, the salaries of such of them as have revenue functions, are divided half and half between the Judicial and Revenue Departments. This is not quite an adequate division in the case of the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates, whose revenue functions are far heavier than their judicial work, but

no change is made, as it is desirable for the sake of comparison to adhere to the system followed in the previous reports. The cost for the previous year (1878-79) was about Rupees 4,08,000.

133. The total receipts from stamps, fines, &c., amounted to about Rupees 2,78,000 against Rupees 2,93,000 for last year.

134. The total receipts of the Civil Courts amounted to about Rupees 1,99,000 against Rupees 2,10,000 in the previous year. Suits of large amounts in the Judges' Courts are less this year than in the year previous, and the exemptions of Court-fees in the first instance for special reasons, or on account of pauperism, still continue to be very large. Whereas the total value of the original suits filed during the year was about 20¼ lakhs of rupees. Suits amounting to a little more than eight lakhs of rupees were exempted from the payment of Court-fees in the first instance. The largest number of exemptions were in the Sirdar Court, in which out of Rupees 5,18,000 as representing the total value of the suits filed, suits representing the value of Rupees 5,02,000 were so exempted. In the City and Amreli District Judges' Courts these exemptions apply to about a half of the total values. The Girassias in the Amreli Division are allowed the special privilege of filing suits on plain paper in the first instance.

135. The year under report was on the whole a year of plenty as far as the harvests were concerned; but the population was afflicted with a terrible fever which, for more than two months, extremely impeded the work of the Courts. Parties, witnesses, Vakeels, Clerks, and in many cases the Judges themselves, could hardly attend regularly, and cases had to be postponed from time to time. This has perceptibly told on the average duration of the work disposed of. But it is a matter for satisfaction that the Courts, by working vigorously during the subsequent months, have not allowed the work to fall into greater arrears than in the last year. In fact, the number of original suits disposed of this year is a little more than that of the previous year.

136. The number of suits filed in the year under report was 10,059, whereas in the previous year the number was 9,622, showing thus an increase of about 5 per cent. That previous year itself showed an increase of about 18 per cent. over the file of the year preceding.

137. The total numbers representing the file, disposal, and pending balance of original civil suits are as under—

Number of civil suits pending at the commencement of the year	1,904
Filed during the year	10,059
Re-admitted	172
Received by transfer or by remand	129
Total for disposal ...	12,264
Disposed of ...	10,127
Pending at the end of the year ...	2,137

138. Out of the total number of 10,059 original suits filed during the year, 9,523 suits, that is, about 95 per cent., were filed in the Munsiffs' Courts, and the remaining 536 suits, or about 5 per cent., were

filed in the Judges' Courts. The ratio last year was the same. The necessity for increasing the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs became apparent during the year, and orders have been issued accordingly that, from the beginning of the year 1880-81, the jurisdiction should be increased from Rupees 1,000 to Rupees 3,000. Several applications for the change were received from the people, and representations were made almost everywhere to the Second Judge of the Varisht Court during his tour of inspection; that parties and witnesses were put to very great inconvenience by their being required to go to the District Courts at the zillah towns for all suits above Rupees 1,000; that they had, therefore, in several instances to give up the idea of suing altogether, accepting very disadvantageous compromises instead, and that the requirements of the population and the confidence inspired in the working of the Munsiffs' Courts made it advisable to increase their pecuniary jurisdiction. The limit of Rupees 3,000 has been fixed in view to the probable requirements of ordinary litigation in the Mofussil, and it is hoped the change will prove beneficial to the public.

139. The total value of the suits filed in the year was about Rupees 20,18,000, whereas the total value last year was about Rupees 25,25,000. The average value of a suit this year comes to Rupees 201, whereas last year the average value was Rupees 263. The 536 suits filed in the Courts of the Judges represent a total value of about Rupees 11,58,000, whereas the 9,523 suits filed in the Courts of the Munsiffs represent a total value of about Rupees 8,60,000. The values of the suits in the Courts of the Judges and the Munsiffs, respectively, last year were about Rupees 16,33,000 and Rupees 8,95,000, so that the chief falling off in value in the year under report was in the Judges' Courts.

140. The total number of suits disposed of was 10,127 against 10,043 in the previous year. Of these 3,085, or about 30 per cent., were either withdrawn by razinama, or compromised, or decreed on admission, or by reference to arbitration. The ratio in the two previous years was also the same, so it may be concluded that about one-third of the suits are settled amicably in our Courts.

141. The number of suits decided *ex parte* was 2,695, that is, about 27 per cent. of the total number of suits disposed of. The ratio last year was 28 per cent., and in the year previous to it 34 per cent., so that the ratio of *ex parte* decisions would appear to be diminishing year by year. This is no doubt satisfactory. In the Karri Munsiff Court there is not yet very marked improvement in this respect, as the ratio of *ex parte* decisions to total disposals comes to 45 per cent. this year against 47 per cent. in the last year. The Nausari, Dabhoi, and Dehegaum Munsiff Courts show also more than 30 per cent. ratio of *ex parte* decisions.

142. The number of contested suits disposed of was 2,680 against 2,411 in the previous year, and gives a ratio of about 26 per cent. against 24 per cent. last year. The Courts situated at the capital and the zillah towns, except Amreli, show a much higher percentage than the other Courts. This is naturally to be expected, as there are many professional practitioners at these centres. The Baroda City Munsiff

Court has decided as usual the greatest number of contested cases, and the Petlad and Nausari Courts come next to it in order as they did last year.

143. Out of the 2,695 *ex parte* decisions, 2,632, that is about 98 per cent., were for the plaintiff, while sixty-three, that is 2 per cent., were for the defendant. Out of the 2,680 decisions in contested suits, 2,243, that is about 84 per cent., were for the plaintiff, and 437, that is 16 per cent., were for the defendant. This would seem to show that the claims advanced are mostly *bonâ fide*.

144. The total number of suits disposed of (10,127) was in excess of the number decided last year by eighty-four, and the pending balance is also in excess by 233 suits.

145. The pecuniary value of the suits disposed of comes up to the very large amount of about Rupees 50,20,000 against Rupees 19,08,000 last year. This is owing to very heavy pecuniary claims outstanding in the City Judge's Court having been disposed of in the year under report. One suit alone referring to temple property was valued at about twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

146. The average duration of suits has increased during the year under report, though it is nothing like what it was two years ago. For contested suits the average duration this year was 191 days against 180 days last year, and 230 days in the year before last. For other than contested suits the average duration this year was seventy-one days, whereas last year it was sixty-seven days, and in the year before last seventy-six days. The principal cause of this, *viz.*, the terrible fever epidemic, has been already noticed. The festivities connected with the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja and of his sister also gave a pretty long holiday to the Courts, though this last perhaps revived their weakened energies for vigorous action thereafter. The average duration of cases disposed of in the Courts of the Judges was 492 days for contested, and 139 days for other suits, against 428 and 101 days, respectively, in the last year. This duration must be considered inordinately high. Probably the transfer to the Munsiffs of the jurisdiction to try suits above one and up to three thousand rupees now sanctioned, and the clearance of many of the old cases this year, may cause improvement in future years. The Joint Judge's Court at Baroda has been found to be a necessary permanent adjunct to assist the City and the District Judges' Courts. In addition to it an Assistant Judge for the first two months of the year, and a Special Judge for about a month at the end of the year, assisted these Courts in reducing the arrears. The Karri District Court was also assisted during the whole year by either a Joint or an Assistant Judge. The City Munsiff, having the largest file, was assisted for about two months by the Baroda Mahal Munsiff, who decided 168 suits in addition to the work of his own Court.

147. The pending balance at the end of the year was 2,137 cases against 1,904 in the previous year. The work of reducing the arrears of cases of long standing has been satisfactory, especially in the Baroda and Amreli Divisions. Whereas 103 suits above one year's duration

were pending in the Baroda Division last year, the number of such pending suits this year is only eighteen. In Amreli, the number this year is twenty against forty-five last year. No case of over five years' standing now remains on the file. There are sixteen cases of between four and five years' standing. With this exception there is a marked diminution in the number of cases pending over six months as will be seen from the following figures:—

Suits pending.	At the end of the year under report (1879-80).	At the end of the previous year (1878-79).
Above six months and under one year ...	256	361
Above one year and under two years ...	175	201
Above two years and under three years ...	33	64
Above three years and under four years ...	10	51
Above four years and under five years ...	16	...
Above five years	...	2
Total ...	490	679

148. Out of the twenty-six suits of above three years' standing, all except two were in the Courts of the Judges. The Amreli Judge's Court has got rid of its old cases except five, and the Karri Munsiff Court has disposed of all such cases as it had on hand.

149. Suits relating to money continue to form the greatest bulk of the suits instituted. In the year under report they formed about 95 per cent. of the total number of suits instituted, being 9,523 out of 10,059. The ratio last year was about 93⅔ per cent., and in the year previous to the last it was 90½. Of these money suits 5,049, that is about 53 per cent., were on written obligation, those on account stated were 2,477, that is 25 per cent., and those on running account were 1,487, or about 16 per cent., so that about 94 per cent. of the money suits were evidenced by bonds or accounts stated or running. As the people are becoming more and more acquainted with the working of the Courts, they are habituating themselves to secure the best kind of evidence for substantiating their claims. There were only 406 suits, that is about 4 per cent., relating to immovable property, and 130 suits, that is about 1 per cent., relating to other matters.

150. Turning to pecuniary values of suits of all kinds, those under Rupees 100 continue to form the greatest bulk of the suits instituted. Out of the total number 10,059, these amounted to 7,659, or about 76 per cent. There were 170 suits, that is about 2 per cent., above Rupees 1,000 each. The ratios last year were the same. It remains to be seen whether the increased pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs will cause an increase in the suits above Rupees 1,000. These 170 suits, each above Rupees 1,000, represent a pecuniary value of about Rupees 11,14,000, while the remaining 9,889 suits represent a pecuniary value of about Rupees 9,04,000. The respective pecuniary values last year were Rupees 16,47,000 and Rupees 8,82,000. It thus appears that, while there was a marked diminution in the suits of higher value, there was a perceptible increase in those of lesser value.

151. The Sirdar Court is slowly taking up the position of importance to which it is entitled. It comes highest this year as regards the total amount of the values of the suits instituted. While the total amount of the values of the suits filed in it last year was Rupees 1,27,000, the amount in the year under report was Rupees 5,18,000. It is true that out of this amount the greater portion represents claims which have been filed without the payment of Court-fees in the first instance, but this is owing to the special indulgence given to a few sowcars, Sirdars, and others to file their claims in this manner within a specified time. The total amount of the values of the suits filed in the City Judge's Court has fallen from Rupees 9,28,000 in the last year to Rupees 3,13,000 in the year under report. The City Munsiff Court filed suits amounting to Rupees 1,67,000. The three City Courts together, therefore, show a total of Rupees 9,98,000, that is, nearly one-half of the aggregate pecuniary value of the suits filed in the whole State. The Baroda district takes its place next to the Baroda City in this respect. The Karri District resumes its place next to Baroda District, which last year was occupied by the Nausari District. The Amreli District comes last in this respect as usual, though the amount it represents is by no means inconsiderable.

152. Tested by the number of suits filed instead of by their pecuniary value, the Baroda District stands as foremost as usual, and the other Divisions also take their usual places, *viz.*, Karri Division, the Baroda City, the Nausari District, and the Amreli District in their respective order. The files in the Nausari and Amreli Districts are increasing. Among individual Courts the largest number of suits was filed in the City Munsiff's Court. The Petlad Munsiff Court comes next, and the Karri Munsiff Court comes third. No Courts, except these three, show a file of above one thousand suits each in the year under report.

153. Tabular statements in the Appendix give the details of the number, nature, and values of the suits disposed of during the year.

154. A new statement was prepared last year to show the number and value of decrees filed for execution, executed, and remaining unexecuted at the end of the year. As it is found that a large number of decrees, for the execution of which darkhasts are once given, are satisfied afterwards out of Court without the necessity of seeking the Courts' intervention again, the pending balance of decrees does not represent correct results. The said statement is, therefore, omitted this year. There is no doubt that a safer plan would be to take the darkhast or application for execution as the unit of the action of the Court, and to show the result of the said action. It is, however, of importance to know the number of decrees for executing which the total number of darkhasts was given, and the total unrealized value of such decrees at the time of the said darkhasts. This would show what amount was to be realized through the intervention of the Courts. In the information about disposal, it is similarly of importance to know the total amount realized by the action of the Courts, together with the number of decrees to which the said action referred. This would show the direct realizations through the intervention of the Courts. Lastly, with reference to the pending balance of darkhasts, it is useful to know the number

of decrees to which the pending darkhasts referred, and the unrealized amount of the said decrees. Columns giving the requisite information on these points have been added to the Civil Statement No. 6, Appendix G, which otherwise is substantially the same as Appendix F, given in the Administration Report for the year 1877-78.

155. Taking the darkhast, or application for execution, as the unit of the action of the Court, statements in the Appendix of this report give the details of the Court's action. At the beginning of the year there were 1,403 darkhasts pending disposal. These referred to 1,371 decrees, the unrealized value of which was about Rupees 16,54,000. The total number of darkhasts filed during the year was 7,142, which referred to 6,313 decrees, the unrealized value of which decrees was about Rupees 16,09,100. Eleven darkhasts were received by transfer, and they referred to the same number of decrees, the unrealized value of which was about Rupees 6,000. So that there were 8,556 darkhasts in all for disposal, referring to 7,695 decrees, the total unrealized value of which was about Rupees 32,75,000. The number of darkhasts for disposal in the previous year was 8,421, which referred to 7,433 decrees, representing the unrealized value of about thirty-four lakhs of rupees. The total number of darkhasts disposed of was 7,094, that is, about 84 per cent. These referred to 6,280 decrees and the amount realized was about Rupees 4,16,300. The actual relief obtained by the decree-holders would thus appear to be about 13 per cent. The decrees in the Judge's Courts being heavy, the percentage of realizations is very small, being about 8 per cent., but in the Munsiffs' Courts the decrees being of small amount, the percentage of realizations is greater, being about 26 per cent. The average duration of darkhasts disposed of was ninety-three days against seventy-four in the last year.

156. There were 1,462 darkhasts pending disposal at the end of the year, referring to 1,415 decrees, the unrealized value of which was about Rupees 20,35,200. Of these pending darkhasts, 1,140 were under one year against 1,097 in the previous year. Those above three years were seventy against forty-five in the previous year, and most of these were in the Courts of Baroda City and of the Baroda District. This requires looking after.

157. The Baroda City Munsiff's Court shows, as usual, the greatest number of darkhasts disposed of, *viz.*, 1,302, the value satisfaction of the decrees obtained thereby amounting to Rupees 22,695. The Petlad Munsiff Court disposed of 1,256 darkhasts, but the amount realized was far higher than that of the City Munsiff Court, being Rupees 48,360.

158. The largest amount realized was in the Sirdar Court, being Rupees 63,532.

159. Looking to the details of execution it appears that of the 7,074 darkhasts disposed of, 1,975, or about 28 per cent., were struck off the file, 1,961, that is, another 28 per cent., were disposed of under razinama, and 1,621, that is, 23 per cent., were disposed of, as the decree-holders applied for stay of execution. The ratios last year were 31 per cent. for darkhasts struck off the file, 25 per cent. for darkhasts disposed of under razinama, and 21 per cent. for darkhasts disposed of under application for stay of execution. Coercive process in the shape

of imprisonment was resorted to in the case of only 128 darkhasts, which gives a ratio of about 2 per cent.; and the coercive process in the shape of auction sale of immovable and movable property was resorted to in the case of 408 darkhasts, which gives a ratio of about 6 per cent. The ratios last year were about the same. About Rupees 43,700 were realized by the sales of immovable property, and about Rupees 7,800 were realized by the sales of movable property. The auction sales would seem to realize about 75 per cent. of the estimated value of the properties sold. The percentage of darkhasts struck off the file is steadily decreasing year by year. While in the years 1876-77 and 1877-78 about half of the total number of darkhasts disposed of were struck off the file, this proportion fell to 31 per cent. in 1878-79, that is, last year, and in the year under report the ratio is still lower, *viz.*, 28 per cent. Increased care thus seems to be taken in preventing applications from being struck off on trifling grounds.

160. Statements in the Appendix give the details regarding the Appellate civil work of the various Courts. The total number of appeals filed during the year was 727, of which 515 were regular appeals and 212 special appeals. The number of regular appeals has been decreasing every year, though no corresponding decrease is observable either in the number of original suits filed or disposed of. This will be seen from the following figures:—

Years.	Suits filed.	Suits disposed of.	Regular appeals filed.
1876-77	12,539	14,201	999
1877-78	8,159	9,366	715
1878-79	9,622	10,043	575
1879-80	10,059	10,127	515

161. A similar decrease is also observable in the special appeals filed, though the decrease is not quite continuous. The following figures illustrate this:—

Year.	Regular appeals disposed of by the Judges.	Special appeals filed.
1876-77	892	325
1877-78	587	168
1878-79	751	263
1879-80	543	212

162. These results are not unsatisfactory. The Appellate Courts have been intentionally kept open for claims of small as well as large values, in order that in a newly-reorganized Administration there may be the fullest scope for redress. The fact of continuous decrease in the

number of appeals would, therefore, seem to show that the parties are increasingly satisfied with the decisions of the Original Courts.

163. With the decrease of work the Appellate Courts ought to show greater expedition in the disposal of their work, and should be able to exercise greater supervision over the work of the subordinate tribunals, especially the Magisterial, where there is considerable scope for improvement.

164. The total number of appeals for disposal, including those that were pending, re-admitted, and transferred, was 1,182 against 1,470 in the last year.

165. With regard to disposal, the total number of appeals decided by the various Appellate tribunals was 811 against 1,059 in the previous year. The greatest number of appeals, 268, was decided in the Varisht Court. Out of the 182 appeals disposed of in the Baroda District Judge's Court, the District Judge himself decided ninety-six appeals, and the remainder were disposed of by the Joint-Judge and others who assisted him in clearing off the arrears. In the City Judge's Court 176 appeals were disposed of, out of which the Judge himself decided 131, the remaining having been disposed of by the assisting Judges. The Karri District Judge's Court decided 120 appeals, of which the Judge himself decided forty-seven, and the rest were disposed of by the Joint or the Assistant Judge. The Nausari District Judge decided fifty appeals, leaving only ten as the pending balance. In Amreli there were only twenty-four appeals for disposal, of which fifteen were decided. All the Appellate Courts have original civil work in addition, and with the exception of the Baroda Joint-Judge, they have criminal work as well. The following figures will show the aggregate work done by each :—

Designation of Courts.	Civil cases decided.		Criminal cases decided.		Total.
	Original cases.	Appeals.	Original cases.	Appeals.	
Varisht Court	1	342	29	366	738
City Judge	50	160	39	33	282
District Judge, Baroda ...	29	131	76	88	324
Joint-Judge, Baroda ...	139	152	...	...	291
District Judge, Karri ...	57	60	72	42	231
District Judge, Nausari ...	36	74	20	15	145
District Judge, Amreli ...	380	19	21	10	430
Karri Assistant Judge, including the Joint-Judge's work ...	33	81	26	1	141

166. The Amreli District Judge files suits even below Rupees 1,000 in his Court.

167. The total value of the appeals filed during the year was about Rupees 2,83,000 against Rupees 3,26,000 in the last year.

168. The number of appeals pending was 371 against 411 last year. Of these, forty-two were of more than one year and under two years' duration against seventy last year, and there were twenty of more than two and less than five years' duration against nineteen in the last year. Of these arrears above one year's duration, one-half (thirty-one) were in the Varisht Court. It appears, however, that fifteen out of these thirty-one appeals could not be proceeded with, as the cases were either sent back to the Lower Courts for further evidence, or were referred to arbitrators, or because second notices had to be issued on account of the death of the respondents.

169. The average duration of decided appeals was 209 days against 272 days last year for contested appeals, and 184 days against 210 days last year for other appeals. This is so far satisfactory.

170. There were 443 appeals from the decisions of the Munsiffs, who decided 9,453 original suits during the year, which gives a ratio of about 5 per cent. between appeals filed and the original suits decided by the Munsiffs. The ratio last year was about the same. In about 72 per cent. of the appeals decided, the decisions of the Munsiffs were confirmed or modified, the decisions in about 28 per cent. being reversed. The ratios last year were about the same. The average duration of appeals decided by the Judges was 210 days for contested and 190 days for other appeals. Last year the averages were 280 days for contested, and 213 days for other appeals. The reversals of the decisions of the City Munsiff are proportionally large this year, being about 38 per cent. The ratio of reversals from the decisions of the Baroda Mahal, Dabhoi, Nausari, and Kathor Munsiffs was about one-third. In the case of Dehgaum, Viara, and Kodinar Munsiffs, the ratio of reversals was still higher, but there were very few appeals filed from their decisions. In the case of other Munsiffs, the ratio of reversals is very satisfactory. All the Judges report favourably of the Munsiffs under them except in the case of the Kodinar Munsiff, of whom the District Judge of Amreli has given an unfavourable opinion.

171. About 12 per cent. of the original decisions of the Judges were appealed from to the Varisht Court. The ratio last year was about 11 per cent. As to disposal, about 88 per cent. of the decisions appealed from were confirmed or modified, the reversals being only about 12 per cent. The ratio of reversals last year was 24 per cent., and that for the year before last 27 per cent. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by the Varisht Court was 299 days for contested, and 237 days for other appeals. The averages last year were 242 days for contested, and 352 days for other appeals.

172. The proportion of special appeals filed in the Varisht Court to the number of regular appeals decided in the Judges' Courts comes to about 39 per cent. The proportion last year was about 37 per cent. This high percentage would seem to indicate that, with the assistance of professional advice in zilla towns and in the capital, the parties in a certain number of cases are not satisfied till they exhaust all available Courts.

173. As regards disposal, the decrees of the Lower Appellate Courts were confirmed, or only modified in about 83 per cent. of the special appeals decided, the reversals being about 17 per cent. The reversals last year were about 23 per cent. The average duration of decided special appeals was 178 days for contested, and 126 days for other appeals. The figures for the last year were 269 and 174 days, respectively.

174. The following statement presents in one view the civil work done by the various tribunals :—

Designation of Courts.	Original suits decided.	Miscellaneous cases decided.	Appeals from decisions decided.	Miscellaneous appeals decided.	Applications for execution disposed of.	Total.	Remarks.
Varisht Court ...	1	...	268	74	..	343**	** Besides the Varisht Court disposed of 731 petitions presented to it, praying for interference with the action of the Lower Courts.
Judges' Courts, including the Joint and Assistant Judges ...	596	206	543	137	596	2,078	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	9,531	1,037	...	..	6,498	17,066	
Total ...	10,128	1,243	811	211	7,094	19,487	
Result for the previous year, 1878-79.	10,043	994	1,059	253	7,018	19,347	

175. The Special Court for Sirdars presents more and more smooth working year by year. The money value of the suits filed in it in the year under report is greater than in any other Court. The proceeds from Court-fees, &c., are, however, comparatively small, as the several large claims have been allowed for special reasons to be filed on plain paper in the first instance. The number of cases filed is not large: eighty-one new suits were filed during the year against sixty-two in the last year. The aggregate money value of these suits was about Rupees 5,18,000 against Rupees 1,27,000 in the last year. The total number for disposal, including the last year's pending balance and suits re-admitted, or received by transfer, was 137, of which seventy suits (against ninety last year) of the aggregate value of about Rupees 70,000 were decided, leaving sixty-seven suits as the pending balance for the next year. Seven appeals were preferred to the Varisht Court from decisions of the Sirdar Court, and of the twelve appeals decided, nine were confirmed or only modified, and three reversed.

176. The regular work of the Varisht Court was unusually interrupted during the year. The First Judge was engaged for eighteen days in the work of the Special Commission appointed by the Government of India for the disposal of Mir Bakar Ali's case. He was also away on privilege leave owing to ill-health for a month. Some special duties unconnected with the Judicial Department occupied the Second Judge for

about a month and a half, and he was away from Baroda on circuit through the Nausari Division for one month and ten days. The Kiledar family case, which, for special reasons, the Varisht Court was requested to take up and decide as an original suit, also occupied a great deal of the time of both the Judges. In spite of these interruptions the arrears at the end of the year were in excess of the previous year by only nineteen appeals.

177. *Criminal Justice.*—The pending balance at the commencement of the year under report was 236 cases against 237 at the commencement of the last year. The number of new cases filed during the year was 7,605 against 9,701 last year, and the number of committed, referred, or transferred cases was 584 against 668 last year, so that the total number of cases for disposal during the year was 8,425 against 10,606 last year. Thus the criminal work was considerably less than in the last year, the details of which will be noticed presently. The total number of cases disposed of was 8,212, thus leaving at the end of the year 213 cases as the pending balance throughout the whole State for the next year.

178. The 236 pending cases of the last year involved 506 persons as accused; the 7,605 new cases filed during the year involved 14,397 persons as accused against 17,427 last year; and the 584 cases received by committal, &c., referred to 1,197 persons as accused, so that the total number of persons as accused in the 8,425 cases for disposal was 16,100. The number last year was 19,321. The 8,212 cases disposed of referred to 15,691 persons, so that the 213 cases pending at the end of the year involved only 409 persons as accused.

179. The following presents a summary of the criminal work done by the Varisht or High Court:—

Description of Cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Referred cases ...	4	30	34	29	5	Besides this work the Court disposed of 383 miscellaneous criminal petitions presented to it, praying for interference with the action of the Lower Courts.
Regular appeals ...	..	36	36	34	2	
Special appeals ...	2	31	33	31	2	
Appeals against acquittal and for enhancement of sentence	11	76	87	77	10	
Revision cases ...	...	180	180	175	5	
Miscellaneous appeals ...	...	58	58	49	9	
Total ...	17	411	428	395	33	
Figures for the last year, 1878-79	42	471	513	496	17	

180. The average duration of referred cases disposed of by the Varisht Court was thirty-four days against forty-nine last year, and fifty-four in the year before last; that of regular appeals disposed of was thirty-two days against forty-two last year, and forty-three days in the year previous to it; and that of special appeals disposed of was forty-one against thirty-two days last year, and sixty-one days in the year before.

181. The following presents a summary of the work done by the Sessions Courts :—

Description of cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Original cases.					
Offence cases ...	33	260	293	256	37
Miscellaneous cases ...	7	19	26	20	6
Appeals.					
From decisions in offence cases	24	258	282	270	12
From decisions in miscellaneous cases ...	20	157	171	153	18
Total ...	84	688	772	699	73
Figures for the last year, 1878-79	74	787	861	784	77*

182. The average duration of original offence cases disposed of by the Sessions Courts, from the date of filing to the date of disposal, was fifty-two days against forty-six last year. The average duration of appeals in offence cases disposed of was thirty-one days against thirty-nine last year. The average duration of appeals disposed of has fallen, but for the original cases which are mostly Sessions cases, it has increased. The Baroda City Judge's Court shows the greatest delay in the disposal of these cases, the average duration in that Court of decided original cases being 156 days against eighty-five last year. The Sirdar Court tries criminal cases, both Magisterial and Sessions, against those who are amenable to its jurisdiction. Happily there are hardly any Sessions cases, but even the Magisterial ones seem to take up a long time, as the average duration is 104 days against fifty-eight last year. The average duration of the Sessions cases disposed of by the Baroda District Judge

* Seven miscellaneous appeals were left out by mistake last year in the Court of the Karri Subha.

has improved remarkably, as it is only twenty-five days against forty last year. The other Courts do not show similar improvement. The average duration of miscellaneous original cases has fallen from 101 days last year to eighty-eight days this year, and that for miscellaneous appeals from seventy to sixty days.

183. The total number of original offence cases for disposal this year, as seen from the above table, was 293 cases against 375 last year, and 497 in the year before. The number filed during the year was 260 cases against 340 last year and against 451 in the year previous to it. Out of these 260 cases again, 246 were received by committal, reference or otherwise, against 310 last year, and 397 in the year before last. The Sessions work has thus diminished successively. The Karri and Baroda District Courts showed no diminution in this respect last year, but in the year under report the cases have fallen by about one-third in both of them.

184. An increasing necessity was felt for appointing Public Prosecutors in the Sessions Courts. Sanction has, therefore, been given to appoint Public Prosecutors from the commencement of the next year. It has been provisionally ruled that professional men may be engaged as prosecutors in intricate or important cases, or in cases where the accused are represented by professional men, such Prosecutors being paid per case up to a fixed maximum at the discretion of the Presiding Judge. The Varisht Court will carefully watch the result of this measure. A similar arrangement has also been made for the Varisht Court itself.

185. The following presents a summary of the work done by the Magistrates :—

Description of cases.	Pending.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Original offence cases ...	199	7,899	8,098	7,927	171
Miscellaneous cases ...	122	4,363	4,485	4,290	195
Total ...	321	12,262	12,583	12,217	366
Figures for the last year, 1878-79	316	13,663	13,979	13,655	324

186. The 8,098 offence cases for disposal with the Magistrates involved 15,371 persons as accused; 7,927 cases, involving 15,050 persons as accused, were disposed of, of which 215 cases, involving 477 accused, were committed to the Sessions Courts; 212 cases, involving 393 accused, were either referred or transferred to other Courts; and the remaining 7,500 cases, involving 14,180 accused, were finally disposed of by the

Magistrates themselves. The pending balance at the end of the year was 171 cases, involving 321 persons as accused, against 199 cases involving 432 persons as accused last year.

187. The average duration of offence cases disposed of in the Courts of the Magistrates was sixteen days against thirteen last year. The highest average duration, which was in the Courts of the First Class Magistrates, was twenty-five days, against twenty-one last year; while the lowest average, *viz.*, that in the Town Magistrate's Courts, was seven days against five last year.

188. The general average duration per case for the total number of cases disposed of in all the Courts of the State comes to seventeen days against fifteen last year.

189. The total number of offence cases finally disposed of in all the Courts of the State was 7,749 cases, involving 14,728 persons as accused, against 9,787 cases and 17,619 persons last year.

190. The particulars as regards the disposal of these accused are as follows:—

Disposal.	Number of persons.	Percentages in whole numbers this year, 1879-80.	Percentages in 1878-79.	Percentages in 1877-78.
Let off under razinama ...	2,918	20	17	17
Struck off the file ...	295	2	2	3
Acquitted or discharged ...	4,264	29	27	30
Convicted	7,168	49	54	50
Died, escaped, pardoned, &c. ...	83	...	...	...
Total number ...	14,728	...	...	...

191. From the percentages of the three years shown above, it will be observed that out of the total number of persons tried finally, about one-fifth are let off under razinama for want of prosecution, that about one-third are acquitted or discharged, and that about one-half are convicted.

192. The total number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts of the State was 25,952, which gives an average of about three witnesses per case. The ratio last year was the same.

193. Out of 14,397 persons against whom charges were preferred during the year, 9,243, or 64 per cent. against 67 per cent. last year, were arrested by the police, the rest having been apprehended on warrant, or having appeared on summons, or voluntarily.

194. The number of persons committed to the Sessions was 477, the total number of persons tried being 15,691. This gives a ratio of about 3 per cent., the ratio last year being 4 per cent. The number of persons whose cases were referred to the higher authorities was 270 against 297 last year.

195. The number of miscellaneous cases is increasing. The number filed in the year under report was 4,298, whereas last year it was 3,467, and in the year previous to it only 3,100. Possession cases were, till last year, heard either in the Magisterial or revenue capacity, and the latter were probably not shown in the returns sent up to the Varisht Court, but by a recent arrangement all possession cases are required to be taken on the Magisterial file. This may partly account for the increased number, but there is also reason to believe that people with the object of avoiding Court-fees often resort to possessory suits, where civil ones are the proper and final remedy. As appeals are also allowed in these cases, there is a great tendency to defer civil suits till all the Appeal Courts have been exhausted. The Varisht Court has, however, recently adopted the practice of rejecting special appeals in these cases summarily without calling for the records of the case, if the judgments of the Courts below show no cause for interference. The other cases relate to permission for Natra, dissolution of marriage, &c. The total number of these miscellaneous cases for disposal was 4,511 against 3,838 last year. The number disposed of was 4,310, and the number pending was 201. The average duration of the cases disposed of was sixteen days against eighteen last year.

196. Criminal Statement No. 3 (*vide* Appendix N) gives, as usual, the classification of cases filed, and finally disposed of, according to the principal heads of offences, together with the number of accused involved in them. Out of the total number of 7,605 cases filed during the year, involving 14,397 accused, 4,173 cases, that is, about 55 per cent., were those against property. The number of cases last year was 5,883, and the ratio about 61 per cent. There were 2,530 cases against 3,723 last year of theft, which gives a ratio of about 33 per cent. to the total number of cases filed against 38 per cent. last year. Every sub-head under the general class of offences against property shows a diminution of crime as compared with last year.

197. The following figures will show the remarkable decrease in robberies and dacoities in the Karri Division :—

Year.	Robberies.	Dacoities.
1877-78	168	13
1878-79	228	5
1879-80	87	1

198. The figures for the Baroda Division are as follows :—

Year.	Robberies.	Dacoities.
1877-78	174	15
1878-79	266	12
1879-80	226	20

199. The number of cases referring to offence against the human body was 1,691 against 1,687 last year, and gives a ratio of about 22 per cent. against 17 per cent. last year. The principal sub-heads

under this class of offences all show nearly the same figures as last year. There were filed thirty-eight cases of murder, fifteen of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and ninety-five of grievous hurt. The respective figures for the last year were thirty-six, sixteen, and ninety-one. There were thirteen cases of riot against seven last year. The total number of criminal cases filed during the year was less by 2,096 cases than the number last year.

200. Looking to the disposals, it appears that out of the total number of 7,749 cases, involving 14,728 accused finally dealt with, there were 4,219 cases relating to offences against property, which gives a ratio of about 54 per cent. against 60 last year. There were 1,758 cases relating to offences against the human body, which give a ratio of about 23 against 17 per cent. last year. Twenty-nine cases of murder and twenty-seven of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were tried during the year against forty-seven and twenty-six cases, respectively, in the preceding year; and 345 cases of robbery and twenty-eight of dacoity were tried during the year, against 552 cases of robbery and fifty-four of dacoity in the preceding year.

201. The ratio of convictions to the total number of accused finally dealt with was, as already shown, 49 per cent. In offences relating to property, the ratio of persons convicted, 4,042, to the total number of persons tried for that class of offences, 7,518, comes to about 54 per cent. against 59 per cent. last year. In offences against the human body the ratio comes to 29 against 32 per cent. last year. As regards the offence of murder, twenty-seven persons were convicted out of seventy tried, which gives a ratio of about 39 against 40 per cent. last year. Twenty-seven persons out of fifty-one charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder were convicted, which gives a ratio of about 53 per cent., the same as last year. The percentage of convictions in robbery cases comes to about 61 against 70 last year, and the percentage of convictions in cases of theft comes to about 60 against 63 last year. House-breaking shows a ratio of 58 per cent. against 75 last year.

202. The following is a summary of punishments awarded in the year :—

	No. of persons.
Sentenced to death	7
Imprisoned	1,056
Fined	3,311
Flogged	91
Imprisoned and fined	2,455
Imprisoned and flogged	116
Fined and flogged	2
Imprisoned, fined, and flogged	120
Bound to security, &c.	10
Total ...	7,168

203. Seven persons convicted of murder were hanged this year against thirteen last year. Out of these, three were hanged in the Baroda

Division and four in the Karri Division. Life imprisonments were given to twenty convicts against thirty last year. Three persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment from seven to fourteen years, and 124 against 202 last year were sentenced from two to seven years. Thus 154 persons were punished for heinous offences against 250 last year, and 125 in the year before the last. It was remarked in the last year's report that a vigorous and successful attack was made in that year on the desperate characters who troubled the peaceful subjects of the State, and that it was hoped that subsequent years would show a marked diminution in the crimes perpetrated by such characters. This remark has been justified by the results of the year under report. Both the file and the disposal of heinous cases show very considerable decrease.

204. Of the total number of 3,747 persons imprisoned, 418, that is about 11 per cent., were sentenced to simple imprisonment, the rest 3,329, that is about 89 per cent., being sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The ratios last year were nearly the same. Of the 3,329 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 1,845 persons, or about 49 per cent. of the whole number imprisoned, received rigorous imprisonment under or up to one month, 1,071, or about 29 per cent., above one and up to six months, 266, or about 7 per cent., above six months and up to two years. The ratios last year were about the same. One hundred and forty-seven persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Courts or by the Varisht Court, and this gives a ratio of about 4 per cent., the same as last year to the total number imprisoned.

205. Flogging was administered to 329 persons against 405 last year. This gives a ratio of about 5 per cent. against 4 per cent. last year.

206. The total number of persons fined was 5,888. Of these, 5,257 were fined up to Rupees 25 each, which gives a ratio of about 89 per cent. against 86 last year to the total number fined. Of these again, 3,303, that is about 56 per cent., were fined up to Rupees 5 each against 52 per cent. last year. None was sentenced to a fine above Rupees 1,000, and only three persons were fined above Rupees 500 and up to Rupees 1,000. The total amount of fines inflicted was, in mixed currency, about Rupees 84,000 against about Rupees 1,37,000 last year, and about Rupees 1,23,000 in the year before last. This is accounted for by the diminished file this year. The realized amount, including previous outstandings, was Rupees 52,984 against Rupees 61,897 last year, and Rupees 70,479 in the year previous to it. Out of the realized amount, Rupees 5,165 were paid by way of compensation to complainants, &c., and Rupees 4,692 were refunded as the sentences were reversed or modified on appeal or revision. The fines inflicted have been moderate as usual.

207. Of the total number of persons punished, 6,589 were males and 579 females, that is, for every eleven males punished, there was one female punished. The proportion last year was thirteen to one.

208. Proceeding to appeals from the sentences of Magistrates, the total number filed during the year was 258, which gives a ratio of about 3 per cent. to the total number of cases decided by the Magistrates. The

ratio in the two previous years was the same. Out of the 270 appeals decided during the year, the Subhas and the Judges divided the work nearly half and half between them, the Subhas having decided 131 and the Judges 139 appeals. In addition to these appeals, there were filed 151 appeals against the decisions of Magistrates in miscellaneous cases, which gives a ratio of about 4 per cent. to the total number of these cases decided by the Magistrates. The ratio last year was 3 per cent. One hundred and fifty-three miscellaneous appeals were decided in the Courts of the Subhas and the Judges, out of which the Subhas decided eighty-five and the Judges sixty-eight appeals.

209. Of the 430 convicted persons whose appeals were disposed of, the sentences against 221 were confirmed, those against ninety-five were modified, and those against 114 were reversed. The reversals come to about 27 per cent. against 32 per cent. last year, and 46 per cent. in the year before last.

210. The proportion of special appeals to the Varisht Court from the appealed decisions of the Subhas and Judges, exclusive of appeals in which the prisoners were acquitted, comes to about 11 per cent. of the appeals decided by them against 9 per cent. last year. About 18 per cent. of their decisions were reversed, the rest were either confirmed or modified. The reversals last year were 12 per cent.

211. The proportion of regular appeals to the Varisht Court from the decisions of the Subhas and the Judges, passed in Sessions and other original cases, exclusive of the cases in which the accused were acquitted, was 16 per cent. against 14 per cent. last year. In about 11 per cent. their decisions were reversed, the rest having been either confirmed or modified. The reversals last year were only 2 per cent., but in the year before last they were 15 per cent.

212. The number of appeals to the Varisht Court against acquittals, or for enchancement of punishment, was seventy-six against ninety-nine last year. With regard to about 32 per cent. of the persons affected by these appeals, the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed. The ratio of reversals last year was about 28 per cent., and in the year before last about 17 per cent.

213. In the exercise of its powers of revision, the Varisht Court called up or received 180 cases against 206 last year. Of the 283 persons affected by the 175 cases decided, the sentences against twenty persons, that is about 7 per. cent., were reversed, and those against eighty-four, that is about 30 per cent., were modified. The respective ratios last year were 8 and 34 per cent.

214. The First Class Magistrates have generally given satisfaction, and the Subhas and the Judges report favourably about them. Messrs. Ramchandra Bulwant, Shridhar Bajaji, and Kasanlal Nyahalchand have been specially mentioned. The work of the Second Class Magistrates is also fair. Messrs. Ramlinga Ganling, Kazi Abdool Rehman, and Mervanji Edulji have also been specially noticed for good work. The Magisterial work of Messrs. Narayen Babaji, Wahiwatdar of Padra, Hari Raghunath, Wahiwatdar of Sankheda, Ram Rao Gopal, Wahiwatdar of Vadaoli, Shivashankar Bhowanishankar, Wahiwatdar of Mehesana,

Keshavarow Govind, Wahiwatdar of Dhari, Hiralal Umiashankar, Wahiwatdar of Damnagar, and Ramchandra Vishnu, Wahiwatdar of Kodinar, has been reported to be unsatisfactory. The Magisterial work of the Third Class Magistrates is pronounced to be tolerably fair. Mr. Sakharam Narayen, Town Magistrate of Vaso, has been specially noted for his good work. Messrs. Lalji Raghunath of Vijapur, Wamanrao Kacheshvar of Visnagar, and Shitaram Ganesh of Beyt Shankhodhar, are unfavourably noticed. However, on the whole, the work of the Magistrates has been fair.

215. The Karri and Baroda District Judges, Messrs. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M.A., L.L.B., and Kersasji Rustomji, M.A., L.L.B., had, as usual, the greatest amount of Sessions work, and in this as well as in their other work, criminal and civil, they have given every satisfaction. There was not much Sessions work in the Courts of the other Judges, and that of the City Judge was a good deal delayed owing to sickness, festivities in honor of the Royal marriages, and to transfers, during the year, of the incumbent of the office. Among the Subhas, the Subha of the Karri Division, Mr. Luxuman Jagannath, had the greatest amount of criminal work, and his manner of dealing with it has been entirely satisfactory. He exercises great vigilance over the work of the Magistrates under him, and is prompt in bringing illegalities and irregularities to the notice of the Varisht Court for the purpose of correction. The Subha of the Baroda Division had work next to the Subha of Karri. The Nausari Division has light criminal work, but Mr. Ganesh Shitaram Shastri, the present Subha, keeps good supervision over it. In the Amreli Division the work is even lighter than in Nausari.

216. The criminal work done by the Inamdars under the special sanads issued to them for their inam villages is increasing, and if it continues so to increase, it may deserve to be included in the general statements of the judicial statistics hereafter. They filed fifty-four new cases during the year against nineteen last year. Four were pending at the beginning of the year. Forty-eight cases were disposed of by them, leaving a pending balance of ten cases at the end of the year.

217. In the Appendix will be found the usual statistical details, to which reference is suggested in the event of the reader desiring further information than that afforded above.

218. But the salient points I have brought to notice furnish sufficient evidence of the progressive development of the benefits of a sound judicial administration adapted to the wants of our people. The great aim to be kept constantly in view is to render substantial justice in comparatively simple and cheap ways. We have to resist the temptation to adopt too much of forms, technicalities, complexities, and niceties, while we have, at the same time, to give full effect to those great guiding principles upon which human happiness so largely depends. The Varisht Court is fully influenced by these fundamental considerations, and may be relied upon to note shortcomings from year to year, and to take steps to remedy the same.

219. The members of the judicial service in its higher grades are generally all that could be desired. They possess sound special qualifica-

tions. They are actuated by large views. They take pride in their work. They feel a genuine interest in the elevation of the country with the administration of which they are associated.

220. Something is also being done to provide useful recruits for the judicial, as well as other branches of the service. Some promising graduates of the Bombay University have been introduced here and there, and are being trained in business.

221. The credit of the satisfactory administration of justice in the Baroda territories belongs pre-eminently to the Judges of our Varisht Court. I can bear the strongest testimony to their incessant solicitude to promote security of life and property; and the success which has already attended their exertions is such, that our people have little reason to envy any of their neighbours in this respect.

222. *Jails.*—There has been no change in the number of jails and lock-ups in His Highness' territories. There are—one Central Jail, eight Zillah Jails, and thirty-five Lock-ups.

223. *Central Jail.*—The following statement gives particulars regarding the prisoners in the Central Jail for the year under report:—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Number.	Class of prisoners.	Remained on the 31st of July 1879.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c., from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total average of whole Jail.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted	393	48	441	141	42	183	534	90	624	216	53	269	318	37	355	368	36	404			
2	Under trial ...	5	...	5	61	2	63	66	2	68	39	2	41	27	...	27	6	...	6	374	36	410
3	Lunatics	..	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...			
	1879-80 ...	398	48	446	204	44	248	602	92	694	256	55	311	346	37	383	374	36	410			
	1878-79 ...	407	43	450	258	132	390	665	175	840	267	127	394	398	48	446	393	43	436			

224. In the total daily average of attendance, there was a decrease of 6 per cent. during the year.

225. The following are the details of the persons discharged :—

Convicted prisoners.

Transferred to other jails	68
Released on appeals	6
Ditto on expiry of sentence	157
Ditto on payment of fine	14
Executed	4
Died	20
Total ...	269

Most of the prisoners transferred were sent to the new Dabhoi Jail, which was opened this year.

There were no prisoners released on account of sickness.

Under-trial prisoners.

Released	9
Convicted and sentenced	12
Transferred to other jails	20
Total ...	41

Lunatics.

Released after recovery	1
Grand Total ...	311

226. There were no escapes from the jail during the year under report.

227. The death-rate has considerably decreased. The daily average population being 410, the death-rate for the year comes to 4·9, or very nearly 5 per cent. It was 11 per cent. for the preceding year. The prevailing disease was fever, though there were only three deaths from it. There were five deaths by phthisis, two by bronchitis, two by dysentery, two by apoplexy, and the rest from various diseases. There was no case of cholera.

228. The ages of those who died are given below :—

1	died above the age of	55
5	„ between	45 & 50
12	„ „	35 & 40
2	„ „	20 & 30

229. Of the 355 convicted prisoners remaining in the jail on the last day of the year, there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sentenced to life imprisonment... ...	65	21	86
Sentenced above ten years and not exceeding fourteen years	18	1	19
Sentenced above seven years and not exceeding ten years	13	1	14
Sentenced above five years and not exceeding seven years	45	1	46
Sentenced above three years and not exceeding five years	48	0	48
Sentenced above one year and not exceeding three years	107	3	110
Sentenced up to one year	22	10	32
	318	37	355

230. Of the 355 convicted prisoners there were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hindus	287	32	319
Mahomedans	31	5	36
Total ...	318	37	355

231. The average cost per prisoner on account of various items was as shown below :—

	Rs. a. p.
Diet	41 11 11
Clothing	2 3 11
Guarding and establishment	36 2 1
Contingencies including hospital charges	3 14 7
Total ...	84 0 6

232. The total average for the preceding year was Rupees 96-6-9, that is the average for the year under report was less by Rupees 12-6-3 per head. The reduction was mainly due to the cheapness of provisions.

233. The total expenditure of the jail was Rupees 34,453 during the year as against Rupees 42,041 for the preceding year.

234. *District Jails.*—I now proceed to notice the District Jails, which are eight in number. The following statement gives particulars of the inmates of these jails during the year :—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Number.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year			Total.			Discharged, &c, from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total daily average of all jails.		
		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted .. .	1,203	50	1,253	2,417	187	2,606	3,620	239	3,859	2,670	199	2,869	950	40	990	1,004	42	1,046			
2	Under trial ..	167	12	179	2,187	169	2,356	2,354	181	2,535	2,298	178	2,476	56	3	59	119	6	125	1,124	48	1,172
3	Lunatics .	...		...	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	..	.		1		1			
	Total	1,370	62	1,432	4,606	360	4,966	5,976	422	6,398	4,970	379	5,349	1,006	43	1,049	1,124	48	1,172			

235. The particulars as regards the 2,869 convicted prisoners discharged are as follows:—

Convicted prisoners.

Transferred to other jails	36
Released on appeal	44
Released on expiry of sentence	2,209
Released on payment of fine	438
Released by order of the Sirkar on account of sickness and other grounds	87
Escaped	1
Executed	6
Died	48
Total ...	2,869

236. Most of the prisoners released by order of the Sirkar were released from the Amreli Jail on account of an apprehended epidemic owing to the overcrowded state of the jail. The prisoners released were such as had only two months or less to undergo. It was quite an exceptional measure.

237. The death-rate for convicted prisoners in these District Jails was about 4·6 during the year under report as against 7 per cent. for the last year.

238. Of the forty-eight deaths, there were two by cholera and the rest by other diseases.

239. The following are the particulars of the 2,476 under-trial prisoners disposed of:—

Released	996
Convicted and sentenced	957
Transferred to other jails	515
Escaped	1
Died	7
Total ...	2,476

240. The death-rate was about 5·6 as against 5 per cent. for the last year.

241. The following are the particulars of lunatics:—

Released after recovery	3
Transferred to other jails	1
Total ...	4

242. The average cost per prisoner in these District Jails during the year under report was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Diet	40	5	2
Clothing	2	9	3
Guarding and establishment	23	11	11
Contingencies including hospital charges	2	8	7
Total ..	69	2	11

243. The average cost for the preceding year was Rupees 82-3-5.

244. The average attendance during the year 1,172, whereas during the preceding year it was 1,128.

245. The total expenditure on account of these District Jails was Rupees 81,086.

246. Of the District Jails which had been in progress of construction, the following were opened during the year under report :—

Nausari.
Dabhoi.
Petlad.

The Dwarka Jail is still in course of construction.

