



REPORT  
OF  
THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF  
THE RAJPUTANA STATES  
FOR  
1881-1882.

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No. 132P., dated Mount Abu, 18th August 1882.

From—COLONEL C. K. M. WALTER, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report of the Rajputana Agency for the year 1881-82, with a few general observations in as brief a form as is compatible with the record of essential facts.

2. The year was conspicuously marked by the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to Rajputana in November last, when, in the course of a rapid progress from Agra to Chitor, Lord Ripon was enabled to see some of the leading places in the province, and to become acquainted with many of its Chiefs.

His Excellency's journey from Agra was broken at Bhurt-pore, where, after breakfast, he visited His Highness the Maharaja at his palace and inspected the city and fortifications.

A few days were spent at Jaipur. His Excellency and suite were most hospitably received by the young Maharaja. Visits and return-visits were paid, and Jaipur essayed its best by gathering together its feudatory troops and levies to take part in pageant and procession, by decorations, illuminations, State banquets, and liberal display, to do honour to its distinguished guest. The spectacle of the city streets, whether thronged as they were by thousands and thousands of quaintly-dressed troops and spectators clad in every



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I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report of the Rajputana Agency for the year 1881-82, with a few general observations in as brief a form as is compatible with the record of essential facts.

2. The year was conspicuously marked by the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to Rajputana in November last, when, in the course of a rapid progress from Agra to Chitor, Lord Ripon was enabled to see some of the leading places in the province, and to become acquainted with many of its Chiefs.

His Excellency's journey from Agra was broken at Bhurtpore, where, after breakfast, he visited His Highness the Maharaja at his palace and inspected the city and fortifications.

A few days were spent at Jaipur. His Excellency and suite were most hospitably received by the young Maharaja. Visits and return-visits were paid, and Jaipur essayed its best by gathering together its feudatory troops and levies to take part in pageant and procession, by decorations, illuminations, State banquets, and liberal display, to do honour to its distinguished guest. The spectacle of the city streets, whether thronged as they were by thousands and thousands of quaintly-dressed troops and spectators clad in every

coloured garb on the occasion of the Viceroy's first visit by day, or whether seen under the brilliant and effective illuminations by night, was such as will not soon fade from the recollection of those who were present.

His Excellency's journey was next broken at Ajmer, where no effort had been spared to render the august occasion successful.

Several of the Chiefs were here assembled to welcome the Viceroy. Two of the leading nobles however, the Maharana of Udaipur and the Maharaja of Jodhpur, were unavoidably absent.

From Ajmer the Viceroy proceeded in a special train to Chitor by the newly-opened line. The camp and gathering at Chitor presented a most striking and brilliant scene.

Much money and time, had been spent in transforming the stony and rugged plain below the towers and battlements of the Chitor hill into a vast encampment, and the success which attended all the arrangements, the processions, the visits, and the magnificent ceremony of investiture was worthy of the liberality and the exertions bestowed in securing it.

From Chitor His Excellency and suite returned to Agra, halting at Bhurtpore for a few hours.

All the details of the Viceroy's visit were fully described by the Press at the time, and will be in the recollection of the public. It has not been thought necessary, therefore, to enter at length on the subject.

#### BHIL AFFAIRS.

3. In paragraph 4 of last year's report mention was made of the serious outbreak of some Bhil Pals near Udaipur, in March and April 1881. The circumstances which led to this, and the measures taken by the Darbar for the re-assertion of its authority among the primitive, superstitious, and excitable inhabitants of these wild tracts, have already been reported to Government, and are so fully described in the Meywar Agency Annual Report, now submitted, that it is not necessary to recapitulate them. Subsequent events, *viz.*, the attack by the Bhils of Bhorai on a Meywar Darbar official, who had been deputed to enquire into the case of murder of the Dungarpore-Makrani sepoys, the turbulent conduct of the Mahikanta Bhils, helped to some extent by their brethren of Meywar, and other successive acts of violence, led to the impression that the disaffection was not

confined to one place, or to any particular group of Bhil Pals, but had spread more or less among the whole community, and that there existed elements of serious and general disturbance, the possible extent of which it was difficult to foresee.

4. With a view, therefore, of ascertaining the origin of the evil, and discussing the ways and means of improving this state of affairs, the Government of India decided that a conference of officers should meet at a convenient date.

5. In the mean time Colonel Blair, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, and Major Probyn, Bhil Agent, Khandeish, were specially deputed to enquire into the disturbances that had taken place in the Mahikanta, and in which Meywar Bhils were said to have joined. Both officers were directed to act under my orders, and were instructed to ascertain whether the Bhils had any cause of grievance, and to collect such information as would be of value to the conference.

6. Progress in their work was much retarded by the heavy rains that had flooded the country. By the end of September, however, they were enabled to submit a report of their enquiries into the causes of the Mahikanta (Gallora) disturbance.

7. The presence of Colonel Blair and Major Probyn for the time checked the spread of disorder; but as raiding had become infectious it would doubtless have continued had not the advantages gained been followed up by again deputing Colonel Blair and Major Probyn to the disturbed district with instructions to take up the subjects of the past raids, and vesting them with discretionary powers to inflict punishment on the wrong-doers, or, in cases of opposition, to use coercive measures. For this latter purpose a detachment, consisting of two companies of Bombay Native Infantry under an European officer, were placed at their disposal, and the Irregular Corps at Erenpura and Kherwara were also available had they been required.

8. The conference was in the mean time postponed as the subjects to be dealt with were many and various and required much personal enquiry. Furthermore, the whole question was being effectually dealt with by the Meywar Darbar and the officers on special duty in the Bhil Tracts.

9. While Colonel Blair and Major Probyn were conducting their work in the south Bhil affairs in Meywar Proper were not being neglected. Raiding had received a

check by Major Temple moving out a detachment of the Meywar Bhil Corps against a party passing with their booty near the Kotra cantonment. His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur too was giving his earnest attention to the suppression of crime and to the better government of the "Muggra" or Hilly Tracts. A well-organised and successful movement of Darbar troops was made against the Bhorai Bhils, who were concerned in the murder of the Dungarpore-Makrani sepoys, and against other refractory Pals. A new "Hakim" was appointed to the "Muggra," and rules were issued for a simple, equitable, and efficient administration of the district.

10. By the close of the year Colonel Blair and Major Probyn had completed their work. Each case had been taken up and unravelled, including one of robbery of wire fencing on the line of railway by Grassias of the Sirohee State; the raiders had been forced to make restitution in kind, as well as to pay fines, and to guarantee their future good behaviour. The several subjects to be discussed by the conference had also received full attention, and as it was not considered that any good would ensue by the Government of India interfering more directly in Bhil matters the meeting of that body did not take place.

11. As Government are already in full possession of Colonel Blair's and Major Probyn's proceedings step by step, I need only here remark that their enquiries went to prove that the excesses committed by the Bhils were not the results of any general or organised disturbance, or due in any great measure to mis-government by their own immediate Rulers. The country had been, comparatively speaking, quiet for some forty years, and doubtless had not the first disturbances met with success, by reason of the Chiefs neither expecting nor being prepared at the moment to suppress them, other outbreaks would not have followed. As to any real cause of grievance the Bhils had none. No doubt the census operations, which were quite new to them, had excited their alarm and suspicion, and had led to consultation and consequent combination. In one instance the rapacious conduct of a State official was given as a reason for complaint, whilst the dearness of salt may be stated as another; but the cause of the spread of the revolt was undoubtedly the first success, and the knowledge that they had incurred the just anger of the Darbar and merited its severe punishment, and that in union lay their chief strength,

whilst they hoped that eventually, if only they held out long enough, their offences, as is too often the case with a weak Government, would be condoned or meet with a very light punishment in the way of fine.

12. With regard to the future administration of the Bhil Tracts mention has already been made of the instructions issued by the Maharana of Udaipur for the better supervision of the "Muggra." If these are faithfully carried out they are in every way calculated to ensure the maintenance of good government and tranquillity, whilst His Highness' intention of establishing schools for the education of his Bhil subjects will go far towards civilizing them.

The dearness of salt being one of the alleged grievances of the Bhils, at my request the Commissioner of Customs last year established a salt depôt at Rohera, conveniently situated for the use of the Grassias and Bhils of Sirohee and Meywar.

#### CENSUS.

13. In last year's report the success which attended the Census operations was noticed. Much work, however, had to be gone through during the present year in the tabulation and compilation of the Census returns. Although it must be confessed that our "*modus operandi*" differed widely from, and was not so systematic as that adopted within British territory, yet, considering the novelty of the process, the superstition of many classes of the people, and their repugnance to being enumerated, the inferiority of the administrative machinery at the disposal of most of the Native States, and qualifications of the persons who were as a rule employed as enumerators, and who were not accustomed to preparing returns and filling up tabular statements as the Patwaris in British territory are, the enumeration may be pronounced successful.

Appendix I gives a resumé of the results of the Census.

#### SALT.

14. On the whole the salt agreements entered into with the several States in Rajputana in 1878 have worked satisfactorily.

During the year under report agreements have been concluded with the States of Tonk, Boondee, Shahpoora, Kotah, Jhallawar, and Kerowlee for freeing salt from all duties while in transit.

Since the issue of the Government orders of March last, reducing the duty on salt, there has been a slight but general fall in the price, which, it may be hoped, will become still lower when the old stocks of salt remaining in the hands of traders are exhausted.

#### GENERAL CONDITION OF RAJPUTANA.

15. With the exception of Jodhpur, Bhurtpore, and Kerowlee, where the monsoon was heavy, the rainfall throughout the province was, as a general rule, rather below than above the average quantity. It was also capricious and unseasonable, and the khureef crops almost everywhere suffered, more or less, in consequence. Bhurtpore and Ulwar and the district of Harowtee appear to have fared worst. In the first named about a twelve-anna crop only was secured, while in the latter it was little short of a total failure.

The spring harvest, on the other hand, was universally good, in many of the States fully compensating for the deficiency of the preceding season, and in no districts more so than where the khureef or rain crop scarcity had been greatest.

16. The general health of the province was good. In the city and in a few district towns of Jaipur, cholera appeared in a sporadic form, but was soon checked, and the same disease was prevalent in Udaipur during the last week of the year, while the Kishengarh, Kerowlee, Kotah, Tonk, and Boondee States suffered more or less severely from small-pox and fever.

A statement (marked II), showing the meteorological observations taken in Rajputana during the year, is appended.

#### CRIME.

17. The increase of dacoities noticeable in some of the reports is partly accounted for by the improvement which has taken place in Native States in disclosing occurrences of the kind, and this is attributable to the exertions of our political officers in trying to obtain regular information from the local officials. Formerly, some of the Darbars were not only dilatory, but were also averse to giving any information of dacoities, and reliance had to be placed on the returns supplied by the International Court of Vakeels of such cases as came before them, and which apparently did not include all that occurred.

18. Out of the number of dacoities committed during the past year two were of a most daring character. In one, a convoy of opium, which was on its way from Kotah to Marwar, was attacked by a band of dacoits near Dundri, in Kekree of the Ajmer district, and property worth Rs. 36,580 was carried off, while seven of the convoy were wounded.

The tracks of the dacoits were carried by the Ajmer Police into the Parbatsar pergunnah of Marwar, and the enquiry, though baffled at the outset by the opposition of the Thakurs of Manana and Panchwa, has been steadily and perseveringly pursued. The result has been that out of a total number of 53 criminals more than 20 have been arrested, and of the stolen property Rs. 29,500 worth has been recovered.

19. The other outrage occurred at Gopalpoora in Meywar, when a consignment of opium, valued at several thousands of rupees, was plundered by a large armed party. Every endeavour is being made by the Resident and the Maharana for the arrest of the offenders and the recovery of the stolen property, and there is no doubt that the robbery is a subject of anxiety and concern to His Highness.

20. In para. 7 of last year's report mention was made of an attack by a body of Meenas on the Merwara village of Kotra. Ten of the band were arrested and tried by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, when five were convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each. The sentence was confirmed by the Sessions Court. In January last Colonel Powlett visited the Marwar-Merwara border, and it is due to his exertions that His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur was induced to make an important concession, by which parties of British sepoy and police were allowed to cross the border, in order to attack bands of undoubted dacoits lurking in the hills. The sepoy of the Merwara Battalion have thus been more than once enabled to inflict loss on robber gangs, and a dacoit wounded by them has been apprehended, and has given useful information leading to the arrest of several others. Since the close of the year several marauders concerned in the Kotra case have been arrested and are awaiting trial.

21. His Highness the Maharaja has placed his brother Maharaj Pertab Singh in charge of the border pergunnahs of Sojot and Godwar, and also of the police arrangements along the British border, and during the cold season effectual arrangements were made for the watch and ward of the Merwara passes.



22. A severe example has been made of the Thakur of Kat, who refused to allow the tracks of a party of Meena dacoits to be followed through his lands. He has been punished by restraint, fine, and the imposition of a guard on his village.

Similarly, the villages of Kotar and Siana, which carried on a little war for a length of time, have been occupied by Darbar troops, disarmed partly, and heavily fined.

23. Only four cases of mail robbery took place within Rajputana during the whole year, namely, two in Meywar and two in Marwar, but none of these were important.

24. Progress towards the settlement of Moghias in Rajputana and Central India has not been satisfactory. The control operations were begun with a special officer, but after being started it was believed they might be carried on by an officer having another substantive post in addition to his primary duties, on the express condition that these latter should not suffer. At that time the field of operations was limited and lay mostly in the neighbourhood of Banswara and Pertabgurh. Since then the area has enlarged until as now it ranges from Dhar and Jabua in the south of Malwa to Jaipur and Marwar in the north of Rajputana.

To this extension, the frequent change of officers, and the dual and distinct duties they have to perform, must be attributed much of the want of success which has marked our operations against the tribe.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

25. The following statement gives the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakeels in Rajputana during the year 1881 :—

	Meywar.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Harowtee.	Total.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
Murder . . . . .	...	1	5	1	7
Assault with wounding . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2
Assault . . . . .	...	2	...	...	2
TOTAL	...	5	5	1	11
Carried over	...	5	5	1	11

			Meywar.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Harowtee.	Total.
Brought forward . . .			...	5	5	1	11
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.							
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances . . .			...	3	3	8	14
Ditto without ditto . . .			1	44	34	2	81
Gang robbery with ditto . . .			...	...	...	} 3	9
Ditto without ditto . . .			6	...	...		
Theft with ditto . . .			...	2	...	...	2
Ditto without ditto . . .			2	33	13	11	59
Cattle-lifting . . . . .			1	34	35	14	84
Dacoity . . . . .			...	4	14	8	26
Arson . . . . .			...	...	...	...	...
Burglary . . . . .			...	...	6	1	7
Counterfeit-coining . . . . .			...	...	...	2	2
Criminal abduction . . . . .			...	2	...	...	2
Kidnapping . . . . .			...	2	...	...	2
Miscellaneous . . . . .			...	12	32	17	61
TOTAL . . .			10	136	137	66	349
GRAND TOTAL . . .			10	141	142	67	360

26. From the following comparative statement it will be seen that there has been a general increase in the number of appeals instituted and disposed of in the Upper Court of Wakeels since the year 1877 :—

YEAR.	Number of appeals instituted, including those pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of appeals disposed of during the year.	Number of appeals at the close of the year.
1877 . . . . .	27	15	12
1878 . . . . .	52	31	21
1879 . . . . .	54	39	15
1880 . . . . .	43	28	15
1881 . . . . .	45	31	14

I also append a statement of the number of offences against the person and property tried in these Courts during the last five years :—

YEAR.	Offences against the person.	Offences against property.
1877 . . . . .	5	289
1878 . . . . .	7	308
1879 . . . . .	7	285
1880 . . . . .	13	311
1881 . . . . .	11	349

These figures show that while there was little difference in the total number of offences for the years 1877 and 1879, there has been a steadily progressive increase in each subsequent year, amounting now to 23 per cent., as compared with 1877. There is a slight improvement, as compared with last year, in the number of offences against the person, the figures being 11 against 13. As regards the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has had 10 cases this year against 17 last year; Jaipur, 136 against 176; Marwar, 137 against 77; Harowtee, 66 against 41. The total number of cases in the four Courts is, therefore, 349 this year, as compared with 311 last year. The principal increase is observable in the Marwar Court, where the number of crimes is nearly double that recorded last year, and this increase is attributable to the excesses committed by the outlawed Thakur of Rewara and his adherents during the early part of the year.

As regards the regular Courts, the files of that at Sambhur are, as was the case last year, blank.

The Railway Magistrates disposed of 427 criminal cases, most of which were of a trifling nature and call for no special remarks.

There were very few cases of obstructions and tampering with the line. The accidents in connection with the working and running of trains are largely in excess of the number reported last year, being 245 against 151; of these but few were fatal.

27. The Annual Report of the working of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police is being separately submitted to Gov-

ernment. The office of the Superintendent was held throughout the year by Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw. Friendly relations appear to have been maintained between the Police and the officials of the States with whom they were brought in contact, and the rules introduced last year for the establishment of a system of more efficient co-operation on the part of the Native States with the Railway Police, in the conduct of enquiries into serious cases of obstruction, dacoity and robbery, and which were approved by the Government of India in the month of June 1881, subject to 12 months' trial, have worked well and no complaints have been received from any of the Darbars concerned.

28. The extradition treaty between the Rajputana and the Punjab States has also worked well during the past year, and arrangements are being made for the introduction of some similar rules between the States of Ulwar and Bhurtpore.

#### THUGGEE AND DACOITY.

29. *Upper Rajputana.*—The Office of Assistant General Superintendent was held from 1st January to 26th May by Captain Newill, and from 27th May to 25th August by Lieutenant Ramsay, and from 26th August to 31st December by Major Roberts.

The dacoities reported during the year are more numerous and more serious than in the preceding year, 90 cases of dacoity, in which 10 persons were killed and Rs. 58,000 worth of property was stolen, having been reported in 1881, as against 70 cases in which 1 person was killed and Rs. 30,000 worth of property was stolen in 1880. Major Roberts attributes this increase to "the greater scrutiny observed by us in obtaining regular reports" from Native States. During the year 24 persons were arrested or received by transfer, as against 18 in the preceding year. Only one case of administering poisonous drugs, with a view to robbery, has been reported from Jaipur. The attitude of the several Darbars was friendly.

*Lower Rajputana.*—The Office of Assistant General Superintendent was held by Lieutenant Ramsay from 1st January to 29th October, and from 30th October to 28th December by Lieutenant Clements, and from 29th to 31st December by Mr. Hewson, C.S.

During the year there was a falling-off in the number of cases of dacoity reported, 55 cases having been reported in

1881, as against 57 in 1880. There is, however, an increase in the number of arrests made during the year, 24 persons having been arrested in 1881, as compared with 11 in the preceding year.

One case of poisoning with a view to robbery is reported from Meywar. The attitude of the Darbars with whom this Agency has duties has been friendly, though 13 complaints have been received regarding the obstructive conduct of local officials in Marwar.

#### BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

30. I am able to report very satisfactory progress under this head. During the cold season of 1881-82 boundaries were settled by my Assistant, Lieutenant H. L. Ramsay, to the following extent between—

Sarwar of Kishengarh.	Karwar of Jaipur.
Motala of Ajmer.	Gunder of Meywar.
Piplaj of Ajmer.	Kajoria of Shahpoora.
Khakarki of Marwar.	Khorsina of Jaipur.
Kasir of Jaipur.	Gothiana of Kishengarh.
Motala of Ajmer.	Jogalai of Meywar.
Mankund of Jaipur.	Salari of Ajmer.
Deogaon of Ajmer.	Dhatop of Jaipur.
Khurwa of Ajmer.	Sameil of Marwar.

and permanent boundary pillars have been erected. Lieutenant Ramsay was also able to define some 16 miles of boundary on the Boondee-Kotah border.

31. As regards the Meywar internal boundaries a large outturn of rapidly and well-executed work by Colonel deKantzow is reported by the Resident. His settlements numbered during the year 202, and on an average he decided 29 cases and defined 30 miles of border per mensem.

32. Of the numerous external boundaries still unsettled it was found possible to demarcate 16 cases, which were taken up and settled by Mr. Crawford, late Assistant Agent Governor-General, in the months of April, May and June, but no officer was available during last cold season for the further settlement of this boundary. Endeavours will, however, be made to take up the work in November next as until this border is definitely settled there must always be risk of allays occurring.

33. The boundary disputes between the States of Kewrowlee and Dholpur have been satisfactorily disposed of, and nothing now remains but to erect the pillars and have copies of the maps made and given to each Darbar.

34. A dispute had for some time existed between the Jaipur village of Kaji and Nond of Bikanir, and though the land in dispute was not of much value an attempt to settle it by Lieutenant Ravenshaw, in December 1879, had failed; consequently advantage was taken of the deputation of Captain Talbot to the Loharu border to enquire into the matter and the case has now been finally disposed of.

35. Another dispute between the village of Gudli of Kishengarh and that of Etowli of Jaipur, arising out of the wrongful possession of a well situated on the lands adjoining the border has been satisfactorily settled by arbitration.

36. The long-cherished desire of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, that all the internal and external boundary disputes of Marwar should be settled by a British officer, has been fulfilled by the appointment of Captain W. Loch as boundary settlement officer. I receive excellent accounts of this officer's work from the Resident, and His Highness the Maharaja is also very well pleased with what is being done by him.

#### EDUCATION.

37. Since the submission of the last Annual Report on the Mayo College, eight boys have left the College on attaining their majority. On the other hand 25 new pupils have joined. The number of students has therefore risen during the year from 45 to 62. Four more boys from Tonk, two from Jaipur, and two from Bikanir are expected to join the College, and possibly the numbers from other States may be added to. This large increase in the number of admissions is a proof, Major Loch thinks, of the increasing prosperity and popularity of the institution. The pupils are reported to be making satisfactory progress, and their conduct, both in and out of school, has been everything that could be desired. In November last His Excellency the Viceroy visited the College and distributed the prizes, on which occasion four Chiefs of Rajputana were present. During the year the Head Master, Mr. Alexander, was transferred to Indore. His place has been well filled by Mr. Johnstone, of the Government College, Lahore.

38. With scarcely a single exception the progress of education has been favorably noticed in all the principal States subordinate to this Agency, in Jaipur and Ulwar more particularly so. But satisfactory as this may be, the con-

dition of education is yet very far from adequate to the requirements of the country.

As an illustration of this I cannot do better than to briefly cite the progress of education in Rajputana for the past 20 years. In 1863-64, the total number of schools in all the States was about 120, and the aggregate attendance nearly 3,000. At the present period the number of these institutions is said to be 830 and of the pupils to be over 22,000. This is no doubt a very gratifying increase ; but if the proportion which these figures bear to the area and population of Rajputana be examined, some idea may be formed of the numbers upon whom the advantages of education are yet not conferred. Taking the area of the territory at 1,29,750 square miles and the population at 1,02,68,392 (which are the figures according to the recent Census), and the number and attendance at the educational institutions of all denominations (English and Vernacular) at 830 and 22,000 respectively (according to the latest returns furnished by the Darbars), we have scarcely a school to every 156 square miles of territory, or one to every 12,371 of the population. A happy feature in the year's educational results is the marked progress made in Ulwar, where nine schools, including one for girls, were opened. Eighteen boys from the Maharaja's College at Jaipur presented themselves for examination at the Calcutta University, seven for the First Arts Examination, of whom one was successful, and 11 for the Entrance Examination, seven of whom passed creditably. For this latter examination two boys from Ulwar were also successful.

#### LOCAL CORPS.

39. The Deoli Irregular Force and the Merwara Battalion were inspected and very favorably reported upon by the Brigadier General Commanding the Mhow Division of the Army. The Erinpura Irregular Force was also inspected and equally commended by the Brigadier General Commanding the Deesa Field Brigade.

Owing to the enforced absence during the drill season of Colonel Blair, late Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, on special duty on the Mahikanta border, and to the unusually large number of detachments away from head-quarters, the annual inspection of the corps has not taken place ; but I understand that it fully maintains its reputation for efficiency.

In February last Colonel Clay returned from furlough and took over command of the Force from Lieutenant-Colonel Conolly, who on relief proceeded to Kherwara to join his permanent appointment as Commandant of the Meywar Bhil Corps which had become vacant on Colonel Blair's attaining Colonel's allowances in November last.

#### JAILS, DISPENSARIES, VACCINATION, AND SANITATION.

40. JAILS.—The daily average number of prisoners was 2,787, being a decrease of 19 on the previous year. The death-rate fell from 48 to 46 per thousand, the greatest fall occurring in the Kotah and Bhurtpore Jails, in which the ratios for 1880 were 98 and 124, whereas in 1881 they were 35 and 64 per thousand. In the jails of Sirohee, Kerowlee and Shahpoora no deaths occurred; but the daily average number of prisoners was only 43, 48 and 19 respectively. Among the other jails the healthiest were those of Tonk, Jodhpur and Ulwar, with a mortality of 12, 25 and 33 per mille; the unhealthiest were those of Jhallawar, Udaipur and Dholpur, each with a ratio of 104, 78 and 77 per thousand. Six cases of cholera, five of which proved fatal, occurred in the Jhallawar Jail but even excluding these the death-rate was far too high, *viz.*, 72 per thousand. Bowel complaints contributed 32 per cent., respiratory affections 28 per cent., and malarious fever 14 per cent. of the mortality. These percentages in the aggregate were the same for both 1880 and 1881, the difference being that in 1881 bowel complaints were less fatal by 10 per cent., while the mortality from respiratory affections and malarious fever was larger by 9 per cent. and 1 per cent. respectively. The total number of prisoners treated in hospital was less by 4 per cent. than in 1880, but the daily average number of sick was larger by 8 per cent.; or in other words, fewer prisoners were actually sick, but the cases were of longer duration. The diminished mortality in the Bhurtpore Jail may, I think, in part be fairly attributed to the improvements suggested by Doctor Sutherland, and carried out during the past year. The new jail at Kotah was occupied for the first time in June last; as before stated the death-rate dropped from 98 to 35 per mille. Improvements have also been effected in the Jhallawar Jail, the effect of which, it is hoped, will be seen during the present year. The Tonk Darbar, it is expected, will commence building a new prison during the current year



**DISPENSARIES.**—Four new dispensaries were opened during the year, *viz.*, three in Jaipur and one in Jhallawar.

*Number treated.*—There was an increase in the number of patients treated amounting to 5 per cent. over the previous year.

*Diseases.*—Malarial fever and spleen contributed 18 per cent. of the cases, abscess and ulcer 19 per cent., and respiratory affections 7 per cent., being in each case 1 per cent. higher than in 1880. The percentage (5), of bowel complaints was the same for the two years. One hundred and thirty-three cases of cholera are entered as having been treated at dispensaries during the year, *viz.*, 100 in Bhurtpore, 31 in Jaipur, and 2 in Ulwar. These were all out-patients, and as such the result of the treatment is not shown in the returns, but information on this head, gained from all available sources, is given below. One hundred and sixty-eight cases of small-pox were treated in the dispensaries, of which one proved fatal.

*Deaths.*—Of the deaths in hospital (243), 22 per cent. resulted from dysentery and diarrhoea, 21 per cent. from respiratory affections, and 9 per cent. from malarial fever and spleen. The chief difference between these figures and those for 1880 is that during 1881 respiratory affections proved more fatal by 5 per cent. The total number of cases of cholera recorded during the year in the Native States amounted to 300; 60 per cent. of these proved fatal.

*Expenditure.*—The expenses were greater by nearly 6 per cent. than in 1880. This increase was mainly due to a larger supply of medicines and additional establishment being required consequent on the opening of four new dispensaries. The average cost per case, 49 pie, was the same for the two years.

**VACCINATION.**—The total number of successful vaccinations was 85,403, which exceeds the number for any previous year in Rajputana, and shows an increase equal to nearly 28 per cent. on the previous year. The increase is most conspicuous in Jodhpur and Ulwar, and amounts to 83 and 40 per cent. respectively. A decrease appears only in the returns from Jaipur and Kotah, all the other States showing an increase. The number of vaccinators was larger by 11 than during the previous year; 8 men being added to the staff at Jaipur, and one to that of Jhallawar, while an additional vaccinator was appointed to each of the States of Bikanir and Bhurtpore. The decrease in Jaipur was partly due to the inefficient manner in which the work was per-

formed in the Thakurate of Khetri. In Jaipur Proper there was an increase over the previous year, but this was not in proportion to the additional number of vaccinators employed. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator was 1,313, being an improvement of 5 per cent. on 1880. The percentage of success in primary vaccination was 91, an increase of 5 per cent. on the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,892, being an increase equal to 16 per cent. on 1880. This increase was due to additional establishment and to a larger amount being expended on travelling allowance. The average cost of each successful case was 22 pie, against 20 pie in 1880.

**SANITATION.**—Some simple rules were forwarded to Political Agents with a view to the improvement of village sanitation. In Jaipur some progress has taken place in many directions. A conservancy scheme is now being worked out with great care and with due regard to the experience of other large cities. It is hoped that a really useful method may be brought into operation during the present year. Some advance in sanitation has also been made in Tonk, Jhallawar and Kotah during the past year, and it is expected that sundry improvements will be effected in these States, as well as in others, during 1882.

A detailed tabular statement (marked III), giving the statistics of the dispensaries and jails, and the number of vaccinations performed, is appended.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

### EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.

41. The expenditure on Public Works in this Province, exclusive of the Ajmer and Merwara irrigation works, has been as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial, including Barrack Department . . . . .	4,00,853
Provincial or Incorporated Local Funds . . . . .	26,690
Native States and Contributinal . . . . .	1,04,738
Jodhpur Railway . . . . .	3,11,215
State of Meywar . . . . .	4,01,816
" Jaipur . . . . .	6,14,698
" Ulwar . . . . .	1,29,070
" Kotah . . . . .	2,60,635
" Jhallawar . . . . .	1,47,883
" Dhoipur . . . . .	29,864
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,27,462</b>

This is probably the largest expenditure on Public Works that has ever been recorded in Rajputana, and affords a convincing proof of the activity that prevails in this branch of administration.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

42. The actual expenditure supervised by the establishment under this administration is represented by the first four items of the statement given above, aggregating Rs. 8,17,550, excluding charges for Barrack Department, but including establishment charges. The latter amounted to Rs. 1,61,179.

#### MILITARY.

43. The expenditure under the head of Military was Rs. 1,54,612, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Original Works . . . . .	37,732
Repairs . . . . .	60,399
Establishment . . . . .	55,000
Tools and plant . . . . .	1,481
	<hr/>

The accommodation at Nusseerabad being almost complete, and the outlay at Deesa being limited to what was absolutely necessary, pending a decision regarding the retention of the cantonment, no works of any great importance were taken in hand.

#### BUILDINGS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF TROOPS.

##### *European Troops.*

44. Of buildings for the accommodation of European troops the barrack for 30 single men at Parraghur, commenced last year, was completed, together with a cook-house. The total cost of the building has been Rs. 13,215.

##### *Native Troops.*

45. The following works in connection with accommodation for Native troops have been in progress:—

The floors of the Native Infantry hospital at Deesa were laid with asphalt on kunker at a cost of Rs. 1,761.

Re-roofing Native Infantry pendalls at Nusseerabad and repairs to the Native Infantry lines at Deesa.

*Local Forces.*

46. Under the head of accommodation for Local Forces, quarters were constructed for two Native Doctors at Kherwara; the hospital at Beawur was re-roofed with slabs; the works at Erinpura, Ajmer and Deoli were of no importance.

## COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS.

47. Connected with the Commissariat Department the new bakery at Nusseerabad was completed at a cost of Rs. 12,539.

## STAFF AND MISCELLANEOUS.

48. A small hospital for the Lawrence School was commenced, and some alterations were made to the Deesa Treasury.

## BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

49. New barrack and hospital furniture was supplied at Nusseerabad, Deesa and Abu at a cost including establishment of Rs. 25,945.

## CANTONMENT FUND.

50. Open drains have been constructed on both sides of the main street of the Nusseerabad Bazar at a cost of Rs. 4,840.

Additions were also made to the Mission Dispensary at a cost of Rs. 1,486.

## CIVIL BUILDINGS.

51. Progress on the Mayo College continued throughout the year—

	Rs.
Sanctioned estimate. . . . .	3,81,696
Total expenditure . . . . .	3,09,785
Expenditure of the year . . . . .	<u>79,858</u>

The lecture-hall at the end of the year was completed up to 43 feet in height, and the windows were finished. The library and class-rooms were roofed in. The cupolas, chujjas and minarets had made considerable progress, and the porches

on all but the main entrance were completed. The clock tower was raised 10 feet, the verandas were paved, and the flooring generally in all but the lecture-hall was practically finished. The actual progress can scarcely be shown without detailed figures; but the present state of the work may be gathered from the foregoing brief description.

#### *Kotah Boarding-House.*

52. The boarding-house for the Kotah State, at an estimated cost of Rs. 57,000, continued in progress, the expenditure of the year being Rs. 20,080. At the close of the year the walls were 11 feet high, the greater portion of the ground-floor was roofed in, and much of the interior fittings completed. Three out of the four domes were commenced, and a large quantity of ornamental stone-work for the upper story was prepared.

The stables were also nearly completed, the centre portion of the roofing only remaining.

#### *Jhallawar Residence.*

53. Some alterations were carried out to this building at a cost of Rs. 1,881.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

54. The outlay of the year on this account was Rs. 70,640, of which original works amounted to Rs. 20,444 and repairs Rs. 50,196.

The road from Abu to the railway station was in progress; but with this exception the works carried out were unimportant. Repairs were executed on roads generally to the extent of the budget grant, but not sufficient to keep them in really good order.

#### CONTRIBUTIONAL WORKS.

55. The most important work was the Jodhpur Branch Railway to Pali from funds supplied by His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. This work was practically completed. Details can only be gathered from the completion report, which is annexed (marked IV).

## ESTABLISHMENT.

56. The following changes have occurred in the Engineer Establishment of the Province:—

Mr. T. W. Miles, Executive Engineer of Kotah and Jhallawar, was granted six months' furlough. Mr. C. E. Housden, with the sanction of the Government of India, officiated during his absence from the 25th May to 21st December 1881.

Mr. C. S. Rennick, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, appointed by the Secretary of State, joined in November 1881 and was posted to the Ajmer Division.

Mr. D. J. Clancey, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, was transferred to Assam on the 22nd December 1881.

## REPORTS FROM NATIVE STATES.

57. Under instructions issued by my predecessor, separate reports on public works are now submitted by all the more important States. These reports are all interesting, and I strongly recommend that they should be printed. I believe that this will act as a stimulus, and it will preserve the record of much that may otherwise be lost sight of. It is moreover impossible to review these reports in any but the briefest narrative form.

*Meywar.*

58. Public Works have always engaged considerable care and attention in this State; but during the present administration, in this as in other branches, more than usual activity has been displayed. Thus the last year's expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,01,816, the largest sum ever reported since the time of the famine of 1868-69. Nearly two-thirds of this expenditure was on works connected with the capital and the improvements carried on at Chitor. These latter cost nearly one lakh and fifty-three thousand. Considering that this ancient fort was the scene of the noblest deeds of heroism and valor wrought by the great forefathers of the Maharana, and is still invested with a great deal of architectural and archæological interest, it is a matter for congratulation that it is in a fair way of being rescued from the ruin to which it was apparently consigned by His Highness' predecessors, and this gratification is still more brightened when the occasion is remembered which led to this enlightened change of policy.

The top of the fort is now easily approached by carriages, roads are opened out, palaces repaired, and altogether its appearance acknowledges the influence of renovation. An improvement of the fine old stone bridge over the river is under contemplation.

The next important work commenced is a road over the Chirwa Ghat on the direct north road from Udaipur, *via* Eklingsi and Nathdwara, both important places of Hindu pilgrimage, the former being sacred to the protecting deity of Meywar towards Rani Station on the Rajputana Railway. This has remained under contemplation for a long time, and, but for the invaluable assistance rendered and great interest taken by Dr. Stratton, the late Resident, in laying out the gradients and generally selecting a line, the difficulties of the task would have entailed postponement as hitherto. The ghat was opened for a distance of 4 miles for country-carts with a maximum gradient of 1 in 20. A sum of Rs. 15,468 was expended during the year. With this opening the Girwa valley, in which the capital is situated, has now openings, north, south and east. On the west is the broad hill mass of Aravallies, and investigation is now directed to this side, in which lies the direct road from Udaipur to Rohera or Pindwara on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

A road was opened from Udaipur to Chitor at a cost of Rs. 9,070, the distance being  $55\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the cost per mile Rs. 164.

On works connected with the interior a sum of Rs. 54,074 was expended, of which Rs. 47,561 was on buildings. Irrigation works have also received a fair share of attention, and altogether the progress made in the prosecution of Public Works appears to be highly satisfactory.

### *Jaipur.*

59. The work in this State during the year has been so important that it is impossible to do it justice in a brief narration. The excellent report by Major Jacob is as usual clear and more than usually interesting. The expenditure has considerably exceeded that of former years, amounting to no less a sum than Rs. 6,14,698. This has been done in a great measure to the interest taken in this branch of the administration by the present Maharaja, and doubtless also to some extent to confidence in the Agency to which this large expenditure was entrusted. Regularity has been infused into

much that was hitherto obscure by placing the whole expenditure on public buildings under Major Jacob and his establishment, and I have little doubt that the result will fully justify the measures that have been adopted.

### *Ulwar.*

60. The total outlay this year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 73,517 and was as follows :—

	Rs.
Buildings . . . . .	49,203
Roads . . . . .	38,285
Irrigation works . . . . .	5,844
Workshops . . . . .	24,410
Establishment and Miscellaneous . . . . .	11,248

The most important work under buildings was additions and improvements to the Moti Dungri and city palaces, carried out at a cost of Rs. 32,666. Private railway station, coach-house and stables were completed.

Excepting a sum of Rs. 2,459 spent on minor works, &c., the whole of the outlay on roads was on metalling the various feeder-roads constructed by the Darbar.

### *Kotah.*

61. A sum of Rs. 2,60,635, representing nearly a ninth of the annual revenue of the State, was expended during the year. No important new works were undertaken, but those in progress were vigorously pushed forward, especially the jail and stables at the capital, the Bara road due east from Kotah into the richest part of the district, and the head and canal works comprised in the Parbutti irrigation project.

The jail was completed at a cost of Rs. 72,330, or Rs. 181 per head, the accommodation being for 400 prisoners.

Superstructure of stables was almost completed and slab-roof in progress.

River Kali Sind is crossed in the second section of the Bara road at a point where it is 3,750 feet, divided by islands into three branches. A masonry causeway, nearly 1,600 feet in length, has been almost completed, another 150 feet was finished together with approach from the west.

Several other smaller lines of communication were in progress.



On the Parbutti irrigation scheme the expenditure amounted to Rs 84,735. Nearly three-fourths of the anicut (1,350 feet) has been carried to full height, and the remaining one-fourth to half the height. Canal has been excavated for 10 miles, together with two branches, and a rajbuha for 4 miles. The expenditure represents only a third of the estimated outlay.

On the whole, this branch of the administration has received a very desirable development. The inauguration of canals fed by rivers commanding a perennial supply would prove especially beneficial to the subjects and the State alike, and more so when the country is being opened out by suitable roads in all directions, and especially into the duab of the Parbutti and Kali Sind rivers for the easy transportation of the surplus produce of wheat and gram to suitable marts.

### *Jhallawar.*

62. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,47,883 a sum of Rs. 60,251 was spent on communications, and Rs. 50,194 on buildings. No new works of importance were commenced during the year.

The most important building in hand is the new darbar-room in the palace. Sufficient cut-stone having been collected; masonry was started about Rs. 15,000 was expended during the year.

A racket-court and billiard-room were completed for the use of the young Chief when at the capital. Stable accommodation was provided for mules kept up for breeding purposes, and that for the stud horses increased.

At the chaoni, or the camp where the Court resides, two serais have been commenced, one for general travellers from public subscriptions, and another for zemindars or cultivators and landed proprietors from State funds.

Two tehsils and a thana were sanctioned and commenced, these being the only buildings in progress away from the capital.

Of roads the principal one under construction was that to Panch Pahar towards Neemuch, the nearest railway station from Jhalrapatan. The portion lying within the Jhalrapatan territory will soon be completed, and it is hoped that the Central India administration will arrange to carry it on to Neemuch through the territory of Rampore of Holkar and Neemuch of Scindia.

Several other roads were finished.

Two irrigation works have been determined upon, one for the utilization of an existing tank, some 15 miles east of Jhalrapatan, and the other for a new tank in the Shahabad district, estimated to cost Rs. 14,850.

Much attention and outlay have been devoted to the opening of communication with the interior of the State, and with the completion of the works in hand the wants will be fully supplied.

### *Dholpur.*

63. The total amount spent on Public Works in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 29,864.

A set of lines for one company, commenced last year, was completed, and another set put in hand. Two new tanks and twenty-seven wells were constructed for irrigation, and the drainage works affecting lands of eighteen villages were tested and repaired.

A new "mandir" and "chattris" or a temple and cenotaph, in commemoration of the late Chief, were commenced. The designs adopted will admit of the use of a great deal of locally-obtained and carved stone, and the constructions will exhibit creditable specimens of local industry and art.

## RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

### GENERAL RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1881.

64. The accounts of the line are kept for the calendar year, so the results of working shown below refer to that period.

The length of the line worked during the whole year was  $726\frac{3}{4}$  miles. Inclusive of the Nusseerabad-Chitor section, which was open only from the 1st December 1881, the average length worked was about 740 miles.

The total expenditure from the commencement of the operations to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,20,44,975.

During the year 28,95,571 train miles were run, the gross earnings, working charges and net earnings per mile being respectively Rs. 2-5, 1-5 and 1.

In other words, the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 72,42,247, and the working charges to 43,75,205 or 60·4 per cent. of the earnings, leaving 39·6 per cent. thereof as net earnings,

against 30·31 per cent. secured in the preceding year. Nearly a third of the total receipts were from the coaching traffic, the remaining two-thirds being earned by the goods, excepting a small sum, representing about 1 per cent. of the total earnings, due to sundries. Details are as follow :—

	Rs.
Total revenue earnings . . . . .	72,42,247
Ditto expenditure . . . . .	43,75,206
Net earnings . . . . .	28,67,041
Interest charges . . . . .	22,57,476
Balance excess of net receipts over interest charges . . . . .	6,09,565

To this net profit of over six lakhs the first-half of the year contributed Rs. 4,61,586, or a little over three-fourths of the entire sum. For this half-year the net earnings for the first time since the opening of the railway exceeded the interest charges, being at 6·18 per cent. per annum on the total capital outlay. These favorable results, as they followed immediately through communication with Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was effected, furnish grounds for hope that traffic will yet receive a considerable development, especially the through goods up-country traffic.

The working expenses formed 60·4 per cent. of the gross earnings of the year, against 69 per cent. of the preceding.

The number of passengers increased from 20½ lakhs to 29½ lakhs, and the weight of goods from 2,98,119 tons to 5,86,400 tons, or nearly 100 per cent. Owing to the great difference between the mileages worked during the two years, any further comparison that can be instituted between their traffic and earnings would serve no useful purpose.

#### ACCIDENTS.

65. There were 337 accidents during the year, only four of which were serious, being collisions of passenger trains with goods trains. The following statement shows the

number of passengers, railway servants and others killed and injured by the working of the trains :—

<i>Passengers.</i>		Killed.	Injured.
From causes beyond their control . . .	0	0	
From misconduct or want of caution . . .	7	5	
<i>Servants.</i>			
From causes beyond their control . . .	3	10	
From misconduct or want of caution . . .	16	23	
<i>Others.</i>			
Trespass, including suicides, whilst passing over railway, &c. . . . .	13	10	
TOTAL . . .	<u>39</u>	<u>48</u>	

There were 155 accidents due to trains running over cattle on the line.

## REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL AGENCIES.

### MEYWAR AGENCY.

66. Dr. J. P. Stratton has been in charge of this Agency during the year, taking over the office from Colonel C. R. Blair on the 12th April 1881. His report, though lengthy, is very interesting.

As compared with the average rainfall of the previous five years, that of 1881-82 was small, the figures being 20·44 against 25·13. The general harvest outturn was, however, not so injuriously affected by the unseasonableness of the monsoon as might have been anticipated, and the crops are said to have averaged about three-fourths of the usual yield of good years.

Public health was not so good as last year, and fever, chest complaints, and small-pox were prevalent. At the very close of the official year cholera made its appearance in the capital, and claimed 33 victims in four days.

In the administration of the State no changes of importance have taken place with the exception of the appointment of a new "Hakim" and staff for the hilly country of the Bhils, and a revision of the rules under which those tracts were governed.

His Highness the Maharana's relations with the Resident have been cordial, and, so far as his health would permit, he has devoted himself assiduously to the task of governing his large and important State.

The year was conspicuously marked by the honour done to the Maharana in the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, to Chitor, the ancient capital of Meywar, for the purpose of investing His Highness with the insignia of a G.C.S.I.

It is satisfactory to observe that the Darbar and its feudatories have been on friendly terms, and that when called upon to lend their contingents they readily responded to the desire of their Chief.

Revenue survey operations have continued to be ably and energetically carried on by Mr. Wingate, and the goodwill and confidence of the people have been gained to such a degree that all obstruction and suspicion have disappeared. Mr. Wingate reports that the whole country has been mapped, and measurements have been completed. Up to the end of March 1882 a sum of Rs. 76,408 had been expended on the work of settlement.

Dr. Stratton's remarks on the extensive and elaborate system of irrigation from streams, tanks and wells deserve notice, and show that the Darbar are thoroughly alive to the importance of water storage and distribution.

No financial statement has been furnished by the Darbar, but it is known that receipts were rather under and expenditure above the average owing to exceptional causes which will probably not recur.

Dr. Stratton's remarks on the opium trade of Meywar are full of interest. It is not, however, necessary here to examine closely the various reasons which have led to a reduction in the weighments at the Udaipur scales, as a full and separate report on the subject has been submitted to Government, embodying proposals which will, it is trusted, tend to remedy many of the inconveniences connected with the Meywar opium trade.

A hope is expressed that the reduction in the duty on salt, which was made at the commencement of the year 1882, may serve to lessen the retail price of this necessary of life.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the Public Works of Meywar, and a total expenditure of over four lakhs during the year is shown in a tabular statement embodied in the Report.

Dr. Stratton has made the best use of his opportunities of working for good. His efforts have been specially directed towards the improvement of communications and forest conservancy. With a valuable practical knowledge of engineering, he has given advice in the construction of roads, which will prove of immense advantage to the State.

The returns of the Court of Vakeels show a marked decrease in crime. The number of suits instituted was ten. There were only eight cases pending at the end of the year. Compensation to the amount of Rs. 2,366-15-3 was awarded.

#### *Dungarpore.*

67. This State is said to be free of debt and the administration to be conducted in an intelligent manner.

#### *Pertabgurh.*

68. As in the case of Dungarpore, there is nothing of importance to be noted regarding this State, which, however, is not clear of debt. The Government is carried on well.

#### *Banswara.*

69. Affairs in Banswara have not progressed so well as could be wished chiefly on account of the frequent absence of the Political Officer in charge.

Captain Martelli however, during the short time he held the appointment, did much good and settled a number of disputes between Banswara and Pertabgurh and the neighbouring States of the Mahikanta.

### WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

70. Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Powlett returned from furlough and resumed charge of the Agency from Colonel Tweedie on 14th December 1881. He reports that the country was blessed with an extraordinary rainfall, which, filling all the tanks, provided the inhabitants with an abundant supply of drinking water. Considerable damage, however, was caused to buildings in the city of Jodhpur, a large number of which came down.

The general health of the people was good, and no epidemics prevailed.

*Jodhpur.*

71. The administration is unfavorably reported on. Maharaj Partap Singh, C.S.I., resigned the post of Minister in August last, and since then the executive portion of the administration has been conducted by the Maharaja, aided by Pundit Sheo Narain and Rai Bahadoor Mehta Bijey Singh.

Since his return from England Colonel Powlett has done much towards pacifying the country. In restraining the lawless Thakurs and other subjects of Marwar, whose violence had become noticeable, he has been specially successful, more particularly in dealing with the refractory Thakur of Lohiana, who was concerned in the outrage committed in the month of August last, when two sepoy of the Erinpura Irregular Force were murdered.

The circumstances of the surrender of the fort of Nahargurh by Thakur Bahadoor Singh of Mithri are already before Government and need no comment here beyond an expression of my belief that it has produced an excellent effect throughout the surrounding country.

The Raj troops continue in the hands of Maharaj Kishore Singh. There has been no improvement since last year's report in the administration of Police, nor in the Civil and Criminal Courts; but the Resident reports that efforts are now being made to introduce the much-needed reforms.

The expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 44,048, but this excess is due to the payment of more than fourteen lakhs of rupees towards the liquidation of State debts, which now amount to about seven lakhs.

The International Court has disposed of 142 out of 176 cases pending and instituted during the year.

*Sirohee.*

72. Regarding Sirohee there is little to note. It is satisfactory to notice that since the settlement made by me in July 1881, in the case of Sahiban Tej Singh and the Bajawats of Jharoli, no complaints from either party have reached me or the Resident, which confirms my belief that the case may be looked upon as finally settled.

The outlaw Thakurs of the Rewara gang are still at large; but their strength is so much reduced that robberies on the main road have of late almost ceased. During the year three adherents of the outlawed Thakur were arrested, the principal

of whom Thakur Bhom Singh, described by the Resident as the "right-hand man" of Sadul Singh, was sentenced to death and executed. The other two followers were, with the permission of Government, transported for life. My own opinion is that these sentences, as well as the form of punishment inflicted, will have the best deterrent effect on the criminal classes of this part of Rajputana to which the convicts belonged.

During the year three offenders were convicted of murder and were all sentenced to death and executed.

The statement of income and expenditure shows an excess over expenditure of Rs. 2,522-3-0.

### *Jeysulmere.*

73. There is nothing of importance to report regarding this State, of which the administration is satisfactory. The balance due by the State to the Rajputana Agency Treasurer, on account of the awards of the Court of Vakeels, has been made good.

### EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

74. Lieutenant-Colonel (now Major-General) W. H. Beynon held charge of this Agency up to the date of his departure on furlough in the beginning of June 1881, and since then the duties have been carried on by three different officers, *viz.*, Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Bannerman, from 4th June to 28th February; Captain A. C. Talbot, from 1st to 17th March; and Major W. F. Prideaux, from 18th to 31st March. Having held charge of the Agency for so short a time, Major Prideaux remarks that he cannot furnish so full a report as he might have done had he been longer in charge.

With the exception of Bhurtpore and Kerowlee, where the monsoon was heavy and unequally distributed, the rainfall throughout the districts was generally rather below, than above, the average but was fairly distributed. The spring crops were exceedingly good; and, notwithstanding some injury done to the autumn crops by the early cessation of rains, the outturn has been up to the average. The prices of food grains were lower than they were last year. Excepting a few cases of cholera in Jaipur, and a few of fever in Kishengarh and Kerowlee, the general health of the people was good.



*Jaipur.*

75. The chief event of the year in Jaipur was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in November last, when His Highness met His Excellency for the first time since his accession to the "gaddi." A recent addition has been made to the institutions of Jaipur. This addition is the "Jaipur Economic and Industrial Museum," opened by myself on the 26th August 1881. The advantages which must accrue to the people at large from an institution like this, worked under able management, are manifold, and it is to be hoped that what has been done in one Native State may be imitated in others.

The only changes that have taken place in the constitution of the Council are the abolition of the office of Vice-President, and the grant of certain powers to the Maharaja with a view of giving him a more direct share and a greater responsibility in the government of the State. In June 1881, the Maharaja married a daughter of the Kishengarh house, and last November His Highness went to Dhrangdra (Katiawar), and there espoused a second wife, the daughter of the Chief of that State. His Highness afterwards went to Bombay, Calcutta and Gya, and was much impressed by the cordial reception he received from His Excellency the Viceroy and the local authorities of the places he visited.

The control of the medical institutions of the State, comprising the superintendence of hospitals and dispensaries and of sanitation and vaccination, with the executive charge of the Mayo Hospital, was formally placed in the hands of Surgeon-Major Hendley on the 20th May 1881.

The Resident has not been able to obtain reliable information as to the actual receipts and disbursements of the State for this year; but, on the whole, the State finances appear to be in a satisfactory condition. The actual income and expenditure for the year 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 55,01,162 and Rs. 49,85,866 respectively, showing a surplus of Rs. 5,15,296.

There was no case of plunder, or attempt to plunder, the Imperial Mail, nor any of suttee, samadh, female infanticide or kidnapping for immoral purposes, and no fresh border affrays of any magnitude occurred during the year under review. An old standing dispute between Jaipur and Bikanir, regarding the proprietorship of the villages of Beri-Rampura, which in the month of July gave rise

to a series of raids on the Loharu border, was settled by Captain Talbot in the month of September last, the result of which was specially reported to Government in my letter No. 50 M.B., dated 12th September 1881.

The relations subsisting between Major Prideaux, the Maharaja and his Councillors are of the most friendly and cordial character. The management of the jails is very favourably reported on.

#### *Bhurtpore.*

76. In Bhurtpore the year under review has been, on the whole, a prosperous one. The Maharaja's interest in the administration of his State continues unabated; no serious crime has been reported; education has made good progress; and, notwithstanding a disbursement of over seven lakhs of rupees upon the army, the income has exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 3,65,607.

The question of the extradition of criminals between the States of Ulwar and Bhurtpore, referred to in paragraph 74 of the Resident's report, has since been settled, and I have no doubt, but that it will prove of considerable practical use to the States concerned.

#### *Kerowlee.*

77. As the condition of this State has already been fully reported on, it is unnecessary for me now to do more than append the Resident's Annual Report. The summary settlement, alluded to by the Resident in paragraph 75 of his report, has since been completed, and the result has been to increase the revenue by about Rs. 2,000 per annum without materially adding to the burdens of the zemindars. The Civil and Criminal Courts, which were found to be mere engines of oppression, have been entirely reformed, and a careful weeding has been made of the more corrupt officials and servants of the State. It is satisfactory to observe that the expenditure has been brought within the income, and the several changes lately introduced in the administration of the State will, it is hoped, prove beneficial.

#### *Kishengarh.*

78. With the exception of the death of the Raja of Futtehgurh, the principal feudatory of the State, and con-

sequent succession of a collateral relative, Bagh Singh, who was adopted by the widow with the concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja, nothing has occurred in this State which calls for any special remark. Raja Bagh Singh, who is about 12 years old, is now at the Mayo College, and it may fairly be hoped that by the time he has finished his education in the Institute he will be able to manage his own affairs unassisted.

*Lawa.*

79. Of Lawa during 1881-82 there is but little to record, and that little is satisfactory. This small State continues to be well managed by Thakur Ram Singh, uncle of the present Chief, and there is a surplus of Rs. 10,000 in the hands of the Agency Treasurer.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY.

80. Major W. J. W. Muir held charge of this Agency throughout the year under report. Owing to scanty and unfavourable rainfall the crops were poor. With the exception of fever and small-pox there was no epidemic disease, and the general health of the districts is said to have been good.

*Boondee.*

81. On account of ill-health the Maharao Raja is said to have again been unable this year to devote himself so much as heretofore to the management of his State, which was to a great extent carried on by the Minister Gunga Sahai. It is regarded as satisfactory by the Political Agent that His Highness has set about the task of reforms in the administration, and with this view has not only added certain officials to the Council, but is also himself engaged in framing instructions for the guidance of the Council and other offices. The Political Agent reports the relations between the Chief, his Sardars and his family as most cordial. They were all present at the festivities connected with His Highness' birthday.

During the year one of the Chief's trusted and valued Councillors, Bohra Imrut Lall, died, and his loss is much felt by His Highness. The education of the Chief's three sons continues to be well cared for, and their marriages with Princesses of Marwar have been arranged.

Police, school and vaccination arrangements are said to be in an unsatisfactory state.

The total income of the State was Rs. 6,00,000, and the expenditure Rs. 5,82,000, leaving a surplus of Rs. 18,000.

All the khalsa or crown villages have, during the year, been offered on lease for a term of ten years, and a rough survey of jaghir lands is being executed.

A beneficial alteration has been made in the Customs Department. All the old, numberless and uncertain dues on articles carried from one village to another have been abolished experimentally, and arrangements have been made for the levy of one fixed rate of import and export duties throughout the State.

As usual the Jail management is reported to be satisfactory. The daily average of prisoners was sixty-seven males and six females.

Attention has been paid to irrigation works by repairing two old tanks and constructing two new ones, at a total cost of Rs. 34,000.

#### *Tonk.*

82. In November last His Highness the Nawab went to Ajmer for the purpose of paying his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy.

With regard to the finances the expenditure continues in excess of receipts, and the system of borrowing money is resorted to as usual. The Political Agent remarks that the scheme of retrenchments introduced some two years ago has not been persevered in, and that there was a deficit of Rs. 1,12,402, which is said to have been met by a loan of Rs. 1,20,000 from His Highness' private purse. Rs. 4,14,026 were, however, paid during the year towards the liquidation of old debts.

The administration of justice is not favourably reported on, and it is said that the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Codes are still under consideration.

The Jail, under the superintendence of Mr. John, is said to be well managed. Much improvement has been made in manufactures, and the condition of the prisoners has been attended to. At the suggestion of the Political Agent the Nawab has consented to build a new jail to the west of the fort on an open elevated spot.

The strike of the cultivators, referred to in paragraph 49 of the Political Agent's report, resulted in loss to the zemindars, but it is fortunate that the question has been amicably settled.

*Shahpoora.*

83. The political condition of this small State is reported to have been unsatisfactory during the past year, owing to bad feeling between the Raja Dhiraj and his Thakurs, caused by the influence of his kamdar, who has since been removed from Shahpoora.

The Raja takes much interest in the training and education of his elder son, a boy of six years of age.

*The Meena Kherar.*

84. The Meena Kherar, a rugged tract of country lying on the confines of Boondee and Meywar, has been quiet, and the construction of a large tank by the Jaipur Darbar at Panwar will, it is said, greatly add to the prosperity and tranquillity of the neighbouring villages.

## ULWAR.

85. Major H. P. Peacock assumed charge of the Agency on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law on furlough in the middle of February 1882.

During the year the Chief visited Patiala, Cashmere and Simla, and on his way back from Cashmere made an endowment to the Punjab University College of a gold medal, valued Rs. 100, to be awarded annually to the best student both in English and Sanscrit. In November His Highness visited Ajmer for the purpose of paying his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy.

In the form of administration nothing of importance occurred. The Chief continues to interest himself in the management of his State, and is said to be well advised by his Secretary, Lalla Sri Ram.

The claim of Bhurtpore against Ulwar for compensation for losses occasioned by the construction of dams in the Ruparcil river, referred to in the last year's report, has not yet been settled owing to press of other work on the hands of the Additional Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States; but it is hoped that the case will soon be taken up by the Political Agents concerned.

Owing to unseasonable rains the autumn crops suffered much; and, although the spring harvest made up to some extent for this deficiency, the land revenue fell below the estimated amount by Rs. 1,47,195. The revenue for the year

was, including a cash balance of Rs. 9,35,464, Rs. 30,22,964, and the expenditure Rs. 20,87,500. The expenditure has exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,51,000, which is attributed partly to the change lately introduced in the system of account by which 14 months' expenditure is debited to the year, partly to the Chief's recent visits to Cashmere, Simla, &c., and partly to the bad season.

The Civil and Criminal Courts of the State are efficient, and the work done by them is satisfactory. In the former, 3,427 cases involving claims of Rs. 2,20,539 were disposed of; in the latter, 4,342 cases and 3,735 offenders were dealt with; no very serious crimes were reported, but ordinary and cattle thefts were prevalent.

The Jail and Police are also favourably reported on.

Education in the Ulwar State is well supported by His Highness the Maharao Raja. There are 103 schools in all, of which 13 are girls' schools. The total average attendance is 3,245, and the cost of education Rs. 34,688.

#### *Nimrana.*

86. Nimrana has been well managed during the year under review. The estate is said to be almost free from debt, and a land revenue settlement will shortly be undertaken.

#### KOTAH AGENCY.

87. In Kotah the administration is being thoroughly and successfully carried on by a Council under the presidency of Major C. A. Baylay. The general condition of the State is advancing. A new land revenue settlement is making good progress. Waste lands are being taken up for cultivation and there is every prospect of the State liabilities, which amounted to 42 lakhs on our taking over the management of the State, being wholly paid off in the course of the next year or so. The balance now remaining to be discharged amounts to a little over six lakhs.

There has been no change in the members of the Council, the working of which during the year has been in every way good. The Maharao was gratified at the concession made to him by Government in giving him the command of the whole of his troops.

The actual revenue for 1880-81 is said to be Rs. 24,57,488 and the expenditure Rs. 19,28,576, so that there was a sur-

plus of Rs. 5,28,912. Of these five lakhs were paid towards the liquidation of the debt.

The Civil and Criminal Courts are said to work satisfactorily. The Police administration has been also well conducted, and though there has been a slight increase in the number of petty offences over those of last year dacoity and violent crime have sensibly diminished, as compared with what was the case a few years ago.

In the last Annual Report mention was made of the new Jail. This has now been completed and brought into use. It is satisfactory to observe that the health of the prisoners has so much improved since their transfer to the new building that the death-rate has fallen from 62 to 29.96 per thousand.

Major Baylay reports the general health to have been good, and that no disease was prevalent except small-pox. Crops were poor in consequence of a scanty and untimely fall of rain; but the Political Agent remarks that the stocks of grain were so large that prices were not much affected.

Gainta and Indurgurh have been well administered, and there is nothing to call for special notice with regard to these Kotris.

#### JHALLAWAR SUPERINTENDENCY.

88. Major H. B. Abbott has been in charge of the State during the whole of the year under report, and has, as heretofore, conducted the administration in a thorough, praiseworthy, and unostentatious manner which merits my entire approval. The health of the district has been good, and no cases of cholera were reported. The rainfall was rather below the average, and was unequally distributed. There was an abundant rubi crop, but the khareef was somewhat damaged by unseasonable rain.

The education and training of the young Chief progresses very favorably, and both Major Abbott and Lieutenant Rundall write most hopefully and confidently respecting the future of their youthful charge.

Favorable mention is made of the members of the Council, but more particularly of Dhabhai Har Lall, the native guardian of His Highness the Maharaj Rana.

Trade returns show an increase in imports and exports.

With the exception of three villages the revenue survey of the State has been completed.

The finances are said to be in a satisfactory condition, and with the exception of Rs. 90,000 all the State liabilities

have been cleared off. At the commencement of the year there was a balance in hand of Rs. 3,86,234-9-3 and at the end a closing credit balance of Rs. 4,63,257-7-9. The actual income and expenditure for 1881-82 were Rs. 16,28,899-10-0 and Rs. 15,51,876-11-6 respectively.

The working of the Appellate and Criminal Courts is said to have been satisfactory, but that of the Civil Court is not favorably reported on.

There has been no improvement in the administration of Police, and the want of energy in the detection and pursuit of criminals and in recovering stolen property is still complained of, but allowance must be made for the peculiar and irregular shape of the State, and its being surrounded by so many different jurisdictions.

#### SHOOJANGURH ASSISTANCY.

89. The commencement of Major Roberts' report is devoted to an account of his interviews with the Maharaja of Bikanir. The stagnation of Government, which has been noticed in former reports, continued, whilst the combination of Thakur Megh Singh of Jaysana and his adherents, the Thakurs of Sidhmook, Meghana, Maela, and Birkali, and the Kanwar of Bai against the Darbar increased during the beginning of the year. In the month of May hostilities commenced between the parties, and shortly after the Thakurs addressed the Agent to the Governor-General and the Government of India asking for our intervention. Government in the month of June directed me to accommodate the differences between the Thakurs and the Maharaja, stating that the first condition of our intervention should be for the former to submit to the authority of the Darbar. It is satisfactory to observe that the efforts of Major Roberts have been successful in effecting the long-desired reconciliation between the Maharaja and Thakur Megh Singh, which, it is trusted, may prove to be permanent.

Major Roberts reports that the Maharaja is desirous of introducing a land revenue settlement in the State. A limited experimental settlement is in progress in the pergunnah of Tibbee, conferred by our Government on Bikanir for loyal service during the mutiny, and should it prove successful and give general satisfaction, there is every hope of its being extended throughout the State as almost all the Thakurs have voluntarily expressed their willingness to have



their estates surveyed and settled. Until a regular land revenue settlement can be effected the Maharaja has consented to continue the ten years' rekh settlement made with the Thakurs by Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Powlett in April 1869. It is a source of satisfaction that this vexed and troublesome question, which was viewed with anxiety by my predecessor, should have been arranged in a manner affording every hope of permanent and fixed benefit to the ryot.

The triple border of Bikanir, Jaipur and Marwar is reported to have been quiet, and should the proposal of making the two Rajput convicts of the Ajmer Jail approvers of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department be successful, the arrest of many notorious marauders living in this part of the country will be facilitated.

Though no actual progress in public instruction can be reported it is gratifying to know that a commencement has been made, and that there will shortly be two schools in Bikanir.

The rains were unusually good and the crops bountiful.

The Maharaja is building two new towns called Dungargurh and Lallgurh, and as an encouragement to the settlers has remitted export, import and transit duties at the above places for a period of five years.

#### DHOLPUR AGENCY.

90. The State has continued to be administered by the present Political Agent, Colonel T. E. Dennehy, with a Council composed of the same members as last year, *viz.*—

1. Thakur Bechu Singh.
2. Lalla Sunder Lall.
3. Lalla Lachman Singh.

Colonel Dennehy speaks in high terms of the manner in which the members have performed their duties, more especially Thakur Bechu Singh.

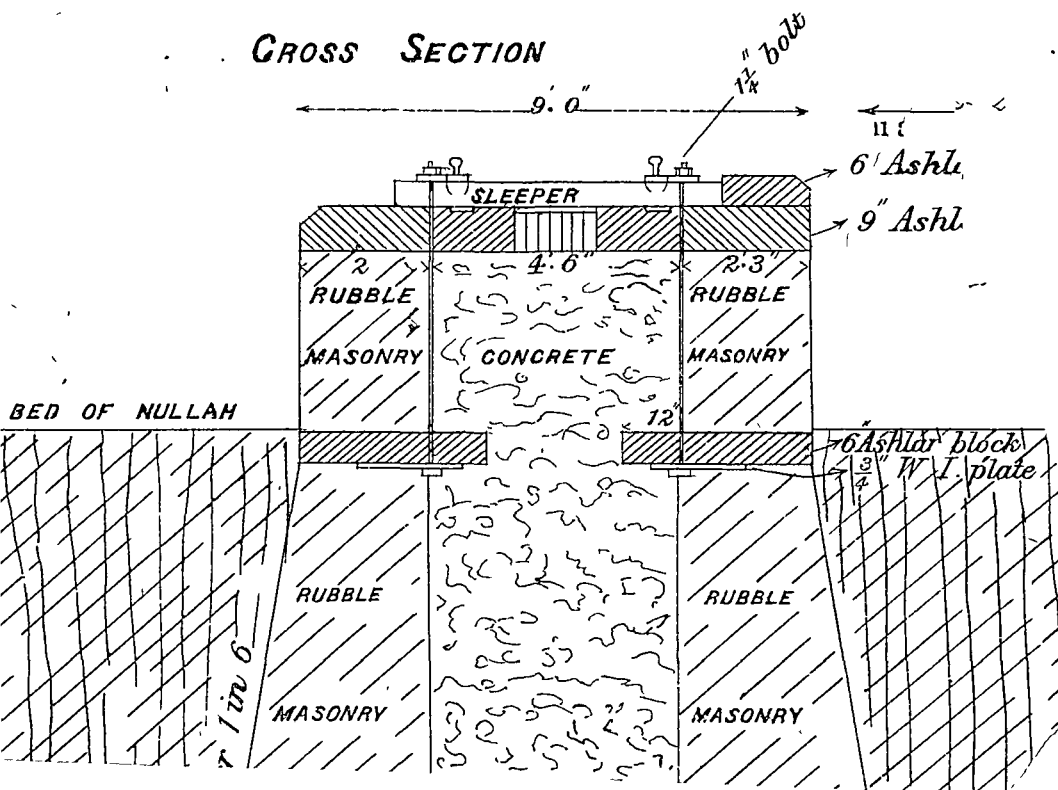
The young Maharana is favorably spoken of.

He associates himself with the Political Agent in the transaction of State business, and evinces great interest in the work, which will soon devolve upon him as a ruler.

The land revenue collections have been satisfactory, and the Political Agent ascribes this more to the fairness and moderation of the demands under the land revenue

II.—*Bridge-work.*—The three culverts are one at Kharchi and two at Pali. They consist of pairs of small wrought-iron rolled girders, 12 feet long, supported on stone masonry piers; each pair of girders cover a couple of four-foot openings. Each culvert cost Rs. 481.

The road dam across the Khari nullah consists of two longitudinal side walls of stone in lime masonry (each with a batter on the  $\frac{1}{4}$  sl. side, strengthened at interval of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  feet with cross walls 2 feet  $\frac{1}{2}$  sq. ft.). In the bays between these cross walls first-class concrete has been rammed in 6" layers. At every 29 feet the cross-walls form buttresses on which piers can be built if at any future time a bridge should be required. The foundations of the dam are throughout on rock. At one end the rock is hard conglomerate; at the other shale. The foundations are 20 feet deep at one part, and average about 10 or 12 feet throughout. The dam is coped with 9" of ashlar along the longitudinal walls and blocks of ashlar are built in under the sleepers. Each sleeper is held down by a holding-down bolt 5 feet long and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter, which is built securely into the heartwork of the dam. Between the ashlar blocks which support the sleepers stone-on-edge coping is tightly built in, in longitudinal and transverse courses, so that all is held secure. The rails are spiked and also held down with clips and coach screws into the sleepers, thus:



## POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF RAJPUTANA.

IX.—*Workshops, Stores, &c.*—These comprise the following accommodation:—

1. Blacksmith's shop 24' × 10' for two forges . . . . .	}	Cost Rs. 6,859.
2. Fitter's shop 15' × 10' . . . . .		
3. Do. godown 15' × 10' . . . . .		
4. Smith's do. 15' × 10' . . . . .		
5. Carpenter's shop 41½' × 12' . . . . .		
6. Sawyer's shed 21½' × 10' . . . . .		
7. Carpenter's godown 12' × 12' . . . . .		
8. Large godowns 50' × 15' . . . . .		
9. Chowkidar's hut 19' × 10' . . . . .		
10. Huts for office 10' × 10' . . . . .		
11. Huts for workpeople, 13 in number, each 10' × 10' . . . . .		
12. One latrine . . . . .		

The buildings form part of four sides of an enclosure 164' × 121' which is completed by a connecting wall 7' high. The chief buildings are of pucca brick in mud lime pointed outside. The huts are of kutchra brick in mud lime plastered outside.

Roofing throughout is of tiles (country pattern).

X.—*Station Machinery.*—This consists of the following works:—

*At Kharchi.*

1 Home signal.		1 Water lift.
1 Distant signal.		1 Ashpit.

*At Pali.*

1 Home signal.		1 Water lift.
1 Distant signal.		1 Ashpit.

*At Bomadra.*

1 Water lift.

The home and distant signals are of the same pattern as those in use on the Rajputana line.

The watering arrangements in each case consist of a pair of wrought-iron tanks, 4 feet cube, supported at a convenient height above the line on a masonry structure (except at Kharchi), and fitted with a friction pulley to enable a man on the tank to draw water up from a "houd" or cistern below. The tanks are connected, and one of them has a wrought-iron stop-cock and the usual delivery hose. At Kharchi the tanks are fixed upon a temporary structure of sleepers, as the final position of the tank depends upon the arrangements to be made for working the line. At Pali and Bomadra the tanks are fixed on permanent stone in lime masonry pillars. Each pair of tanks is situated conveniently near a well of good water, from which a duct leads to the "houd" or cistern below the tanks. The best water is probably at Bomadra, 7 miles from Pali.

The ashpit at Kharchi is just beyond the station. Its position was fixed there with reference to possible goods station arrangement to be made, and it was anticipated that the permanent water tank would be there. The ashpit at Pali is conveniently situated opposite the water tanks at Pali. There is no ashpit at Bomadra, nor is one needed there.

—*Mile-posts.*—These have just been built after completion of the line. They were not included in the estimate.

XII.—*Permanent-way Materials.*—The rail used is of iron, and weighs 36 lbs. to the yard. It is laid with the usual fish-plates and bolts, and is spiked down to creosoted pine sleepers, 6' long by 8" x 4". The rails are second-hand ones, having been in use for a short time on the Rajputana Railway. They were taken up from the Rajputana line in favour of a heavier rail to meet the requirements of increasing traffic. For the service of the branch line they are suitable, and they give a great saving in prime cost, compared with new ones of the same description.

*Sleepers.*—These were obtained partly direct from England and partly from Government Store Depôt at Delhi. They are of creosoted pine. Their cost at Bombay plus freight from Bombay to Kharchi gives a rate of Rs. 2-9-7 per sleeper. They were estimated originally at Rs. 2-4 per sleeper, so that the original estimate is unavoidably exceeded by about Rs. 14,644 on sleepers.

It is doubtful whether local babul-wood sleepers could be obtained in Marwar in sufficient quantities for the branch line. An attempt was made to get them in the first instance, but it failed. Local babul-wood, if procurable, should have effected a saving of about Rs. 50,000, or about Rs. 1-4 per sleeper.

Working drawings, illustrative of all the above work, are filed in the Executive Engineer's Office.

XIII.—*Establishment.*—At the commencement of the work the establishment consisted of one Executive Engineer, one Assistant Engineer, one Overseer, one Clerk. The Assistant Engineer was chiefly employed in surveying, staking out, and making working sections of the line, and as the surveys and construction proceeded together, the survey being only a few chains ahead of the work-people. As work proceeded somewhat faster than the survey, a second Assistant Engineer was temporarily employed. During progress of works a draftsman was employed from time to time, and a store-keeper. Latterly the establishment consisted of—Executive Engineer, one Assistant Engineer or pupil learning technical work, one Overseer, and one Clerk.

6. The works of the branch line have been chiefly constructed by petty task at schedule rates. Bhasker Sewram, petty contractor, executed good work at reasonable rates, and has carried out orders expeditiously.

7. In the construction of this line there were obviously three ways of carrying out the work, *viz.*, by a contract bond, by departmental agency, and by petty contract. There has been throughout no occasion for a contract bond, as the petty contractor has shown himself very willing and amenable. Departmental work requires a larger establishment than was available; and is, on scattered works, somewhat difficult of control. It requires, too, men who are skilled in the special work in progress, and who can be trusted to disburse large sums of money in the aggregate. The office work of such a system is considerable, and often makes greater demands upon the time of an Executive Engineer than he can fairly meet without neglecting his out-door work, as on departmental works there is always a strong tendency of prices to rise as work proceeds. With departmental labor in the present case much money would inevitably have been sacrificed owing to delays which occurred in the course of this work. Large gangs of imported

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF RAJPUTANA.

or must have been retained on the works not fully employed, representing a loss; to say nothing of the dis-organisation which would have resulted from frequent stoppages of work. The line also would not have been so soon completed, thus increasing the cost of establishment of the work.

3. Every endeavour has been made to utilise such local material and labour as was available. For the earthwork and ballasting, as well as on the plate-laying, some local labor was obtained, but it was not much. Local stone, local bricks and lime were used, and also local wood. Much better wood-work could have been done by getting up teak-wood from Bombay. Executive Engineer was averse to using teak-wood, as he believed that work sufficiently good in quality could be obtained from local resources at a saving in money, and with the certainty of much of the money being spent within the State. In results he has been somewhat disappointed. Had he previously been aware of the extreme difficulty of getting and carrying such babul-wood (the only wood available), as he could obtain much of it very inferior in quality, he would not have gone to the expense of working up such inferior material. The cost of working is quite double the cost of working up teak-wood, and little has been saved in cost.

9. Appended is a list of materials at site of the line for use during maintenance. On page 3 of this report the materials at site, which are chargeable to the construction estimate for the line between Kharai and Pali, are shown in two items, aggregating Rs. 10,093. This amount includes permanent-way materials at site and sundry materials purchased for maintenance.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charged to works	8,057	13	0
Chargeable to "Construction" of 20 miles line.	10,093	0	0

The complete list of materials at site appended amounts to Rs. 18,150-13-0\* and includes the former. It comprises all materials, of whatever kind, at site, either purchased for maintenance or balance remaining on completion of

work on Pali, which have just been counted and measured with a view to handing over the line to the relieving officer. These materials consist wholly of permanent-way materials and ballast for maintenance.