247. The following statement gives particulars of the inmates of the thirty-five lock-ups, *i.e.*, Taluka and Subordinate Jails, for the year under review :—

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
Number.	Class of prisoners	Remaining at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged, &c., from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average of each class.			Total average of all lock-ups.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males	Females.	Total	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Convicted	204	5	209	2,252	129	2,381	2,456	134	2,590	2,365	129	2,494	91	5	96	135	1	136			
2	Under trial ..	124	8	132	2,964	285	3,249	3,088	293	3,381	3,045	282	3,327	43	11	54	106	6	112	243	8	251
3	Lunatics .	1	1	2	8	2	10	9	3	12	8	2	10	1	1	2	2	1	3			
	Total	329	14	343	5,224	416	5,640	5,553	430	5,983	5,418	413	5,831	135	17	152	243	8	251			

248. The particulars as regards the 2,494 convicts discharged are as follows :—

Transferred to other jails	687
Released on appeal	11
Released on expiry of sentence	1,588
Released on payment of fine	198
Escaped	1
Released by order of the Sirkar	1
Died	8
Total ...	2,494

249. The death-rate was about 6 per cent. as against 10 per cent. of the last year. There were no deaths from cholera.

250. The following are the particulars of the 3,327 under-trial prisoners disposed of :—

Released	1,209
Convicted and sentenced	1,307
Transferred to other jails	797
Escaped	4
Died	10
Total ...	3,327

251. The death-rate was about 9 per cent. as against 6 last year. There was no death by cholera.

252. The following are the particulars of the twelve lunatics :—

Released after recovery	3
Transferred to other jails	2
Handed over to relatives for being taken care of... ...	4
Died	1
Remaining at the end of the year	2
Total ..	12

253. The average cost per prisoner on account of various items in these subordinate jails was as follows :—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Diet	42	2	1
Clothing	0	13	4
Contingencies, including hospital charges	1	7	3
Establishment	2	7	10
Total ...	46	14	6

254. The average cost for the previous year was Rupees 56-11-4.

255. The total expenditure on account of these lock-ups and subordinate jails was Rupees 11,775.

256. The average daily attendance during the year was 251 as against 411 for the previous year.

257. The following statement gives particulars regarding the inmates of all classes of jails noticed above severally :—

	Convicted.	Under-trial.	Lunatics.	Total.
Prisoners at the beginning of the year .	1,903	316	2	2,221
Admitted during the year . .	5,170	5,668	16	10,854
Total ...	7,073	5,984	18	13,075
Disposed of during the year	5,632	5,844	15	11,491
Remaining at the end of the year . .	1,441	140	3	1,584

258. The totals of the last year are given below for general comparison :—

Prisoners at the beginning of the year .	...	1,889
Admitted during the year	...	15,482
Total ...		17,371
Disposed of		15,150
Remaining at the end of the year .	...	2,221

259. The admissions and disposals show a decrease of 30 and 25 per cent. respectively as compared with last year.

260. A statement showing the expenditure incurred in the year under report in all the jails taken together will be found among the appendices, *vide* Appendix T.

261. The Central Jail building at Baroda is approaching completion. When it is occupied, great relief will be afforded to the subsidiary prisons in regard to convicted prisoners. Moreover, the effect of punishment will be enhanced by the removal of the prisoners from the vicinity of their homes to the capital, and also by a better course of discipline and penal labour, while the health of the prisoners will be brought under better control.

262. *Police.*—The strength of the Police Force employed in the State continues to be fully maintained. The total strength is shown in the following table :—

No.	Name of Division.	Superintendent or Police Naib Subha	Inspectors and Fouzdars.	Subordinate Officers and men.		Other establishment.	Total.
				Foot.	Mounted		
1	Baroda City ...	1	8	545	28	39	621
2	Baroda Division ..	1	14	1,151	138	28	1,332
3	Nausari „ ..	1	14	713	153	28	909
4	Kadi „ ...	1	17	1,651	208	32	1,909
5	Amreli „ ...	1	8	488	78	23	598
	Total ...	5	61	4,548	605	150	5,369

263. Thus the total strength sanctioned comes to 5,369. Last year it was 5,366. The Waghirs employed in the Kadi Division from Okhamandel are included in these figures. The total annual cost sanctioned was Rupees 9,07,529, and the total expenditure actually incurred was Rupees 7,31,356 in mixed currency, or Rupees 7,88,165 Babashai, as shown below. The sanctioned amount includes extraordinary grants for dress, building police thannas and repairs thereto, rewards, and other miscellaneous charges:—

No.	Name of Division.	Sanctions.			Actual expenditure.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1	Baroda City	1,14,983	0	0	99,929	0	0
2	Baroda Division	2,26,065	0	0	1,81,416	0	0
3	Nausari „	1,47,999	0	0	1,25,125	0	0
4	Kadi „	3,11,601	0	0	2,37,784	0	0
5	Amreli „	1,06,879	0	0	87,099	0	0
	Total. .	9,07,529	0	0	7,31,356	0	0

264. The total expenditure for the year preceding was Rupees 7,61,836. Thus there was a decrease of expenditure by Rupees 30,480.

265. Of the officers and men employed during the year, there were 2,765 Hindus of all castes, 2,216 Mahomedans, fourteen Parsees and Jews, and two Christians as shown below:—

No.	Name of Division.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees and Jews.	Christians.	Total.
1	Baroda City .	415	162	4	...	611
2	Baroda Division	668	432	1	...	1,101
3	Nausari „	539	266	7	2	814
4	Kadi „	740	1,134	1	...	1,875
5	Amreli „	373	222	1	...	596
	Total ...	2,765	2,216	14	2	4,997

266. Of the 2,765 Hindus, 601 were Brahmins, 391 were Rajpoots, 750 were Marathas, 85 were Parbhus and Senoys, 33 were Waghirs,

333 were Kolis and Bheels, and 752 were Hindus of other castes, as shown below:—

No.	Name of Division.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Marathas.	Parbhus and Senoys.	Waghirs.	Kolis and Bheels.	Hindus of other castes.	Total.
1	Baroda City ...	95	30	161	15	...	28	116	445
2	Baroda Division ...	231	94	186	13	1	34	109	668
3	Nausari „ ...	128	66	218	22	...	30	75	539
4	Kadi „ ..	88	98	90	25	25	219	195	740
5	Amreli „ ..	59	103	95	10	7	22	77	373
	Total ...	601	391	750	85	33	333	572	2,765

267. The above figures give the following percentages: 12 per cent. were Brahmins, 8 per cent. were Rajpoots, 15 per cent. were Marathas, 2 per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys, ¾ per cent. were Waghirs, 7 per cent. were Kolis and Bheels, 11 per cent. were Hindus of other castes, and 44 per cent. were Mahomedans.

268. The different castes and creeds are, it will be observed, well represented.

269. The increase in the number of Bheels and Kolis employed will, I trust, be noted with satisfaction. The largest number of Bheels and Kolis has been employed in the Kadi Division. In the year preceding, the number in that Division was 136. This year it is 219. The number of Waghirs in the force has risen from twenty-two to thirty-three.

270. Amongst officers, 34½ per cent. were Mahomedans, 1½ per cent. were Parsees, and 64 per cent. were Hindus of all castes.

271. Of the Hindus, 42⅓ per cent. were Brahmins, 10 per cent. were Rajpoots, 19⅓ per cent. were Marathas, 8½ per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys, 3⅓ per cent. were Kolis and Bheels, and 16½ per cent. were Hindus of other castes.

272. Of the men, 46½ per cent. were Mahomedans, and 53½ per cent. were Hindus of all castes.

273. Of the Hindus, 16 per cent. were Brahmins, 15¼ per cent. were Rajpoots, 29¼ per cent. were Marathas, 1½ per cent. were Parbhus and Senoys, 1½ per cent. were Waghirs, 14½ per cent. were Kolis and Bheels, and 22 per cent. were Hindus of other castes.

274. During the year, 9 officers and 257 men were dismissed; 345 officers and 910 men were reduced to lower grades; and fifteen officers and sixty-two men were criminally punished.

275. On the other hand, 252 men were promoted, and 211 men received money rewards for good services. Due readiness has been shown in punishing as well as in rewarding.

276. During the same year, 259 men tendered resignation; 115 men were otherwise discharged; 105 men deserted the force; and 139 men died.

277. The total number of crimes reported during the year under review was 7,053 against 9,953 reported last year. Seven hundred and thirty-four cases of previous years were brought under inquiry during the year. Of the total 7,787 cases, 4,238 were sent to Magistrates after inquiry, and in 3,002 cases convictions were secured. The percentage of convictions to cases sent to Magistrates for inquiry was seventy-one. The figures for each Division are as follows:—

Number.	Name of Division.	Cases reported during the year.	Cases of previous years brought under inquiry this year.	Total.	Total number of cases for 1878-79.	Sent to Magistrates this year.	Cases in which convictions were secured.	Percentage of convictions to cases sent to Magistrates.	
								1879-80.	1878-79.
1	Baroda City	828	68	896	1,018	379	272	71·77	73 15
2	„ Division ..	1,960	420	2,380	3,359	1,370	971	70 88	76·92
3	Nausari „ ...	713	61	774	1,484	517	362	70 02	61 58
4	Kadi „ .	2,600	184	2,784	3,367	1,436	1,025	71·38	73·15
5	Amreli „ ...	952	1	953	1,289	536	372	69 40	57 87
	Total ...	7,053	734	7,787	10,517	4,238	3,002	70 84	71·23

278. The number of persons arrested during the year under retrospect was 11,695 against 14,744 of the last year. Of these, 2,947 were released by Magistrates without trial, seven died, eight escaped, eight were transferred to other districts, sixteen remained in the custody of police, and 473 were on bail at the end of the year. The rest, *viz.*, 8,236 were sent to Magistrates for trial. Of these, again, 2,771 were acquitted, 5,140 were convicted, sixteen died after commencement of trial, and 309 remained pending trial at the end of the year. The appended table gives figures for each Division:—

Number.	Name of Division.	Number of persons arrested.		Disposal of persons arrested during the year under report.						Sent to Magistrates for inquiry.				Total.
		1878-79.	1879-80.	Released without trial.	Died.	Escaped.	Transferred to other districts.	In police custody.	On bail at the end of the year.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Died after commencement of trial.	Pending trial at the end of the year.	
1	Baroda City ...	1,245	1,184	508	2	4	5	2	107	192	347	2	15	1,184
2	„ Division ..	4,370	3,233	688	2	1	3	..	63	808	1,582	7	79	3,233
3	Nausari „ ...	2,105	1,135	235	...	...	...	...	1	322	544	2	31	1,135
4	Kadi „ ...	5,354	5,000	1,271	3	3	...	14	288	1,207	2,110	4	100	5,000
5	Amreli „ ..	1,670	1,143	245	...	...	...	...	14	242	557		84	1,143
	Total ...	14,744	11,695	2,947	7	8	8	16	473	2,771	5,140	16	309	11,695

279. Of the persons arrested, 25·2 per cent. were discharged without trial, 23·69 per cent. were acquitted, and 43·95 were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted to persons sent for trial was 62·41 against 48·31 for last year. The following table shows percentages for each Division :—

Number	Name of Division.	Percentage of persons arrested who were			Percentage of persons convicted to those sent to Magistrates for trial.	
		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted	1878-79	1879-80.
1	Baroda City	42·9	16 22	29 31	49 80	62·41
2	„ Division .. .	21·28	24 99	48 93	52·23	63 89
3	Nausari „	20 7	28 37	47 93	45 11	60 51
4	Kadi „	25 42	24·14	42 2	45 51	61 68
5	Amreli „	21·43	21 17	48 73	49 71	63·01
	Total ..	25 2	23·69	43 95	48 31	62 41

280. In 3,775 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 1,80,333 was alleged to have been stolen as against 5,369 cases and Rupees 2,44,610 for last year. In 2,656 cases, property to the extent of Rupees 89,857 was recovered against 3,632 cases and Rupees 1,02,252 for last year. The following table gives figures for each Division :—

Number.	Name of Division.	1879-80.				1878-79.		1879-80	1878-79.
		Cases in which property was alleged to have been lost	Value of property lost.	Cases in which property was recovered	Value of property recovered.	Value of property lost.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage of property recovered to property lost	Percentage of property recovered to property lost.
			Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.		
1	Baroda City .	468	72,815	265	38,654	55,292	29,739	53·09	53·79
2	„ Division ...	1,024	33,145	883	16,888	64,029	31,774	50·95	49·63
3	Nausari „	276	7,400	266	5,685	10,167	6,637	76·83	65·28
4	Kadi „	1,392	49,438	880	22,914	83,314	23,018	46 35	27·96
	Amreli „ ...	615	17,532	362	5,713	32,806	11,083	32·58	33·78
	Total ...	3,775	1,80,333	2,656	89,856	2,44,608	1,02,251	49·83	41·80

281. It will be observed from the last four statements that, while there was a decrease in crime in all the Divisions, there was an increase in the number of convictions obtained and in the value of property recovered.

282. Of the offences reported during the year, there were twenty-nine cases of murder, twenty-two of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, seventy-four of grievous hurt, thirty of rape, twenty-nine of dacoity, 185 of robbery, 3,639 of theft, 323 of house-breaking, 152 of receiving stolen property, 131 of criminal breach of trust, seventy-nine of mischief by fire, and the rest were miscellaneous offences. Figures for each Division are given in the following table:—

Number.	Name of Division.	Murder.	Culpable homicide.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Theft.	House-breaking.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal breach of trust.	Mischief by fire.	Miscellaneous offences.	Total.
1	Baroda City .	1	.	3	1		19	455	12	7	47	2	281	828
2	„ Division ..	9	6	22	10	5	65	1,229	22	50	30	9	503	1,960
3	Nausari „ ..		2	3	4	5	12	285	27	16	7	4	348	713
4	Kadi „ ...	15	9	38	12	17	68	1,129	201	62	27	42	980	2,600
5	Amreli „ ...	4	5	8	3	2	21	541	61	17	20	22	248	952
	Total ..	29	22	74	30	29	185	3,639	323	152	131	79	2,360	7,053

283. *General remarks. Kadi Division.*—There were this year only four cases of highway robbery by mounted robbers, and forty-eight by foot highwaymen, against sixteen and eighty-seven, respectively, of the year preceding. In two out of the four cases of robbery by mounted robbers, six offenders were apprehended and two convicted. Sixty-four persons were apprehended in connection with the forty-eight robberies committed by foot highwaymen, twenty-six of whom were convicted.

284. There was one case of mail robbery during the year. It took place on the night of the 4th of October 1879, within the limits of the village of Dharnaj in the Pattan Talooka. Property of the value of about Rupees 1,400 was lost, but out of it property of the value of Rupees 1,200 was recovered. Foot-prints of the offenders were traced to the village of Sankra in Kankrej under the Pahlanpoor Agency, and by Resolution, No. 4146, dated 31st August 1880, the Government of Bombay decided that the value of the unrecovered property, about Rupees 200, should be made good by Kankrej. No offenders were discovered; but it may be stated that in this case, as in some cases of last year, there is reason to suspect the agency or complicity of the carriers of the mail-bag.

285. Two mail-runners reported attacks on the mail, one between Visnagar and Vadnagar, and the other within the limits of Dhenuj, but these were proved to be false.

286. It was stated in the last report that of the noted outlaws that had long infested the Kadi Division, twenty-seven had been tried and sentenced, whereas six were still at large. The most daring of the six, Okhaji, has been captured by the Kadi Police after the expiry of the year under report. Kuberji Hemtaji was apprehended during the year by the Ahmedabad Police, and he is now undergoing trial at Visnagar. Wastaji Ijaji was apprehended in Wadhwan, and he is now undergoing a long sentence of imprisonment in the jail of that State. Ijaji is reported as having died in Kankrej. Thus of the six there are only two now remaining free.

287. One other daring robber, Saddia Balol, who was concerned in a highway robbery near Wamaj under Kadi, about three years ago, has also been apprehended.

288. The Kadi Division has enjoyed peace and order to a degree never known before.

289. *General remarks. Baroda Division.*—The Baroda Division Police rendered conspicuous service in the case of a very daring attack made on the thanna of Amreli, in the Tilakwada Talooka, by a notorious outlaw of Rewa Kanta, one Bhudaria Bhana, who had been in outlawry for a number of years. A brother of this outlaw, by name Jitya, charged with murder in Rewa Kanta, was seized in the village of Kusumbi under Tilakwada, and at the instance of the Thannadar of Sankheda Mehwas, who was present at Amreli, kept in the Police Chowki there. In the night Bhudaria, with about 150 Bheels, attacked the thanna. The few sepoys that were there made a stout defence and saved the life of the Thannadar, but they were overpowered by numbers, and Bhudaria succeeded in rescuing Jitya from custody, and in taking him away with him. In the attack, two persons, one police sepoy and one Banya, were killed, and two other persons wounded. Of the outlaws three men received wounds at the hands of the police. Bhudaria immediately disappeared. On receipt of the news of this attack, a party of fifty foot and twenty-five mounted Police, in charge of Mr. Balvantrao Waman, Sir Fouzdar of Dabhoi, marched to the scene of the offence, entered Rewa Kanta with theThannadar of Mehwas and captured fifteen offenders, and amongst them, one Saddia, the nephew and right-hand man of Bhudaria. This Saddia first gave the clue as to the whereabouts of Bhudaria. The Baroda Police party was now joined by a strong party from the Rewa Kanta Agency under Sayad Edroos, Police Superintendent of Lunawada State.

290. By the joint exertions of these forces, Jitya was recaptured on 10th March 1880 at Jambughoda, and Bhudaria was shot on 24th of March 1880 at Sakad.

291. At Jitya's recapture, one Ukadiya, a nephew of Bhudaria, having offered resistance and wounded a sowar of Jemadar Dosu Miya of the Baroda party, was shot down by Sowar Mulkhan of the Baroda Police.

292. Two sons of Bhudaria were captured after he, Bhudaria, was shot. Jitya had committed no offence in these territories, and his trial therefore did not take place here.

293. The following ringleaders who had taken a prominent part in the attack on the Amreli Thanna were tried in Baroda and sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for life :—

1. Dhiria Bhudar.
2. Chhidia Bhudar.
3. Saddia Pathu.
4. Mania Gulab.

Nine other persons were also punished with lighter sentences.

294. The following persons deserve great credit for their successful endeavours in connection with this case :—

1. Police Naib Subha, Rao Saheb Gopal Rao Wasudeo Kibe.
2. Balvantrao Waman, Sir Fouzdar.
3. Gulam Russul, Mounted Jemadar.
4. Bajrang, Foot Jemadar.
5. Subrati,
6. Mansur,
7. Meer Mahomed,

} Police Sowars.

and

8. Two Sowars of Jemadar Dasmahomed.

295. On the 8th of April 1880, a postal runner, while carrying a postal bag between Dabhoi and Karjan, abstracted some money from it, threw away the bag itself and absconded. He was subsequently caught and punished.

296. *General remarks. Amreli Division.*—In the early part of the year under report, the peace of the Amreli District was threatened by some eight Kathi Girassias having gone into outlawry. Of these, two took this step on account of a decision having gone against them in a civil suit between them and their relations. The rest took the step on account of their having committed crimes in Kathiawar.

297. One of these eight outlaws was killed in Junagurh territory; one was caught there and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment; two were caught in the Amreli District and were extradited to Junagurh for offences committed therein; one surrendered himself and was pardoned; three still remained in outlawry at the end of the year. Two of these have subsequently come to hand.

298. There were two dacoities during the year in this district, one at the village of Garmali and the other at the village of Mahla. Two of the outlaws are suspected of having had a hand in the dacoity at Garmali.

299. The usual tabular statements will be found embodied in the appendix (*vide* Appendix U).

300. It will be observed that, on the whole, crime has been diminishing even after making allowance for the more favourable season. There is no doubt that our police force has manifested improved repressive and detective capacity. While all the territories have participated in the benefit, the Kadi Division shows the most marked improvement, because it had been the most backward of the whole. A large tract which used from time immemorial to be the painful scene of audacious crimes of violence and lawlessness has been reclaimed to peace and order.

301. We cannot, however, rest on our oars. Sustained vigour and vigilance must be exercised. Old and traditional habits of crime require some generations for extinction or even material mitigation of a permanent character. Our programme for the future may, therefore, be briefly stated to be as follows:—To maintain undiminished the present strength of the police; to continue to exercise the greatest care in order to select the most efficient officers; to insure the due representation of all classes and castes in the force; to combine intellectual keenness and physical strength in the requisite proportions; to dispense rewards and punishments with unwearied discrimination; to review the results from year to year; to mark shortcomings; and to take steps to remedy the same.

302. A simple set of practical rules is required for the guidance of the police. A draft has been ready for sometime, but pressure of other work has delayed its consideration. The same remark applies also to the subject of a proper organization of the village police. Before long, some system of examination will have to be introduced as a test of qualification for police appointments and promotions.

303. There is an objectionable tendency against which all concerned have to be ever vigilant, namely, that of an undue proportion of policemen being withdrawn from active police duties, and being used as mere personal escort or personal servants for purposes of personal convenience.

304. The valuable services which Rao Bahadoor Vinayak Rao J. Kirtane has rendered in the construction and working of the police cannot be over-estimated.

305. While all the Subhas have exerted themselves fairly to promote the efficiency of the police, the police Naib Subhas and the City Superintendent, who are especially responsible for that efficiency, have afforded satisfaction. The Police Naib Subha of the Karri Division, namely, Rao Saheb Purushotum Trimbuck has earned high praise for the difficult work he has so successfully accomplished in that Division. Under Mr. Tabak, the City Superintendent, the large city of Baroda is as quiet and well-behaved as any similar centre of population can be.

306. *Extradition.*—During the period under report, the Baroda Government made extradition demands in 136 cases against 164 of last year, and received similar demands in 105 cases from British Districts and Tributary and other Native States against 114 of last year as shown below:—

DEMANDS BY BARODA.

BRITISH DISTRICT OR NATIVE STATE.	NUMBER OF DEMANDS.		NUMBER OF DEMANDS WITHDRAWN.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British Districts	77	170	7	21
Native States	59	186	5	21
Total ...	136	356	12	42

DEMANDS ON BARODA.

BRITISH DISTRICT OR NATIVE STATE.	NUMBER OF DEMANDS.		NUMBER OF DEMANDS WITHDRAWN.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British Districts	63	117	9	15
Native States	42	92	6	7
Total ...	105	209	15	22

307. During the same period, 349 men were surrendered to Baroda in 136 cases, while Baroda surrendered 163 men in 81 cases as shown below :—

SURRENDERS TO BARODA.

BRITISH DISTRICT OR NATIVE STATE.	NUMBER OF SURRENDERS ON DEMANDS DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF SURRENDERS ON DEMANDS DURING PREVIOUS YEAR.		TOTAL NUMBER OF SURRENDERS DURING THE YEAR.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British Districts	63	124	18	27	81	151
Native States	38	127	17	71	55	198
Total ...	101	251	35	98	136	349

SURRENDERS BY BARODA.

BRITISH DISTRICT OR NATIVE STATE.	NUMBER OF SURRENDERS ON DEMANDS DURING THE YEAR.		NUMBER OF SURRENDERS ON DEMANDS DURING PREVIOUS YEAR.		TOTAL NUMBER OF SURRENDERS DURING THE YEAR.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British Districts	47	92	4	4	51	96
Native States	25	61	5	6	30	67
Total ...	72	153	9	10	81	163

308. During the year, 389 extradited prisoners were tried in 141 cases; 262 were convicted and 127 acquitted; and thirty-three men in sixteen cases remained to be tried. Particulars follow:—

Trials, convictions, and acquittals, with pending trials.

British District or Native State.	Number of trials.		Number of convictions.		Number of acquittals.		Pending.	
	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.	Cases.	Men.
British Districts	88	183	66	129	22	54	9	18
Native States	53	206	42	133	11	73	7	15
Total ...	141	389	108	262	33	127	16	33

309. Only one man, extradited from Ahmedabad, was sentenced capitally during the year, and eleven persons, nine of whom were extradited from Ahmedabad, one from Kaira, and one from Broach, were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life.

310. Certificates for trials in British India were issued in three cases, involving ten men.

311. Mutual extradition of criminals works now so successfully that malefactors unmistakably perceive their chances of impunity are diminishing to very narrow limits. The old sentiment in favor of protecting and refusing to deliver up those who had sought asylum in one Native State in order to avert the pursuit of another, is fast losing its pristine hold, or is exercised with greater discrimination. That sentiment had its uses to humanity in former times, inasmuch as India was then full of tyrannical organisms, from whose vindictive pursuit it was desirable to save persecuted innocence. But in these days of general peace, order, and justice, that sentiment cannot be pleaded to shelter those who are criminals by the common consent of mankind.

312. *Military Department.*—The strength of the regular force remains the same as in the preceding year. There are four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and two companies of artillery, serving at Baroda. A regiment of infantry is stationed at Dhari and one in Okhamandal for the protection of the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar in Kathiawar. Detachments of infantry and artillery at Baroda serve in turn at Karri.

313. The following shows the numerical strength of each branch of the service in detail:—

Artillery.

	Effective.
Amalgamated Gold and Silver Battery	65
Light Field Battery	69
Rumi gunners	20
Total ...	154

Cavalry.

	Effective.
The Maharaja's Body-Guard	55
Silledar Cavalry	192
Total ...	247

Infantry.

1st Regiment	566
2nd „	566
3rd „	566
5th „	338
Dhari Battalion	513
Oka „	458
Total ...	3,007

Band.

Mounted Band	22
Foot Band	71
Total ...	93
General and Staff Officers	5
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,506

N.B.—Followers, Karkoons, &c., who used to be shown under the head of non-effectives in previous reports, have been omitted from this year's report.

314. The following is a summary of the total strength of the regular force:—

	Effective.
Artillery	154
Cavalry	247
Infantry	3,007
Bands	93
General and Staff Officers	5
Total ...	3,506

315. The following is an analysis of the composition of the force:—

16 Europeans or Eurasians.
775 Mahomedans.
1,013 Marathas and Konkanis.
76 Goanese (in the Bands).
1,493 Pardesis or Hindustanis.
96 Kolis, Rajpoots, Gosavis, and others.

316. The cost of the force during the year under review was as follows:—

	Rupees.
Artillery	67,904
Cavalry	1,31,003
Infantry	5,11,756
Bands	30,650
General and Staff	35,667
Total ...	7,76,980

317. Thus the average cost per each effective unit in the artillery was Rupees 441 per annum :—

	Rs.
In the Cavalry	530
Do. Infantry	170
Do. Bands	329
On the whole	222

318. The following figures will show the cost of the year under report as compared with the cost of the two previous years :—

	Rupees.
Total cost of Regular Force for 1877-78	8,13,941
Do. do 1878-79	7,73,455
Do. do. 1879-80	7,76,980

319. The last figure would have been lower but for the issue of new uniforms.

320. The amalgamation of the two Rissalas, which had been in contemplation, was carried out in the year under report.

321. The force is being improved by the gradual elimination of unfit persons by means of pensions or gratuities. Fifty-two persons were invalided and discharged in the year.

322. The rate of mortality in the force was nearly 4¼ per cent., a high ratio due to the prevalence of virulent fever. The troops, of course, suffered in common with the general population.

323. There were in all thirty cases of desertion from the force. Only three of the deserters were traced out and brought to punishment.

324. Civil offences committed by the military continue to be made over to the Civil authorities for purposes of trial and punishment. The Military authorities do not quite like this course. Yet, it seems to me to be the best in the majority of such cases. It is a course which public opinion is increasingly disposed to favour.

325. Musketry practice was systematically introduced in the year under report.

326. The conduct of the force has continued very satisfactory—a result for which His Highness' Government have to offer cordial thanks to General Devine and the officers who have co-operated with that gentleman.

327. I proceed to a brief notice of the Irregular Forces which comprise both horse and foot. The numerical strength is as follows :—

Horse.

	Effective.
Silledari	1,679
Sebundi	624
Hoozoorat	400
Khalsa	1,738
Total ...	4,441

Foot.

	Effective.
Sebundi	1,293
Khalsa	630
Total ...	1,923
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,364

328. The mounted strength seems large, but it has to be remembered that out of this, 3,000 horse constitute the Gaekwar's Contingent maintained under Treaty. It is hoped that this heavy obligation may be lightened hereafter for the advantage of all concerned. Measures in this direction have been under discussion.

329. The following statement shows the cost of the force in the year under report:—

Horse.	*Rupees.*
Silledari	9,23,747
Sebundi	2,50,233
Hoozoorat	1,71,736
Khalsa	7,74,396
The Contingent, Sir Subha, and his establishment ...	29,852
Total ...	21,59,964
Foot.	
Sebundi	1,65,576
Khalsa	55,003
Total ..	2,20,579
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,80,543

330. And the following figures are given for purposes of comparison:—

	Rupees.
Cost of the force for 1877-78	27,79,577
Cost of the force for 1878-79	25,93,487
Cost of the force for 1879-80	23,80,543

331. The reduction of cost shown in the last figure is chiefly owing to less special batta paid during the year, the prices of provisions and forage having considerably fallen from their abnormal height.

332. Some military buildings have already been constructed, but many more are required. Sanctions have been given for some, and plans and estimates have been under preparation for others.

333. The total expenditure on account of the whole force of the State, regular and irregular, shown in the foregoing paragraphs, amounted to Rupees 31,57,523, while the amount debited to the Military Department in the Financial Statement is Rupees 30,94,138. The difference is due to the fact that the former figure represents the liabilities or expenditure incurred during the year, while the latter (after expunging adjustments made during the year) shows the actual payments

made whether on account of the year under report or of the previous year. Any payments remaining to be made at the end of the year are included in the former, but excluded from the latter figure.

334. *Public Works.*—This important department of the State has continued to be administered by Mr. G. F. Hill, C.E., and has maintained its efficiency and usefulness.

335. Mr. Hill took leave for Europe, and was absent from 13th May to 12th November 1880. During that interval Mr. Ardeshir K. Modi, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, was in charge of Mr. Hill's duties, and afforded every satisfaction.

336. We have continued the policy of getting the best designs made by the best architects available for the most important of our buildings. Major Mant of Bombay and Mr. Chisholm of Madras are pretty sure to leave at Baroda some striking monuments of their architectural skill in producing beautiful and harmonious combinations in the Indo-Saracenic style.

337. The system of getting most of our public works executed by contractors has now been fairly tried for some years and has proved a practical success. The benefit of competition within certain limits has been secured—a benefit which may perhaps be further developed; and I have pleasure in recording my opinion that many of our contractors generally perform work on reasonable terms and in a satisfactory manner. We, of course, take care to entrust the contracts to respectable individuals, one result of which is that hardly any serious disputes arise between them and the Sirkar.

338. As regards the excellent quality of the work done in connection with the more important of the fabrics in progress at the capital, I am able to refer to the testimony borne by external and independent authorities, such as Major Mant and Mr. Chisholm.

339. The *personnel* of our Public Works Department continues to maintain its high character, and this is, of course, a very necessary element of success in a field usually offering recurring temptations. And I may add with no less satisfaction that this branch of the service contains a good deal of intellectual as well as moral worth. All this is largely due to the care and solicitude exercised in connection with the department in the selection of its agents. I need hardly observe, however, that the favorable remarks I have thus offered may be subject to exceptions such as are found in similar branches of the service elsewhere.

340. The development which useful public works in these territories have attained has incidentally yet very beneficially been instrumental in affording employment to considerable bodies of the labouring poor.

341. The total outlay on works in the year under review amounted in round numbers to Rupees 9,99,000, including payments made during the year on account of works executed in previous years. The total cost of establishment was Rupees 81,500. The ratio of the latter to the former was Rupees 8·16 per cent.

342. The following statement is a brief comparison of the total expenditure of the year with that of the preceding year:—

Heads of Service.	Expenditure, 1878-79.	Expenditure, 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Original Works ...	10,59,000	8,50,000	...	2,09,000
Repairs	1,17,000	1,49,000	32,000	...
Establishment ...	79,000	81,500	2,500	...
Tools and Plant ...	7,000	2,500	...	4,500
Total outlay ...	12,62,000	10,83,000	34,500	2,13,500

343. The falling off above exhibited was the effect more of accident than of design. The main cause of the same was that several works were finished in the year or were approaching completion, and therefore absorbed less outlay.

344. High as the cost of repairs was in the preceding year, it was still higher in the year under review, because of the marriages in the palace. In connection with this important occasion, several buildings have been thoroughly repaired. One of these, namely, the Nazar Pagah, was almost reconstructed at a heavy outlay, and has since become useful for the location of the Baroda Subha's Office and its appurtenances.

345. The appendices will be found to contain tabular statements which afford information in detail in connection with the operations of the department.

346. It may be useful to note here the principal original works which were brought to completion in the year under retrospect. They are shown below:—

Description of work.	Amount of sanction.	Total expenditure.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Additions and alterations to the Mustoobaugh out-houses ...	7,628	7,629
Additions and alterations to Nazar Pagah for the marriages ...	61,760	59,852
Pulling down the top terrace of the old Sircar Wada and substituting a tiled roof	5,554	5,077
Constructing an out-house at Vishram Baugh	9,955	9,764
Iron railing to the front compound of Public Offices ...	5,804	5,704
Constructing officers' quarters with out-houses at Baroda ...	16,940	16,396
Ditto jail at Dabhoi	60,398	60,317
Ditto dispensary at Petlad	10,835	9,465
Ditto ditto at Karri	30,122	29,583
Converting Kathiawar Dewanjee's Pagah into Police headquarters, &c.	18,930	5,149
Erecting an additional storey over Gadikhana to serve as a dining hall during marriage festivities	14,212	13,537
Making additions and alterations to the Spectators' stand in the arena	9,230	8,576
Railing and gateway for Public Park	6,629	6,629
Woodwork in Vishram Baugh bungalow	6,441	5,952
Abutments and wing-walls to the bridge on the Vishwamitri river	8,136	7,377

347. The following statement shows the original works each estimated to cost from Rupees 5,000 upwards, but which were still in progress at the close of the year under review :—

Description of work.	Amount of sanction.	Amount of expenditure during the year.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Additions and alterations to the bungalow rented to K. B. Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.	5,371	2,445
Additions and alterations and thorough repairs to the 1st Rissala lines and stables	9,800	3,508
Additions and alterations and thorough repairs to 2nd Troop, Silledar Cavalry stables	8,401	1,603
Additions and alterations to the Wahiwatdar's Kutcherry at Sankheda	12,667	10,075
A new Thuggi and Dacoity Jail	18,966	15,656
A new dispensary at Padra	7,956	6,443
Additions and alterations to the Dhurumshalla at Petlad ...	6,837	5,347
A new road from new Police Chowki to Golwad (Nausari) ...	5,018	1,450
A new Wahiwatdar's Kutcherry at Chansama	41,404	19,537
A new wing-wall on the Wishwamitri in public garden ...	12,516	8,044
Miscellaneous works in public garden	8,339	3,856
Additions and alterations to the Anglo-Vernacular School at Amreli	5,377	4,868
Constructing a road from Damnagar to Chabadiya (Amreli) .	5,546	5,079
Constructing a road from Government garden to Jamalpoora (Nausari)	5,101	43
Constructing a drain and bund-wall to the tank at Dabhoi ...	6,833	4,588
New Central Jail at Baroda	5,63,377	5,57,553
New Jail at Petlad	59,393	58,327
Ditto at Nausari	54,848	54,651
Ditto at Dwarka	22,044	8,787
Ditto at Karri	1,07,905	391
Ranee Jamnabai Dispensary	1,03,397	73,568
Constructing Civil Hospital at Nausari	35,097	36,816
Constructing a dispensary at Sojitra	8,400	7,951
Ditto ditto at Sidhpur	8,400	7,485
Ditto ditto at Dehgaum	8,400	7,577
Constructing a cook-room in the compound of Dastoor's bungalow at Nausari	5,218	4,490
Constructing a bungalow for the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli	22,688	13,349
New Palace (Lakshmi Vilas)	... ..	2,19,189
Constructing an out-house at Mustoobaugh	6,529	5,560
Public Offices at Nausari	92,521	447
Baroda High School and College	.. ...	76,000
Repairs to the road from Railway Station to the town of Nausari	8,873	8,268
Repairs to the road from Railway Station to the town of Dabhoi	6,014	5,993
Repairs to the road from Bardoli to Surat	13,170	9,084
Constructing a road from Sion to Kathor	12,587	8,860
Macadamizing roads and building culverts in the town of Amreli	9,310	8,456
Metalling roads in the city of Baroda	27,727	18,228
Ditto in the town of Nausari	16,101	15,483
Reconstructing parts of the town wall of Amreli	.....	3,939
Constructing road from Amreli to Paniya	11,883	3
Ditto from Anand to Petlad	10,048	9,227
Ditto from Amreli to Warsoda	.....	25,800
Ditto ditto to Wankiya	.....	1,673
Ditto ditto to Chittal	.....	1,777
Ditto from Chawand to Lathi	.....	1,557
Ditto from Kodinar to Ghatwad	.....	2,956

Description of work.	Amount of sanction.	Amount of expenditure during the year.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Constructing five culverts on the road from public garden to Bhutudezapa at Baroda...	14,754	8,892
Deepening the tank at Sajpoor in Damnagar Taluka ...	6,585	828
Laying down water-pipes from a well to a place in the city of Baroda	10,334	11,187
Certain emergent works for replenishing the Soor Sagar tank in the city of Baroda	8,936	6,484
Baroda city drainage	.. ...	9,613
Building barracks for the men of the Dhari Battalion ...	11,370	10,405
Constructing Wahiwatdar's Kutcherry at Palsana... ...	31,623	29,287
Ditto ditto at Dehgaum ...	30,875	11,579
Ditto a bungalow for Captain Nissen at Dhari ...	11,854	11,158

348. The Central Jail is fast approaching completion, and will, I hope, be actually occupied by the prisoners in the course of the year next to that under report. It is one of the finest edifices of its kind, and no reasonable expense has been spared to make its various parts perfect according to modern lights.

349. The new College will be an edifice worthy of His Highness the Gaekwar's capital, and well calculated to insure the stability of its educational institutions. It is making fair progress, and may be expected to be finished in a couple of years.

350. The Jamnabai Dispensary in the city already presents an attractive appearance, and may be expected to be ready for occupation in the course of the next year.

351. But the largest work of the whole is that of the new palace designed by Major Mant. Advanced up to plinth, it already presages the noble character of the future structure. It is impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy the period of its completion. Such a work of art may take several years, and year after year the Sirkar should be prepared to lay out considerable funds on it. Neither is it possible to set precise limits to the outlay, for besides the main palace building itself, a vast extent of subsidiary accommodation will be required.

352. The quality and progress of the buildings designed by Major Mant and by Mr. Chisholm are respectively inspected by those gentlemen at convenient intervals.

353. In the year under report the Soughar stone quarries were made fully available for our public works in the city of Baroda. The stone is excellent and durable, and has the great advantage of our Railway from Bahaderpore to Baroda. This advantage may be expected to benefit private buildings also.

354. The following shows the total outlay in the Public Works Department during the present Administration, including the year under report:—

	Rs.	*Rs.*
Up to year 1878-79	.....	23,53,744
In 1879-80—		
Works and repairs	9,99,000	
Establishment, &c.	84,000	
		10,83,000
Total ...		34,36,744

355. To this last mentioned total amount must be added the total outlay on our own State Railways during the present Administration, which may be taken to be about British Rupees 6,24,000 in round numbers.

356. These two items together amount to Rupees 40,60,000 in round numbers, and this will show that the Administration has not been unmindful of its obligations in this department of duty.

357. As the works already initiated are approaching completion, others are being thought of, so as continuously to engage the activity of his branch of the public service. We have yet to multiply roads and specially our narrow gauge railroads; to build more schools and hospitals; to erect more courts and kutcherries; to carry out more improvements in our towns and cities; to insure good drinking wells in all our villages; to vastly increase the number of irrigating wells; and to do something for the drainage of what are at present useless and malarious swamps. This will show that our programme has, by no means, been exhausted by the operations of these five years.

358. It remains to state that, besides the outlay on public works abovementioned, there has been some under the orders of the Revenue Department. The work done is of such subordinate importance, though very useful in its own way, that its particulars need not encumber this report.

359. The Account and Audit Office connected with the Public Works Department has been, I believe, doing its duty with diligence and watchfulness. It has brought to notice some minor shortcomings, which, I hope, will be remedied before long.

360. Mr. Hill, our State Engineer, has again earned the cordial acknowledgments of His Highness' Government for his successful labours during the year. The varied and numerous demands on his Department in connection with the marriage of His Highness the Gaekwar and that of His Highness' sister, were met with admirable promptitude and cheerfulness.

361. *Municipalities.*—The following is a comparative statement of expenditure incurred on account of Municipalities in the year under report and in the previous one :—

		1878-79.	1879-80
		Rs.	*Rs.*
(1.)	Baroda City Municipality	1,79,334	2,52,639*
(2.)	Town Municipalities in the districts ...	52,000	49,051
	Total ...	2,31,334	3,01,690

* This figure is in excess of the amount given in the Financial Statement. The difference is due among other causes to the Treasury having debited expenditure incurred by the Municipality on account of marriages to the head of extraordinary charges.

362. *Baroda City Municipality.*—The following table shows the details of the expenses of the Baroda City Municipality during the year under report. The figures for 1879-80 are given side by side with those of the preceding year :—

	1878-79. Rs	1879-80. Rs.
Office Establishment	12,836	13,837
Inspectors	3,971	5,366
Conservancy	54,103	58,762
Road repairs	30,890	51,226
Watering roads	17,761	23,299
Lighting	13,092	36,601
Fire Establishment	4,135	5,517
Clearing wells and tanks	2,249	1,507
Planting of trees	3,667	3,815
Dead stock purchase	16,198	13,767
Buildings and repairs	18,685	29,925
Public squares	.....	118
Miscellaneous	1,753	1,173
Erection of triumphal arches in connection with the Royal marriages	.....	7,726
Total ...	1,79,334	2,52,639

363. The expenditure during the year under report is much in excess of that of the previous year. The increase consists of the special expenditure on account of the Royal marriages, and of the cost of additional roads and the improvement of numerous small lanes in the city.

364. The expenditure incurred by the City Municipality on account of the marriages is summarized below :—

Items.	Amount of Expenditure. Rs.	a.	p.
Illuminations	22,192	10	0
Extra lighting	1,155	14	0
Extra lamp-posts	2,500	0	0
Extra watering	3,229	15	9
Extra establishment	2,013	11	0
Repairs to buildings	1,681	4	9
Batta to the Municipal servants on duty at guest-house	106	6	0
Triumphant arches for decoration	7,725	8	0
Miscellaneous	487	6	0
Total ...	41,092	11	6

365. Nearly four miles of new roads were made in the city and suburbs at a cost of Rupees 20,907, exclusive of compensation paid for property acquired for the roads, which amounted to Rupees 15,059.

366. The principal articles of dead-stock maintained at the end of the year for the use of the city are shown in the following table. The

articles that remained in the store at the end of 1878-79, and those that were purchased during the year under report, are given separately :—

No.	Items.	Dead-stocks which remained on hand on the 31st of July 1879.	Dead-stock purchased during the year 1879-80.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Fire engines	33	11	44	* The 30 tanks obtained last year from the Public Works Department were returned, and 7 are reported to have been unfit for use.
2	Carts of all kinds ...	144	5	149	
3	Lamp-posts, iron and others ...	1,524	290	1,814	
4	Bracket lamps	314	...	314	
5	Fire tanks	20*	30	50	
6	Dust-bins	508	75	583	
7	Urinals	105	. .	105	
8	Rollers, stone and iron	6	4	10	
9	Sign boards ..	400	202	602	
10	Cages for trees, wooden & iron	665	75	740	† These were obtained from the Public Works Department.
11	Mud-scrapers	30	30	60	
12	Cast-iron pipes	. .	29†	29	
13	Porcelain pipes	...	21	21	

367. The health of the city during the year was on the whole good. Fever of a severe type prevailed during a part of the year, but there was a total absence of cholera or any other epidemic.

368. Sixty-three wells and ten tanks were cleared out, and thirty-nine wells were repaired during the year.

369. The number of fires in the city during the year was twenty-three as against nineteen for the previous year; but the estimated loss was Rupees 67,000 as against Rupees 90,000 for the previous year.

370. Five new fire engine stations were built during the year, and an additional fire engine establishment was maintained during the marriages.

371. The following is a comparative statement of expenditure for the past two years :—

		1878-79	1879-80.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1.	Public health	72,996	73,947
2.	Public safety	28,492	56,417
3.	Public convenience	16,837	23,393
4.	Public communication	38,306	75,095
5.	Establishment	17,745	20,301
6.	Miscellaneous	440	...
	Total ...	1,74,816	2,49,153

372. *District Municipalities.*—The following statement shows in one view the towns which received in the year special or fixed grants, the amount of these grants, and the expenses incurred. The expenses were incurred mainly for ensuring cleanliness :—

Names of Towns.	Grant.			Expenses.
	Annually fixed.	Special.	Total.	
Karri Division.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Karri	4,250	.	4,250	3,774
Visnagar	4,750	...	4,750	4,115
Vadnagar	4,000	...	4,000	2,775
Sidhpore	3,500	...	3,500	3,125
Pattan	8,000	...	8,000	6,077
Vijapore	2,500	..	2,500	2,061
Total ..	27,000	...	27,000	21,927
Amreli Division.				
Amreli	4,000	...	4,000	3,555
Dwarka	1,250	. .	1,250	916
Dhari	...	240	240	99
Damnagar	...	394	394	65
Korinar	...	259	259	125
Total .	5,250	893	6,143	4,760
Baroda Division.				
Dabhoi	3,750	...	3,750	3,550
Petlad	3,750	...	3,750	3,384
Sojitra	2,750	...	2,750	2,369
Sinor	1,500	450	1,950	2,007
Total ..	11,750	450	12,200	11,310
Nausari Division.				
Nausari	3,750	4,055	7,805	11,054
Grand Total ...	47,750	5,398	53,148	49,051

373. *Public Garden.*—This garden continues to fulfil its object, *viz.*, that of affording to the public a pleasant resort for recreation. During the marriage festivities a fête was held on the spacious grounds of the garden, to which crowds from the city and the surrounding country flocked to see the variety of amusements and sports provided on the occasion.

374. During the year under report the services of a qualified Superintendent, Mr. J. M. Henry, were secured. Mr. Henry received

his training at Kew, and to his skill and assiduity we are already indebted for considerable improvements in the garden.

375. The River Vishwamitri winds its way through the garden and divides it into two parts. During the year a bridge was erected across this river at a cost of Rupees 22,000. Designs for decorating the bridge have been prepared by Major Mant and are under consideration.

376. An ornamental gateway with sidewalls was commenced during the year, but the work was not completed owing to the marriage festivities. It is still in abeyance; a change in the original plan having been found necessary.

377. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of the maintenance and improvement of the garden amounted to about Rupees 42,000.

378. *Railways.*—A very brief allusion to other lines than our own, as affecting the Gaekwar's territories, may not be out of place here before noticing in detail our own lines.

379. The Western Rajpootana State Railway was partly opened to public traffic on the 15th November 1879, that is to say, from Ahmedabad to Pahlanpoor, a distance of about eighty-two miles. The working of this section has shown results much better than had been anticipated, and this is due mainly to the traffic contributed by the Karri Division of our territories.

380. The Kathiawar State Railway was in the course of construction. We gave free of charge the land required for the line so far as it intersected our territories. One of the stations of the line is to be located in the limits of our village of Khijaria.

381. These lines, together with those already in use, will mitigate, to a certain degree, the disadvantages incident to the scattered situation of our territories, a benefit reciprocated by the important share of traffic contributed by us.

382. We now come to our own State lines, namely, the Dabhoi and Meagaum Railway and its extensions. As stated in the last report, the extension from Dabhoi to Chandode was opened on the 15th April 1879. In the year under review, on the 1st October 1879 the extension from Dabhoi to Bahaderpoor was opened to the public. And towards the close of the same official year, on the 1st of July 1880 the new line from Dabhoi direct to the city of Baroda was also opened to the public.

383. Thus, then, the following lines of His Highness the Gaekwar's State Railway were fully at work at the end of the official year, 1879-80, under report:—

	Miles Approximately.
From Dabhoi to Meagaum	20
„ „ to Chandode	10½
„ „ to Bahaderpoor	9½
„ „ to Baroda	17
Total ...	57

384. These fifty-seven miles may be approximately taken to have cost Rupees 13,25,000 (thirteen and a quarter lakhs) up to the 31st of July 1880, the amount including rolling stock, buildings, &c. The average per mile may be taken to be something more than Rupees 23,000.

385. Now a good metalled road in the black soil plains of Guzerat costs at least Rupees 10,000 per mile. Its annual repair costs, say, Rupees 1,000, which, capitalized, equal Rupees 20,000. The aggregate cost thus comes in effect to Rupees 30,000, which is much in excess of the cost of our Railway. It follows that our Railway is decidedly cheaper. Again, our Railway yields some return, whereas a metalled road would yield no direct return. And again, the Railway carries traffic at cheaper rates, with greater speed, and with greater convenience.

386. The policy of making these small gauge railways instead of metalled roads is thus abundantly justified by experience. That policy will be further carried out by the State. Other railways of the sort in our territories are, accordingly, in contemplation, and active inquiries are in progress in order to select the lines to be undertaken.

387. The following statement shows the general results of the working of our open lines for 1879, as compared with those of the preceding year :—

	Totals for 1873, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1874, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1875, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1876, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1877, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1878, 20 miles open.	Totals for 1879, 40 miles open.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Gross earnings .	15,759	33,087	34,302	39,776	46,400	44,891	72,083
Expenses ...	15,497	25,074	26,965	29,970	36,285	28,022	40,475
Net profit	262	8,013	7,337	9,806	10,115	16,869	31,608
Return per annum on capital invested	0·07	2·15	1·97	2 62	2·65	3 88	4·21

388. The results above tabulated may be seen exhibited in the following diagram :—

389. It will be observed that the several coloured lines respectively representing the gross earnings, the total working expenses, and the net profit, have all been rising from year to year, the most satisfactory part of which is, of course, the rising of the red line representing the net profit. It need hardly be stated that we want the yellow and red lines to rise as much as possible, and the blue line to rise as little as possible. This aspiration will probably be further realized in the next year.

390. The gross earnings shown above comprised—

	Rupees.
Coaching traffic	33,971
Goods traffic	31,131
Sundries	6,981
Total ...	72,083

391. The following statement shows the number of passengers carried during 1879 and six preceding years :—

Class.	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874	Totals for 1875	Totals for 1876	Totals for 1877.	Totals for 1878	Totals for 1879
Upper . . .	22,445	593	730	1,322	1,504	1,115	2,041
Lower		54,690	67,578	85,129	78,820	83,040	1,18,205
Total .	22,445	55,283	68,308	86,451	80,324	84,155	1,20,246

392. The earnings derived from the above-mentioned passengers are exhibited below :—

Class	Totals for 1873	Totals for 1874	Totals for 1875	Totals for 1876	Totals for 1877	Totals for 1878	Totals for 1879.
	Rs	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Upper	7,904	326	419	722	865	648	1,417
Lower . .		14,886	15,493	19,183	18,018	19,081	31,664
Totals	7,904	15,212	15,912	19,905	18,883	19,729	33,081

393. The following is a statement of goods traffic :—

	Totals for 1873.	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876.	Totals for 1877.	Totals for 1878.	Totals for 1879.
Tons	3,747	9,719	12,815	13,502	19,110	17,329	23,054
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Earning therefrom ...	8,602	16,852	17,369	19,414	27,130	24,473	31,131

394. It is desirable to note that the goods traffic has of late been swelled by the conveyance of materials for the railway extensions, and this cause of increased receipts must soon pass away. Another cause, also temporary in its nature, will for a time swell the item, and this is the carriage of stone from the Sonagad quarries required for the new palace and other State buildings under construction at Baroda.