A list of tools and plant is also appended showing:—

1. Tools and plant, the property of the Darbar.
  2. Ditto borrowed from the Military Works and Roads Division.
  3. Ditto ditto Ajmer Division.
  4. Ditto ditto Superintending Engineer's Office.
  5. Ditto ditto the Rajputana Railway.
- Items 2, 3, 4 and 5 can be returned.

KHARAI,

D. JOSCELYNE,

The 4th April 1882.

Executive Engineer, Jodhpur Branch,  
Railway Division.

than to any considerable amount, rainfall, lost in the population of Rajputana. only fell short by Rs.

## APPENDIX I.

realising Rs. 7,14,000, as estimated, this head came to Rs. 7,13,000, other sources, except under the increase over the estimate. The amount to Rs. 10,64,447-00, 01-85 had been estimated.

On the other hand, the expenditure has been greater than was anticipated, the Rs. 20,387, which is attributed to the buildings, &c., by the heavy and continuous rains in August, and to the fact that several large advances, which should have been adjusted at the close of the year, were still outstanding in March 1882. The total amount of these advances is Rs. 13,879, so that actually, deducting this from the difference shown above, the excess expenditure over the estimate is only Rs. 6,508.

Rs. 1,30,000 of the Government loan to the State has been paid off during the year, *i. e.*, one lakh on account of principal and Rs. 30,000 on account of interest. This will leave about Rs. 4,84,000 to be paid off, exclusive of the interest accruing in 1882-83.

The estimates for 1882-83 show receipts to the amount of Rs. 10,91,150, with an expenditure of Rs. 9,19,400. The estimate for expenditure has been framed generally on the lines of the actuals for the previous year; but it has been deemed advisable to provide for certain extraordinary items, such as the marriage expenses of the younger daughter of the late Chief, consecration and dedication of sacred buildings in memory of the late Maharana and his son, &c. Nevertheless, Colonel Dennehy estimates that there will be a closing balance of Rs. 1,71,750.

The work done by the Police is again reported to be unsatisfactory, although slightly better than last year. Out of 2,013 cases their action was disapproved of in 218 cases by the Courts.

To render this body more efficient the Darbar have weeded out the inefficient, and it is hoped that a better stamp of men will be enlisted in the force.

	POPULATION.			Number of persons per square mile.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	1,85	670,459	1,443,144	117.93
		...	51,076	...
		65,223	2,534,357	175.14
			1,750,403	47.31
			54,701	110.74
		517,275	...	136.23
		99,021	...	22.78
		357	...	208.04
			...	327.02
			...	123.07
			...	55.57
			...	7

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF RAJPUTANA.

or must have been retained on the works not fully employed, representing a loss; to say nothing of the dis-organisation which would have resulted from frequent stoppages of work. The line also would not have been so soon completed, thus increasing the cost of establishment of the work.

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|----|--|
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D. JOSCELYNE,

The 4th April 1882.

Executive Engineer, Jodhpur Branch,  
Railway Division.

## APPENDIX I.

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	POPULATION.			Number of persons per square mile.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
only fell short by Rs. realising Rs. 7,14,000, as estimated, this head came to Rs. 7,13,000, other sources, except under increase over the estimate. The amount to Rs. 10,64,447-0-0, had been estimated.	...	670,459	1,443,144	117·93
On the other hand, the expenditure has been greater than was anticipated, Rs. 20,387, which is attributed to buildings, &c., by the heavy and continuous rains, and to the fact that several large advances, which should have been adjusted at the close of the year, were still outstanding in March 1882. The total amount of these advances is Rs. 13,879, so that actually, deducting this from the difference shown above, the excess expenditure over the estimate is only Rs. 6,508.	...	...	51,076	...
	...	55,223	2,534,357	175·14
	...	...	1,750,403	47·31
	...	...	54,701	110·74
	...	...	517,275	136·23
	...	...	109,021	22·78
	...	...	357	208·04
	...	...	...	327·02
	...	...	...	123·07

Rs. 1,30,000 of the Government loan to the State has been paid off during the year, *i. e.*, one lakh on account of principal and Rs. 30,000 on account of interest. This will leave about Rs. 4,84,000 to be paid off, exclusive of the interest accruing in 1882-83.

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The work done by the Police is again reported to be unsatisfactory, although slightly better than last year. Out of 2,013 cases their action was disapproved of in 218 cases by the Courts.

To render this body more efficient the Darbar have weeded out the inefficient, and it is hoped that a better stamp of men will be enlisted in the force.



The Criminal statements show an increase of 57 cases over last year—an increase due chiefly to petty crime, but, compared with last year's figures, cases of heinous crime are 142 to 132, and of murder and culpable homicide 7 to 5.

The working of the Civil and Revenue Courts has been satisfactory.

There has been no improvement in the schools, the number and cost of which are the same as last year.

## APPENDIX I.

*Area and population of Rajputana.*

STATES.	Area in square miles.	POPULATION.			Number of persons per square mile.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Udaipur . . . . .	12,670	772,685	670,459	1,443,144	117·93
Bhil population . . . . .	...	...	...	51,076	...
Jaipur . . . . .	14,465	1,369,134	1,165,223	2,534,357	175·14
Jodhpur . . . . .	37,000	969,125	781,278	1,750,403	47·31
Boondee . . . . .	2,300	133,103	121,598	254,701	110·74
Kotah . . . . .	3,797	269,924	247,351	517,275	136·23
Bikanir . . . . .	22,340	293,650	215,371	509,021	22·78
Dholpur . . . . .	1,200	138,342	111,315	249,657	208·04
Bhurtapore . . . . .	1,974	350,475	295,065	645,540	327·02
Kerowlee . . . . .	1,208	80,645	68,025	148,670	123·07
Kishengarh . . . . .	724	59,098	53,535	112,633	155·57
Jeysulmere . . . . .	16,447	61,127	47,016	108,143	6·57
Ulwar . . . . .	3,024	360,384	322,542	682,926	225·83
Tonk . . . . .	2,509	176,869	161,160	338,029	134·73
Jhallawar . . . . .	2,694	183,039	157,449	340,488	126·38
Sirohee . . . . .	3,020	76,132	66,771	142,903	47·31
Pertabgurh . . . . .	1,460	41,118	38,180	79,298	54·49
Bhil population . . . . .	...	...	...	270	...
Dungarpore . . . . .	1,000	44,568	41,861	86,429	153·38
Bhil population . . . . .	...	...	...	66,952	...
Banswara . . . . .	1,500	53,498	50,502	104,000	101·36
Bhil population . . . . .	...	...	...	48,045	...
Shahpoora . . . . .	400	27,217	24,533	51,750	129·37
Lawa . . . . .	18	1,360	1,322	2,682	149
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>129,750</b>	<b>5,461,493</b>	<b>4,640,556</b>	<b>10,268,392</b>	<b>79·14</b>

## APPENDIX II.

Statement showing such meteorological observations as have been obtained from stations in Rajputana during the year 1881-82.

	ABU.						DEESA.							
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN. Inches.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN. Inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
April 1881	26 058	25 992	26 025	83 7	65 9	73 8	0 25	29 400	29 272	29 336	100	70	86	0 06
May "	25 998	25 935	25 966	91 3	72 0	81 6	0 23	29 282	29 148	29 214	108	76	93	0 38
June "							1 02	29 185	29 062	29 123	100	80	89	2 29
July "							47 88	29 120	29 014	29 067	88	76	81	28 50
August "							36 00	29 190	29 089	29 140	86	76	80	7 28
September "							11 56			29 783	...	...	83	2 86
October "							0 08	29 456	29 351	29 403	93	65	81	...
November "				73 9	56 9	65 8	..	29 528	29 118	29 173	89	53	74	..
December "				71 2	54 4	62 7	0 26	29 598	29 180	29 539	85	52	71	0 56
January 1882			Not available.	69 6	54 9	61 8	1 14	29 632	29 505	29 569	83	53	70	0 19
February "							...	29 552	29 124	29 188	85	54	71	...
March "							...	29 501	29 370	29 435	96	63	81	...
TOTAL				323 141	322 133	352 570	98 12	323 141	322 133	352 570	1,013	718	960	42 12
Average				...	...	...	..	29 101	29 285	29 381	92	65	80	..

Statement showing such meteorological observations as have been obtained from stations in Rajputana—continued.

	ERINPURA.						AJMER.							
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
April 1881 . . . . .	28.98	28.52	28.75	100	84	92	0.3	28.369	28.278	28.324	92	72	82	0.70
May . . . . .	28.70	28.48	28.59	108	93	100	...	28.272	28.185	28.228	105.4	78.7	92	0.18
June . . . . .	28.54	28.36	28.45	100	88	94	0.2	28.167	28.082	28.124	101	81	91	0.45
July . . . . .	28.50	28.32	28.41	103	80	91	10.25	28.102	28.032	28.067	90.7	76.2	83.4	9.06
August . . . . .	28.66	28.36	28.51	86	70	78	6.2	28.152	28.074	28.113	85.9	74	79.9	7.32
September . . . . .	28.70	28.40	28.55	90	80	85	3.3	28.264	28.180	28.222	89.6	72.5	81	2.44
October . . . . .	28.84	28.60	28.72	91	81	85	0.1	28.434	28.347	28.390	91.6	65.1	78.4	...
November . . . . .	28.96	28.70	28.83	86	60	73	...	28.515	28.419	28.467	83.5	47.1	65.3	...
December . . . . .	28.98	28.80	28.89	76	64	70	0.15	28.568	28.480	28.524	77.8	46.7	62.2	0.05
January 1882 . . . . .	29.02	28.74	28.88	80	60	70	0.7	28.563	28.473	28.518	75.3	48.4	61.8	...
February . . . . .	28.90	28.70	28.80	86	70	78	0.5	28.479	28.379	28.429	75.8	48.5	62.1	...
March . . . . .	28.98	28.54	28.76	86	78	82	...	...	...	29.998	...	...	79	0.27
TOTAL . . . . .	345.76	342.52	344.14	1,092	908	998	19.63	311.885	310.929	341.404	968.6	710.2	918.1	20.47
Average . . . . .	28.81	28.54	28.68	91	75	83	...	28.353	28.266	28.450	88	64.6	76.5	...

Statement showing such meteorological observations as have been obtained from stations in Rajputana—continued.

	NUSSEERABAD.						JAIPUR.							
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean (f. p. m.)	Maximum (6 a. m.)	Minimum (10 a. m.)	Mean (f. p. m.)	Inches.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean (f. p. m.)	Maximum (6 a. m.)	Minimum (10 a. m.)	Mean (f. p. m.)	Inches.
April 1881 . . . . .	...	...	28 730	80	92	93	...	28 515	28 123	28 319	108	60	83	0 34
May " . . . . .	...	...	28 630	88	101	102	0 22	28 400	28 088	28 244	115	65	91	0 34
June " . . . . .	...	...	28 519	87	97	98	0 62	28 292	28 014	28 138	107	75	96	1 27
July " . . . . .	...	...	28 475	81	87	88	9 19	28 226	27 391	28 111	107	73	85	12 24
August " . . . . .	...	...	28 531	78	84	84	7 84	28 374	28 005	28 175	94	75	83	9 58
September " . . . . .	...	...	28 614	77	86	84	2 30	...	...	29 761	...	...	84	0 75
October " . . . . .	...	...	28 800	76	88	86	...	28 629	28 235	28 438	100	57	89	...
November " . . . . .	...	...	28 888	65	78	77	...	28 691	28 432	28 537	93	43	80	...
December " . . . . .	...	...	28 935	60	71	73	0 2	28 769	28 161	28 616	83	43	74	0 01
January 1882 . . . . .	...	...	28 950	60	68	69	0 95	28 829	28 121	28 616	80	53	69	1 03
February " . . . . .	...	...	28 870	60	70	72	0 13	28 711	28 223	28 528	88	59	71	...
March " . . . . .	...	...	28 860	61	80	80	...	28 725	28 260	28 485	160	72	86	...
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	344 832	883	1,002	1,012	21 27	314 161	310 253	311 968	1,075	675	991	25 36
Average . . . . .	...	...	28 736	71	83	84	...	28 560	28 205	28 197	98	61	82	...

Statement showing such meteorological observations as have been obtained from stations in Rajputana—continued.

	ULWAR.						BIKANIE.							
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN. Inches.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN. Inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
April 1881 . . . . .	29.20	28.85	29.02	74	73	84	0.27	29.015	28.915	28.964	99	77	87	0.54
May . . . . .	28.95	28.49	28.72	105	77	91	0.16	28.897	28.802	28.850	108	85	96	0.95
June . . . . .	28.73	28.46	28.61	108	89	96	1.29	28.783	28.685	28.734	107	87	96	0.73
July . . . . .	28.87	28.57	28.74	78	70	85	13.51	28.757	28.662	28.709	100	84	90	7.80
August . . . . .	28.90	28.76	28.85	86	76	86	13.38	28.123	28.732	28.778	94	81	87	2.47
September . . . . .	29.25	28.75	28.95	92	81	87	0.11	28.936	28.845	28.890	95	79	87	0.52
October . . . . .	29.20	28.90	29.04	91	79	87	...	29.110	29.015	29.062	95	74	85	0.01
November . . . . .	29.48	29.27	29.38	83	63	72	...	29.233	29.140	29.186	85	58	72	...
December . . . . .	29.64	29.40	29.51	72	58	65	...	29.339	29.230	29.284	77	52	64	0.01
January 1882 . . . . .	29.69	29.36	29.52	73	56	66	0.70	...	...	29.425	...	...	52	1.12
February . . . . .	29.54	29.18	29.39	72	57	65	...	29.195	29.095	29.144	77	53	65	0.64
March . . . . .	29.37	29.07	29.42	87	69	78	...	29.181	29.071	29.126	90	65	78	...
TOTAL . . . . .	350.82	347.06	349.15	1,016	848	962	29.42	318.570	318.192	348.152	1,027	795	959	14.79
Average . . . . .	29.23	28.92	29.09	84	70	80	...	28.961	28.926	29.012	93	72	80	...

Statement showing such meteorological observations as have been obtained from stations in Rajputana—continued.

	JODHPUR.				UDAIPUR.				KOTAH.			
	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	Inches.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	Inches.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	Inches.
April 1881	...	91.2	0.06		28.95	85.35	0.30		29.09	88	0.00	
May "	...	99.8	0.93		28.87	95.92	0.23		28.99	98	0.06	
June "	...	95.2	...		28.60	88.40	0.38		28.86	94	1.47	
July "	...	91.4	4.53		28.52	81.74	11.59		28.17	87	17.28	
August "	...	81.9	15.02		28.73	79.30	4.17		28.79	83	6.61	
September "	...	87.8	1.85		28.80	80.00	2.91		28.93	84	0.77	
October "	...	84.4	...		Not available.				29.09	83	0.29	
November "	...	77.4	...		Not available.				29.18	74	...	
December "	...	88.2	...		Not available.				29.24	67	0.10	
January 1882	...	69.8	1.83		Not available.				29.26	67	0.03	
February "	...	69.8	0.24		28.96	66.62	...		29.17	70	0.05	
March "	...	81.5	...		29.00	75.47	...		29.17	78	...	
TOTAL	...	1018.4	24.46		230.43	652.80	19.58		347.94	973	26.66	
Average	...	81.8	...		28.80	81.60	...		28.99	81	...	

Statement showing such meteorological observations as have been obtained from stations in Rajputana—concluded.

	DEOLI.				JHAIRA-PATAN.		SHAHUPURA.		TONGK.	
	BAROMETER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	RAIN.	RAIN.	RAIN.	RAIN.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	
	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Mean.	Inches.	
April 1881	28.52	84.77	0.54	...	...	0.94	88.40	0.41		
May "	28.42	93.40	0.14	...	...	...	97.85	0.16		
June "	28.35	89.44	1.59	5.79	0.46	97.72	1.48			
July "	28.29	83.02	17.97	13.50	11.57	87.58	18.65			
August "	28.30	82.33	10.66	10.36	9.07	83.24	8.61			
September "	28.27	79.44	1.88	0.75	2.93	85.19	0.64			
October "	28.35	78.38	...	...	0.10	82.35	...			
November "	28.47	71.39	...	...	...	68.46	...			
December "	28.47	65.63	0.17	...	0.45	59.37	0.06			
January 1882	28.48	64.71	0.12	0.20	0.27	61.38	0.42			
February "	28.40	66.27	0.07	0.05	0.02	64.42	0.20			
March "	28.38	76.24	...	...	...	75.44	...			
TOTAL	340.70	935.02	33.14	30.65	25.81	951.40	30.63			
Average	28.39	77.91	...	...	...	79.29	...			



## APPENDIX III.

Statement giving the statistics of the Dispensaries and Jails, and the number of vaccinations performed.

NAME OF DISPENSARY.	NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED.			JAILS.					NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Daily average strength of prisoners.	Number treated.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of average strength.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, or unknown.	Total.	
											Number of hospitals and dispensaries not including jail or lunatic asylum.
Jaipur and Khetri	639	55,785	56,424	660	1,047	30	45	16,331	3,175	19,506	
Bhurlpore	1,570	67,422	68,992	236	1,117	15	64	12,565	1,076	13,641	
Jodhpur	197	20,145	20,342	157	481	4	25	18,830	834	19,664	
Ulwur	304	16,969	17,273	485	621	16	33	15,980	274	16,254	
Dholpur	...	17,953	17,953	103	253	8	77	7,170	792	7,962	
Udaipur	355	10,817	11,172	230	496	18	78	3,163	322	3,485	
Mhallawar	115	13,316	13,431	153	346	16	104	2,940	643	3,583	
Bikamir	68	3,025	3,093	282	233	11	39	108	7	115	
Sirohee	81	1,530	1,611	43	295	...	...	713	13	726	
Kerowlee	120	5,430	5,550	48	118	...	...	2,500	649	3,149	
Tonk	248	12,604	12,852	85	179	1	12	1,461	334	1,795	
Shahpoora	78	2,968	3,046	19	76	...	...	682	790	1,472	
Kotah	259	7,111	7,370	286	461	10	35	1,620	249	1,869	
Pertabgurnh	...	4,286	4,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Banswara	...	7,276	7,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Abu	30	2,666	2,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Anadra	2	787	789	...	...	...	...	623	23	646	
Deoli	79	2,173	2,252	...	...	...	...	717	42	759	
Kherwara	45	1,216	1,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sambbur (Customs)	145	97	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	4,335	253,626	257,961	2,787	5,723	129	46	85,403	9,163	94,566	
1880	3,909	240,362	244,271	2,806	5,950	136	48	66,866	9,009	75,875	

## APPENDIX IV.

*Completion Report on the construction of the Jodhpur branch line from the junction with the Rajputana Railway at Kharchi to Pali, a distance of about 20 miles.*

THE construction of the branch line commenced on 16th February 1881. It was completed on 28th February 1882, or in about 12 months. The line being only 20 miles in length, and without any heavy works on it, it is necessary to explain that work has from time to time been delayed from various causes, the chief ones being the frequent delays in supply of permanent-way materials, and the unusually heavy rains from July to October, the latter of which rendered carriage by local resources, carts, &c., almost impassable for three months. But for these and other causes the line might have been ready much sooner. The unavoidable delay has somewhat increased the establishment charges; they form 5.8 per cent. of the whole estimate.

2. The work has cost Rs. 3,77,283 or Rs. 18,864 per mile, the detail of which is given in the following table:—

Main heads.		Minor heads.	Rate per mile.	Cost.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Preliminary expenses.	1. Survey expenses . . . . .	57	1,147	
		2. Plant . . . . .	...	...	
		3. Establishment, including salaries, travelling allowances, and contingencies . . . . .	291	5,827	
II	Land . . . . .	Nil.			6,974
III	Construction	1. Earthwork, including banks, sidings, and triangles at each terminus . . . . .	791	15,811	
		2. Bridge-work—			
		I.—Road dam and culverts . . . . .	815	16,311	
		II.—Irrigation channels . . . . .	74	1,482	
		3. Pointmen's huts . . . . .	16	325	
					33,929
IV	Ballasting and permanent-way	1. Ballasting . . . . .	534	10,688	
		2. Permanent-way—			
		I.—Materials . . . . .	} 11,890 {	1,12,720	
		Rails . . . . .		20,431	
		Fastenings . . . . .		1,04,644	
II.—Platelaying . . . . .	532	10,630			
III.—Laying points and crossings . . . . .	11	212			
IV.—Maintenance gangs . . . . .	64	1,282			
					2,60,608
V	Stations and buildings	1. Stations . . . . .	762	15,228	
		2. Workshops and store buildings . . . . .	343	6,859	
		3. Staff quarters . . . . .	593	11,862	
		4. Station machinery . . . . .	353	7,064	
VI	Plant . . . . .	Tools . . . . .	358	7,154	41,013
		Contingencies on III to V inclusive . . . . .	282	5,637	7,154
IX	Establishment <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	Salaries, travelling allowances, and contingent bills . . . . .	1,098	21,968	5,637
					21,968
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .			18,864	...	3,77,283

<sup>1</sup> Includes up to end of February 1882.

3. To arrive at the above total, the following deductions have been made for materials not used on construction and which remain available for maintenance and sundry items which were temporarily charged

to the estimate, but which form no part of the construction of the branch line:—

		<i>Materials at site, &amp;c., comprising:</i>		
NOT CHARGED TO ESTIMATE.	}	Permanent-way materials and points and crossings . . . . .	Rs. 8,824	Rs.
		Rails and fastenings sent to Jodhpur . . . . .	1,098	
			<hr/>	9,922
		Sundry materials at site . . . . .		1,369
		Maintenance for March 1882, &c. . . . .		1,215
		Surveys beyond Pali . . . . .	1,969	
		Do. Poondlota . . . . .	405	
			<hr/>	2,374
		Labor, tools, &c., for Jodhpur . . . . .		1,954
		Establishment due to maintenance after completion of line . . . . .		1,072
	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	TOTAL . . . . .	17,906		

4. The original estimate for the line was Rs. 3,59,097. The expenditure is Rs. 3,77,283, or Rs. 18,186 in excess of this amount.

This excess is due chiefly to unexpected extra charges on permanent-way materials detailed thus:—

Rails and fastenings about . . . . .	Rs. 3,151
Sleepers . . . . .	14,644
Sundry charges not included in estimate . . . . .	391
	<hr/>
TOTAL . . . . .	18,186

*N. B.*—Exact figures cannot be given till all final payments are made. These figures are correct within a few rupees either way.

5. The works may be briefly described as follows:—

I.—*Alignment.*—The line is almost entirely a surface line, and for the most part runs on the water-shed of the country. There are only three culverts on it, and one road dam. The road dam carries the line across Khari nullah, which is about 400 feet wide at the selected crossing.

The cost of the road dam is about one-third the cost of a bridge. Experience, during the heavy and continuous rains of 1881, has shown that traffic can continue across the nullah throughout the rainy season, as the floods rarely cover the road dam to 12" above rail level. During one of the heaviest floods the Superintending Engineer passed to and fro over the nullah through nearly 12" of water on a fully loaded train of permanent-way materials. The line from Kharchi to the Khari nullah being for several miles through soft water-logged ground is mostly in low banks. From Khari nullah to Pali the country becomes harder and more gravelly; hence the line is here chiefly on the surface or in slight cuttings. The junction with the Rajputana Railway at Kharchi is unavoidably in bank. At Pali the terminus is on the surface of the ground. The grades are easy. The heaviest grades are the approaches to the Khari nullah, 1 in 175 on one side and 1 in 200 on the other; but these grades continue for very short distances. From Kharchi to Pali the ground falls very uniformly almost the whole way. Thus Pali is 158 feet below Kharchi, giving an average fall of nearly 8 feet per mile, or about 1 in 660 for the whole distance of 20 miles. The curves are uniformly 2,000 feet radius; only excepting the curve at Kharchi village, near the junction, which is 1,000 feet radius, there being no space for a larger curve here without bringing the line undesirably near the nullah.

# MEYWAR RESIDENCY REPORT.

No. 13P., dated Udaipur, the 29th April 1882.  
 From—DR. J. P. STRATTON, Resident at Meywar,  
 To—The 1st Assistant to Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith to the Agent to the Governor General the Annual Report of the Meywar Residency for 1881-82, together with the accompaniments as below :—

- (1) Appendices A to G.
- (2) Report by Colonel A. Conolly, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and 1st Assistant.
- (3) Report by Major E. Temple, 2nd Assistant, at Kotra.
- (4) Report by Captain N. C. Martelli, Assistant Agent for Fanswara and Pertabgarh, and Superintendent, Operations for control of the Mogias.

## MEYWAR RESIDENCY REPORT FOR 1881-82.

1. *Officers in charge.*—At the beginning of the year Colonel C. R. Blair, 1st Assistant Resident, and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, was in charge of the Residency. On the 12th April (1881) I arrived at Udaipur, and relieved him next day.

2. *Rainfall.*—The amounts respectively at the capital, and at Kherwara 50 miles to the south, and Kotra nearly as far to the south-west, were as follow :—

Udaipur . . . . .	20 inches	44 cents.
Kherwara . . . . .	30 "	08 "
Kotra . . . . .	40 "	56 "

As the condition of the agricultural districts is better indicated by the rainfall at the capital than at these other stations which are in hilly tracts, the former is here shown for each month, compared with the average of the five preceding years :—

*Registered at Udaipur.*

MONTHS.	Average of the previous five years.	Amount in 1881-82.
April . . . . .	—	—
May . . . . .	0·34	0·70
June . . . . .	2·75	0 50
July . . . . .	7·77 $\frac{1}{2}$	11·70
August . . . . .	7·69 $\frac{1}{2}$	4·08
September . . . . .	5·55 $\frac{2}{3}$	2·91
October . . . . .	0·53	—
November . . . . .	—	—
December . . . . .	0·02	0·35
January . . . . .	—	0·20
February . . . . .	0·23	—
March . . . . .	0·14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>25·13<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>20·44</b>

Last year's rain was thus below the average, and the monsoon, too, was late in commencing, for there was not a good shower till the 5th July, which gave us 63 cents., and it was only on the 18th that the first really heavy fall occurred, registering 2.28 inches.

The latter half of July and first week of August, however, more than made up the deficiency of the earlier period, but again there was a falling-off in September and October, after which December and January somewhat restored the position by giving several favorable showers, which, the cultivators said, were as showers of silver rather than of rain.

The general deficiency of the monsoon was well marked at the great quasi-natural pluviometer of the Udaipur valley, which has only one escape for the drainage of several hundred square miles. The Udai Sagar lake, with its huge bund barring the natural passage, and its narrow gorge cut deep in the adjoining solid rock, forms the last receptacle and gives the single outlet for the surplus waters of the many-weired streams of the valley.

In ordinary monsoons the Berach river rushes through the gorge in a deep and raging flood. This last year it issued merely with a quiet depth of a couple of feet, but so lasting are its sources that a shallow stream continued through the outlet till the hot weather, watering the rabi crops in the plain below.

3. *The Rain Crops.*—At first, with the monsoon opening thus late and light, prospects were poor, but they improved as July went on, until the too persistent rain of the latter part of July and first of August damaged the growing crops, after which comparative drought set in and caused injury in the opposite way.

In the extreme south and south-west again the condition was different, for there, in the hill tracts bordering the Mahikanta, the rain of the latter part of the monsoon was unusually continuous and prolonged, and consequently the autumn crops suffered from the final perpetual drenching; but this was the case more particularly across the frontier, and, in such spots as here suffered in that way, the over-abundant moisture of this period was ultimately favorable for the rabi cultivation.

4. *The Spring Crops.*—Owing to the scanty moisture left in the ground after a monsoon deficient in Meywar generally the rabi sowings were rather sparingly attempted in non-irrigated land; but the timely showers of December and January brought on everything well, and no unfavorable weather occurred, so that whatever had been sown turned out capitally, whether in irrigated or non-irrigated land.

5. *General Harvest Outturn.*—On the whole, thus, although the year was not a good one, neither was it very bad, as, while the monsoon crops were poor, those of the spring, including opium, were good, and the total of both seasons is reckoned about three-quarters of a full harvest outturn.

The following remarks on this subject are by Mr. Wingate, C.I.E., the Settlement Officer:—

“*Kharif.*—The rainfall was only 20 inches, and of this more than 14 fell in July and the first few days of August. May and June being almost dry months, much of the sowing was retarded, and, when at last the rain came, the long-continued fall did

much harm. Soon after the beginning of August the weather cleared, and the late-sown crops suffered as much from drought as the earlier-sown from excess of moisture. The result was that the food staple, the makhi (Indian-corn) was a very inferior crop, and the kharif generally was damaged."

"*Rabi*.—Though 5 to 6 inches below the average, the rainfall was sufficient to fill all the tanks and thoroughly penetrate the ground, and towards the close of the season there were suitable showers for sowing the cold-weather crops. The rabi harvest, therefore, produced a full outturn, and, except that in parts the tanks and wells were dry and low earlier than usual, and in some villages the irrigated area was thus curtailed, there was nothing to complain of. The opium escaped frost and yielded well, which means comfort in the ryot's home and general prosperity."

6. *Public Health*.—Last year was not so healthy as the one preceding. The usual fever, and occasional chest affection, occurring in the autumn and beginning of winter, were more marked than ordinary, and, as the cold weather went on, small-pox appeared rather severely in the neighbourhood of the capital, illustrating forcibly the need of extending vaccination.

In the last week of the year a sharp outbreak of cholera occurred in Udaipur city. How the disease originated or was introduced is obscure. During March the increase of heat had been sudden and severe, and, near its end, the weather was close and cloudy. A great number of people—nearly all of the poorer classes, perhaps disordered by eating the new grain—were then attacked with suspicious diarrhœa, and among them a few cases of undoubted cholera appeared. This peculiarity was maintained at a later period, when considerable numbers were attacked with actual cholera, as a comparatively small *proportion* of these died, but among them there were some virulent cases, and the *absolute* mortality was high.

Dr. Beatson, the Residency Surgeon, who had but lately rejoined, was indefatigable in going about, both to look after those attacked and to direct sanatory operations in the city.

The Reverend Dr. Shepherd, of the Medical Mission, who had been absent at Ajmer, returned to Udaipur on the 31st March, and he also at once took up the good work.

The cholera deaths in the city, from the 27th March (1882) to the end of the month closing the official year, amounted to 33. In April the disease continued, and reports of its appearance began to come in from the districts, but these particulars belong to next year.

7. *Principal events*.—The chief interest and occupation of the year centered in two matters of very different character. One was the Bhil outbreak, which, occurring in the last week of March 1881, *i. e.*, just before the close of the previous official year, left its legacy of work and trouble to 1881-82; and the other was the gracious visit, in November, of His Excellency the Viceroy to Chitor, the ancient capital of Meywar.

Though both matters will be noticed farther on this mention of them here is needed preliminary to any general record of the year, as, while the latter event naturally called forth much attention and preparation, the former occupied so much of the time and mechanism of the administration that little leisure remained for other affairs.

8. *Administration*.—In this there have been no general changes of system or executive, but as regards the Bhil Magra zila, *i. e.*, the hilly

country of the Bhils, a revised set of rules was drawn up, and a new hakim or manager, with mostly a fresh staff under him, was appointed.

The previous manager was then appointed hakim of Mandalgarh zila, relieving thus of the main portion of his duties the old officer there, in whose family for several generations had come down the joint office of hakim of that district and kiladar, *i. e.*, commandant of the fort.

Judicial and Police matters are under the Mahandraj Sabha, or State Council; but there is no single member of it charged with their care, nor is there under it any competent inspecting staff for the District Police. These points have been brought to the notice of the Maharana; and in a degree they illustrate also the position of some other departments, the staff of which needs rather more development, so that each line of duty may have its own high officer, responsible for every branch of its working, without being encumbered too much by other and miscellaneous functions.

9. *Relations with Maharana.*—Between His Highness and the Resident the footing has continued entirely cordial, which has not been difficult, as the Maharana is thoroughly intelligent, sensible and well-disposed, and, though not without decided enough ideas of his own, is always ready to listen to counsel, and willing to acknowledge a better way when he sees it pointed out.

10. *The Maharana's Health.*—Every year for some time past His Highness has suffered more or less from fever or other malady during part of the hot weather and rains, and last year his illness was more marked and prolonged than it used to be. Indeed, on his march to Chitor in October he became so ill that he had to halt for several days, and for some time it was even doubtful how far he would be able to attend to business at Chitor, and to succeed in the great object of his journey, *viz.*, that of suitably receiving His Excellency.

It may be that residence in the hot and rainy seasons too continuously and too closely, just over the waters of the lake, is not so healthy as it is pleasant, and the advisability of some change in that practice is now recognised.

Chitor, the top of which is nearly as high as Udaipur, but, instead of being set like the latter within a circle of hills (which, though at a distance, are much higher than the valley), is some 4 or 500 feet above the plains around, has been thought of for a few months' change each year; but unfortunately the buildings there are as yet mostly ruins, so that two or three years' work would be needed before comfortable accommodation could be obtained.

Even while this report is being written, in April, the Maharana's annual illness has begun, being earlier thus than usual. It is most unfortunate, because, as he attends to a great deal of the State work himself, so much of promise for all Meywar depends on the continued health and strength of this young, but able and kindly-minded Ruler.

11. *The Maharana's Tour.*—His Highness was out in the districts for three and a half months last year. Leaving Udaipur in October he marched *via* Kapasan, &c., to Chitor, and it was on this journey he became so ill, as already mentioned.

From Chitor he went in December by rail to Bhilwara and Mandal, and thence marched back by Bagor, &c., to the capital, which he reached in the latter part of January.

12. *His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit to Chitor.*—Much pleasure had been experienced in 1875 from the visit of Lord Northbrook to Udaipur.

In 1878 Lord Lytton purposed similarly honoring the capital and seeing the beauties of its lakes, but the circumstances of the time prevented.

Hope, however, again rose high when it was learnt that His Excellency Lord Ripon was expected at Ajmer last cold weather; and though Udaipore itself, remote as it is from the rail, could not be thus favored, His Excellency was pleased to visit Chitor, the ancient fortress and capital of Meywar.

The occasion was auspicious in several respects, as His Excellency's coming opened the State Railway from Ajmer to Chitor, completing the link between Rajputana and Malwa.

At Chitor His Excellency invested the Maharana with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Star of India, which dignity Her Majesty the Empress had shortly before been graciously pleased to confer, and thus in Maharana Sajjan Sing Bahadur, G.C.S.I., might happily be seen at once the representative of the oldest dynasty in India, the youngest Commander of the Exalted Order, and one of the most intelligent and well-disposed of Indian Princes, as well as a most loyal and attached adherent of Her Majesty.

Between this and the last great imperial visit to Chitor, in 1568, when Akbar came to ravage and destroy, leaving from that time to this only ruins and desolation, there was a happy contrast.

On this occasion the visit was one of kindness, which, while adding honors to those gathered during a thousand years, a millenium, unfortunately not of peace, brought with it also healing of a practical sort.

The preparations for the coming of His Excellency and the opening of the railway brought a stir into the old deserted place, which had been absent for more than three centuries, and hope has been kindled in Meywar that the life which was crushed out of Chitor by Akbar here exceptionally hard and ruthless, may gradually return in peaceful form, under the wider and gentler sway of the ever beneficent Empress, Queen Victoria.

Both the past and the present were here singularly prominent alike to eye and imagination, and there was no doubt, as there could be none, in the minds of all Meywar as to which was best.

But the contrast of old and new was not confined to material sights, as an apt illustration of the graciousness of the present empire and its representative remains for record. The Maharana was going to Ajmer to meet His Excellency the Viceroy; his special train was drawn up and partly laden, and merely a few hours remained to his start, when a telegram was received, intimating that hearing how unwell the Maharana was the Viceroy was pleased to excuse his attendance at Ajmer.



Though His Excellency's visit was merely a brief one,—as he arrived on the 22nd November, and, after investing the Maharana on the 23rd, left again on the 24th,—yet by its renewal of life to the old place, under the auspices of the protecting empire, with all the accessories of peace and modern civilisation, bringing, as these will bring, prosperity again to the once wasted and still too desolate plains of Meywar, the results of the visit will be both lasting and beneficial.

13. *Feudatories.*—Last year the attendance of the principal nobles and their quotas was more than once required, as, for instance, in the early part of the year, in connection with the Bhil outbreak, and at a later period on the pleasanter duty of welcoming the Viceroy to Chitor, where there was a great gathering both of nobles and peasants.

At the close of the year, again, the quotas of several Chiefs were called up, and partially employed in the Hill District in operations against a couple of refractory Bhil communities.

The quotas were readily furnished, and have been of material service; and the relations generally between the Darbar and its feudatories have been friendly.

14. *Revenue Survey.*—The progress of this is reported by Mr. Wingate C.I.E., the Settlement Officer, as follows:—

“Measurements were completed by the end of October 1881. At that date, according to Amins' returns, there had been 824 villages mapped, and 2,660,000 bighas measured. Since then various scattered villages have been, from time to time, measured by request of the Darbar. The Hill country has been omitted, and will not come under measurement.

“One copy of all the maps has been made on tracing cloth, and the second copy is now being made. The field areas in map and khasra have been compared and tested. The correction of the entries of holders' names in the khasras, or field-registers, and the testing and compiling of the jamabandis, or assessment rolls, is complete in three zilas, and is proceeding in a fourth. This part of the work, it is expected, will be brought to a close during the current year. It has been an unusually tedious process, because the Amins wrote up their khasras according to the best information they could get, generally from the replies of inferior village servants who were very imperfectly acquainted with the facts. The officials lent no assistance, and the Patels were utterly indifferent: consequently much of the khasras has had to be corrected.

“The feeling of the country has, however, completely changed, and people are now anxious to have their names and rights carefully entered. Opposition has not only died away, but the settlement is by most villages eagerly looked forward to. Almost every village visited enquires when the new assessment will be announced. It was hoped that the first zila would have been assessed before this; but I was unable to complete the papers last rains, and since then I have been in camp and occupied with classing soils and villages. Important as it is to introduce the new assessment quickly, it is impossible to give up the out-door working season, for work has to be provided for a large staff.

“I have visited every well and irrigated field, and seen most of the unirrigated and waste portions in every village in two zilas, and have commenced a third zila. Since I have been out this year I have thus classed a village a day including all stoppages. It is hard work, but it is due to the adoption of this method of seeing each man's holding, and hearing what he has to say, that the confidence of the people has been gained, and that their attitude is now trustful instead of suspicious. Were it a mere question of announcing the jama of the villages there need be little delay. But it is the individual assessment of each holding, and working from that to the jama, that causes the delay; and it requires caution and attention to details, for the people here will not accept a settlement that is not suited to their ideas. There are local customs and individual privileges that have to be respected. The total of a village may be very moderate, but if its distribution is faulty it will be refused, for in most villages each man stands alone, and the distribution is the more difficult, because it is so hopeless to get accurate information as to what present payments actually are. There is such

a mixture of payments in kind and cash, and the people leave the settlement of the revenue demand so much to their mahajans, while many miscellaneous items are mixed up with the land revenue, that it makes such accounts as are kept difficult to bring into any useful shape. But measurement has been completed, and the country mapped; opposition or dislike to settlement are things of the past, and the preparatory work is fairly well advanced, while it was not expected that much in the way of assessment could be done till the end of the third year.

“Excluding the salary of the Settlement Officer, the total actual expenditure by this office to the end of March 1882 (from commencement) amounted to Udaipuri Rs. 97,802 or Imperial Rs. 76,408.”

The good fortune of Meywar, in its Revenue Survey Officer, Mr. Wingate, which has in previous reports been noticed by my predecessors as it was last year by myself, is well illustrated by the revulsion of feeling now apparent among the sturdy peasantry of Meywar, who, at first wedded to the old-confused ways, were suspicious or obstructive of what they thought new-fangled measurements and reckonings, but are now eagerly impatient for a settlement based upon them.

15. *Unstable Leases.*—Even apart, however, from the careful settlement now in prospect, it may be hoped that what is known as a “barhta patta” may soon be a thing of the past. A patta or lease containing the word “abd,” *i. e.*, permanent, is respected till its close; but a village contract given without this safeguard is considered a “barhta patta,” *i. e.*, an increasing lease, or rather one which may be broken if any other contractor offers an increased amount.

It is said that this system exists elsewhere also in Rajputana, and that latterly it has been modified in Meywar, so that the contract shall not be broken when very near the close of the year or period of years for which given.

The only sufficient measure, however, would be the absolute abolition of the system, which, it is difficult to believe, has not had something to do with the slow recovery of Meywar from the wasting of the Mahrattas and Pindaras, now so many years ago.

16. *Irrigation.*—A good deal of attention was given to this subject in pursuance of inquiries originally instituted by the Famine Commission.

Though there are no great canals in Meywar, as from the configuration of the country there could not well be, yet nowhere is more done by irrigation from streams, tanks and wells, and nowhere is more interest taken in work of this nature.

But the subject need not be dwelt on here, as I am unable to add anything of importance to the report I before submitted, in reviewing which the Rajputana Agency thus spoke of Meywar irrigation:—

“As a narrative this report is the most complete and the most interesting, embracing as it does every branch of irrigation. It shows the enormous sums that have been laid out on the magnificent works which are second to none in India, the less grand, though in their way not less useful, works that have more recently been constructed, and the industry and intelligence with which the people generally store up their rainfall, and utilise it for purposes of cultivation.”

Although doubtless much is still desirable, yet, as detailed in the report, a good deal of useful work is steadily in progress, in the way of making and repairing tanks and wells, in assisting those willing to undertake such improvements, and in constructing sluices at tanks hitherto without them, &c., &c.

17. *Geological Survey*.—Mr. Hacket of this Department, who has during the last two or three years been engaged in Rajputana, came this season to Meywar, first inspecting the open districts near Neemuch, and afterwards visiting Udaipur and the hilly tracts.

Bhil matters in some parts were, however, against complete exploration of the hills, and as duty called him to Bundi he could only make a rapid reconnaissance from the neighbourhood of the capital southward to Jawar and Parshad, &c., and thence eastward to the open country again.

I joined him at Jawar, and saw several of the old deserted mines. At one time the industry there must have been very extensive, for although it was probably an aggregate of small operations working under men of capital, yet the total must have been large. This remark is based less on the old traditions of State income from the metal extracted, or on the numerous deserted excavations, than on the many carved stone temples in this valley among the hills, most of which were doubtless built by merchants from the profits of the trade.

The mines, we examined, had been completely cleared of all ore, but some Bhils subsequently brought me little specimens of galena.

Mr. Hacket found that the ore worked had not been in continuous veins, but in detached pockets or hollows, near the surface, in the contortions of the lime-stone or other rocks, and this observation suggested the practical inference that any modern search for ore should be in the direction, not of deepening the old mines which are now merely exhausted pockets, but in that of looking for other pockets hitherto untouched.

As a similar structure of hill extends for many miles it seemed possible that these pockets may be widely distributed, and not very probable that the old miners could have discovered and emptied the whole of them.

At a few places where the direction of contortion could be traced—and one or more pockets had been opened on the same line high up the hill side—a small sum would enable search to be made for others lower down in the same direction, without any costly rock-cutting. This was mentioned to the Darbar, and I suggested it might be well also to notify to the Bhils a good reward for the discovery of any workable deposit.

18. *Census*.—The totals of the four States in this Agency were given in last annual report, but during this year there was a good deal of work in the arrangement and tabulation of the results.

The Meywar figures of area and population then given were so far imperfect that they did not include the Meywar portion of Merwara, which is under our Ajmer management, and will doubtless, therefore, be included in the Ajmer census returns.

19. *Finance*.—The figures of the State revenue and expenditure have not been received from the Darbar, whose accounts indeed are not yet made up, as the local financial year does not end till June, when the spring harvest collections are complete, after which the new account year begins with July.

But it is known that the *revenue* has been under its usual level, as, owing to the monsoon being late and scanty, the area sown for both

harvests was proportionately lessened, and in the hill districts the Bhil disturbances led to considerable loss of revenue.

On the other hand, *expenditure* was much above its normal, owing partly to those disturbances and partly to additional Public Works being in hand, including the improvements at Chitor; as also to charges for the arrangement and tabulation of the census figures.

20. *Opium*.—The weighments at the Udaipur scales were 4,659 chests, which, at the duty of Rs. 700 per chest, yielded Rs. 32,61,300 to our Government for admission to Bombay *en route* to China. This number is a great falling-off from last year, when 6,538 chests were weighed.

A further quantity of 138½ chests, yielding Rs. 96,950 duty, was passed by the Ahmedabad authorities into Gujarat for local consumption there, direct from Dungarpur, without coming to the Udaipur scales.

From Pertabgurh, again, opium now finds at Ratlam both scales and railway close at hand.

Among the causes to which the decline of weighments at Udaipur is ascribed two may here be noticed, *viz.*, the price in Bombay, and the opening of the railway through Malwa up to Neemuch and more recently to Ajmer.

Thus, it is said that the price in Bombay has latterly been low, owing to stocks having there accumulated from the demand in China slackening under the competition of Arabian (doubtless meaning Persian) opium; and that the merchants here, unless they have prospects of early sale at Bombay, do not like to bring forward their opium and pay the Government duty, with the chance of the chests then lying unsold a considerable time in Bombay, while the interest on the Government duty, as well as on the price, is running on all the time. It is added that there is opium in abundance, *i. e.*, above 3,000 chests, waiting to come forward rapidly whenever the Bombay price improves, or stocks there lessen.

When scales were first established here in 1869 there was then no railway running right through Malwa, or, as now also, through Rajputana, and still less the link recently completed through Meywar, so that from the Ajmer neighbourhood there is a choice of lines to Bombay.

In those days the road *viâ* Udaipur and Kherwara to the rail at Ahmedabad was the best available for a large area, not only of Meywar, but of adjoining territories, and thus the scales here were then well placed.

But the position has been changed by the extension of the railways. The Kherwara route to the Gujarat rail at Ahmedabad is much longer and more expensive than roads to the rail now open through Meywar and Malwa, which rail in fact traverses much of the opium districts, so that the scales at Udaipur are quite out of the way in comparison with those at places on the line itself, such as Ratlam, &c.

While the opium of Meywar Proper may still have to come for weighment to Udaipur, the tendency of opium produced in the neighbouring territories, which formerly found the Udaipur route convenient, must now be towards other scales which are on the line of rail.

But even the Meywar opium, which is produced in the districts bordering the lately opened Nusseerabad and Neemuch portion of the Rajputana-Malwa line, is placed at a disadvantage by having such long cart or camel carriage *viâ* Udaipur before reaching Ahmedabad.

Hence some position on the new line in Meywar, as (*e.g.*) at Chitor, is now required for the scales, and the Maharana has been considering how best to effect the transfer.

Until recently it was thought that constructing a road from Udaipur, 60 miles west to the Rohera or Pindwara station of the Rajputana-Gujarat Railway in lieu of the southern road of 150 miles *viâ* Kherwara to Ahmedabad, might enable the scales to be still kept at Udaipur; but, after inspecting part of the western route I find it could not be opened up for carts under two or three years, while the actual opening of the rail through Meywar has made all realise that this latter is now the natural route for Meywar opium grown in its neighbourhood.

But the transfer cannot be carried out hurriedly without first considering and arranging for some connected matters of importance.

The capital, Udaipur, will no doubt suffer by losing the opium traffic, but it cannot retain this advantage at the expense of the trade. It can only recoup itself by opening up the western road just mentioned, which will be the best route for traffic between Bombay and the districts near the capital, and will bring Pachbadra salt into wide tracts where it is largely consumed, besides placing the city on the middle of a link road between the two lines of railway (Rajputana-Malwa and Rajputana-Gujarat).

The point involving serious consideration is the effect on the Bhils of the change of opium route, which at present from Udaipur *viâ* Kherwara passes for 70 miles through the hilly tracts of Merwara and Dungarpore, above 50 miles being in the former State.

The opium in transit through the Bhil country pays "*Bolai*" or escort charge, and "*Chowkidari*" or watchman fees at the night resting-places. The aggregate of the two payments in both States is above two rupees per chest, the larger portion being in Meywar. The traffic is otherwise also profitable to the Bhils, through the sale of grass and wood, &c., at the halting places. Reckoning roughly, the Bhils along the road have for some years had an average income of Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 1,000 a month, from the opium transit.

How serious the sudden loss of such an income must be to the comfort and contentment of the Bhils, and may be to the peace of the hilly tracts, will be readily understood by the Agent to the Governor General. Measures of a prospective nature, and thus beyond the scope of an annual report, are under consideration for neutralising the ill-effects, in that way, of the change of route; and I believe, if rightly carried out, they will succeed in this object, and in farther effecting some positive advantages. Before the closure of this report the Maharana has (in April 1882) made definite proposals for transferring the scales to Chitor.

21. *Salt*.—Though this requisite is much dearer in these States since the arrangements by which we collect duty at the salt sources, yet happily the cost of transit is being much lessened by the rail, and the facilities

of distribution are greatly increased by the depôts now opened at stations both on the Ajmer-Malwa and Ajmer-Gujarat lines.

This is fortunate, as undoubtedly the increased price of salt to poor and wild tribes like the Bhils, even if, in their confused ignorance, they are inapt at clearly defining individual sources of difficulty, is one of the elements which in the aggregate now-a-days tend to make life more difficult for them. How many such elements, such as, for instance, their ruthless destruction of their jungle trees, and their unwillingness to leave cramped and now crowded locations in the hills for the open country, where ample wasteland awaits cultivation, arise from their own ignorance, improvidence, or prejudice is of course another matter.

The recent great reduction of duty from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 rupees per maund, *i.e.*, of 1 anna per 5 seers or 10 pounds, must greatly stimulate the trade, and even if its first and immediate benefit may be to the trader rather than to the poor man, who may not be able to buy even a seer at once, yet, from the stimulus to trade and distribution, the benefit must ere long descend even to the poorer consumers.

22. *Public Works.*—Under late orders an account of these is transmitted separately to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in the Public Works Department; but some notice may be inserted here. They are in three different groups or divisions, of which I find that only the first has hitherto been generally brought to notice, and this year there also is a fourth or extra division.

These groups and the expenditure in each, for the several classes of work, are shown in the subjoined table. Of the first group Mr. Williams, C.E., the Raj Engineer, has as usual furnished a report, and the amounts in the others have at my request been communicated by the Darbar:—

*Meywar Public Works.*

PUBLIC WORKS DIVISIONS.	Buildings.	Roads.	Tanks.	Other heads.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under Mr. Williams, both at the capital and in the districts . . . . .	10,212	48,314	19,475	7,051	85,052
Under Amba Lal, at or near capital . . . . .	1,09,052	571	...	...	1,09,623
In districts either under Amba Lal or the Hakims ( <i>i.e.</i> , District Officers) . . . . .	47,561	1,006	5,507	...	54,074
At Chitor . . . . .	90,780	62,287	...	...	1,53,067
TOTAL . . . . .	2,57,605	1,12,178	24,982	7,051	4,01,816

It will be seen that a good amount has been expended in this Department. Perhaps the most important work is in Mr. Williams' division, *viz.*, the opening up of a direct north road from the Udaipur valley over the Chirwa ghât, but this will be noticed subsequently under the head of "Communications."

## EDUCATION.

23. *The Maharana's Schools.*—The tabular return submitted by Mr. Baird, the Head Master, is given in Appendix A.

The attendance suffered a good deal from the Maharana's absence for three months in the cold weather at Chitor and elsewhere in the district, as many scholars are sons of State servants, who accompanied His Highness and took their children with them.

The numbers are thus distributed:—

Central High School, boys . . . . .	80
Ditto girls . . . . .	82
Brahmpuri Branch School, boys . . . . .	89
Kushapol ditto ditto . . . . .	104
	—
TOTAL . . . . .	415
	—

This is nearly the same number as last year; but, while the boys are fewer, the total has been helped by the greater attendance of girls, although as yet a suitable head schoolmistress has not been obtained.

The Sardars' class has this year been a failure; but it may be noted that almost the whole year has been exceptional in one way or other, sundry Sardars, whose sons might have attended, having been elsewhere on duty.

24. *Mayo College.*—At the beginning of the year there were three sons of Meywar nobles at this institution; but, after obtaining the Maharana's aid, the objections of parents and officials were in several instances overcome, and the year closed with nine.

## BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

25. *External Boundaries.*—Those chiefly needing early settlement are with Tonk and Marwar.

On the Meywar and Tonk border (meaning here the Nimbahera pargana of the latter State), Mr. J. A. Crawford, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, settled 16 cases in April, May and June 1881. Two appeals were submitted, but in both the officer's decision was upheld. Since Mr. Crawford's departure no other officer has been obtainable.

My predecessor noted the necessity of speedy adjudication of the Nimbahera border cases, and of this necessity I have, during the past year, myself seen ample evidence, as well for the sake of preventing dangerous breaches of the peace, as of setting free for cultivation wide tracts now in dispute, and permitting the revenue survey and settlement of border villages.

26. *Internal Boundaries.*—These are between the khalsa lands of Meywar and the jagirs of the nobles, or between any two of these jagirs.

Colonel DeKantzow has been employed on them for some years with much success.

His settlements in 1881-82 have been as follow :—

	Cases.	Mileage.
In April to June 1881 . . . . .	72	67
In December to March 1882 . . . . .	130	139
TOTAL . . . . .	202	206

The interval above shown from July to November might have been shorter, with the result of boundary work being greater, but that Colonel DeKantzow was more than once engaged on special duty under the Foreign Office.

Still, the above amount of work is large, averaging just under 29 cases, and just over 29 miles, per working month, *i. e.*, nearly a case and mile per day.

Colonel DeKantzow manages by tact to get most of the cases settled by panchayat, with both sides agreed, so that there are few appeals, and by energy and constant moving about to keep a number of panchayats, each on a different boundary, working at once.

He mentions that only in seven cases this year have objections been made by either party to the lines laid down.

When, also, delay in any case occurs on one side or other, as too often occurs, he has others on hand which he takes up, so that no time shall be lost without actual progress somewhere.

But for the above system it would, of course, be impossible to get through such a mass of work so satisfactorily, and it may be added so economically, as the average cost of settlement per case is Rs. 29-11-3, or per village Rs. 14-3-7½.

In fact, the cost must be speedily recouped by the disputed land hitherto held in suspense, being set free for cultivation.

The rapid rate of work too has been in spite of many delays and obstructions on the part of the district people or authorities, among which latter class, as brought to the notice of the Maharana, the Hakim of Bhilwara has, in this way, been especially troublesome.

Some of the cases farther have been formidable from their long standing and hereditary blood feuds. For instance on the Sawa-Sidbari boundary, the father and grandfather of the Sidbari jagirdar were both slain, and to get such a case now settled amicably is more than a credit to the officer,—it is a blessing to the people of both sides.

27. *Court of Vakeels.*—At the end of the previous year six cases were pending, and ten new ones have been instituted, making a total of 16, of which eight have been decided, leaving eight pending at the close of March 1882—*vide* Appendices B and C.

The amount of awards was Rs. 1,646-7-0 Imperial, and Rs. 960-11-0 Udaipuri.

In three of the decisions appeals have been submitted to the Upper Court of the Rajputana Agency.

#### JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

28. *Criminal Cases.*—The Darbar has furnished the usual return, a translation of which is submitted herewith, marked Appendix D.

With the exception of *suicide*, of which the instances have almost doubled, and of petty offences, which have totalled 45 more than last



year, the other headings indicate a decrease of crime. The table here entered shows, indeed, a considerable difference in several serious classes of offence:—

OFFENCES.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.
Murder . . . . .	58	30	...	28
Dacoity . . . . .	36	20	...	16
Highway robbery . . . . .	52	40	...	12
Wounding . . . . .	21	14	...	7
Forgery . . . . .	28	22	...	6

The loss to property has, however, been greater than last year, as also the amount to be still accounted for.

The Darbar return is of cases instituted, and apparently thus does not include all the dacoities which have occurred up to the close of the year, as after a lull for a while a number have recently been heard of.

One of the serious cases of the year was an attack by a large armed party, with 30 or 40 riding camels, upon an *opium convoy* which, with 33½ chests in charge, had halted for the night at a small out-of-the-way village. Some men were wounded, the chests broken open, and the opium carried off. The local police were late in arriving, and they did not succeed in carrying on the tracks satisfactorily. Later clues obtained at Ajmer indicate the party to have been *Baoris* or professional robbers, &c., from Marwar, where some of the opium has been found, and doubtless these raiders had confederates also in Meywar to mark and follow their prey to a convenient spot.

*Merwara passes used by plundering parties.*—It is stated that there are used by these raiding gangs from Marwar a number of passes through the Arbali hills in Merwara, which district is under our Ajmer management, and it would thus appear highly desirable that Police posts should be established at all such passes, by which parties, especially of these mounted robbers, can move backwards and forwards. Their depredations are heavy and systematic, and their plans scarcely a secret in Marwar, as it occasionally happens that an intimation from the Thuggee Department is received that such and such a party has started on a plundering expedition in Meywar; and sure enough, within a short time, some heavy dacoity occurs. The party seems to find no difficulty in traversing the Merwara passes either in coming light or in returning laden with booty. This year two intimations of the above nature were received, and soon after the opium dacoity occurred in Meywar, and another was heard of Ajmer territory.

In *forwarding prisoners* of the Thuggee Department to Abu there has, in several instances, been great carelessness on the part of the Meywar District Police, and prisoners have escaped. The Darbar was addressed strongly on the subject, and the last offenders were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It is satisfactory that no Sati cases or offences connected with charges of witchcraft appear in the present return.

29. *Civil litigation*.—Appendix E is a translation of the Darbar statement relating to civil cases. This shows a large increase in the number of miscellaneous cases instituted, but otherwise, and excepting a small increase in suits for debt and caste disputes, there has been a general diminution of litigation.

It may be noticed that there appears to have been no dispute respecting boundaries, since no cases of this nature are entered in the return; unless indeed they may have been included under the heading of Miscellaneous.

The Court has disposed of a larger number of cases than in the previous year, and has thus proportionately lightened the balance of work remaining.

30. *Appeals*.—Appendix F deals with appeals, both civil and criminal. The number of new cases admitted has been less than in the previous year; but taking that year's balance into account this position is reversed, and there are 708 references as against 542 in 1880-81. Of the former number, 441 were civil and 267 criminal appeals, and the business before the Court was thus disposed of:—

CIVIL APPEALS . . . . .	441
Confirmed . . . . .	194
Reversed . . . . .	49
Revised . . . . .	50
	<hr/>
	293
	<hr/>
Pending . . . . .	148
	<hr/>
CRIMINAL APPEALS . . . . .	267
Confirmed . . . . .	107
Reversed . . . . .	28
Revised . . . . .	55
	<hr/>
	190
	<hr/>
Pending . . . . .	77
	<hr/>

Thus the total number pending at the close of the year was 225, being 40 less than last year.

31. *Jails*.—A translation of the Darbar return of prisoners in the Udaipur Jail is given in Appendix G.

As a jail report is separately submitted by the Residency Surgeon, particulars need not be given here.

32. *Dispensaries and Vaccination*.—Under late orders the Residency Surgeon submits, direct to the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination, Rajputana, a report on the medical institutions under him, and thus (as in the case of the jail) particulars are not here required.

33. *Mission Hospital and Dispensary*.—It is, however, but right to notice the great good done at Udaipur by the hospital and dispensary of the United Presbyterian *Medical Mission*, under the Revd. Dr. Shepherd, M.A., who is known and valued as a friend in need, alike among the poor and the noble.

Particulars of his medical work kindly furnished by him at my request are as follow:—

*Numbers treated at the Medical Mission Hospital and Dispensary,  
Udaipur, during 1881-82.*

CLASS OF PATIENTS.	Remaining on 1st April 1881.	Admitted during year from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882.	Total separate cases treated.	Average daily number of patients.	Remaining under treatment on 31st March 1882.
In-patients . . .	20	221	241	15·3	14
Out-patients . . .	66	6,319	6,385	67·7	55
TOTAL .	86	6,540	6,626	83·0	69

34. *Safety of Government Mails.*—Two cases occurred of robbery of Government posts *en route*.

One was on the Kherwara and Kotra line through the wild hill tracts on 15th April 1881. This was the time of the Bhil unsettlement last year, but inquiry has left it doubtful whether the offence was really committed by disorderly Bhils, or merely by the runner himself in the hope of getting something valuable, while attributing the loss to plunderers. In either case the result must have been disappointing, as the bag contained nothing of value.

The other case was on 6th October 1881 in Dungarpore territory between Kherwara and that capital. The amount claimed by the Post Office, *viz.*, Rs. 400, was realised from the State, and remitted to the Deputy Post Master General, Rajputana.

For some days in April (1881), at the beginning of the official year, postal communication on the Udaipur and Kherwara road was interrupted by the Bhil disturbances, but no posts were plundered, and for the time they were conveyed between these places round *viâ* Ahmedabad.

On the Kherwara and Kotra road also, besides the one *dâk* plundered the post was stopped for a couple of days.

35. *Forest Conservancy.*—Last year's report mentioned that the Jat zamindars were alarmed by the first measures for setting aside reserved tracts, adding to the apprehensions they then entertained regarding the contemplated land settlement. Those measures were therefore stopped, and the work of the newly-appointed forest officer was confined for the time to care of the principal jungle and grass lands belonging directly to the State.

Useful work of this sort has been done. During the year also attention has been given to extension of the tree nursery, which now comprises many thousand seedlings of the most useful trees for fruit or other produce, and for timber and shade.

When these are old enough they will be planted out, some on the roads, and others in the State preserves, and in hollows and ravines at the base of hills, beginning in the neighbourhood of the capital

from which, it is hoped, the work may radiate to more distant tracts, and be a practical example, which some of the more intelligent Nobles may follow on their own estates.

Certainly, the need in Meywar of planting and preserving trees is extreme. In the open districts, denudation, which is said to have begun when these were over and again invaded or occupied by Musulman armies, grew worse under the constant reviving of Mahratta and Pindara hordes, and even when destruction from these causes ceased consumption exceeded renewal, and latterly many of the far too scanty trees have been cut into faggots for the locomotive, or planks for the opium chest, while unfortunately nothing of reparation has been thought of till within the last year or two.

In the hilly tracts again, where there might be good forest or jungle in abundance, there is now left scarcely anything better than firewood, and in some places the hills have been bared even of that.

Indeed, in some of the semi-open tracts, the Euphorbia or milky thorn-bush (Thuhar) is now being cut and dried for burning, but, as it shrivels almost to nothing in drying it cannot last long.

In other territories also forest destruction is only too common, but I have nowhere seen it so complete as here.

In the Kherwara direction, where some of the barest tracts are seen, there are also hills here and there, such as towards Parshad, Kalianpur, Borai, and Dungarpore, &c., where jungle is still abundant, with the teak as the predominant growth, but the trees have everywhere been cut, and the coppice shoots which share the same fate are much thicker than walking sticks. No doubt the Bhil is short-sighted, improvident and apt to cut the nearest tree for any stick he wants, but there seems to have been too much resignation to this propensity as if it were as irremediable as fate.

It cannot be beyond the power of Darbar officers and the Rajput Sardars settled in the hilly tracts, to preserve a patch or hillock, say at each thana or Sardar's village, and to explain matters and persuade a few of the more intelligent Gametis or Bhil headmen to do the same each at his home. It is the commencement and example that are needed, as when once started the Bhils would gradually perceive that the plan was not meant to harm, but to benefit them. Such petty patches of preserve would not harass the other Bhils by closing the jungles generally or any appreciable area of them, and they would become popular with the Gametis as constituting property either for themselves or for their particular Pals, and so would be valued and protected as fruit-trees are, and though the process would be very slow, and a patch would need to be added every year to provide a yearly succession for cutting after the first reserve was taken into use, it would be a beginning in the right direction which would spread, whereas at present the only movement is towards worse denudation, until there be nothing left even of his jungle for the improvident yet teachable Bhil. I have also lately called attention to the facilities for lac culture in the Bhil tracts.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

36. *Railway.*—The Ajmer and Neemuch portion of railway linking the Rajputana and Malwa lines, and traversing a long stretch of the

Meywar plains, progressed rapidly to completion. About the commencement of the year it had been opened from Neemuch north to Chitor, and by November trains could run right through, although the Banas and some other bridges were not completed, and the rails were, therefore, laid on diversions across the river-beds.

News of the Viceroy's intended coming from Ajmer to Chitor in November naturally stimulated progress, which was equally in the interest of the public, and though there was no formal ceremony yet His Excellency's arrival on the 22nd was the practical opening, as after his departure again on the 24th the public pressure for transport was so great that the line was regularly opened to the public in December.

The value of the line to this State will be great, running, as it does, for a length of over 80 miles, with ten stations\* through the Meywar plains, which are still too little cultivated, though relieved of the Pindara so many years ago. It can indeed scarcely fail to stimulate revival, which has hitherto been slower here than in the once

* Rupaheli (48 miles from Ajmer.)	Hamirgarh.
Sanseri.	Gangrar.
Lamia.	Chandheria.
Mandal.	Chitor.
Bhilwara.	Shambhupura (27 miles from Neemuch.)

similarly wasted territories farther south.

37. *Sites of the Chitor and Chandheria Railway Stations.*—The unfortunate position, as regards the convenience of trade and travellers, in which, owing to the want of first communicating with the local authorities, and observing the public needs to be served, those stations have been placed, has been noticed by the Agent to the Governor General, the Chief Engineer, Rajputana, and by other officers.

As regards the Chitor Station, the inconvenience of its present location was well illustrated, at the time of the Viceroy's visit, by the necessity of making a special platform for His Excellency at a considerable distance from the present station, but near where it ought to be.

In sanatory respects, also, the conditions of the existing locality, in the partially silted-up black soil hollow of an old tank, are very unfavorable, and when epidemic disease breaks out there it may be difficult to prevent the spot becoming a permanent pest-site.

The misfortune is the more to be regretted as there is such a capital locality available in the neighbourhood convenient for trade and travellers and excellent in sanatory respects, both for the station and for a trading settlement near it.

At Chandheria, too, there is an excellent position available, with every convenience close at hand, by the absence of which the present spot is marked.

As, however, a separate report has been submitted, it is unnecessary to do more here than express the hope that the needless evils now become so strongly marked may be remedied by the stations being placed in the natural positions required by the public interests they are meant to serve.

38. *Roads.*—With one railway running north and south through the eastern districts of Meywar, and another skirting its western border at a distance sometimes of only 20 miles, it is evident that the roads needed in this State are now chiefly east and west lines leading to either railway, —and, in the new position thus created by the recent completion of the railways, a comprehensive view of the road subject seems necessary.

Besides the *Ajmer and Neemuch* high road, now more or less superseded by the parallel rail, the *made* roads have hitherto been—

- (1) *The Udaipur, Nimbahera and Neemuch road*, running eastward and joining the Ajmer and Neemuch high road, and now also the rail, at Nimbahera, 6½ miles from Udaipur and 18 from Neemuch.
- (2) *The Udaipur and Kherwara Road*, running 50 miles south to Kherwara, in the direction of Ahmedabad, 100 miles farther to the south-west.

The nearly parallel route from Udaipur to the south *viâ* the *Keora Nal*, which is not a *made* road, will be mentioned in a subsequent paragraph.

39. *Udaipur and Kherwara Road*.—The construction of this road was not continued beyond the Meywar border, and is not likely to be so now, when the Western Rajputana Railway runs parallel to it farther west, and the object, therefore, will rather be to open cross-feeders to it, at points north of Ahmedabad, as, *e. g.*, by Edar, &c.

But though from the opening of the two railways the Kherwara road has ceased to be a thorough line from Meywar to Bombay, and must soon lose the opium transit, it has still ample use in keeping the Bhil country open, while, at 30 miles south of Udaipur, it passes Dhuleo or Rakhabdeo, a famous Jain temple, which is visited by many pilgrims both from Gujarat on the south *viâ* Kherwara, and from Marwar, &c., *viâ* Udaipur on the north. There is here no close bigotry; as to the Jains it is the shrine of Rakhab Nath, their first Tirthankar or Saint, while by the Hindus this dignitary is regarded as an incarnation of Vishnu.

40. *Udaipur, Nimbahera and Neemuch Road*.—With the opening of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway this road at once became an important railway feeder, and a link between the capital and the rail, but unfortunately it is scarcely complete as such.

When laid out to Nimbahera, instead of direct to its objective point Neemuch, this was doubtless under the expectation that the Ajmer-Neemuch road would eventually be metalled and bridged, so that, although the detour by Nimbahera added nearly 10 miles to the distance from Udaipur to Neemuch, *i. e.*, making it above 80 instead of 70, it was considered by as much the new road to be separately made, *i. e.*, from over 70 to 60.

But for this a more direct road to Neemuch near the old track might have been taken entirely through Meywar territory, and thus free of foreign transit duties, to within a mile or two of our cantonment.

As it is, the road to Nimbahera, which has been fully bridged and metalled by the Meywar State for 40 miles from Udaipur, has then been taken for 20 miles through a net-work of villages, mostly of Tonk and Gwalior, through which, although transit duties are levied, the road has been left unmetalled and unbridged. The streams to be crossed are numerous, and there are several stretches of low-lying black soil.

Portions of this section thus quickly become heavy or impassable under rain. Metal has long been collected at the road-side in a black-soil tract near Nimbahera, but it has not been spread.

To His Highness Sindia it would not be even as much as a trifle to metal and bridge his part, and to Tonk the portion of work that is most urgently needed would be little more, in relation to the rich pargana of Nimbahera, with its income of three lakhs and outlay of scarcely little as much.

It may be hoped indeed that His Highness the Nawab will be quite willing to remove the main difficulties, as, in the Nimbahera portion, relief would ensue from raising and metalling merely the low-lying black-soil parts, and from bridging only one stream, *viz.*, the Bagan, seeing that the track in the high and hard parts is good, and the other streams, which are mostly causewayed, run quickly down after flood, and are but temporary obstructions.

The Bagan, however, keeps some feet of running water in it for months, so that wheeled traffic cannot cross without loads being wetted or else removed. I passed it thrice last autumn, and each time with difficulty, one of the occasions being the day after the Thanadar of Nikum, an adjoining Gwalior village, had been drowned in crossing on a raft in pursuit of Mogia offenders.

The matter is not as if the road merely benefits Udaipur. On the contrary, it is the Udaipur traffic, led through these Gwalior and Tonk villages, by our taking the road to Nimbahera, instead of by the older line to Neemuch, which benefits those villages both in transit duty and other ways. No one can see the buildings and bustle in Nimbahera without noticing the benefit gained from its being the nearest railway station to Udaipur, without the trade of which capital it might still be a mere dull road-side town.

Under the above circumstances, as well as those generally of these outlying portions of Gwalior and Tonk, imbedded in Meywar, it appears specially open to our Government to use, if it see proper, its best influence to ensure that the administration of those portions may not, in the matter of an important railway feeder, remain an obstacle and anomaly in the midst of the surrounding territory.

41. *Kapasan and Chitor Road.*—As a railway feeder north of Nimbahera may next be mentioned the road from Udaipur *via* Untala Akola and Kapasan to Chitor or Chanderia. This line leaves the main Udaipur and Nimbahera road about 15 miles from the capital. The remaining 55 miles to Chitor are *kachha*, but Rs. 9,070 were lately spent on its improvement (Rs. 8,303 of this being in the past year), and as a good part of it follows an old track along high hard ground not much was needed to make it a most useful district road and railway feeder.

This line traverses good districts, and passes several large towns and is most serviceable in linking them with the rail; but as, after leaving the high road, it crosses and recrosses the Berach river three times before reaching Chitor, it is not suited for certain communication at all seasons between the old and new capitals.

42. *Udaipur and Chitor Road.*—The object last mentioned can, however, be readily attained by a line utilising nearly 40 miles of the made road towards Nimbahera, leaving it near Magarwar, and running for about 30 miles north-east by Nangaoli, Bhadaura, Banin Adiapura, Hora and Deori, &c., to Chitor.

On this line there is no difficulty, the streams are few, with rock foundations handy, and foreign territory need not be entered.

The greater part of this route, *i. e.*, between Chitor and Bhadaura, I inspected myself, and the remaining part, onwards to the high road, is through an open easy country, which I have had inspected.

✓ 43. *Other Railway Feeders.*—North again of Chitor and Chanderia the open country is everywhere traversable by carts to any of the railway stations. Bhilwara is one of the most important of these, the town being an old established place of trade, where a cotton screw has lately been established by the Hakim, *i. e.*, the Darbar officer of the district.

44. *Udaipur, Desuri, and Ranigaon Road.*—Turning now to the western railway, though it borders Meywar territory so closely, it can only be reached by certain passes over or through the Arbali range. Of these, during this last season, time did not permit me to do more than hurriedly examine the two principal, as follow:—

*The Paglia or Desuri Nal*, between Jhilwara of Meywar and Desuri of Marwar, is a defile on the north road from Udaipur. This road goes by Kankrauli and Rajnagar, where it is joined by tracks from the Eastern Districts and Neemuch, &c. Proceeding from Rajnagar farther north to Tunkra, it then turns west by (or near) Paraoli and Jhilwara, and next threading the defile enters the Marwar plain near Desuri, and soon after reaches the Ranigaon Station of the Western Rajputana Railway.

The road through the Nal, though rather steep near the top or Jhilwara end, I found in capital order, while beyond it the open Marwar plain presents no obstacle.

On the east or Meywar side the road, from Tunkra near Paraoli to the top of the Nal, runs for some miles across a rough belt of small irregular hills, alternating with opener tracts. Formerly it followed chiefly a Nalla valley, but, to avoid the detours and risk of floods, the line has more recently been taken over higher ground. In avoiding the one difficulty it has run somewhat into the opposite, by too often going over a shoulder instead of round it, so that while I found the surface fair the constant ups and downs must be harder for draught cattle than the steady slopes of the Nal itself. A compromise between the two lines would doubtless improve this part. Carts with pilgrims, &c., from Marwar and Gujarat, visiting the Kankrauli and Nathdwara shrines on the Udaipur road, and even Rakhabdeo farther south, were coming and going by the Nal, while from Tunkra to Udaipur a carriage might have been trotted.

From Udaipur *viâ* Desuri to the rail at Ranigaon is, however, a long route of nearly 90 miles, quite in the wrong direction for Bombay traffic, though it will be somewhat shortened when the first portion out of Udaipur is made direct north, by the Chirwa ghât and Êklingji, to Nathdwara, instead of first going some 10 miles eastward by Debari and Khemli, &c., as at present is necessary for carts.

45. *Udaipur, Gogunda and Rohera or Pindwara Road.*—This route, west from Udaipur to either of the above stations of the Western Rajputana Railway, is the shortest line to that railway, being only 60 miles, and is the natural continuation westward of the Udaipur and



Nimbahera road to the east. The two together would form a link between the Rajputana-Gujarat and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, with Udaipur on the middle of the link.

This western road would give the shortest and cheapest route between Udaipur with its neighbouring districts and Bombay, and would bring in Pachbadra salt to a large tract using it.

Gogunda is on a plateau, which is the waterparting between streams that flow respectively to the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Cambay. The line, taken over this plateau, avoids thus having to cross the many parallel ridges and valleys encountered either north or south of it, and though it is 700 feet above Udaipur, yet, when this level is gained, there is comparatively little farther difficulty, as the plateau is open, and the descent on the west or Sirohee side is gentler than on the east, and in fact carts already come from Pindwara 10 miles up to Moras, at which place the road from Udaipur forks either to Pindwara or Rohera.

The mere elevation to be surmounted is nothing great, and the difficulty rather is that before reaching the open plateau the road has to cross a belt of 6 or 8 miles of broken hills, climbing any one of which seems only to lead to a descent on the other side, and then another climb.

The present routes across it are two, *viz.*, the *Nalla route*, from Madar *viâ* Majam, which has easy gradients, but is intolerably circuitous and liable to floods; and the *Ghât route viâ* Madar, Bandarwara and Basra, which is equally out of the question for wheeled traffic from its constantly recurring and steep ups and downs. In fact, it might be said that the track up the valley is too zigzag horizontally, while that over the hills has a similar fault vertically.

A compromise between the two is needed to give a good cart road, and, with time for a sufficiently careful exploration, there need be no doubt a line can be had.

Having, in an earlier part of the year, got the Chirwa ghât on the direct north road laid out and its construction well in hand, I was anxious, if possible, to remove the chief difficulty on the western route also by marking out the line to Gogunda during the cold weather; but Bhil and other matters prevented this, and I had only time to go as far as Gogunda, inspecting both the present tracks and some part of the intervening hills and valleys, when I was called away for other duties.

This road, however, will be a valuable feeder to the railway at Rohera or Pindwara, and it is essential for the prosperity of Udaipur itself. The position of this capital was originally chosen for its seclusion, in order to be out of the way of invading armies, and it is still merely a city of residence, and though from the Court with many nobles and dependents being here it is a place of considerable consumption, it is not otherwise a place of trade, or of manufacture, or through traffic (excepting temporarily as regards opium).