395. The working expenses amounted to about 56 per cent. of the receipts in 1879 against about 62½ per cent. in 1878. The figures for 1879 and the preceding six years are given in the next table:—

	Totals for 1873	Totals for 1874.	Totals for 1875.	Totals for 1876	Totals for 1877	Totals for 1878.	Totals for 1879.
	Rs	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*	*Rs*
Maintenance	394	4,633	6,030	6,435	6,897	7,738	9,013
Locomotive	5,561	8,476	8,526	8,640	11,505	7,388	16,127
Carriage and Wagon	985	2,422	2,213	3,287	3,866	1,429	1,794
Traffic	5,088	5,622	6,271	7,191	8,964	8,276	10,918
General ..	3,468	3,921	3,925	4,418	5,053	3,191	2,982
Total	15,496	25,074	26,965	29,971	36,285	28,022	40,834

396. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company continued to manage our lines under the contract system, in a manner both smooth and satisfactory. They have always dealt with us in a fair and moderate spirit; and the more our lines succeed and develop, the more must they contribute to the traffic of the trunk line of that Company. The consideration paid by us to the Company for their management yet bears too large a ratio to our net profits. As, however, these increase, that ratio may be expected to fall within moderate limits.

397. The following table shows the particulars of rolling stock:—

Description.	Total stock authorized.	Total stock on the list at the end of 1879.	Actual stock in running order on the 31st December 1879.	Remarks.
Engines	6	6	4	Two engines were being repaired in Bombay. The number in running order is therefore four.
Upper class	3	1	1	
Lower „	18	6	6	
Open wagons fitted with roof and door to carry passengers	4	4	4	
Open wagons	155	109	109	
Covered „	26	6	6	
Timber trucks	6	6	6	
Ballast wagons	15	15	15	
Brake-vans	6	4	4	

398. The three engines last brought out are of a superior order as compared with those in use previously, and may be expected to perform better and longer service.

399. There is every reason to anticipate a considerable increase of traffic on our lines. In other words, the growth of traffic has not yet attained its limit.

400. The success of our railways markedly attracted the attention and eulogy of His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, late Governor of Bombay, as may be seen by a reference to His Excellency's speech at Baroda, reproduced in another part of this report (*vide* paragraph 15).

401. *The Maharaja's education.*—In the year under report, His Highness the Maharaja was under Mr. Elliot's tuition for about nine months, and under Mr. Loch's for the remaining three months, the former gentleman having gone to Europe in the last quarter on short leave.

402. Mr. Loch has contributed a brief report which, read together with the preceding year's report by Mr. Elliot, will give a complete idea of the culture His Highness has received, and there is no need to repeat the details here. It may be generally affirmed that His Highness has pursued his studies with fair diligence and perseverance, and that His Highness' progress has been satisfactory.

403. From another part of this report, it will be observed that, in the year under retrospect, His Highness entered upon a new phase of domestic life. This circumstance, however, in no way perturbs the usual course of his studies. His attendance at school continues as punctual as ever, and his devotion to studies remains undiminished.

404. His Highness now speaks English with increased ease and fluency, and this enables him to preside on various public occasions and to deliver appropriate little addresses in that language.

405. I have already said how steadily the pupil has been working, and it is my pleasant duty to record my testimony to the zeal and ability of the teachers concerned. Mr. Elliot has also been pre-eminently successful in enlisting the affection of the Maharaja.

406. The whole work of His Highness' education has all along been under the special protection and supervision of Mr. Melvill, whose constant and minute solicitude in this important respect cannot be over-estimated.

407. The following is a summary of the cost of His Highness' education :—

No.	Name.	Average salary per month. *Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1.	F. A. H. Elliot, Esq., C S., Tutor and Governor ...	1,710	0	0
2.	Special allowance to Kesheorao Baburao Pandit, in addition to his nemnook of Rupees 100 per mensem ...	35	0	0
3.	Special allowance to Hakim Mahomed Ali, Hindustani Teacher, in addition to his pension of Rupees 500 per mensem	108	0	0
4.	Special allowance to Atmaram Joitaram Patel, Guzerathi Teacher, in addition to his salary of Rupees 114 per mensem	60	0	0
5.	Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee Morinus, Billiard Teacher to His Highness	100	0	0
	Total ...	2,013	0	0
	Total per annum ...	24,156	0	0

408. At the close of the year under report, that is to say, on the 31st July 1880, His Highness the Maharaja's age was seventeen years and about four months, which shows that his accession to power is not very far off. His Highness' education has heretofore been necessarily of a general character. But the importance of his early initiation in the principles and practice of administrative work has never for a moment been lost sight of. Mr. Melvill has lately framed a complete programme in this respect for the consideration of the Government of India.

409. As my own contribution to the consideration of this subject, I have submitted a memorandum to that authority, and I may as well reproduce here the introductory remarks thereof, as they express the ideas I have always entertained in this direction. They are as follows:—

"It is obvious that the only satisfactory and effective security for the preservation and promotion of good government in these territories hereafter is the proper education of His Highness the young Gaekwar in his duties as a ruler. I refer to his special education in reference to his special work, as distinguished from the general education which has been going on.

"The object and scope of this special education in the duties of rulership require to be clearly realized, and hence I will offer a few observations on this topic.

"If any ruler stands in need of such special education, it is the Native Prince in the position of His Highness the Gaekwar. Most rulers of civilized countries have their duties more or less defined in one way or another. Such rulers have some constitutional rules and traditions for their observance or guidance. They are restrained from incurring errors or perils by some sort of checks. But, in the instance of the Native Prince, it is *personal* rule—it is a rule which largely, I may say excessively, takes its character and complexion from the personal intelligence of the Prince. And it is to be remembered that the Prince, in his own territories, is the depository of supreme power. The Native Prince, therefore, pre-eminently needs to be specially instructed in his duties and responsibilities. Otherwise, in nine cases out of ten, he is likely to go wrong notwithstanding his merely general education, excellent as it may have been in its own way.

"Those duties and responsibilities are, in most respects, of the highest order. They must be clearly distinguished from those of mere ministerial officers or agents. It is not that we want to make the Maharaja a clever Karkoon, or a skilful Accountant, or a Judge, or even a Dewan. Karkoons, Accountants, Judges, and Dewans he can engage the services of, from time to time, as circumstances require. What we really want to make of the Maharaja is a good ruler,—one who will direct and control the whole machinery of government under the guidance of sound principles.

"To make the matter more clear, I should say that the education of the Maharaja as a ruler must differ from that of a ministerial agent, just as the education of an Engineer differs from that of a mason or

carpenter; as the education of a Commanding Officer differs from that of a sepoy or sowar, as the education of a Captain of a ship differs from that of the crew.

"It is of the most vital importance that the Maharaja should be taught those large and enlightened principles which constitute the safeguards of public welfare and of his own stability. Those principles will enable him to appreciate and to preserve those reforms which will have been already effected. They will enable him to make further progress in the same direction. They will enable him to perceive when the State machinery is going wrong, and to perceive what corrective should be applied. They will enable him, every day and every hour, to judge what is politically right and what is politically wrong. They will enable him to possess a standard to which those who discuss public measures with him from time to time, may appeal with force and effect.

"The Maharaja being thus early impressed with the necessary fundamental principles of government, will be prepared to appreciate and accept numerous other principles which follow as necessary deductions from the primary sources.

"By way of illustration, I will now mention some of those fundamental principles which are in view."

410. What follows is too long to be added here.

411. *Education.*—The following is a comparative statement of the total expenditure of the Educational Department during 1878-79 and the year under retrospect:—

	Expenditure in local currency.		Remarks.
	1878-79.	1879-80.	
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	
1. Baroda High School ..	25,100	33,114	
2. Anglo-Indian Institution ..	3,744	3,744	
3. Anglo-Vernacular Schools ..	2,541	4,165	
4. Grant-in-aid to the Nausari Zartosti Madresa ...	2,600	2,600	
5. Grant-in-aid to the Gandevi School	...	400	
6. Vernacular Schools	70,606	81,293	
7. Vernacular College of Science ...	11,275	12,279	
8. Educational Buildings ...	72,025	76,559*	* This item has also been included in the Public Works Department expenditure.
Total ...	1,87,894	2,14,154	

412. The expenditure, it will thus be observed, has been judiciously increased. It exceeds that of 1878-79 by about Rupees 26,000, and that of 1877-78 by nearly Rupees 96,000.

413. The increase in the year under report is mainly due to the extension of Vernacular Schools, about forty of which were opened in the year, to the appointment of a Vice-Principal in the High School and to the construction of some additional school buildings. The details of the expenditure under the head of Educational buildings will be found in the sequel.

414. *High School, Baroda.*—An important addition to the staff of the school was made during the year by the appointment of Mr. Harold Littledale, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, as Vice-Principal. Mr. Littledale assumed charge of his duties on the 21st of October 1879.

415. At the end of the official year under report the staff consisted of—

1 Principal.

1 Vice-Principal.

16 Teachers.

1 Gymnastic Master.

—

19 in all.

416. Of the sixteen teachers, one is M.A., three are B.As., one is F.E.A., and eleven are Matriculated students, all belonging to the University of Bombay. Mr. Tait, M.A., B.Sc., is in charge of the High School. He went on furlough (of three months and twenty-five days) to Europe on the 1st of May 1880. Mr. Littledale, B.A., acted for him during his absence.

417. The number of students on the rolls of the school in July 1880 was 375 against 373 in the corresponding month of 1879. Mr. Tait thinks that, unless sickness or other unforeseen cause intervene, there is a probability of the strength of attendance largely increasing. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools sent seven students in the year to the High School. This, of course, is a low figure, but time is required to develope the full effect.

418. The expenses and fee collections of the year under review compare as follows with the figures of 1878-79:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*
Expenses	25,100	33,114
Fee collections	1,250	1,321

419. Deducting the amount of fee collections from the total of ordinary expenses, the average charge per student per annum was Rupees 126-12-6. This average is higher than that of other schools in the Bombay Presidency. This is mainly attributable to the unsatisfactory average daily attendance on which the average cost is calculated. With respect to the average daily attendance, Mr. Tait observes as follows :—

"Our average daily attendance is not good, the reason being the undue readiness shown by parents in allowing their sons to absent themselves for trivial reasons, the extraordinary amount of sickness during the rainy months in 1879, and an unusual laxness in attendance in the months of December and January in consequence of the festivities attendant on His Highness' marriage, &c."

420. The Matriculation Examination of the University of Bombay was held in November 1879. Ten of the students from the Baroda High School succeeded in passing the examination, against six in the previous year. Of these ten students, three were awarded State scholarships of Rupees 20 each per mensem, and are now prosecuting their studies, one in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, another in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and the third in the College of Science, Poona. Of the students who were in receipt of scholarships previously, one succeeded in passing the B.A., and was appointed an Attaché in the Revenue Department, and another passed the F.E.A., and is still pursuing his studies at the Elphinstone College. The scholarships of two others have been withheld, as one failed in the F.E.A., and the other had not appear for the F.C.E. examination.

421. There are thus at present four students holding State scholarships and prosecuting their studies at the several Colleges in Bombay and Poona.

422. There were two prize distributions during the year, one on the 1st of January 1880, and the other on the 31st of July 1880. The former distribution was on the occasion of the festivities connected with the marriage of His Highness the Gaekwar. It may not be uninteresting to reproduce here a short address made by His Highness the Maharaja after the distribution was over. The address was as follows :—

"Boys, it is a pleasure to me to see this great gathering, and it is a pleasure to me to distribute among you prizes for past efforts, which may also serve as incentives to further hard work.

"Long remember this day, and that I told you that I was engaged heart and soul in the same studies as yourselves, in the same physical exercises, in the same quiet preparation which, I think, I can see is necessary to fit us for the work which lies before us all.

"To Mr. Vinayek Rao Kirtane, who has labored to organize vernacular education, to Dr. Bhalchandra for his efforts in the College of Science, to Mr. Tait and the Masters of the High School which has this year been well represented in the Bombay examinations, to Mr. Bhogilal and the members of the Educational Department, my thanks

are due for the flourishing condition of the schools in this city and throughout the State."

423. The following statement gives all necessary information about the number of students in the school, their nationalities, and average attendance, the number studying in each of the languages, and the monthly rate of fee :—

Name of Institution.	Number of students of each nationality					Average daily attendance	Number studying each language.					Monthly rate of fee.
	Hindus	Mahomedans.	Parsees	Others.	Total.		English	Marathi.	Gujarati	Sanscrit	Persian	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
High School	329	14	30	2	375	227	375	179	196	70	53	Annas 4 and annas 8.

424. Dr. Shumsudin Suliman, L.M., continues to deliver experimental lectures in physics and chemistry to the higher classes of the school.

425. The number of books in the School Library is shown in the following table, showing progressive increase :—

Number of books on the 31st July ...	1877	...	274
	1878	...	335
	1879	...	431
	1880	...	517

426. The State continues to grant Rupees 25 per mensem for Merit Scholarships open to general competition in the Upper School, and a further sum of Rupees 50 per mensem open to competition for the District Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.

427. The prize fund granted by the State remains unaltered, the amount being Rupees 240 per annum.

428. The Gymnasium flourishes under its present master, who takes great interest in his work. The Principal says that the boys are making capital progress.

429. The Cricket Club is reported to have proved a success. The present condition of the Institution, Mr. Tait reports, is due to the trouble that Mr. Littledale has taken in connexion with it.

430. *Anglo-Indian Institution.*—This school, which was opened on the 18th of July 1876, has now completed the fourth year of its existence.

431. There has been no change in the staff. Mr. Rehling is the Master, and his daughter, Miss Rehling, the Mistress of the school.

432. The number of pupils in the school and the amount of fee collected remain the same as last year. The figures are as follows:—

Number of pupils...	...	...	...	21
Amount of fees collected	...	...	...	Rs. 19

433. The number in attendance at the school has as yet scarcely increased, and there is not much prospect of any material increase. Mr. Rehling says that there are no more children of the class in the city old enough for admission.

434. Of the twenty-one children, ten are Protestants, and eleven Roman Catholics. There are six children between six and eight years of age, thirteen children between eight and twelve years of age, and two are over twelve years of age.

435. There are ten boys and eleven girls. The daily average attendance is fifteen, and the rate of school-fee is Rupee 1 per mensem per pupil.

436. The total expenditure in the year amounted to Rupees 3,744, and the fee collections to Rupees 202. The annual cost of educating each pupil was Rupees 236, which is Rupees 40 more than last year's cost. This is a considerable increase, and is due (to quote Mr. Tait's words) "(1) to a diminution in fees consequent on two children being allowed to attend the school without payment; (2) to the low average daily attendance consequent on the fact that for upwards of three months more than half the number of pupils were ill and absent."

437. The subjects of studies during the year have been Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, History of England, Geography, and Grammar. The girls do a little plain sewing and knitting.

438. Mr. Melvill kindly continues his half-yearly prizes for regular attendance, good behaviour, proficiency, and needle-work. Extra prizes were also presented by His Highness the Maharaja on the 1st of January 1880 at the general prize distribution to schools in honor of His Highness' marriage.

439. *Anglo-Vernacular Schools.*—During the official year 1879-80, there were Anglo-Vernacular Schools at the following towns:—

Petlad, Dabhoi, Sojitra, Karri, Pattan, and Amreli.

440. The following table gives all necessary information about the number of students in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, their race, their average attendance, &c. :—

Names of places where Schools have been opened.	When opened.	Number of pupils at the end of the official year.					Average daily attendance.	Rate of school fee.	Fee collections.	Monthly rate of establishment	Annual cost.	Annual cost of educating each pupil.
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.						
								Annas.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs. a. p.*
Petlad .	1-1-73	40	..	..	..	40	28	4	107	75	900	28 5 0
Sojitra .	1-10-78	46				46	34	4	138	61	732	17 7 4
Dabhoi ...	14-10-78	24	..	.		24	16	4	76	33	396	19 15 9
Karri ...	1-2-79	37	1	...	.	38	24	4	114	67	572	19 1 0
Amreli ...	„	24	1	..	. .	25	14	2	36	37	634	29 2 3
Pattan .	1-7-79	32	.		.	32	33	4	154	67	932	18 5 5
Total ..		203	2	.	...	205	...	...	625	...	4,166	... ..

441. Of the teachers engaged in these schools, one has passed his F. A. Examination, and all the rest are matriculated students.

442. The total number of students who attended the Anglo-Vernacular Schools is nine less than that of the preceding year. Now that the schools have settled down into working order, and that education is increasingly appreciated, Mr. Tait hopes to see a gradual and steady growth.

443. All these schools are under the direction of Mr. Tait, M.A., B. Sc., who, in addition to his other duties, inspected all the institutions with the exception of that at Amreli. He examined all the classes orally, and considering the period during which they have been in systematic working order, the progress ascertained is satisfactory.

444. Steps have been taken to erect new school buildings in all those towns where there are Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and where such buildings have not already been provided.

445. The objects aimed at in establishing these schools are fully explained in the last year's report. These objects, to state briefly, are (1) to provide feeders for the Baroda High School, and (2) to provide an English education wherever there was a good demand for it. As regards the first point, Mr. Tait says "the schools have not been in existence long enough for me to ascertain what the full effect of these schools will be. Seven students have been sent this year to the Baroda High School, and I hope that this number will be increased next year. There is, however,

scarcely any doubt that students from Karri and Pattan will, unless special inducements be offered to them to join the Baroda School, naturally prefer to continue their studies at Ahmedabad, which is geographically much more suitable to them." With respect to the second point, it has only to be observed that the establishment of the schools seems to have supplied a want; and whether the Baroda High School gets the full benefit of these schools, or the students go to other schools, for instance that of Ahmedabad, is a secondary consideration.

446. *Sir Cawasjee Jehangeer's Nausari Zartosti Madresa.*—This school continues to receive a grant-in-aid of British Rupees 2,600 from His Highness' Government. It was inspected by Mr. Tait on the 24th January 1880.

447. The staff remains unaltered, consisting of one B.A., two F.As., two matriculated students, two teachers without University rank, and one Gymnastic teacher.

448. The following table gives all the necessary details about the number of students, average attendance, rate of fee, and the cost of educating each pupil:—

Name of Institution.	When established.	Number of students on the rolls at the end of the official year.					Average daily attendance	Monthly rate of fee.	Annual cost.	Cost of educating each pupil.
		Hindoos.	Mahomedans	Parsees	Others.	Total				
								As.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Sir Cawasjee Jehangeer's Nausari Zartosti Madresa	1st October 1856	14		40		54	41	8	5,908	110

449. The study of Latin has been introduced in addition to Sanscrit and Persian. The study of science, Mr. Tait says, has been much facilitated by a supply of scientific apparatus furnished by the munificence of Mr. Jehangeer Cawasjee Jehangeer of Bombay.

450. Two candidates from this school passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in November 1879.

451. The School Library contains 876 books.

452. The satisfactory condition of the school is greatly due to the activity and zeal of the Head Master, Mr. Framjee Nowrosjee Dady Byramna, B.A.

453. *Gandevi Anglo-Vernacular School.*—This school had been in existence for some years, but was closed at the end of April 1878 for want of funds. It was re-opened in December 1879, and is now to all intents and purposes a new institution, the funds being partly supplied from the old endowment, but chiefly by a grant-in-aid of British Rupees 50 per mensem from His Highness' Government, given on the same conditions as those in the case of the Nausari School.

454. As desired by the Trustees, the school has been placed under Mr. Tait's supervision. He visited and examined the classes on the

25th of January 1880, but as the school had only then been open for two months, the progress made by the boys was very limited.

455. The staff consists of Mr. Rattanjee B. Karanjeewalla and an Assistant Master, both matriculated students of the University of Bombay.

456. The present school-house is a good and commodious building.

457. *Vernacular Schools.*—Mr. Bhogilal Pranvullabhdass continues to be the Director of Vernacular education.

458. The number of existing Vernacular schools and that of the boys and girls attending them at the close of the year under report are as follows:—

Class of schools.	Number of schools.		Number of boys and girls remaining.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Government	104	144	10,469	13.110
Private and aided	1	1	222	270
Total ...	105	145	10,691	13,380

459. The number of Government schools and that of scholars show a large increase. The increase is mainly to be attributed to the opening of forty new schools sanctioned by His Highness' Government.

460. Of the Government schools, eight are girls' schools, and their aggregate average strength of attendance is 627, which is 54 more than the figure for the preceding year, namely, 573.

461. The schools may be variously classified as follows:—

1*st, according to grade.*

Number.	Name of grade.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools	Number of scholars.
1	Superior	22	4,793	29	6.104
2	Middling	50	4,462	56	4,770
3	Inferior	33	1,436	60	2,506
	Total ...	105	10,691	145	13,380

2nd, according to languages taught.

Number.	Languages.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Gujarathi	78	9,239	114	11,762
2	Marathi	12	932	13	922
3	Sanscrit	11	226	11	217
4	Urdu	4	294	7	479
	Total ...	105	10,691	145	13,380

3rd, according to the districts in which they are situated.

Number.	Districts.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Number of schools	Number of scholars.	Number of schools	Number of scholars.
1	Karri	25	2,750	38	3,648
2	Baroda Division { Baroda City ...	18	1,695	18	1,657
	Baroda Division { Do. Division ...	28	3,668	38	4,473
3	Nausari	10	951	23	1,762
4	Amreli Division { Amreli ..	16	1,060	16	1,117
	Amreli Division { Okhamandal ..	8	567	12	723
	Total ...	105	10,691	145	13,380

462. The eighteen schools of the Baroda City are as shown below:—

Number.	Schools.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
1	Sanscrit	9	196	9	172
2	Marathi	3	588	3	561
3	Gujarathi	3	674	3	664
4	Urdu	1	68	1	124
5	Girls' schools	2	169	2	136
	Total ..	18	1,695	18	1,657

463. The average number of scholars throughout the year was 12,163.

464. The following table shows the numbers and percentages of pupils belonging to each community :—

Number.	Sections of the community	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.
1	Brahmins	3,224	30·2	3,434	28·2
2	Banias	2,288	21·4	2,629	21·6
3	Kanbees	1,752	16·4	1,911	15·7
4	Mahomedans	829	7·8	1,188	9·7
5	Other castes and creeds	2,581	24·2	3,001	24·8
	Total ...	10,674	100	12,163	100

465. The grants made during the year under report amounted to Rupees 93,466, and the expenses to Rupees 81,293.

466. The following statement compares the figures of 1878-79 with those of 1879-80 :—

Number.	Heads of expenditure.	1878-79.		1879-80.	
		Amount of grant.	Amount expended.	Amount of grant.	Amount expended.
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Direction . . .	11,514	11,514	11,531	12,272
2	Inspection	5,367	5,175	5,042	5,041
3	Instruction	53,489	50,085	71,228	60,564
4	Contingencies	4,136	3,832	3,765	2,999
5	Grants-in-aid	...	. .	900	46
6	Assignment for the purchase of Vernacular books published by way of encouraging literature.	...	...	1,000	371
	Total	74,506	70,606	93,466	81,293

467. Thus the expenses of the year under retrospect, *viz.*, Rupees 81,293, exceeded those of the preceding year by Rupees 10,687.

468. The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Vernacular schools in the Baroda City took place on the 1st January 1880, that is, during the festivities connected with the marriage of His Highness the Maharaja. The boys and girls of the various schools numbering about 3,600 were assembled in an amphitheatre specially prepared for the occasion. And a large gathering of Europeans and Natives and other accessory circumstances imparted much interest to the whole ceremony. His Highness the Maharaja presided and distributed prizes.

469. Rupees 2,400 were sanctioned for prizes in the Budget, out of which Rupees 1,613 were spent; Rupees 1,311 were spent exclusive of the above sum in the shape of sweet-meats, &c., on the occasion of the distribution of prizes which took place on the 1st of January. Besides this, prizes and sweet-meats of the value of Rupees 1,320 were distributed to the various schools by private visitors.

470. The fee collections this year amounted to Rupees 9,313 as against Rupees 8,675 in the last year. The particulars of the collections of the year under report are as follows:—

No.	District.	1878-79. Amounts.	1879-80. Amounts.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1	Baroda City	923	900
2	„ Division	3,408	3,601
3	Nausari	866	1,040
4	Karri	2,635	2,801
5	Amreli	460	532
6	Okhamandal	383	439
	Total .	8,675	9,313

471. There is no uniformity in the rates of fee. In one of the previous reports were stated the different rates that obtain in the city of Baroda and in the districts. Twenty per cent. of the admissions are made free of payment.

472. The expenses may be summed up as follows:—

No.	Item.	1878-79. Expenditure.	1879-80. Expenditure.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1	Instruction, direction, &c.	70,606	81,293
2	School-houses . . .	4,884	. . .
3	Regimental School at Dwarka	240	240
	Total ..	75,730	81.533
	Deduct amount of fees	8,675	9,313
	Net Total ...	67,055	72,220

473. The Inspector and the Director visited between them most of the schools.

474. It may also be noticed here that about sixty-three children of the Sirdars, Darakdars, Mankaries, &c., attended the schools at Baroda during the year under report. Last year's number was seventy-five.

475. *Book Depôt.*—A sum of Rupees 4,000 remains with the Director as a permanent advance for the purchase of books to be kept in stock. The amount realized by the sale of books is again invested in the purchase of further supplies.

476. The following is a comparison of the stock in hand on the last day of the year under report with that on the last day of the preceding year :—

	No. of books in the Depôt.	Prize. *Rs.*
On the 31st July 1879	... 29,973	6,110
Do. do. 1880	.. 22,591	6,587

477. *Vernacular College of Science.*—Dr. Shumshudin Suliman is the Principal of the College. The staff of teachers, excluding the Principal, consists of eleven hands, of whom, as in last year, three are for medicine, three for engineering, three for law, one for English, and one for Sanscrit.

478. The total number of students on the rolls of the College on the 31st of July 1880 was forty-eight as against forty-nine of last year. The number is distributed as follows :—

1.	Medical Branch of the College	17
2.	Law do.	12
3.	Engineering do.	19
	Total ...	48

479. The students have made a progress in their various studies, which has surpassed expectation. The whole scheme holds out a fair prospect of success.

480. *School Buildings.*—The following statement shows the details of the expenses incurred under this head in the year under report :—

No.	Names of works.	Expenditure from the commencement of the work.	Expenditure during the year 1879-80.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
1	New College, Baroda	76,000	14,439
2	School-house for His Highness the Maharaja ...	54,774	4,332
3	Do. at Dehegaun	4,887	4
4	Compound round the Anglo-Vernacular School at Amreli, together with store-room and latrines ..	4,868	4,868
5	A school at Dhari for the use of Battalion ..	1,425	1,425
6	Levelling the ground and forming roads and foot-paths round the Maharaja's school in Moteebagh	103	103
7	Additions and alterations to a room in Vernacular College	452	452
8	Minor works and repairs	....	1,487
	Total ...	1,42,509	27,110

481. *Baroda State Library.*—For the greater portion of the year, that is, till April 1880, Mr. Elliot, C.S., presided over the Committee nominated jointly by His Highness' Government and by the subscribers for the management of the affairs of the Institution. When Mr. Elliot left Baroda for Europe on furlough, Khan Bahadur Kazee Shahabudeen, C.I.E., was appointed President of the Committee.

482. The donation of Rupees 5,000 granted by His Highness' Government for the purchase of books was exhausted in the year under report.

483. On the 31st July 1880 there were in the Library—

669 English books.
384 Guzarathi do.
383 Marathi do.
120 Sanscrit do.

1,556 books in all; that is, about 300 books more than the number in the Library on the 31st July 1879.

484. The State continues to send to the Library many of the journals, newspapers, &c., ordered on Sircar account.

485. The Branch Library in the city has also proved a decided success. It has made Vernacular books and periodicals available to those, particularly to the trading classes, whose business detains them in the city.

486. Steps have been taken to construct a suitable building for the location of the Library. Designs and detailed drawings have been prepared by Major Mant, and a site has been selected. The actual work of construction will be commenced shortly.

487. It will be seen from the foregoing facts that the present educational wants of the country are being fairly satisfied, and that we are prepared to meet them as they increase. In this connexion, it may not be out of place to reproduce here a little address which I made on the occasion of distributing prizes to the successful students of the Baroda High School, and which sets forth the educational policy of the State. The address was as follows:—

"Your Highness, Mr. Melvill, Ladies, and Gentlemen—Whatever shortcomings the present Administration may be conscious of on its part, it has, I may venture to say, no reason to reproach itself for indifference to the cause of education in this important Native State. What action we have taken in this respect during these four years has not been so insignificant as to escape public attention. The broad lines of that action are visible to the superficial observer. We have made ample provision for the education of the future ruler of the country. The zeal and assiduity bestowed upon him have already borne satisfactory fruit. The full success of Mr. Elliot's labours will be best read in the gratitude of a well-governed and prosperous community. The capital city is naturally the centre, from which intelligence and enlightenment radiate around. The Baroda High School has, therefore, been greatly strengthened. For the first time, a European gentleman, who has achieved high academic

distinction, has been placed at the head of this central institution. I can fully testify to his unostentatious and unbroken devotion to the great work he has undertaken. I hope that he will have a long career in this land, and, when that long career is brought to a close, the land in which he has laboured will see a gray-headed, but still a hale and healthy man departing for his distant home with the consciousness of having wrought an enduring impression on the intellect of the country. The time has arrived for giving the High School the benefit of another European gentleman as an assistant to Mr. Tait. One has been carefully selected by the same eminent educationalist who selected Mr. Tait himself. I mean Mr. E. B. Powell, C.S.I., the late Director of Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, whose good work is far more durable than the marble statue which his pupils have erected to his honor. Mr. Tait's European assistant may be expected to join the field in a couple of months. The native staff of the High School has been considerably strengthened, and renders efficient and cordial co-operation. In view to impart stability to these extended arrangements, we are, as you are aware, constructing a spacious college building, which Mr. Chisholm will design so as to be an object of pride and ornament. Branch schools in the provinces are being brought into existence so as to meet the developing demand. Instruction in the vernacular languages for the benefit of the masses of our people has also received attention. Every year adds to the number of schools and to the multitude of students. A special effort is being made to convey European scientific instruction of a pretty high order, through the medium of the vernacular. If this succeeds, substantial knowledge will diffuse itself more rapidly without imposing on the ordinary student the necessity of mastering a difficult foreign language. The fairer and long isolated sex, too, is being brought within the range of our operations. It is pleasing to meet a Guzerati or Marathi girl here and there, book in hand, or busy in working a sum on the slate, or poring over the map. In relation to the subject of female education, I need only just allude to the delightful prospect of our having here, in less than six months, an educated and accomplished young lady from Tanjore, who, while identified with the fortunes of the Maharaja, will be an encouragement and an example to the Native female community in general. A Public Library has been brought into existence. The State has ungrudgingly contributed to the same, and its friends are administering its affairs with unflagging zeal and activity. Special libraries are also being formed with a view to enable professional men to maintain and increase their acquisitions. For instance, there is a Law Library in connexion with the Courts of Justice; a Medical Library in connexion with the office of the Durbar Physician; and an Engineering Library in connexion with the P. W. D. These special libraries will be made available to all who may be in a position to benefit by them. Before long I hope we shall succeed in instituting periodical public lectures by such gentlemen as Mr. Elliot, Mr. Tait, Mr. Tait's expected assistant, and by other earnest friends of education, among whom there shall be no absence of Native gentlemen. With so many intellectual agencies at work, time alone is required to accomplish desirable results. I hold that the continuous and earnest promotion of education is the special interest and duty of every Native State. Only the other day one of Her Majesty's Ministers

declared on a public occasion that the Native States of India will continue to exist and will come into harmony with British India. The continued existence of the Native States has been solemnly guaranteed by Her Gracious Majesty the Empress herself. It is a condition universally and earnestly desired by the vast population of India. It is a political necessity, and it is a political advantage. But it is not sufficient if the Native States merely continue to exist. The Native States should not only exist, but exist usefully and honorably. While they spontaneously harmonise with their environs in all that is right, and suitable, and beneficient, they should retain and enjoy their political individuality so far as it goes. They should be, in their way, little models of government, such as most suits the native community. They should be examples of the successful adaptation of modern principles to the circumstances of an ancient civilization. They should be the special field for the exercise and development of native capacity for the higher work of administration. But to attain or even to approach this ideal, education is an indispensable preliminary. And, I venture to express my opinion, that education of a higher order is more necessary on the part of the natives in a Native State than in British India. In British India, Europeans mostly fill the higher public positions, and take care that public affairs are conducted on right principles. But in Native States natives have to perform this important function. The work devolving on natives in Native States is thus all the more arduous, and the responsibility is all the more onerous. The special need for virtue and wisdom of a high order in Native States seems thus apparent. The more, therefore, a Native State advances education within its limits, the more effectually does it insure its own continued and honorable existence. I trust that the Baroda State will always be conspicuous in the appreciation of this fundamental truth."

488. *Printing Press.*—This institution is becoming every year increasingly useful. The total cost of the establishment, &c., in the year under report was higher than that of preceding years. The following is a comparison of the figures for 1878-79 and 1879-80 :—

Item of expenditure.	1878-79	1879-80.
	Rs	*Rs.*
Establishment	4,121	4,097
Contingencies	555	1,038
Paper	6,015	10,217
Machinery	. .	1,776
Total ...	10,691	17,128

489. Heavier work was done in the year under retrospect than in the previous one. And it was satisfactorily done, though the strength of the establishment continues the same as before. The departments concerned speak well of the quiet zeal of Mr. Achuta Shastree, the Superintendent of the Press.

490. The Press has heretofore been very badly accommodated. Steps are being taken to obtain for it a suitable building and yet sufficiently near the public offices.

491. *Medical Department.*—It has been our steady policy to extend the benefits of medical institutions so as every year to make a further approach towards the satisfaction of the wants of the whole population. The department has worked and progressed well under the able and zealous management of Dr. Bhalchandra, L.M., assisted by an equally able and zealous staff.

492. The development reached by this branch of the service at the close of the year under notice may be judged from the following summary of the several medical agencies as they stood in the last month of the year:—

Division.	Establishments.	Cost in the month of July 1880.			Calculated yearly cost.		
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
Baroda City.	Head Office	1,162	0	1	13,944	1	0
	Jamnabai Civil Hospital	672	2	6	8,065	14	0
	Syaji Rao Military Hospital	423	2	9	5,078	1	0
	State Hospital	830	2	9	9,962	1	0
	Central Jail Hospital	246	2	6	2,953	14	0
	Palace Dispensary	108	0	0	1.296	0	0
	Mastoobaugh Dispensary	98	4	7	1,179	7	0
	Veterinary Hospital	66	11	0	800	4	0
	Medical Store	128	14	0	1,546	8	0
	Midwife and her establishment ...	84	2	3	1,009	11	0
	Medical Officer, Hospital Assistants, &c., on general duty	150	0	0	1,800	0	0
	Total ...	3,969	10	5	47,635	13	0
Baroda Division.	Dabhoi Dispensary	104	12	3	1,257	3	0
	Petlad „	113	10	2	1,363	10	0
	Sojitra „	78	0	3	936	3	0
	Padra „	82	11	9	992	13	0
	Shinore „	80	4	11	963	11	0
	Total ...	459	7	4	5,513	8	0
Nausari Division.	Nausari Civil Hospital	316	3	2	3,794	6	0
	Gandevi Dispensary	106	0	0	1,272	0	0
	Songhad „	68	6	9	821	1	0
	Vigara „	81	0	10	972	10	0
	Total ...	571	10	9	6,860	1	0

Division.	Establishments.	Cost in the month of July 1880.	Calculated yearly cost.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
Karri Division.	Karri Civil Hospital	294 13 0	3,537 12 0
	Pattan „	235 0 11	2,820 11 0
	Visnagar Dispensary	77 12 5	933 5 0
	Wadnagar „	76 9 11	919 7 0
	Sidhpoor „	73 1 1	876 13 0
	Dehegaum „	91 8 5	1,098 5 0
	Mysana „	92 1 0	1,104 12 0
	Bejapoor „	71 10 3	859 11 0
	Deesa Contingent Dispensary	52 6 0	628 8 0
	Sadra „	51 3 5	614 9 0
	Bechraji Dispensary	61 1 1	732 13 0
	Total ...	1,177 3 6	14,126 10 0
Amreli Division.	Amreli Civil Hospital	300 15 4	3,611 8 0
	Dwarka „	284 10 0	3,415 8 0
	Okha Battalion Hospital	110 5 6	1,324 2 0
	Dhari Dispensary	102 13 9	1,234 5 0
	Korinar „	88 7 2	1,061 6 0
	Damnagar „	55 15 5	671 9 0
	Manekwara Contingent Dispensary ..	94 6 8	1,133 0 0
	Total ...	1,037 9 10	12,451 6 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	7,215 9 10	86,587 6 0

493. According to the scale thus attained, the calculated annual cost of the whole Medical establishment is Rupees 86,587-6. This is besides the cost of medicines, instruments, furniture, &c.

494. In the year under review, the following additional institutions were opened, namely :—

A Civil Hospital at Dwarka.

A Dispensary at Vyara.

A Dispensary at Mastoobaugh.

A Veterinary Hospital in Baroda City.

495. Some temporary medical agencies were also employed during the unusually large prevalence of fever.

496. Special arrangements were likewise made to meet the medical requirements of the large gathering attendant upon the marriages in the palace.

497. During the year, the buildings for the Nausari, Karri and Dwarka Civil Hospitals, and for the Dehegaum, Sidhpoor, Bejapoor, and Sojitra Dispensaries were completed, and were taken charge of by the department. The Nausari Hospital building is a very satisfactory model of its kind.

498. Buildings for the Amreli Civil Hospital and for the Damnagar, Korinar, Padra, and Shinore Dispensaries were in progress. And estimates were sanctioned for those at Visnagar, Mysana, and Bechraji.

499. It has been resolved to pull down the existing old and dilapidating General Hospital building at the entrance to the city of Baroda, and to erect an altogether new edifice, more suitable, and more befitting the Gaekwar's capital. Major Mant's well known skill has been engaged for designing this edifice, which will necessarily be a costly one, especially as it will not be without architectural merit.

500. The value of medical stores at the beginning of the year, together with that of purchases during the year, aggregated about Rupees 41,000. Issues in the year were of the value of about Rupees 26,000. Balance of stores in hand left at the end of the year was of the value of about Rupees 15,000. The medical supplies come from firms of recognized character and reputation.

501. Two hundred and thirty substances were analysed in the State Laboratory in ninety-eight medico-legal cases. The assistance afforded in this direction to penal justice cannot be overrated.

502. The following statement shows the results of the year as compared with those of the previous year in regard to the number of patients treated :—

Description of patients.	1879-80.	1878-79.	Difference.
In-door	10,212	12,665	−2,453
Out-door	142,377	108,819	+33,558
Total ...	152,589	121,484	+31,105

503. The falling off in the number of in-door patients is attributable to the closing of special institutions which existed in the previous year for famine-stricken patients. The large increase in the number of out-door patients testifies to the growing usefulness and popularity of the medical agencies at work.

504. The following is a comparison of the total expenditure of the Medical Department, including vaccination :—

	Rs.
For 1879-80	1,40,746
For 1878-79	1,25,893
Increase ...	14,853

505. The average cost of treating each patient was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In the year under report	0	13	4
In the preceding year	0	14	10

506. Malarious fevers and cutaneous diseases prevailed most in the year.

507. The midwife in the City of Baroda attended fifty-nine cases, and there are signs of increasing appreciation of her services on the part of the community.

508. In the Veterinary Hospital, which was opened towards the end of November 1879, nearly 800 sick horses were treated, of which fifty-one died.

509. The following table shows the vaccination operations of the year and their comparison :—

Year.	Persons primarily vaccinated.			Re-vaccinations.		
	Total.	Successful.	Ratio per cent.	Total.	Successful.	Ratio per cent.
1879-80	52,042	49,915	95 1	232	167	72
1878-79	49,716	47,580	95·7	201	147	73·1

510. The total cost of the Vaccination establishment was very nearly the same as in the previous year, namely, about Rupees 13,000, and the average cost of each successful operation was a little above four annas. This average cost would have been less had not the prevalence of fever impeded the operations.

511. The Head of the Medical Department made a useful tour of inspection in the Karri, Nausari, and Baroda Divisions.

512. A Medical Library has been organized, and thus valuable works of reference have been made available to the employés in the department. Four medical journals and periodicals have also been placed within their reach.

513. Dr. Bhalchandra bears favorable testimony to the skill and conduct of the various officials of the department, and the following names may be prominently brought to notice in this respect :—

Officers.

Dr. Shumsudin J. Suliman, L.M. & S.

„ Buttookram S. Mehta, L.M. & S.

„ Rustomjee Hormasjee, L.M. & S.

Dr. Manikjee Mancherjee, L.M. & S.
„ Phyrozshaw Byramjee, L.M. & S.
„ Sorabjee Fardoonjee, L.M. & S.
„ Balabhai Maganlal, L.M. & S.
„ Ramchandra Gangadhar, L.M. & S.

514. Dr. Bhalchandra himself deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he has performed his important and onerous duties. He has achieved a height of popularity which it is difficult to transcend. He is one of the most valuable officers of the Baroda State.

515. He has succeeded in gaining the confidence of Their Highnesses, and in removing prejudices in the palace against European medicine.

516. In the appendix will be found certain returns which afford more detailed information.

517. *Palace.*—The ordinary palace expenditure of the year under report, excluding as usual the expenditure incurred in the year but pertaining to other years, was Rupees 16,38,092 against Rupees 17,69,758 for the year preceding.

518. The details in the following table show the net decrease in this year's expenditure, as compared with that of the last year, of more than one lakh thirty-one thousand rupees : —

Number.	Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure for the year under report.	Expenditure for previous year.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1	Household	6,64,657	6,81,727	— 17,070
2	Karkhanas	4,71,546	4,84,657	— 13,111
3	Gardens	34,014	39,362	— 5,348
4	Dharmadya	3,68,230	4,65,667	— 97,437
5	Devasthans or grants to temples ...	66,111	66,847	— 736
6	Sowari expenses	33,534	31,498	+ 2,036
	Total ...	16,38,092	17,69,758	— 1,31,666

519. The decrease is manifest in all the heads of expenditure except the sowari, which alone shows some increase, though upon the whole a very inappreciable one.

520. The largest decrease is under the head of Dharmadya, the amount of decrease being about Rupees 97,000. This is, to a large extent, owing to the cheaper rates of provisions obtaining during the year; but it is also owing, to some extent, to the increased efficiency of the checks against waste and fraud.

521. The marriages of His Highness the Maharaja and of the Princess Tarabai Saheb having taken place in the year under report, there is for the year an extraordinary head of expenditure in the accounts of the palace, the head being that of marriage expenses.

522. The accounts of these marriage expenses have not been, as they could not be expected to be, finally passed and closed; but most of the bills having come in, a sufficiently approximate idea of the expenses can be given.

523. The total expenditure on account of the two weddings may be taken to have been about Baroda Rupees 10,70,000, or British Rupees 9,30,500, including the cost of clothes, jewelry, repairs to buildings, &c.

524. The extensive arrangements for the weddings had to be very carefully made and attended to. The special thanks of the Sirkar are due to the following officers for the zealous and satisfactory manner in which they carried them out:—

Row Bahadur Rowji Vithal.
„ „ Janardon Sakharam Gadgil.
Mr. R. Kershaw.
„ Gunput Row Mahajan.
„ Balwant Row Kirtane.
„ G. F. Hill.
„ Dinshaw Ardesar.
„ Manekji P. Toback.

525. Row Bahadur Rowji Vithal, who was placed in charge of the palace, Row Bahadur Janardan Sakharam Gadgil, who was in charge of the marriage parties, and Mr. Kershaw, who was in charge of the European guests, bore the brunt of the marriage business. Mr. Balwant Row Kirtane and Mr. Gunpat Row Mahajan had to attend to all sorts of details. Mr. Hill and Mr. Dinshaw had large works to execute within stated times, and Mr. Toback had to make very efficient Police arrangements.

526. I feel greatly indebted to Row Bahadur Vinayek Row J. Kirtane for valuable assistance in supervising and controlling the marriage arrangements in all their parts. It is a characteristic of this important officer that, whatever duties are entrusted to him, he performs them with all his power and with the highest attainable success.

527. I am bound also to express my grateful acknowledgments to Major Nutt for valuable suggestions and cordial co-operation on the occasion, in connexion with the entertainment of our European guests and with the organization of various public amusements and festivities.

528. Thanks are also due to the following gentlemen:—

Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., in charge of Mahomedan guests; Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangirji, in charge of Parsee guests; Row Bahadur Gajanan Krishna Bhatawadekar, Mr. Nana Khandekar, and Anna Panse, in charge of Hindoo guests; Row Bahadur Anandrow

S. Barve and Mr. Sakharam Bapu Ranade, in charge of the Sawantwari party; Rao Saheb T. Madava Rao, B.A., B.L., in charge of the Tanjore party.

529. Everything connected with these grand marriages passed off to the entire satisfaction of Her Highness the Maharani Jamna Bai Saheb, who presided over the whole as the present head of the Gaekwar family.

530. *Season and rainfall.*—After a series of bad seasons, I have the pleasure to state that the year under review was an average one. The rainfall in the previous year was injurious to the crops by reason of being excessive, while that of 1879-80 was neither excessive nor scanty, but was generally what was required for agricultural purposes. The following figures show the rainfall for the year in the several divisions, as compared with that for the previous year, and also with the normal rainfall:—

	1879-80.	1878-79.	Normal rainfall.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
Nausari Division	46¾	127	48
Baroda „	43½	65	32
Karri „	22½	32	32
Amreli „	15⅓	71	25
Okhamandal Taluka	7½	44	8

531. The figures entered in the above statement do not furnish correct data for comparison, inasmuch as the rainfall given for 1878-79 is that gauged at the chief towns only, whereas that for the year under report, during which gauges were supplied to all the taluka towns, represents the average of the quantities gauged at such towns in each division.

532. The rainfall in 1879-80 was not only sufficient in the aggregate, but it occurred at timely intervals and was thus beneficial to the crops generally.

533. There were no locusts or other insects which sometimes do so much damage to crops, except in parts of the Amreli Division, where an insect locally known as "khapedi" partially injured some crops. In parts of Karri and Baroda Divisions considerable damage is said to have been done to rabbi crops by frost, which occurred towards the end of the cold season.

534. Fever also prevailed generally throughout the year. In some parts it was of such a type and raged so extensively that the agricultural classes were even unable to reap the full benefit of the plenty vouchsafed by Providence.

535. These set-offs were, however, not such as to have materially marred the generally good character of the season, which on the whole enabled the ryots to recover to a considerable extent from the depressed condition into which the preceding bad seasons had thrown them.

536. The following prices ruled at Baroda during the year under report, as compared with those of the preceding year and also with those of 1875-76 which was an average year :—

	Average price in lbs. per Baroda rupee.*		
	1875-76.	1878-79.	1879-80.
Bajri	31	15½	24 5/16
Math	38⅜	17¼	26⅛
Jowar	34 13/16	16¾	23 1/16
Rice (common)	19	13	17 9/16
Dall (tur)	32⅞	10¾	20 7/16
Wheat	20 13/16	11½	12 7/16
Gram	29 7/16	13¾	22⅞

537. It is hardly necessary to say that there were no famine relief operations during the year, as there was no scarcity.

538. *Land Revenue.*—Appendices marginally noted are statements showing the gross land revenue, the remissions, and the net amount for collection, and also the actual collections and outstanding balances for the year under report as compared with those for the preceding year. The figures for both the years are in the Baroda currency.

Ab and Ac.

539. The following is an abstract statement of Appendix Ab :—

	Land revenue proper.	Miscellaneous land revenue.	Total	Remissions.	Amount for collection or net demand.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1878-79 ...	84,09,987	12,06,224	96,16,211	1,87,210	94,29,001
1879-80	85,89,679	12,04,166	97,93,845	5,548	97,88,297
More .	1,79,692	.....	1,77,634	.....	3,59,296
Less ..	.....	2,058	. .	1,81,662	.....

540. The foregoing statement shows the increase or decrease for the whole territory. The statement in the appendix shows the increase or decrease for each division. But these results are net, the details of the fluctuations in the items comprised in the statement in each district of the State being too bulky to be produced in this report.

541. The net increase shown above is due chiefly to better season, to increased cultivation, reduced remissions, and other such causes. It is partly due to the reversion of certain alienated lands.

* The assay rate of exchange between Baroda and British India rupee is 114·49 Baroda Rupees =100 British India Rupees.

542. The following is an abstract statement of Appendix Ac:—

	Amount for collection.	Collection exclusive of Fazal or excess payment.	Outstanding balances.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1878-79	94,29,001	82,64,826	11,64,175
1879-80	97,88,297	91,34,967	6,53,330
More	3,59,296	8,70,141	. . .
Less	.....	.....	5,10,845

543. This statement shows satisfactory results as to the realizations of the land revenue; results which are due mainly to the good season, and partly to the activity of the revenue officers.

544. The outstanding balances for the year, Rupees 6,53,330, though a little more than half the balances of the previous year, appear large. The sum, however, includes items which, though they are included in the jamabundi demand by the revenue officers, are wholly or partially unrecoverable.

545. Waste lands have been much in demand in these territories, and the Administration has had to consider what alterations should be made in the existing rules with the view of preventing indiscriminate grants and of duly protecting the future interests of the villagers, who would naturally desire to have a fair margin reserved for the benefit of their increasing families. Much discussion has taken place in regard to this question, and certain conclusions have been reached, which will be stated in the next report.

546. During my late visits to Amreli and Korinar, I was more than ever convinced that it was necessary that a revenue survey and cash assessment should be introduced in the Amreli Division, in place of the Bhagbatai system. In theory the latter system may seem simple and equitable. In practice, however, and especially when a large State is concerned, it is subject to serious objections. Preparations were accordingly made during the year to organize a survey in that division. The operations of the survey will be noticed in the next report.

547. During the year under report two other important matters received attention. We are anxious that every village in His Highness' territories should be provided with at least one good well to supply good water for drinking. Again, we are anxious to afford increased encouragement for the construction or repair of irrigating wells. Information on these subjects was collected during the year, but the action taken pertains to the subsequent period.

548. The revenue survey was introduced and completed in seventeen villages of the Velacha Taluka, Nausari Division, and five villages in

different talukas in the Baroda Divison, which had been left out of the survey made during Maharaja Khanderao's time.

549. Fresh settlement was introduced in five villages of the Nausari and Baroda Divisions.

550. *Customs.*—It has been our policy from the outset to reform the customs successively in the several parts of these territories with the view of liberating commerce from needless and vexatious restrictions. We began this beneficial work in the Baroda Division. Then we dealt with the Nausari Division. Then followed that of Amreli. Each case and even parts of each case had to be treated with special reference to local circumstances and peculiarities, and the whole operation has sufficiently taxed our deliberative and administrative powers.

551. Important reforms in this branch of Administration were carried out during the year under report in the remaining Division of Karri.

552. Under the old system, which has been superseded, each Mahal or even each subdivision of a Mahal had a separate schedule of duties of its own, the schedule itself was a complicated one, the collections were made by farmers as no departmental agency could, under the circumstances, be introduced, and a net work of nakas greatly impeded trade.

553. The new system is, in its main features, similar to that introduced into the Baroda and the Nausari Divisions, which has worked satisfactorily.

554. With the exception of the Taluka of Dehegaum with its Subtaluka of Attarsumba, the Karri Division forms a block of territory sufficiently compact for the working of the reformed system, which came into operation from 15th November 1879, that is to say, simultaneously with the opening of the Western Rajpootana State Railway from Ahmedabad to Pahlanpoor, which passes through the heart of that Division.

555. The reformed system may be thus summarized.

556. All the numerous internal nakas at which duties varying in their incidence and character, and varying also with respect to payers were levied, have been abolished, and one general duty, import or export at the frontier, and a special town duty at the principal towns, have been substituted.

557. The number of dutiable articles has been reduced.

558. The dutiable articles have been generally divided into two schedules, those in the import schedule not being subject to export duty, and *vice versâ*.

559. The rates of duty have been revised, and the mode of collection simplified.

560. Numerous objectionable imposts which were levied under the superseded system by Government or private individuals has been abolished.

561. A departmental agency for the collection of the customs has been substituted for the old farming system.

562. These reforms and the concession of complete freedom to through traffic, carried by the Western Rajpootana State Railway, have relieved trade not only of considerable burdens, but of vexations and detentions to which it was subject under the old system.

563. Some of the villages of the Taluka of Dehegaum and its Sub-Taluka of Attarsumba being mixed up with foreign villages, the question of customs reform in that taluka has yet to be dealt with separately. The farming system has, however, been replaced in this tract by departmental agency.

564. The town duties of Amreli were also revised during the year under review. In doing this, the following fundamental principles were kept in view:—

(*a.*) There should be but one moderate consolidated import duty and no export duty.

(*b.*) Low rates of duties on goods largely consumed by the people in general.

(*c.*) Luxuries to be charged higher than necessaries.

(*d.*) Goods which yield but an inconsiderable revenue, as also green vegetables and country fruit to be free.

565. The aggregate result of the measure was a considerable reduction of duties on the trade of the town.

566. As stated in the previous year's report, the extension of His Highness' State Railway to the town of Chandode was completed in that year. This is, no doubt, a great boon to traffic, and the large number of pilgrims who periodically visit that place; but traffic was hampered by the levy, both by His Highness' Government and by the Rana of Mandwa, of transit duties in the town of Chandode on goods which passed from and to the railway station through that town.

567. His Highness' Government was quite willing to abolish its duties on such traffic, but this would have been only a half measure of relief, unless the Rana also relinquished his duties. The Baroda Government therefore moved in the matter, with a view to the political authorities inducing the Rana also to abolish his duties on the through traffic above-mentioned. This most desirable object was attained with the cordial support of the Government of Bombay. In January 1880 His Excellency Sir Richard Temple paid a visit to Chandode, when he was convinced of the desirability of freeing trade from the duties referred to. The result was that the trade which passed by the main road through the town between His Highness the Gaekwar's Railway Station and the River Nerbbuda was made free. This good measure has not entailed any sacrifice on the Rana, as he has recouped himself by enhancing his remaining duties and imposing some new ones on the limited trade, which does not pass to and fro between the railway station and the river.

568. The following statement shows the amounts of demand, collections, and outstandings on account of customs for the year under review, as compared with the preceding year. The figures for both the

years, which stand in accounts in mixed currencies, have been converted into Baroda Rupees:—

Item.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Baroda Division.				
Government demand	3,75,531	4,58,409	82,878	...
Realizations	3,72,864	4,57,960	85,096	...
Outstanding balances	2,667	449	...	2,218
Karri Division.				
Government demand	3,15,762	3,55,157	39,395	...
Realizations	2,94,039	3,49,514	55,475	...
Outstanding balances	21,723	5,643	...	16,083
Nausari Division.				
Government demand	74,577	79,502	4,925	...
Realizations . .	74,497	79,485	4,988	...
Outstanding balances	80	17	...	63
Amreli Division.				
Government demand	82,255	75,183	...	7,072
Realizations	67,095	73,820	6,725	...
Outstanding balances	15,160	1,363	...	13,797
Totals.				
Government demand	8,48,125	9,68,251	1,20,126	...
Realizations	8,08,495	9,60,779	1,52,284	...
Outstanding balances	39,630	7,472	...	32,158

569. It will be seen that, except in the Amreli Division, there is a general increase both in demand and realizations. The decrease which appears in the demand of the Amreli Division is not real, because certain items of revenue which, before the year under review, had been included in customs were, in the accounts of that year, transferred to the more appropriate head of account. The amount so transferred being Rupees 14,317, there is an increase of about Rupees 7,000 in the customs revenue of that Division.

570. The general increase of the customs revenue is owing chiefly to the year under report having been a good one, or rather to the previous

two years which were years of scarcity and sickness having yielded less than may be expected in an average year.

571. Another interesting cause of the increase was the celebration of a large number of marriages, especially among the Kaedwa sect of Kunbis, who fix one propitious day for marriages in twelve years. The last propitious day occurred in the year under report.

572. Doubtless the reforms effected in the interests of trade, and the increasing facilities of communication, combined with the greatly increased security of life and property, have contributed their share to the satisfactory fiscal return.

573. The figures above given also show an increase in the realizations and consequent diminution in outstanding balances.

574. *Opium.*—The area under poppy cultivation and the outturn of the poppy juice in the year, as compared with the previous year, were—

	1878-79	1879-80.
Area, acres	1,790	5,935
Yield, juice ... ... lbs.	33,834	93,715
Average yield per acre	19	16

575. Thus, though there was increase in the area under cultivation, the average yield was less, owing, it is reported, to the injurious effect of the frost which occurred in the Karri Division in February 1880. Both the area and outturn are much below what they used to be under the former system.

576. The ryots are gradually recovering confidence in the new system under the good management of Mr. Kershaw.

577. Acres 4 were cultivated without license as against 79 acres in the preceding year. The persons guilty of these breaches of the opium rules were prosecuted and punished, except one who absconded.

578. The quantity of poppy juice confiscated in the year was lbs. 75 as against lbs. 76 confiscated in the previous year.

579. The financial results of the production of 1879-80 will be given in the next year's report.

580. Of the 35,032 lbs. of the poppy juice on hand being the production of the previous year, juice weighing lbs. 34, 409 was caked during the year under report, and the balance remainded in stock. The opium thus manufactured amounted to lbs. 27,903.

581. The whole of this opium was reserved for retail sale in the Baroda territories.

582. The following is the financial result of the above said manufacture of opium :—

	Sicca Rupees.
Price of 34,409 lbs. of juice	1,03,945
Manufacturing expenses	3,326
Establishments	11,374
Interest on advances to cultivators, &c., at 6 per cent. per annum...	4,162
Total ...	1,22,807

583. Thus, the average cost per lb. of opium comes to Sicca Rupees 4-6-5, or British Rupees 4-4-2½, to which may be added Rupees 0-15-5 per lb. being the fee on opium levied from former times by His Highness' Government in the Karri Division. This brings the cost of opium manufactured by the State, and supplied for retail sale to Rupees 5-3-7½ per lb. The market price of the opium in question may for practical purposes be calculated at the average rate which ruled in Bombay about the time the drug was handed over to Revenue officers for issue to license-holders, *viz.*, Rupees 955, exclusive of the British pass fee, or Rupees 6-13-1½ per lb.

584. Deducting from the above market price the cost of production, *viz.*, Rupees 5-3-7½, as shown in the preceding paragraph, there remains what may be called a profit of Rupees 1-9-6 per lb. At this rate, the aggregate profit on 27,903 lbs. of opium manufactured in 1879-80, from the juice of the season of 1878-79, amounts to Rupees 44,470.

585. The profit shown in the preceding paragraph is exclusive of His Highness' fee on opium at Rupees 135 per chest, which, on the 27,903 lbs., amounts to Rupees 26,906.

586. With regard to the retail sale monopoly, the following figures show the operations under this head :—

Balance of opium in depôts from the previous year	lbs. 41,460*		
ADD—Baroda manufactured opium transferred to the retail sale depôts	lbs. 27,903		
Opium accrued from penal confiscations ...	lbs. 851		
	———	28,754	
Total	...		70,214
DEDUCT.—Issued to license-holders ...	lbs. 32,173		
Net dryage (after deducting from the gross dryage of lbs. 372, an increase of lbs. 39 due to moisture) ...	lbs. 333		
	———	32,506	
Balance on hand on the 31st July 1880	...	lbs.	37,708

587. The financial results of the retail sale monopoly were as follows :—

	British Rupees.
Cost of lbs. 32,173	1,87,617
Cost of opium lost by dryage	3,110
Establishments	2,451
Contingencies, &c.	2,065
Total ...	1,95,248

* This figure includes dryage not written off during the year 1878-79, while the figure given in the last report is exclusive of such dryage.

The realizations were—

	British Rupees.
Price of 32,173 lbs. of opium issued to license-holders	3,69,147
License fees ... —	17,976
Miscellaneous...	159
Total ...	3,87,282

588. The foregoing figures show a net profit of Rupees 1,92,039 as against Rupees 1,59,263 of the previous year.

589. The distribution of the retail sale was as follows :—

Division.	Opium sold by vendors.		Estimated population.	Consumption per head of population.	
	1878-79.	1879-80.		1878-79.	1879-80.
				Tolah.	*Tolah.*
Nausari	1,909	1,785	241,255	·31	·29
Baroda	11,498	13,943	746,636	·61	·74
Karri	8,132	11,734	851,648	·38	·55
Amreli	3,309	4,165	160,686	·82	1 03
Total ...	24,848	31,627	2,000,225	·49	·63

590. The following table gives details regarding offences against the Opium Law :—

	1878-79	1879-80.
Number of prosecutions	82	41
Cases disposed of	81	39
Cases remaining for disposal at the end of the year	1	3
Cases in which the accused were convicted ...	61	32
Number of persons convicted	81	50
Quantity of opium and poppy juice confiscated	lbs. 668	lbs. 253

591. *Stamps.*—The total receipts under this head amounted to Rupees 1,96,386 against Rupees 2,08,952 in the previous year.

592. This denotes a net decrease of Rupees 12,566, which is attributable chiefly to the value of suits instituted in 1879-80, being less than that of suits instituted in the previous year.

593. The expenditure of the Stamp Department amounted to Rupees 13,192, which is very nearly equal to that of the last year, giving a ratio of between 6 and 7 per cent. on the total receipts.

594. The Administration has not as yet found time to investigate the details of the existing system of this branch of the public revenue. There is doubtless scope for improvement and amelioration in this direction also.

595. *Forests.*—The protective action of the State is still limited to the forests in the Nausari Division, which merit the best attention. Measures with the view of preventing wasteful felling have been in continued operation. The demarcation of forest tracts has been still in progress.

596. Sixty forest offences were brought to light during the year. In the majority of these cases, the offenders were convicted and punished.

597. Consistently with the policy of giving rest to the forests where necessary, moderate felling was had recourse to in the year, and this has been the means of yielding a revenue which has more than covered the expenditure.

598. The total revenue derived from the forests compares as follows:—

	Rs.
1878-79	14,713
1879-80	42,558
Increase ...	27,845

599. This revenue of Rupees 42,000 and odd was composed of the following items:—

	Rs.
Timber	26,893
Bamboos	9,667
Firewood	5,137
Minor produce	412
Miscellaneous	419
Total ...	42,558

600. The expenditure in connexion with the forests stood as shown below:—

	Rs.
1878-79	16,925
1879-80	26,437

601. The increase is mainly in establishment which, in the opinion of our forest officer, is still below full requirements.

602. It is reported that forest produce of the estimated value of about Rupees 46,000 was granted free to upwards of 3,000 persons, which shows a considerable growth of the indulgence. More stringent checks or limitations would seem to be desirable in this direction.

603. Mr. Narayen Anant Ukidwe, the Conservator of our forests, being an officer of capacity and experience, is believed to be doing his work in a satisfactory manner. The work is necessarily of a nature which requires that much trust be reposed in that officer's judgment and discretion.

604. *Mint.*—The working of the Mint is, in a great measure, dependent on the market value of the Baroda Rupee in relation to the

British Indian currency. One hundred British Rupees are intrinsically equivalent to about 114½ Baroda or Babasai Rupees. When, in the market, more than 114½ Babasai Rupees can be had for 100 British Rupees, it implies that Babasai Rupees are cheap—in other words, that the demand for them has diminished. When less than 114½ Babasai Rupees can be had for the same, it implies that Babasai Rupees are dear—in other words, that the demand for them has increased. The exchange during the previous year was from about 119 to about 122 Baroda Rupees to 100 British Rupees, and the Mint operations therefore had to be suspended for want of work. This high rate of exchange continued until December 1879, when it began to decline and ranged between Rupees 116 and about 118 to the end of the year under report. This enabled the Mint to resume coining operations from March to the end of the year.

605. The outturn of work done during the last five months of the year was as follows:—

Total quantity of silver melted in tolas ...	..	7,02,059
Total coinage struck in Rupees ...	...	7,98,087
Net profit after deducting establishment charges	Rupees	8,425*

606. Such extraordinary depression cannot continue long. As our exports increase in consequence of good harvests, silver is sure to be more largely tendered to the Mint.

607. The largest portion of the above-mentioned quantity of silver tendered at the Mint was in Hydrabad coins.

608. The following statement shows the relative market value of British and Baroda Rupees on the 1st day of each month of the year under review and the preceding three years:—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
August (100 British Rupees equal to Baroda Rupees)	114 13 0	116 12 0	118 15 0	121 2 0
September	114 9 0	115 14 0	119 8 0	119 3 0
October	114 14 0	114 14 0	119 13 0	119 12 0
November	114 12 0	115 5 0	120 4 0	120 9 0
December	115 0 0	115 0 0	120 10 0	120 5 0
January	113 4 0	114 7 0	120 9 0	117 11 0
February	112 12 0	115 8 0	121 12 0	117 1 0
March	113 2 0	118 6 0	120 0 0	117 5 0
April	113 12 0	119 6 0	119 5 0	117 0 0
May	114 10 0	118 5 0	119 14 0	116 4 0
June	115 0 0	119 11 0	120 11 0	116 1 0
July	116 6 0	119 8 0	120 6 0	117 12 0

Note.—The intrinsic equivalent of 100 British Rupees according to the Assay Tables is Baroda Rupees 114-9-7.

* The figure given in the Financial Statement represents the gross receipts on account of the Mint.

609. *Taxes abolished.*—Adverting to the observations recorded under this head in the last Administration Report, I have to state that the good work of abolishing objectionable taxes, many of which yield a comparatively small revenue, but which are a source of much vexation and hardship to the people who have to pay them, is steadily kept in view. The introduction of reforms in the customs of the Karri Division afforded an opportunity of investigating and abolishing numerous imposts of this kind, which had heretofore been levied distinctly from customs duties in different places in that Division. These and some other imposts abolished during the year under report are mentioned below :—

(1.) *Dalali* impost levied at the following places on the sale of different articles :—

Karri.	Ranoj.
Balisana.	Dunawada.
Unja.	Wadnagar.
Ladol.	Mesana.

(2.) *Chungi* impost levied chiefly on vegetables and country fruit at

Patan.	Mesana.
Kheralu.	Sidhpur.
Visnagar.	Wadnagar.

Vijapur.

(3.) *Uchka,* a tax which was levied independently of the customs duties on cotton, rape-seed, til-seed, castor-oil seed, and a few other articles, the produce of the following districts :—

Karri.	Patan.
Kheralu.	Mesana.
Kalol.	Sidhpur.

This tax on an average yielded upwards of Rupees 20,000 per annum.

(4.) *Kal Dasturi* levied on timber at Karri.

(5.) An impost levied on stone in the towns of Patan and Visnagar.

(6.) An impost on calves sold by Wagrees at Patan.

(7.) *Sutar Khadi* tax on cotton at the town of Kheralu.

(8.) Tax on locally manufactured Dungary cloth at the town of Kheralu.

(9.) A special impost on iron at Kheralu.

(10.) A special tax on fuel at Kheralu and Visnagar.

(11.) A special tax on grass at Wadnagar.

(12.) Monopoly of selling Dubbers at Visnagar.

(13.) Monopoly of weighing grain at Patan.

(14.) An impost on weavers of the Dhed caste in Okhamandal.

(15.) An impost on tanners in Okhamandal.

(16.) An impost on lime-kilns in Korinar.

610. The various departments concerned have been instructed to bring to notice from time to time any such objectionable taxes which may still remain to be abolished. That several such taxes still remain, I have no doubt, for some are at this moment under investigation.

611. The head under advertence will continue to be entered in the Annual Administration Reports, because it will serve several useful purposes. For instance, it will keep the object within sight, and insure the continuance of action in the same direction. Again, it will enable future Administrations to clearly note what taxes have been abolished, and to see that none of them are revived in any form.

612. *Accounts and Audit.*—The work pertaining to accounts and audit has been steadily going on. The department is well manned, and has appropriate branches. I cannot say that it has yet reached the best possible organization, but there has been progress every year.

613. The department in its present condition affords fair guarantee that any improper or unauthorized expenditure will not remain undetected. But the classification of the vast number of items of charge is yet, I fear, somewhat imperfect. It must take time for all the various spending officials to attain to undeviating uniformity in this respect.

614. Rao Bahadur Appaji Ramchandra, the head of the Audit Department, has honorably retired from the service of the State in consequence of the infirmities of age, leaving behind a high reputation for ability, experience, and unbending rectitude. Mr. Pandurang Daji has succeeded to the post, and may be expected to render useful service. Rao Saheb Motiram Goculdass continues to perform his responsible duties with his characteristic zeal and straightforwardness as well as experience and knowledge.

615. I think it due to the Farnis, Mr. Madhava Rao Ramchandra, to make honorable mention of him in this place. He is one of the old hereditary officers of the State, and has always had my respect for his modest behaviour and genuine anxiety to co-operate with the Administration. The Farnis and his establishment constitute an important depository of knowledge in connection with State matters, and deserve to be consulted in regard to past precedents and correspondence.

616. *Financial.*—The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the State for the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

Number.	Description of items	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1878-79	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1879-80	Number.	Description of items.	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1878-79.	Amount in Baroda Rupees for 1879-80.
	Receipts				*Disbursements.*		
1	Land revenue	91,84,402	1,01,01,413	1	Palace	13,81,897	11,59,669
2	Tributes called Ghasdana and fixed Jamabundi	7,86,942	6,53,952	2	Huzur Kutcherry Establishments	4,36,490	4,52,637
3	Abkari (sale of spirituous liquors and drugs)	2,34,660	2,19,133	3	Land Revenue Department	11,23,684	9,78,610
4	Miscellaneous taxes	2,15,876	3,07,594	4	Opium Department (purchase of opium and cost of establishments, &c)	4 32,470	4,47,610
5	Customs (land, sea, transit, and town duties)	8,65,010	9,89,331	5	Other Civil Establishments	1,89,427	2,32,976
6	Opium (excise and duty)	7,20,020	4,92,034	6	Judicial Establishments	2,91,587	2,91,365
7	Stamps	2,08,589	1,95,624	7	Police	7,83,623	8,11,782
8	Mint	2,500	10,500	8	Jails	1,26,054	1,03,793
9	Judicial fees, fines, &c.	1,41,363	1,13,882	9	Military Department	36,26,657	30,94,138
10	Education	11,073	10,511	10	Assamdars, Nemnookdars, pensions, and miscellaneous allowances	9,29,812	7,34,432
11	Interest	2,42,762	5,15,570	11	Public Works	13,98,179	11,95,284
12	Railway (State lines) net receipts	19,279	36,124	12	Education	1,50,465	1,71,423
13	Miscellaneous receipts	4,88,166	3,45,777	13	Medical Department	1,20,752	1,25,844
				14	Municipalities	2,34,485	2,72,415
				15	Religious and charitable allowances	10,52,084	7,96,408
				16	Miscellaneous	1,38,667	1,94,243
				17	Extraordinary charges	7,94,977	7,80,292
	Total Receipts	1,31,20,642	1,39,91,445		Total Disbursements	1,32,11,310	1,18,42,921

617. The above statement, which has been specially framed for the report by bringing to account deposits and advances under the proper heads to which they may be eventually creditable and debitable, shows the cash actually received into and disbursed from the State Treasuries collectively during the year under review. The figures contained in the statement will, therefore, not agree with those given in other parts of the report. The amounts shown in those parts represent either the receipts which accrued, or expenditure which was incurred during the year, irrespective of the sums actually paid into or drawn from the treasuries.

618. The following brief remarks are offered regarding the principal causes of increase and decrease on both sides of the statement as compared with the previous year's transactions :—

619. *Receipts.*—The bulk of increase under land revenue is due to the favorable season. Not only was there an increase in the collections for the year, but the recoveries on account of outstanding balances were more than in the preceding year.

620. The tribute payable by the Kathiawar and other Chiefs and Zemindars is a fixed sum, but its realization is sometimes liable to fluctuate. The decrease which appears under this head is chiefly in the collections from Kathiawar, and cannot be exactly accounted for until the receipt of accounts from the Kathiawar authorities.

621. The decrease under Abkari consists of less receipts on account of the year under report, and also of less recoveries on account of outstandings.

622. The increase under miscellaneous taxes and customs is owing chiefly to the good season.

623. The large decrease under the head "opium" is accounted for by the fact that there was no export of the drug from the Kadi Division during the year, whereas there was considerable export in the preceding year. The quantity produced under the Government monopoly was so small that all of it had to be retained for retail sale in the Baroda territory.

624. The decrease under "stamps" being small requires no remarks here.

625. The increase under "mint" was owing to the resumption of coining operations during a part of the year.

626. The decrease under "judicial" is principally in fines.

627. The increase under "interest" is explained by the fact that the amount which had fallen due in the previous year was drawn during the year under report.

628. The increase in the "railway receipts" was due both to the extension of the line and increased traffic.

629. The receipts under miscellaneous are of a fluctuating character, and consist of items too numerous to be compared and discussed here in detail.

630. *Disbursements.*—The items of increase or decrease on this side of the statement, which require remarks, are as follows:—

631. *Palace.*—The decrease under this head is attributable chiefly to cheapness of grain, fodder, &c.

632. The total expenditure shown under "Palace" in the statement will not agree with what appears in the part of the report relating to the Palace, because in treating of the Palace, several items (such as charitable allowances) have been included therein, whereas in the financial statement they are separately charged.

633. *Huzur Kutcherry Establishments.*—The increase under this head is chiefly due to augmentation of salaries, creation of the Military Accountant's Office, and the appointment of a joint Huzur Auditor.

634. *Land Revenue Department.*—The decrease is owing to a large sum paid during the previous year to district and village servants on account of arrears, but there was a real increase of about Rupees 17,000 during the year under report owing to the creation of account offices under the Subhas for the compilation, &c., of divisional accounts, and also to the employment of temporary establishments for various purposes.

635. *Opium.*—The increase under this head mainly represents the difference between the quantity of the drug purchased in the previous year, and that purchased in the year under report. It may be observed that the cost of the drug purchased by Government is properly speaking an advance to be recovered by the sale of opium.

636. *Other Civil Establishments.*—The increase under this head is chiefly in Forests and Customs Departments charges. In the Kadi Division the departmental collection of customs duties in supersession of the farming system was introduced; under the latter, the collection charges were borne by the farmer.

637. *Judicial.*—The net decrease shown under this head is trifling, but it is the difference between the increase and decrease which took place during the year. There was a substantial decrease in the expenses on account of untried prisoners and batta to witnesses; while there was a real increase to the extent of about Rupees 9,000 in the salaries of judicial officers.

638. *Police.*—The increase is due to new arms and accoutrements supplied to the Baroda City Police, to the additional police entertained for the protection of our Tilakwara frontier in consequence of the lawless proceedings of certain criminals of the neighbouring territory, and to excess in the contingent expenses of the department.

639. *Jails.*—The decrease under jails was mainly due to lower prices of provisions.

640. *Military Department.*—In this department there was a substantial decrease of over 4¼ lakhs of rupees due to the discontinuance of compensation which was granted to the troops in the previous year on account of high prices, and due also to the cheapness of grain, grass &c. The remaining decrease was nominal, being in consequence of certain adjustments remaining to be effected.

641. *Assamdars, &c.*—The decrease under this head is due to certain large arrears paid during the previous year, but not during the year under report.

642. *Public Works.*—The decrease under this head is due to the completion of several large buildings, such as jails, public offices, &c., which were in progress last year.

643. *Education, Medical.*—The increase in the expenditure under these heads is due to the extension of the operations of the departments.

644. *Municipalities.*—The increase under this head is due partly to the extension of operations, and partly to the marriages in the Royal family.

645. *Religious and charitable allowances.*—The decrease under this head is mainly due to three causes, *viz.*, 1*st*, payment of arrears in the previous year; 2*ndly*, cheapness of provisions; and 3*rdly*, the general restriction of certain charities to the classes of persons for whom they were originally intended.

646. *Miscellaneous.*—This head comprises miscellaneous items which are too numerous and of too fluctuating a character to be noticed in detail here. Among these is a sum of upwards of Rupees 32,000 which was paid during the year as premium on British Indian Government Promissory Notes purchased by the State. There is another item of Rupees 13,000 contributed during the year to certain Relief Funds. There is also an increase of upwards of Rupees 6,000 on account of materials purchased for the Printing Press. On the other hand, there was decrease in several items.

647. *Extraordinary charges.*—There is a very large decrease under this head in certain items, counteracted by a very large increase in certain other items, the net variation being inconsiderable as exhibited in the foregoing statement. The items of decrease are mainly those which were specified in paragraph 728 of last year's Report. Indeed, most of those items have disappeared in the accounts of the year under review. The items of increase are mainly those connected with the marriages in the Royal family, and with the settlement of some old claims on account of jewelry purchased in the ex-Gaekwar's time.

648. The following figures show the total receipts and disbursements in Baroda currency for 1878-79 and 1879-80 :—

		1878-79	1879-80
Receipts	Rupees	1,31,20,642	1,39,91,445
Disbursements	„	1,32,11,310	1,18,42,921

649. These results are so obviously satisfactory that they require no comment. A good season gave plenty to the land and full revenue to the State. It lowered prices and consequently reduced expenditure. The finances thus benefited on both sides, and the vigilance of the Administration against waste and extravagance has not been relaxed.

650. The following were the closing cash balances in the Central and Subsidiary Treasuries, inclusive of deposits, but exclusive of the amount which stands invested in the Government of India Promissory Notes :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.
Baroda Rupees	73,43,945	85,74,171

651. The amount which stood invested in Government of India Promissory Notes at the close of the previous year was British Rupees 1,02,22,000 at par value. The amount of this investment at the close of the year was Rupees 1,12,22,000 at par. It will thus be seen that we are approaching the limits which we have from the first had in view in regard to the reservation of a fund to fall back upon in times of famine and financial difficulty.

652. If my experience of Native States has convinced me of one thing more than another, it is this, that such a reserve fund is a very necessary and wise provision. It is a great and effective security to the State itself. It acts as a preventive against borrowing from outside sources and its concomitant embarrassments. It induces general economy. It insures equability in public taxation, which is so essential to the repose of the minds of the subject population who naturally dislike frequent changes in the incidence of the fiscal burdens, and especially dislike the imposition of fresh burdens after the exhaustion produced by famine. It benefits the British Government also more or less indirectly. The investment by Native States in British securities affords proof of confidence in the justice and durability of the British Government. It is a substantial security for the incessant loyalty of the Native States. It materially raises the value of the British Government securities in the market. And it benefits the general public by putting in circulation wealth, which would otherwise lie inert in the shape of buried treasure or useless jewelry.

653. In relation to the finances of the State, I am bound to acknowledge the valuable services rendered by Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E.

654. The several Subhas and Naib Subhas, and other members of the Revenue and Financial Departments, have worked hard and given satisfaction.

655. *The Dewan's tour to Okhamandal, &c.*—In the year under report, I was enabled to make a tour to Korinar and Okhamandal, two of the most outlying parts of His Highness the Gaekwar's dominions. I had the advantage of being accompanied by Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E. We left Bombay by steamer on the 14th February 1880, and next day reached Korinar. After some stay in Korinar, we left it by steamer on the 22nd idem, and next day reached Dwarka. Left Dwarka on the 14th March 1880, and next reached Veerawal. Left Veerwal on the 23rd idem, and next day reached Bombay. We returned to Baroda on the 27th idem. An incident, in connexion with the little voyages just mentioned, may here be alluded to. It was in the steam-ship *Vingorla* that we embarked from Bombay. It was that very ship that had been engaged to bring us back from Dwarka. A very few days after our first voyage by that vessel, she suddenly foundered between Bombay and Veerawal with considerable loss of life. We were, of course, very thankful that we so fortunately escaped the disaster.

656. Our sojourn in Korinar enabled us to attend to a variety of local matters more or less important, but not sufficiently important to be particularized in this general report. In reference to future arrange-

ments, we directed the assumption on the part of the State of certain salt-pans theretofore in the possession of private individuals who have been granted liberal compensation. We afforded certain facilities for the more extensive cultivation of the sugar-cane. We ordered the construction or repair of roads and public buildings as was found necessary. And so on. I may just allude to another piece of work done on this occasion. I drew up a pretty full memorandum with the view of showing to what grave objections the then proposed salt arrangements for the whole of Kathiawar were liable, and I ventured to send that paper to the higher authorities for consideration.

657. Our sojourn and movements in Okhamandal enabled us to become fairly acquainted with this remote province, and with its circumstances and wants.

658. Peace and order have been thoroughly established throughout this isolated region. It is gratifying to note this, because of the distance of Okhamandal from the centre of Government, and also because the district itself is partly inhabited by a race which used to be turbulent in a high degree, and which has not yet wholly divested itself of an unruly disposition. There is no element apparent in the province, which can ever hope to overcome, even temporarily, the authority of the State. For the full maintenance of this satisfactory state of things, it will be necessary to maintain two cardinal conditions, namely, just and beneficent local government, and an adequate physical force on the spot to overawe possible disturbers of the peace. An additional though subordinate condition to be also maintained is that of the disarmament of the people. The restrictions against the indiscriminate use of arms, especially by the Waghirs, must be strictly continued.

659. A body of Waghirs called on me and paid their personal respects all the more cheerfully, because this was the first visit made to Okhamandal by any Dewan of the Baroda State. They were generally fine specimens of the race, but utterly illiterate, though some of them seemed to possess considerable natural intelligence. I had to say something to this representative body of my visitors, and therefore gave them a little simple advice, the substance of which was that they should know that the days of trouble and turbulence are gone; that the Sirkar is so powerful that it would be hopeless to think of opposing it; that a quiet and orderly behaviour on their part will be always best in their interests; that those who behave peaceably will have every protection; that those who behave otherwise are sure to be, sooner or later, caught and punished; that they should increasingly attend to the cultivation of the lands which the Sirkar has assigned to them on extremely easy terms; that they should avoid incurring debts in a reckless manner; that they should honestly pay off debts due by them; that they should try and get their civil disputes settled among themselves by means of punchayets; that they should make their children learn to read and write; and so forth. I desired the Waghir Patels to remember this advice, and to communicate the same to their brethren in the villages. They made proper and cordial responses which were very satisfactory. They referred to His Highness the Gaekwar as their sovereign in terms of profound respect.

660. The Waghirs have, during the last twenty years, been treated exceptionally in certain respects, because of their turbulent tendencies. But clearly this exceptional treatment is not meant to continue for ever in its entirety. All concerned have, therefore, to keep within sight the desirable object of absorbing the Waghirs into the general body of His Highness' subjects, and to steadily and gradually working up to that object. I must avail myself of this opportunity to record the expression of my hope to see a somewhat increased convergence of aims and actions towards that ultimate consummation.

661. For a series of years it has been the policy of the State to grant to each Waghir a certain extent of land, subject to a nominal quit-rent, as a special inducement for the conversion of the sword into the plough. This policy has been, I find, carried out without very accurate conceptions as to the practical details. In short, things have been unconsciously drifting towards difficulties and complications. Questions have already cropped up which will necessitate a comprehensive reconsideration of the whole subject. We should carefully review the whole subject, realize and lay down the principles which should govern our procedure, and prescribe working rules for giving effect to those principles.

662. In this direction a few leading principles suggested themselves to me while on the spot, and it may be as well to note them down here for future consideration if not guidance. They are as follows: —

First.—The granting or continuing of salami land to any Waghir is, in most cases, a matter of favor on the part of the Sirkar, and not a matter of right on the part of the Waghir. This distinction should be carefully preserved and made more apparent than it seems at present. Otherwise, the Waghir mind will not feel the gratitude which it ought to feel, and which it is desirable to evoke as an incentive to good behaviour.

Secondly.—The system of granting salami land to Waghirs must, of necessity, find a limit *somewhere* and *at some future time.* Inexorable physical conditions will inevitably impose a limit. A time must come when no more waste land is found available for granting. It follows that we must not go on granting rent-free land to Waghirs, *as if the supply were inexhaustible.* On the contrary, our action should be distinctly influenced by the limit in prospect.

Thirdly.—It should not be, *all granting and no resuming.* It should properly be, granting where necessary, and resuming where justifiable. Rules should, therefore, be framed laying down the conditions under which alone rent-free land should be granted, and also the conditions under which the favour should be withdrawn.

Fourthly.—The granting of rent-free land should by no means be so indiscriminate as to operate as an inducement to the Waghir to rely solely upon that favour to forego other means of livelihood such as the ordinary members of any community resort to, to give up all independent self-exertion, to abstain from going abroad in search of subsistence, and to stick idly on to Okhamandal from generation to generation. The system should not be allowed to degenerate into one of such indiscrimi-

ıate indulgence and pampering as would gradually make the Waghirs, ike birds in a cage, unwilling and unable to leave the cage for the free ıir outside.

Fifthly.—Rent-free land should not be granted with such promis-ıuous and invariable liberality to every Waghir as to destroy the natural listinction between masters and servants, landholders and labourers which ;very community should comprise.

Sixthly.—The liberality in question should not be so promiscuous ınd invariable to every Waghir who asks for it, as to act as a mischiev-ɔus inducement for the son to prematurely separate himself from his 'ather, for the nephew to abandon the protection of his uncle, for one ɔrother to sever himself from another, and so on. In short, there should ɔe no tendency artificially created to destroy the natural inter-depend-ɔnce of the members of a family. In other words, the Sirkar should ıot, in effect, say to every junior member of a Waghir family—"We shall ·eward you with rent-free land the moment you desert the protection of ;our natural protectors"!

Seventhly.—Succession to the salami tenure, which is a special and ıbnormal favour, should be so regulated as to prevent needless accumula-ɹion of such rent-free land in one family or in one person.

Eighthly.—Both future grants and successions should be so regulated ıs to prevent any Waghir family possessing more of the rent-free land ;han it can itself cultivate every year.

Ninthly.—The holding of the salami land should not be so unquali-fied a benefit as to induce every Waghir to scramble for it. There is ılready some condition of personal service attached to the tenure. Some ɜort of service ought, therefore, to be exacted. It would be far more ɔbjectionable to grant rent-free land free of all service to any Waghir who asks for the same, than to give food for the mere asking, without a labour-test.

Tenthly.—No ordinary ryot (I mean a non-Waghir) should ever be dispossessed of the land he has been cultivating and living upon and paying full tax on, for the sake of giving that land on salami to a Waghir.

Eleventhly.—Minimize the changes of lands from the salami tenure to the ordinary tenure, and *vice versâ*. Minimize also transfers of possession consequent upon such change of tenure. In other words, the lands subject to such changes and transfers should be of the smallest extent possible in the circumstances.

663. The Gaekwari force, known as the Okha Battalion, is maintained in Okhamandal, mainly as a check against the Waghirs. The force was collected and reviewed while I was at Dwarka, and was found to be in an excellent condition as regards health and discipline.

664. It seems a remarkable feature in the military arrangements of Okhamandal that a considerable portion of the Okha Battalion is distributed in very small parties among numerous villages. Each village has a party of three to six men under an officer. This small detachment is stationed in the village itself, and looks specially after the Waghirs

of the village. The villages under this sort of military occupation are very close to each other, and are all close to the head-quarters at Dwarka.

665. This seems too exceptional an arrangement to be recognized as a permanent one for the future. Such an arrangement was, doubtless, called for immediately after the suppression of the Waghir disturbances twenty years ago, and has been heretofore continued for reasons more or less sufficient. But it strikes me that a principle of concentration, as contra-distinguished from dispersion, should be kept in view and gradually approached in future. The reasons which prompt and support this suggestion may be briefly stated here. It is obviously more convenient in respect of sepoys' lines, officers' accommodation, supplies, &c., to have the military force at one than at many stations. Again, if located at one station, the force would be under better supervision in regard to its conduct. There would be also greater facilities for drill and discipline. Moreover, a collected body would be stronger, whether for defence or offence, than one which is disintegrated and dispersed. Besides, a collected body would be more imposing, more overawing, and more effective, than a force frittered away. Again, in any organized movement for an outbreak, the insignificant parties of three or four sepoys, each residing in the several villages, are in danger of being easily surrounded and locked up, or otherwise rendered quite useless. Again, the military force would command greater respect when maintained separately in cantonment, than when allowed to mix itself up with the civil population, and to become too familiar to them by constant sight and intercourse. Again, the military force should be reserved for use on extraordinary occasions, and not used daily for revenue and police duties in mere villages. It seems hardly desirable or beneficial to the social life of a village that it should be constantly under military domination. The Waghirs themselves should be gradually accustomed to peaceful and orderly habits without the bayonet being constantly held at them. And, lastly, the existing military posts in numerous villages must of necessity collide more or less with the daily working of the ordinary civil administration.

666. These reasons appear deserving of consideration in favour of a modification of the existing arrangement. Of course, no sudden or violent change should be made in that system, very abnormal as it certainly is. On the other hand, I am unable to concur in deprecating all change. I am unable to assume in a sweeping manner that the Waghirs are a race of incorrigible criminals, and that it is as impossible to improve them as it is to change the leopard's spots. There are reasons for entertaining a more just, a more discriminating, and a more hopeful view. It may, perhaps, be natural for some of those who have been long and monotonously working a given system to feel aversion to any change whatever in that system. But it does not necessarily follow that therefore the system itself is perfection worthy of perpetuation. A more humane and more statesmanlike policy would be to believe in the gradual improvement, or even the worst human nature, and to anxiously look out for the means of such improvement.

667. To proceed to notice some other points pertaining to Okhamandal—that of salt readily presents itself, and to study this on the spot was one of the chief objects of my visit to that province.

668. I have given special attention to the production of salt in Okhamandal, and find that it is produced at numerous places and in large quantities. The production is the result of natural processes. The sea-water flows in, spreads over considerable areas, evaporates, and leaves a crust of salt more or less thick according to the depth of the accumulated brine. The salt is of excellent quality, being pure, white, and in crystals of sizes dependent upon the circumstances of each locality. There is little or no artificial manufacture of salt, simply because man need not labour where nature is so liberal, and indeed lavish in this respect. It is hardly possible to find a region possessing greater facilities for the production of salt, whether as regards quality, quantity, cheapness, or exportability. There is the brine, there is the shallow evaporating surface, there is the sun, and there are the ports. I can add my testimony to the fact that, if required, Okhamandal may be made the source of supply to almost any extent of demand. The inhabitants of Okhamandal simply take what salt they may want from time to time, and pay nothing for it. They have salt nearly as free as air. I will now state some of the important conclusions to which the facts and circumstances point. It would hardly be possible, even if it were desirable, to subject Okhamandal to the salt monopoly in reference to the consumption of its own inhabitants. It would be a cruel counteraction of the liberality of nature to interdict all exports of salt from what is one of nature's store-houses of this necessary of life. Okhamandal being compact, isolated, and almost insular, it seems peculiarly fit and entitled to fulfil the functions of a magazine of supply. The issues of salt from Okhamandal as a whole admit of being brought under regulation and control, like issues from an ordinary magazine.

669. These views and conclusions, which are the result of careful observation and consideration, have to be borne in mind in the negotiations with the British authorities on the question of future salt arrangements.

670. The opportunity of my visit to Korinar and Okhamandal was taken to carefully consider a question to which our attention had been invited, namely, how far we could court the advantages of the recent Anglo-Portuguese Treaty providing for free commercial relations between British and Portuguese India. The conclusion formed after inquiries in the vicinity of our ports in Korinar and Okhamandal may be stated in a few words. Our ports have little or no concern with the Portuguese possessions in India. We have hardly any tangible advantages to seek from those possessions. Nor would it be desirable or prudent for a Native State to become involved in intricate obligations with a European power.

671. There was long pending in Okhamandal a case known as the Nakabar land dispute. It was a dispute between the State on the one hand and the Girassia of Positra on the other. I am glad I was able to settle this case finally during my stay at Dwarka.

672. I went also into the merits of another dispute which is between Okhamandal and the State of Nowanagar, regarding their boundary in the Runn or salt marsh which divides the two territories. The case presents no such difficulties as would account for the long

delay which has taken place in taking it up and settling it. It has to be taken up and settled by the British Political Officers concerned, and these can very easily meet for the purpose. I have left detailed instructions with the Wahiwatdar touching the case in question.

673. Both in Korinar and Okhamandal I came across tracts of land near the sea-lands which appear to be reclaimable for useful purposes without requiring too large an expenditure. The general features of these tracts may be briefly described. Judging roughly, each piece varies from one to three or more square miles. It is quite open and almost level. During the monsoon the rain-water covers the land and then passes off into the sea. Afterwards the land is left generally dry, but, sometimes when the sea runs high, salt-water sweeps over it. It appears to me not difficult to throw up a bund or barrier of earth a few feet high and provided with a gateway acting like a valve opening towards the sea and shutting towards the land. The gateway may be on the principle of the bunds recently placed around the city of Baroda and designed to prevent the floods of the Vissamitri river entering the city. The object of the gateway should be to let the rain-water pass off to the sea, but to prevent the sea-water entering. With such a provision, the rain-water may be expected in a few years to wash off the salt and to sweeten the soil. The tract, thus divested of its saline impregnation, will soon become fit for pasturage and subsequently even for regular cultivation. I should very much like an experiment or two to be made in this direction, and am, therefore, prepared to afford liberal facilities to any one who may wish to take up a tract or two and to operate upon it.

674. We inspected the well known Bhimgaja Talao or reservoir in detail, in order to see what could be done for its restoration. There can be no doubt that, if this ancient work be put in order, it would be a great and grateful boon to Okhamandal. A full minute was recorded on the subject, and steps are being taken towards practical action.

675. We also inspected with great pleasure and interest the causeway thrown across the expanse of the Runn which divides Okhamandal from Nowanagar territory. This work has been executed as one of pure charity by Mr. Visram Mowjee, an affluent gentleman of Okhamandal, and is intended to benefit the innumerable pilgrims who constantly wend their way from all parts of India to visit the temples at Dwarka and Beyt. Some questions pending in regard to this causeway, between the Sirkar and Mr. Visram Mowjee, were looked into, and satisfactory conclusions have been eventually attained.

676. Among the results of careful inquiries made on the spot in regard to various matters, there is one which it may be useful to place prominently on record here for the information and guidance of the Central Office at Baroda. It is this: It was ascertained beyond all doubt that, throughout Okhamandal, there is no civil or criminal jurisdiction of any sort, or to any degree, exercised by any Girassia, Chief, landholder, or other individual. The jurisdiction is exercised by the public and constituted authorities alone, and is not intersected by the exercise of any individual rights, a state of things which should be watchfully maintained by all concerned.

677. Another fact worthy of record is that, throughout the province of Okhamandal, there is only one small and quite insignificant spot which is possessed by a foreign State. It is a walled enclosure known by the name of Katchigur, and is the property of His Highness the Rao of Kutch. Within this little fort, the jurisdiction is exercised by the agents of that Native State. Whatever use the Kutch Durbar may have made of this bit of land in times long gone by, it is utterly useless to that Durbar now-a-days, and is only a source of some expense.

678. During our sojourn in Okhamandal, we abolished or modified a few petty but vexatious imposts. We directed some town improvements. Improved arrangements in relation to our light-houses were decided upon. Several other minor matters also received our attention.

679. I had, of course, the pleasure of meeting at Dwarka Major Scott, the Assistant to the Agent Governor-General. I feel indebted to Major Scott for useful information and hints in regard to several administrative matters relating to Okhamandal.

680. Major Scott has taken a special interest in the local military force. The Regimental School, Library and Reading Room owe their birth to Major Scott's solicitude for the welfare of the Okha Battalion. And that gentleman's beneficial influence has been also felt by the local Public Library, the Civil Hospital, and the Vernacular Schools established by the Sirkar.

681. The Waghirs have had an additional incentive to good behaviour in consequence of Major Scott's constant supervision, characterized by firmness and kindness.

682. *Amreli Mahals.*—The thanks of His Highness' Government are also due to Captain Jackson, the Assistant to the Agent Governor-General at Amreli, for the considerate and cordial sympathy manifested by that gentleman with the administration of those mahals, and for the support accorded by him to the local officers.

683. The particulars of the administration of these mahals being included in those given in this report on the administration as a whole, it would be superfluous to offer any special remarks at this place, save the few following.

684. These mahals had severely suffered from bad seasons and sickness. The season of the year under review turned out a good one. Public health was very fair. Thus, the recuperative energy of nature was brought into full play.

685. Offences relating to property diminished and resumed their usual level. A few Girassias showed a disposition to give trouble, but they were held in check. The mischief actually done was scarcely anything to speak of.

686. The neighbouring Chiefship of Palitana tried in the previous year to reopen the Rupavati-Bhandaria boundary dispute which had long ago reached final settlement. The Government of India in the year under report disallowed this attempt of Palitana and directed adhesion to the former settlement. It is very desirable, therefore, to have the boundary permanently demarcated on this basis. It appears that

Palitana wishes still to delay the demarcation on one plea or another, but the British Political authorities concerned may be expected to do their part with firmness and promptitude. There can be no doubt whatever in regard to the boundary settled by Waka Bhai's walking it on oath. The papers of the period describe the line thus settled with great accuracy and minuteness; and Palitana itself put in with its recent appeal a map professing to show the line walked by that Moolgirassia. From these data the line may be easily identified on the ground.

687. In the year under review, the Amreli Division suffered a great loss in the sudden death of Rao Bahadoor Shambhu Persad on 7th October 1879. He had been appointed Subha of that division in the preceding year on the special ground of his proved ability and long experience; but, when he had fairly began to render excellent service in that division, he was cut off by cholera. This event caused great regret locally and generally.

688. The report on the Amreli Mahals by the Assistant to the Agent Governor-General is interspersed with useful and temperate suggestions, which will receive all due attention in the different branches of the Administration.

689. *Acknowledgments.*—To the Government of India and to their representative at Baroda I have only to reiterate my acknowledgments in the warmest terms. To these powers the Baroda State is much more deeply indebted for its reformation and progress than can be realized by a hasty or superficial observer.

690. The Baroda State owes cordial thanks also to the Government of Bombay for good offices rendered as occasions arose. We are always naturally anxious that the Government of Bombay should recognize and appreciate what exertions we are making to promote the welfare of this State; and this is a condition more than ever fulfilled in the year under review.

691. Turning to the heads of the various departments of the Administration, I have pleasure in again recognizing their valuable co-operation, which has been incessant and indefatigable. In this work, Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabuddin, C.I.E., Khan Bahadoor Pestonji Jehangir, Rao Bahadoor Vinayak Rao Janardan Kirtane, Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee, and Rao Bahadoor Janardan Succaram Gadgil have maintained their usual pre-eminence. These gentlemen are doing another piece of service of great prospective importance. They are training up several junior officials of sound general education in the work of their respective departments.

692. *Conclusion.*—I respectfully trust that the preceding report will be found not less satisfactory as to actual results, than those which preceded the same. It would be false modesty to disguise the fact that, during these five years, our work has been exceedingly heavy and trying, for the fact accounts for our visible delays and deficiencies. It is not simply that we have had to carry on ordinary current business. We

have had to investigate and decide a multitude of matters inherited by us, which, in numbers and complexity, are probably unsurpassed in any Native State. We have had to organize the very machinery of government. We have had to carefully consider and carry out vital reforms. We have had to bring under control a vast expenditure in its dark and intricate ramifications. We have had to rectify our relations with our numerous and diversified neighbours. In this respect, grave and embarrassing aberrations from sound principles had, in the course of time and neglect, sprung up, and their correction presented peculiar difficulties. We have had to bring them to the notice of the authorities concerned, to explain, to discuss, to convince, and sometimes to respectfully expostulate. The extra strain thus caused has, however, now begun sensibly to diminish, and it is therefore hoped that we shall be increasingly enabled to devote our time and energies to the development of internal improvements. It must be frankly admitted that there is still abundant scope for our exertions in this direction. All we claim to have done is, that we have fulfilled the primary obligations of a civilized Government.

(Sd.) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

No. 248, dated Manikwara, 14th October 1880.

From—Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Amreli,

To—Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report on the Amreli Mahals for the year 1879-80.

2. This good year, coming as it did after several bad seasons, brought great relief to the agriculturists. The rain began to fall in the middle of June, and continued in soft showers until the crops had gained strength. It then fell sufficiently heavily* to supply the wants of the country. As farmers, all the world over, are allowed to grumble, it may be conceded to them that one more fall towards the end of the season could have been desirable. As it was, these naturally fertile mahals hardly ever were seen at a better advantage. The population having been thinned by previous epidemic, sickness, and distress, there was, in a general way, more food to put into fewer mouths, while the mortality among the laboring classes had left a better market for the survivors. As regards public health, whereas in Baroda and Guzerat generally a bad type of fever prevailed, the country, here, was singularly free from sickness of any sort.

* The registered fall in Amreli was 12 inches 17 cents; average fall throughout the Mahals, 14 inches and 77 cents.

3. Although the first sod of the Bhownagar and Dhoraji Railway was turned in the previous year, the year under notice will be connected with the projection of this railway. The line passes through about six miles and seven furlongs of territory belonging to the Baroda State, *viz.*, two miles in the limits of Ambardinarayenghad (in the Damnagar Mahal), three miles in the limits of Rajkot (in the Damnagar Mahal), and one mile and seven furlongs in the limits of Khijaria (in the Amreli Mahal). There is a Railway Station situated in the limits of Khijaria called Adtala after a neighbouring Jetpur village, from the boundary of which it is only 300 feet. This station is about ten miles from Amreli. The nearest station to Damnagar is Lathi, eight miles off, in a foreign taluka. The criminal jurisdiction over the lands which have been assigned by Baroda for the use of the Railway has been ceded to the Government of India. It is exercised by a Railway Magistrate, who is *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. The level-crossings, of which there are seven,† and the irrigation channels, of which there are two, have been settled with the Railway authorities without any trouble.