That condition will be still more marked when the opium trade, presently passing through Udaipur, is removed to the old capital Chitor, now favored by a railway; but when the western road is made Udaipur will then be the centre of a cross link between the two railways, and

will have a healthy stream of traffic to and through it, *i. e.*, not for itself alone but also for a considerable district around and beyond.

46. *Direct North Road.*—By this, as already alluded to, is meant a new line by the Chirwa Pass, Eklingji, Delwara and Nathdwara for the first portion of the northern route to Desuri and the Ranigaon Railway Station.

The Udaipur valley has only two natural openings, *viz.*, one eastward towards Neemuch by the Debari gate, and the other to the south or Kherwara direction. On the west there is the broad hill mass of the Arbalis, while on the north their encircling off shoots are in places narrowed to a ridge, north of which again are valleys which can generally be threaded by a road.

The present north road for carts is by an eastern detour of 10 miles through the Debari gate, afterwards turning north *viâ* Khemli, and either so continuing to Kankrauli-Rajnagar, or bending westward again and taking Nathdwara en route to Kankrauli, &c.

Instead of going east to the Debari outlet the new line leaves the valley by crossing the northern ridge at the Chirwa saddle-back, after which it goes by Eklingji, a shrine of much local fame, and Delwara, the residence of a noble of the first rank, but both as yet without cart-communication, and then to Nathdwara, a rich and far-famed shrine, which can be reached by carts both from the east and north.

The Darbar had long expressed its desire of having this line opened, and Mr. Williams, C.E, the Raj Engineer, had taken levels, finding the saddle-back to be crossed 550 feet above Amberi baoli in the Udaipur valley, to which point a road had been made; but from some idea, either of the difficulty or expense, the Darbar had not moved farther.

Learning from Colonel Walter, on my coming here last year, that the road was desirable, and having had some experience of laying out hill roads in Bundelkhand, I was glad to help in the matter; and after more than three weeks' hard work in the hot weather, in conjunction with Mr. Williams, succeeded in getting a practicable line of sufficiently easy gradient.

The line-mark was widened to a practicable foot-track before the Darbar quite realised that any difficulty which existed had been overcome. In places the hill is so steep that foothold at first was precarious, and a good deal of retaining or breast-walls are needed, but this could not be avoided, as the alternative by the Lakhauli Nal and small ghât to the west was much too circuitous.

Work was carried on in the rains, and in the autumn, in company with Mr. Williams, I marked out the descent on the north of the ridge, which is much less; and the work on this also was soon well in hand.

Later on again I similarly marked out a minor but abrupt descent from the Nagda valley into the Eklingji dell, to which in the 12 miles from Udaipur the total rise and fall taken together must be 1,000 feet.

The ghât on the south or Udaipur side of the Chirwa ridge is nearly 3 miles long, and on the north above 1 mile, besides the farther portion at Eklingji. The steepest gradient does not exceed 1 in 20,

*viz.*, at the lower part on both sides, while at the upper it softens on the south side to 1 in 25, and on the north to 1 in 30.

Before the close of the year with March (1882), the new line on both sides had for some time been in use, and, before closing this report in April, carts have been up to the crest of the pass on the south side, and brought back thence heavy blocks of stone to Udaipur, while the smaller slope on the north side of the ridge should be similarly open next month (May 1882). Of course an immensity of work remains to be done, and some settlement of earthwork must occur in the monsoon, but practically the Chirwa ghât, *i.e.*, the most difficult portion of the new line, has been opened.

The small Eklingji ghât could not be begun till April of the new year. Its gradient is 1 in 20, and at the upper part the roadway for a short distance will need either to be built up from below, or blasted out of the face of a precipice, but this part is of no great extent.

From Eklingji to Delwara the road, issuing by the water-gate from the Eklingji nal or defile, will possibly cross a petty ridge to avoid a detour. Between Delwara and Nathdwara the ground is rough in places, but nothing to be called a ghât; and the descent from the high ground above Nathdwara to the town in the Banas valley is already a capital cart road, kept in order by the intelligent young Maharaj or High Priest of that wealthy shrine.

47. *Mode of laying out the Ghât gradients.*—In case of similar need elsewhere to make a difficult bit of hill road with simple means, it may be worthwhile mentioning that I began to mark out the Chirwa ghât with an Abney's level, which I tried for the first time. For this I easily made a rest with horizontal and vertical movement, and this was set on a rigid tripod, of corresponding height with the instrument, on which a cross-bar sighting staff was used. In this way the level became a capital klinometer, but it was presently found to need one or two improvements for handy as well as trusty work under exposure on a steep and rough hill side.

In fact, Mr. Williams, as well as myself, presently found that it was easier under these circumstances to work with the large T-square and Plummet klinometer, which I had made and described some years before, as used for laying out ghâts in Bundelkhand. It has carefully made hinged sights (aperture and cross-thread) on the upper or cross portion, and is rested by the shoulders on a rigid tripod-stand, on which the cross-head can readily be adjusted to any inclination. This instrument, used with a cross-bar sighting staff, was found much less liable to accidental unobserved errors in working, and the scale, near the foot of the dependent leg-piece, is so large that the smallest slopes (1 in 200 or 300 if needed) can, as well as the steepest, be easily measured. It can farther be made by any good workman anywhere, and used by any intelligent subordinate.

48. *Telegraph.*—The want of a wire to Udaipur has been urgently felt, both in connection with the Bhil outbreak and other matters. Inquiry was made of the Director General, and it was learnt a line could be laid on either of two systems, *viz.*, (1) the Darbar paying the cost, or (2) the interest on the cost, besides, in each case, certain maintenance and office charges. As the wire would reach a Government line at

Nimbahera, 64 miles off, it was found the expense on the second system would be from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 5,500 per annum, from which would be deducted all (Indian) income at the Udaipur office, which would belong to the Darbar.

As, however, the State expenditure this year, owing to several causes, was unusually heavy, the Maharana decided for the present to defer consideration of a telegraph.

49. *Archæology*.—The Viceroy's visit to Chitor revived interest in an idea entertained here some years ago of compiling a history of Meywar, utilising for the purpose, so far as available, local sources of information.

As one step towards this I advised the Maharana to have all the old inscriptions in the territory, which are very numerous, carefully examined, copied and translated, and the whole then arranged and indexed. His Highness approved and has applied for a competent Pundit to deal with the older inscriptions, while the chief analyst of the Court, Kabi-raj Shamaldas, who gave me much useful help in compiling the little sketch of "*Chitor and the Meywar Family*," for the use of His Excellency the Viceroy and guests at the Chitor assemblage, has resumed work in collecting inscriptions and other materials for the intended history.

Suitable rewards are offered for persons bringing to notice hitherto unobserved inscriptions, and altogether the attention now given to these matters will help the preservation of ancient remains.

50. *Dungarpore*.—Regarding this State, which is locally in the political charge of the 1st Assistant Resident and Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, I may refer to Colonel Conolly's enclosed report No. 79G., dated 4th April 1882.

During my tour I visited Dungarpore. His Highness the Maharawal is well spoken of by every one, and seems to merit it. He has been most cordial in co-operating, on his side the frontier, with Meywar in the affair of the Bhorai Bhils, who, though of the latter State, have by their promiscuous plundering been a nuisance to both.

The State appears intelligently administered and is said to be now free of debt.

I urged His Highness strongly to do something to preserve portions of the jungle, and especially the teak-growing parts, and I pointed out to him places at or near his capital, and therefore under control, where a few years' preservation would give him valuable results.

51. *Pertabgurh*.—As Bhil and other matters did not permit my visiting this State or Banswara, the enclosed report No. 111, dated 1st April 1882, from Captain Martelli, the Assistant in local political charge of both, may be referred to.

The Pertabgurh territory is evidently well administered; many new wells have been sunk, cultivation extends, the Bhils are kept under control; and the State generally is prosperous, although not at present clear of debt.

52. *Banswara*.—This State has sundry troubles. His Highness the Maharawal leaves most of the work to officials, and does not appear fortunate in their selection. Then he is not on good terms with his Sardars, and his Bhils on the Pertabgurh frontier are unruly.

Some years ago matters at Banswara were so unsatisfactory that local supervision was requisite, so in 1869 an Assistant was appointed, and the tribute was enhanced to meet the charge.

At first a Native Assistant was appointed, but subsequently, in 1877, a European officer was found necessary. As Banswara, being situated in the midst of jungle, was considered unhealthy for part of the year, the officer was allowed to leave it during the rains, Udaipur being at first intended as his residence at that season.

In June 1878, however, the Assistant, urging that he would have greater facilities for compiling the *Pertabgurh Gazetteer*, &c., at Neemuch, obtained the Resident's reluctant permission to take up his quarters there, and subsequently from one cause or other Banswara was little visited. The sister State of *Pertabgurh*, being in contact and having many frontier questions with Banswara, was eventually added to the latter charge.

In 1879 the operations for control of the *Mogias*, previously under a special officer for them alone, were added to the Assistant's charge on the condition laid down by Government that his proper Banswara duties should not suffer.

At that time the operations concerned only a limited area of the territories adjoining the Assistant's charge, and this could be readily looked after.

Gradually, however, *Mogia* measures were extended till a large number of States in Central India, as well as Rajputana, were included in their scope, and as they require much moving about, the Assistant may now be anywhere, as far even as Indore and Dhar, &c., looking after *Mogia* settlements or affairs when actually needed in or near Banswara or *Pertabgurh*.

Residence at Neemuch led also to the Cantonment Magistracy there being occasionally, for a time, superadded to the Banswara and *Mogia* charge, incompatible as its necessarily stationary duties are with the free district movements needed in Banswara, and the still more peripatetic requirements of *Mogia* supervision.

For a time, after the appointment of the Banswara Assistant, and so long as he resided within his charge, matters considerably improved, and were improving, but latterly, since he became non-resident, things have retrograded, and are sliding again into that unsatisfactory position, to remedy which the tribute was enhanced in order that an officer on the spot might be provided.

On the other hand, *Mogia* measures, during the doubling up of appointments, more especially with the Cantonment Magistracy, have not been considered by the higher authorities to have progressed for the last two or three years with that success which was desired.

With their extension now to so many States it would however, if Government approved, be easy by distributing the charges of *Mogia* supervision equably over all to provide sufficient funds for a special officer, who could, as formerly, devote his whole time to it, and thus give the measure that prospect of permanent and wide-spread success which its importance merits, but which can scarcely be looked for on the present footing.

Reverting to Banswara, what this State really needs is that, as originally designed when the appointment was made, the Assistant should be steadily resident there, or moving about the Banswara and Pertabgurh districts for the best part of the year, instead of only visiting Banswara occasionally on tour, as if it were merely an out-district of his charge.

Major Dalrymple, who was in charge during the first part of the year, visited Banswara during the rains to enquire into a case in which certain Vilayati dacoits escaped arrest through the connivance of fellow-countrymen in the service of that State. During part of his tenure of office, however, Major Dalrymple was unfortunately tied to Neemuch by the Cantonment Magistracy.

Captain Martelli, who was appointed to Banswara and the Mogia duties in the cold weather, has done much useful work in Banswara, and on the frontier of that State with Pertabgurh, as well as on the Rewa Kanta border, and has also taken an active and intelligent interest in promoting the Mogia scheme.

But at the close of the year, after he had been a few months in charge, and become acquainted with the duties, he is now (April 1882) transferred to another and higher appointment elsewhere.

53. *The Mogias*—Captain Martelli's report No 3 M., dated 31st January 1882, describing the operations for their control up to the end of 1881, was transmitted to the Rajputana Agency with this office No. 3M., dated 9th February 1882, in which the points needing mention by this office were submitted.

His supplementary report No. 10M., dated 18th April, just submitted (April 1882), completes the information for the last three months of the official year.

The difficulties with which the Superintendent has to contend are considerable. The Gwalior and Indore States do not admit his control over their Mogias in these parts. Some of the Rajputana States also desire to look after their Mogias themselves, while Marwar, the great home of Mogias and Baoris, has not been brought within his sphere of action.

However beneficial the operations may be, even when limited as at present, their effect must in a degree be nullified, and the attainment of their full measure of usefulness prevented, by their being restricted to merely some of the off-shoots, without being extended to all or to the roots and trunk of this criminal growth.

54. *The Holly Tracts and their Officers*.—Near the end of the year (on 14th February 1882) Colonel C. R. Blair, 1st Assistant Resident, Political Superintendent of these tracts, and Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, having, in the course of military promotion, had to vacate his command, was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Conolly from Deoli, and thus was lost the benefit of Colonel Blair's experience of these Bhil districts, the fruit of several years' residence here, which would have been especially valuable at this period of resettling arrangements after last year's disorder.

Fortunately, however, he was retained on the Special Commission of Inquiry into Bhil affairs, on which he had, more particularly in

connection with the Mahikanta and Meywar frontier, been engaged since July last.

Fortunately, also, his successor, Colonel Conolly, is no stranger in these parts, having previously been 2nd-in-Command of the Bhil Corps and 2nd Assistant Resident at the out-station of Kotra.

As, shortly after the submission of this report, I purpose taking leave, it may be permissible to mention how cordially Colonel Blair always acted in every political duty in co-operation with this Residency, a part that has been entirely taken up by his successor, Colonel Conolly.

Nor, in this sense, can mention also of Major E. Temple, 2nd Assistant Resident and 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bhil Corps, be omitted.

55. *Meywar Bhil Corps*.—It is only repetition from previous reports to observe that this regiment has been steady, well-behaved, and loyal, but it is deserved.

During the last six weeks of the year a company under the command of an excellent Bhil Subadar, Lalia (in the absence of any available European officer), was stationed at Sarara, partly to strengthen that post, while the Darbar troops were engaged in the Bhorai and Nathara directions, and partly to disabuse the Bhil community of a mischievously mistaken impression, that the disorderly, when committing outrages, had only to brave the Darbar authority, without any fear of our Government, which latter they thought would always be on their side and shield them from heavy punishment by the Darbar.

It was in fact necessary to make known that, on the contrary, the British Government itself, while requiring good and kindly management, insisted also on the proper punishment of offences, and especially of such outrages as had disgraced the Bhorai Pal.

Since the beginning of the new year the company has (in April 1882) returned to Kherwara, having fulfilled the purpose for which it was sent quietly and well, and having exerted a steadying influence on all around.

56. *Kherwara Cantonment*.—This, with its trim and orderly roads and lines, bazars and gardens, is not merely an oasis in the wilderness of bare and rugged hills around, or a garrisoned post to protect the highroad and control the neighbourhood,—it is evidently also an example in civilisation, which is not without effect, as, in the surrounding Pals, many a specially neat and even whitewashed house, dotted here and there on the heights, indicates where a retired native officer or sipahi has brought back something of the lesson to his own jungle home.

57. *Bhumia Chiefs of the Hilly Tracts*.—When at Kherwara I saw, in company with Colonel Conolly, most of the *Kherwara group* of Chiefs, viz., Jawas, Para, Madri, Chani and Thana. As the Madri Chief was ill it was his son who came to see me.

They all seemed well in hand and on good terms with the Superintendency, and although they did not escape all trouble with the Bhils on their estates during this last year of excitement, they have, as a rule, managed to prevent any trouble spreading externally. The Rao of Jawas is further commended for his energy, loyalty, and good service, but for particulars regarding these Chiefships, I would refer to Colonel Conolly's enclosed report No. 79G., dated 4th April 1882.

58. *The Kotra Group* of Bhumia Chiefs, *viz.*, Jura, Oghna and Panarwa, I had not an opportunity of meeting, as, at the time of my tour in the hill districts they were engaged in looking after the Bhils of their estates, partly in connection with the inquiries and measures of Colonel Blair's commission, while the affairs of the Bhorai and Nathara Pals, then in hand farther east, rendered it unadvisable for me to leave their neighbourhood for the South-West Frontier.

Among the Bhils of these Chiefships there was, during the year, a good deal of unsettlement, of offences within their own limits, and of bonding with the Mahikanta Bhils in raids across the border.

The Commission, composed of Colonel Blair and Major Probyn, has in fact till the end of the year been engaged chiefly with raids of the Mahikanta Bhils, in which Bhils of this part of Meywar had joined. This is the case principally with regard to those of Jura and Panurwa, as the Oghna Bhils were kept well under control by their Chief.

Regarding the internal affairs of these estates reference may be made to the enclosed report No. 22G. of 1st April 1882, from Major E. Temple, who from the out-station of Kotra has the local supervision of this group.

59. *Resident's Tour.*—Chitor arrangements in the first part of the cold weather and Bhil affairs later on somewhat restricted movement within certain areas.

Chitor and the neighbourhood had to be twice visited. From its movement was by Hora, Bhadaura, &c., to examine a line for joining Chitor to the Eastern Udaipur road near Magarwar, then to Rajnagar, whence the distant part of the northern road to the Western Railway, through the Paglia Nal to Desuri, was inspected, after which, turning back, a direct line was examined for the nearer part *viâ* Nathdwara, Eklingji and the Chirwa ghât to Udaipur.

Gogunda, on the line of the much-needed direct western road to the rail, was next visited, and the tracks up to its plateau examined, after which the hilly tracts about Barapal, Paduna and Jawar, &c., were seen, the latter places in company with Mr. Hackett of the Geological Survey, who was examining the old mines in those parts.

Finally, a more extended tour, again traversing Barapal and Paduna, was made in the hilly districts *viâ* Parshad, Rakhabeo and Kherwara, all on the southern highroad, and thence on to Dungarpore with detours to Kalianpur, Bhorai, Rathora, Chawand, Sarara, Thana-Nathara, Jharol and Jai Samand, from which last the return march was by the Keora Nal.

From Rakhabeo on the highroad to Kalianpur, and thence *viâ* Rampur and the Som valley, it would, as I have pointed out to the Darbar, be easy to line out and clear a cart-road to Bhorai, where it would join the Keora and Som route next to be mentioned. From Kherwara a cart track to Rampura and on to Saktawaton-ka-Gura, close to Bhora, already exists.

60. *Keora Route.*—This line merits notice. Even the Nal, *viz.*, the narrow and rugged northern portion, has no difficulty for a road. It is well watered, has still some trees of forest growth, and is a great Banjara oute, which a small outlay would soon fit for carts.



The Nal is succeeded by a broad, open and fertile valley, and this near Jharol receives the Gumti flowing from the great Jai Samand lake on its eastern flank, which stream, 20 miles farther south, enters the Som river immediately east of Rathora and Bhorai.

The Keora route is much freer from Bhils than the Kherwara high-road, as the latter, in its course of 50 miles, has to run the gauntlet of a dozen Pals, which from the lakhs spent among them in making the road, and their large income from convoy fees on the traffic introduced by it, have waxed rather headstrong.

The Nal portion of the Keora line is, on the contrary, under the convoy-care of a single Pal located in the opener valley on the south. This Pal kept the route open during last year's outbreak on the high-road, and the Darbar posts to and from the troops at Bhorai, &c., are carried by Bhil runners along this line.

Keora itself is of some interest, from its Meena settlement in a Bhil country, its grove of the fragrant Keora and its springs, both high up on the hill side, the water from the springs being plentiful enough to irrigate the crops in the valley below.

Altogether, as I have told the Darbar, this line merits being improved at least into a *kachha* cart-road, not only from its value as a trade route, especially for grain and salt, but also from its flanking, for 50 miles, some of the most difficult hilly tracts of the Bhils.

61. *Present condition of lately disturbed Pals.*—Among the names given in the tour outline, Barupal and Paduna will be recognised as those of the Bhil Pals chiefly concerned in last year's outbreak, and Bhorai and Nathara as the Pals which, after that disturbance was long over, stupidly, for themselves, tried to revive the evil habits of plunder and murder.

*Barupal* and *Paduna* were tranquil enough when I last visited them, the men watering some of their crops, while the women were reaping others, but ready to group together singing, and insist on the customary gift for their harvest song.

*Nathara*, noted for promiscuous plundering, had just been reduced to submission by operations singularly fortunate in their results and free from harsher features, while at *Bhorai*, the Bhils of which had become infamous for wholesale murder as well as robbery, a Darbar garrison was encamped, and preparing to build a small fort for the better control and protection of that part of the frontier. The Bhorai Bhils, rather than surrender murderers or meet the troops, had tried the plan of absconding *en masse*, reckoning on the old custom of the troops withdrawing when they found no one, after which they, the Bhils, could return none the worse of their outing. They have consequently been disconcerted in their scattered retreats by the new policy of quiet strong occupation.

It may be expected that they will ere long realise that they are punishing the whole of themselves severely for the sake of screening, for a brief period, as it can only be, a number of leading and notorious criminals, and the lesson of their misguided action causing the temporary, and risking the permanent, scattering, *i. e.*, abolition of their Pal or village community, cannot fail of eventually impressing themselves, as it has already strongly impressed the Bhils of other parts.

62. *Your Notes in the Bhil Hills.*—On first visiting these Bhil tracts some points strike the eye, e.g. :—

(a) *The excellence and industry of the Bhil cultivation in the valleys.*

In many parts I traversed scarcely a suitable spot was left waste. The fields were dyked, banked or terraced, and various modes of irrigation employed, indicating both industry and skill.

In these places, at any rate, there was nothing of the ignorant savage shown in their fields; and it was noticeable that the best and closest cultivation was near roads, showing that the Bhils, like more civilised races, are (even if unconsciously) under the influence of road communications.

No doubt, in other places, there are wasteful burnings, clearances and rude temporary cultivation in the rains, but without accurate knowledge of *how much good land, in proportion to the population*, there is in the Bhil tracts, and how much of this is utilised, it is difficult to judge how far that wasteful system may be from mere indolence, or how far from an actual deficiency of good land that could be kept in more regular cultivation.

If there is a deficiency of good arable land for the population this is an element of the Bhil problem that precedes and exceeds all others in importance, and, in this point of view, it is a pity that from fear of exciting the Bhils or bringing any hardship on them, the idea of extending the revenue survey to these tracts was abandoned. Even if there is enough arable or improvable land in the aggregate for the whole population, this does not remove all difficulty, if it is not equally distributed, because, from the dislike of the Bhils to change their quarters, if a Pal in one place has not sufficient land, it is not much helped by there being a surplus 20 or 30 miles off, even if the holders of the latter would admit the immigrants.

(b) *The sanatorily perfect position of their houses.*

Placing each hut separately on a hillock or ridge is said, and doubtless rightly, to be with a view to ready escape if attacked, and to prevent a whole Pal or Bhil village being surrounded, which it can scarcely be, seeing that the scattered houses may stretch for miles.

But, equally, the position is perfect for drainage, ventilation and prevention of crowding; and, possibly enough, the Bhils learnt long ago that to live down in the damp valleys and hollows meant illness and early death.

Although, also, poor huts and hovels were seen, there were many fairly built houses with tiled roofs, as good as in ordinary villages.

(c) *The terrible tree-dennudation of the hills.*

This point has been noticed in the paragraphs on Forest Conservancy, under which head the Bhil certainly has much to learn.

Whether his recklessness in cutting and firing the jungle is all from mere ignorance, or whether it is partly also because he is not well enough off to be thriftful, may be difficult to say, but even, for his own sake, he certainly needs teaching and example in the way of systematically sparing portions of the jungle

63. *Bhil affairs.*—Last year's report described the outbreak in March 1881, and the circumstances preceding and attending it.

Those of the former class were chiefly as here recapitulated:—The t and seeming improvement of the Bhils for some time previously,—excitement, alarm and suspicion generated by the census,—the wide ad communications and consultations thus started among the tribe had never before had any measure everywhere applied to them at ;,—the idea of union suggested by those consultations and the ing thence obtained of the strength to be thereby acquired,—the erstanding arrived at to make common cause in resistance wherever of the uncertain, but to them undoubted evils expected to follow new and distasteful measure should be introduced,—their ideas mainly ted to increased taxation and enforced conscription for foreign ser-, but including other fancies utterly absurd,—the allaying, though the extinction, of the excitement and fears by explanation and care the actual conduct of census operations,—and finally the peaceful elusion of those operations, leaving only a degree of more or less tement under the surface, which could attract no notice, and was ually dying away.

And so doubtless, but for an unfortunate collision, the excitement dld have died out, though the idea of combination and strength inst any common danger was not to be soon forgotten.

The circumstances of the second class, *viz.*, those attending the out- tk, are next similarly summarised, *viz.*, a collision on 25th March l between a sowar of the Bara Pal Thana with the Bhils of Paduna, a of which places are on the Udaipur and Kherwara highroad; the ing down of the sowar by the Paduna men; their instantly raising, rder to shield themselves by involving others, the cry that blood had n shed in the common cause of resisting census inquisitions, and t all should therefore join; the immediate outbreak thereon of the una and Bara Pal Bhils, who attacked and burnt the thana and ps at Bara Pal, murdering the inmates; the march of Darbar ops to those places which the Bhils of course for the moment de- ed; the onward march of the troops to Parshad and Rakhabhath he same road, which they heard were to be attacked; the swarming the Bhils on the road in rear, and the general excitement in the hill ets, the nearly extinct summering in which, from the census scare, med rising again to ebullition, liable to spread far and wide beyond n Meywar limits; the encampment of the troops at Rakhabhath, l subsequently the opening of communications there with the Gametis headmen of the leading Bhil Pals.

The negotiations, which related to certain requests of the Bhils, and ich were conducted throughout by the Darbar representative, were progress when I arrived at Udaipur in the middle of April, and my t is thus simply to summarise the results which may be very briefly re here, as everything was so fully noted then and afterwards by lonel Blair, and recorded by the Agent, Governor General, who was nself at the time in Udaipur.

The Bhil requests, which were numerous. showing in some of them : traces of an external element, were of three sorts, *viz.*, some ply absurd, and the granting of which therefore conceded nothing ; ers deserving of fair consideration; and a third class properly inadmis- le.

The Darbar officer had been empowered to grant all reasonable points, and even to concede something to effect a settlement of the existing tension, being in fact allowed certain discretion, as the final point of his instructions was that *a settlement must be effected* in order to prevent the mischief, then merely bordering the highroad, from spreading to the whole hilly tracts of Meywar, and even beyond them into other territories, as there was a risk of its doing under the late general, and scarcely then extinct, excitement originated by the census.

At a conference outside Rakhavnath, on the 18th April, between the Darbar officer and the Bhil Gametis a most unfortunate scare and idea of treachery arose from the discharge of firearms. So far as afterwards ascertained the gun of a Bhil on-looker at a distance was accidentally discharged, whereon a number of Darbar sipahis who were near blazed away theirs, and any Bhil who had a firearm followed suit. On this of course the Conference instantly broke up, and there was a general scattering, though only one man, not a Bhil, was wounded in the leg, apparently by the first accidental discharge.

That there had been nothing but accident and mistake was shown by another Conference being arranged a day or two after. On this occasion, however, the Bhils would not come to Rakhavnath, so that the Darbar officer went out to them on the 21st April 1881 with one or two townsmen, but otherwise unattended.

On the first occasion at Rakhavnath there seemed prospect of the Bhils submitting and foregoing the objectionable parts of their petition. But on the second, on their own ground, after the late scare they felt stronger, and held out for everything. The Darbar officer had no lack of courage, as his going among swarming and then hostile Bhils showed, but he saw the risk of failure, and felt the weakening from the scare, and some of its attendant circumstances, which had left him quite isolated, and thus he came to the conclusion that a peaceable settlement could only be effected by conceding all the Bhil requests, involving, however, counterpart engagements by the Bhils. Rather, therefore, than run the risk of the disturbance extending throughout the Meywar Hill Tracts and beyond them he granted the Bhil requests, and, although at some sacrifice of proper authority, the disturbance and danger were over.

The unsettlement on the highroad had thus lasted for nearly a month, *viz.*, from 25th March to 21st April 1881, although the road was not closed all this time to the Government post or other transit.

Merely the objectionable features of the agreement need here be noticed as *e. g.*, amnesty for the recent outrages, non-replacement of the police posts on the highroad, and non-establishment of new thanas.

It is true that counter-engagements were taken from the Bhils, binding themselves to abstain from violence, to deliver up offenders, and to guard the highroad, &c., failing which, on their part, they acknowledged the right of the Darbar to take suitable and necessary measures.

But even when thus conditional the concessions, dangerously weakening to authority as they were, could not merit approval.

His Highness the Maharana however who was supremely anxious at any sacrifice to prevent disturbance spreading beyond his own borders, loyally accepted the arrangements of his officer.

Fortunately, three points on the 50 miles of highroad to Kherwara are independent of the Bhils, *viz.*, Kaya, 10 miles from Udaipur, and had which is 30, at which places there is a strong Rajput element, lastly Rakhabnath, 40 miles out, where there is the Town Police. main gap is thus the 20 miles between Kaya and Parshad, past Bara Tidi and Paduna, but the middle of this is flanked by the old thana áwar, a little east of the road.

The roadside Pals, too, have, wisely for their own interest, acted up their agreements for guarding the road, &c., the traffic on which has been steady as usual, and is very profitable to them from the old established "Bolai" or convoy-fees received by them.

If the highway Pals ever seriously break their engagements the bar should at once push out strong forces from Udaipur, telescoping as it were, leaving no gap behind as on this last occasion, and occupy commanding points on the road. This should be in strength not at all resembling the late weak and divided Police posts, at which, wherever there were a few of both horse and foot, these were split up into two parties far apart and without defensible quarters.

Bara Pal, for instance, has on the edge of the tank and behind the bungalow a small isolated hill in the centre of the valley, a fortification post on the top of which would command valley, tank and road.

In such contingency also it is to be hoped it will not be necessary to keep, as a mere spectator of the scene, the gallant Meywar Bhil Corps which the Darbar contributes half a lakh annually. It might well send detachments from its head-quarters at Kherwara, and occupy the two stages next its end of the road, *viz.*, Rakhabdeo and Parshad, which are quite in its own country. In relation to the annual charge which to our Government and the Darbar it is scarcely economy if the powers of the corps be restricted too rigidly to the moral effect on the Bhils, its discipline, pay and pension, while its powers of material control are reserved for such exceptional occasions as rarely occur. A little more flexibility in regard to the use also of its physical influence more liberally, this being of course only on suitable occasions and on suitable principles of guidance to prevent such use becoming too common or indiscriminate, would add very remuneratively to its value, and largely to the order and quiet of the district for which it was raised.

During last year's outbreak the corps occupied its cantonments, constituting there a valuable steadying influence, besides which individual brave officers and men did good and loyal service in bringing and conveying information through the disturbed tract, and in communicating with the headmen of Pals. But otherwise the corps, or any detachment thereof, was not employed, so that apparently its use as a local force, for active duty in the preservation of order in its own district, is more limited than usual with other local corps within their respective territorial areas.

Any one may see both in its ranks, and out of them, that the Meywar Bhil is generally taller and finer looking than the mass of his brethren further south, and as a military corps the Meywar regiment stands high in the estimation of inspecting officers. It is indeed, in its general employment, perhaps more restrictedly military than, for instance, the Central India Horse, which furnishes road posts and renders varied and

valuable service in the adjoining territories, or than the Punjab Frontier regiments, none of which can be considered less thoroughly military.

At present the mails are, under Bhil convoy paid by the Darbar, carried safely through the Bhil tracts, in spite of the concession withdrawing the Police posts, which Government was unable to approve. If, however, trouble or risk should in future arise without being to the extent of abrogating that concession, it seems open to consideration whether there might not be a few good posts of the Bhil Corps on the highroad traversed by Her Majesty's mails.

Part, at least, of the trouble of disturbances among the Bhils in these districts arises from their idea that we are on their side as protectors, even when they are doing wrong, much, as in smaller matters in this country, we sometimes find that an individual who has been helped, and rightly so, on one occasion expects to be supported thereafter through thick and thin, as if there had been some personal bond for the earlier aid, instead of merely the distinctive recognition of right and wrong.

The mere show of using, or of the readiness to use, the corps would often suffice to prevent any need of its actual use, by disabusing the common Bhils of a too prevalent and mischievous idea that the corps is for their "Parwarish," *i. e.*, support, and not also for their control; and that while it is certainly to be a protection to Bhils that do well it is not at all meant to be a terror to evil-doers among them.

Some of the foregoing observations were illustrated during the year at Kotra, the disorderly Pals near which, by the increasing effrontery of their raids, forced the question how near these might be to the station without the detachment there interfering. They actually talked of harrying the Kotra cattle, and on one occasion passed with plunder almost within sight of the cantonment. This was, however, the last of these raids, as Major Temple moved out with a company, and though the raiders had too great a start to be caught they were not altogether unscathed, and then this raiding, after a little astonished bluster, ceased.

Around head-quarters at Kherwara, again, things are different, as that is the centre of the recruiting ground, and naturally there the Pals are orderly and comparatively civilised.

After the Rakhbath arrangements matters in these parts returned gradually, if slowly, to their former quiet routine, although the storm, short as it was, had sent forth waves of excitement, which showed themselves in some of the unruly Pals on the Mahikanta frontier, trying, imitatively, what they could do to better themselves by resisting authority and reviving raids.

These border matters, which are noticed in Colonel Conolly's and Major Temple's enclosed reports, and doubtless completely dealt with in those of the Bhil Commission, to the Agent, Governor General, need not be farther dwelt on here.

At the commencement of the State official year with July 1881 revised rules for the better management of the Bhil tracts were introduced, together with a new Hakim, and mostly a new staff of subordinates.

The rules, a translation of which was submitted some time ago, have certainly been framed with much care and consideration for the

and their contentment and welfare, and hitherto the Hakim has both judicious and successful in his measures.

The policy was adopted of recruiting both employés and sipahis in parts, as much as possible from respectable local sources, instead of introducing outsiders, who are not in touch with the Bhils, and may do harm without knowing it.

The Rajputs settled among the hills are more numerous than it is supposed. Their surroundings prevent enervation or unsteadiness, and they are much less likely to do anything harsh or provocative towards the Bhils among whom they live, and by whom they are looked up to, than foreigners, such especially as Vilayatis and Europeans, who, from their constitutional courage and contentment with a high life, are often employed by Native States for work among the Bhils, but who, until they have been naturalised for one or two generations in their new homes, are rather dangerous tools to use.

It has therefore been decided to employ local Rajputs a good deal to garrison the thanas, the buildings for which are to be put in a position for defence, and to keep these posts up to an efficient strength, instead of gradually reducing them, as hitherto done in times of peace, so weak as to be useless on any outbreak occurring. One of the thanas is farther to be strengthened as a little cantonment, from which all force may always be available for detachment on emergency. Possibly Bhorai, hereafter mentioned, at which a fort is to be built, may be selected for that purpose.

I need scarcely add that the Darbar has been advised to do something for Bhil education, more especially among the sons of the Rajputs, by a school started either at Jawar, or at Udaipur, in the neighbourhood of Bhil Levy.

Though the Bhil has not the advantage for rapid civilisation *en masse* which Dixon's Merwara shows the Mers near Ajmer have in a mixture of the most enterprising and highest, albeit also the best, Aryan blood, yet from what I have seen, independent of the favourable opinion of others with greater experience among them, there can be no doubt that the Bhil is amply susceptible of education, and that with it he will be little, if at all, behind the commoner classes and him.

Nothing elaborate is needed. Sufficient merely of *the three rupees* to make the Bhil a little independent of the banya and liquor seller in his reckonings, and still more the association of the boys with others earning, would be quite enough for a long time. If next, a party of any Pal that may be overcrowded and pinched for arable land, and having one or two such moderately educated Bhils among them, could be induced to colonise a location in the far too extensive waste lands of the State, in the open districts, it would be one step alike towards the solution of the Bhil question, and towards the affiliation of the tribe to the general agricultural industry of the country.

At this point the Bhil record of the year might close but for the conduct of two Pals, *viz.*, *Bhorai* and *Nathara*, not connected with the highroad outbreak, and at a later period.

These however, having already been noticed, do not require much to be added. How bad these Pals were may be understood from the fact

that when they tried to get aid from other Bhils to resist the Darbar the answer was that they deserved punishment and could get no help.

In the case of *Bhorai*, as its Bhils chose to abscond *en masse* before the troops could arrive rather than surrender criminals, or let them be arrested, the place is now strongly occupied by Darbar forces, and if the offenders are not soon given up or caught the dispersion, by which the Bhoraiyas thought to prevent the punishment of any of them, will, in becoming the permanent abolition of their Pal as a village community settled in one place, prove an exemplary punishment for all, and of a sort, too, which other Bhils will feel as impressive as novel. Nor, meantime pending capture, are they really without punishment, as on absconding they sacrificed their crops and free produce of the spring season.

In the other case, *viz.*, that of *Nathara*, its leaders were arrested, restitution of plunder enforced, the revenue realised, a fine levied, a bond for good behaviour taken, new headmen appointed, and the whole community re-settled in a subdued but doubtless wiser frame of mind. In this instance operations were strikingly quick and decisive, yet the Bhil community generally, who fully see this, and ought to be judges of Bhil fortunes, think that the other group, *viz.*, the Bhoraiyas, will, if they remain obdurate and the Darbar firm, have inflicted on themselves, by the abolition of their Pal, a penalty which in the long run will be even more weighty and impressive.

The measures to bring these two Pals to order had a wider effect. The quiet strength of the preparations, after full warning that offences committed after the amnesty must be punished, led other Bhils to look up how they stood since that settlement. Ten of the leading Pals, including Bara Pal and Paduna of evil fame last year, lately applied for full clearance and pardon up to date, surrendering any arms plundered in the outbreak, making restitution, or otherwise settling any claims since accruing against them, and voluntarily paying moderate fines, in order, each Pal for itself, to make sure of its peace. In addition, the powerful Dhankawara Pal has first now (April 1882) pointed out and brought up the offenders in a plundering case, this peaceful surrender being, of course, much better in the interests of authority than any employment of force, however successful.

J. P. STRATTON,  
*Resident, Meywar.*

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,  
UDAIPUR ;  
*The 29th April 1882.*





APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakeels during the year 1881-82.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending on the 1st April 1881.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending on 31st March 1882.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.							
							Remaining on 1st April 1881.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
Meywar . . . . .	6	10	16	8	8	Rs. A. P. Impl. 1,646 7 0 Udaipuri 960 11 0	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3

J. P. STRATTON,  
Resident at Meywar.

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,  
UDAIPUR;  
The 29th April 1882.

## APPENDIX C.

*Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakeels during year 1881-82.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	No.
<i>Against Person.</i>	
Murder . . . . .	...
Assault with wounding . . . . .	...
<i>Against Property.</i>	
Highway robbery . . . . .	1
Gang robbery . . . . .	6
Theft . . . . .	2
Cattle-lifting . . . . .	1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...
TOTAL . . . . .	10

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,  
UDAIPUR;  
The 29th April 1882.