† According to the Executive Engineer, the Amreli authorities say 11.

4. In February last Raja Sir T. Madava Row, K.C.S.I., and Mr. Kazi Shahabuddin, C.I.E., paid a visit of inspection to Korinar, similar to that paid to Amreli in November 1878. The opportunity was taken to inquire into some local revenue matters, and to make some observations connected with the salt question.

5. In consequence of the death of Mr. Shambhu Persad, the Mahals have been, for the greater part of this last year, in charge of the Naib Subha. Some contemplated reforms have been delayed pending the appointment of a Subha of the experience required to carry them out.

PERSONAL.

6. Captain F. H. Jackson acted as Assistant Agent Governor-General during the year.

7. Captain W. G. W. Macbay, Superintendent of the Dhari Regiment, having applied to return to military duty, vacated his appointment on the 24th May 1880. Mr. H. Harrison, Adjutant of the Okhamandal Battalion, was appointed to succeed Captain Macbay, but being about the same time appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent in Kutch, he has not yet joined at Dhari. In the absence of Mr. H. Harrison, Captain F. H. Jackson has charge of the office of Superintendent, Dhari Regiment.

8. Captain F. Nissen, of His Highness the Gaekwar's service, acted in command of the Dhari Regiment during the year, in the place of his brother, Captain George Nissen, who is on furlough to England.

CHAPTER I.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

9. Relations with the surrounding States have been within the ordinary routine. There has been no impediment to extradition, but misunderstanding having arisen concerning some details of the rules for extradition obtaining in Kathiawar, it has been necessary to refer the general question of procedure in this matter, as between the Amreli Mahals and the Kathiawar States, to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, from whom a reply is pending. There was some doubt in the minds of the Amreli authorities as to whether the rules for extradition in Kathiawar, published by the Political Agent in 1874, had been accepted by the Gaekwar for these mahals or not. The points especially requiring orders are—

(1.) Whether the food expenses of a person arrested in a State to which he does not belong, should be recovered from the State of which he is a subject or not? and

(2.) Whether the State making the demand for extradition should send a party to take charge of the accused, or whether the arresting State should deliver him under charge of their own police?

10. The number of cases in which extradition has been made is as follows:—

	Cases.	Persons.
From the Amreli Mahals to the Kathiawar States ..	11	25
From the Kathiawar States to the Amreli Mahals ...	11	27

The number of cases pending are—

	Cases.	Persons.
From the Amreli Mahals to the Kathiawar States...	2	5
From the Kathiawar States to the Amreli Mahals ...	7	18
From British India to Amreli	1	1

11. The number of criminal cases tried by the special Court of the Assistant Agent Governor-General, associated with an Amreli official, was eleven, in which twenty-seven accused were concerned.

Cases in dispute with Foreign States.

12. The long pending case in which His Highness the Gaekwar's Government seeks to recover a money payment from the villages of Jeera, Olia, and Seemran, in Bhownagar territory, was brought to a close, as far as this Office is concerned, during the year. It had been directed by the Bombay Government that if the Assistant Political Agent in charge, Gohelwar Prant, Kathiawar, and the Assistant Agent Governor-General, Baroda, in charge, Amreli, could not agree on a decision in this case, they should submit their separate opinions. A final meeting, at Lathi, in December 1879, showed that these officers could not agree on a decision. The opinion of the Assistant Agent Governor-General was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda, on the 15th March 1880.

13. The final decision of the Bombay Government in this case is still pending. The representative of Baroda in this case was Mr. Withal Bhao Daji, M.A., District Judge of Amreli, who performed his part ably, having to use great personal exertions to collect proofs from the possession of the old local revenue officers of Amreli and from the Baroda records.

14. In the case of the disputed boundary between Roopavatee (Amreli) and Bhandaria (Palitana) which has been going on since 1833, the Government of India gave a final decision* on the appeal of Palitana, in favor of Amreli. Arrangements for erecting pillars on this boundary have been made. There is some dispute on the part of Palitana as to the line walked by Wakabhai Gohel of Roopavatee, in 1841 and 1853, which has finally been fixed on for the boundary. As soon as this difficulty has been settled, the pillars will be put up.

* No. 1725 I.P., without date.

15. The following cases remain to be settled :—

1. Claim by the State of Lathi for the village of Memda-Kachardi.

2. A dispute for jurisdiction over some fields between Padarsinga (Amreli) and Panch-Talowra (Bhownagar).

16. The question of exchanging the outlying village of Bheemkutta in Nowanagar territory for a village of Nowanagar near the Amreli Mahals lies over for the present.

17. No new boundary disputes have arisen. The surveyor employed by Amreli to make maps of the boundaries settled by the late Boundary Commission is still working under this Office.

18. The case of affray on the boundary between the nés or hamlet of Chanesar (Amreli) and the guard of Bhownagar sepoys in the grass Bir, of Bhadbhir which took place in September 1879, was settled by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in the Gohelwar Prant on the 3rd November 1879. The Deputy ? was of opinion that there was no evidence to substantiate a criminal charge against either party.

GIRASSIAS UNDER AMRELI.

19. During the year a few Girassias made a feeble attempt to resuscitate the old practice of calling attention to supposed wrongs by outlawry. They did little beyond threatening some of the ryots, and carrying off a few hostages. No injury was done to any person. Two of these Girassias, by name Jassa and Ala of Wankia, were sons of a former celebrated outlaw named Jetsur Wala, who, in 1859, received six santees of land from the Amreli authorities as part of an arrangement under which he consented to relinquish his career of crime, and return to his village. Up to the present time these santees have remained in the family of Jetsur, who is, himself, dead. Jetsur's nephews have claimed to share the six santees with his sons on the plea that their father, Wagha Wala, accompanied his brother Jetsur into outlawry, and that the land was given, not to one brother, but to both brothers. The Girassia Court gave a decision in favor of the cousins, upon which, without appealing or taking any other steps, Jassa and Ala left their homes on the 9th September 1879, and, not returning again, were declared outlaws in the month of November 1879.

20. Two Girassias named Unar Bheema and Mansia Bheema, of Chota Mandowra, went out to avoid arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of the Patel of the Amreli village of Grumlee in the month of April 1879. They were declared outlaws in the month of November 1879.

21. Three Girassias named Loma Hamir and his two sons, Abhal and Unar, of Jheera, went out in consequence of the attention of the police in connection with a buffalo which had been stolen in their village. They were declared outlaws on the 27th March 1880. After going out they were charged by the Joonagadh State with the murder of a Charon, and so were barred from coming in again.

22. The two first named, Jassa and Ala, joined some relations in Joonagadh territory who were in an unsettled state, and whose example and advice had influenced their action.

23. The Joonagadh malcontents came to a head under the leadership of a Girassia named Vera Shekhwa, whose gang attacked some villages, but were eventually cleverly broken up by the Joonagadh Seebundee. Ala Jetsur joined this gang, and was wounded and captured by the Joonagadh patrol. He has since been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in Joonagadh.

24. Jassa Jetsur did not join in any excesses, and, after lying quiet for some time, gave himself up to me on the 20th June 1880.

25. Loma Hamir gave himself up to the Amreli police on the ——, and his son Unar was arrested by the police on the 6th March 1880.

26. There now, therefore, remain Unar and Mansia Bheema, and Abhal Loma, unaccounted for. These men would give themselves up had they not charges of murder pending against them. They are not doing any harm at present, nor do I anticipate that they will do more than hide themselves from justice.

27. Such persons as these described, like to talk about their being "driven into outlawry;" but, in the cases under notice, no such plea could be made with any pretence of justice. The administration of these Mahals is, in no way, responsible for the erratic conduct of these few individuals who have simply acted in accordance with the traditions of a class which has, in past times, asserted a kind of semi-independence of the law. It is a healthy sign of the times that this revival of outlawry has been more of a semblance than a reality. One thing, however, has been demonstrated that the ryots still fear the Kathis too much to give evidence against them, and that the clannish feeling among the Kathis is still extant.

28. The Judge of the Girassias* Civil Court, Mr. Withal Bhao Daji, M.A. (who is also Sessions Judge, Amreli), has given me some information concerning the working of the Court during the year in question. Three new cases have been filed, which, added to the balance and remaining on the 31st July 1879, make up the whole number to thirteen cases. Out of these, seven cases have been disposed of.

* Special Court for the settlement of Girassias claims on the State.

A few cases which might have terminated in civil suits were settled amicably out of Court.

On the 31st July 1879, six execution matters were pending, three new applications were filed in the year, five were disposed of, leaving a balance of four on the 31st July 1880.

29. The only case in which Girassias have appeared before the Sessions Judge, on the criminal side, was that of the murder, with robbery, of the Patel of Grumlee. This murder took place in the month of April 1879, and was evidently the work of Kathis assisted by Kolis, Scindhis, &c., &c. The murdered man survived to give evidence before the Police, but not before a Magistrate. The Police made certain arrests, and out of a robbery of Rupees 4,500 produced alleged stolen property of the value of Rupees 43. The case has been before the Magistrate, and Sessions Court, Amreli, and Varisht Court, Baroda, for eighteen months without any satisfactory result. The Girassias Unar and Mansia† Bheema, who are keeping out of the way, could, no doubt, throw light in the matter, but I doubt either of them turning approver for the sake of a pardon. An attempt is being made to induce one or both of them to do so.

† Since this report was written, this man has been arrested in the Taluka of Bagasra.

CHAPTER II.

30. Rao Bahadoor Shambhu Persad, who was appointed Subha in April 1879, died of cholera on the 7th October 1879, deeply regretted by all ranks of the people in these Mahals. The loss of this experienced and able officer was a great one to the service generally, and to Amreli it was a calamity. Up to the present time, Mr. Murlidhar Girdhar, Naib Subha, has been in charge of the Subha's office. No other changes have taken place in the staff of the management of the Mahals.

CHAPTER III.

POLICE.

31. As might have been expected from the prosperous season, a diminution of crime took place as compared with the previous year of distress. The following figures taken from information afforded me by the Police Naib Subha indicate what the state of crime has been.

Crime.	In 1878-79.	In 1879-80.	REMARKS.
Murders	3	4*	* Three detected and one undetected. In three cases the offenders were Girassias, and in one case foreigners.
Culpable homicides ...	3	5	
Dacoity	1	1	
Robbery	31	22	
Highway robbery ...	...	10	
Theft	928	540	
Miscellaneous ...	1,288	952	
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	
Property stolen in the above	32,806 1 3	17,532 15 4†	† About one-third recovered.

32. There have been no offences committed against the State, no robberies of the post, and no riots or affrays. Three of the murders were the accompaniments of robbery, and one was committed for revenge. In two murder cases the police received commendation for their exertions.

33. For ordinary purposes, the police answer their purpose, but, from the experience of the last year, I do not consider them to be able to act against armed bands of men like outlaws or dacoits. This is partly because necessity obliges the police to be broken up into small parties at different villages, and partly from inferior physique and weapons. This does not really matter, because parties of the Dhari Regiment can always be used against such armed bands as I have referred to. The system that should be observed is for the Police to give prompt intimation to the nearest part of the Dhari Regiment whenever the presence of outlaws or dacoits is ascertained. A fine chance was lost in May last when the band of Vira Shekhawa (see paragraph 23) passed through the Mahals, were challenged at Akarea one evening, and bivouacked the whole of the next day about five miles from Dhari. Had their footprints been taken up, and information given to Captain Nissen at Dhari, the honor of breaking up this band, which fell the next day‡ to the Joonagadh Seebundee, would have been in all probability secured by the Dhari Regiment and Amreli Police.

‡ In the Gir just beyond the Gaekwar's territory.

34. The detective part of the police system is not good. With regard to the pay, I must again give my opinion that Rupees 7 Babasai or Rupees 6 annas 2 British currency, which is the pay of the lowest grade, is not sufficient to support a respectable man. The men are much in want of proper quarters at the different villages in which they are stationed.

PRISONS.

35. The following was the number of prisoners in the Amreli and District Jails on the 31st July 1880 :—

NAME OF MAHAL.	Awaiting trial.	Sentenced.	Total.	REMARKS.
Amreli	9	134	143	Less than last year by eighteen. The diminution of crime may be attributed to the good season.
Dhari	1	10	11	Less by sixty-eight.
Damnagar ...	2	3	5	Less by two.
Siânagar ...	...	...	...	
Korinar	3	2	5	Less by thirty-five.
Bheemkutta ...	...	...	...	
Total ...	15	149	164	

The total number on the same date last year was—

Total 1878-79 ..	80	223	303	Prisons filled by distress owing to bad season.

36. The Amreli Jail has been relieved, as regards space, by the removal of the detachment of the Dhari Regiment from the jail precincts to the new lines outside the town. The new Jailor, Mr. Madhowlall Shunkerlall, is a man of active mind and good tact in dealings with prisoners. He has commenced the manufacture of carpets, cane-work, &c., inside the jail, and as regards extra mural work, the prisoners do much more under his *régime* than they ever did before. Two good wells have been dug by prison labour, one close to the new Infantry Lines available by the sepoys for washing and drinking purposes, as well as for irrigating an adjacent field. The other not far from the lines in a piece of ground allotted for a public garden. The prisoners are, also,

employed in repairing roads about the town. I consider that a great change for the better has taken place in the jail management. The Jailor informs me that he has paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of prison labour last year Rupees 457-1-1.

37. When I have visited the jail, I have found nothing objectionable except the latrine, which is, in my opinion, not large enough for so many prisoners. It is badly situated near the principal entrance of the jail. If the position must be retained, I would recommend the dry-earth system being tried as an experiment.

38. The lock-up at Dhari was reported on last year unfavorably. Orders have been issued by the Administration to remove the old buildings which form the kutcherry and subordinate buildings at Dhari, and erect new ones on a standard plan. The arrangements are being carried out by the Public Works Department. The kutcherry buildings at Damnagar are also to be pulled down and rebuilt. This is an excellent move on the part of the Administration.

39. *Military.*—The Dhari Regiment, during the year, has been employed to guard the Jails and Treasuries at Amreli, Damnagar, Korinar, and Dhari, at each of which places permanent detachments are kept; to furnish treasure, opium, and other escorts between Dhari, Amreli, Wadhwan, Damnagar, Bhownagar, Rajkot, Manikwara, and Korinar; and to watch and patrol the Gir and protect certain villages against outlaws, *viz.*, Wankia, Ambardi, and Grumlee. Extra outposts have also been latterly maintained at Peepalwa and Chachai in the Gir. On the occasion of the visit of the Dewan of the State to Korinar, a guard of honor was appointed to his camp.

40. On account of these miscellaneous duties, and the absence from duty of a certain number of men in hospital, at drill, and on furlough, the men can seldom get more than an average of 1½ nights in bed. This, in the British service, would be considered uncommonly hard work. In consequence of this, the outposts cannot be relieved regularly, nor can the men be properly exercised on parade.

41. The conduct of the regiment during the year has been good. No serious crimes have been committed by the men.

42. Khakhee clothing was issued to the men in September 1879. The full dress uniforms were received in the middle of the year 1877, and are rather the worse for wear. The Corps lately received new muskets, and, during the past year, the old ones (Brown Bess, formerly belonging to the Company's 3rd Bombay European Regiment) were cut down, and issued to the Police.

43. On the whole, the health of the regiment has been good during the year. The daily percentage of sick (7½) is increased by the unusual number of old and infirm men, who are kept on in the ranks for want* of a system of pension or gratuity. Some of them may be said to be almost permanent inmates of the hospital. The prevailing diseases are fever, rheumatism, dysentery, and liver affections. A new ward has been constructed at the hospital. A well has been sunk near the lines, and a new school-house has been

* A representation on this subject was made in letter No. 381 of the 28th November 1879 from this Office.

built by the Public Works Department. To take charge of this school a master is now required.

44. The following table shows the changes that have taken place during the year:—

	Havildar.	Naique.	Lance Naique.	Privates.	Bhistee.	Dooly bearer.	Carkoon.	Total.
Died	1	3	...	10	...	1	...	15
Discharged	...	...	1	22	1	...	...	24
Deserted	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Enlisted	...	...	...	36	1	1	1	39

Promoted.

1 Lance Naique to Havildar.
4 Lance Naiques to Naiques.
8 Privates to Lance Naiques.

It is difficult to get good recruits, although many inferior men apply.

45. The pay of the regiment is fixed on rather a curious scale, the officers receiving pay inadequate to their rank. An application was made on this subject in letter No. 33 of the 16th February 1880 from this Office, and I hope that the Administration will consider the subject favorably.

46. Captain F. Nissen, of His Highness the Gaekwar's service, who is acting for his brother Captain George Nissen, in charge of the regiment, is a hard-working and efficient officer.

47. *Forest.*—There is a small strip of forest in the Dhari Mahal, being a portion of the Gir, roughly speaking about thirty miles by four. There is no conservation of any of the forest produce. Fees are taken for the privilege of cutting wood and grass, and for grazing cattle. The grass is regularly burnt down in the cold weather, to ensure young shoots for the cattle on the first fall of rain.

The trees in most general requisition are—

1. Teak for timber of all sorts.
2. Sisam (blackwood) for house building and carpentry.
3. Timberwo (ebony) ditto ditto.
4. Sajad (black eyne) ditto ditto.
5. Haldarwo (bind hurdoo), a yellow wood good for carpentry.
6. Kher (acacia catechu), a red wood used for cart wheels, yields a red dye and Tannin.
7. Rayan

The trees are inferior in the Gaekwar's part of the Gir, and as this Gir is so useful for grazing purposes, it would not pay to preserve it entirely. I think that it would be worth while to set apart selected spots as reserves of such wood as there is, and for plantations with a view to getting better wood in future. From such spots, cattle and fires would be excluded. The Joonagadh State, which owns the greater part of the Gir, is contemplating some improved system of preservation. It will be well to observe what is done by this State.

48. When the Minister visited Korinar in February last, he directed that encouragement should be given to planting cocoanut palms. Up to fifteen beegahs of land are now offered to any person wishing to plant these trees free for twelve years, and subject to a payment of Rupee 1 per beegha for eight years, and after that to a payment of Rupee 1½ per beegha, or to the regular land assessment whatever that may be at the time. Some trees have been planted on the Amreli and Gavarka road, and an allowance has been made for watering them. Trees should be planted on all the principal roads as they are completed. The attention of the local authorities to this subject is highly necessary. Around villages and in birs of grass from which cattle are excluded, babul and other useful trees should be planted.

49. *Quarries.*—The fine quarry of blackstone close to the town of Amreli has been closed on account of the blasting being dangerous to the new Detachment Lines. The Contractors had endeavoured to find a good stone for cornering in the vicinity, but have not, as yet, been successful. No new quarry of any value has been opened during the year.

Post Offices.

50. There are Post Offices at the principal towns, *viz.*, at Amreli, Damnagar, Dhari, and Korinar, and also at Manikwara, the head-quarters of the Gaekwar's Contingent, just beyond the Mahals. The communication between any two Post Offices in the Mahals is not as yet direct. Letters from one Office to another take following routes:—

		Days.
From Amreli to Damnagar	*viâ* Lathi	2
From „ to Dhari	*viâ* Manikwara	2
From „ to Korinar	*viâ* Manikwara, Jetpur, Dhoraji, Joonagadh and Verawal	4

Thus a letter from Damnagar to Korinar, the two extremities of the Mahals, takes six days in its passage. Owing to this inconvenience, important letters requiring despatch are sent from Mahal to Mahal by sowars. There has been no alteration in the postal system during the year, with the exception of the introduction of the Money Order system. This was commenced in January last, and up to the end of July orders for Rupees 4,764-6 had been issued.

Telegraphs.

51. Up to the present Gondal (forty miles off) continues to be the nearest telegraph station to Amreli. The line from Bhownagar to Dhoraji will be laid in the course of the next month or so, and when opened, the nearest station to Amreli will be Chital, a short ten miles.

SANITATION.

52. Rupees 4,000 (Babasai) per annum are now allowed for the conservancy of the town of Amreli, and the appearance of the town has much improved since this grant was made. Lately, under the supervision of the Wahiwatdar, Mr. Keshowram Dhirajram, good roads have been made which are watered and lighted. The State grant is not always fully spent, which is a great pity. The attention of the next Subha should be drawn to this matter.

53. It may be presumed that the presence of a railway in the neighbourhood will increase the importance of Amreli, and it is, therefore, advisable to consider in what direction the town can conveniently grow. That direction appears to be the north-east. The connection with the railway will be from this side, and already the Assistant Agent Governor-General's bungalow, the new regimental lines, and a public garden, in its infancy, give life to this quarter. An old-fashioned ditch, or moat, extends round the walls on this side. It is useless for purposes of defence, and at present it is used as a latrine. I would advise that this be filled up, and the mounds and bushes near it levelled, in order that the ground may be made available for building purposes, and that the approaches to the town from this side may be improved. The new Dharmsala will be built outside the Lalawadar Gate between the walls of the town and this objectionable ditch Much will be gained from a sanitary point of view, as well as in the matters of utility and appearance by filling up this ditch.

54. Allowances were made for sanitation at Dhari and Korinar during the time of sickness and distress in 1879, but they have since been stopped. Korinar was, probably, cleaned up for the visit of the Minister in February last. It is generally very dirty. A tax of one per cent. on goods entering the town is levied for Sudhara. This might be spent on sanitation.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

55. The medical establishment in the Mahals is as follows:—

At Amreli—A Civil Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, and staff with a dispensary; Civil Hospital to be built.

At Damnagar—A Hospital Assistant with dispensary.

At Dhari—The Hospital Assistant of the Dhari Regiment taking charge of civil duties. A Hospital in Dhari Lines with a civil ward.

At Korinar—A Hospital Assistant with dispensary.

56. The number of sick treated at the several dispensaries during the year was as under:—

NAME OF MAHAL.	Number of new cases treated.	Cured or relieved.	Died	Remained	Absented.	REMARKS.
Amreli . .	*5,049	7,055	9	142	843	*Including jail and regimental patients.
Damnagar .	4,320	3,693	1	70	556	
Dhari	†4,105	4,010	21	60	14	†Including out-door patients.
Korinar .	4,069	3,498	1	60	1,200	

This return when compared with that of last year shows that in Amreli, in spite of a more healthy season, there were more applicants for medical relief. The daily attendance at the dispensary being 145·9 as compared with 102·6 of the year before. The season was a healthy one. There was no cholera with the exception of a few cases which occurred in the jail in September 1879, which were the remains of the contagion of the previous year. In the case of Mr. Shumbhu Persad, the disease is supposed to have been imported from a neighbouring taluka. The principal diseases were fever, bowel-complaints, bronchitis, skin diseases, and veneral diseases.

57. In Amreli there were 891 surgical operations performed, in Korinar fourteen, and in Dhari forty-one. These numbers are greater than those of last year. In Amreli, in 1878-79, there were 475 operations. This is a great proof of the increasing faith of the people in hospital treatment. The only capital operations were performed in Amreli. They were twenty-five in number, the most prominent being amputation of the foot, removal of stone from the bladder, and removal of a female breast. These were performed by the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Sorabji Furdonji Gazdar. This officer has, by his conciliating manner and professional skill, secured the good-will and confidence of the people of Amreli and of its neighbourhood. He is just the sort of man required in a place in which the scientific treatment of bodily disease has to commence the battle against prejudice and superstition. When the Civil Hospital is built, his operations will be greatly facilitated.

58. The removal of the men of the detachment of the Dhari Regiment from the jail out-houses to the new lines has been marked with excellent results. Whereas in 1878-79 the cases of sickness treated in the detachment were 671, out of which eight ended fatally, this year there were only 427 cases, of which none were fatal. Allowing for the fact that this last year was a more healthy one, the figures are satisfactory. The health in the jail has much improved owing to the prisoners being now allowed to work in the open air, and to the increased attention paid to cleanliness.

59. Vaccination in the town of Amreli is under the Civil Surgeon. For the districts there is a separate vaccinator. Four hundred and twenty-two children, Hindus and Mussulmans, were vaccinated during the past year.

60. The dispensaries in Damnagar and Korinar have not yet been erected, but I believe the contracts for them have been given.

Public Instruction.

61. There are thirteen schools in the Mahals as below :—

Schools.	Average daily attendance, 1878-79.	Average daily attendance, 1879-80.	Schools.	Average daily attendance, 1878-79.	Average daily attendance, 1879-80.
Amreli { English	13	14	Sianagar	... ...	19
Amreli { Marathi	25	25	Chawand	... 29	24
Amreli { Guzerathi	235	216	Dhari...	... 69	63
Wankia ...	... 15	16	Chillala	... 45	69
Sajiawadar	... 11	15	Korinar	... 61	39
Warsara ...	... 14	12	Ghatwar	... 14	19
Damnagar	... 63	54			

The English Schools has become more popular among the residents of Amreli, whose sons now form the majority of the scholars. Last year the sons of the State servants were in the majority. Whenever I have examined the Amreli School, I have found the English more satisfactory than the Guzerathi department. The latter requires the attention of the authorities concerned. The number of boys attending it has fallen off since last year.

62. I examined the Girls' School which has recently been established. The instruction is, as yet, quite elementary. The number of girls attending the school has decreased to twenty-eight.

Number of girls last year was 110.

It is doubtful whether the institution is, as yet, popular. Some prizes should be given by the State to this school as an encouragement. Such a novelty as this, in an out-of-the-way place like Amreli, must be allowed time to become popular.

63. Mr. Bhogilall Pranwalabhdass, Director of Public Instruction, Baroda, made a tour of inspection in these Mahals in last March.

Public Works.

64. The bungalow for the Assistant Agent Governor-General at Amreli has been completed during the year. It now presents a fine appearance, but the out-houses and office, &c., have still to be built. The contract for these has been given, and they will be, probably, ready in six months' time. The compound has been enclosed by a hedge and trench, and some trees have been planted. A well is to be sunk immediately. On its completion, a garden will be commenced.

65. In the town of Amreli the works carried on during the year were—

(1.) Compound enclosure of the school-house, consisting of masonry pillars divided by diagonal wooden railings and a store-room completed at a cost of Rupees 4,480-1-9.

(2.) The Library building, consisting of two rooms, one for reading and the other for a store-room, is near completion. The estimated cost of the building is Rupees 1,405, out of which Rupees 679-2-8 have been expended.

(3.) Five new town roads and three culverts at a cost of Rupees 8,520-12.

(4.) An important culvert near the Kalal Gate at a spot impassable in the rains has been completed at a cost of Rupees 1,806-8.

(5.) The lines for the detachment of the Dhari Regiment, consisting of six blocks to accommodate 150 men, have been completed at a cost of Rupees 10,544-5-3, which is below the estimate. These lines are built on a standard plan. The walls are of tatie and plaster. It remains to be seen how they stand the weather.

(6.) The earth-work of the Warsara road has been completed.

(7.) Trees have been planted along the Gawarka road.

66. At Dhari the works have been as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	A civil ward at the hospital, cost	1,571	10	0
2.	A well in the lines, cost	1,673	10	6
3.	A school-house in the lines not yet completed, cost up to date	1,653	1	9

67. At Damnagar a dispensary has been built and is near completion. The amount sanctioned for this was Rupees 4,486.

68. The following works have been sanctioned and projected :—

(1.) A Civil Hospital at Amreli at an estimated cost of Rupees 26,002.

(2.) The office and out-houses of the Assistant Agent Governor-General's bungalow at an estimated cost of Rupees 17,488.

(3.) A Dharamsala at Amreli at an estimated cost of Rupees 6,390.

(4.) A dispensary at Korinar at a cost of Rupees 8,082.

(5.) A market at Amreli at a cost of Rupees 3,117 besides other minor works, while plans and estimates are being framed for new kutcherris at Dhari and Damnagar. It will, therefore, be seen that public works in the Amreli Division are not neglected. Mr. Shaik Ramzan, the Sub-Engineer, has already been favorably mentioned as a hard-working and competent officer.

69. There is one branch of this department which requires attention, and that is road-making. This has not progressed during the last year. Since the beginning of 1878 several pieces of road have been made partly by the Public Works Department, partly by contract, and partly as relief works. The most complete of these are (1) the portion of the Amreli and Damnagar road, lying between Amreli and Warsara, about thirteen miles; and (2) the part of the Amreli and Bagasara road between Amreli and the further limits of Gawarka, about twelve miles. For these, culverts and bridges are required. The Amreli and Dhari road remains in *status quo*. Six miles of the earth-work of it, *viz.*, from Dhari to Jhur, were made by relief work in 1878-79. This road should be finished by contract work. There are two roads in the Korinar Mahal partly constructed by relief labour which should be completed. If the Administration is not in possession of full particulars about the roads, I would recommend that a statement be prepared by Mr. Shaik Ramzan showing what has been done up to the present time, how the work was accomplished, and what is still required in each case. Unless a road is carried through on a fixed plan, the money spent on the initial stage of the work is liable to be wasted. I, therefore, recommend this subject to consideration.

Opium.

70. No change has taken place in the manner of obtaining opium from His Highness the Gaekwar's District of Karri. A large consignment* was brought down from Wadhwan to Amreli under escort of the Dhari Regiment in the month of November last.

* (Of 60 maunds.)

SALT.

71. In order to do away with the necessity of having a preventive line between Kathiawar and Guzerat, the British Government have lately entered into agreements with the salt-producing States of Kathiawar under which the latter undertake to monopolize the sale of salt in their respective territories, and adopt measures to prevent its finding its way, untaxed, into British India. The main block of Amreli territory used to be supplied with salt by private dealers from Jafferabad and other places on the south coast, and Korinar used to obtain salt from Joonagadh territory, with the exception of a small quantity which was manufactured by the Bawa at Mul-Dwarka and sold in the vicinity. These sources being closed under the new arrangement, the Baroda State, in conformity with the movement in Kathiawar, have created a monopoly of salt in these Mahals, obtaining the article from Okhamandal. The salt is landed at Korinar and taken in charge by State officials. The amount required for the inland Mahals is carried through the Gir under a pass from me and an escort of sowars. At Korinar, Dhari, and Amreli there are Government warehouses, at which the salt is sold to retail dealers at Rupees 2-2 per Bengal maund, and not less than that amount can be purchased at a time. Up to the present time 14,397 maunds have been brought from Dwarka to Korinar. The arrangements concerning salt are incomplete, and the question must be considered to be in a transition state.

GENERAL REMARKS.

72. In my last annual report I referred to the desirability of opening out the communication between Korinar and the rest of the Mahals. I would again urge that Colonel Lester's settlement of the Gir should be considered with regard to the Gaekwar's right of way through the Gir. The inconvenience of having no good road has lately been exemplified by the difficulty experienced in conveying the salt, above referred to, from Korinar to Dhari. The first consignment was taken through the Gir in carts, but the passage was only effected by great exertions and by having pioneers with tools to clear the way of impediments as the carts advanced. Since then, the salt has been carried on camels, donkeys, and *pothias* or pack bullocks, the latter being, perhaps, the best means of transport.

73. Nothing palpable has, as yet, been done to improve the land assessment in Korinar, but I understand that arrangements have been made by the State to commence a survey of the Mahals in the coming cold season with a view to a reform of the land tax generally in the Mahals. The cultivators have been ordered to mark out their respective fields with boundary stones as a preliminary measure.

74. There are some Girassias in the Mahals who have small haks on certain villages either in grain, or in cash, or in both. The amounts are small, not exceeding, as a rule, Rupees 60 a year in cash (probably averaging Rupees 20) or twenty kalsis of grain. Great delay takes place in paying these haks. The local authorities, when referred to, generally say that the matter is before the "Huzur." When Raja Sir T.

Madava Row visited Amreli in November 1878, he wrote a memorandum on "Hakdars" (who, I presume, are the persons I am now alluding to), with a view to having their cases settled. In most cases there is no dispute. Where disputes exist, they should be settled, and, then, lists of the Hakdars in each Mahal should be given to the Wahiwatdar concerned with authority to pay the cash haks from the local treasury on a certain date every year.

75. Up to the present time there has been no restriction on the carrying of arms in these districts. When the outlaws previously referred to were moving about, the Police Naib Subha brought to notice that persons went about threatening the ryots in the name of the outlaws, and as any person might carry arms who liked to do so, it was difficult for the police to prevent this evil. In my letter No. 125 of the 4th June last I recommended that the chief authorities of the Mahals should issue passes to all those who might be entitled to bear them. I think that this arrangement should be carried out with a view to getting the arms under supervision.

76. The unrestricted use of arms not only embarrasses the police, but it tends to the destruction of game. At the present day the preservations of game is becoming the subject of legislation. In Kathiawar, rules for the observance of a close season from June 15th to September 15th, and for the controlling of shooting and hunting by game licenses, have already been promulgated by the Political Agent. A Bill for the preservation of game is before the Government of Bombay, and, in other parts of India, attention is being drawn to the subject. With respect to the introduction of the Kathiawar rules into the Amreli Mahals, I wrote to you on the 10th March 1880.

See *Kathiawar Gazette*, No 7, dated 12th February 1880.

77. If the idea of game licenses is not viewed with favor, I would recommend, as an alternative, a gun license, which would have the double effect of controlling the unlimited use of arms, and of protecting game from one source of destruction. It is probable that only well-to-do persons would pay for the gun license, and so the lower classes including persons having no visible means of honest support, would be debarred from using fire-arms. Any person carrying a gun without a license would be liable to have the weapon confiscated.

78. The undermentioned members of my Office have, during the year, performed their duty satisfactorily—

Mr. Bawanjee Dossabhoy, Head Clerk.

Mr. Vithal Rao Gopal, Serishtadar.

Govind Rao Babaji, Awal Karkoon.

Muganlall Vanmaleedass, 2nd do.

Eshwant Rao Khanderao, 3rd do.

Ramchandra Nathaji, 4th do.

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No. 96, dated Dwarka, 4th September 1880.

From—MAJOR W. SCOTT, Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., in charge, Okhamandal,
To—P. S. MELVILL, Esq, C S I., Agent, Governor-General, Baroda.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the District of Okhamandal for the year 1879-80.

POLITICAL.

2. *Changes in the Administration.*—Mr. W. Barr was relieved of his duties of Officiating Adjutant of the Okha Battalion by Mr. H. Harrison, the permanent incumbent, in the month of October 1879. In May 1880 Mr. Harrison was appointed Superintendent of the Dhari Battalion, and Officiating Assistant to the Political Agent at Kutch; and on the 3rd of the following June, he left Dwarka for Bhooj to take up the latter appointment. Mr. Harrison's service in the Okha Battalion extended over a period of upwards of twelve years, and it affords me great pleasure to place on record that the very efficient manner in which he always performed his regimental duties had earned for him the highest approbation of all his Commanding Officers, from the time he joined to the date of his final severance from the Corps. Mr. Barr was re-appointed Adjutant on probation in May last, and he assumed charge of his duties on the 15th of the following June.

3. *Frontier affairs.*—Our official relations with the neighbouring States of Kutch and Porebunder are very satisfactory.

4. *Chief of Aramda.*—The civil suit for Rupees 49,000 between the Aramda Chief and his step-mother, which was decided by the Munsiff of Dwarka in July 1879 in favor of the Chief, has not been appealed against, but the step-mother, who died last November, had, before her decease, managed to convey surreptitiously to her father's residence in Kutch the most valuable portion of the family jewels and other hereditary property that had been declared by the Court to belong to the Aramda Chief. The decree has not yet been executed.

5. This Chief was introduced to Sir Madava Row at Dwarka last March, and he was invited by the Minister to visit Baroda. He accordingly went there in the following April, and had the honor of being presented to His Highness the Gaekwar. After leaving Baroda, the Chief went on a pilgrimage to Benares, and returned thence to Okhamandal in the month of June, apparently much improved by his travels.

6. *Chief of Positra.*—This Chief was also invited to Baroda by the Minister, and was presented to His Highness at the same time as the Aramda Chief, but he did not accompany the latter to Benares; he however paid a visit to some relatives at Edur, and came back to Okhamandal just before the monsoon.

7. The Nakabar land dispute between the Chief of Positra and the Okha authorities, which commenced in the year 1859, was at length definitively settled by Sir Madava Row in March last. The decision arrived at by the Minister was substantially in accord with the settlement recommended by Captain Jackson conjointly with the

Wahiwutdar in 1874. Temporary boundary marks have been erected conformably with Sir Madava Row's suggestions, and when the special Engineer at Dwarka can find time to survey and plot the new boundary line, a copy of the map will be duly submitted to you for final approval, and the boundary pillars will then be made permanent.

8. The pecuniary liabilities of this Chief have, by a careful and economical management of his estate, been largely reduced this year, and it is anticipated that two or three more favorable seasons will free him entirely from his load of indebtedness. Four years ago he was on the verge of insolvency, but by the disinterested aid of a few of his personal friends and well-wishers, his credit will soon be re-established, and a sound and economical system of administration of his affairs introduced.

9. *Administration of the land.*—For years past, and more particularly during last harvest time, numberless complaints have been made to me by Waghirs and their cognate tribes, to the effect that the Talatees are in the habit of putting pressure upon them to settle claims against them for land assessment which they had paid long previously. I have frequently communicated with the Wahiwutdar on this vexed subject, but he either cannot or will not co-operate with me in view to the removal of these long standing grievances. Last year, therefore, I had no alternative but to go into the district myself with the whole Office establishment, and personally examine the revenue accounts of all the Waghir villages. I was well repaid for the trouble, for I discovered that many of the Waghirs had ample justification for their complaints, and I ascertained also that the village accounts had been manipulated by the Talatees in the manner that ought to have secured for these wholesale peculators a long term of rigorous imprisonment. I beg to subjoin a few instances of the imperfect system of keeping the revenue accounts of this district—

(*a*) There is a claim by the Wahiwutdar against certain Waghirs of Dhingee of a large sum of money amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 731. On inquiry I found, beyond the possibility of dispute, that this sum had been paid by the Waghirs to the Dhingee Thandar several years ago, and receipts for the same had been given to the Waghirs, but the money had never been credited to the State.

(*b*) The present Talatee of Khatoomba demanded last year a sum of Rupees 38 from a Waghir of that village on account of unpaid balances of land assessment. This Waghir, however, holds a receipt for the amount that was granted to him by the former Talatee, but there is no entry of the payment in the latter's accounts, and the deduction is obvious that he embezzled the money and converted it to his own use.

(*c*) The Nagnath Talatee claimed from two Waghirs of that village the sums of Rupees 14 and 3, respectively, notwithstanding the fact that he himself had actually passed receipts to them for these identical sums only a short time previously. This official at first refused to show me his ledger, but having been eventually ordered to do so by the Wahiwutdar, I found that, though he had received many sums from the

Waghirs that year, there was actually not the ghost of an entry in his ledger of one simple payment. Hence his unwillingness to submit his accounts to my scrutiny.

(*d*) The Goriali Thandar recovered in 1876 a sum of Rupees 109 from eight Waghirs on account of advances, and gave to each of them a receipt for the amounts paid by them. The money, however, never found its way to the Dwarka Treasury, and so the sums are still outstanding against these Waghirs, notwithstanding the receipts they hold as evidence of payment.

(*e*) The Patel of Mojup paid to the treasury through this office, in 1878, a sum of Rupees 30 on account of advances, and the Wahiwutdar passed a receipt for the amount; yet he still persists in claiming payment from the Patel.

(*f*) A Bheemrana Rajpoot paid to the Wahiwutdar through this office a sum of Rupees 35 for advances. A receipt was granted for the money, but payment of the amount is still demanded by the Wahiwutdar.

10. *Waghir lands.*—The number of santees of land under cultivation by Waghirs on salami rate is said to be 752, or 36,096 beegahs. The land in their possession on full assessment rates is about 158 santees, or 7,584 beegahs. The revenue collections from Waghirs for last year amounted to Rupees 2,499, inclusive of part payment of outstandings. Of this sum Rupees 571 were on account of salami land, and Rupees 1,928 for full assessments. There were no defaulters, and therefore no arrears of Waghir liabilities during the year under report. Indeed, the season having proved fairly good, a considerable sum in addition to last year's revenue was recovered on account of unpaid assessments accruing from former years.

11. The number of Waghirs holding land on salami rate is 800, and about 300 cultivate land on the full assessment rates.

12. The preceding figures in connection with Waghir lands and their payments of revenue are necessarily only approximate.

13. The amount of outstandings against the Waghirs for land revenue on account of previous years is stated to be as follows:—

	Rs.
For salami land	1,276
For full assessment land	8,896
Total ..	10,172

which is less by Rupees 1,735 than the amount shown in last year's report.

A large proportion of the Rupees 10,172 now claimed by the Wahiwutdar has been already paid by the Waghirs, who are in possession of receipts as documentary evidence of the fact.

PROTECTION.

Laws and Regulations.

14. *Police.*—There has been no change in the organization of the police force during the year under report. The men have behaved well, and have performed their duties in a manner satisfactory to the authorities.

15. *Fouzdars.*—The Dwarka Fouzdar, Doorga Shankar, was transferred on promotion to Korinar last December, and he was succeeded in the following month by a Parsi, who was formerly a Fouzdar in the Nausari District. All three of the Okha Fouzdars have done their work efficiently during the year, and the Wahiwutdar and myself are equally well pleased with the results of their labours.

16. *Loss of property by fire and theft.*—Four fires occurred during the year, but the damage only amounted to Rupees 118. Two of the fires were at Dwarka, and one at each of the villages of Wussye and Meripoor. The loss caused by theft amounted to Rupees 1,290, of which only Rupees 509 were recovered.

Criminal Justice.

17. The subjoined table exhibits the number of criminal cases disposed of in the Court of your Assistant at Okhamandal during the year:—

Cases tried.	Number of offenders.	Prisoners acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
19	26	*Nil*	26

One of the above cases was tried specially by your Assistant, as the offender was an Okhamandal subject, and the offence was committed within the limits of the debateable land on the Runn frontier, between Nuggur and Okhamandal territory. Both authorities claimed jurisdiction in the case, but after a long dispute it was, by mutual consent, eventually handed over for disposal to this Court.

18. The number of cases tried this year was less by twenty-one than the cases of the previous year, and there were only twenty-six offenders as compared with fifty-eight of the last report. As usual the majority of the offenders were Waghirs, the others being Sindees and Seedees.

19. The last season was much more favorable, and the crops more abundant than those of the preceding four or five years, and to this fact is attributable the very satisfactory improvement in the behaviour of the different tribes during the year under report. As a rule, the conduct of the Waghirs is relatively good or bad according as the crops are abundant or scanty. A drought or famine, which frequently occurs in Okhamandal, inevitably brings in its train a long roll of criminal cases, among which are innumerable offences of grain-stealing and similar petty thefts, and even if relief works be opened, there does not seem to be any marked diminution of this class of crime. In former years when anarchy prevailed in this district, good seasons and bumper crops were of little moment to the Waghirs, whose hereditary occupation was murder and

apine. Those restless days are gradually fading out of recollection, and he present tendencies of the tribes are happily towards the pursuits of honest industry and the peaceful labors of agriculture.

20. *Punishments.*—Of the total number of offenders convicted during the year, eleven were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with fine, and twelve to hard labor without fine. One was sentenced to fine only, and two were whipped. No sentences of simple imprisonment were awarded by your Assistant. The fines inflicted amounted to Rupees 269, of which a sum of Rs. 36 only was realised.

21. *Appeals.*— There was only one appeal made to the Agent to the Governor-General, and that was by the prisoner in the special case above referred to. The appellant was sentenced to two years' hard labor, and to pay a fine of Rupees 29, with the alternative of three months' similar imprisonment. The original sentence was confirmed.

22. *Jail population.*—The subjoined statement shows the number of prisoners of all classes admitted into the jail and discharged therefrom during last year:—

	Under the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General's jurisdiction.		Under the Wahiwutdar's jurisdiction.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Prisoners in jail on the 1st August 1879	33	...	34	1	68
Admitted	20	3	34	6	63
Released	29	2	55	5	91
Died	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on 31st July 1880 ...	24	1	13	2	40

The total population was 131, and the daily average forty-seven. Owing to insufficiency of accommodation, it was found necessary to temporarily lodge several prisoners, on various occasions, in places outside the jail precincts, till vacancies occurred by the release of time-expired prisoners. This arrangement is manifestly inconvenient as it entails extra guards, and offers facilities to prisoners to effect their escape. The awkward expedient will have still to be resorted to as long as the old jail remains in occupation.

23. *Terms of imprisonment.*—Of the sixty-three prisoners admitted into the jail, fifty-six were sentenced to rigorous, and seven to simple, imprisonment. All those sentenced by your Assistant were awarded

hard labor. The sentences of simple imprisonment were passed by the Wahiwutdar. Of the total admissions, thirty-nine were sentenced to imprisonment under six months; twelve over six months and under one year; eight to over one year and under two years; and four to over two years and under three years. Several of the prisoners admitted temporarily during the year were Okha subjects who had committed offences in Nuggur territory, and were kept in confinement pending receipt of the requisite *primâ facie* cases against them from the authorities of that State.

24. *Health.*— The prisoners have enjoyed exceptionally good health during the year, but considering the insanitary surroundings of the jail and the cramped accommodation inside, it is marvellous that more serious sickness did not prevail. The medical officer attributes this immunity from disease to the invigorating characteristics of the Dwarka sea air, and there is no doubt that the proximity of the town to the sea-coast has saved the people from many an epidemic in past years, for the place is pestiferously filthy. There were a few cases of intermittent fever and guinea-worm, and, of course, the usual number of malingerer, who, however, received but scant sympathy from the Doctor. The average daily number of sick was 5·9. Some prisoners awaiting trial petitioned to be allowed to accompany the convicts on extramural labor, rather than be cooped up in the walls all day, but, of course, their request was refused.

25. *Conduct and discipline.*—There was no very serious breach of Prison Rules during the year. Three men were flogged, under the provisions of the Jail Act, for making an unprovoked assault on some of their fellow convicts. Three also were sentenced to an hour's confinement in the stocks for a month, for trivial offences. In other respects, the conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory on the whole.

26. *Education.*—The prisoners are allowed to have books and slates in the jail, if they can obtain them through the medium of their friends outside. During the interval of rest, between working hours outside the jail, some of the studiously inclined prefer reading to sleeping, but beyond this there are no other facilities for the intellectual improvement of prisoners during the period of their incarceration.

27. *Manufactures.*—The very limited accommodation will not admit of any efforts towards jail manufactures, but this subject can be more appropriately considered when the new building is ready for occupation, as there will then be ample space available for the profitable employment of convicts in several kinds of remunerative work.

28. *Employment of the convicts.*— The prisoners were occupied last year in repairing roads, watering trees and gardens, and pulling down condemned huts outside the town walls, and levelling their sites. Small gangs were occasionally employed in collecting and burning town rubbish, and some repairs to the lines of the Okha Battalion were also made by convict labour.

29. *Nationality.*— Of the prisoners admitted during the year, forty-eight were Hindus and fifteen were Mussulmans. Twenty of the Hindus were Waghirs, the remaining twenty-eight consisted of Brahmins, Lohonas, and other castes. The Mussulmans were chiefly Memons and Seedees.

30. *Expenditure.*—The Wahiwutdar reports that the total jail expenditure last year amounted to Rupees 4,297, being Rupees 1,558 less than that of the year previous. The charge for rations was Rupees 2,446, or Rupees 53 per head of average strength. The prisoners' clothing cost Rupees 106. They receive a new suit every six months.

Civil Justice.

31. *Waghir Civil Suits.*—The number of civil suits filed against the Waghirs and their cognate tribes during the year was thirty-six, of which thirty-three were finally disposed of. Thirteen of these cases were contested, eighteen were uncontested, and two were struck off the file. The average duration of each suit was three months and two days. Twenty-four distraint warrants were issued, but only five were executed. Civil suits in which Waghirs were defendants, used to be, until a year or two ago, invariably decided adversely to them; the reason being that when their cases came on for hearing, they, with few exceptions, systematically absented themselves, and the cases were necessarily disposed of *ex parte* in favor of plaintiffs. The latter soon learnt to appreciate the ease and rapidity with which their claims were admitted and decrees passed in their favor, and it is known that they used to bribe, and sometimes even threaten, the defendants to stay away when their cases were being heard. Hence the reason why the unfortunate Waghirs often found themselves liable for more than double the amount of their original debt, for the plaintiffs, being perfectly cognisant of the fact that in the absence of the defendants, the Munsiff would decide *ex parte*, used to manipulate their accounts in the most outrageously fraudulent manner. With the view however to the eradication of such a pernicious practice, I was enabled two years ago to find the requisite funds for the services of a Wakeel to contest all Waghir suits in this Court, and the solid advantages that have accrued to them in consequence have been so well appreciated, that the whole tribe have now made arrangements amongst themselves for the engagement of Wakeel *en permanence*. An incidental benefit to the Waghirs is that the bunniahs and money-lenders being now sensible of the fact that their account books will be minutely scrutinized by the Munsiff in future suits, are more chary of encouraging the Waghirs to run into debt, and this reluctance is productive of a further advantage in there being a diminution in the number of civil suits as compared with former years. I am greatly indebted to the Munsiff for his willing co-operation in this matter, and, indeed, his efforts in behalf of the Waghirs merit the highest commendation.

32. *Municipal Administration.*—Municipal affairs of the town of Dwarka are not so flourishing as heretofore, and the place is in a very insanitary condition. This is not due to any fault on the part of the local authorities, but to the want of funds, as the annual allowance of Rupees 1,250 is quite inadequate to the maintenance of an efficient conservancy establishment, especially as nearly half this sum is expended on street lighting, for which a separate grant used to be made, but was recently withdrawn by the Subha of Amreli. The balance available is barely sufficient to keep the main thoroughfares clean, and as for cess-

pools and the deadly emanations arising therefrom, and from other similar abominations, it is simply impossible to remove such nuisances, and so they will continue to poison the atmosphere till the inevitable epidemic breaks out, as in 1876 and 1878, and then perhaps the Baroda authorities will awake to the necessity of adopting remedial measures. I think I am justified in advocating some reform in this direction, if only for the sake of the troops that are quartered at Dwarka, though, of course, I am equally anxious for the sanitary well-being of the towns-people. I wrote a short memorandum on this subject and presented it to Sir Madava Row when he was on tour here last March, and the Minister kindly promised to give it his attention in due course of time. A short sanitary Code, with a few light penal clauses attached, was framed by the Wahiwutdar last year and submitted for approval, but it has not yet been sanctioned unfortunately.

MILITARY.

33. *British Troops.*—The detachment at Dwarka of the 12th Bombay Native Infantry, consisting of seventy-five rank and file, with its complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, was relieved by a company of similar numerical strength in December 1879, and again in July of the present year. The relief generally takes place once annually, but as the troops are still suffering at Rajkot from malarious fever, it was presumably deemed advisable to relieve the Dwarka company half-yearly, so that all may enjoy the benefit of this invigorating and fever-exorcising climate.

34. *Okha Battalion.*—This corps consists of ten Native officers and 450 non-commissioned rank and file. More than one-third of the men are permanently absent from head-quarters on thana duty at all the Waghir villages. The cost of the Battalion amounted last year to Rupees 74,702, inclusive of the Adjutant's salary.

35. *Equipment.*—New clothing, consisting of a dark green tunic and pantaloons, was issued to the regiment in January last at a cost of Rupees 4,866, the bill for which was duly submitted from this Office in the month of April, and the amount paid by the Durbar to the Bombay contractor direct. The blue turban worn by the men is provided at their own expense, and so is also the white clothing that is worn in the summer months. The clothing was made up at a cost of Rupees 473, of which the State paid Rupees 300, and the remainder was found regimentally.

36. *Drill and discipline.*—Parades at head-quarters were held on the average about three per week during the year. The men are well set up and carefully grounded in the several parts of the field and rifle exercises. At a full dress parade before Sir Madava Row last March, the Minister paid the regiment a high compliment on their steadiness under arms, and he expressed a most favorable opinion of the satisfactory state of efficiency in which the corps was maintained. The conduct and discipline of the men during the year was very good.

37. *Education.*—The Regimental School continues to make very satisfactory progress. Sir Madava Row and the Baroda Director of Public Instruction, both of whom examined the school independently

of each other, were much gratified with the efficient state of the institution. The school has just completed its fourth year of existence, and it is becoming increasingly popular every year with all ranks in the corps. There are now nearly 200 men who can read and write, as compared with only twenty-eight when the school was established. Two first class, one second class, and ten third class school certificates were granted last year, being in the aggregate two more than the year previous. About twelve men who were candidates for certificates were rejected in the examinations held for the purpose. Monthly allowances of eight, five, and three annas are granted from the funds to men in possession of first, second, and third class certificates, respectively. The total number of certificated men of all classes is twenty-five. Those in possession of school certificates are eligible for promotion to the higher grades, provided they are qualified in other respects, and they usually have the preference over soldiers who are totally illiterate. Long service and good conduct, however, in the older soldiers are not overlooked, and such men invariably received promotion equally with the certificated men. The average daily attendance at school was 93·6 during the past year, which is slightly less than the preceding year, the reason being that until recently it was compulsory on all recruits and new promotions to attend school till they had obtained third class certificates, but it was found practically impossible to adhere too closely to such a regulation, and it was therefore relaxed to the extent that if after two years from the date of enlistment or promotion to a higher grade a man failed to qualify, he was released from further attendance, unless, of course, he elected to remain of his own free-will.

38. *Health.*—The regiment has enjoyed good health throughout the year. The average daily sick was only ten as compared with 18·9 of the previous year. The prevailing diseases were ague, rheumatism, venereal, and asthma. Four deaths occurred; one being from asthma, one from valvular heart disease, one from general debility, and one from gangrene.

39. *Nationality.*—A return of the various nationalities is appended to this report. It does not differ much from that furnished last year. About half of the regiment is composed of Hindus, and the other half of Mussulmans. A little more than half of the Hindus belong to the Bombay Presidency, and the remainder are foreigners so called from Bengal and the Punjab. The Mussulman element consists mainly of Afghans, and Sindees and Punjabis, the former nationality predominating. There are four Jews in the corps, all belonging to this Presidency.

40. *Quarters.*—The lines of both the British detachment and the Okha Battalion are in sound repair and good habitable condition. The accommodation of the latter corps is inadequate, and it has been found necessary, in consequence, to quarter four and sometimes five men in one hut, which, to say the least, must act prejudicially on the men's health. An extra pendall would be very acceptable. The expense of erection would not exceed a sum of Rupees 2,000. Eighteen huts were built last year by several family men at their own expense, on a site contiguous to the last end of the lines, but even with these additional habitations, the accommodation for the corps is insufficient.

41. *Employment of the troops.*—The British detachment furnishes the jail guard, consisting of one non-commissioned officer and six privates. All the other guards, escort duties, treasure parties, &c., are supplied by the Okhamandal Battalion.

42. The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the nature of the duties performed by this corps:—

Nature of duties.	Native Officers.	Havildars.	Naiques.	Privates.
Beyt detachment	.....	1	2	27
Thanas at 30 Waghir villages ...	.....	7	23	95
Jail picquet	.....	1	1	8
Wahiwutdar's Kutcherry ...	.....	1	1	6
Temple guard	.....	.....	1	3
Bazaar guard	.....	.....	1	4
Total on duty ...	.....	10	29	143
Remaining at head-quarters for regimental guards, escorts, &c, and including sick and furlough men.	10	15	46	207
Grand Total ...	10	25	75	350

The average number of nights in bed for the British detachment was three for all ranks, and that for the Okha Battalion was 2¾ for non-commissioned officers and two for privates.

43. *Regimental Library.*—This institution is also four years old, having been established at the same time as the Regimental School. It is highly appreciated by all ranks, and the building is always available as much for purposes of study as for caste-meetings and social gatherings. Half the funds are expended for the benefit of the Mahrattas and Purdasees, and the other moiety for the Mussulmans. The reading-room is comfortably furnished with chairs, tables and book-shelves, and games of chess, draughts and backgammon are available for those who wish to indulge in such pastimes. Draughts is a specially favorite game, and some of the men play excellently well.

The newspapers taken in are the *Kashf-ul-Akhber* and *Indu-Prakask*, and the *Graphic* and other illustrated papers and periodicals are presented by the European officers. The monthly subscriptions amount to Rupees 15, and the average expenditure is Rupees 13 per mensem. The fund has a credit of Rupees 243, of which sum Rupees 120 were recently presented by the Minister, to whom the regiment is very grateful for

his liberality. It is in contemplation to purchase a fresh supply of books very soon, and if it does not prove too expensive, a small bagatelle board will also be provided.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

44. *Agriculture.*—Salami land cultivation by Waghirs has decreased slightly during the year under report, the number of santees under the plough last year being 762, while this year the total is 752. The Waghir holdings under the full assessment rates amount to 158 santees this year, as compared with 153 santees of the year previous. The number of santees on salami rate replaced at the Wahiwutdar's disposal last year was 22, of which 21 belonged to deceased Waghirs, and the remaining santee was voluntarily relinquished by a Waghir who had no means of cultivating it. Eighteen of these santees were allotted to the heirs of the deceased Waghirs on payment of the usual nuzzerana of Rupees 10 per santee. One and a half santees were divided equally between three Waghirs, who were not formerly cultivating land, but had produced satisfactory evidence that they had a pair of bullocks and the requisite agricultural implements for tilling the soil. Next year, if they cultivate this land successfully, they will each receive another half santee on their applying for the same. The remaining $2\frac{3}{4}$ santees of the 22 above referred to, were assigned by the Wahiwutdar to other ryots on the full assessment rates. It is gratifying to be able to report that no cases were brought to my notice last year of Waghirs having sublet their rent-free lands to Memons and others on condition that they received a portion of the produce. This practice, which extensively prevailed in former years, has now, I hope, been nearly eradicated. The whole outturn of the crops raised on the land thus sublet is invariably confiscated and sold by auction, the proceeds being credited to the State.

45. *Crops.*—The principal crops grown last season were bajri, jowari, and til. The average outturn of the first two was $12\frac{1}{2}$ annas in the rupee, or about 78 per cent. The til was a failure, as three-fourths of it was devoured by insects before it was a fortnight old. An interval of six weeks occurred between the first and second fall of rain, and this was the cause of the destruction of the til. Had rain fallen a few days after the til appeared above ground, the crop would have been saved, as it is at this period that the plant is attacked by insects, and it is only a seasonable fall of rain that will check the entomological onslaught, by drowning the pests and washing them away. About 50 per cent. of the cultivable land was devoted to the growth of bajri, and the remainder to jowari, til, and small patches of sugar-cane.

46. *Prices.*—Food grains were cheaper last year than for many years previously. The average rates per *kalsee* (800 lbs.) of bajri, jowari, and rice for the four preceding years were Rupees 33, 28, and 36, respectively. The prices last year for bajri and jowari were Rupees 25 and Rupees 19 per *kalsee*, but rice rose to Rupees 40 per *kalsee*. Compensation to the troops for dearness of provisions averaged Rupees 4-10 per man last year, whereas this year it is only Rupees 2, and a good season will reduce the amount much lower.

47. *Weather.*—The total rainfall of 1878-79, commencing from the burst of the monsoon on the 25th July of that year, was only $6\frac{1}{2}$

inches. The first fall lasted two days, and the pluviometer registered 3½ inches; the next fall, which did not occur till the 8th August, was 3 inches, and there was not a drop of rain after that date; yet the crops were fairly good, and there would have been no room for complaint if the insects had only left the til alone. The sky was totally clouded for about two months after the monsoon commenced, and the sun was of course quiet invisible for the whole of that period. Cloudy days are favorable to the insects in their attacks on the til, and it is said that had the sun shone for about the space of a week, when this crop began to appear above the ground, the loss from the ravages committed by these agricultural pests would have been greatly minimised, notwithstanding the absence of rain at that time.

The prevailing winds in Okhamandal are westerly and south-westerly from March to September inclusive, and for the rest of the year they blow from the north and east, the latter predominating. South-east winds rarely, if ever, occur. The sky is sometimes partially overcast in the month of February, and occasionally a little rain falls, varying from 20 to 50 cents. The maximum temperature, as registered in the Regimental Hospital last year, was 91° and the minimum 51°. It is never excessively cold in Okhamandal, and the heat during the summer months is always tempered and equalised by the pleasant sea breezes.

48. The monsoon this year set in very mildly on the 26th June, and continued intermittently drizzling showers till the 1st July, when a good downpour occurred of 2½ inches. The aggregate fall being 3½ inches. Only a few cents fell during the rest of the month, but the crops are in a fairly flourishing condition, except the til, of which about half has been destroyed by insects, like it was last year.

49. *Tree-planting.*—The roadside trees number 1,416, and the village tank trees about 1,430. They are all in a thriving condition, and many of those on the roads are sufficiently developed to afford shelter to pilgrims from the heat of the midday sun whilst travelling from Dwarka to Beyt and back. The Wahiwutdar has charge of the road-side trees, and those along the tank *bunds* of Waghir villages are looked after by your Assistant.

PUBLIC WORKS.

50. *Civil Hospital.*—This institution, which was also presented gratuitously to the State by Mr. Vishram Mowjee, is just commencing the second year of its existence. The wards are adequately furnished and comfortably arranged. In front is a picturesquely arranged flower garden, surrounded by an ornamental wall, and the whole appearance of the building and premises from the public road is very attractive.

51. The average daily attendance of out-door patients was 53·3 during the year, the in-door average being 2·4. Two serious surgical operations were performed by the Doctor last year. One was the case of a boy who fell from a tree and had to have his arm amputated; and the other was that of a woman who had her nose cut off by a jealous husband; the Doctor made her a new one, but it was not much appreciated by her, as she declared that it disfigured her more than ever. The former operation was very successful, but the poor boy is always clamouring for a new arm in place of the one that was amputated, failing which he demands a pension for life.

52. *Revenue.*—Except in regard to matters connected with the payment of land assessments by the Waghirs, your Assistant has no concern with the revenue administration of this district, and even in this respect his duties consist in affording assistance only to the Wahiwutdar in collecting the amount due by them. This co-operation is absolutely necessary, as without it the various tribes would infallibly succeed in evading their liabilities. The amount collected from the Waghirs last year was Rupees 5,195, of which Rupees 2,696 were on account of part payment of previous years' outstandings.

Vital Statistics.

53. *Waghir population.*—The census returns of the year 1872 exhibited a population of 4,399 Waghirs and their cognate tribes inclusive of women and children. The male adults then numbered 1,351, the female 1,236, and children of both sexes 1,812. These figures, however, are more or less incorrect now, as eight years have elapsed since the enumeration took place, but there is ground for believing that the Waghirs have numerically decreased since the last census. The census to be taken next year will conclusively settle this point.

54. *Waghir births and deaths.*—The births registered last year were hundred as compared with forty of the preceding year. The proportion of male to female births was fifty-nine to forty-one. There were sixty-five deaths, of which twenty-eight were males and thirty-seven females. The deaths of the year previous numbered 287.

55. The total population of the whole of Okhamandal is about 18,950, inlcusive of women and children.

56. *General health.*—The inhabitants of this district enjoyed exceptionally good health last year. The prevailing diseases were ague, rheumatism, venereal, and asthmatic affections. Measles appeared at Dwarka and at several villages during last April and May among the juvenile population, from which disease thirty children died at Dwarka and seventy in the districts.

57. *Vaccination.*—The vaccine operations last year numbered 935 as compared with 804 of the year previous. There were 899 primary vaccinations and 41 re-vaccinations. The relative percentage of the sexes operated on was fifty-four males and forty-six females. The following table shows the amount of work done during the year :—

Primary vaccinations.										Re-vaccinations.		
Sex.		*Caste.*			*Age.*		*Result.*			*Result.*		
Males.	Females.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Others.	Under one year.	Under two years.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
493	406	700	182	17	282	617	831	68	899	28	8	36

The vaccinator spent seven months in this district, and the remaining five in the Amreli Mahals. The cost of the establishment is Rupees 430 per annum.

INSTRUCTION.

58. *Waghir education.*—Four schools were opened last January for the benefit of the rural population. They are located at the villages of Wassye, Gopi, Dhingee, and Dhrasunwell. The pay of the four masters averages Rupees 11 each, which is much higher than the salary of the lower class masters of the urban schools. The village masters are only expected to teach the most elementary principles of education. At present the average daily attendance of Waghir lads is about four at each school, and their progress so far is not very remarkable. On the principle however that an infant must crawl before it can walk, the intellectual efforts of these juveniles will have to be gently stimulated and patiently encouraged for the first year or two before any appreciable results can be expected to follow, especially as this is the first attempt that has ever been made towards the education of the Waghirs of Okhamandal. The attendance of children belonging to other sections of the peasant population is not large, as their parents entertain the whimsical notion that if the State is desirous of educating their offspring, it should provide bodily sustenance as well as mental pabulum, and nothing will induce them to look at the matter in any other light. The Waghir parental mind is also to some extent imbued with a similar droll idea. The annual cost of these rural schools is Rupees 552.

59. *Miscellaneous.*—The most remarkable event of the past year was the administrative tour of the Minister, Sir Madava Row, who arrived at Dwarka on the 23rd February last, accompanied by Kazi Shahabuddin, the Revenue Commissioner, and other high officials of the Baroda Administration.

60. Major Pullan, the Superintendent of the Kattiawad Division of the Trigonometrical Survey, arrived at Dwarka in December last with a large establishment and four European Assistants for the purpose of surveying the district. The operations of the department extended over a period of two months, when the survey having been completed, the Superintendent quitted the country and passed over to Kutch.

61. Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B., and ex-M.P., the traveller and orientalist, paid Dwarka a visit last February simultaneously with Sir Madava Row, with the view to collecting some architectural and archæological materials, besides historical and topographical notes, for the guide book of the Bombay Presidency he is preparing for publication. He stayed here for eight days, visiting Beyt in the interim, and then went to Bhooj with a similar object in view.

62. Commander Dundas Taylor, the Superintendent of Indian Marine Surveys, also visited Dwarka in November 1879 for the purpose of inspecting the light-house, which he duly examined and promptly condemned as totally unsuitable. From Dwarka he went to Sayani and inspected the light erected on that island, and he pronounced it quite adequate to the purpose for which it is intended, though he expressed a hope that the tower on which the light is built would be raised at least

ten feet higher, as the present attitude only admits of the light being seen about six or seven miles off, whereas it can be rendered visible at nearly twice that distance by increasing the height of the masonry column a few more feet.

63. *Conclusion.*—The official relations between your Assistant and the Gaekwari authorities in Okhamandal are as cordial and satisfactory as could be desired.

My Sherishtadar, Mr. Wagji Chatrabhooj, and all the office subordinates, have worked with their usual zeal and efficiency throughout the year.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the number of criminal cases disposed of by the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in charge Okhamandal during the year 1879-80.

Case No	Prisoner No	NAMES.	Place of residence	Nature of offence.	Section of I. P. C.	Date of offence	Date of trial.	Sentence.	REMARKS.
1	1	Madun Vija, Waghir	Bhowda	Theft in a dwelling-house	380	2nd Aug. 1879	5th Aug. 1879	Each to undergo corporal punishment of fifteen lashes.	
	2	Jiva Khima, do	Do						
2	1	Raja Samra, do.	Samlasur	Theft	379	15th „ „	9th Sept. „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.	
3	1	Veerbai (woman), do.	Burdia	Theft in a dwelling-house	380	2nd Sept. „	11th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months, and to pay a fine of one rupee.	
4	1	Jugga Bhia, do.	Meripoor	Do. do.	380	2nd Aug. „	22nd „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.	
5	1	Veerbai (woman), do.	Burdia	Theft	379	16th July „	26th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months	
6	1	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	379	19th „ „	26th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months.	
7	1	Mad Wagha, do.	Rangasur	Theft in a dwelling-house	380	19th Oct. „	21st Oct. „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and to pay a fine of one rupee with the alternative of an extra one month's similar imprisonment.	
8	1	Map Summia, do.	Wassye	1st charge, theft in a dwelling-house,	380	15th July „	18th Nov. „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months for each offence, aggregating eighteen months.	
				2nd do. do. do ..	380	23rd Aug. „			
				3rd do. do. do.	380	13th Oct. „			
9	1	Dewa Soora, do.	Gorija ..	Theft	379	1st Feb. 1880	10th Feb. 1880	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and each to pay a fine of Rupees 1-8, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for an extra month each.	
	2	Puncha do, do.							

10	1	Bapoo Maya, do. ..	Gorialee	1st charge, theft in a dwelling-house. 2nd charge, theft in a dwelling-house.	380 380	16th Jan. „ 18th „ „	10th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months for each offence.	
11	1 2 3	Veeram Hada, do. . Kala Khera, do. Rana Poona, do.	Rangasur Moolwasur Do.	Theft	379	2nd Feb. „	11th „ „	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and to pay a fine of rupee one, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for an extra seven days.	
12	1	Miajal Rana Charun .	Korunga .	Robbery . . .	392	January 1879 .	17th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rupees 29, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for an extra three months.	Special case.
13	1 2	Lakha Wagha, Waghir .. Sanga do. do. .	Rangasur Do.	Grievous hurt	326	6th „ 1880	20th April „	Each to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of Rupees 100, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for an extra six months each.	
14	1	Mod Mandun, do.	Bhowda .	Theft	379	3rd April „	26th „ „	To pay a fine of Rupees 5, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.	
15	1	Deen Mahomed, Shaikh	Dwarka .	Criminal breach of trust	409	5th May „ ...	19th May „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of Rupees 27-11-9, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for an extra three months.	
16	1	Jessa Jewun, Wagher	Nagnath .	Criminal misappropriation of property.	403	20th April „	2nd June „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.	
17	1 2 3	Nagji Kaya, do. . Mod Champa, do. Petha Kurson, do.	Goriali .	Theft .	379	8th Dec. 1879 .	6th July „	No. 1 to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years, and Nos. 2 & 3 for two years each.	
18	1	Jhaner Salam, Sidee	Aramda	1st charge, house-breaking 2nd charge, theft in a dwelling-house.	457 380	27th June „	6th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for nine months for each offence.	
19	1	Wana Watchia, Wagher	Padli	Theft . .	379	April 1880 .	19th „ „	To undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months.	

DWARKA,
The 4th September 1880.

(Sd.) W. SCOTT, *Major*,
Asstt. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Baroda.

Nationality Return of the Okhamandal Battalion.

	Hindus					Mahomedans.						Jews.			
	Brahmins.	Sikhs.	Marathas.	Other castes.	Total Hindus.	Punjabis.	Hindustanis.	Biluchis.	Pathans or Afghans.	Bombay Presidency, including Sind.	Total Mahomedans.	Bombay Presidency.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Officers...	1	.	2	1	4	.		1	3	2	6	...	...	10	
Non-commissioned officers and rank and file	68	3	117	40	228	47	12	2	132	25	218	4	4	450	
	69	3	119	41	232	47	12	3	135	27	224	4	4	460	

Tabular Statement showing the different classes of international cases decided and pending at the close of the year 1879-80.

Classes.	Between	Number of cases pending at the close of previous year.	Number decided during the year.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Nature of disputes, &c.	Remarks.
Boundary dispute	Okha and Hallar.	1	*Nil.*	1	Certain land on the Runn separating the two districts.	Dispute arose in 1870, and is still unsettled. The Okhamandal authorities are quite prepared to decide it as soon as the Assistant Political Agent can find a convenient opportunity to meet the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General on the Runn frontier.
Wanta, Giras, and money claims.	Shamut Sing, Chief of Positra, and Baroda Government.	1	1	*Nil.*	Claim made by Shamut Sing for forty santees of land in the Nakabar limits near Kuttoomba in Okha.	This claim was satisfactorily settled between the Chief of Positra and the Okha authorities in May 1880. The Chief received twenty-two santees only out of the forty claimed by him, but he is quite satisfied with the decision arrived at, by which he obtains the former number only instead of the full forty.

Dwarka,
The 4th September 1880.

(Sd.) W. Scott, *Major,*
Assistant Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Baroda.

Dated Baroda, 5th August 1880.

From—W. W. Loch, Esq., Acting Tutor and Governor to His Highness the Maharaja

To—P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.

I have the honor to make the annual report on the education of His Highness the Maharaja.

2. As you are aware, the Maharaja has been under my care for the last three months only, and I am hardly in a position to report on the progress he has made during the last year. I can, however, from the knowledge gained in my daily intercourse with him during these months give a fairly accurate account of his knowledge, and of the work he has done.

3. The past year has been a very eventful one in the life of the young Maharaja, as in it has been celebrated the marriage, which will it is hoped, add much to his future happiness. The ceremonies necessary for this event, and for the marriage of his sister, Tarabai, naturally caused a long break in his studies, and for a month or more the course of his school life was interrupted. Since then his work and his recreations have been going on as usual.

4. Except for one or two slight attacks of fever, the Maharaja has had very good health.

5. He is at present very much like an English school boy, with good health and high spirits; he is quiet and well mannered, rather reserved as to matters connected with himself, but eager for information especially about passing events, and about everything connected with England and Europe. He is not quick at acquiring knowledge, but his memory is fair, and he is very persevering.. He has, I think, a greater turn for reading for his own amusement and information than most boys in this country.

6. He speaks English readily, and on the whole correctly, and he understands it better than he speaks it; his pronunciation is not very clear, but he takes a good deal of trouble to speak correctly. His strongest point is, perhaps, his knowledge of the meanings of English words which is accurate, and testifies to Mr. Elliot's careful and intelligent teaching. His handwriting is not good, but he tries hard to improve it.

7. Besides reading out loud every day, the Maharaja learns a few lines of some piece of poetry daily, and has to repeat them aloud. He also writes every day a short essay or translation. In history he has nearly finished Grant Duff's History of the Marathas; he has a fair knowledge of Indian History, and of the outlines of the History of England. He has also been studying the elements of Political Economy and of Physical Geography; the Penal Code and the Law of Evidence.

8. He knows all the rules of arithmetic, but he is not quick in applying them, nor does he work out sums very correctly. It is the part of his work in which he takes least interest. I have lately begun the

First Book of Euclid with him, but have not as yet gone far enough to enable me to say whether he will take to it quickly.

9. The Maharaja has a good knowledge of Marathi; he writes it correctly, and in a fair legible hand; he also practises reading document in the Modi character, and will have no difficulty in carrying on business in his vernacular.

10. He can understand Guzerathi easily, and he can speak it so as to make himself understood, though from want of constant practices, he introduces Marathi idioms. He can also write the language with a fair amount of correctness.

11. Urdu was only added to his studies about a year ago, and during the year his work in it has been interrupted, both by the marriage festivities, and by the fact that the Urdu teacher did not accompany him to Nausari. He has a fair knowledge of the grammar, and can read the character fluently, but I am afraid his mode of talking it savours strongly of the Deccan, nor does he understand it readily when talked fast.

12. Amusements have not, I believe, undergone any change; wrestling and other exercises go on in the morning, and riding, the Maharaja's favourite amusement, in the afternoon. He is very fond of billiards also, and the table at the school is a great resource to him and his companions.

No. 113, dated Baroda Camp, 12th August 1880.

From—G B. REID, Esq, Special Settlement Officer, Baroda,

To—P. S. MELVILL, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda.

I HAVE the honor to submit a report showing the result of the work of my office from 1st August 1879 to 31st July 1880. During the whole year the office has been under me. I stayed in Baroda till 30th October when I moved my camp into the districts, and was engaged till near the end of the year, registering the claims of the Girasias from the Pandu Mewas. I was detained in Baroda by the festivities on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja, and afterwards by an accident which prevented me from moving out again till the 25th January when I went to Dabhoi. From that time to the 6th June I was chiefly at Karnali and Sinor, at which places I hoped to have secured the attendance of the Girasias from the Sunkheda Mewas and Rajpeepla, respectively. Most of the Sunkheda Mewasis came in, but I was unable to get the Rajpeepla Girasias to come in as they should have done. I wrote several times to the Rajaji, but without much effect, and have now had to write to the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, on this subject.

2. The following figures will explain the working of the office up to date.

Taking as a basis the figures in paragraph 203, page 126 of your memorandum, we find for the Rewa Kanta and Rajpeepla group :—

Guaranteed Girasias, *i.e.*, Sunkheda and Pandu Mewasis ...	313
Rajpeepla Girasias	84
Dorka, Raika, Augarh, Bhaderwa, and Umeta... ...	1,725
	2,122
Add to this new claims found in the Pandu Mewas... ...	101
	2,223
Deduct decided in 1877-78	197
	2,026
Deduct decided in 1878-79	598
Remaining on 1st August 1879	1,428
Plus Panch Mahals	37
„ Kaira	1
	1,466

I leave out the Mahi Kanta, Pahlanpoor, Surat, and Khandeish claims, as I have no means of knowing their real number, and they have not yet been investigated.

3. To this 1,466 is to be added 810 new cases discovered during the past year, and registered as follows :—

			New cases discovered during the year under report.	
Rewa Kanta group ...	1,428+644=	50 Pandu Mewas 417 Sunkheda 177 Rajpeepla	=2,072	
Panch Mahals ...	37+161=			198
Kaira	1+ 5=			6
	1,466	810		2,276
During the present year the cases decided have been...				1,264
				1,012

leaving 1,012 claims from the Rewa Kanta group, Panch Mahals, and Kaira, which have been registered by me, and are still undecided.

4. The above figures do not really convey a fair idea of the work of the office, as the 1,466 cases pending at the beginning of the year merely show the number according to your memorandum *minus* the number decided up to that date. Out of the 1,466 claims only 634 had been registered in this office up to the 1st August 1879, leaving 832 to be registered by me during the past year in addition to the 810 which are shown as cases newly-registered. As you are aware, the lists supplied to this office and the vernacular rozkams of the former Settlement Officers were in a state of great disorder, and consequently when a Girasia presented himself for registration, it took much time to see if the claims had been decided by former officers. A glance at the accompanying list showing the monthly returns of work done will show

how the registration work interferes with that of investigating the evidence for the claims. It will be seen that during the latter part of May and the months of June and July after most of the claims had been registered, the work of deciding the claim went on rapidly.

List showing the monthly work done during the year under report.

Months.	Number of outstanding claims on 1st August 1879.		Instituted.		Decided.		Remarks.
1	2		3		4		5
	Wanta	Giras.	Wanta.	Giras.	Wanta.	Giras.	
August 1879 ...	...	...	5	117	19	50	848 cases shown as instituted in Column 3 are inclusive of thirty-seven Panch Mahal cases, and one Kaira case shown in the printed memorandum.
September „ ...	...	...	9	58	39	24	
October „ ..	.	...	...	...	16	60	
November „ ...	...	...	...	...	17	17	
December „ ...	...	...	46	4	27	4	
January 1880...	596	832	6	7	23	123	794 out of 1,428 shown in Column 2 have also been registered during the year.
February „ ...	...	...	...	...	2	32	
March „ ...	...	...	45	102	10	50	
April „ .	...	...	129	134	19	46	1,642 total cases registered from 1st August 1879 to 31st July 1880.
May „ ...	...	...	59	91	110	118	
June „ ...	...	...	6	11	33	190	
July „ ...	...	...	3	16	69	166	
Total ..	596	832	308	540	384	880	

5. Of the 1,264 claims decided during the year—

384 were for wanta.

880 Tora Giras inclusive of miscellaneous huks.

The amount of land claimed was about 6,441 Ks. 50 Ms. + 1,579 Bs. 8 Wasa 3 Waswasi; of this awards have been made for 1,783 Ks. 60 Ms. 1¼ As. + 975 Bs. 13 Wasa 11¼ Waswasi in 154 cases, the other claims have been thrown out.

6. I trust that the Giras Department will have no difficulty in executing these awards. Wherever a survey has been made, I have defined the land carefully by survey numbers, and in other cases have given the name and boundaries of the field with other necessary particulars. In reading over the old awards, I was much struck by the vague way in which they were often written. A Girasia claimed ten kumbhas, the Patels admitted five kumbhas, and an award was accordingly passed for five without any enquiry as to the real area, position, &c. This is well enough as long as there is no dispute, but as soon as a dispute arises, the Settlement Officer's award will help very little in deciding it. It would, of course, be impossible for me to measure every bit of wanta claimed, but short of this I trust that there will be no difficulty in recognizing the land which is awarded in each case.

7. Up to the end of last year only a dozen Wanta cases had been decided, but this year they formed an important part of the work.

8. Of the Tora Giras cases 498 were thrown out. As Mr. King and myself reported last year and the year before, very few of these claims appear to be made without some foundation. By far the greater number of those rejected appear to have existed at one time, but since then to have lapsed, another portion consists of claims made by different members of a family for the same Giras huks. The 382 claims awarded constitute an annual charge upon the Baroda Government of Rupees 3,524-15. In most cases the arrears have been referred for settlement to the Giras Department.

9. The above includes claims for miscellaneous huks or babtis. Except in one or two cases of the Sihora Thakoor none of these had been dealt with before this year. As I pointed out at paragraph 22 of last year's report, a large number of these claims were made by the Angad Girasias. In the case of these petty Girasias, the village Patels and village servants in almost every case stopped the payment at the time of the general stoppage of Giras by Maharaja Khanderao, and the Dheds and Chamars are naturally most unwilling now to give any evidence which, they think, may subject them again to these payments. I have settled the majority of the claims now in a rough way, the value of the huks being seldom more than eight annas a year.

10. Almost every Angad Girasia claimed rations on each village on which he had Giras rights, and there is little doubt that in many villages the cost of feeding Girasias was borne, not by Patels, but by the Sirkar, as the Patels charged it to the Government account in the village Modi's books. At the same time I have decided that this may fairly be considered as a part of the system of payment of Giras by the village authorities, and that when the Baroda Government decide that the payment shall be transferred to the Mahal Kutcherris, the rations may be discontinued in consideration of the advantages of certainty and despatch, which should attend the new system, if some care is taken to see that it is properly carried out, and that the Girasias are paid without delay if they present themselves at the time appointed. In these cases then I have refused any compensation for rations.

11. There are several appeals from decisions by Mr. King and myself. It is, I think, most important that these appeals should be heard as soon as possible after they are preferred as they generally refer to whole classes of cases, and if once decided, will be of material use in future cases of the same kind. Besides it is, I think, very necessary that an appeal should be decided in time to enable the Special Settlement Officer if necessary to go through and revise all other cases in which the same principle is involved which have been decided since the date of the appealed case. It will not do to leave the decision of these appeals until the work of this Office is over, and there is no one to see how each case is affected by the decision. I would therefore respectfully urge that the Government of India may be requested to name an officer to whom the appeals may be referred.

12. Experience has shown that the appeals are very few, and will certainly not require the services of a Special Officer for months or even weeks at a time. It would be a very great convenience to the Baroda State and to all concerned if these appeals could be heard soon after they are preferred.

13. At paragraph 11 of my report of last year "I said that village accounts had been produced with greater readiness." I can hardly state that this improvement has continued. In some of the Mahals as Sunkheda and Badharpur, it is very difficult to get any village account before the general stoppage. I do not blame the Gaekwad authorities as I know that the agent with me does all he can, and I believe that the Wahiwutdars and others send up what papers they have, but these villages were in the hands of Izardars, Inamdars, &c., who were constantly changed, and the difficulty is to procure the papers from their families.

14. The British Girasia Agent, Rao Saheb Motilal Lalbhai, has been with me during the year, and continues to work as zealously as ever in the interests of his clients the Girasias.

Rao Saheb Gujanund Krishna was transferred soon after the beginning of the year to other employment by the Durbar, and has been replaced by Mr. Dayabhai Hurjiwandas Hanawati as the Durbar agent with this Court. He had for sometime been working in the Giras Department, and thus came to me with a considerable acquaintance with the work. I have every reason to be satisfied with the work he has done.

He does his best to procure what evidence he can, always works in a straightforward way, and is, I am sure, carrying out the views of the Baroda Durbar by the way in which he forbears to raise frivolous objections.

My office has worked well.

15. In conclusion I would say that the work hitherto taken up has been concerned entirely with the claims upon villages in the Central or Baroda Division of His Highness the Gaekwad's dominions, and the outlying Nausari or Southern Division. The 1,012 cases referred to above are entirely in these divisions, and there are still a good many claims to be registered. They will take about another year,

and I trust that I may be able to finish this part of the work by the end of next hot weather. This will still leave the few Khandesh cases, and the whole of the Mahi Kanta and Pahlunpoor claims on the Northern or Kadi Division. I have no means of knowing what the number of these claims may be. It will probably be found advisable for the office next rains not to stay in Baroda, as, if my estimate of the work is correct, by that time there will be no work to be done in this neighbourhood. It is, of course, premature to decide this now, but I think it most likely that Ahmedabad will be found the most suitable place.

No. 159, dated Baroda, 6th August 1880.

From—Lieut.-Col. G. L. Warden, Boundary Commr., Baroda,

To—P. S. Melvill, Esq., C.S.I., Agent, Governor-General, Baroda.

In forwarding the accompanying list of boundary disputes disposed of and remaining for the past official year, I have the honor to submit a few remarks on the work of this establishment during the past season.

2. It will be seen that from the preceding season 134 cases remained, to which had to be added thirty-two new cases, making a total of 166.

3. Of these eighty-eight have been disposed of, leaving a total of seventy-eight pending.

4. Of the cases decided, thirty-three have been demarcated with masonry pillars, as per accompanying list; the demarcation, owing to the speedy settlement of the cases not having been able to keep pace with the disposal of them, and as, during the forthcoming season, I shall have more surveyors to spare for this particular duty, I have thought it better to defer it till then, rather than to increase the establishment.

5. In cases where the boundary is well defined by a river or khadi, I have not thought it necessary to erect pillars, the natural frontier being more remarkable than an artificial one could be, and moreover the demolition of pillars by a flood would lead to a reopening of the dispute in the future.

6. It would appear at first sight that, owing to the large number of cases amicably disposed of, as against judicial awards, that the plan proposed last year by the Minister, that a large number of the cases should be removed from my list, and entrusted to the local authorities for disposal, would have answered remarkably well, and set free my services for more important cases, I desire, therefore, to record that, though in some of these cases, notably in Bansda and Broach, I had not actively to interfere, in a very large proportion, the settlements were not arrived at without considerable discussion in Court, and I am convinced, from the spirit then evinced, that in the absence of a European officer on the spot, into whose hands the cases must have come, failing amicable adjustment, in the majority of them, there would have been no settlements at all.

7. The season's work commenced at the end of October (22nd) in the Mahi Kanta, where there remained, from the previous year, a dispute involving 2,605 beegahs, the greater part of which were under cultivation. The filing of statements and rejoinders, &c., had taken place during the monsoon in Baroda, but sufficient work remained, before I could arrive at a decision, to occupy me till the 21st November 1879.

8. Soon after the establishment left for the Kaira districts, where nine cases had remained over from the previous season, to which two more had to be added, and though these were of no great importance, still some of them were warmly contested, and the work in these districts occupied me, with an interval of thirty-one days, during which I had to repair to Baroda for medical advice, and the holidays consequent on the marriage festivities, till the 8th February 1880.

9. Thence the Broach districts were visited, and the cases there being of a trifling nature, were disposed of by the 6th March 1880.

10. From these districts it was necessary to proceed to the Panch Mahals, to visit a boundary settled in 1855, but still undemarcated, and about which considerable difference of opinion amongst the parties existed. The ground having been gone over with them, and a map having been ordered to be constructed.

11. The establishment moved to the Surat districts, the first Taluka taken in hand being Bansda.

By the time I reached Bulsar I found that the parties had already commenced an amicable settlement, and at the first meeting of representatives they filed fifteen razinamas and maps, stating that more would soon be forthcoming; I therefore determined to leave them alone, instructing them that, whenever they came to a check, they were to report the same.

12. In the interval, a case between Wagresh (Bulsar) and Bilimora (Baroda) was disposed of, and the Sachin cases were taken in hand, five being disposed of.

13. As the Bansda settlement was going on satisfactorily, and it appeared that but few cases would demand my interference, I moved the establishment to Maroli, to enable me to visit the remaining Sachin cases, which were disposed of with the exception of Khotha and Massa, which was left till I should return from Bansda, it being somewhat out of my way.

14. During this time also arrangements were made for taking in hand the Jalalpur districts.

15. Having now become aware that some six Bansda cases had not been susceptible of amicable settlement, I proceeded to visit the scenes of these disputes, ordering maps to be constructed, and reserving hearing till a future period.

16. Returning from the Bansda districts, where the greater part of May was spent, the establishment now visited Kotha and Massa (noted above). At this place some of the Jalalpur cases were taken in hand and disposed of.

17. Thence I proceeded to Vijilpur near Nausari, where more of the Jalalpur cases were cleared off.

18. It being now the 3rd June, and time being necessary to permit of the escort of sowars reaching Baroda before the monsoon, I went to Surat, where the remaining cases of Sachin and Chorassi, and the greater part of the Bansda and Jalalpur cases were disposed of.

19. On the 3rd July I returned to Baroda bringing with me three Bansda, one Panch Mahal, and five Jalalpur cases. Some of the latter it is probable will have to remain over to an ensuing field season.

Statement showing the number of boundary disputes pending and disposed of during year ending 31st July 1880.

Number.	Name of British District or Native State in dispute with Baroda.	No of disputes standing over from last year.	No. of new cases added in the year.	Total.	No disposed of during the year.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	Mahi Kanta	2	...	2	1	1	
2	Palanpur	46	...	46	...	46	
3	Broach	10	2	12	12	..	
4	Surat	54	28	82	64	18	
5	Kaira	9	2	11	10	1	
6	Panch Mahals	1	.	1	11	.	
7	Rewa Kanta	11	..	11	...	11	
8	Khandesh	1	..	1	..	1	
	Total ..	134	32	166	88	78	

BARODA, *The 6th August* 1880. } (Sd.) G. L. WARDEN, *Lieut.-Col.*, *Boundary Commissioner, Baroda.*

Statement showing particulars of the boundary disputes settled during the year ending 31st July 1880.

Number.	Particulars of dispute.			How decided.				Date of decision.	Remarks.
	Name of British district or Native State in dispute with Baroda.	Name of village.	Name of Baroda village.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Oath.	Judicial investigation.		
								1879.	
1	Mahi Kanta ..	Pethapur ..	Borej ...	..	..	..	1	21st November	
2	Kaira	Jitoria ...	Mogri ...	..	1	...	...	19th December	
3	Ditto ...	Walasan .	Guteli	...	1	.	...	.....	
4	Ditto . .	Lambvel .	Bakrol ...	1	..	...	...	20th December	
5	Ditto .. .	Gana ..	Boria ..	.	1	...	...	.....	
								1880.	
6	Ditto	Pandoli ..	Shekdi ..	1	...	...	...	10th January	
7	Ditto	Alarsa ...	Bhadran ...	1	.	.	..	... ..	
8	Ditto	Kotiakhad ...	Mahmodpura...	..	1	...	...	16th January	
9	Ditto	Ditto .	Kinklod ...	...	..	..	1	6th February	
10	Ditto	Walasan ...	Morad ...	...	...	..	1	8th February	
11	Broach... ...	Kareli ...	Tithor ...	...	1	...	..	25th February	
12	Ditto	Bojadra ..	Nedra .	1	.	.	..	28th February	
13	Kaira	Walasan ..	Jhol .	.	...	.	1	29th February	
14	Broach... ...	Palej .	Divi ..	...	...	...	1	2nd March	
15	Ditto	Ditto ..	Mesrad .	...	...	...	1	.....	
16	Ditto	Ditto ...	Makan ...	...	1	.	..	4th March	
17	Ditto	Ditto ...	Sansrod ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
18	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Walan .	...	1	...	...	.....	
19	Ditto	Simlia ...	Makan ...	...	1	..	..	.... .	
20	Ditto ..	Kisnad ..	Haldarwa ...	...	1	...	..	5th March	
21	Ditto	Simlia .	Walan		1	..	.	.....	
22	Ditto ..	Karena	Dhawanja	.	.		1	28th March	
23	Ditto . ..	Ikhar .	Walan .	...	.	..	1	29th March	
24	Surat (Bansda) ...	Chapaldhara ..	Anaval	..	1			31st March	
25	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Roopvel		1	..	.	.....	
26	Ditto	Lakhawadi .	Ditto .	...	1	..		.....	
27	Ditto ...	Kandalpada ..	Ditto ..	...	1	.	...	.....	
28	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sanghad .		1		.	.....	
29	Ditto .	Kantasvel ..	Ditto .	..	1	...	..	.....	
30	Ditto ...	Moti Valjar ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
31	Ditto ...	Nani Valjar ...	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
32	Ditto ...	Palagbhan ..	Ditto ...	...	1	...	...	.....	
33	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Angaldhara .	..	1		..	.....	
34	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Kos ..	..	1	..	...	.....	

Statement showing particulars of the boundary disputes settled during the year ending 31st July 1880.—(Continued.)

Number.	Particulars of dispute.			How decided.				Date of decision	Remarks.
	Name of British District or Native State in dispute with Baroda.	Name of village.	Name of Baroda village	Arbitration.	Compromise	Oath.	Judicial investigation		
35	Surat (Bansda)	Chandav	Kos	..	1	.		.....	
36	Ditto	Sindhai	Ditto		1	..			
37	Ditto	Ditto	Vcheval		1	.	.	.	
38	Ditto	Ditto	Mahuwaria	.	1	.	.	.	
39	Surat	Wagiesh	Bilimora	.	...	...	1	1880 19th April	
40	Surat (Sachin)	Lajpur	Karoli		1			21st April	
41	Ditto	Bhattia	Lingad	...	1	...	.	.	
42	Ditto	Lajpur	Popra	.	1	...	..	..	
43	Ditto	Wasan	Masa	.	1	...	..	....	
44	Ditto	Dakhanwada	Devad & Serav	.	1	...	..	..	
45	Ditto	Lajpur	Posra	..	1	...	..	1st May.	
46	Ditto	Kotha	Machia	.	.		1	.	
47	Ditto	Kansad	Posra		1	...	..	. .	
48	Ditto	Ditto	Maroli		1	..			
49	Surat	Kabilpur (Kaliawadi)	Nausari kusba (Chapia and Chovisi).	...	1	1	.	5th May	
50	Ditto	Karadi	Masa	.		..			
51	Ditto	Karena	Chaoni	..	...	.	1		
52	Surat (Bansda)	Sindhai	Dolwan		1			11th May.	
53	Ditto	Ditto	Patakwadi		1				
54	Ditto	Charvi	Bartad	.	1		...	. .	
55	Ditto	Bhinar	Ditto	...	1	.	.	.....	
56	Ditto	Koorelia	Kelkuch	.	1	.	.	. .	
57	Ditto	Ditto	Dharampuri	...	1		..	.	
58	Ditto	Kookra	Ditto	...	1	..	..	. .	
59	Ditto	Ditto	Sarah	.	1		..		
60	Ditto	Ambabari	Kalia Amba		.	.	1	12th May.	
61	Surat	Sari Bujrag	Talod	..	.	...	1	27th May.	
62	Ditto	Sari Khurad	Bili	..	1	..	..		
63	Ditto	Kacholi	Kakwada	...	1	...	.	.. .	
64	Ditto	Tavri	Jitadi	.	...	...	1	.. .	
65	Surat (Sachin)	Kotha	Masa	...	1		...	10th June.	
66	Surat	Simada	Kosmada	.	1	...	.	15th June.	
67	Ditto	Jamalpur	Chapra	...	..	...	1	23rd June.	
68	Surat (Bansda)	Kharjai	Sarah	...	1	...	...	29th June.	

Statement showing particulars of the boundary disputes settled during the year ending 31st July 1880.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Particulars of dispute.			How decided.				Date of decision.	Remarks.
	Name of British District or Native State in dispute with Baroda.	Name of village.	Name of Baroda village.	Arbitration.	Compromise.	Oath.	Judicial investigation.		
69	Surat (Bansda) ...	Andhatri ...	Dharampuri ..	..	1	...	...	.....	
70	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Gangpur ...	..	1	...	..	.....	
71	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Kalakwa ..		1	..	.	1880 29th June.	
72	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Beda ..	..	1	.	..	....	
73	Ditto ...	Wati ...	Chunawadi .	-	1		.		
74	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Doongurda	...	1		..	.	
75	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Kalia Amba ..	.	1		.	....	
76	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Raigudh ..	..	1	...	..	....	
77	Ditto ...	Mawas	Sarah ..		1	..	.	. ..	
78	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Kewdi .	..	1	..		. ..	
79	Ditto ..	Ambabari	Ditto ..		1	..	..	.....	
80	Ditto ..	Sadardevi	Kalia Amba ...	...	1	..	.	... .	
81	Ditto	Kharjai .	Ditto ..		1	..		..	
82	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Kewadi .	.	1	..		.. ..	
83	Ditto	Charvi	Khambalia .	..	1	.	.	.....	
84	Ditto ..	Godhabari ..	Sarah ..	.	1	...	.	.....	
85	Ditto .	Sindhai	Khambalia	..	..	..	1	16th July.	
86	Ditto .	Kharjai	Borkutch ..	..	1	..	.	28th July.	
87	Ditto .	Ditto	Chunawadi	...	1	..	..	.....	
88	Panch Mahals ..	Pachisgam ..	Kawita and Maloo	..	..		1	28th July.	
			Total	4	66	.	18		

Baroda,
The 6th August 1880.

(Sd.) G. L. Warden, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Boundary Commissioner, Baroda.

dix B.

NT No. 1.

JUSTICE.

remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in 1879-80.

POSED OF						AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS			REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF								REMARKS.
Ex parte		*Contested*															
Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant	Total	Value of suits disposed of in the Court itself	Of contested suits.	Of other suits	Average number of witnesses examined	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months	Above six months and under one year	Above one year and under two years	Above two years and under three years	Above three years and under four years	Above four years and under five years	Above five years	Total	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rupees													
13	1	27	2	70	70,380	180	115	2	32	16	5	10	3	1			67	
11	1	46	13	90*	34,89,605	127	344	4	25	10	13	23	10	6	5		92	
380	10	717	117	1,775†	1,79,750	110	73	1	91	50	51	32	5				229	
404	12	790	132	1,935	37,39,735	133	84	1	148	76	69	65	18	7	5		388	
3	1	16	5	33‡	87,340	429	314	3	16	6	3	3	3		4		35	
130	3	149	39	542§	52,209	227	109	2	54	15	16						85	
337	10	341	47	1,348	1,26,249	113	10	1	69	20	17	3					109	
229	10	121	31	703	73,635	281	77	1	242	12	14						258	
48		26	6	263	33,630	430	86	1	71	6	4	3					84	
60	5	25	11	337	21,285	148	35	1	23	3	4	1					31	
10		11	2	41	5,218	140	36	2	15			1					16	
817	29	689	141	3,267	3,99,566	192	64	1	480	62	58	11	3		4		618	
5		24	8	46‖	1,74,592	987	320	6	3	1	5	5			3		17	
546	5	115	39	1,223	90,915	324	82	2	119	31	36	43	5				234	
192	1	67	19	689	59,421	180	72	2	131	13	16	8	1	1			170	
118	1	87	22	514	59,910	173	64	2	120	18	5	5		1			149	
106	1	33	6	204	17,930	281	80	2	86	4	3	1					94	
967	8	326	94	2,766	4,02,668	302	78	2	459	67	65	62	6	2	3		664	
2		1	4	14	2,04,230	838	215	5	9	1	3	5	1				19	
215	8	201	26	720	70,355	111	60	2	77	35	29	12	1				154	
53	4	30	10	257	20,905	229	80	1	57	10	5	6					78	
38	1	43	2	314	26,437	242	39	1	68	13	4	3					88	
308	13	275	42	1,314	3,21,417	159	61	1	211	59	41	28	2				339	

Judges fifty-three and eleven, respectively pectively.
fifteen and six suits, respectively.
against the City Munsiff's Court
Judges six and fifteen suits, respectively.

See detailed remarks given in the general statement.

CIVI

Statement showing the number of original Civil suits filed, disposed of, an
in the yea

NAME OF COURT.	FILED.						D							
	Pending on 31st July 1879	Filed in the Court itself from August 1879 to July 1880	Re-admitted	Received by transfer or by remand	Total	Value of suits filed in the Court itself	Transferred to other Courts	Rejected or returned	Struck off the file	Compromised	Withdrawn by *Rajinama*	Decreed on confession.	Referred to arbitration.	Decreed on oath.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rupees.								
AMRELI DISTRICT.														
District Judge ...	72	325	8	1	406	1,18,566	3	.	22	62	66	34	14	..
Munsiffs.														
Kodinar Mahal	25	244	2		271	14,354			5		81	63		1
Okhamandal Mahal*	31	258	6	1	296	16,842	2	1	32	8	13	79	1	
Total	128	827	16	2	973	1,49,762	5	1	89	70	160	176	15	1
GRAND TOTAL	1,904	10,059	172	129	12,264	20,17,943	87	24	1,485	823	1,337	896	29	71
														ABS
BARODA CITY { Sardar Court	34	81	4	18	137	5,18,229	3		7	3	4	9		1
City Judge	108	67	5	2	182	3,13,439	.		8	1	7	2	1	
„ Munsiff	233	1,672	54	45	2,004	1,66,834	26	1	154	42	165	129	5	29
BARODA DISTRICT { Judge	33	32	2	1	68	86,812			3	1	4	..		
Munsiffs	587	3,153	36	41	3,817	2,96,870	38	11	247	456	517	287	2	25
KARRI DISTRICT { Judge	48	13	2		63	57,436	2		1		5	..	1	
Munsiffs	482	2,832	41	12	3,367	2,26,095	9	9	681	107	330	218	1	7
NAUSARI DISTRICT. { Judge	15	18			33	63,508	1		1	2	1	2		
Munsiffs	236	1,364	12	8	1,620	1,38,358	3	2	294	141	144	73	4	8
AMRELI DISTRICT { Judge	72	325	8	1	406	1,18,566	3		22	62	66	34	14	.
Munsiffs	56	502	8	1	567	31,196	2	1	67	8	94	142	1	1
TOTAL ... { Judges	310	536	21	22	889	11,57,990	9		42	69	87	47	16	1
Munsiffs ...	1,594	9,523	151	107	11,375	8,59,953	78	24	1,443	754	1,250	849	13	70
GRAND TOTAL	1,904	10,059	172	129	12,264	20,17,943	87	24	1,485	823	1,337	896	29	71
Result for the year 1878-79	1,978	9,622	213	134	11,947	25,28,516	71	15	1,577	712	1,222	1,033	41	100

* The Munsiff of this Mahal being also in charge of the Beyt Shankhodhor Dewani Court opened durin
the work of the former Court.