J. P. STRATTON,  
Resident at Meywar.

APPENDIX D.  
Return of Cases in the Criminal Court of Udaipur for the year 1881-82.

No.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	REMAINING.		ADMITTED.		TOTAL.		PROVED.		DISMISSED.		PENDING.		REMARKS.
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	
1	Dacoity . . . . .	66	Rs. A. P. 31,689 12 6	20	Rs. A. P. 35,926 4 0	86	Rs. A. P. 67,616 0 6	2	...	15	Rs. A. P. 12,131 0 0	69	Rs. A. P. 55,485 0 6	
2	Theft . . . . .	129	21,550 5 6	137	2,400 2 0	266	23,950 7 6	75	94 15 0	68	2,740 7 0	123	21,115 1 6	
3	Highway robbery . . . . .	85	21,337 11 3	40	5,459 12 0	125	26,797 7 3	10	3,315 7 6	16	5,924 12 9	99	17,557 3 0	
4	Murder . . . . .	61	...	30	...	91	...	12	...	19	...	60	...	
5	Wounding . . . . .	25	...	14	...	39	...	6	...	1	...	32	...	
6	Abortion . . . . .	4	...	9	...	13	...	8	...	1	...	4	...	
7	Sale of children . . . . .	1	...	6	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	
8	Bribery and embezzlement . . . . .	24	...	34	...	58	...	12	...	22	...	24	...	
9	"Pranch" or intentional injury . . . . .	12	...	2	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	12	...	
10	Escape of prisoners . . . . .	1	...	5	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	
11	Outraging religion . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
12	Mutilation . . . . .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
13	Forgery . . . . .	3	...	22	...	25	...	12	...	12	...	1	...	
14	Arson . . . . .	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
15	Outlawry . . . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Suicide . . . . .	9	...	72	...	81	...	44*	...	...	...	37	...	*Men 19, women 24, and 1 girl.
17	Petty offences . . . . .	164	...	633	...	797	...	676	...	...	...	121	...	
TOTAL		390	74,577 13 3	1,025	43,786 2 0	1,615	1,18,363 15 3	868	3,410 6 6	157	20,796 3 9	590	54,157 5 0	

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,  
UDAIPUR;  
The 29th April 1882.

J. P. STRATTON,  
Resident at Meywar.

APPEN

*Return of Cases instituted in the*

Serial No.	NATURE OF CASES.	REMAINED FROM LAST YEAR.		ADMITTED.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.
			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1	Debt . . . . .	129	3,29,432 15 6	221	87,099 15 6	350	4,16,532 15 0
2	Betrothal disputes . . . . .	14	...	19	...	33	..
3	Adoption . . . . .	8	...	4	...	12	...
4	Caste disputes . . . . .	...	...	8	...	8	...
5	Land and immovable property . . . . .	100	...	35	...	135	...
6	Miscellaneous . . . . .	17	...	159	...	176	...
7	Trespass on Darbar land . . . . .	122	...	84	...	206	...
8	Registration . . . . .	8	...	...	...	8	...
	TOTAL . . . . .	398	3,29,432 15 6	530	87,099 15 6	928	4,16,532 15 0

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,  
UDAIPUR;  
*The 29th April 1882.*



No.	CLASS OF CASES.	ADMITTED.																								
		REMAINED.											INSTITUTED DURING													
		From Civil Court.	From Criminal Court.	From Girwa Hakim.	From Saharan Hakim.	From Bhillwara Hakim.	From Chitor Hakim.	From Rasmi Hakim.	From Kumalgarh Hakim.	From Jehazpur Hakim.	From Sadri Hakim.	From Magra Hakim.	From Boundary Officer.	From Nathdwara.	TOTAL.	From Civil Court.	From Criminal Court.	From Girwa Hakim.	From Saharan Hakim.	From Bhillwara Hakim.	From Chitor Hakim.	From Rasmi Hakim.	From Kumalgarh Hakim.	From Jehazpur Hakim.	From Sadri Hakim.	From Magra Hakim.
Civil Court . . . . .	133	8	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	7	164	169	12	16	19	15	9	9	2	10	1	5		
Criminal Court . . . . .	...	82	6	2	4	3	...	...	1	1	2	101	...	102	16	15	9	3	2	6	...	5	...	1		
TOTAL . . . . .	133	82	14	5	5	5	3	2	1	2	2	2	9	265	169	102	28	31	28	18	11	15	2	15	1	6

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,  
 UDAIPUR;  
 The 29th April 1882.





REVISED.										PENDING.																	
TOTAL.	From Civil Court.	From Criminal Court.	From Girwa Hakim.	From Saharan Hakim.	From Bhilwara Hakim.	From Rasmi Hakim.	From Sadri Hakim.	From Mandalgarh Hakim.	From Kumalgarh Hakim.	From Nathdwara & Kankrouli.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	From Civil Court.	From Criminal Court.	From Girwa Hakim.	From Saharan Hakim.	From Bhilwara Hakim.	From Chitor Hakim.	From other Temple Possessions.	From Sadri Hakim.	From Magra Hakim.	From Boundary Officer.	From Nathdwara & Kankrouli.	From Mandalgarh Hakim.	From Kumalgarh Hakim.	From Estates under Darbar management.	TOTAL.
49	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	50	293	109	...	4	3	12	1	1	6	1	2	3	2	...	...	148
28	...	38	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	...	55	190	...	58	2	3	4	5	...	2	1	...	1	3	1	1	77
77	46	38	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	105	483	109	58	6	6	16	6	1	8	2	2	4	5	1	1	225

J. P. STRATTON,

*Resident at Meywar.*

APPENDIX G.  
Return of Prisoners in the Udaipur Jail for the year 1882.

Seria No.	TERMS.	Theft.	Murder.	Highway robbery.	Forgery.	Dacoity.	Wounding.	Embezzlement.	Suicide.	Burglary.	Intentional injury.	Adultery.	Abduction.	Mutilation.	Administering poisonous drugs.	Trespass.	Abortion.	Sale of children.	TOTAL.
	One month	1		2						3						2			6
	Three months							2			1				1	1			5
	Six months	1														1			2
	One year	7														1	2		15
	Eighteen months.						1												1
	Two years	9		5			1			6		1							25
	Two and half years	2			1	5			1										3
	Three years.	1	3	5			3									2			20
	Three and quarter years	1					1												2
	Three and half years	1																	1
	Four years			1															2
	Five years		8	6						1									1
	Five and quarter years		1			4													6
	Six years				2														1
	Seven years.			14		1		1											20
	Nine years		6																1
	Ten years		1	1				1											3
	Twelve years		9	1															1
	Fourteen years		2	1			4												12
	Fifteen years		4																3
	Twenty years		1					1											5
	For life		15																5
	Under trial	2	29	13			2												1
	TOTAL	25	78	48	4	15	13	4	1	13	1	1	4	1	2	6	2	1	219

MEYWAR RESIDENCY,  
UDAIPUR;  
The 29th April 1882.

J. P. SRATTON,  
Resident at Meywar.

No. 79G., dated Kherwara, the 4th April 1882.

From—LIBUT.-COL. A. CONOLLY, Political Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar,  
To—The Resident, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency, of which I received charge from Colonel C. R. Blair on the 14th February 1882, for the year 1881-82.

2. A statement by Surgeon D. ff. Mullen, in medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps and of the dispensary here, containing meteorological observations, dispensary return, and general remarks on the health of the station, is appended and marked A.

3. Health of the districts good, no epidemic having occurred.

4. *Crops*.—In Dungarpore the spring crop of wheat, gram and barley averaged 11 annas in the rupee; the autumn crop, chiefly rice and Indian-corn, suffered somewhat at first from insufficient, subsequently from superabundant, rain, but gave on the whole a good outturn. In the other districts of the Superintendency, the “rabbi” is said to have yielded a good, while the kharif was a poor, harvest.

5. *Food rates*.—Food has been cheap and plentiful; the Dungarpore and Kherwara price-currents are given below:—

<i>Dungarpore.</i>		<i>Kherwara.</i>		
Wheat . . . . .	24 seers	25 seers	} per rupee.	
Indian-corn . . . . .	28 ”	36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ”		
Rice . . . . .	18 ”	15 ”		
Gram . . . . .	32 ”	35 ”		
Barley . . . . .	37 ”	43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ”		
Ghee . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ”	1 $\frac{3}{16}$ ”		
Salt . . . . .	9 ”	10 $\frac{1}{8}$ ”		

6. *General condition of the country*.—It is useless to enlarge here on the most important event of the year, *viz.*, the Bhil outbreak of March-April 1881 (an occurrence, the probable causes of which were set forth in my predecessor’s report of last year, and which has been fully reported on and discussed in all its bearings), beyond alluding to the fact which appears to be placed beyond doubt that the census, attempted as it was in the first instance by overofficial and injudicious officials, was the primary cause of uneasiness and suspicion; the startling events at Paduna, in the end of March 1881, fanned the smouldering embers into flame, and encouraged, no doubt, by the reduction or transfer which had taken place of Darbar police posts in these districts, and reckoning perhaps on a wide sympathy in a cause affecting all classes among them, the Bhils broke out for a short time into open revolt. It was not until Darbar troops had reached Rakhavnath, and an agreement was concluded between the Darbar representatives and the Bhil leaders that communication was reopened between Udaipur and Kherwara, and order restored.

7. The excitement however, consequent on the events above narrated, seemed destined not to subside entirely, and showed itself by a ferment along the Meywar-Mahikanta Border in the shape of raids of a more or less serious nature, in which Bhils of both provinces were concerned, extending at intervals throughout the rainy season of 1881. These

raids, it is true, affected only the localities in which they occurred, and had they taken place in an ordinary year would probably not have attracted extraordinary attention, but succeeding as they did the outbreak of March, they may be considered an offshoot of the troubles of the spring of 1881. Colonel C. R. Blair, then Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, has, in conjunction with Major Oliver Probyn, been employed on special duty since July 1881, enquiring into the causes of the disturbances in question.

8. The part played in these troublous times by the Bhoomut Chiefs, Jawas, Para and Madri, has already been described in the Administration Report submitted by this office last year, foremost in his hearty offers of loyal assistance and promptitude in attending at Kherwara being the Maha Rawal of Dungarpore.

9. The year under review, though remarkable for the political commotion above alluded to, has developed no new social or religious features. It may be remembered that Colonel Gordon, in his Administration Report for 1874-75, noticed the advent of one Soorjee, a Bhil "Guru," whose tenets were being adopted by a considerable number of followers. As far as I can ascertain from the few disciples living in this neighbourhood, the sect is chiefly confined to the Mahikanta territory, in which Soorjee himself lives, at Lasooria in Edur. They ascribe to Soorjee somewhat miraculous powers, especially in regard to sustaining life on little or no nutriment, and seem to be a harmless and inoffensive sect, whose abstinence from meat and liquor and denunciation of theft, raiding, or lying (which they hold to be inexcusable under any circumstances), have severed from them the sympathies of their former clansmen, the Bhils, by whom, indeed, they are now ostracised and excommunicated.

10. *Crime*.—No heinous offences, such as witch-swinging or other superstitious ordeals, have been brought to notice, and it may be said that with the exceptions of the cattle-raids on the Mahikanta Border and the savage murder of the Dungarpore sepoy, alluded to in paragraph 17 of this report, there has, in spite of the uneasiness and unrest consequent on the outbreak along the Udaipur-Kherwara road, been no increase of crime. I have reason to believe, however, that one or more murders have taken place in Madri territory, which the Chief, owing to the rebellious attitude of his Bhils, was unable to enquire into. Endeavours are now being made to ascertain particulars, and, if possible, bring the offenders to justice.

11. *Mail interruptions*.—The Udaipur-Kherwara mails were stopped, though not robbed, in April 1881: the letter mail between Kotra and Kherwara robbed in the same month, and the banghy mail plundered on the Dungarpore-Sagwara line (for which compensation has been paid) in October 1881.

12. *Border Courts*.—Owing to the pre-occupation of the Political Superintendent, who was engaged throughout the cold weather on special duty enquiring into the causes of the Bhil disturbances, no opportunity occurred for holding Border Courts this year for the settlement of disputes with Mahikanta or Rewa Kanta.

13. *Punchayets*.—The non-assembly for some years past of a punchayet for the disposal of cases between Meywar and Dungarpore

has led to a large accumulation of unadjusted claims. It is hoped, however, that a punchayet may be able to meet this summer after the completion of operations against the villages of Bhorai and Nathara, and the subsidence of that part of the country into a state of peace and quiet.

14. *Inspection.*—Owing to the enforced absence during the drill season of Colonel Blair, late Political Superintendent, on special duty on the Mahikanta Border, and to the unusually large number of detachments away from head-quarters, the annual inspection of the corps has not taken place.

15. Although the usual opportunity has thus been unavoidably lost of testing the efficiency of the regiment on the matter of drill and military exercises, it is due to the corps to record the high state of discipline and good feeling which animated all ranks and conduced to the steadiness and loyal bearing, during the trying ordeal of last year's disturbances, of a Bhil regiment in the midst of a Bhil population. That the excitement among the latter, which at one time reached a point, Rakhabhath, only 7 miles from Kherwara, did not manifest itself in the immediate vicinity of the station, can be only due to the wholesome influence of those who maintained a sturdy allegiance to the Government and their colors, and worthily sustained the reputation of the Meywar Bhil Corps.

16. *Salt.*—The close of the year has seen the introduction of a beneficent measure, which will be widely appreciated by the poor, *viz.*, the reduction of the salt duty from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 per maund.

17. *Dungarpore.*—The most noteworthy occurrence affecting this State in the year under review was the savage and unprovoked murder, just within Dungarpore limits, of a party of ten Mukrani sepoy's proceeding towards Saloombhur in search of employment, the outrage having been committed by the Bhils of Bhorai, a large Meywar village close on the Dungarpore Border. This village, a notoriously lawless one, having since misconducted itself towards the Udaipur Darbar, has lately been occupied by troops of that State, and will soon be permanently held by a garrison, for whom a fort is in course of construction, a measure which cannot fail to be attended with the best result both for Meywar and that portion of Dungarpore territory immediately contiguous.

18. A statement is attached, marked B, showing the disposal of criminal and civil work during the year Sumbut 1937 (1st July 1880 to 30th June 1881).

19. The annual fair held at Baneshur, at the junction of the Som and Mahi rivers, was on this occasion a great success, the sale reaching the unprecedented figure of Rs. 3,25,831, or very nearly double the average for the past five years. It was moreover, in spite of the large numbers attending it, unaccompanied by sickness or any contemp's.

20. No works of public utility appear to have been undertaken this year in Dungarpore.

21. The present state of troops shows 394 Rajputs, 51 Bhils and 60 Vilayties and Mukranis (a certain number of the latter class, entertained at the time of the Bhil outbreak and kept up to maintain

watch along the Meywar frontier, will be dismissed as soon as the occasion for their services ceases).

22. The finances of the Darbar appear to be in a satisfactory condition, as debts owing to the State bankers have been cleared off.

23. Since assuming charge of this office I have had opportunities of conversing with the Maha Rawal, among other subjects, on those of forest conservancy and husbanding the water-supply, and His Highness tells me both these subjects have engaged his attention.

24. With regard to the first, the introduction of any measures which would tend to limit the roving propensities of the Bhil, who for generations has regarded the forest as his own, and has been accustomed (with the exception of fruit trees) to cut down or strip for fuel the first tree that comes to hand, must necessarily be attended with much caution and foresight; still His Highness is in hopes that gradually he will be able to check the indiscriminate waste of valuable timber, and save it as a source of profit of the State.

25. In the matter of irrigation, the Dungarpore State contains no rivers from which canals of any size could be cut, and the only method of storing up the annual rainfall is by means of reservoirs, for which a hilly country affords peculiar facilities, since many a spot skilfully selected may be so dammed up as to form tanks, or even small lakes, to supply water for irrigation purposes. His Highness tells me he has so far recognised the importance of tanks and wells as to satisfy himself that advances from State funds are made to cultivators desirous of constructing or repairing such, when there is fair reason to believe that the outlay will eventually be of benefit to the State.

26. From a personal knowledge of the Maha Rawal's character, I am inclined to believe that not only does he appreciate the wisdom of such measures but that his kindly disposition readily lends itself to the aid of the necessitous and deserving ryot.

27. *Jawas*.—The revenue of this State, usually about Rs. 28,000 a year, has been put down this year at Rs. 18,800, the falling-off being ascribed to the Rao's inability, owing to recent disturbances which unsettled his own subjects, to collect his dues in full; he hopes, however, to be able to realize these arrears later on. In addition to the loss of revenue the State has had to incur expense in keeping an extra establishment of sepoy to meet possible disturbances within its own border, and has consequently been able to devote but a small sum, Rs. 5,600, towards the reduction of the debt, which, when first taken in hand in 1874, stood at Rs. 63,274, and may now be reckoned at Rs. 26,000; this will probably be paid off in three years. An account is being kept of all payments to creditors.

28. The Rao Ummur Singh, owing to the energy and loyalty displayed by him during the troubles of March-April 1881 (*vide* paragraph 15 of previous Administration Report), was reinstated in the position of Regimental Thakur, from which he had been deposed for neglect of his duties and obligations in January 1882.

29. *Para*.—This State reports that it has had to incur debt in order to entertain extra Sepoys during the late disturbances; but as there is every reason to believe that the cause for such increase will very shortly cease, the State will soon be relieved of the extra expenditure, and be

able to clear off the debt thus contracted. Owing to the above circumstances, and also to the fact that full revenue was not realised last year, the annual instalment, Rs. 1,200, towards payment of loan received from the Meywar Darbar in 1877 for rebuilding the dam of the large tank at Thana in Para territory, has been deferred little: the State is in a better position to remit the same.

30. *Madri*.—The condition of this State does not differ materially from that reported last year; the relations between ruler and subject are hardly satisfactory, the former being of a somewhat harsh and exacting temperament, while the latter, led by the more turbulent sections among them, are disposed to repudiate even their just obligations and to defy law and order.

31. Raghoonath Singh, the Rao, has for some time past been unwell and unable to attend to business. His son, however, appears to have the requisite capacity for work, and endeavours are now being made, at the instance of this office, to arrive at an amicable understanding and a *modus vivendi* between the Rao and his Bhils.

32. The Rao having, as shown in the previous report, failed to give satisfaction as Regimental Thakur, was removed from the post which reverted to the Rao of Jawas, the former incumbent.

33. *Chanee and Thana*.—Of these there is nothing of interest or importance to record.

34. *Kotra*.—The report of this Assistancy by Major E. Temple, 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar, is herewith appended. The chief points of interest therein embodied are in paragraphs 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14.

## A.

*Meteorological Observations.*

YEAR.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
		May.	December.		February.		
1881 .	78·31	104·61	55·25	15·67	21·50	30·8	78
Direction of prevailing wind = westerly.							

Highest temperature noted—9th May 1881 . . . . .	110
Lowest " " 21st and 22nd November 1881 . . . . .	49
Mean of barometer for the year . . . . .	29·33

*Kherwara Dispensary.*

Total attendance during the year 1881 . . . . .	1,181
Out-patients . . . . .	1,139
In-patients . . . . .	42

Principal causes of sickness were as follows :—

	Fevers.	Ophthalmia.	Chest affections.	Skin diseases and ulcer.	Dysentery.
1881 .	196	321	90	181	33

## HEALTH OF THE REGIMENT.

*Principal causes of sickness*

YEAR.	Fevers.	Guinea-worm.	Chest affections.	Absee-s and ulcers.	Dysentery.	Itch.
1881 .	195	87	78	48	13	15

*Health of Station.*—The health of the station has been good on the whole. Fever was of a milder type and there fewer cases. There was a mild epidemic of small-pox in December. The rainfall during the year was somewhat above the average.

D. FF. MULLEN, *Surgeon,*  
*Meywar Bheel Corps.*

A. CONOLLY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.*

## B.

*Return of Cases instituted at Durgarpore during the Sumbut year 1937, i. e., from 1st July 1880 to 30th June 1881, showing the number settled and remaining.*

MONTHS.	Number of criminal cases.	Number of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	TOTAL.
1880.					
July . . . . .	46	22	50	18	68
August . . . . .	41	11	34	18	52
September . . . . .	61	46	69	38	107
October . . . . .	54	38	61	31	92
November . . . . .	42	25	38	29	67
December . . . . .	26	21	27	20	47
1881.					
January . . . . .	34	15	37	12	49
February . . . . .	38	13	35	16	51
March . . . . .	30	16	30	16	46
April . . . . .	28	26	27	27	54
May . . . . .	49	33	51	31	82
June . . . . .	52	44	55	41	96
TOTAL . . . . .	501	310	514	297	811

A. CONOLLY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.*

No, 22G., dated Camp near Kotra, the 1st April 1882.

From—MAJOR E. TEMPLE, 2nd Assistant Political Agent, Meywar,  
To—The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report of the Kotra district for the year 1881-82.



2. The meteorological observations of the year were as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days in which rain fell.
	May.	December.				
78·15	94·32	65·56	20·62	36·00	40·56	86

3. The year has been a healthy one in the district generally, but the reverse in the cantonment, the mortality in which, amongst the civil as well as the military population, has been greater than for many years past, consequent on the prevalence of pneumonia; 244 cases were treated in the detachment hospital, of which 10 proved fatal. The detachment, however, has been double its usual strength for the last five months, as a precautionary measure in support of the special Bhil Commission.

4. Amongst the victims in December to pneumonia was Subadar Bhugwandeem, who had been the senior native officer of the Kotra Detachment of the Meywar Bhil Corps for 14 years, and whose straightforwardness and honesty had caused him to be trusted and respected alike by European officers and by the Bhils of the district; he was, from time to time, left in sole charge at Kotra owing to the unavoidable absence of the Assistant, and in future dealings with the Bhils of the neighbourhood the want of his kindly influence will be much felt.

5. The rainfall was so abundant and continuous that in much of the land prepared for cultivation no seed could be sown, and the greater part of the Indian-corn that was sown was destroyed by the excessive wet; the smaller grains, such as mal, kodra, shamli, til, &c., however, produced good crops. The rabi crop is an excellent one.

6. The construction of a fair-weather road from Kotra cantonment in the direction of the Rohera Road Station, Malwa-Rajputana State Railway, has been begun since the rains, and 5 miles of it completed. This road will pass for 18 or 20 miles through Joora, and the remaining 16 or 17 through Sirohee territory, and it is hoped that both as a railway feeder, and as a means of opening up the Joora (Bhil) State, it will prove of great benefit. The road, as regards this district, will terminate on the top of the Kappa Pass, and it is hoped that the Sirohee Darbar will construct the 3 or 4 remaining miles through the Pass until the open country is reached, beyond which good cart-tracks already exist.

7. The disaffection which broke out amongst the Bhils between Udaipur and Kherwara in February and March 1881 did not immediately affect the Bhils of this district, but later on it passed like a wave northwards through it. The first outbreak was at Oora (Panurwa), resulting in the sacking of the banyas' houses and shops of that village. This was shortly followed by a highway robbery of some merchants' goods in Ooghna, which was promptly punished by the Rao. About the same time a valuable convoy of turmeric, gum, &c., was carried off in the south-west of Panurwa. Six weeks later, *viz.*, on the 30th June, the attack was made on Galora, Edur, by Bhils of both Edur and Meywar, which caused the appointment by Government of

the Special Commission, consisting of Colonel C. R. Blair and Major O. Probyn, for investigating Bhil matters. The following months of July and August witnessed a series of important cattle raids into Gujarat, Sirohee and Meywar, committed by the Bhils of Joorra and those of the neighbouring Pals of Edur. At the last of the series a party of the Meywar Bhil Corps had a slight skirmish with some of the raiders when on their way home about 2 miles from Kotra, which, coupled with the arrival of Colonel Blair and Major Probyn at Kotra immediately afterwards, seems to have caused a cessation of these raids.

8. The causes of the Bhil disturbances have been so fully reported on that it appears to be unnecessary for me to enter into that question here, beyond pointing out that the Bhils of this district seem simply to have followed the example of their fellow-clansmen, with an ill-defined hope that they too might derive some advantage thereby, and the lawless state of the country afforded them an opportunity of committing numerous cattle raids, in retaliation for some real or fancied wrong of former days, which in quieter times had been allowed to lie dormant.

9. The Special Commissioners have disposed of the Galora case by the restitution of most of the property and the imposition of fines, which latter, as regards this district, amounting to Imperial Rs. 300, has been realized from Panurwa, the only State concerned. The various cattle raids, committed in July and August by the Bhils of the Joorra and Edur Border, are now under investigation by the Special Commission.

10. In the month of November Government opened a salt depôt at Rohera Road Station in Sirohee, with the special object of supplying this necessary article more cheaply to the Bhils, who complained of the high price of salt, of which they are large consumers, as their principal grievance; hitherto this depôt has proved a failure, and only one petty purchase has been made from it; but, as the traders' old stocks become exhausted I anticipate that the depôt will prove a boon to the Bhil country.

11. The following is a list of the cases brought before the Second Assistant during the year; many of those still pending would have been settled but for the Bhil disturbances:—

DESCRIPTION.	MEYWAR.		SIROHEE-MEYWAR.				MAHIKANTA-MEYWAR.			
	Settled.	Pending.	MEYWAR PLAINTIFF.		SIROHEE PLAINTIFF.		MEYWAR PLAINTIFF.		MAHI-KANTA PLAINTIFF.	
			Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.
Murder . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abduction . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Highway robbery with wounding . . . . .	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2
Highway robbery without wounding . . . . .	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Grievous hurt . . . . .	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Assault . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Arson . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Extortion . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle-theft . . . . .	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	3
Miscellaneous . . . . .	13	11	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	...
Boundary disputes . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>18</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>

12. *Joorā*.—The financial management of this State by the Second Assistant, as already reported to you, has resulted this year in the reduction of the Darbar debt by Udaipur, Rs. 1,500 only. This was chiefly caused by upwards of two-thirds of the whole land revenue of the State remaining unrealized, consequent on the disquietude in the Bhil country. The permanent reduction of the land assessments, the rates for most of which were fixed in 1877, shortly after the financial management of the State devolved on the Second Assistant, appears to have been the principal advantage which the Bhils of Joorā hoped to gain by joining in the general excitement. The collection of revenue has slightly improved during the last few months; but this, I think, is attributable in some degree to the fear and doubt in the minds of these wild hillmen as to what may, or may not, be the action of the Special Commissioners and the force at their disposal, now in their immediate neighbourhood; and though the Rao of Joorā expresses himself as hopeful of eventually recovering the arrears due I am not myself so sanguine in the matter. Small-pox has been very prevalent amongst the cattle in this State during the past half-year, and many of the lifted cattle, which the Bhils of the State are now being called upon by the Special Commissioners to restore, are not forthcoming, owing to the numerous deaths from this disease.

13. *Oghna*.—The affairs of this State have been energetically and well managed during the year. The Rao showed his shrewdness and forethought by the collection of the year's revenue from his Bhils immediately the news reached him of the Bhil rising near Udaipur, and again on the occurrence of a highway robbery in May of some merchants' goods by the Bhils of his own State, he so promptly punished the perpetrators that no further outrages took place in Oghna.

14. *Panurwa*.—The Bhils of this State gave considerable trouble at the commencement of the year, and the Rana himself admitted them to be quite out of hand. The first outrage was that at Oora on the south-eastern border, and was committed by the Bhils of Panurwa, and of the neighbouring State of Jharol. In the south-west occurred a highway robbery of a valuable consignment of turmeric, gum, &c. Some of the Panurwa Bhils also joined in the attack on Galora on the 30th June, for complicity in which, as already stated, they have been fined by the Special Commissioners Imperial Rs. 300. The Rana reports that large arrears of revenue are due in consequence of the inability to enforce the demands of the State during the Bhil excitement.

Bhawani Singh, the late Rana of the State, died of pneumonia on the 30th of November, and has been succeeded by his son Urjoon Singh, a youth of 18 years of age.

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No. 111, dated Neemuch, the 1st April 1882.

From—CAPT. N. C. MARTELLI, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurb,

To—The Resident in Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report of this Assistancy for the year 1881-82.

2. Major Dalrymple held charge of the office until 29th October last, when he was relieved by me.

Months.	Pertabgurh.		Banswara.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1881.				
June . . . . .	3	82	2	30
July . . . . .	24	93	23	70
August . . . . .	13	3	12	26
September . . . . .	3	41	9	...
October . . . . .	...	...	...	97
November . . . . .	...	...	...	...
December . . . . .	...	21	...	70
TOTAL . . . . .	45	40	48	93

3. *Rainfall.*—The table in the margin shows the rainfall during the year at Pertabgurh and Banswara; the fall was less than last year by some 10 inches, but still was above the average.

4. *Crops.*—The heavy fall of rain in the month of July was damaging to the makki crops; the price of this grain rose considerably both in Banswara and Pertabgurh. The spring crops were good, but owing to the rise in price of makki the rate of wheat and gram was higher than last year. The following table gives the average price of grain in the district during the year:—

MONTHS.	PERTABGURH.			BANSWARA.		
	Wheat.	Makki.	Gram.	Wheat.	Makki.	Gram.
1881.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April . . . . .	21 9	43 4	32 8	37 8	77 8	55 0
May . . . . .	20 10	33 7	30 5	29 6	67 8	60 0
June . . . . .	21 4	30 10	30 10	28 12	63 12	55 0
July . . . . .	20 0	28 4	30 10	28 12	60 0	55 0
August . . . . .	16 14	21 14	24 12	26 14	48 12	49 12
September . . . . .	17 8	20 5	18 12	21 4	31 14	31 14
October . . . . .	19 5	20 0	19 6	23 7	36 4	35 5
November . . . . .	20 4	19 6	24 6	25 0	37 8	37 8
December . . . . .	19 11	20 8	21 5	25 0	37 8	38 12
1882.						
January . . . . .	19 ½	21 4	26 1	25 0	27 8	40 0
February . . . . .	18 7	22 10	26 2	25 5	28 12	42 8
March . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...

5. *Health.*—The general health was good throughout the year.

6. *Dispensaries.*—The dispensaries at Banswara and Pertabgurh are well attended, and the Hospital Assistants in charge take much pains in their work, and appear to have won the confidence of the people.

7. *Post Office.*—The postal authorities suggested that the postal line might be extended from Mandisore to Pertabgurh, a distance of about 20 miles; but the Darbar was unwilling to interrupt their own arrangements at present in force for carrying the mails between these two places, and the matter was not pressed. Alaf Khan, Sub-Post-master at Banswara, was tried by my predecessor under Section 409, Indian Penal Code, found guilty, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

8. *Census*.—The statement attached shows the population of Pertabgurh and Banswara including Kushalgarh. A good deal of difficulty was experienced at first in taking a census of the Bhils; but by carefully explaining to them the object of the operation, and giving them to understand that the census was being taken throughout India, they were ultimately prevailed upon to allow the work to proceed. A few, however, of the Bhil Pals held out to the last against it, and it was, therefore, deemed advisable simply to obtain a general idea of the population of one of the Pals, and strike an average of the remainder.

#### PERTABGURH.

9. *Sanitary condition of the City*.—I was much struck with the conservancy arrangement and the cleanliness of the city: even the back streets and lanes were kept as clean as possible, which is not generally the case in a native town.

10. *Jail*.—The jail is a small building in the middle of the city and not fit for the purpose; but the Maharawat tells me he intends enlarging and improving it.

11. *Irrigation*.—The Maharawat, in order to encourage cultivation and emigration into his territory, offered to give land rent-free for seven years to any cultivator sinking a well, and to make advances to carry out the work, if necessary. The consequence has been that within the last three years upwards of 400 new wells have been sunk, and a number of persons have come from the neighbouring districts and settled in Pertabgurh.

12. *Pertabgurh-Banswara Border*.—This border had been for some time in a somewhat disturbed state, so I took the opportunity of marching along it, and made inquiries into cases of long standing. The Pertabgurh authorities have thanas at suitable places, and do all in their power to keep peace on the border; but I regret to say that the Banswara officials do not co-operate with them. Dulla Rat, the principal mover in the raids across the border, came to see me when I was at Sagthali, and I warned him of the consequences if he did not keep his Bhils quiet. I have also spoken to the Darbar on the matter, and I am told precautions have been taken for the tranquillity of the border in future.

13. *Boundary Dispute*.—After inspecting the debatable land between Pertabgurh and Banswara at Sagthali, which for some time past had been a source of frequent quarrels, I visited Banswara on my return on the 13th January. I took up the case and settled and demarcated the boundary, the Mohtamids on both sides agreeing to my decision. The whole distance of the boundary runs some 6 miles and lies between the villages Kharkhara, Achulpur, Sagthali, Futtegarh, and Salamat on Pertabgurh on the one side, and Samga, Bori, and Mhow of Banswara on the other. Dulla Rat and his Bhils gave me some trouble and endeavoured to prevent the pillars being erected, but after warning him against interfering with the work, I experienced no more trouble. This settlement also determined the right of Pertabgurh to maintain thanas at certain places which had been long in dispute.

14. *Banswara and Pertabgurh Border Panchayet*.—Whilst at Sagthali I held a Border Court and settled cases between Pertabgurh and Banswara.

## BANSWARA.

15. *Administration.*—The administration of Banswara is much in need of reform, and little change can be expected in this respect until the Maharawal appoints an honest trustworthy Dewan, and leaves him at liberty to put matters to rights. Lately one Kesri Singh, a resident of Rutlam, has been appointed Kamdar. He is a man of the poorest abilities, knows nothing of his work, and is not respected by the Thakurs or people of the State. His Naib Bhagvate Pershad was, I believe, a vakeel on the part of Dungarpore in attendance on the Resident at Udaipur. He is a shrewd but unscrupulous man, and really does all the work, but is totally unfit for the post he holds.

16. *Feudatories.*—The relations between the Maharawal and his Sardars are not satisfactory; it would be well, I think, if he adopted a more conciliatory policy towards them. I have addressed you separately on this subject.

17. *Banswara-Kushalgarh Border Panchayet.*—On the 1st and 2nd February I held a Border Panchayet for the adjustment of claims between Banswara and Khusalgarh. Five cases were brought up, all of which were disposed of without the necessity of inflicting any money awards.

18. *Boundary Dispute.*—I also settled and demarcated a boundary dispute between the villages of Bhamri in Banswara and Andesar in Kushalgarh. The dispute was relative to a small talai which I awarded to Banswara.

19. *Rewa Kanta-Banswara Border Panchayet.*—Mr. W. Allen, Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, and I held a Border Panchayet at Rampur in Sunth from the 6th to the 14th February, inclusive, for the settlement of border claims between Rewa Kanta and Banswara. One hundred and seven cases were brought before the Court, which were disposed of as shown below:—

STATES.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of claims for disposal.	Number of claims in which awards were given.	Amount awarded.	Number of claims thrown out.	Number of claims settled mutually.	Number of claims pending further enquiry.
			Rs. A.			
Sunth <i>versus</i> Chilkari, Banswara . . . . .	63	40	4,447 14	14	3	6
Kadana <i>versus</i> do. . . . .	2	2	1,950 0	...	...	...
Sunth <i>versus</i> Banswara . . . . .	10	2	62 0	6	2	...
Lunawara <i>versus</i> Banswara . . . . .	1	1	173 0	...	...	...
Chilkari <i>versus</i> Sunth . . . . .	18	8	1,228 0	7	3	...
Banswara <i>versus</i> Sunth . . . . .	11	3	277 0	7	1	...
Sunth <i>versus</i> Kushalgarh . . . . .	2	1	27 0	1	...	...
TOTAL . . . . .	107	57	8,164 14	35	9	6

This number does not include 27 other cases, Chilkari *versus* Sunth, which through some mistake were not sent up by the Banswara Darbar. This was the second time the Court had sat under the rules sanctioned by Government in 1877, the first being held in December 1878. The result of this punchayet shows that the state of the Bhils on this frontier was not improved within the last three years. The Darbars were urged upon the necessity of taking stringent and prompt measures to keep order on this border. Thanas are to be placed in the most turbulent villages, and both States are endeavouring to come to an agreement for the extradition of criminals, which, I think, if really carried out would be the most effective way of putting a stop to border raids.

20. *Claim for "Chouth" by Banswara from Pertabgurh.*—This claim by Banswara on the part of Dulla Rat for "chouth" has been pending for the last 20 years. I inquired into the case, and as no proof was forthcoming recommended that it should be finally thrown out, which has been upheld by yourself and the Agent, Governor-General.

21. *Bhils.*—In spite of the somewhat unsettled state of the Bhils in the adjacent State of Udaipur, those of the country under this charge have been quiet during the year under report. The Bhils of Pertabgurh and Kushalgarh are kept in much better order than those in Banswara; and I attribute this to the fact that the administration is far superior to that of the latter State; and in these States Bhil offenders are not punished by fine, but are invariably arrested and punished by imprisonment or surrendered to other States in which they have committed a crime, whereas in Banswara a Bhil is never surrendered and never punished except by fine, which of course he makes good by robbing the first opportunity he gets.

22. *Government Tribute.*—The Government tribute has been regularly paid by Pertabgurh and Banswara.

The payment by Banswara of the annual instalment of Rs. 7,826 on account of the deferred tribute for 1878, is also punctually made.

23. *Marriage of the heir apparent of Banswara.*—Kawar Sambhu Singh, the heir apparent, Banswara, aged about 14 years, was married a few months ago to the daughter of a Thakur in Gujarat.

24. *Demise of the Head Rani.*—The senior Rani, a daughter of the Sirohee House, died of fever in the beginning of February.

25. *Mayo College*—I have earnestly urged both the Maharawal of Banswara and Maharawat of Pertabgurh the advisability of sending their sons to the Mayo College. The latter has promised to do so, but the former is still strongly against it, but I hope to be able to persuade him to consent.

26. *Kushalgarh.*—I visited Kushalgarh twice during the cold season, and was much impressed with the good order which seemed to prevail throughout the estate.

The Rao appears to have the welfare of his subjects at heart, and is respected and looked up to by all classes.

27. The city is clean and well looked after.

There is a dispensary kept up, at which numbers receive relief.

There is also a well attended school, and the jail is under regular discipline, and the prisoners well taken care of.