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar 1879-80.—(Concluded.)

DISPOSED OF.						AVERAGE DURATION IN DAYS			REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.								REMARKS.
Ex parte		*Contested.*															
Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total.	Value of suits disposed of in the Court itself.	Of contested suits	Of other suits	Average number of witnesses examined.	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years	Above three years and under four years	Above four years and under five years	Above five years	Total	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
					Rupees.													
69	...	63	10	343	1,23,211	447	95	1	18	13	13	10	4	1	4		63	
28	1	25	6	240	14,402	157	30	..	22	6	2	1					31	
39		75	12	262	19,046	168	60	1	17	9	8						34	
136	1	163	28	845	1,56,659	206	66	1	57	28	23	11	4	1	4	.	128	
2,632	63	2,243	437	10,127	50,20,045	191	71	1	1,355	292	256	175	33	10	16		2,137	
RACT.																		
13	1	27	2	70	70,380	180	145	2	32	16	5	10	3	1	..		67	
11	1	46	13	90	34,89,605	427	314	4	25	10	13	23	10	6	5		92	
380	10	717	117	1,775	1,79,750	110	73	1	91	50	51	32	5				229	
3	1	16	5	33	87,340	429	314	3	16	6	3	3	3		4		35	
814	28	673	136	3,234	3,12,226	186	62	1	464	56	55	8				.	583	
5	...	24	8	46	1,74,592	987	320	6	3	1	5	5	.		3	.	17	
962	8	302	86	2,720	2,28,076	245	79	2	456	66	60	57	6	2		.	647	
2	.	1	4	14	2,04,230	838	215	5	9	1	3	5	1		.	.	19	
306	13	274	38	1,300	1,17,187	148	60	1	202	58	38	21	1	.		..	320	
69	...	63	10	343	1,23,211	447	95	1	18	13	13	10	4	1	4	.	63	
67	1	100	18	502	33,448	165	44	1	39	15	10	1	..			...	65	
103	3	177	42	596	41,49,358	492	139	2	103	47	42	56	21	8	16	..	293	
2,529	60	2,066	395	9,531	8,70,687	164	67	1	1,252	245	214	119	12	2	..	..	1,844	
2,632	63	2,243	437	10,127	50,20,045	191	71	1	1,355	292	256	175	33	10	16	...	2,137	
2,778	83	1,984	127	10,043	19,08,438	180	67	1	932	293	361	201	64	51	..	2	1,904	

the year, the work of both the Courts, *viz.*, Okhamandal and Beyt, has been put together and shown as

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original Civil suits

Name of Court	Suits relating to money										
	On written obligation	On unwritten obligation	On account stated.	On running account, &c	For goods sold	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c	For movable property or value thereof	For damages	Other suits.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Baroda City.											
Sardar Court	29	2	20	22					1	..	74
City Judge	17		6	24				1		3	51
„ Munsiff	586	28	293	628	14	21	1	9	2	23	1,605
Total	632	30	319	671	14	21	1	10	3	26	1,730
Baroda District.											
District Judge	10	.	7	8			..			...	25
Munsiffs											
Baroda Mahal	264	2	124	8	2	2	13	2	1	12	430
Petlad „	758	14	251	115	11	4	26	6	11	12	1,208
Dabhoi „	268	28	303	131		.	2	4	3	2	741
Sinore „	82	3	116	43		1		2	1	3	251
Jarod „	119	3	165	10	1	3	11	3	2	4	321
Chandod Dewani Kamdar	22	3	10	6	.	.	.	. .	...	...	41
Total ..	1,523	53	976	321	14	10	52	17	18	33	3,017
Karri District.											
District Judge ..	5	.	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	7
Munsiffs.											
Karri Mahal	1,026	6	11	114		3	2	2	1	8	1,173
Patan „	193	4	361	91	4	2	5	2	..	3	665
Visnagar Mahal	453	1	25	24	1	6	6	5	1	2	524
Dehegaum „ ...	278	4	10	8	.		4		.	..	304
Total ...	1,955	15	409	237	5	11	17	9	2	13	2,673
Nausari District.											
District Judge ...	1	...	6	1	..	.	.	.	.	7	15
Munsiffs.											
Nausari Mahal	379	2	272	36	8	11	1	2	4	9	724
Vyara „	31	4	110	77	...	1	1	1		4	229
Kathor „ ...	243	4	74	6	1		6	1	1	7	343
Total .	654	10	462	120	9	12	8	4	5	27	1,311

dix C.

NT No. 2.

JUSTICE.

filed in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

SUITS RELATING TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.						OTHER SUITS.								
Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For *Vatans*.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total.	Grand Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	4		..	.	4		.	1		.	.	2	3	81
	1			.	1	1		3	.	3		8	15	67
5	10	28	4	...	47	..	2	4	3	3	3	5	20	1,672
5	15	28	4	..	52	1	2	8	3	6	3	15	38	1,820
4	1	1	1		7						.	.		32
28	3	1	1	.	33	.		...	..	1	2	...	3	466
26	10	16	1		53	2	1	2	1	7	..	4	17	1,278
7	5	3	.	..	15	.	.	1	.	2		1	4	760
9	1	2		..	12		...	..	.	1	.	2	3	266
6	1	6	.	..	13	.		.		6		1	7	311
...	.	.		.	.			.	.	1	.		1	42
80	21	29	3	...	133	2	1	3	1	18	2	8	35	3,185
1	.	3	.	1	5	1	..	...	..	..	..	...	1	13
9	3	15			27			2	.			.	2	1,202
28	11	9			48	2		2	1	2	1		8	721
15	11	24	2		52	2		3	3	1		1	10	586
9	3	7			19									323
62	28	58	2	1	151	5	..	7	4	3	1	1	21	2,845
1	...	...	.	.	1	..	..	2	..	.	...	...	2	18
20	4	4	.	..	28		.	3	.	5		7	15	767
4	3	...	.	...	7	...	.		..			1	1	237
5	4	4	.	..	13		..	..	.	4		...	4	360
30	11	8	...	..	49		...	5	...	9	...	8	22	1,382

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original Civil suits filed

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.										
	On written obligation.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c.	For moveable property or value thereof.	For damages	Other suits.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AMRELI DISTRICT.											
District Judge ..	71	5	130	95	.	.		3	.	4	308
Munsiffs.											
Kodinar Mahal	147	9	40	32	.	1		3	1	6	239
Okhamandal Mahal ...	67	13	141	8	..	3	.	7		6	245
Total ..	285	27	311	135	...	4		13	1	16	792
GRAND TOTAL .	5,049	135	2,477	1,487	42	58	78	53	29	115	9,523
											ABST
BARODA CITY. { Sardar Court	29	2	20	22	.	.	.	...	1		74
City Judge	17	.	6	24	...			1		3	51
„ Munsiff	586	28	293	628	14	21	1	9	2	23	1,605
BARODA DISTRICT. { Judge ..	10		7	8	..	...	.	.	...		25
Munsiffs ..	1,513	53	969	313	14	10	52	17	18	33	2,992
KARRI DISTRICT. { Judge	5	...	2	...	.	.			..	..	7
Munsiffs ..	1,950	15	407	237	5	11	17	9	2	13	2,666
NAUSARI DISTRICT. { Judge . .	1	.	6	1	.			..	.	7	15
Munsiffs	653	10	456	119	9	12	8	4	5	20	1,296
AMRELI DISTRICT. { Judge	71	5	130	95	...	...	...	3	...	4	308
Munsiffs ...	214	22	181	40	...	4	...	10	1	12	484
TOTAL { Judges	133	7	171	150	.	.	.	4	1	14	480
Munsiffs	4,916	128	2,306	1,337	42	58	78	49	28	101	9,043
GRAND TOTAL ..	5049	135	2,477	1,487	42	58	78	53	29	115	9,523
Result for the year 1878-79 ..	4,870	152	2,303	1,310	43	65	63	51	60	101	9,018

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.—(*Concld.*)

SUITS RELATING TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.						OTHER SUITS.								
Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c	For *Vatans*.	Suits relating to religious endowment.	Total.	For specific performance of contracts.	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition.	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits.	Total	Grand Total.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
6	2		3		11	.		2		2		2	6	325
..	1	2 6	1		2 8	1	. 1	. 1	2 1	.	..	2	3 5	244 258
6	3	8	4		21	1	1	3	3	2		4	14	827
183	78	131	13	1	406	9	4	26	11	38	6	36	130	10,059
RACT.														
.	4	.		..	4	.		1				2	3	81
.	1	.			1	1		3		3		8	15	67
5	10	28	4		47		2	4	3	3	3	5	20	1,672
4	1	1	1		7				.					32
76	20	28	2		126	2	1	3	1	18	2	8	35	3,153
1	.	3	.	1	5	1		..					1	13
61	28	55	2	...	146	4		7	4	3	1	1	20	2,832
1	.	..	.	.	1			2		.		.	2	18
29	11	8	..		48			3	.	9		8	20	1,364
6	2	..	3	...	11	.	..	2		2		2	6	325
.	1	8	1	.	10	1	1	1	3			2	8	502
12	8	4	4	1	29	2		8	.	5		12	27	536
171	70	127	9		377	7	4	18	11	33	6	24	103	9,523
183	78	131	13	1	406	9	4	26	11	38	6	36	130	10,059
204	134	170	12	4	524	8	3	8	3	26	..	32	80	9,622

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge. Varisht Court.

Apper

STATEMI

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original Civil suits di

Name of Court.	Suits relating to money.											Suits ABLI	
	On written obligation	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c	For rent of land, &c.	For movable property or value thereof	For damages	Other suits.	Total.	Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Baroda City.													
Sardar Court . ..	23	2	19	15	.	.	..				59	.	4
City Judge . ..	21		8	33	1		.	3		3	69	.	3
„ Munsiff .. .	589	34	330	644	14	28	1	12	3	19	1,674	4	11
Total ...	633	36	357	692	15	28	1	15	3	22	1,802	4	18
Baroda District.													
District Judge	13		8	4					1		26	4	
Munsiffs													
Baroda Mahal .. .	259	4	117	10	1	2	11	2	4	9	419	70	6
Petlad „	778	15	263	110	11	3	28	7	9	17	1,241	39	6
Dabhoi „	231	2	279	116			1	3	10	5	647	19	9
Sinore „	93	3	120	14		2	3	2	1	3	241	10	1
Jarod „	112	3	164	11	1	1	14	3	4	3	316	4	5
Chaudod Dewani Kamdar	17	3	7	12			1				40	.	
Total	1,503	30	988	277	13	8	58	17	29	37	2,930	146	27
Karri District													
District Judge .. .	21		9	2				.	2		34	3	
Munsiffs													
Karri Mahal	1,025	3	19	118		5	5	2	1	2	1,180	13	8
Pattan „	203	7	331	67	6	2	3	3		6	628	33	12
Visnagar „	374	1	25	26	1	6	6	5	1	3	448	14	7
Dehegaum „ .	253	1	7	4		1	2		1	2	274	9	5
Total	1,876	15	391	217	7	14	16	10	5	13	2,564	72	32
Nausari District.													
District Judge ..	2		4	2				1	1	2	12	.	1
Munsiffs.													
Nausari Mahal .	368	3	245	38	8	11	4	1	2	6	686	19	9
Vyara „ ..	44	4	121	73	..		1	1	1	4	249	5	2
Kathor „ .	208	3	63	11	1		4	1	1	6	298	6	6
Total ...	622	10	433	124	9	11	9	4	5	18	1,245	30	17

dix D.

NT No. 3.

JUSTICE.

posed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

RELATING TO IMMOVEPROPERTY.				OTHER SUITS.									REMARKS.
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, pre-emption, &c.	For *Vatans*.	Suits relating to religious endowments	Total	For specific performance of contract	For an account	For maintenance	Relating to marriage.	For partition	Relating to religion and caste	Other suits	Total	Grand Total.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			4			1				3	4	67	*Note*—The number of cases transferred to other Courts shown in column 8 of Statement No 1, Civil Justice, are not included in this Statement, as those cases are mere transfers from one Court to another The figure of Grand Total in column 27 of this statement is obtained by deducting the number of cases shown in column 8 of Statement No 1 from the total shown in column 20 of that statement.
1		2	6	1		1		5		8	15	90	
33	6	3	57	1	4		1	9		3	18	1,749	
34	6	5	67	2	4	2	1	14		14	37	1,906	
3	..	..	7	.	.						.	33	
3			79							1	1	529	
31			76	1	1	2	2	8	2	5	21	1,338	
12		1	41	.	1			3			4	692	
4			15	.				2		2	4	260	
8	.		17	.				2		1	3	336	
				.					1		1	41	
61		1	235	1	2	2	2	15	3	9	34	3,229	
5	.	.	8		..	..		1		1	2	44	
17	1		39			1		1		1	3	1,222	
10			55			1	1		.		2	685	
32	2	..	55	1		1	1	1			7	510	
6			20					.				294	
70	3		177	1		6	2	3		2	11	2,755	
...	.	.	1					.				13	
7	...	.	34		1	1	.	2		3	7	727	
..	...		7		.	...		..	..			256	
3	...	.	15					1			1	314	
10	..	...	57	...	1	1	.	3		3	8	1,310	

CIVIL

Statement showing the number and description of original Civil suits dis

NAME OF COURT.	SUITS RELATING TO MONEY.											SUITS ABLE	
	On written obligation	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated	On running account, &c.	For goods sold.	For rent of house, &c.	For rent of land, &c	For movable property or value thereof	For damages	Other suits.	Total.	Suits relating to land.	For other immovable property.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
AMBELI DISTRICT.													
District Judge	80	4	127	94	.	.		6		7	318	3	4
Munsiffs.													
Kodinar Mahal .	149	5	37	33		1		2	1	6	234	...	1
Okhamandal Mahal	70	11	143	7		3		6		7	247	1	1
Total	299	20	307	134		4		14	1	20	799	4	6
GRAND TOTAL . .	4,933	111	2,476	1,444	44	65	84	60	43	110	9,370	256	100
												A	*BS*
BARODA CITY { Sardar Court	23	2	19	15	.				.	.	59	..	4
City Judge	21		8	33	1			3		3	69		3
„ Munsiffs	589	34	330	644	14	28	1	12	3	19	1,674	4	11
BARODA DISTRICT. { Judge	13		8	4					1		26	4	
Munsiffs . .	1,490	30	980	273	13	8	58	17	28	37	2,934	142	27
KARRI DISTRICT { Judge	21		9	2					2		34	3	.
Munsiffs	1,855	15	382	215	7	14	16	10	3	13	2,530	69	32
NAUSARI DISTRICT. { Judge	2		4	2				1	1	2	12		1
Munsiffs	620	10	429	122	9	11	9	3	4	16	1,233	30	16
AMBELI DISTRICT { Judge	80	4	127	94	.			6	.	7	318	3	4
Munsiffs	219	16	180	40		4		8	1	13	481	1	2
TOTAL ... { Judges	160	6	175	150	1			10	4	12	518	10	12
Munsiffs	4,773	105	2,301	1,294	43	65	84	50	39	98	8,852	246	88
GRAND TOTAL	4,933	111	2,476	1,444	44	65	84	60	43	110	9,370	256	100
Result for the year 1878-79 .	4,915	138	2,379	1,414	45	68	52	52	68	100	9,231	280	143

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

posed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

RELATING TO IMMOVPROPERTY.				OTHER SUITS.									REMARKS.
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, preemption, &c	For *Vatans*	Suits relating to religious endowments	Total	For specific performance of contract	For an account.	For maintenance.	Relating to marriage.	For partition	Relating to religion and caste.	Other suits	Total	Grand Total	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2	8		17			1	1	2		1	5	340	
1	1	..	3	1			1	.	1		3	240	
6	1		9		1		1			2	4	260	
9	10		29	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	12	840	
184	19	6	565	5	8	12	8	37	4	31	105	10,040	
TRACT.													
.	..		4		.	1		.	.	3	4	67	
1	..	2	6	1		1		5		8	15	90	
33	6	3	57	1	4	..	1	9	.	3	18	1,749	
3	.		7						..			33	
58		1	228	1	2	2	2	15	3	9	34	3,196	
5			8		.			1		1	2	44	
65	3		169	1	.	6	2	2	..	1	12	2,711	
10	.		1 56		1	1		3		3	8	13 1,297	
2	8		17			1	1	2		1	5	340	
7	2		12	1	1		2		1	2	7	500	
11	8	2	43	1		3	1	8	.	13	26	587	
173	11	4	522	4	8	9	7	29	4	18	79	9,453	
184	19	6	565	5	8	12	8	37	4	31	105	10,040	
181	34	2	640	10	3	15	7	38	1	27	101	9,972	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original Suits filed in the

NAME OF COURT.	Not exceeding Rs 5		Not exceeding Rs 20.		Not exceeding Rs 100.		Not exceeding Rs 500.		Not exceeding Rs 1,000.	
	Number	Value.	Number	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA CITY.		*Rs*		*Rs*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Sardar Court	..	...	3	38	24	1,334	24	5,859	10	7,002
City Judge	.	..	.	..	...	..	..	...		...
„ Munsiff . .	88	288	444	5,235	736	37,194	349	81,781	55	42,336
Total .	88	288	447	5,273	760	38,528	373	87,640	65	49,338
BARODA DISTRICT.										
District Judge .		.	...	...	..	...	...	...		...
Munsiffs.										
Baroda Mahal	1	3	77	968	277	14,490	102	21,395	9	5,994
Petlad „ .	63	196	247	3,103	664	33,972	278	60,413	26	19,506
Dabhoi „	21	76	190	2,280	353	17,646	183	42,038	13	10,927
Sinore „ ...	3	11	20	257	144	7,709	90	21,927	9	6,614
Jarod „ .	14	49	97	1,257	181	8,242	44	9,566	5	3,756
Chandod Dewani Kamdar ...	1	2	11	119	19	976	9	2,101	2	1,277
Total	103	337	642	7,984	1,638	83,035	706	1,57,440	64	48,074
KARRI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	611
Munsiffs.										
Karri Mahal...	62	218	355	4,267	617	29,557	150	30,977	18	14,059
Pattan „	23	94	188	2,281	344	18,572	143	28,301	23	13,535
Visnagar „	3	11	81	1,115	330	17,266	153	32,600	19	14,884
Dehegaum „	20	62	90	1,081	165	7,564	47	9,706	1	545
Total	108	385	714	8,744	1,456	72,959	493	1,01,584	62	43,634

dix E.

NT No. 4.

JUSTICE.

Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000		Not exceeding Rs 5,000		Not exceeding Rs 10,000		Not exceeding Rs 1,00,000		Exceeding Rs 1,00,000		Total.		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
6	9,017	4	15,583	5	36,681	4	2,95,532	1	1,47,183	81	5,18,229	
35	50,583	22	66,237	7	53,224	3	1,43,395		...	67	3,13,439	
	...		..		...		...		...	1,672	1,66,834	
41	59,600	26	81,820	12	89,905	7	4,38,927	1	1,47,183	1,820	9,98,502	
21	30,291	7	17,870	3	26,620	1	12,031		..	32	86,812	
..	..		...		.		...		.	466	42,850	
..	...		..		.		...		.	1,278	1,17,190	
	...				.					760	72,967	
.	...		...		...		...		...	266	36,518	
.	...		...		.		.		..	341	22,870	
	...		.		.		.			42	4,475	
21	30,291	7	17,870	3	26,620	1	12,031		...	3,185	3,83,682	
5	7,520	4	16,155	2	13,000	1	20,150		...	13	57,436	
..	...	...	...		..		.		..	1,202	79,078	
..	.		...		.		.		.	721	62,783	
.	...		...		...		.		.	586	65,876	
..	...	.	...	.	...		...			323	18,968	
5.	7,520	4	16,155	2	13,000	1	20,150		...	2,845	2,84,131	

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original Suits filed in the Courts

NAME OF COURT	Not exceeding Rs 5		Not exceeding Rs 20.		Not exceeding Rs 100.		Not exceeding Rs 500		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value	Number	Value.	Number.	Value	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NAUSARI DISTRICT.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
District Judge .							.			. .
Munsiffs.										
Nausari Mahal . . .	17	61	136	1,750	411	20,941	174	37,711	29	21,269
Vyara „	24	77	64	798	89	4,036	51	10,656	9	7,729
Kathore „ . . .	3	14	53	725	218	11,030	82	18,881	4	2,680
Total	44	152	253	3,273	718	36,007	307	67,248	42	31,678
AMRELI DISTRICT.										
District Judge	16	54	71	833	152	8,738	55	12,285	10	7,152
Munsiffs.										
Kodinar Mahal	13	51	96	1,311	109	5,621	23	4,956	3	2,415
Okhamandal „ ...	8	29	67	837	156	8,399	25	5,678	2	1,899
Total	37	134	234	2,981	417	22,758	103	22,919	15	11,466
GRAND TOTAL	380	1,296	2,290	28,255	4,989	2,53,287	1,982	4,36,831	248	1,84,190
BARODA CITY { Sardar Court ...										*ABS*
BARODA CITY { City Judge . .		..	3	38	24	1,334	24	5,859	10	7,002
BARODA CITY { „ Munsiff				.	.		...			
	88	288	444	5,235	736	37,194	349	81,781	55	42,336
BARODA DISTRICT. { Judge	.			.	..	...	..		.	...
BARODA DISTRICT. { Munsiffs	103	337	642	7,984	1,638	83,035	706	1,57,440	64	48,074
KARRI DISTRICT. { Judge	..	. .	...	...	. .	...	...	...	1	611
KARRI DISTRICT. { Munsiffs .	108	385	714	8,744	1,456	72,959	493	1,01,584	61	43,023
NAUSARI DISTRICT. { Judge	. .	. .	..	...	..	.	..	...	.	.
NAUSARI DISTRICT. { Munsiffs ..	44	152	253	3,273	718	36,007	307	67,248	42	31,678
AMRELI DISTRICT. { Judge	16	54	71	833	152	8,738	55	12,285	10	7,152
AMRELI DISTRICT. { Munsiffs ...	21	80	163	2,148	265	14,020	48	10,634	5	4,314
TOTAL ... { Judges	16	54	74	871	176	10,072	79	18,144	21	14,765
TOTAL ... { Munsiffs ...	364	1,242	2,216	27,384	4,813	2,43,215	1,903	4,18,687	227	1,69,425
GRAND TOTAL .	380	1,296	2,290	28,255	4,989	2,53,287	1,982	4,36,831	248	1,84,190
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	318	1,126	2,243	28,016	4,752	2,41,117	1,859	4,14,835	264	1,96,416

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

JUSTICE.

of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.—(Concluded.)

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000		Not exceeding Rs 1,00,000		Exceeding Rs 1,00,000.		Total		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number	Value.	Number	Value.	Number	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
9	13,950	7	23,750	1	8,713	1	17,095			18	63,508	
..	...	.	...		..		..		...	767	81,732	
...	...		.		...		.		..	237	23,296	
..	..		.		.		.			360	33,330	
9	13,950	7	23,750	1	8,713	1	17,095			1,382	2,01,866	
8	11,251	9	30,395	2	12,335	2	35,523		...	325	1,18,566	
	.		.		.		.			244	14,354	
					. .					258	16,842	
8	11,251	9	30,395	2	12,335	2	35,523			827	1,49,762	
84	1,22,612	53	1,69,990	20	1,50,573	12	5,23,726	1	1,47,183	10,059	20,17,943	
TRACT.												
6	9,017	4	15,583	5	36,681	4	2,95,532	1	1,47,183	81	5,18,229	
35	50,583	22	66,237	7	53,224	3	1,43,395			67	3,13,439	
.	...		...		. .				.	11,672	1,66,834	
21	30,291	7	17,870	3	26,620	1	12,031		.	32	86,812	
.	.		.							3,153	2,96,870	
5	7,520	4	16,155	2	13,000	1	20,150		.	13	57,436	
	...		.		..		...			2,832	2,26,695	
9	13,950	7	23,750	1	8,713	1	17,095			18	63,508	
..	..		.		.		.		...	1,364	1,38,358	
8	11,251	9	30,395	2	12,335	2	35,523		.	325	1,18,566	
...	..									502	31,196	
84	1,22,612	53	1,69,990	20	1,50,573	12	5,23,726	1	1,47,183	536	11,57,990	
..	.		.		.				.	9,523	8,59,953	
84	1,22,612	53	1,69,990	20	1,50,573	12	5,23,726	1	1,47,183	10,059	20,17,943	
79	1,16,392	55	1,82,679	32	2,36,572	18	5,62,241	2	5,49,122	9,622	25,28,516	

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATEME

Civil

Statement showing the values of original Civil suits disposed of

Name of Court.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs 100.		Not exceeding Rs 500.		Not exceeding Rs 1,000.	
	Number	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baroda City.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Sardar Court	.	.	4	45	22	1,315	22	5,110	8	6,138
City Judge .									1	699
„ Munsiff . ..	89	295	448	4,372	784	41,421	366	87,042	62	46,620
Total ..	89	295	452	4,417	806	42,736	388	92,152	71	53,457
Baroda District.										
District Judge . .		.	.	.	.	.	1	281		...
Munsiffs.										
Baroda Mahal	1	3	74	955	315	15,855	127	27,391	12	8,005
Petlad „ ..	63	200	259	3,325	687	35,081	296	63,880	33	23,763
Dabhoi „ .. .	18	59	176	2,084	307	15,234	171	39,727	20	16,531
Sinore „ . .	3	11	21	272	145	7,756	82	18,511	9	7,080
Jarod „	14	49	95	1,233	179	8,068	46	10,535	2	1,400
Chandod Dewani Kamdar	1	2	8	84	19	980	10	2,105	3	2,047
Total	100	324	633	7,953	1,652	82,974	733	1,62,430	79	58,826
Karri District.										
District Judge		..	.	. .		.	..	...	1	999
Munsiffs										
Karri Mahal	55	190	335	4,135	636	31,424	173	37,888	23	17,278
Patan „	19	78	180	2,236	343	17,070	121	25,300	22	14,637
Visnagar „ . . .	3	11	59	793	281	14,786	148	30,609	19	13,711
Dehegaum „	12	45	82	1,022	152	7,147	47	9,171	1	545
Total	89	324	656	8,186	1,412	70,427	489	1,02,968	66	47,170
Nausari District.										
District Judge	.	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	.	...
Munsiffs.										
Nausari Mahal	15	53	133	1,658	402	19,779	154	31,948	23	16,917
Vyara „	35	113	79	896	89	4,221	47	10,387	6	4,778
Kathor „	2	9	45	606	198	9,609	66	14,289	3	1,924
Total ..	52	175	257	3,160	689	33,609	267	56,624	32	23,619

dix F.

NT No. 5.

JUSTICE.

in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

Not exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.		Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.		Not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.		Exceeding Rs. 1,00,000		Total.		REMARKS.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
4	5,930	1	3,875	6	47,967	.	..	.	...	67	70,380	NOTE.—The number of cases transferred to other Courts shown in column 8 of Statement No. I, Civil Justice, are not included in this statement, as these cases are mere transfers from one Court to another The figure of total in column 22 of this statement is obtained by deducting the number of cases shown in column 8 of Statement No. 1 from the total shown in column 20 of that statement.
32	45,080	38	1,00,121	12	88,045	4	1,42,538	3	31,13,122	90	34,89,605	
.	...	.	.	.	..		.		.	1,749	1,79,750	
36	51,010	39	1,03,996	18	1,36,012	4	1,42,538	3	31,13,122	1,906	37,39,735	
18	27,011	11	35,754	3	24,294	.	...	.	...	83	87,340	
	...		...		...		...		...	529	52,209	
.	...	..	...	.	...	.	...		...	1,338	1,26,249	
..	...		...		...		..		...	692	73,635	
..	...		...		...		...	..	...	260	33,630	
..	...	.	...		...		...		...	336	21,285	
..	...		..		.		..		...	41	5,218	
18	27,011	11	35,754	3	24,294		..		...	3,229	3,99,566	
19	28,462	16	55,952	5	39,108	3	50,071	..	...	44	1,74,592	
.	...		...	.	...		..		..	1,222	90,915	
	..		..		.		..		..	685	59,321	
...	...	.	...	.	...		..	.	...	510	59,910	
..	...		...		..		.		.	294	17,930	
19	28,462	16	55,952	5	39,108	3	50,071		..	2,755	4,02,668	
3	3,850	5	18,286	1	7,562	3	48,522	1	1,26,010	13	2,04,230	
...	...		...	..	...		...	..	...	727	70,355	
..	...		..		...	.	...	..	..	256	20,395	
...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...		...	314	26,437	
3	3,850	5	18,286	1	7,562	3	48,522	1	1,26,010	1,310	3,21,417	

CIVIL

Statement showing the values of original Civil suits disposed of

NAME OF COURT.	Not exceeding Rs. 5.		Not exceeding Rs. 20.		Not exceeding Rs. 100.		Not exceeding Rs. 500.		Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AMRELI DISTRICT.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*
District Judge .	18	60	73	854	155	8,837	61	13,738	15	8,346
Munsiffs										
Kodinar Mahal . .	10	38	93	1,167	109	5,157	23	4,345	5	3,695
Okhamandal „	9	33	67	814	151	8,090	29	6,721	4	3,388
Total ..	37	131	233	2,835	415	22,084	113	24,804	24	15,429
GRAND TOTAL ..	367	1,249	2,231	26,551	4,974	2,51,830	1,990	4,38,978	272	1,98,501
										ABS
BARODA CITY { Sardar Court .	..	..	4	46	22	1,315	22	5,110	8	6,138
City Judge .									1	699
„ Munsiff ..	89	295	448	4,372	784	41,421	366	87,042	62	46,620
BARODA DISTRICT. { Judge . .	..	..	....	..	..	..	1	281	...	...
Munsiffs .	100	324	633	7,953	1,652	82,974	732	1,62,149	79	58,826
KAIRI DISTRICT. { Judge . .	..	..	...	...	..	..	....	..	1	999
Munsiffs ..	89	324	656	8,186	1,412	70,427	489	1,02,968	65	46,171
NAUSARI DISTRICT. { Judge . ..	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	.	..	..
Munsiffs . .	52	175	257	3,160	689	33,609	267	56,624	32	23,619
AMRELI DISTRICT. { Judge	18	60	73	854	155	8,837	61	13,738	15	8,346
Munsiffs .	19	71	160	1,981	260	13,247	52	11,066	9	7,083
TOTAL { Judges . .	18	60	77	899	177	10,152	84	19,129	25	16,182
Munsiffs ..	349	1,189	2,154	25,652	4,797	2,41,678	1,906	4,19,849	247	1,82,319
GRAND TOTAL	367	1,249	2,231	26,551	4,974	2,51,830	1,990	4,38,978	272	1,98,501
Result for the year 1878-79	315	1,118	2,223	27,642	4,856	2,47,308	2,023	4,54,310	293	2,16,736

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

Appendix H.

STATEMENT No. 7.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the details and mode of execution of darkhasts in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1879-80.

NAME OF COURT.	DARKHASTS (APPLICATIONS) DISPOSED OF FINALLY.					MODE OF EXECUTION.												REMARKS.
													BY AUCTION SALE.					
													Of immoveable property.			Of moveable property.		
	For decrees relating to immoveable property.	For decrees relating to moveable property other than money.	For decrees relating to money.	For decrees relating to other matters.	Total disposed of.	Struck off the file.	Disposed of under *Rajyneme*.	By money satisfaction.	By granting possession.	By imprisonment.	Under application for stay of execution	By fixing instalments.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BARODA CITY.														*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Sardar Court ..			62		62	9	18	26			5	3	1	3,000	2,992				
City Judge .	2	1	77		80	26	26	8	2		7	1	7	2,275	4,440	3	410	697	
Munsiff .	28		1,268	3	1,299	399	467	214	23	4	156	6	17	4,890	4,264	13	1,032	921	
Total .	30	1	1,407	3	1,441	434	511	248	25	4	168	10	25	10,165	11,696	16	1,442	1,618	
BARODA DISTRICT.																			
District Judge . ..	3	.	53		56	17	14	5	2		13	1	3	3,835	1,525	1	420	310	
Munsiffs.																			
Baroda Mahal	25		381	2	408	159	101	24	24	10	60	4	15	963	1,107	11	495	435	
Pitlad ,, .. .	12		1,243	1	1,256	282	306	87	8	6	453	.	67	9,997	6,648	47	2,216	1,564	
Dabhoi ,, . ..	8	.	364	3	375	118	131	43	5	10	26	17	11	5,030	3,095	14	314	308	
Sinore ,, ...	14		131		145	83	57	10	12		23	1	3	2,330	2,820	1	14	10	
Jaroda ,, .	5		201		206	30	76	12	2	5	67	3	7	2,816	1,651	4	158	142	
Chandod Dewani Kamdar	..	.	32	1	33	9	5	8			4					7	199	202	
Total .	67		2,405	7	2,479	653	690	189	53	31	646	26	106	24,971	16,846	85	3,816	2,971	

Note.—Column 6 of this Statement corresponds to Column 17 of the previous Statement (Appendix G.)

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the details and mode of execution of darkhasts in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar's territory in the year 1879-80.—(Concluded.)

NAME OF COURT.	DARKHASTS (APPLICATION) DISPOSED OF FINALLY.					MODE OF EXECUTION													REMARKS.
													BY AUCTION SALE.						
													Of immoveable property			Of moveable property			
	For decrees relating to immoveable property	For decrees relating to moveable property other than money	For decrees relating to money	For decrees relating to other matters	Total disposed of	Struck off the file.	Disposed of under *Rajinama*	By money satisfaction	By granting possession	By imprisonment.	Under application for stay of execution	By fixing instalments.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property	Price realized at auction.	Number of darkhasts.	Estimated value of the attached property.	Price realized at auction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KARRI DISTRICT														*Rs*	*Rs.*		*Rs*	*Rs.*	
District Judge .	4	1	36		41	11	4	10		1	13		1	700	370	1	95	14	
Munsiffs																			
Karri Mahal	7		693		700	172	153	4	8	34	279		22	3,460	2,731	28	1,389	857	
Pattan ,,	4		555	3	562	162	149	119	6	36	78	1	4	770	792	7	135	117	
Visnagar ,,	15	1	263		279	45	121	18	10	1	50	7	10	1,846	1,588	17	1,133	732	
Dehagaum Mahal .	2		166		168	63	56	3			41	.	1	5	13	4	82	59	
Total	32	2	1,713	3	1,750	453	483	154	24	72	461	8	38	6,781	5,494	57	2,834	1,779	
NAUSARI DISTRICT.																			
District Judge .	1	..	40		41	18	5	10		.	3	.	5	3,172	3,519	..	.	.	
Munsiffs.																			
Nausari Mahal .. .	1	1	517		530	245	77	46	10	4	110	3	20	6,648	2,457	15	1,285	350	
Vyara ,, . ..	1		69		70	26	28	6			9					1	8	6	
Kathor ,, ...	3		140		143	36	28	7	3		62		4	305	737	3	97	91	
Total ...	17	1	766		784	325	138				84	3	29	10,125	6,713	19	1,390	447	

AMRELI DISTRICT.																		
District Judge	13		290		303	37	78	29	6	3	125	.	14	3,385	2,372	11	309	366
Munsiffs.																		
Kodinar Mahal		1	92		93	15	31	22	.	.	18		1	375	306	6	809	590
Okhamandal Mahal	4	3	216	1	224	58	30	77	22	14	19	3	1	400	270	...		
Total	17	4	598	1	620	110	139	128	28	17	162	3	16	4,160	2,950	17	1,118	956
GRAND TOTAL	163	8	6,889	14	7,074	1,975	1,961	788	143	128	1,621	50	214	56,202	43,699	194	10,600	7,771
							ABSTRACT.											
BARODA CITY { Sardar Court			62		62	9	18	26	.		5	3	1	3,000	2,992	.		..
Judge	2	1	77		80	26	26	8	2		7	1	7	2,275	4,440	3	410	697
Munsiffs	28		1,268	3	1,299	399	467	214	23	4	156	6	17	4,890	4,264	13	1,032	921
BARODA DISTRICT { Judge	3		53	.	56	17	14	5	2		13	1	3	3,835	1,525	1	420	310
Munsiffs	64		2,352	7	2,423	636	676	184	51	31	633	25	103	21,136	15,321	84	3,396	2,661
KARI DISTRICT { Judge	4	1	36		41	11	4	10		1	13		1	700	370	1	95	14
Munsiffs	28	1	1,677	3	1,709	442	479	144	24	71	448	8	37	6,081	5,124	56	2,739	1,765
NAUSARI DISTRICT { Judge	1		40		41	18	5	10			3		5	3,172	3,519			
Munsiffs	16	1	726		743	307	133	59	13	4	181	3	24	6,953	3,194	19	1,390	447
AMRELI DISTRICT { Judge	13		290		303	37	78	29	6	3	125		14	3,385	2,372	11	309	366
Munsiffs	4	4	303	1	317	73	61	99	22	14	37	3	2	775	578	6	809	570
TOTAL { Judges	23	2	558		583	118	145	88	10	4	166	5	31	16,367	15,218	16	1,234	1,397
Munsiffs	140	6	6,331	14	6,491	1,857	1,816	700	133	124	1,455	45	183	39,835	28,481	178	9,366	6,384
GRAND TOTAL	163	8	6,889	14	7,074	1,975	1,961	788	143	128	1,621	50	214	56,202	43,699	194	10,600	7,771
Result for the year 1878-79	The figures for last year in columns 2 to 5 cannot be given, as these columns did not appear in last year's statement				6,982	2,158	1,771	824	142	157	1,501	41	214	42,276	38,986	171	7,344	6,070

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appen

STATE

Civil

Statement showing the number of civil appeals filed, disposed of, and the year

Name of Court.	Filed.						Disposed															
	Pending on the 31st July 1879	Filed in the Court itself from August 1879 to July 1880	Re-admitted	Received by transfer or by remand.	Total.	Value of appeals filed in the Court itself.	Transferred to other Courts	Struck off the file.	Compromised.	Withdrawn by *Rajinama*.	Decreed on arbitration	Decreed on oath.	*Ex parte*.						Contested.			
													Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed.				Confirmed.		Modified.	
															Remanded.	Otherwise.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19		20	
Varisht Court.						Rs.																
Regular appeals	51	72	.		123	1,54,427		8	6					.		...	...		41		4	
Special appeals	102	212	3		317	50,903		12	11	1		3	..	.		..			135		4	
Total ..	153	284	3		440	2,05,330		20	17	1		3	.	..		...			176		8	
Judges.																						
Baroda City Judge	122	137	5	2	266	21,617		14	2	6	1	1	4	2	1	1	8		67		12	
„ District Judge . .	64	167	5	8	244	34,183	8	9		6			13	2	3	9	27		85		11	
Karri „ „	57	75	9	7	148	13,305	5	11		2		1	12	4			16		44		28	
Nausari „ „ . .	5	52	1	2	60	7,019			2				1	1		2	4		24		4	
Amreli „ „	10	12	2		24	1,949		1	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	1	7		4		..	
Total .	258	443	22	19	742	78,073	13	35	4	14	1	2	34	11	4	13	62		224		55	
Grand Total ...	411	727	25	19	1,182	2,83,403	13	55	21	15	1	5	34	11	4	13	62		400		63	
Result for the year 1878-79 .	589	838	21	22	1,470	3,26,334	34	48	18	34	3	8	49	19	8	23	99		529		54	

(Sd.) S. R. Kashikar.

dix I.

MENT No. 8.

JUSTICE.

remaining undisposed of, in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in 1879-80.

OF.								REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF.								
tested.					*Average duration in days*											
Remanded	Reversed. Otherwise.	Total	Total of appeals disposed of.	Value of appeals disposed of in the Court itself.	Contested.	Others.	Number of witnesses examined	Under three months.	Above three months and under six months.	Above six months and under one year.	Above one year and under two years.	Above two years and under three years.	Above three years and under four years	Above four years and under five years	Above five years	Total
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
				Rs.												
2	6	53	67	1,27,550	299	237	.	8	12	22	10	2	2			56
9	26	174	201	44,411	178	126		35	17	47	12	4	1			116
11	32	227	268	1,71,961	206	164		43	29	69	22	6	3			172
40	25	144	176*	31,697	215	274	25	49	19	8	8	2	1	3		90
7	29	132	182†	33,500	204	100	37	39	10	6	5	2				62
7	6	85	120‡	22,966	195	201	34	17	3	1	6	1				28
7	9	44	50	9,423	167	164	14	3	1	5	1					10
1	2	7	15	4,710	399	384	21	7				2				9
62	71	412	543	1,02,296	210	190	131	115	33	20	20	7	1	3		199
73	103	639	811	2,74,257	209	184	131	158	62	89	42	13	4	3		371
90	142	815	1,059	4,14,305	272	210	148	200	45	77	70	14	5			411

REMARKS.

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* Out of this number, the City Judge decided 131 appeals, the Joint-Judge thirty-one, and the Assistant Judge fourteen appeals, respectively.

† Out of this number, the District Judge decided ninety-six appeals, the Joint-Judge seventy-two, the Special Judge three, and the Assistant Judge eleven appeals, respectively.

‡ Out of this number, the District Judge decided forty-seven appeals, and the Joint and Assistant Judges thirty-nine and thirty-four appeals, respectively.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix J.

STATEMENT No. 9.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Munsiffs in the year 1879-80.

MUNSIFFS.	Total number of appeals disposed of.	HOW DISPOSED OF.					REMARKS.
		Confirmed.	Modified.	*Reversed.*			
				Remanded.	Otherwise	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BY CITY JUDGE.							
City Munsiff .. .	176	95	14	41	26	67	*Note*—The number of appeal cases transferred by the Judges to other Courts, shown in column 8 of Statement No 8, Civil Justice, are not included in this Statement, as these cases are mere transfers from one Court to another The total of 530 cases in column 2 of this Statement is obtained by deducting the thirteen transferred cases shown in column 8 of Statement No 8 from the total of 543 cases shown in column 24 of that statement.
BY BARODA DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Baroda Mahal Munsiff .	48	29	4	4	11	15	
Petlad „ „	48	31	5	3	9	12	
Dabhoi „ „	45	28	1	2	14	16	
Sinore „ „ ...	16	10	2	1	3	4	
Jarod „ „	14	13	.	.	1	1	
Chandod Dewani Kamdar	2	2	.	...	..		
Old Court now abolished .	1		1	.	.		
BY KARRI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Karri Mahal Munsiff	33	20	9	3	1	4	
Pattan „ „	49	33	11	3	2	5	
Visnagar „ „ .	28	15	11		2	2	
Dehegaum „ ..	5	2	1	1	1	2	
BY NAUSARI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Nausari Mahal Munsiff	40	24	4	5	7	12	
Vyara „ „	6	2		2	2	4	
Kathor „ „ m	3	1	1	...	1	1	
Old Court now abolished ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
BY AMRELI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Kodinar Mahal Munsiff ...	3	1		1	1	2	
Okhamandal „ „ ...	12	8	2		2	2	
Total ...	530	314	66	66	84	150	
Result for the year 1878-79 ..	717	457	68	83	109	192	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR. (Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,

Judge Koyight Court

Appendix Q.

STATEMENT No. 6.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the number of miscellaneous criminal appeals filed, disposed of, and remaining undisposed of in the Courts of His Highness the Gaekwar in the year 1879-80.

NAME OF COURT.	Pending on 31st July 1879.	Filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending on 31st July 1880.	Average duration in days from file to disposal.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Varisht Court.	...	58	58	49	9	98	
Subhas and Judges.							
Baroda City Judge	1	20	21	16*	5	99	* Out of this number, the City Judge disposed of seven and the Special Judge nine appeals, respectively.
„ District Subha ...	7	7	14	14	...	39	
„ „ Judge ...	...	51	51	50	1	42	
Karri „ Subha ...	12†	55	67	57	10	78	† At the end of the last year the Karri Subha's Court had shown 5 (five) appeals as pending, but the Subha has now written to say that the balance ought to have been shown as 12 (twelve), and not 5 (five).
„ „ Judge ...	...	2	2	2	...	13	
Nausari „ Subha ...	...	13	13	11	2	38	
„ „ Judge ..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Amreli „ Subha ..	...	3	3	3		39	
„ „ Judge ...	...	...	...	...	..	.....	
Total ...	20	151	171	153	18	60	
GRAND TOTAL ...	20	209	229	202	27	70	
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	25	169	194	181	13	101	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR. (Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix R.

STATEMENT No. 7.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Subhas and Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Magistrates in the year 1879-80.

MAGISTRATES, APPEALS FROM WHOSE DECISIONS WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE SEVERAL SUBHAS AND JUDGES.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BY BARODA CITY JUDGE.								
Ramchandra Bulwant, City 1st Class Magistrate	21	23	11	6	...	6	6	
Mathuradas Jugjivandas, 2nd Class Magistrate	14	20	4	6	...	10	10	
Total ...	35	43	15	12	...	16	16	

BARODA DISTRICT SUBHA.									
Nago Bhicaji, Baroda Division, 1st Class Magistrate ...	...	...	9	14	7	4	...	3	3
Raghunath Mahadeo, Petlad, do. do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Shridhur Bajaji, do. do. do. ...	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
Kasanlal Nahalchand, Dabhoi, do. do. ...	...	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...
Shridhur Bajaji, Baroda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Krishnaji Bhicaji, Jaroda do. do. do. ...	...	...	4	4	1	3	...	...	...
Ramling Ganling, Petlad do. do. do. ...	...	...	4	7	4	...	...	3	3
Narayenrao Balaji, Padra do. do. do. ...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3
Harlochand Harjivandas, Dabhoi, Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	...	4	6	...	3	...	3	3
Deoshanker Dajibhai, Chandod Wahiwutdar ...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Shitaram Daji, Choranda Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate ...	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	1	1
Keshavrao Pandurung, Petlad, Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	...	...	3	15	1	...	...	14	14
Ramrao Waman, Dabhoi, 3rd Class Magistrate ...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	1
Bhasker Sadashiv, do. do. do. ...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...			41	66	21	15	...	30	30
BARODA DISTRICT JUDGE.									
Nago Bhicaji, Baroda Division, 1st Class Magistrate ...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Raghunath Mahadeo, Petlad, do. do. ...	...	...	8	18	12	1	...	5	5
Kasanlal Nahalchand, Dabhoi, do. do. ...	...	...	3	9	8	...	...	1	1
Krishnaji Bhicaji, Jaroda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	1	1
Kazi Abdool Rahiman, Choranda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Ramling Ganling, Petlad Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	...	...	4	5	3	...	...	2	2
Narayenrao Babaji, Padra do. do. do. ...	...	...	4	5	2	2	...	1	1
Harlochand Harjivandas, Dabhoi Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Hari Roghunath, Sankhera Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Deoshanker Dajibhai, Chandod Wahiwutdar ...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Sakharam Bapuji, Tiluk Sub-Mahalkari, 3rd Class Magistrate	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	2	2
Kalidas Karsan, Baroda Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Subhas aad Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Magistrates in the year 1879-80.—(Continued).

MAGISTRATES, APPEALS FROM WHOSE DECISIONS WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE SEVERAL SUBHAS AND JUDGES.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA DISTRICT JUDGE.—*(Concluded).*								
Moro Mahadeo Jaroda, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Ramrao Wamon, Padra Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Bhasker Sadashiv, Dabhoi do. do. do.	2	5	2	3	...	...	...	
Hari Govind, Sankhera do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Sakharam Narayen Vaso, Town Magistrate, 3rd Class Magistrate	3	5	5	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	38	67	40	12	...	15	15	

KARRI DISTRICT SUBHA.									
Motibhai Vinayekrao, Personal Naib Subha, Karri Division	...	...	3	6	4	...	...	2	2
Lallubhai Kasandas, Pattan, 1st Class Magistrate	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
Vinayekrao Govind Deo, do. do. do.	...	...	4	5	4	...	...	1	1
Kasanlal Nahalchand, Visnagar, do. do.	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Vinayekrao Govind Deo, do. do. do.	...	...	3	3	2	...	...	1	1
Do. do. Dehegaum, do. do.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mahadeorao Ramchandra, do. do. do.	...	...	4	6	3	1	...	2	2
Govindrao Yeshwant, Pattan Mahal, 2nd Class do.	...	...	1	12	...	12	...	...	...
Ramrao Gopal, Vadovli, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	...	3	6	4	...	...	2	2
Kalanji Bhulabhai, Karri, do. do.	...	...	8	8	2	6	...	...	...
Shitaram Hari, Vijapoor, do. do.	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Sakharam Ramchandra, Kalol, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Merwanji Edalji, Pattan, Town Magistrate, 2nd Class	...	...	5	24	22	...	...	2	2
Wasudeo Mahadeo Samartha, Karri, Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Devlatrai Baldevji, Pattan Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Ganpatrao Bhasker, Sidhpoor do. do.	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Govindrao Vinayek, Vadavli do. do.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Hari Govind, Karri do. do.	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Lalji Raghunath, Vijapoor do. do.	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	3
Hiralal Ganpatram, Kheralu do. do.	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
Wamanrao Kachashwar, Visnagar, do. do.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	...		47	90	50	24	...	16	16
KARRI DISTRICT JUDGE.									
Lalubhai Kasandas, Pattan Division, 1st Class Magistrate	...	...	2	7	6	1	...	...	...
Vinayekrao Govind Deo, do. do. do.	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Visnagar do. do.	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	1
Kasanlal Nahalchand do. do. do.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Subhas and Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Magistrates in the year 1879-80.—(Continued).

MAGISTRATES, APPEALS FROM WHOSE DECISIONS WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE SEVERAL SUBHAS AND JUDGES.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
KARRI DISTRICT JUDGE.—*(Concluded).*								
Mahadeo Ramchandra, Dehegaum 1st Class Magistrate	6	13	11	...	...	2	2	
Govindrao Yeshvant, Pattan Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Kallianrao Bhulabhai, Kari do. do. do.	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	
Bhaskerrao Sadashiv, Sidhpoor do. do.	3	5	4	...	...	1	1	
Shivshanker Bhavanishanker, Mehsana do. do.	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	
Shitaram Hari, Vijapoor, 2nd Class Magistrate	3	3	...	...	1	2	3	
Ramrao Gopal, Vadavli do. do.	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	

Gopal Kanderao, Kheralu, do. do.			2	4	...	...	...	2	4
Sakharam Ramchandra, Kalol, do. do.			1	8	8	...	...	...	...
Merwanji Edalji, Karri, Town Magistrate, 2nd Class			3	3	1	1	...	1	1
Gunpatrao Bapuji, Harij Sub-Mahalkari, 3rd Class Magistrate			2	4	2	...	2	...	2
Sakharam Bapuji, Vadnagar do. do.			3	3	2	...	...	...	...
Wamanrao Kachashvor, Visnagar Mahal do. do.			2	3	2	1	...	...	...
Ganpatrao Bhaskhar, Sidhpoor do. do.			1	5	2	3	...	...	...
	Total	...	41	73	43	11	4	15	19
NAUSARI DISTRICT SUBHA.									
Sorabji Jahangirji, Nausari Division, 1st Class Magistrate	...	...	3	5	1	2	...	2	2
Shridhar Bajaji, Kathor do. do. do.	...	...	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
Shaik Bhadoor, Vyara do. do. do.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mahadeo Sakharam, Ghandevi Mahal, 2nd Class do.	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	1	2
Jagubhai Haribhai, Kamraj do. do.	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Meharwanji Manikji, Moha do. do.	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Raghunath Wasudeo, Songad do. do.	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
Wasudeo Daji, Kathor, Town Magistrate, 3rd Class ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2
Balcrishna Daji, Bilimora, 3rd Class Magistrate	...	...	8	23	15	7	...	1	1
Bhugvantrao Rouji, Ghandevi Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Goverdhandas Bhogidas, Palsana do. do.	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	25	45	25	12	1	7	8
NAUSARI DISTRICT JUDGE.									
Sorabji Jahangirji, Nausari Division, 1st Class Magistrate	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Motibhai Vinayekrao, Vyra do. do. do.	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Mahadeo Sakharam, Ghandevi Mahal, 2nd Class do.	...	...	3	3	1	1	...	1	1
Mancherji Dadabhai, Kathor, Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	1

Criminal Justice.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of cases disposed of by the Subhas and Judges on appeal from the decisions of the several Magistrates in the year 1879-80.—(Concluded.)

Magistrates, appeals from whose decisions were disposed of by the several Subhas and Judges.	Appeals disposed of.		Mode of disposal.					Remarks.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nausari District Judge.—(*Concluded*).								
Balcrishna Daji, Bilimora, Town Magistrate, 3rd Class	3	3	...	...	1	2	3	
Shitaram Shridhar, Nausari Mahal Munsiff, and 3rd Class Magistrate ...	2	3	...	2	...	1	1	
Vasudeo Daji, Kathor do. do. do.	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Bhugwantrao Rowji, Ghandevi Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	15	16	6	3	1	6	7	

AMRELI DISTRICT SUBHA.								
Bhaskarrao Govind, Personal Naib Subha, and 1st Class Magistrate ..	2	2	2	...	...	...	..
Vishnu Sakharam, Okhamandal, 1st Class Magistrate	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
Keshavram Dhirajram, Amreli Mahal, 2nd ClassMagistrate	10	12	8	3	...	1	1
Keshavrao Govind, Dhari, do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hiralal Omiashunker, Damnagar do. do. ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Damodhar Balcrishna, Amreli Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	18	20	14	5	...	1	1
AMRELI DISTRICT JUDGE.							
Bhaskor Govind, Amreli, Personal Naib Subha. and 1st Class Magistrate ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Vishnu Sakharam, Okhamandal, 1st Class Magistrate	1	1	.	...	...	1	1
Keshavram Dhirajram, Amreli Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate ...	7	7	5	1	...	1	1
Keshavrao Govind, Dhari do. do. do.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total	10	10	7	1	..	2	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	270	430	221	95	6	108	114
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	292	417	207	76	8	126	134

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,

Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix S.

STATEMENT No. 8.

Criminal Justice.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80.

Tribunals whose decisions were appealed from or revised.	Appeals disposed of.		Mode of disposal.					Remarks.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.* By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Regular appeals.								
Baroda City Judge ..	7	8	7	1	...	...	...	
Do. District Judge ...	13	15	11	2	...	2	2	
Karri do. Subha ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
Do. do. Judge ...	10	17	12	3	...	2	2	
Nausari do. Subha ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Amreli do. do. ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	34	44	33	6	...	5	5	
Special appeals.								
Baroda City Judge ...	3	4	2	...	...	2	2	
Do. District Subha ...	5	8	7	...	1	...	1	
Do. do. Judge ...	6	8	5	1	...	2	2	
Karri do. Subha ...	3	5	1	4	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge ...	6	16	14	...	...	2	2	
Nausari do. Subha ...	3	3	1	...	...	2	2	
Do. do. Judge ...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Amreli do. Subha ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge ...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	31	50	36	5	1	8	9	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80—(Continued.)

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTALS AND FOR ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.								
Sardar Court, Baroda ...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Baroda City Judge .	2	2	2	...		...	...	
Do. do. 1st Class Magistrate.	12	18	10	4	4	...	4	
Baroda City, 2nd Class Magistrate.	8	8	7	...	1	...	1	
Baroda District Judge .	5	13	13	...	..	...	...	
Do. Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	2	2	. .	.	...	...	
Petlad Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	3	4	4	...	...	...	..	
Dabhoi Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	
Baroda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Jarod Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Padra Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	
Dabhoi Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	5	7	4	...	3	...	3	
Sunkhera Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Baroda Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	10	...	...	10	...	10	
Petlad Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	3	5	5	...	.	...	...	
Padra Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	3	3	...	..	...	...	

Criminal Justice.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80—(Continued.)

Tribunals whose decisions were appealed from or revised.	Appeals disposed of.		Mode of disposal.					Remarks.
	Number of cases	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.* By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Appeals against acquittals &c.—(*Continued.*)								
Tilakwara Mahalkari, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	
Karri District Subah	1	1	1	.	...	...	. .	
Visnagar Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	3	3	2	1	..	...	...	
Kairi Division, 1st class Magistrate.	1	13	3	10	...	...	...	
Pattan Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	3	3	. .	..	...	...	
Sidhpoor Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	
Vijapoor Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	
Kheralu Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	39	1	...	38	.	38	
Mehasana Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	2	2	.	. .	..	...	
Karri Town Magistrate	3	3	3	. .	...	...	...	
Vijapoor Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Visnagar Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	7	7	...	...	. .	...	
Ghandevi Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	2	1	...	...	1	1	
Moha Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Okhamandal Mahal, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Kodinar Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	77	180	104	18	57	1	58	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80—(Continued.)

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REVISION CASES.								
Sardar Court, Baroda	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	
Baroda City Judge ...	2	4	4	..	...	...	...	
Do. do., 1st Class Magistrate.	5	5	4	1	...	...	...	
Baroda City, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Baroda District Subha ..	1	1	1	.	...	...	...	
Do. do. Judge ..	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	
Do. Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	4	5	3	2	...	...	..	
Petlad Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	
Dabhoi Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	2	.	2	...	..	...	
Padra Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	2	1	1	..	...	...	
Dabhoi Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	6	8	3	5	..	...	...	
Jarod Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate	3	4	4	...	..	...	...	
Sunkhera Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	3	5	2	3	..	...	...	
Petlad Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	
Choranda Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Dabhoi Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	5	4	...	1	...	1	
Choranda Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Padra Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80—(Continued.)

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REVISION CASES.—(*Contd.*)								
Sunkhera Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Petlad Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	6	5	1	...	...	...	
Baroda Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	
Vaso Town, 3rd Class Magistrate	3	6	2	...	4	...	4	
Kari District Judge ...	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	
Do. Joint-Judge ...	3	7	7	...	..	...	...	
Pattan Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	8	9	5	2	2	...	2	
Visnagar Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	2	5	1	4	...	...	...	
Dehegaum Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	6	9	7	2	...	...	...	
Kheralu Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	8	19	8	9	2	...	2	
Mehsana Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	
Kalol Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	6	5	1	...	...	...	
Vadavali Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	7	7	..	...	...	...	
Sidhapoor Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	
Visnagar Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	
Vijapoor Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	7	6	1	...	...	..	
Karri Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	
Pattan Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	8	5	3	...	...	...	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80.—(Continued.)

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REVISION CASES.—(*Contd.*)								
Pattan Town, 2nd Class Magistrate.	6	8	4	3	1	...	1	
Kalol Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Vadnagar Submahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	5	6	6	...	...	...	...	
Attarsumba Submahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	3	5	5	...	..	...	...	
Vadavali Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	
Visnagar Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	
Sidhpoor Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Karri Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Kheralu Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	
Vijapoor Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Karri Town, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Pattan Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Visnagar Munsiff and 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Nausari Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Kathor Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	4	19	5	14	...	...	...	
Viara Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	3	5	4	...	1	...	1	
Nausari Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Statement showing the particulars of the total number of criminal cases disposed of on appeal or revision by the Varisht Court in the year 1879-80—(Concluded.)

TRIBUNALS WHOSE DECISIONS WERE APPEALED FROM OR REVISED.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF.		MODE OF DISPOSAL.					REMARKS.
	Number of cases.	Number of prisoners affected.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were confirmed.	Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were modified.	*Number of prisoners the sentences against whom were reversed.*			
					By ordering new trial.	Otherwise.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
REVISION CASES.—(*Concld.*)								
Kamrej Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Viara Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Ghandevi Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Viara Mahal, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Kathor Town, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Bilimora Town, 3rd Class Magistrate.	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Amreli District Subha ...	2	3	2	1	..	..	...	
Do. do. Judge ...	3	6	5	...	1	..	1	
Do. do. 1st Class Magistrate	2	3	3	..	...	...	...	
Amreli Subdivision, 1st Class Magistrate.	3	6	..	4	2	...	2	
Amreli Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	4	5	3	2	...	...	...	
Okhamandal Mahal, 1st Class Magistrate.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Damnagar Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	5	6	5	1	...	...	...	
Kodinar Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	7	9	7	2	...	...	...	
Dhari Mahal, 2nd Class Magistrate.	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	
Total ...	175	283	179	84	19	1	20	
GRAND TOTAL ...	317	557	352	113	77	15	92	
Result for the year 1878-79 ...	386	764	545	128	53	38	91	

(Sd.) S. R. KASHIKAR.

(Sd.) JANARDAN SAKHARAM GADGIL,
Judge, Varisht Court.

Appendix T.

JAILS.

Comparative Statement of expenditure incurred in the year 1879-80 *and the preceding one on account of prisoners, lunatics, &c., in all the Jails in the Baroda State.*

1	2	3	4				5			
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Number of Jails.	RATIONS.				ESTABLISHMENT.			
			Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
			1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Central Jail ..	1	23,968 5 6	17,114 10 9	54 15 7	41 11 11	6,561 7 3	7,171 1 6	15 0 9	17 7 10
2	District Jails ...	8	63,378 2 4	47,255 13 4	56 3 0	40 5 2	7,366 12 11	9,233 4 5	6 8 6	7 14 0
3	Taluka Jails ...	35	22,369 3 7	10,574 13 10	54 6 10	42 2 1	435 12 0	624 13 9	1 1 10	2 7 10
	Total ...	...	1,09,715 11 5	74,945 5 11	55 8 10	40 14 2	14,364 0 2	17,029 3 8	7 4 5	9 4 7

Appendix T.—*(Continued).*

Comparative Statement of expenditure incurred in the year 1879-80, *&c.*—(Continued).

Serial Number.	Jails.	6				7			
		Police or Military Guard.				Hospital charges.			
		Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Central Jail ...	7,644 0 0	7,644 0 0	17 8 3	18 10 3	1,687 11 9	642 7 6	3 13 11	1 9 1
2	District Jails	15,947 4 0	18,601 5 6	14 2 3	15 13 1	1,140 15 2	751 9 6	1 1 2	0 10 3
3	Taluka Jails ...	...	. .	... ..	.....	116 9 2	76 8 11	0 4 6	0 4 10
	Total ...	23,591 4 0	26,245 5 6	11 15 1	14 5 1	2,945 4 1	1,470 9 11	1 7 10	0 12 10

Appendix T.—*(Continued).*

Comparative Statement of expenditure incurred in the year 1879-80, *&c.*—(Continued).

Serial Number.	Jails.	8				9			
		Clothing.				Contingencies.			
		Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Central Jail ...	964 3 0	919 9 6	2 3 5	2 3 11	1,215 6 9	960 14 3	2 12 7	2 5 6
2	District Jails ...	2,412 11 11	3,018 14 10	2 2 3	2 9 3	2,487 6 10	2,225 11 8	2 2 3	1 14 4
3	Taluka Jails ...	57 4 0	209 9 3	0 2 3	0 13 4	328 9 0	288 15 11	0 12 9	1 2 5
	Total ...	3,434 2 11	4,148 1 7	1 11 10	2 4 2	4,031 6 7	3,475 9 10	2 0 8	1 14 6

Appendix T.—*(Concluded).*

Comparative Statement of expenditure incurred in the year 1879-80, *&c.*—(Concluded).

Serial Number.	Jails.	10		11	
		Grand total expended.		Total cost per head of average strength.	
		1878-79.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1	Central Jail	42,041 2 3	34,452 11 6	96 6 9	84 0 6
2	District Jails	92,733 5 2	81,086 11 3	82 3 5	69 2 11
3	Taluka Jails	23,307 5 9	11,774 13 8	56 11 4	46 14 6
	Total	1,58,081 13 2	1,27,314 4 5	80 0 8	69 7 4

(Sd.) Vinayak J. Kirtane,
Huzur Assistant.

Appendix U.

POLICE.

General Statement showing the strength and cost of the entire Police Force for the year 1879-80.

NAME OF DIVISION.	STRENGTH.								SANCTIONS.				REMARKS.
	Police Superintendent or Police Naib Subha.	Inspectors and Fouzdars.	*Subordinate Officers.*		*Men.*		Other Establishment.	Total.	Pay.	Contingencies.	Ammunition.	Lighting.	
			Foot.	Mounted.	Sowars	Peons.							
									Rs. a. p.	*Rs a. p.*	*Rs a. p*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1. Baroda City .	1	8	70	2	26	475	39	621	89,268 0 0	1,200 0 0	... ...	.	
2. Baroda Division . .	1	14	225	10	128	926	28	1,332	2,04,204 0 0	1,908 0 0	1,312 12 5	900 0 0	
3. Nausari Division ...	1	14	154	18	135	559	28	909	1,39,950 0 0	1,596 0 0	. .	.. . .	
4. Karri Division	1	17	292	27	181	1,359	32	1,909	2,88,648 0 0	2,277 0 0	1,777 0 0	1,440 0 0	
5. Amreli Division ...	1	8	107	3	75	381	23	598	1,00,879 4 0	936 0 0	. ...	387 0 0	
Total ...	5	61	848	60	545	3,700	150	5,369	8,22,949 4 0	7,917 0 0	3,089 12 5	2,727 0 0	

General Statement showing the strength and cost of the entire Police Force for the year 1879-80.—(Concluded.)

Name of Division.	Sanctions.—(*Concluded*)						Actual expenditure.	Remarks.
	Police Fund.	Rewards.	Pensions.	Dress.	Extraordinary sanctions.	Total.		
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	
1. Baroda City ...	2,400 0 0	.. ..	2,136 0 0	.. ... .	19,979 11 3	1,14,983 11 3	99,929 15 8	
2. Baroda Division ...	....	500 0 0	... .	5,228 0 0	12,012 7 3	2,26,065 3 8	1,81,416 3 0	
3. Nausari Division ..	....	500 0 0	.. . ..	3,332 0 0	2,621 14 11	1,47,999 14 11	1,25,125 12 7	
4. Karri Division	....	2,000 0 0	.. ...	7,416 0 0	8,043 4 4	3,11,601 4 4	2,37,784 12 8	
5. Amreli Division	. .. .	500 0 0	1,344 0 0	1,524 0 0	1,308 15 6	1,06,879 3 6	87,099 9 4	
Total ...	2,400 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,480 0 0	17,500 0 0	43,966 5 3	9,07,529 5 8	7,31,356 5 3	

(Sd.) Vinayak J. Kirtane,
Huzur Assistant.

Appendix V.

No. 3.

Statement showing actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different heads.*

Particulars.	Amount Babashai.	Total Babashai.
Military.		
Original works	37,155	
Repairs	16,164	
		53,319
Civil Buildings.		
Original works	7,10,055	
Repairs	1,10,394	
		8,20,449
Communication.		
Original works	46,684	
Repairs	4,212	
		50,896
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		
Original works	56,307	
Repairs	18,004	
		74,311
Total ..		9,98.975
Establishment		81,497
Tools and Plant		2,321
Stock purchase		498
Grand Total ..		10.83,291

(Sd.) G. F. Hill, *C.E.*,
State Engineer.

Appendix W.

No. 5.

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, showing the principal works costing Rupees* 500 *and upwards, those of lesser amount being grouped together.*

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	ORIGINAL WORKS.				
	Military.				
	Ordnance.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
1	Erecting gunpowder magazine at Ajab Talavadi	4,420	4,370	715	
2	Constructing a guard-shed attached to gunpowder magazine ...	698	15	15	
3	Constructing a drain and setting a lightning conductor to gunpowder magazine	572	7	7	
4	Re-constructing the fort at Amreli . .	...	3,939	476	
5	Minor works below Rupees 500 . .	811	774	774	
	Total .	6,501	9,105	1.987	
	Accommodation for Troops.				
6	Converting Parvatibai's Dehla into the quarters for the 1st Regiment, and urgent repairs to the lines of the 1st Regiment on the Waresha parade-ground	4,127	3.118	3,074	
7	Digging a well at Dhari for the use of the Battalion	1,652	1.575	831	
8	Erecting a ward attached to Sayajerao's Military Hospital .. .	11,198	10,809	1,483	
9	Additions and alterations to the quarter-guard of His Highness the Maharaja's Body-guard	572	14	14	
10	Constructing porch attached to Sayajerao's Military Hospital ...	1,621	1,465	1,465	
11	Putting up a railing and making a road in front of Military Hospital . .	2,162	1,781	1,781	
12	Building barracks for the men of the Dhari Battalion at Amreli ...	11,370	10,405	10,397	

13	Do. officers' quarters for the proposed lines of the Dhari Battalion ...	588	519	519
14	Do. new servants' quarters attached to Captain Mackley's bungalows at Amreli	1,425	1,178	1,178
15	Constructing a ward to Dhari Hospital...	1,493	1,573	698
16	Do. two stop-butts and four markers' butts on the Waresha parade-ground	4,007	3,539	3,539
17	Constructing a bungalow for Captain Nissen	11,854	11,158	7,879
18	Do. a school-house at Dhari for the use of Battalion	4,053	1,425	1,425
19	Minor works below Rupees 500	811	801	378
	Total ...	56,933	49,360	34,661
	Pagas.			
20	Building Chundeekhana and repairs to the stabling and other parts of Paga No. 7 in 3rd Khas Paga...	1,426	385	385
21	Minor works below Rupees 500	125	122	122
	Total ...	1,551	507	507
	Total Military ...	64,985	58,972	37,155
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
	Revenue.			
22	Constructing Wahiwutdar's Cutcherry at Kurjan	46,915	42,287	28,767
23	Do. do. do. at Chansama	41,404	19,537	19,537
24	Do. do. do. at Dehegaum	30,875	11,579	10,549
25	Do. do. do. at Sunkheda	12,667	10,075	10,075
26	Do. do. do. at Pulsana	31,623	29,287	21,699
27	Do. do. do. at Dhari	.....	3	3
28	Do. do. do. at Damnagar	.....	1	1
29	Do. a fire-proof room in the Central Treasury Office	12,898	9,193	1,772
30	Minor work below Rupees 500	953	892	880
	Total ...	1,77,335	1,22,854	93,283

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Judicial				
	Courts, &c.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
31	Constructing a verandah to the District Judge's Courts	1,741	1,672	672	
32	Do. a wooden platform and making general repairs to the Varisht Court	1,923	1,923	1,923	
33	Minor works below Rupees 500	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	3,664	3,595	2,595	
	Police.				
34	Converting and repairing the Kattiawar Dewanji's Paga into Police head-quarters and Magistrate's Office	18,930	5,149	5,149	
35	Minor works below Rupees 500	714	667	651	
	Total ...	19,644	5,816	5,800	
	Jails.				
36	New Central Jail at Baroda	5,63,377	5,57,553	1,82,652	
37	Constructing jail at Nausari	54,848	54,051	17,674	
38	Do. do. at Dwarka	22,044	8,787	45	
39	Do. do. at Kudi	1,07,905	391	206	
40	Do. do. at Pitlad	59,393	58,327	2,776	
41	Do. do. at Dabhoi	60,398	60,317	2,367	
42	Do. Thuggee and Dacoity Jail	18,966	15,656	15,656	

43	Converting a portion of the old copper mint into a cook-room for the use of prisoners for Futehpoora Lock-up	625	495	143
44	Minor works below Rupees 500	500	461	461
	Total ...	8,88,056	7,56,638	2,21,980
	Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.			
45	Rani Jamnabai's dispensary	1,03,397	73,568	17,554
46	Constructing a dispensary at Sojitra	8,400	7,951	5,455
47	Do. civil hospital and dispensary at Nausari	35,361	36,816	13,808
48	Do. do. do. at Kudi	30,122	29,583	6,340
49	Do. dispensary at Sidhpoor	8,400	7,485	4,528
50	Do. do. at Pitlad	10,835	9,465	1,180
51	Do. do. at Dehegaum...	8,400	7,577	3,181
52	Do. do. at Padra	7,956	6,443	6,443
53	Minor works below Rupees 500	22	22	22
	Total ...	2,12,893	1,78,910	58,511
	Government Houses and Residencies.			
54	New Palace, Baroda	.....	2,19,190	1,62,698
55	Improving Nuzzerpaga for marriage bowers	60,282	59,852	25,468
56	Pulling down Ayna Mahal with its terrace and a room on it, and also the burden bungalow and covering the same with a double tiled roofing ...	3 834	2,826	914
57	Constructing a cook-room in the compound of Dastoor's bungalow, Nausari...	5,218	4,490	3,104
58	Pulling down the top terrace of old Sirkarwada with Fudnavis Daftarkhana	5,554	5,077	921
59	Constructing Bungalow No. 1 for the Chief Medical Officer	12,988	20,274	750
60	Do. do. for the State Engineer	14,495	15,776	350
61	Do. a foot-bridge connecting old Palace building with Nuzzerbaugh	10,460	10,004	22
62	Additions and alteration to the Government bungalow in Kawadabaugh ...	1,821	1,746	1,746
63	Constructing an out-house at Mustoobaugh	7,628	7,628	984
64	Proposed out-house at do.	5,077	5,053	5,053
65	Constructing a cook-room in Chimanbaugh	1,175	936	936

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Government Houses and Residencies.—(Concluded.)	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
66	Constructiug a bath-room in Chimanbaugh	551	392	392	
67	Do. six latrines at Motibaugh	998	869	869	
68	Do. a bungalow for the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli	22,688	13,349	10,680	
69	Constructing a bridge between Mandwa and Gadikhana	2,521	2,524	2,524	
70	Do. six latrines in the old Sirkarwada	1,129	1,015	1,015	
71	Re-building new privies and pulling down old ones in Anund Rao Bappoo Gaekwar's wada	817	673	673	
72	Constructing an out-house at Vishrambaugh	9,955	9,764	575	
73	Do. a bungalow for Mr. Pitamber-bhoy Jetta	3,414	2,992	2,992	
74	Additions and alterations to the Bungalow No. 3 occupied by Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin, C.I.E.	5,371	2,445	2,445	
75	Making jewellery safe in Nuzzerbaugh	.....	3,587	3,587	
76	Setting panes to the doors and windows of the Nuzzerbaugh Palace ...	622	501	501	
77	Constructing a temporary mandwa over the terrace of Shreemunt Lakshmi-bai Sahib's havily	958	918	918	
78	Constructing a house at Vishrambaugh	1,892	1,833	1,833	
79	Do. a shed for six stables and coach-houses for the State bungalow in camp occupied by Major Nutt	1,172	1,171	1,171	
80	Constructing an additional storey over Gadikhana for providing a dining-hall during the marriage festivities	14,212	13,537	13,537	
81	Constructing horse stalls and making additions and alterations to the old stables attached to the Ice Factory building	1,309	442	442	
82	Constructing temporary privies at Mustoobaugh, Nuzzerpaga, and Mehtapole	860	850	850	
83	Do. a masonry tank for catching rain water at Mustoobaugh ...	1,697	1,195	502	
84	Do. do. for swimming for His Highness Maharaja at Nausari	998	39	39	

85	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,796	1,608	1,608
	Total ...	2,01,492	4,12,576	2,50,099
	Public Offices.			
86	Constructing carriage roads and gravel walks in the compound of the new Kothi Offices	1,389	1,168	1,071
87	Public Offices at Nausari	92,521	447	347
88	Iron railings to the Kothi compound	5,804	5,704	5,703
89	New Public Offices in Kothi (Baroda)	1,68,884	1,67,570	29,474
90	Constructing four additional rooms over the terrace of Cutcherry buildings...	2,800	3,688	1,049
91	Minor works below Rupees 500	220	221	221
	Total ...	2,71,618	1,77,798	37,865
	Agads and Fighting Places.			
92	Making additions and alterations to the spectators' stands	9,230	8,576	8,576
93	Re-building store-house close to Agad	891	818	818
	Total ...	10,121	9,394	9,394
	Miscellaneous.			
94	Renewing wooden railing and weather frames all round the Clock tower ...	2,198	2,052	539
95	Constructing temporary stables near the old Railway station	1,401	1,401	1,401
96	Additions and alterations to the fighting buffalo karkhana	3,299	1,520	1,520
97	Re-building Nagarkhana at Pitlad	2,892	2,148	2,148
98	Minor works below Rupees 500	389	364	364
	Total ...	10,179	7,485	5,972

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Charitable.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
99	Minor works below Rupees 500	384	380	298	
	Total ...	384	380	298	
	Educational.				
	Schools.				
100	Constructing the compound, &c., to the Anglo-Vernacular School at Amreli	5,377	4,868	4,868	
101	Do. school-house at Dehegaum	5,404	4,887	4	
102	Do. do. for His Highness Maharaj	54,969	54,774	4,332	
103	Levelling the ground and forming the roads and foot-paths around the Maharaja School in Motibaugh	609	103	103	
104	Minor works below Rupees 500	60	60	60	
	Total ...	66,419	64,692	9,367	
	Colleges.				
105	New High School and College at Baroda	67,377	76,000	14,439	
106	Additions and alterations to a room in the Vernacular College	867	452	452	
	Total ...	68,244	76,452	14,891	
	Total Civil Buildings ...	19,30,049	18,16,590	7,10,055	

	Communication.			
	Roads.			
107	Constructing a kutcha road from Kamrej to Surat	3,000	732	344
108	Metalling the roads in the town of Nausari	16,101	15,483	2,422
109	Constructing road from Sion to Kathor	12.587	8,860	97
110	Do. do. from new Police Chowki to Golewad	5,018	1,450	1,450
111	Metalling roads in the Baroda City	27,727	18,228	2,946
112	Constructing a road from Anund to Pitlad	10,048	9,227	5,350
113	Survey of the road from Kudi to Kulole	.....	719	422
114	Earthwork on the road from Motibaugh to Chimanbaugh	9,151	7,774	1,029
115	Constructing Road from Amreli to Warsada	.....	25,800	1,344
116	Do. do. from Railway station to the town of Dabhoi ...	6,014	5,993	633
117	Do. do. from Miyagam Railway station to Kurjen Cutcherry ...	4,971	2,901	2,901
118	Do. do. from Korinar to Ghatwad	.....	2,956	565
119	Putting up hedges on the road from Motibaugh to Anantpura... ...	721	544	40
120	Do. do. do. from Public Garden to Ganoo Wagh's tank...	540	484	226
121	Making a fair weather road from cantonment limits to Bhuki Nulla ...	529	444	443
122	Constructing road from Bahadurpoor to Sonegad	.....	76	76
123	Do. do. from Sirkarwada to join Lalwada Gate	2,188	1,474	315
124	Do. do. from Damnagar to Chhabadia and on to the limit near Bhimgra	5,546	5,079	4,174
125	Planting trees on the road from Amreli to Gawarka and Paniya ...	1,189	315	315
126	New road from Kalol Gate to join Kundla road near Khutwad embankment	732	367	88
127	Constructing a metalled road from Government Garden to Jamalpura ...	5,101	43	43
128	Do. a fair weather road from Posra to Nausari	3,481	1,737	1,737
129	Do. a road from Amreli to Chital	.....	1,777	14
130	Do. do. from Bardolee to Surat	12.143	9,083	6
131	Do. do. from Kothi to Motibaugh	11,969	11,826	53
132	Do. do. from Chawan to Lathi	.....	1,557	120
133	Do. do. from Railway station to the town of Nausari and widening and repairing the same	9,310	8,268	700
134	Minor works below Rupees 500	88	91	91
	Total ...	1,48,154	1,43,288	27,826

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Bridges.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
135	Constructing a culvert, &c., near Municipal well, Rambaimatta, Nausari ...	2,226	1,867	51	
136	Do. a fifteen feet bridge over the nulla crossed by the road leading from the town to the Railway station, Nausari	4,726	2,179	2,155	
137	Constructing two four feet culverts in the place of old ones on the road from Nausari to Railway station	1,087	963	491	
138	Constructing masonry bridge on the road from Railway station to the town of Billimora	3,692	3,405	370	
139	Constructing bridges on the Anuntpura road	14,601	15,008	2,093	
140	Do. five culverts on the road from public garden to Bhutadazampa	14,754	8,892	32	
141	Do. culvert on the Kundla road near Kalol Gate	2,359	2,076	2,076	
142	Do. a timber top bridge on the road from Miyagam Railway station to Kerjan Cutcherry	638	269	269	
143	Macadamizing roads and building culverts in the town of Amreli	328 8,982	8,455	1,264	
144	Minor works below Rupees 500	559	495	495	
	Total ...	53,952	43,609	9,296	
	Accommodation for Travellers.				
145	Constructing a bungalow for the reception of guests	16,681	15,385	1,726	
146	Do. a dhuramshalla at Pitlad	6,837	5,347	5,347	
147	Do. out-houses to traveller's bungalow	2,372	2,249	2,249	
148	Minor works below Rupees 500	240	240	240	
	Total ...	26,130	23,221	9,562	
	Total Communication ...	2,28,236	2,10,118	46,684	

	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
	Public Garden.			
149	Constructing a verandah to lion and tiger's cages	1,557	1,557	1,557
150	Miscellaneous expenses incurred in the opening of Public Garden ...	1,798	2,140	1,245
151	Constructing a masonry drain and a drop gate to the sluice No. 4 in Public Garden	4,310	4,309	4,309
152	Tools for Public Garden	4,899	4,531	4,531
153	Purchase of China lanterns for marriage festivity	571	571	571
154	Making thirty-six weather frames for the pavilion in Public Garden ...	2,283	2,231	289
155	Iron bridge in Public Garden	33,685	9	9
156	Constructing a masonry drain for the fair weather road and a gateway for the Public Garden	1,546	1,475	1,475
157	Constructing a parapet wall in Public Garden	12,516	8,044	8,044
158	Iron railing and gate for Public Garden	6,629	6,629	6,629
159	Purchase of plants for Public Garden	1,000	41	41
160	Manure for the Public Garden	1,750	416	416
161	Tools and potting house	500	504	504
162	Constructing out-houses and verandah to the bungalow of the Superintendent of Public Garden	1,119	1,088	1,088
163	Water-supply for Bandstand side portion	1,200	991	991
164	Minor works below Rupees 500	3,342	3,082	3,082
	Total ...	78,705	37,618	34,781
	Town and General Improvements.			
	Miscellaneous.			
165	Constructing two sally gates on both sides of the Lahripura Gate ...	1,388	1,316	997
166	Do. a meat and fish market at Nausari	4,331	2,441	2,441
167	Do. a washing ghât on the Vishwamitri	2,420	1,876	1,876
168	Baroda city drainage	19,000	9,613	257

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the ...*th year* 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Miscellaneous.—(Concluded.)	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
169	Constructing library at Amreli	1,405	658	658	
170	Minor works below Rupees 500	272	272	272	
	Total ...	28.816	16,176	6,501	
	Water-supply.				
171	Survey of the Vishwamitri river	696	534	72	
172	Embanking tank at Wamej so as to protect the village from being washed away	4,905	4,690	4,678	
173	Laying water-pipes from Nowlakhi to Chimanbaugh	1,550	1,485	407	
174	Constructing drain, &c., to the Bund Tank at Dabhoi	6,833	4,588	2,000	
175	Temporary water-supply to the City of Baroda from Nowlakhi and Chimanbaugh wells	10,334	11,187	2,239	
176	Constructing a masonry cistern over the Nowlakhi Tower	962	713	712	
177	Cutting water channel at Handod	3,100	2.224	2,220	
178	Digging tank at Dehegaum	2,514	1,694	929	
179	Constructing a waste weir and an earthen dam for the tank outside the north part wall at Dabhoi	630	12	12	
180	Constructing two rooms and re-building an engine-shed at Ajabdi	1,195	1,007	1,007	
181	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,185	1,062	749	
	Total ...	33,904	29,196	15,025	
	Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,41,425	82,990	56,307	

Recapitulation.

	Rs.
Military	37,155
Civil Buildings	7,10,055
Communication	46,684
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	56,307

	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	.....	8,50,201

REPAIRS.

MILITARY.

Ordnance.

182	Repairs to the fort at Amreli	.....	9,925	5
183	Minor works below Rupees 500	543	657	656
	Total ...	543	10,582	661

Accommodation for Troops.

184	Additions and alterations to the officers' quarters and houses belonging to the 1st Regiment near the Waresha parade-ground	1,008	936	299
185	Repairs to the lines and quarters of the Dhari Battalion	2,296	1,560	1.560
186	Repairs to the 3rd Regimental lines in Juni Gadi	2,515	1,720	1,720
187	Alterations and repairs to Colonel Hycoop's bungalow	3,032	2,829	600
188	Repairs to the chapars and buildings of the lines at Manekwada ...	3,447	3,247	1,897
189	Do. to Captain Harrison's bungalow at Dhari	2,003	1,669	1,669
190	Do. to the roof of Captain Nissen's bungalow	1,365	1,267	652
191	Do. to the servants' quarters attached to Captain Nissen's bungalow ...	571	480	275
192	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,863	1,571	1,308
	Total ...	18,100	15,279	9,980

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Pagas.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
193	Additions and alterations and thorough repairs to the 2nd Troops Silledar Cavalry	8,401	1,603	1,603	
194	Repairs to the Sowars' lines at Wadwan	1,666	15	17	
195	Additions and alterations and thorough repairs to the 1st Rissala ...	9,800	3,508	3,508	
196	Minor works below Rupees 500	421	395	395	
	Total ...	20,288	5,523	5,523	
	Total Military ...	38,931	31,384	16,164	
	Civil Buildings.				
	Revenue.				
197	Repairs to Block No. 2 buildings occupied by the Subha's Cutcherry and Sardar Court between Mandwa and Sirkarwada	2,983	2,602	2,220	
198	Repairs to the Cutcherry at Mehsana	2,824	887	3	
199	Do. to the do at Vishanagar	5,877	4,172	4,172	
200	Do. to the record-house at do.	2,097	1,254	1,254	
201	Do. to the Cutcherry at Sidhpoor	4,238	1,849	1,849	
202	Do. to the do. at Velacha	1,718	1,193	1,193	
203	Do. to the Treasury house at Manekwada	813	729	38	
204	Oil-painting and white-washing Fudnavis Dafterkhana	642	596	596	
205	Repairs to the Wahiwutdar's Cutcherry at Pitlad	3,502	2,677	2,677	
206	Minor works below Rupees 500	575	553	329	
	Total ...	25,269	16,512	14,255	

	JUDICIAL.			
	Courts.			
207	Minor works below Rupees 500	201	201	201
	Total ...	201	201	201
	Jails.			
208	Minor works below Rupees 500	269	269	269
	Total ...	269	269	269
	Police.			
209	Urgent repairs to the 2nd Class Magistrate's Office, and pulling down the dilapidated portion of the same	1,072	824	824
210	Repairs to the Police chowki and stables at Dupka...	794	588	566
211	Do. Police chowki at Makurpoora	724	552	552
212	Do. Sowars' lines at Bhutadezampa	2,063	2,063	1,124
213	Do. Thanna at Kurayee	766	23	23
214	Minor works below Rupees 500	761	846	846
	Total ...	6,180	4,896	3,935
	Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.			
215	Repairs to the dispensary at Vijapoor	.....	855	638
216	Do. do. at Sadra	.....	534	534
217	Minor works below Rupees 500	763	534	329
	Total ...	763	1,923	1,501

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Government Houses and Residencies.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
218	Repairs to Mandwa building, including taking down and re-building the north side wall	15,217	14,078	10,673	
219	Repairs to the Dehla opposite to Raoji Vittal's Office	520	454	454	
220	Wood-work to be substituted for rotten one in the old Vishrambaugh bungalow	6,441	5,952	5,952	
221	General repairs to Sirkarwada, Baroda	11,411	11,225	11,225	
222	Repairs to Lakshmibai's haveli	3,155	2,630	2,630	
223	Do. to the Sirkarwada at Dabhoi	5,346	4,942	12	
224	Do. to Makerpoora Palace	6,689	4,127	4,127	
225	Oil-painting Her Highness' apartment	1,570	1,473	487	
226	Repairs to Government buildings from Raopoora Zampa to Railway Station	1,735	1,300	1,300	
227	Do. to State bungalow in camp	12,408	11,444	85	
228	Do. to Government buildings in Motibaugh	1,133	1,092	1,092	
229	Do. to Mustoobaugh Palace	1,431	1,102	1,102	
230	Making necessary improvements to Nuzzerbaugh entrance and making a drain	691	4,000	4,000	
231	Re-building fallen down portion of a well and making necessary repairs to its retaining wall at Motibaugh	537	432	432	
232	General repairs to old Sirkarwada outer main wall to the south and east sides close to Nuzzerbaugh Palace entrance	3,029	2,528	2,528	
233	Repairs to the bungalow and watchmen's quarters at Herabaugh ...	727	617	617	
234	Do. do. in Gahinabai's Baugh	529	488	488	
235	Do. do. of Messrs. Bhasker Rao and Krishna Rao Vittal ...	658	621	621	
236	Do. to the dining-room at Motibaugh	775	775	775	
237	Urgent repairs to the old Palace Barudwaree bungalow	2,702	2,023	2,023	
238	Oil-painting and colour-washing His Highness Maharaja's apartments ...	2,154	1,774	1,774	

239	Repairs to the Sirkarwada at Dehegaum	2,307	2,056	8
240	Do. to the water-courses and widening road at Mustoobaugh ...	575	575	575
241	Minor works below Rupees 500	3,593	3,249	3,249
	Total ...	85,333	78,957	56,213
	Public Offices.			
242	Oil painting doors and windows of the old Offices in Kothi	1,003	40	40
243	Minor works below Rupees 500	637	642	642
	Total ...	1,640	682	682
	Agads and Fighting Places.			
244	Repairs to Chowda Appa's Akhada	528	21	21
245	Do. to Choba Oodhow's do.	576	7	7
246	Executing repairs to the spectators' stand and to the outer walls of Bhudder and compound wall of Agads	5,148	4,849	4,849
247	Urgent repairs to inner portion of Bhudder	1,632	1,604	1,604
248	Minor works below Rupees 500	704	677	677
	Total ...	8,588	7,158	7,158
	Miscellaneous.			
249	Turning tiles and other annual repairs to the Government buildings at Nausari	2,011	1,788	1,773
250	Turning tiles in the city of Baroda, 1878-79	9,085	7,848	415
251	Do. do. do. 1879-80	11,920	7,720	7,711
252	Do. do. do. 1880-81	12,048	15	15
253	Thorough repairs to the house and front portion of the Kodhayee Karkhana attached to the Clock tower	1,461	1,360	746
254	Repairs to the Keshore Maistree's Karkhana	651	551	551
255	Do. do. Deer Karkhana...	987	914	914

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Continued.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work.	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Miscellaneous.—(Concluded.)	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
256	Repairs to Ruthkhana	527	439	439	
257	Do. to Sursagar Chitakhana and privy	592	530	530	
258	Thorough repairs to Nagarkhana opposite to Sirkarwada	910	825	825	
259	Repairs to Hathikhana shed	832	651	651	
260	Do. to Lakha Lohar's Karkhana	1,678	1,467	1,467	
261	Do. to Gowshalla at Chapud	1,165	1,120	1,120	
262	Minor works below Rupees 500	2,442	2,063	2,063	
	Total ...	46,309	27,291	19,220	
	Ecclesiastical.				
	Charitable.				
263	Minor works below Rupees 500	78	57	57	
	Total ...	78	57	57	
	Churches.				
264	Repairs to the temple of Bhimnath Mahadhev	1,665	1,447	1,447	
265	Do. do. Khanderao and other subsidiary buildings ...	737	665	665	
266	Do. to the buildings of Kedareshewer Mahadhev	1,875	1,606	1,606	
267	Minor works below Rupees 500	970	912	912	
	Total ...	5,247	4,630	4,630	

	Cemeteries.			
268	Minor works below Rupees 500	69	65	65
	Total ...	69	65	65
	EDUCATIONAL.			
	Schools.			
269	Replacing the roof of the school building at Manikwada	622	556	556
270	Minor works below Rupees 500	938	871	871
	Total ..	1,560	1,427	1,427
	PUBLIC WORKS BUILDINGS.			
271	Repairs to the Sub-Engineer's Office at Kudi in Goomtee Durwaja ..	827	565	565
272	Minor works below Rupees 500	217	216	216
	Total ...	1,044	781	781
	Total Civil Buildings ...	1,82,550	1,44,849	1,10,394
	COMMUNICATION.			
	Roads.			
273	Repairs to Makarpoora road	3,451	3,422	82
274	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,004	988	988
	Total ...	4,455	4,410	1,070

Detailed Statement of actual expenditure incurred during the year 1879-80 *arranged under different classes, &c.*—(Concluded.)

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of sanction.	Expenditure from the commencement of work	Expenditure during the current year, Babashai.	Remarks.
	Bridges.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
275	Repairs to the bridge over the Dadar river near Bhillapoor	2,819	2,428	1,801	
276	Do. to Vishwamitri bridge	552	476	476	
277	Minor works below Rupees 500	199	121	121	
	Total ...	3,570	3,025	2,398	
	Accommodation for travellers.				
278	Repairs to travellers' bungalow at Mehsana	734	688	622	
279	Minor works below Rupees 500	125	122	122	
	Total . .	859	810	744	
	Total Communication ...	8.884	8,245	4,212	
	MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.				
	Town and General Improvements.				
	Public Garden.				
280	Maintenance of Public Garden	7,439	6,176	6,176	
281	Monthly extraordinary charges against the sanction No. 5416 of 8th May 1880	1,200	227	227	
282	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,052	994	994	
	Total ...	9,691	7,397	7,397	

	Miscellaneous.			
283	Oil painting and colour washing the Clock tower	608	561	561
284	Repairs to the ride or race-course	940	938	938
285	Minor works below Rupees 500	1,772	1,415	703
	Total ...	3,320	2,914	2,202
	Water Supply.			
286	Repairs to Bursadi Kans for 1879-80	1,097	1,388	1,388
287	Re-building the portion of bund wall near Pahadi river, and necessary repairs to the sluice at Wadi and Ajab Talavadi	3,319	3,061	538
288	Necessary repairs to Shirsha tank	3,003	2,219	1,161
289	Repairs to the side walls of the Sursagar tank	669	583	583
290	Do. to the compound wall of the tank at Padra	3,822	2,549	2,549
291	Do. to Doodhia tank at Nausari	1,940	880	3
292	*Repairing the retaining wall and pitching the slopes of Vishwamitri river ...	3,008	2,679	679
293	Repairs to Toolsi wadiwell	1,342	1,070	1,070
294	Minor works below Rupees 500	723	727	434
	Total ...	18,923	15,156	8,405
	Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	31,934	25,467	18,004

Recapitulation.

	Rs.
Military	16,164
Civil Buildings	1,10,394
Communication	4,212
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	18,004
Total ...	1,48,774

(Sd.) G. F. HILL, C. E.,
State Engineer.

Appendix X.

Statement showing works each costing Rupees 5,000 *and upwards, and which were sanctioned during the year.*

No.	Names of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure.
	Original Works.		
	Baroda City Division.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1.	Converting and repairing Kathiawar Dewanji's Paga into Police Head-quarters, and 1st and 2nd Class Magistrates' Offices	18,930	5,149
2.	Proposed outhouse at Mustoobaugh	5,077	5,053
3.	Additions and alterations to Bungalow No. 3 occupied by Khan Bahadoor Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E. ...	5,371	2,445
4.	Erecting an additional storey over Gadikhana for providing a dining-hall during marriage festivities ...	14,212	13,537
5.	Making additions and alterations to Spectators' Stand in Agad	9,230	8,576
6.	Putting up wrought-iron railings round the wards of the new Central Jail	36,617	.....
7.	Construction of new lines for the 2nd Regiment and Light Field Battery	33,969	.....
8.	Constructing four office rooms in Government Paga lately purchased from Kathiawar Dewanji ...	5,260	.....
9.	Constructing a new road from State Offices to the new Central Jail	10,579	.....
10.	Making drains and side drains in the new Central Jail	8,868	.....
	Repairs.		
	Baroda City Division.		
11.	Additions, alterations, and thorough repairs to 2nd Troop Silledar Cavalry	8,401	1,603
12.	Additions, alterations, and thorough repairs to the first Risala	9,800	3,508
13.	Woodwork to be substituted for rotten one in the old Vishrambaugh Bungalow	6,441	5,952
14.	General repairs to Sircar Wada	11,411	11,225
15.	Executing repairs to Spectators' Stand, and to the outer wall of Bhudder and compound wall of Agad ...	5,148	4,849
16.	Turning tiles of public buildings, 1880-81 ...	12,048	15
	Original Works.		
	Baroda District.		
17.	Constructing Wahiwutdars' Cutcherry at Sunkheda...	12,667	10,075
18.	Constructing Thuggee and Dacoity Jail... ...	18,966	15,656
19.	Constructing a dispensary at Padra	7,956	6,443
20.	Constructing Dharmashalla at Petlad	6,837	5,347
21.	Constructing a dispensary and its subsidiary buildings at Sinor	8,498	.....
22.	Constructing a school-house at Dabhoi	18,500	.....
23.	Ditto ditto at Sojitra... ...	21,277	.....
24.	Metalling the road from Goha Gate to the Railway crossing towards Makerpoora	7,500	.....
25.	Construction of a school-house at Sinor... ...	13,480	.....

Appendix Ab.

Land Revenue in Babashai currency for the year 1879-80 *as compared with that of* 1878-79.

Items.	For 1878-79.	For 1879-80.	Net increase.	Net decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda Division.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Gross land revenue proper ...	33,97,577	33,63,625	...	33,952	
Ditto miscellaneous ...	4,33,060	4,04,357	...	28,703	
Total ...	38,30,637	37,67,982	...	62,655	
Deduct remissions for the year	765	823	58	...	
Net demand ...	38,29,872	37,67,159	...	62,713	
Kaeri Division.					
Gross land revenue proper ...	28,57,034	28,56,910	...	124	
Ditto miscellaneous ...	4,05,383	3,85,944	...	19,439	
Total ...	32,62,417	32,42,854	...	19,563	
Deduct remissions for the year	467	4,725	4,258	...	
Net demand ...	32,61,950	32,38,129	...	23,821	
Nausari Division.					
Gross land revenue proper ...	18,01,509	17,81,894	...	19,615	
Ditto miscellaneous ...	1,70,394	1,78,768	8,374	...	
Total ...	19,71,903	19,60,662	...	11,241	
Deduct remissions for the year	1,40,253	...	...	1,40,253	
Net demand ...	18,31,650	19,60,662	1,29,012	...	
Amreli Division.					
Gross land revenue proper ...	3,53,867	5,87,250	2,33,383	...	
Ditto miscellaneous ...	1,97,387	2,35,097	37,710	...	
Total ...	5,51,254	8,22,347	2,71,093	...	
Deduct remissions for the year	45,725	...	...	45,725	
Net demand ...	5,05,529	8,22,347	3,16,818	...	
Grand Total.					
Gross land revenue proper ...	84,09,987	85,89,679	1,79,692	...	
Ditto miscellaneous ...	12,06,224	12,04,166	...	2,058	
Total ...	96,16,211	97,93,845	1,77,634	...	
Deduct remissions for the year	1,87,210	5,548	...	1,81,662	
Net demand ...	94,29,001	97,88,297	3,59,296	...	

(Sd.) J. Manibhai,

On Special Duty in the Huzur Revenue Dept.

Appendix Ac.

Statement showing realizations and outstanding balances in Baroda currency of the land revenue for the year 1879-80 *as compared with those of* 1878-79.

ITEMS.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BARODA DIVISION.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Government demand ...	38,29,872	37,67,159	...	62,713	
Realizations	33,46,565	34,63,014	1,16,449	...	
Outstanding balances ...	4,83,307	3,04,145	...	1,79,162	
KARRI DIVISION.					
Government demand ...	32,61,950	32,38,129	...	23,821	
Realizations	28,78,417	30,15,773	1,37,356	...	
Outstanding balances ...	3,83,533	2,22,356	...	1,61,177	
NAUSARI DIVISION.					
Government demand ...	18,31,650	19,60,662	1,29,012	...	
Realizations	16,16,764	18,87,708	2,70,944	...	
Outstanding balances ...	2,14,886	72,954	...	1,41,932	
AMRELI DIVISION.					
Government demand ...	5,05,529	8,22,347	3,16,818	...	
Realizations	4,23,080	7,68,472	3,45,392	...	
Outstanding balances ...	82,449	53,875	...	28,574	
FOR THE WHOLE TERRITORY.					
Government demand ...	94,29,001	97,88,297	3,59,296	...	
Realizations	82,64,826	91,34,967	8,70,141	...	
Outstanding balances ...	11,64,175	6,53,330	...	5,10,845	

(Sd.) J. MANIBHAI,

On Special Duty in the Huzur Revenue Dept.