*General Statement of area and population of the States of Pertabgurh and Banswara, including the Chiefship of Kushalgarh.*

1	2	3	4	5	6								7	8		
					CASTES.											
					HINDUS.		MAHOMEDANS.		CHRISTIANS.		BUILT.				OTHERS.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
STATES.	Approximate area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of occupied houses.	Total population of both sexes.												
Banswara, including Chiefship of Kushalgarh . . . . .	1,600	1,318	35,820	152,045	42,128	39,533	2,461	2,070	2	..	65,851	..	101,363	4,244		
Pertabgurh . . . . .	1,450	569	18,622	79,298	29,558	27,029	2,315	1,928	1*	..	18,433	4	54,688	4,258		

Convert.

N. C. MARTELLI, Captain,  
Assistant Political Agent.



## WESTERN STATES RESIDENCY REPORT.

No. 222 C., dated Camp Jodhpur, the 18th April 1882.

From—LIEUT.-COL. PERCY W. POWLETT, Resident, Western States, Rajputana,  
To—The Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the political administration of the Western Rajputana States for the year 1881-82.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

2. *Charge of Office.*—I resumed charge of this Residency on the 14th December 1881 from Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I.

3. *Season.*—The rainfall was unusually heavy, especially at the capital of Jodhpur. Upwards of 24 inches of rain were registered during the year. The average annual fall is only 14 inches. Ten inches fell on one day doing great damage to house property. All the tanks overflowed, and there is still plenty of good drinking water in the wells, a very rare thing for Jodhpur.

4. *General Health.*—There were no epidemics, and the general health of the people was fairly good.

5. *Census.*—The census caused no disturbance. The work of enumerating as well as of tabulating was performed partly by extra paid agency, and partly through the State officials and village authorities. It was impossible to carry out the enumeration all over the country simultaneously. The final census forms were prepared in this office from the returns furnished by the States, &c., and although I do not feel at all sure of their trustworthiness, I give the following total figures from them here:—

Name of State.	Number of occupied Houses.	Total Population of both Sexes.	Total Males.	Total Females.	No. of Persons per House.	REMARKS.
Marwar(excluding Malani)	355,689	1,598,476	884,730	713,746	4.5	
Jaysulmere .	26,217	108,143	61,127	47,016	4.12	
Sirohee . .	30,532	142,903	76,132	66,771	4.68	
Malani . .	29,761	148,326	82,188	66,138	4.05	
Erinpura C. .	1,257	3,601	2,207	1,394	2.86	

### MARWAR

6. *Administration of the State.*—In the month of August last Maharaj

Partap Singh, C.S.I., resigned the office of Minister. He deserves the credit of having cleared off much debt, but in other respects his administration had not been successful. He had failed to improve the Courts and the Police and to conciliate the principal Thakurs. But no one charges him with taking advantage of his position to amass money or spend it on private objects, and perhaps he is the only Marwar Minister of whom this can be said. The Maharaja aided by Pandit Sheonarain and Mehta Bijey Singh have carried on the administration since the resignation of his brother, but nothing in connection with it is at present satisfactory.

7. Some special difficulties have been overcome within the last three months. The first dealt with was the rebellion of Bahadur Singh, who claimed to be Thakur of Mitri, notwithstanding the Darbar's adverse decision, a decision affirmed by the Governor General's Agent. Bahadur Singh rather than submit strengthened the little fort of Nahargarh, near Mitri, and seemed prepared for a siege. He surrendered just in time to avoid an attack by the Darbar forces.

8. The pacification of Godwar was the second matter attended to. Villages had been carrying on war with one another for a long time past; Meenas could not be arrested, and all authority was in abeyance. A large Darbar force was collected in thepargannah during January, and the Agent to the Governor General sanctioned the use of the Erinpura Irregular Force against Kotar, a Meena village, which had practically refused mediation in its war with another Meena village, named Siana, and which had entertained, to prosecute its feud, a body of Pathans. However, the assembly of troops had the effect of terrifying the Meenas, who fled before they could be attacked, and for the past few weeks Godwar and the adjoining pargannahs have been free from violent crime. But the principal criminals have not yet been arrested; many, it is to be feared, are marauding in Sirohee, and the tranquillity just now existing in Godwar itself can only be regarded as a temporary lull.

9. The third matter was to protect the passes leading into Merwara from Marwar. The British districts had been rendered secure from attacks, such as occurred last year by the employment of the Merwara battalion, but the passes were still infested by bands of dacoits, who by keeping near the border line, which under the existing rule was a wall of defence from British sepoy and police, who alone were likely to molest them. To meet this evil His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur was induced to permit the British detachments to cross the border and attack the dacoit gangs wherever in the hills they might be found; villages of course were not to be entered. Colonel Boileau, commanding the Mair Battalion, at the same time undertook the supervision of the border posts, and the result has been that no successful dacoities have since occurred in the passes, and some loss has been inflicted on the Meena bands by the Mair sepoy, who have more than once been in contact with them.

10. The fourth difficulty overcome was the punishment of the Rana of Lobiana, the chief patron of Bhil thieves and robbers in Bhinmal of Marwar on the Sirohee border. This chieftain's band had by mistake attacked, on the Abu-Erinpura Road, a guard of the Erinpura Irregular Force in charge of stores, and killed a sepoy. The Rana, though he admitted

the offence, distinctly refused to give up the criminals, and Government had directed that he should be punished. The difficulty was to do this effectually without driving the Rana into outlawry. It was, however, happily effected through the instrumentality of Maharaj Partap Singh; and the Rana formally agreed to surrender the principal Bhil robbers of Lohiana, to give up one-fourth of his estate in perpetuity, to pay a heavy fine, to remove his village from the hill side into the plain, and to resign the whole of his villages until the terms of the agreement had been carried out.

11. Efforts are now being made to improve the police of the State and to reform the Courts, with what success will be recorded in next year's report.

12. *Crime.*—Murder has been, I am afraid, unusually rife in Marwar during the past year, and 38 dacoities were reported, involving a loss of Rs. 38,667. Three men were killed and 19 wounded by the dacoits.

13. *Railway.*—The Jodhpur (Pali) Branch Railway has been completed, but is not yet opened. I reserve remarks on its cost and construction for next year.

14. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1881, was Rs. 39,86,115, and expenditure Rs. 40,30,163. Debts were reduced by upwards of fourteen lakhs; they now amount to about seven lakhs, and ought to be cleared off before the end of this year.

15. *Army.*—The Raj forces still continue to be under Maharaj Kishor Singh. Of all arms and descriptions they number about 9,000, and are shown in detail in Appendix A. Their total cost amounts to about Rs. 6,60,000 per annum.

16. *Jails.*—The prisoners in the jail seem to be well fed, but they are far too few for a State with a population of more than a million and a half, even if there were no criminal classes, such as the Meenas, Baoris, and Bhils of Marwar. Of these tribes scarcely any are under sentence. Of those in jail, 78 out of 138 were untried, and there are some untried prisoners confined elsewhere.

17. *Dispensaries and Vaccination.*—Dr. Adams has visited all the dispensaries and inspected much of the vaccination during the past year. Proofs of the real appreciation of vaccination are not now unfrequent.

18. *Education.*—The condition of the Jodhpur High School does not seem altered. No boys passed in the Calcutta examination of 1881. The three who passed the preceding year are being trained as Railway Telegraph and Traffic clerks. The Nobles' School continues in a deplorable state. Three more boys from Marwar have joined the Mayo College, the young Thakurs of Ghanerao, Pokaran, and Dudhali. It is, however, as difficult as ever to secure the attendance of boys.

19. *Settlement of Boundary Disputes.*—The long felt want of a European Boundary Settlement Officer for Marwar has at last been supplied. Captain W. Loch has been appointed to this duty. Much time was lost through delay on the part of the Darbar, and Captain Loch will have been at work little more than three months before the great heat begins. He has decided one series of very difficult cases, and others which have given rise to affrays. I propose to notice them more fully next year.

20. *International Court of Vakils.*—The Court of Vakils decided 142 cases during the year. Detailed statements, showing the number and nature of cases disposed of, are appended, marked B and C. They show a large increase in the number of cases of more heinous crimes, as compared with the previous year.

21. *Mail Robberies.*—There have been two cases of mail robberies during the past year in Marwar.

22. *Malani.*—I have been unable to visit Malani since my return from England four months ago. The new Hakim seems to give satisfaction, and boundary settlement is progressing.

## SIROHEE.

23. The Bajawat, case dwelt on at length in former reports, was, it is to be hoped, finally settled during the past year.

24. The Rewara outlaws, though not entirely repressed, have become much less formidable. Rewara and Khiral have been repopulated; and according to reports of the Sirohee Dewan, of the 185 men who went out with Sadul Singh 32 have been killed or captured, and 80 have been resettled. Sadul Singh's right-hand man, Bhom Singh, was captured and executed in the course of the year; and Sadul Singh's estate was formally confiscated last month. I trust that he will not give much more trouble, and that for the first time a formidable Sirohee outlaw will have been punished by the loss of his estate.

25. *Outlaws.*—There are no Sirohee persons of importance now in outlawry on account of land or family quarrels, with the exception of the Rewara remnant. Gangs of dacoits, however, infest the country, and have been committing depredations on the road between Abu and the railway. These gangs have been specially active lately. There is reason to believe that a number of the dacoits are Marwar subjects.

26. The number of cases of dacoity reported from Sirohee is 67, but the total loss is set down at only Rs. 7,105. There were, however, 10 persons killed and 14 wounded.

27. *Army.*—The Sirohee army, as last reported, contains 606 Foot and 88 Horse. The number of the Vilaitees, which formed a considerable part of the force, has been reduced.

28. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue for the year ending 11th July 1881 is put down thus:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Land revenue . . . . .	70,753	0	3
Transit duty . . . . .	31,894	6	9
Miscellaneous . . . . .	26,660	0	6

---

TOTAL . 1,29,307 7 6

The expenditure for the same period was, it is said, Rs. 1,26,785-4-6.

## JEYSULMERE.

29. *Debt.*—The Jeysumere debt to the Treasurer now stands Rs. 12,000.

## APPENDIX A.

## JODHPUR ARMY.

*Regular.*

1st Infantry Regiment . . . . .	None.	1,380	} Commanded respectively by Colonels Ganespharshad, Madho Singh, and Jamshed Beg, who each get the equivalent of about Rs. 200 a month.
2nd " " . . . . .	490		
3rd " " . . . . .	490		
4th " " . . . . .	400		
			} Men are drilled, wear uniform, and carry percussion lock muskets. Their pay is Rs. 6 a month. They do little target practice, the allowance for target practice being expended chiefly in salutes.
1st Cavalry Regiment . . . . .	450	900	
2nd " " . . . . .	450		
Field Artillery, consisting of six horse and six camel guns; five of the guns English . . . . .	120	120	} Commanded respectively by Colonels Hasmath Husen and Muhiuddin. About one-third of the 1st Regiment and a few of the 2nd are irregulars; these get Rs. 14 a month. The others Rs. 18 to Rs. 20. } Horse Artillery guns but partially horsed. Men said to be able to work guns but rarely practised. Pay Rs. 6.

*Irregular.*

Irregular Field Artillery. Seven very light guns drawn by bullocks . . . . .	56	...	Are said to be able to work these guns. Pay Rs. 6.
Irregular Foot attached to these guns . . . . .	570	...	Have muskets. Pay Rs. 6.
Jaghir Horse . . . . .	1,800	626	
15 miscellaneous bodies of Horse under separate Commanders . . . . .	600	1,800	} A much larger number ought to be supplied by the Jagirdars.
Malani Horse and Camel Sowars' . . . . .	100	600	} Varying in strength from 24 to 75 sabres. Pay from Rs. 14 to Rs. 17. The greater number have carbines.
Nagas . { Swamees . . . . . 280	330	100	Pay Rs. 15 a month.
Najibs . { Dadu Panthi . . . . . 50		2,200	...
Four miscellaneous bodies of Foot . . . . .	180	...	Get Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month, and are employed in forts, tahsils, kacharis, and on the fort heavy guns, none of which are ever fired except for salutes. The Najibs, however, have one small field gun and one "Mogri" or "Gubara," a kind of mortar for throwing heavy logs of wood into forts. These they can use.
Chountra or Jodhpur City Police . . . . .	192	...	Arm themselves; some only have fire-arms. Pay Rs. 5 a month.
Maharaja's Mounted Orderlies . . . . .	60	2,902	Armed with talwars. Pay Rs. 5 a month.
A new body of Foot . . . . .	340	60	Pay Rs. 20, undrilled
Do. do. . . . .	178	...	Pay Rs. 7, employed in Godwar. } Employed within the last few months.
		518	Pay Rs. 7. }

He .  
enPERCY W. POWLETT, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

## APPENDIX B.

*Statement showing the working of the International Court of Vakils during the year ending on the 31st March 1882.*

Cases remaining undisposed of on 1st April 1881 . . . . .	55
Do. instituted during the year 1881-82 . . . . .	121
	—
	TOTAL . 176
Cases decided during the year . . . . .	142
	—
Do. remaining on the file on 1st April 1882 . . . . .	34
	—

*Appeals to Higher Court.*

Cases appealed against . . . . .	9
Do. pending in the Upper Court on 1st April 1881 . . . . .	2
	— 11
Decisions confirmed . . . . .	6
Do. reversed . . . . .	1
Cases pending in the Upper Court on 1st April 1882 . . . . .	4
	— 11
	—

PERCY W. POWLETT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*  
*Resident, Western Rajputana States.*

## APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number and nature of Cases adjudicated by the Western Rajputana Residency Court of Fakhis during the year ending on the 31st March 1882.

Period.	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with murder.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Cattle-killing.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Miscellaneous.	Forible confinement.	Counterfeiting coin.	TOTAL.
	Quarter ending 30th June 1881	6	...	1	10	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	16	6	2	12	2	...
" " 30th September 1881	4	...	...	2	2	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	18
" " 31st December 1881	1	...	...	17	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	13	1	4	2	...	...	47
" " 31st March 1882	2	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	2	...	...	18
GRAND TOTAL	13	...	1	34	2	1	13	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	35	9	6	17	2	...	142

PERCY W. POWLETT, Lieutenant.-Colonel,  
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

## EASTERN STATES RESIDENCY REPORT.

No. 7P., dated Jaipur, the 9th May 1882.

From—MAJOR W. F. PRIDEAUX, Officiating Resident, Eastern States, Rajputana,  
To—The First Assistant Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern Rajputana States for the year 1881-82.

2. *Resident incumbents during the year.*—Colonel (now Major-General) W. H. Beynon filled the office of Resident to the date of his departure on furlough in the beginning of June, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Bannerman, who held charge until transferred to the Gwalior Residency on the 28th February, Captain Talbot, Additional Political Agent, officiating to the date of my joining on the 18th March. I trust that my very short connection with the States under this Residency may serve as an excuse for the meagreness of this report.

### JAIPUR.

3. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General visited Jaipur in the month of November, when His Highness the Maharaja, who then met His Excellency for the first time since his accession to the "gadi" in September 1880, spared no pains to provide a reception in every way befitting the exalted position of his distinguished guest.

4. *The Maharaja.*—During the past year His Highness contracted marriages with the Kishengarh and Dhrangdra (Kattiawar) Houses. Before returning from Kattiawar, in January last, His Highness spent a few days in Bombay, and at a later date visited Calcuttta and Gya. At both seats of Government the Maharaja was much gratified at the attention shown to him by Their Excellencies and the Officers with whom he was brought in contact.

5. On receipt of the intelligence of the recent outrage on Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, the Maharaja lost no time in conveying to Her Majesty in appropriate terms an expression of his loyal congratulations on Her Majesty's providential escape.

6. *Administration.*—With the exception of the abolition of the office of Vice-President of the Council, held by Thakur Futtch Singh, and the conferment of certain powers on the Maharaja and his Council, with a view to his taking a more direct share in public business, the form and personnel of the administration remained unchanged.

7. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall during the calendar year 1881 was 22·81 inches, and, although somewhat below the average, was both larger and more fairly distributed than that of the previous year. At the same time the fall was irregular, being excessive in the early part of the season and ceasing entirely much sooner than is ordinarily the case. The greatest fall in 24 consecutive hours was 2·42 inches, which occurred on the 10th July. The usual tabular statement is appended, marked A.

8. *Crops.*—The agricultural results were on the whole satisfactory; the damage caused to the autumn crops by the early cessation of the rains was more than made up in the harvest just reaped, which is fully up to



the average. The prices of the staple food grains compare favorably with those of the previous year. At the close of 1880-81 wheat was selling at 14½ seers and bajra and barley at 21 and 24 seers per rupee, while the present quotations are 16, 22 and 23 seers, respectively, and these prices have been maintained throughout the past ten months.

9. *Health*.—The year was on the whole a healthy one and unusually free from fevers and epidemics. Cholera made its appearance at the capital, but only 41 deaths were reported by the Municipal Committee, and subsequent professional enquiry showed that these were not all due to that disease. Cholera also appeared in some of the district towns, notably at Hindon, but the prompt provision of medical aid checked its progress, and few deaths were reported.

10. There is no trustworthy record of the births and deaths in the districts. At the capital, where a register is kept, there were 2,728 births—1,482 boys and 1,246 girls; and 3,741 deaths—978 men, 1,077 women and 1,686 children, being an increase of 417 in the births and a decrease of 1,609 in the deaths, as compared with those registered during the preceding twelve months.

11. *Medical Institutions*.—The working of these institutions is favorably reported on by the Superintendent, Surgeon-Major Hendley, who formally assumed charge of them on the 20th May 1881, with the sanction of Government.

12. Two new dispensaries were opened at Lalsot and Malpura, where they were much needed, and a third has just been sanctioned by the Darbar for Mohora. The total attendance at these institutions, exclusive of the Mayo Hospital, was 55,785 out-patients and 639 in-patients, as against 51,961 and 585, respectively, in 1880, and the cost of maintenance was Rs. 22,503, of which Rs. 2,960 were spent on vaccination and Rs. 2,194 on the Central Prison Hospital.

13. Vaccination, which is now freely resorted to in all but a few of the remoter parts of the State, was carried on with very satisfactory results. There were 19,088 persons vaccinated, the percentage of successful cases being 84·69, and the average cost of each successful case two annas and eleven pies.

14. *Mayo Hospital*.—This valuable institution continues to increase in popularity. The total numbers treated during the year were 8,833 out-patients and 568 in-patients, as against 8,077 and 552, respectively, in the previous year. Some necessary additions to the premises have been recently sanctioned by the Darbar. The average daily attendance was 132·28.

15. *Meteorological Observations*.—The usual statistical statement is appended, and marked B. The addition of a meteorograph (a Von Ry-selbergh instrument) to the observatory, at a cost of Rs. 3,700, places Jaipur in the position of a first-class reporting station, and enhances the value of the observations which are now placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

16. *Economic and Industrial Museum*.—This institution, which was opened on the 26th August 1881 by Colonel Walter, the Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana, in the presence of the Maharaja and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, has proved very popular and has attracted a large number of visitors. Dr. Hendley, the Honorary Secretary,

has shown the greatest zeal in promoting the objects of the Museum, and his efforts have been rewarded by the interest shown in it by the inhabitants of the State for whose benefit it was originally started. The total attendance from October 11th to the end of the year under review has been 219,505. The Darbar has been liberal in providing funds, and His Highness the Maharaja has exhibited considerable personal interest in the welfare of the institution.

17. *Sanitation.*—The question of sanitation is now engaging more attention than it formerly received, and the Municipal Committee have been occupied, in conjunction with the Residency Surgeon, in working out a scheme for the adoption of the dry-earth system at the capital, the supply of water having been found insufficient to remove the sewage effectually. In the districts, however, where hitherto little has been done, there is room for considerable improvement, but the periodical inspection visits of the Residency Surgeon will afford him an opportunity for observing and correcting sanitary defects in the larger towns.

18. *Trade.*—A considerable expansion is observable in the trade returns submitted by the Darbar. If these returns may be relied on, the exports, imports and through traffic have increased from 303,228, 435,666, and 13,289 maunds, respectively, in 1880, to 394,168, 456,938, and 19,728 for the year under report, while the customs receipts from the same sources have similarly risen from Rs. 6,24,231 to Rs. 7,26,541, the increase being due chiefly to the exports and through traffic.

19. *Finance.*—It is too early for the Darbar to furnish reliable information regarding the probable receipts and disbursements for the year 1882-83; and the audit of the accounts for 1881-82 is not sufficiently advanced to admit of any trustworthy estimate of the actuals for that year.

For 1880-81 the income and expenditure, which were estimated at Rs. 52,42,176 and Rs. 55,86,930, respectively, amounted to Rs. 55,01,162 and Rs. 49,85,866, showing a surplus of Rs. 5,15,296. Of the principal items of the receipts may be mentioned the following, namely:—

	Rs.
Land revenue (including alienations in lieu of pay)	27,34,248
Salt sources	7,13,660
Customs	7,12,989
Tributes and contributions	5,12,496
Of the disbursements the most prominent items are—	
Public Works Department	4,49,909
Army	8,09,377
Cost of administration	3,49,779
Education	48,311
Special charities and religious grants	2,26,460
Marriage expenses	2,27,457
Tribute to British Government	4,00,000

On the whole the financial condition of the State is very satisfactory, and there is a considerable cash balance in the treasury.

20. *Border Disputes.*—In the month of July a series of raids, attended with bloodshed, on the State of Loharu, said to have been committed by residents of the “Do-raj” villages of Beri-Rampura, attracted the notice of the Government of India, and a local investigation was made by a special deputation of British officers. The disputes were satisfactorily

settled and arrangements were made for the future peace of the border. Both parties were found to be in fault, but the principal source of trouble was the joint jurisdiction of Jaipur and Bikanir over Beri-Rampura. This has since been removed by the partition of these villages, Beri having been awarded to Jaipur and Rampura to Bikanir. With the above exception there were no fresh border disputes of any importance, and the re-appointment of a special boundary settlement officer in the month of September 1881 has been the means of clearing off several of those that were pending.

21. *Mail Robberies.*—No case of robbery or attempted robbery of the mails was reported during the year. The case which occurred on the Khetri (Jaipur) and Narnowl (Patiala) border in the latter part of January 1881, and was reported in paragraph 20 of last year's report, was tried by the Jaipur International Court of Vakils, when the Rao Raja of Khetri was fined the amount of the Government loss, *viz.*, Rs. 45, and the Court recommended that an additional police "chowki" should be established. This recommendation has been forwarded to the Punjab Government.

22. *Thagi and Dacoity.*—A copy of the annual report on the operations for the suppression of thagi and dacoity in the States under this Residency, as submitted to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakoity, is appended, marked E.

23. *Heinous Offences and Violent Crime.*—The criminal calendar was unusually light, more particularly in respect of the more serious offences. There were four cases of robbery and dacoity, and no case of either sattee, samadh, female infanticide, or kidnapping for immoral purposes, was reported, and this is all the more satisfactory as the Resident, in his present position of Joint-President of the Council, has a better opportunity than he formerly possessed of knowing what is taking place in the territory.

24. *International Court of Vakils.*—The usual tabular statements are appended, marked C and D. During the year there were 146 cases instituted and 141 disposed of, as against 165 and 112, respectively, in the previous twelve months. The number remaining undisposed of at the close of 1880 was 41. The average duration of each suit was 5 months and 18 days; the aggregate amount of compensatory claims was Rs. 42,471, of which Rs. 4,871, or 11.47 per cent., was decreed and paid. There were three cases of appeal, the result of which is still unknown. During the year the number of persons arraigned was 32, of whom 13, or 40.60 per cent., were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, namely:—

Under 6 months . . . . .	2
Above 6 months and under 1 year . . . . .	1
Above 1 year and under 5 years . . . . .	8
Above 5 years and under 10 years . . . . .	1
For life . . . . .	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	13
	<hr/>

Fines to the amount of Rs. 930 were inflicted, Rs. 625 of which were realized and brought to account; the remainder is unadjusted, pending the final disposal of cases under appeal.

25. *Unadjusted treasury advances on account of compensatory awards by Court of Vakils.*—The total amount outstanding on this account on the 31st December 1881, including interest, was Rs. 10,567, of which Rs. 557 was due from the Marwar State, Rs. 9,660 from Bikanir and Rs. 350 from Kishengarh; and it is satisfactory to observe that no portion of this amount has remained unadjusted for more than the prescribed period of 12 months allowed for payments.

26. *Central Prison and Jail labor.*—The administrative charge of the jail hospital and general control of the sanitary arrangements of this institution were assumed by the Residency Surgeon in the month of June, and much has since been done in the way of improvement. Amongst other things an improved scale of prison diet was introduced, and a project for having water laid on throughout the jail was sanctioned by the Darbar, and the work will shortly be commenced. The general health of the prisoners was good.

The daily average convict strength was 661, the daily average of sick 41, while the death ratio was 45·33 per thousand of strength, but this death-rate, though in excess of the previous year, which was 31·92, compares favorably with the average of the five preceding years, which was 73·41. The Superintendent reports favorably on the conduct of the prisoners: there was only one escape, which was followed by recapture, and not a single case of corporal punishment.

The number of convicts employed in the prison factories and on other intramural labour was 156, and their daily earnings averaged 4½ pies each.

27. *Public Works.*—As a separate report under this head will be submitted as usual, for the information of the Agent to the Governor General, by the Executive Engineer of the Darbar, the subject is omitted from this report.

28. *Foreign Relations.*—The intercourse, both official and private, between His Highness and his Darbar and the Resident has been most friendly throughout the year.

29. There have been no international questions of any importance. Jaipur subjects having been in the habit of crossing the Patiala and Hissar frontier, armed without ostensible authority, the Patiala and Hissar authorities objected to the practice, on the ground that it was unfair to their subjects who were prohibited from carrying arms without a license, and in one instance a Jaipur subject so armed was detained in Hissar, but was released on the Darbar's application.

To meet this objection the Jaipur Darbar issued orders forbidding their subjects to enter Hissar or any of the Cis-Sutlej States bordering on the Jaipur territory with arms, unless provided with a license.

30. *Salt.*—There is nothing of importance to record under this head. The conditions of the salt agreement were duly observed by the Darbar, and no complaint of any moment was received. In the month of July the Commissioner of Inland Customs represented that he had reason to believe that there was a large increase in the number of saltpetre works, and, consequently, a considerable production of salt in Jaipur territory. The Darbar replied to a reference on the subject, that although the salt produced in the manufacture of saltpetre was not edible, and was only fit for curing leather, measures would at once be taken to prevent an undue development of the industry referred to.

An application from the Commissioner to make the usual annual inspection of the abandoned salt works, salt tracts, &c., was cheerfully responded to, and although I have not yet received official information on the subject, I understand that, with the exception of the addition to the number of saltpetre works above referred to, the result of the inspection was in every respect satisfactory. The retail selling price of salt was quoted at 11 to 11¼ seers per rupee up to the middle of September. Since then a steady, but gradual improvement has taken place, and the present price is 13 seers per rupee.

31. *Railway Jurisdiction*.—During the year there were in all 11 original criminal suits instituted and disposed of, involving the trial of 12 persons, of whom six were convicted and punished, two discharged under sections 195 and 215 of Act X of 1872, two disposed of under section 188 of the same Act, one discharged owing to the complaint being withdrawn, and one committed to the Court of Session.

The offences, which numbered 14, comprised five non-bailable, seven bailable, and two cognizable under Act IV of 1879 (Railway Act), namely—

Making use of counterfeit coin . . . . .	1
Abetment of theft . . . . .	2
Criminal breach of trust and abetment of same . . . . .	2
Bribery in respect of an official act . . . . .	1
Assault . . . . .	3
Criminal trespass . . . . .	1
Mischief . . . . .	1
Voluntarily causing hurt . . . . .	1
Endangering the safety of human life . . . . .	2
	—
TOTAL . . . . .	14
	—

Six persons were punished on conviction, five of whom were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement, and one to pay a fine only.

There was one commitment (European British subject) to the Court of Session, resulting in his conviction and punishment with imprisonment and fine.

No person was convicted a second time of the same offence during the year, nor was there any case of corporal punishment, although two persons rendered themselves liable to it under the Whipping Act.

Four European British subjects were brought to trial, two of whom were convicted, one acquitted, and one committed to the Court of Session.

The average duration of each trial was 8·20 days.

During this and the preceding 12 months there were no cases under disposal at the end of the year.

There was one case of appeal from the decision of the 2nd class Magistrate, and three cases submitted from the same Court under section 46 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in all of which the proceedings of the Lower Court were upheld.

Two persons were prosecuted for offences punishable under the Railway Act, namely, endangering the safety of human life, and convictions were secured in both instances.

Thus the criminal work of the year was light, and the comparative absence of serious crime is noticeable.

32. The relations between the District and the Subordinate Courts was cordial, and the same may be said of their official intercourse with the Darbar officials.

33. The rules for facilitating the mutual pursuit and surrender of fugitive criminals between the Railway Police and the Darbar, which were approved by the Government of India in the month of June, subject to 12 months' trial, have worked without a hitch; and I trust that when the time comes (June next) for reporting on the working of the rules the Government may see fit to extend their application permanently.

34. The railway authorities having strictly prohibited their servants from shooting in the Native States without a pass, no accidents of the nature referred to in paragraph 13 of last year's Annual Administration Report were reported during the period under review, and similar precautions have tended to prevent fires, alluded to in paragraph 12 of the same report.

35. There were no civil suits instituted or disposed of during the year.

36. *Postal Communication.*—There were no new Imperial Post Offices opened during the year. As a report under this head will be submitted to the Local Government by the Deputy Post Master General in Rajputana, I need only remark that, as far as this Residency is concerned, there is nothing special to record in connection with the working of the department.

One of the clerks of the Jaipur Post Office was charged with criminal breach of trust in his capacity of parcel clerk resulting in his conviction and sentence by the Officiating Resident to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, subject to confirmation by the Agent, Governor General, as Sessions Judge.

37. *I, Army.—II, School of Art.—III, Horse-breeding.*—Nothing worth noticing occurred in respect of the Army School of Art and State Stud during the year under report.

38. *Forest Conservancy.*—It was stated in last year's report, paragraph 17, that Major Jacob, the Darbar Engineer, had drawn up some rules with the view of introducing a system of forest conservancy in the Jaipur territory. These rules were approved of by the Darbar, and a grant of Rs. 5,000 was made from the treasury for the purchase of seeds, &c.; but as Major Jacob's other duties have hitherto prevented him from doing more than offering his opinion and advice when asked, and as there would be considerable difficulty in properly looking after plantations at a distance, it has been considered advisable, for the present, to confine operations to the capital and its immediate vicinity, but it does not appear that anything of a really practical nature has yet been done.

39. *Education.*—In the Maharaja's College, in which English, Hindi and Urdu are taught, the number of boys on the rolls at the close of the year was 886, as against 888 at the close of the preceding year, of whom 693 were Hindus, 191 Mahomedans and 2 Christians. The daily average attendance was 546.

Of the seven students of the English Department who competed at the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University, one passed

in the 1st division; and of the eleven who went up for the Entrance Examination seven were successful, one passing in the 1st, three in the 2nd, and three in the 3rd divisions.

In the Persian Department the boys qualify for the Punjab University College Examination, but none competed at the last examination.

The teaching staff of the college consists of one Head Master, 15 English teachers, 12 Moulvies and five Pundits, and the Head Master reports favourably on the educational progress of the students. The total cost of this institution for the year, which is borne exclusively by the Darbar, was Rs. 24,613-2-6, or an average per student of Rs. 27-12-6; Rs. 4,009-6-0 were spent in scholarships and prizes, and Rs. 144 in providing needy students with college necessaries.

The Rajput School at the capital, for the sons of the Nobles and Thakurs of the State, had, as in the previous year, 30 boys on the rolls, with a daily average class attendance of 14. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 4,007-14-0, or an average of Rs. 133-9-6 per head.

In the "Sanskrit College" and "Chandpole Branch School," also located at the capital, there was a slight falling-off in the attendance in the former from 215 in 1880 to 212 in the year under report, and in the latter from 92 to 59. The average cost per student was Rs. 27-15-9 for the "Sanskrit College" and Rs. 5-9-3 for the "Chandpole Branch School."

In addition to the above there were 44 elementary and 412 indigenous schools in the districts, at which 9,449 boys received gratuitous instruction in the vernacular.

The girls' school at the capital, with its 10 suburban branches, under the superintendence of Miss Joyce, assisted by her two sisters and a staff of locally trained teachers, appears to have made fair progress. The total number receiving gratuitous instruction during the year under review was 748, the average class attendance 540, and the average cost per pupil Rs. 8-15-8 per annum. The Superintendent observes that the withdrawals on marriage were fewer last year than usual, and it is satisfactory to note that in one or two instances of this kind the newly married women rejoined school with their husbands' consent. The industrial school is said to have made special progress.

The usual tabulated statements are appended, marked F, G, H, J and K.

#### KISHENGARH.

40. The only notable event was the death of the Raja of Futtehgarh, the principal feudatory of the State, in the month of July.

Although the Raja had of late given less trouble than usual, the relations between him and the Darbar were not cordial, and the ill-feeling was fomented by the intrigues of the persons by whom he was surrounded. Failing male issue, the deceased was succeeded by Bagh Sing, a boy of about 12 years of age, who was adopted by the widow, with the concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja, from the estate in Udaipur. The young Raja has been sent to the Mayo College at Ajmer for instruction, where it is intended he shall remain until he attains his majority; in the mean time the temporary administration of the estate has been entrusted to his father, Rai Singh.

41. *Maharaja*.—The Maharaja, ably seconded by his younger brother, continues to take part in the administration, and to evince a lively interest in the well-being of his subjects, with whom he is universally popular.

42. In the month of April His Highness made a pilgrimage to Gya, visiting Calcutta and other places *en route*.

43. *Income and Expenditure*.—In the absence of the statistics usually furnished by the Darbar, I am unable to furnish any reliable information regarding the financial condition of the State. The cost of His Highness' pilgrimage and that of the marriage of his sister with the Maharaja of Jaipur were exceptional charges, which considerably increased the expenditure, which was to some extent in excess of the income.

44. *Weather and Crops*.—The rainfall, of which no register is kept by the Darbar, was much the same as in the Jaipur territory: the outturn of the harvests was rather under than over that of average years, but food grains were cheaper than in the previous year, and there were fewer fluctuations in price.

45. *Health*.—There were no epidemics, and the first time for many years small-pox, except a few sporadic cases, did not make its appearance, but fevers prevailed to a large extent in the months of September, October and November, though not very fatally. The general mortality, it is believed, was not above the average.

46. *Crime*.—The criminal calendar was again light, at least as far as the Political Agent has an opportunity of judging.

There were but few cases of dacoity and highway robbery and none of *sattee*, *samadh*, or kidnapping for immoral purposes, while the "Baorecas" and other criminal tribes appear to have been less troublesome than in former years.

47. There was no interference or attempt to interfere with the safe transit of the Imperial mails throughout the territory.

48. *Salt Agreement*.—The conditions of the salt agreement were duly observed by the Darbar, and no further difficulty has arisen regarding the distribution of the compensation payable by Government under article VII of the agreement, as noticed in paragraph 72 of last year's Administration Report. Salt was appreciably cheaper than in 1880-81, and the recent reduction of the Government duty on exported salt has further improved quotations, which are at present 16 and 16¼ seers per rupee.

49. *Boundaries and Border Disputes*.—There were no fresh boundary disputes during the year; the only existing one of any importance was disposed of by the special boundary settlement officer, and steps are being taken for the erection of the boundary pillars.

50. With the exception of one or two unimportant border quarrels, the condition of the Kishengarh and the neighbouring frontiers was on the whole satisfactory.

51. *I, Education*.—*II, Irrigation*.—Amongst the more notable improvements introduced during the year are the establishment of a school at the capital, at which English as well as Hindi is taught, and the construction of an additional tank in the district for irrigation purposes; the school which has been located in a building specially provided for it is said to be very fairly attended.



52. *Administration.*—The administration appears to have been very creditably conducted. On the whole there has been some little difficulty in procuring answers to references from this office, but I hope that greater punctuality will be observed in future. The relations between Kishengarh and the neighbouring States have been cordial throughout the year.

## LAWA.

53. There is little to add to previous reports on the administration of this petty chiefship, which appears to have been conducted with prudence, and the Manager, Thakur Ram Singh, deserves credit for the success of his management. The funds in hand now amount to about Rs. 10,000; and I propose addressing the Agent, Governor General, separately on the subject of putting this money to some profitable use.

54. The Thakur is said to have taken a larger interest in the affairs of his estate, and there was greater cordiality in his relations with his brethren, between whom there had hitherto been much jealousy and want of confidence.

55. The rainfall was favorable, and the outturn of the crops a fair average one, while the public health was all that could be desired.

56. There were no border disputes or crimes of the more serious nature reported, and there were no complaints in respect of the working of the salt agreement.

## BHURTPORE.

57. There is nothing of special interest to record in connection with the administration of this State, which was carried on as usual. His Highness is his own Minister and devotes more time to a personal supervision of the work of the various departments than many other chiefs are in the habit of bestowing on the management of their States.

58. In November last, His Highness visited Agra for the purpose of paying his respects to His Excellency the Viceroy, and subsequently had the honor of receiving His Excellency at Bhurtpore, where the Vice-regal party stayed a few hours *en route* to Jaipur.

59. *Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall registered was 31·37 inches, or nearly 20 inches more than that for the previous year, and of this all but 3·11 inches fell in July and August. In consequence of this excessive fall, which rotted the seed, the kharif harvest was little more than a twelve-anna crop, but the rabi has been up to the average. With the exception of wheat, in the price of which there was little difference, food grains generally are 20 per cent. cheaper all round than they were a twelve-month ago, and there is a further tendency to improve.

60. *Medical Institutions.*—The total number of persons treated at the Sudder and District Dispensaries, numbering 14 in all, was 70,109; of these 67,422 were in- and 2,687 out-patients; of the latter, 1,982 were discharged as cured, 370 as partially cured, 204 left while under treatment, and 48 died.

Of the 13,641 persons vaccinated, 12,539 cases, or 92 per cent. were successful.

The total cost of these institutions, which is borne exclusively by the Darbar, was Rs. 10,398-3-6.

61. *Income and Expenditure.*—From the returns submitted by the Darbar, the receipts and expenditure were in round numbers Rs. 27,09,515 and Rs. 23,44,900, respectively, as against Rs. 28,60,902 and Rs. 25,88,112 for the previous twelve-month, the principal changes being an increase of about one lakh of rupees in the land revenue and a decrease of about Rs. 16,000 in the receipts from reproductive public works. In the expenditure the only notable change is a decrease of Rs. 44,000 in religious and charitable grants.

62. *Trade.*—Trade appears to have been somewhat less active than in the preceding year. The total income derived from the import, export, through and internal traffic was Rs. 1,19,005, as against Rs. 1,24,860 for the preceding twelve-month, the falling-off being chiefly in the internal traffic.

63. *Courts of Justice.*—The Criminal and Civil Courts disposed of 7,184 and 1,105 cases, respectively, the number of cases undisposed of at the close of the year being, respectively, 105 and 110, as compared with 116 and 59 in the previous year.

64. *Education.*—Three new schools were opened and 10 were closed during the year, making the total present number 196, of which 181 are Halkabandi schools. The staff consisted of 255 teachers, the class attendance was 4,203, and the cost to the State Rs. 20,861.

65. *Jail.*—The suggested sanitary improvements alluded to in paragraph 39 of last year's Administration Report have, the Darbar states, been carried out; and although I am not aware what the mortality for the year was, I understand the death-rate was considerably less than for the preceding twelve-month.

The average number of prisoners was 216, of whom 185 were Hindus and 31 Mahomedans, 12 being life prisoners, 14 undergoing sentences from 10 to 17 years, 18 from 5 to 10 years, 43 from 1½ to 5 years, and 129 for 1 year and under.

66. *Salt Operations.*—No complaints were received in respect of the working of the salt agreement, and the result of the last periodical inspection of the abandoned salt works, &c., by our customs department was, I understand, quite satisfactory. A recent application from the Commissioner of Customs for permission to make another of these inspections was at once acceded to by the Maharaja. The present retail selling price of Sambhar salt is 13½ seers per rupee; at this time last year it was 11½ seers; the fall, however, is quite recent, and there are good grounds for believing that it is principally due to the late reduction of the Government export duty.

67. *Mail Robberies and Postal Service.*—There was no case of plunder or attempt to plunder the Imperial mail; there were no new Post Offices established, and no complaints were received of inattention or misconduct on the part of the Darbar officials or servants in connection with the working of the mail service.

68. *Border Disputes and Border Crime.*—There were no fresh boundary disputes during the year, and fewer complaints than usual have been received regarding the conduct of the "Kanjars" on the Bhurtpore and Agra-Muttra frontier.

69. *Heinous Offences and Violent Crime.*—No case of satee, samadh, female infanticide, or kidnapping for immoral purposes was brought to

notice, nor is there any reason to believe that heinous crime increased during the year.

70. *Railway Jurisdiction*.—There were no criminal or civil suits instituted or disposed of during the year.

The official intercourse between the Railway authorities and the Darbar officials was cordial.

71. *Kanwari Customs Post*.—In March 1881 objection was raised by the Punjab Government to the levy of duties by the Bhurtpore Darbar at Kanwari, a village situated on a narrow strip of Darbar territory on the trade route from Ferozepore to Punnahana in the Gurgaon district.

The Darbar had for years maintained a customs post at this village, and British traders were compelled to make a circuit of several miles in order to avoid payment of the duties, which it was contended were essentially a transit tax upon the internal trade of Gurgaon.

The Darbar was unwilling to abolish the customs post, as a considerable sum in duties on Bhurtpore trade was collected there, but agreed to exempt from toll all *bonâ fide* British goods in transit without break of bulk, and it is hoped that this concession will meet the circumstances of the case.

72. *Army*.—The only notable change under this head is the formation of two infantry regiments (regulars) from the local constabulary, chowkidars, and night-watchmen being substituted for the latter. This will add about 1,200 men to the numerical strength of the army, the cost of which, it will be seen, was over seven lakhs of rupees.

73. *Political Relations*.—The intercourse between the Agency and the Darbar has been cordial throughout the year.

74. *Resident Wakil*.—Pundit Bishen Lall continues to fill this office and to give every satisfaction by the careful discharge of his duties. He is a valuable servant to the Darbar, and it is chiefly owing to his exertions that there is now some hope of a better understanding between the Bhurtpore and Ulwar States in regard to the mutual surrender of criminals.

#### KEROWLI.

75. *Administration*.—Full reports on the administration of this State having been from time to time submitted by the Additional Political Agent during the course of the past year, it is unnecessary to refer to the subject in detail. The work is now carried on by the Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. Various measures of reform have already been carried out and others are under consideration. The cost of the army and of other State establishments has been reduced, as far as was possible consistent with a due regard for the rights of individuals, and a net saving of about Rs. 20,000 per annum will thus accrue. The Revenue Department has been placed under the control of Sheikh Amanut Hussein, an experienced official trained in the Ajmer district, and the benefit of his intelligent supervision is very marked. A summary settlement based on the average collections for the past five years is in progress, and the leases are being freely accepted by the zamindars. A simple Code of Civil, Criminal and Revenue Laws, based on those in force in Jhallawar, has been introduced in supersession of the former undefined procedure.

76. *Finance*.—The latest completed account of the income and expenditure is that for Sumbut 1937, namely, from June 1880 to May 1881, which period forms the Kerowli financial year. The total receipts, including a cash balance of Rs. 32,642 from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 4,16,767, and the expenditure Rs. 3,97,938, leaving a surplus of Rs. 18,829. On the 31st March 1882 the State debt, including a fresh loan of Rs. 50,000 taken up in the month of January 1882 for liquidating arrears of pay of establishments and other outstanding liabilities, and providing funds for the construction of some necessary public works, amounted to Rs. 2,96,916-9-0, exclusive of interest.

In the budget for the current year (June 1881 to May 1882), which provides for the payment of Rs. 20,571, interest on the then State debt, the estimated income and expenditure were Rs. 4,04,515 and Rs. 3,55,566, respectively ; so far as the year has already gone, these figures have been justified by the results, and there is a prospect of the surplus exceeding the estimate.

The budget for 1882-83 is under preparation.

77. *Trade*.—The Darbar have furnished no trade statistics for the past year, but I am not aware that there was anything calling for special notice in regard to the trade of the State for that period.

78. *Rainfall*.—The rainfall, which measured 30·83 inches, was abundant in quantity, but unequally distributed. The usual tabulated statement is appended.

79. *Harvests*.—While the autumn crops suffered somewhat from the early cessation of the rains, the spring harvest made up for this deficiency, and the outturn on the whole was rather above the average yield. Supplies were abundant and prices easy.

80. *Courts, Criminal and Civil*.—The number of criminal suits instituted and disposed of during the year was 755 and 854, respectively, and the number remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 65, the corresponding figures for the previous year having been 549, 650 and 164. In the Civil Courts there were 78 cases instituted, 107 disposed of, and 39 pending at the close of the year ; these figures compare favorably with the work of the previous twelve-month.

81. *Crime*.—Crimes generally, but particularly those of the more heinous nature, were not unusually frequent. No mail robberies and no cases of satee, samadh, or female infanticide were reported during the year.

82. A gang of coiners who had for many years carried on an extensive business on the Kerowli and Jaipur border in counterfeiting the gold and silver coin of the neighbouring States as well as British silver currency, were apprehended and brought to trial before the Jaipur Court of Vakils. The trial, which implicated persons occupying prominent and influential positions in the State, resulted in the conviction of 13 individuals, who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine. The fines, which amount in all to Rs. 3,600, when realized, will be made over to the Darbur for expenditure on local improvements. Effect has been given to the Court's sentences of 7 years and under, those in excess of that period await the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor General.

83. *Public Health*.—Excepting fevers, which prevailed in September,

October and November, the public health was on the whole good. There were no epidemics, and the mortality was normal.

84. *Salt Operations*.—An agreement, similar to that in force between the British Government and the other States of Rajputana, by which His Highness the Maharaja agrees, among other stipulations, to prevent the manufacture of salt and to abolish the levy of transit duties thereon within the Kerowli territory, was concluded with His Highness. In return for these concessions the British Government stipulate to pay the Maharaja the sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum.

85. *Boundary Disputes and Border Affrays*.—No fresh boundary disputes occurred during the year, and there were no border affrays of any magnitude.

86. The whole of the Dholpur-Kerowli border, which had been settled last year by Colonel Dennehy and Captain Durand, in conformity, as far as possible, with the decisions, where extant, of Mr. Conelly, Major Thoresby and Captain Monck-Mason, *vide* paragraph 70 of last year's Administration Report, was surveyed by a professional surveyor. The few points still in dispute at the close of their investigation have now been finally disposed of in the presence, and with the concurrence, of the Motamids of both States, and pillars are being erected all along the border.

87. *Public Works*.—It is hoped that sanction will shortly be given for the construction of a metalled road to connect the capital with the Jaipur town of Hindown, a distance of about 16 miles, of which 9 miles are in Kerowli territory. Kerowli will then be in direct communication with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway *via* Mowah and Maudawar. The Darbar is much indebted to Major Jacob, Executive Engineer, Jaipur, for the valuable assistance he has given, both personally and by the loan of a trained surveyor, in the preparation of the estimate for this project, which will shortly be submitted for sanction.

88. *Medical Institutions*.—There is one dispensary at the capital in the charge of a second-class Hospital Assistant, who submits his proceedings for the information of the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination. This institution was well attended and the results satisfactory.

89. On the 12th July, about noon, an explosion of gunpowder took place in the magazine attached to the fort of Amargarh, by which 22 persons were killed and three, including the Thakur himself, more or less wounded. The whole of the fort buildings, with their contents, and several houses in the neighbourhood, were totally destroyed.

At first there was some suspicion that the explosion was not accidental, but a searching enquiry instituted by the Darbar failed to elicit any conclusive evidence as to the cause of the disaster.

90. The Thakur of Amargarh, who had been ailing for some time, died in January last. He has been succeeded by his son, an infant, and arrangements are being made to ensure an efficient supervision of the estate, which is the most considerable of the jagirs in Kerowli, during the boy's minority.

91. *Education*.—There is a school at the capital where Urdu and Hindi are taught. The class attendance was 48, which shows a falling-off of nearly 23 per cent. on the attendance reported for the previous

year. This is chiefly owing to the death of the former teacher and the difficulty experienced in supplying his place. This has now been overcome, and there is already a marked improvement in the attendance. The instruction imparted is of a very elementary kind.

92. I cannot conclude this report without acknowledging the valuable assistance which has been rendered to the Residency during the past year by the Additional Political Agent. In the State of Kerowli, which has been in Captain Talbot's immediate charge, the Revenue and Judicial Departments of the Administration are, as has been shown above, being gradually reduced to a state of order, and he has by the exercise of his personal influence been able to effect, within the space of a few months, improvements which there is every reason to fear would speedily collapse if the constant supervision of an English officer were withdrawn. Until, therefore, they have taken permanent root, such a step as the severance of Captain Talbot from the administration of Kerowli will not, I trust, be resorted to, except under pressure of the strongest necessity.

## APPENDICES A. AND B.

Statement of Thermometer Readings and Rainfall Measurements at Jaipur for the year ending 31st December 1881.

MONTH.	THERMOMETER READINGS.			Rainfall, Inches.	REMARKS.
	At Sunrise.	At 2 p.m.	At Sunset.		
January . . . . .	1685	2133	2009	...	<i>Note.</i> —The total rainfall for the official year, 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882, measured 22 inches and 35 tenths.
February . . . . .	1619	2177	1968	'05	
March . . . . .	1976	2397	2314	41	
April . . . . .	2002	2749	2617	'29	
May . . . . .	2617	3242	3031	'13	
June . . . . .	2628	3090	2887	'89	
July . . . . .	2421	2712	2536	11'45	
August . . . . .	2414	2652	2551	8'96	
September . . . . .	2327	2545	2524	'63	
October . . . . .	1873	2680	2474	...	
November . . . . .	1729	2336	2171	...	
December . . . . .	1724	2325	2175	...	
TOTAL RAINFALL . . . . .				22'81	

JAIPUR,  
The 9th May 1882.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,  
Officiating Resident.

## APPENDIX C.

*Abstract Statement of the number and nature of Cases adjudicated upon by the Jaipur International Court of Vakils during the year 1881.*

OFFENCES.		No.
<i>Against the Person.</i>		
Murder . . . . .		1
Attempt to murder . . . . .		...
Criminal abduction . . . . .		2
Kidnapping . . . . .		2
Do. children for immoral purposes . . . . .		...
Wounding . . . . .		2
	TOTAL	7
<i>Against Property.</i>		
Dacoity . . . . .		4
Highway robbery . . . . .		44
Do. with aggravated circumstances . . . . .		3
Theft . . . . .		33
„ with aggravated circumstances . . . . .		2
Cattle theft . . . . .		31
Do. with aggravated circumstances . . . . .		3
Burglary . . . . .		...
Arson . . . . .		...
Do. with aggravated circumstances . . . . .		...
Raiding . . . . .		2
Miscellaneous . . . . .		12
	TOTAL	134
	GRAND TOTAL	141



## APPENDIX D.

*Statement showing the working of the Jaipur International Court of Vakils during the year 1881.*

DETAILS.	No.
Number of cases remaining under trial, 1st January 1881 . . . . .	41
Do. . . . . admitted during the year . . . . .	146
TOTAL . . . . .	187
Number disposed of during the year . . . . .	141
Do. . . . . remaining unsettled on the 31st December 1881 . . . . .	46

JAIPUR,  
The 9th May 1882.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,  
Officiating Resident.

## APPENDIX E.

*Annual Report on the Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity in the States under the Eastern Rajputana States Residency for the year ending on the 31st December 1881.*

THE committal calendar was the lightest for many years. The number of dacoits arrested and brought to trial before the Jaipur Court of Vakils was only 4 as against 31 in the preceding year, all of whom were committed for trial from the Shoojangurh Assistancy. The arrests were all effected in the States of which the dacoits themselves were subjects, namely, one in Jaipur, two in Ulwar, and one in Shajehanpore (Gurgaon.)

There were no arrests, or indeed any thagi operations worth noticing, in the Bhurtpore, Kerowli, Kishengarh, and Lawa territories.

The trials resulted in the conviction of the accused, who were sentenced, one to three years, one to five years, and one to ten years' imprisonment, and the fourth to transportation for life.

In the month of January a reference was made by the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, regarding a delay of four months in the transmission by the Jaipur officials of five arrested dacoits from Kot Putli to Ulwar for the purpose of being confronted with their accusers at the latter place. The matter was fully enquired into by the Jaipur Darbar, and the investigation resulted in the punishment of the individuals at Jaipur and Kot Putli who were shown to have been responsible for the delay.

Dhowkul, a registered dacoit of considerable notoriety, has for some time succeeded in eluding capture by a party of the Thagi and Dacoity Department.

Dhowkul is said to have taken refuge in the Tourawatti district of the Jaipur territory, where, it is alleged, he has many friends and supporters. A Jaipur official of some position, who is suspected of having aided this dacoit, has been suspended and summoned to Jaipur to answer the charge; and the Darbar report that their Police have been urged to make every exertion to secure Dhowkul's arrest.

JAIPUR,  
*The 25th April 1882.*

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Major,*  
*Officiating Resident.*

## APPENDIX F.

Statistical Return of the Jaipur Maharaja's College and the Rajput School for the year 1881.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Average Daily Attendance.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.						RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.			REMARKS.										
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsees.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Hindee.		Rs. A. P.	Current.	Extraordinary.		TOTAL.	Average annual cost of educating each Pupil.								
Jaipur Maharaja's College . . . . .	Jaipur capital.	1844	693	101	2	..	886	546	560	298	445	20	34	197	24,613	2	0	23,775	0	0	837	12	0	24,613	2	0	27	12	6
Rajput School . . . . .	Jaipur capital.	1862	26	4	..	..	30	14	23	2	..	1	..	4	4,007	14	0	3,827	14	0	180	0	0	4,007	14	0	133	0	6

JAIPUR,  
The 9th May 1882.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,  
Officiating Resident.

APPENDIX G.

Statistical Return of the "Sanskrit College" and the "Chandpole Branch School" for the year 1881.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.					Average Daily Attendance.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.					RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.			Average annual cost of educating each Pupil.	REMARKS.							
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsees.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.		Hindee.	Current.	Extraordinary.			TOTAL.						
Sanskrit College . . . . .	Jaipur capital.	1844	212	..	..	..	212	133	..	..	..	172	40	7,416	0	0	7,272	0	0	7,416	0	0	27	15	9	
Chandpole Branch School . . . . .		1862	49	10	..	..	59	36	..	35	..	4	20	329	8	0	329	8	0	329	8	0	5	9	3	

JAIPUR,  
The 9th May 1882.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,  
Officiating Resident.

## APPENDIX H.

*Tabular Statement showing the number of Elementary Schools in the Jaipur Territory for the year 1881.*

Names of Places wherein situate.	Number of Persian Schools.	Number of Hindee Schools.	TOTAL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			REMARKS.
				Hindus.	Mahomedans.	TOTAL.	
Sanganair . . . . .	1	1	2	37	3	40	
Chaksu . . . . .	1	1	2	35	7	42	
Newai . . . . .	1	...	1	19	...	19	
Sawae Madhopore . . . . .	1	1	2	39	14	53	
Malarna . . . . .	...	1	1	14	...	14	
Hindon . . . . .	1	1	2	67	18	85	
Toda Bheem . . . . .	1	1	2	36	7	43	
Powta . . . . .	1	...	1	14	2	16	
Mohwa . . . . .	1	1	2	45	3	48	
Rashidpore . . . . .	...	1	1	30	...	30	
Kote Banawar . . . . .	1	...	1	15	...	15	
Baswa . . . . .	1	...	1	27	5	32	
Goodha . . . . .	1	...	1	14	3	17	
Deosa . . . . .	1	...	1	18	12	30	
Lalsote . . . . .	1	...	1	15	4	19	
Danta Ramgarh . . . . .	1	...	1	9	4	13	
Sambhar . . . . .	1	1	2	40	15	55	
Nerara . . . . .	1	...	1	9	4	13	
Malpura . . . . .	1	1	2	51	11	62	
Toda Rai Singh . . . . .	1	1	2	28	12	40	
Aumber . . . . .	...	1	1	28	...	28	
Bairath . . . . .	1	...	1	13	12	25	
Pragpura . . . . .	1	1	2	65	...	65	
Kote Kassim . . . . .	1	1	2	27	2	29	
Gobindgarh . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Sri Madhopore . . . . .	...	1	1	20	...	20	
Odeypore . . . . .	1	...	1	25	5	30	
Jhoojnu . . . . .	1	1	2	47	35	82	
Torawatee . . . . .	1	1	2	38	7	45	
Thowee . . . . .	1	...	1	8	4	12	
Ajeetgarh . . . . .	...	1	1	50	...	50	
TOTAL . . . . .	26	18	44	833	189	1,072	

JAIPUR,

The 9th May 1882.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,

Officiating Resident.

## APPENDIX J.

*Tabular Statement showing the number of Mukhtubs and Chatsalas in the Jaipur Territory, partially supported by the Raj, for the year 1881.*

LOCALITY.	Mukhtubs.	Chatsalas.	TOTAL.	Total number of Pupils.	REMARKS.
Sawae Jaipur . . . . .	54	51	105	1,949	
Zilla Jaipur . . . . .	3	41	44	722	
Hindon . . . . .	7	...	7	130	
Sawae Madhopore . . . . .	7	7	14	238	
Chaksu . . . . .	2	9	11	190	
Malarna . . . . .	...	14	14	220	
Deosa . . . . .	2	22	24	400	
Baswa . . . . .	1	14	15	330	
Torawatee . . . . .	1	30	31	988	
Pargannah Sambhar . . . . .	2	2	4	90	
Zilla Gungapore . . . . .	2	11	13	269	
„ Lalsote . . . . .	1	5	6	190	
„ Toola Bheem . . . . .	2	8	10	127	
„ Shekawati . . . . .	10	50	60	1,734	
Malpura . . . . .	2	4	6	80	
Phagee . . . . .	1	4	5	99	
Kote Kassim . . . . .	1	3	4	59	
Riwae . . . . .	...	9	9	174	
Bounlee . . . . .	2	2	4	60	
Mhowa . . . . .	7	5	12	156	
Danta Ramgarh . . . . .	2	12	14	164	
TOTAL . . . . .	109	303	412	8,377	

JAIPUR,  
The 9th May 1882.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,  
Officiating Resident.

APPENDIX K.  
 Statistical Return of Maharaja's Schools for Girls, Jaipur for the year ended 31st December 1881.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Locality.	When established.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.				Average Daily Attendance.	NUMBER OF PUPILS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			ANNUAL COST.			REMARKS.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians.	Total.		Hindee.	Urdu.	English.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
Central School for Girls	Ajmer Gate Road.	1875	252	61	9	318	417	315	3	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Female Normal School	Ditto.	1875	32	1	2	35	31	35	4	5	...	...	...	
Female Industrial School.	Ditto	1867	59	7	3	69	55	19	...	...	...	...	...	
Hathroe Girls' School	Hathroe	1874	34	29	3	63	39	63	...	...	...	...	...	
Ganganpole	Ganganpole	1874	36	11	...	47	27	40	7	...	...	...	...	
Ghat Darwaza	Mathra Kua	1871	34	14	...	48	28	39	9	...	...	...	...	
Chandpole	Purazi Busti.	1875	37	...	...	37	25	37	...	...	...	...	...	
Sanganare	Sanganare	1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ohori Bazar	Johori Bazar.	1877	16	2	...	18	13	18	...	...	...	...	...	
Amber	Ambar	1877	69	13	...	82	63	82	...	...	...	...	...	
Maji-ka-Bagh	Maji-ka-Bagh	1879	28	8	...	31	22	31	...	...	...	...	...	
						718	510							

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,  
 Officiating Resident.

JAIPUR,  
 The 9th May 1882.

APPENDIX L.

Statement showing the number of Hospitals, together with the Patients treated, and the annual amount expended in each, in the Bhairpore State, for the year 1881.

No.	NAMES OF HOSPITALS,	Number of employes.	Number of out-door patients.	NUMBER OF IN-DOOR PATIENTS.						Annual Amount expended.	REMARKS.
				Total treated.	Recovered.	Partly cured.	Left.	Died.	Remaining uncured.		
1	Anah	13	2,935	1,570	939	365	163	33	50	Rs. 2,139 11 4	The whole medical staff being 65 in number, and the annual total amount expended under the heading being Rs. 10,392-3-6.
2	Sewar Jail	2	Nil	1,117	1,043	6	21	16	33	1,177 10 9½	
3	Bhairpore City and Dorikhana	11	14,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,514 3 0	
4	Kama	6	8,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	765 10 3	
5	Paharee	2	8,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	493 10 7	
6	Deeg	2	2,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	335 5 3	
7	Gopalgurh	2	4,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	364 3 3½	
8	Akhaygarh	3	1,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	381 10 0	
9	Bhusawar	4	8,719	...	...	...	...	...	...	626 12 0	
10	Weir	4	8,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	623 11 6	
11	Biana	4	4,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	555 11 7	
12	Rupbas	4	6,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	481 4 6	
13	Oochein	4	2,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	495 10 0	
	TOTAL	60	67,422	2,687	1,982	370	204	48	83	9,885 3 0	

VACCINATION.—The Vaccinators are five in number, the total number vaccinated being 13,641, of which 12,539 were successful and 1,073 unsuccessful the total number twice vaccinated being 29, of which 26 were successful and 3 unsuccessful, the annual amount expended under this head being Rs. 513-0-6.

JAIPUR,  
The 9th May 1882.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,  
Officiating Resident.



## APPENDIX M.

*Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Bhurtpore for the year 1881-82.*

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.			RAINFALL.		REMARKS.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1881 . . . .	92·76	80·20	86·48	0	25	
May „ . . . .	98·45	89·51	93·98	0	22	
June „ . . . .	97·16	90·93	94·04	1	77	
July „ . . . .	91·09	83·06	87·07	13	2	
August „ . . . .	85·83	82·58	84·20	15	24	
September „ . . . .	89·70	83·30	86·50	...	50	
October „ . . . .	87·87	84·87	86·37	...	...	
November „ . . . .	76·80	67·10	71·95	...	...	
December „ . . . .	69·90	61·22	65·56	...	...	
January 1882 . . . .	68·45	60·19	64·32	0	32	
February „ . . . .	71·15	62·21	66·68	0	5	
March „ . . . .	84·06	74·00	79·03	...	...	
DAILY AVERAGE . .	84·43	76·59	80·51	31	37	TOTAL RAINFALL.

JAIPUR,

*The 9th May 1882.*

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,

*Officiating Resident.*

## APPENDIX N.

*Statement showing the increase and decrease of Customs Revenue in the Bhurtpore State for 1880-81.*

Description of Traffic.	Income for 1879-80.		Income for 1880-81.		Decrease.		Increase.		RE-MARKS.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Imports . . . .	25,331	13 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	32,779	9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	7,447	12 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Exports . . . .	33,240	7 3	33,220	4 6	20	2 9	.....	.....	
Transit . . . .	12,010	1 9	11,176	9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	833	8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	
Internal traffic .	54,278	3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	41,829	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,448	14 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	
TOTAL . . . .	1,24,860	10 1	1,19,005	12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,302	9 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7,447	12 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	

JAIPUR,

*The 9th May 1882.*

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,

*Officiating Resident.*

## APPENDIX O.

*Bhurtpore Jail Return for the year 1880-81.*

No.	Terms of Impisonment.	HINDUS.					MUSSALMANS.					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.		
1	For life . . .	9	2	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	1	12	
2	„ 17 years . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3	„ 15 „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
4	„ 14 „ . . .	5	1	...	...	6	2	..	...	...	2	8	
5	„ 12 „ . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
6	„ 10 „ . . .	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	
7	„ 8 „ . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	1	
8	„ 7 „ . . . .	6	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	5	11	
9	„ 6 „ . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
10	„ 5 „ . . . .	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	5	
11	„ 4 „ . . . .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
12	„ 3 „ . . . .	21	...	...	...	21	3	..	...	...	3	24	
13	„ 2½ „ . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	„ 2 „ . . . .	10	...	...	...	10	1	.	...	...	1	11	
15	„ 1½ „ . . .	6	...	...	...	6	...	.	...	...	...	6	
16	„ 1 „ . . . .	29	3	...	...	32	4	...	...	...	4	36	
17	„ 6 months	36	12	...	...	48	8	...	...	...	8	56	
18	Under „ . . .	26	9	...	...	35	2	...	...	...	2	37	
	TOTAL . . . .	157	28	...	...	185	31	...	...	...	31	216	

## APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the work performed by the Bhurtpore Civil Courts during the year 1880-81.

No.	COURT.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
1	Magistrate, Bhurtpore.	Appeal .	2	11	13	8	5	
2	Ditto ditto .	Original .	27	479	506	425	81	
3	Subordinate Courts .	Ditto .	14	106	120	112	8	
4	Magistrate of Deeg .	Ditto .	8	81	89	82	7	
5	Ditto ditto . .	Appeal .	1	21	22	18	4	
6	Ditto ditto . .	Miscellaneous.	7	348	355	350	5	
7	Subordinate Courts .	Original .						
		TOTAL .	59	1,046	1,105	995	110	

JAIPUR,

The 9th May 1882.

W. F. PRIDEAUX Major,

Officiating Resident.

## APPENDIX Q.

Statement of work performed by the Bhurtpore Criminal Courts during the year 1880-81.

No.	COURT.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
1	Magistrate, Bhurtpore.	Original .	39	1,094	1,133	1,082	51	
2	Ditto ditto .	Appeal .	5	23	28	20	8	
3	Subordinate Courts .	Original .	15	2,794	2,809	2,082	7	
4	Magistrate of Deeg .	Ditto .	39	1,315	1,354	1,332	22	
5	Ditto ditto . .	Appeal .	5	12	17	16	1	
6	Subordinate Courts .	Original .	13	1,830	1,843	1,827	16	
		TOTAL .	116	7,068	7,184	7,079	105	

JAIPUR,

The 9th May 1882.

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,

Officiating Resident.

APPENDIX R.  
Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpore State for the year 1880-81.

No. of Schools.	INSTITUTIONS.	DEPARTMENTS AND ATTENDANCE.					TOTAL.	Number of Teachers.	Annual Expenditure.	REMARKS.
		English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.					
1	Bhurtpore College . . . . .	36	118	123	23	300	21	Rs. A. P. 4,915 15 0		
1	Sewar Cantonment School. . . . .	5	16	72	...	93	.5	651 2 9		
12	Tehsil Schools . . . . .	...	319	543	...	862	38	3,553 15 0		
181	Halkabandi Schools . . . . .	...	269	2,679	...	2,948	190	11,473 0 0	Three new schools were opened and 24 abolished. Ten students were employed as Teachers and seven as Apprentices.	
1	Visitors . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	267 8 9		
	TOTAL . . . . .	41	722	3,417	23	4,203	255	20,861 9 6		

JAIPUR,

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,

The 9th May 1882.

Officiating Resident.

## APPENDIX S.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhurpore State for the year 1880-81.

No.	RECEIPTS.	Amount.	No.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1	Land revenue	18,98,165 11 3	1	Land revenue	1,27,250 15 0
2	Others—Items of income from Pargannahs.	4,19,722 4 6	2	Salt	2,570 13 0
		and 5	3	Customs	18,525 14 0
3	Salt	Goldmohurs.	4	Administration and Public Department	62,925 10 6
4	Administration and Public Department	85,195 12 3	5	Road and Irrigation Works	26,813 14 0
5	Customs	27,022 6 0	6	Public Works Department	1,25,827 11 0
6	Public Works Department	88,789 5 0	7	Other Darbar Establishments	5,02,735 11 0
7	Mint	25,074 3 0	8	Army	7,35,245 10 0
8	“Abkari”	3,313 9 3	9	Civil List	1,50,985 15 0
		.....	10	Religious and Charitable Grants	1,08,626 14 0
			11	Pensions	30,690 2 0
			12	Police	1,25,252 15 0
			13	Education	26,770 11 c
			14	Medical Services	14,550 1 0
			15	Stationery	2,225 2 0
		25,47,283 3 0	16	Foreign Services	25,570 3 0
		and 5	17	Domestic Occurrences in Chief's family	.....
		Goldmohurs.	18	Miscellaneous	66,869 6 6
					and 10
					Goldmohurs.
			19	Commissariat Department	.....
	Receipts of Deorhi villages	Nil			
	Advances to cultivators and loans	1,62,231 2 3		Expenditure on the Deorhi	21,53,437 8 0
				Advances to cultivators and loans	Nil
					1,90,470 2 0
	GRAND TOTAL	27,09,514 5 3		GRAND TOTAL	23,43,907 10 0

JAIPUR,

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Major,

The 9th May 1882.

Officiating Resident.

## APPENDIX T.

*Annual Return of Rainfall of the Kerowli State for the year 1881.*

MONTH.	RAINFALL.		REMARKS.
	Inches.	Cents.	
January . . . . .	..	...	
February . . . . .	...	...	
March . . . . .	0	33	
April . . . . .	0	13	
May . . . . .	0	13	
June . . . . .	2	6	
July . . . . .	13	51	
August . . . . .	13	5	
September . . . . .	1	62	
October . . . . .	...	...	
November . . . . .	..	...	
December . . . . .	...	...	
TOTAL .	30	83	

JAIPUR,

*The 9th May 1882.*

W. F. PRIDEAUX, *Major,*

*Officiating Resident.*

# HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY REPORT.

No. 18P., dated Deoli, the 28th April 1882.

From—MAJOR W. J. W. MUIR, Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk,  
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

Bundi.  
Tonk.  
Shahpura.  
Meena Kherar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report of this Agency for the year 1881-82.

2. *Rainfall.*—The rains of 1881 were again, as a rule, scanty and unfavorable.

MONTHS.			DEOLI.		TONK.		SHAHUPURA.	
			In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
April	1881	...	13	0	06	0	28	
May	"	...	17	0	33	0	03	
June	"	...	2	36	1	85	1	71
July	"	...	17	85	12	27	10	29
August	"	...	10	37	8	50	10	22
September	"	...	1	59	...	59	1	88
October	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	
November	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December	"	...	0	17	0	06	0	45
January	1882	...	0	12	0	42	0	27
February	"	...	0	07	0	20	0	02
March	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL			32	83	24	28	25	15

The earlier fall was excessive, and so continuous as to interfere with field operations, while the latter failed all but entirely. Indian-corn and jowar were both injured, while the area of the spring crop was considerably restricted, especially on higher lands. The winter showers, too, were unseasonable. Such a season, coming after a bad year, has reduced the water in

wells and tanks lower than it has been for years.

GRAIN.	Deoli.		Bundi.		Tonk.		Shahpura.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Wheat	17	8	17	8	17	2	17	10
Barley	22	0	21	8	21	3	22	5
Gram	22	8	23	4	23	2	22	8
Jowar	22	0	23	12	23	15	22	0
Indian-corn	.....		.....		22	7	22	0

3. *Prices.*—Prices, however, remained tolerably firm till March. Since then they have risen steadily, and, as given on the margin for the week ending 15th April, are dearer than they have been for two years.

4. *Salt.*—The supply of salt was ample throughout the year, the average price varying from  $11\frac{1}{2}$  seers at Deoli to  $9\frac{3}{4}$  seers at Bundi. The reduction in the Government duty was known at once, causing a fall of from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  seers, and has been very greatly appreciated. The agreements under which duty of every kind on the product was remitted, and the local manufacture of earth-salt suppressed, came into force on the 1st September in Bundi and Tonk, and on the 9th idem in Shahpura, and appear to have been loyally acted up to.

5. *Health*.—The general health has been good, save for epidemics of fever and small-pox. The former ascribed to the irregular rainfall, was very severe in August and September; but not as a rule fatal. The latter has been, and I grieve to say continues, general, and the mortality among children great.

6. *Meywar Customs-post at Teekar*.—The remonstrances of the Harowtee Darbars against the enhancement by the Meywar State of the old scale of transit duties at Teekar, where the Nusseerabad, Bundi and Kotah road happens to pass for 6 miles through a corner of Meywar territory, referred to in paragraph 9 of last year's report, led to some reduction, but the dues, as will be seen, are much higher than formerly, and the post is, in consequence, avoided by all whose means of transport will allow of their making a detour :—

ARTICLES.	DUTY.							
	Former.				Present.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Opium, raw . . . .	3	3	10	Per chest . . . .	} 5	...	0	Per chest.
Do. prepared . . . .	0	5	6	Ditto . . . .				
Cloth . . . . .	2	5	0	Per cart . . . .	0	4	0	Per cent. of value.
Cotton . . . . .	0	1	2	Per maund . . . .	0	4	0	Per maund.
Iron . . . . .	0	1	2	Ditto . . . . .	0	3	0	Ditto.
Tobacco . . . . .	0	2	3	Ditto . . . . .	0	8	0	Ditto.
Gur . . . . .	0	1	2	Ditto . . . . .	0	3	0	Ditto.
Mowhâ . . . . .	0	1	2	Ditto . . . . .	0	4	0	Ditto.
Wood . . . . .	0	0	3	Ditto . . . . .	0	1	0	Ditto.

A cart calculated to take 20 maunds.

7. *The Census*.—The early months of the year were devoted to the tabulation of the census returns. The population of the three States, together with that of the several districts of Tonk, and their principal towns, is given in Appendices A and B. The cost of the extra establishments entertained to assist the Raj staff, specially told off for the duty, is stated to have been Rs. 2,217 in Bundi, Rs. 2,205 in Tonk, and Rs. 483 in Shahpoora.

8. *Movement of Troops*.—During the cold weather, the 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, marched in wings from Neemuch and Nusseerabad to Sagar and Jabulpur, while a detachment of the 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, moved from Mhow to Nusseerabad. Every necessary assistance appears to have been rendered by the local authorities, special acknowledgments of whose help have been in more than one instance received. It has been many years since a European soldier has been seen in Harowtee, and the moral effect cannot but be good.

BUNDI.

9. *The Chief*.—His Highness Maharao Raja has, I regret to say, been far from strong during the year, and in February and March his state of health was such as to give ground for anxiety. The hot weather, however, has, as usual, brought relief, and the accounts lately received speak of his being once more in ordinary health. I had the pleasure of sharing



in the festivities connected with His Highness' birthday, my camp being at the time at the capital. His Highness was in great spirits and it was very pleasant witnessing the warm feelings which characterised the relations between the old Chief, his Sardars, and their families.

*His Sons.*—Great attention continues to be devoted by His Highness personally to the training of his three sons, the eldest of whom (now 12) has lately commenced receiving the daily reports of the jail, the school, and the revenue departments. The betrothal of the two younger with Marwar Princesses is all but arranged, and it is desired by both families that the marriage of all three should take place at one time, next cold weather.

10. His Highness deputed the Maharaja of Dhoorra to attend on his behalf on His Excellency the Viceroy at Ajmer, in December, to welcome Lord Ripon to Rajputana, and enquire after His Lordship's health. In January he had the pleasure of receiving the Officiating Agent to the Governor General at his capital, where Colonel Walter spent three days.

11. The death, in February last, of Imrat Lal, the head of the Bohora family, which has given the Darbar so many trusted servants, was much felt by His Highness, as the deceased had been a lifelong and valued councillor. He was a man on an immense scale, and of a most genial and hearty disposition, but in thorough sympathy with his master's conservative instincts. Champa Lal, the last of the three Bohora brothers, and now the head of the family, has been for the last two years in a kind of honorable exile as Killadar of Naenwa.

12. *The Administration.*—The administration has, in consequence of the Chief's health, been again left largely to the Kamdar Pandit Ganga Sahae. The Chief, however, is believed to be contemplating considerable changes, and has recently added Thakwar Dhonkal Singh of Barondan,

Bohora Rattan Lal, and Davidan Charan to the Council, with a view to its taking more real part in the government, dividing the work to a certain extent among the members as per margin. For the last two months His High-

#### PRESIDENT.

Pandit Ganga Sahae Kamdar.

#### MEMBERS.

Nand Sing, Indarsalote,—Army and Police.  
 Hanwant Singh, Mokham Singote,—General.  
 Thakwar Dhonkal Singh,—Appeal cases.  
 Bohora Rattan Lal,—Agency work.  
 Davidan Charan, - Appeal cases.  
 Bhagwant Singh, Maha Singote,—Police.

ness has been busily engaged in writing, with his own hand, instructions for the guidance of this and other offices.

13. Police arrangements continue, as heretofore, the weak part of the administration, which is otherwise a strong one. There have been nine dacoities reported, besides a good deal of petty robbery.

14. The following data have been placed at my disposal by the Darbar, and the fact of this having been done all but unsolicited is the more significant as, a few years ago, it would not have been dreamt of, and, with other signs, may, I think, be accepted as a proof that the deep-rooted suspicion with which every act of ours was regarded by this Court is dying a natural death.

15. *Finances.*—Appendix C gives the receipts and disbursements of the State for Sambut 1937 (the year ending 31st July 1881), as respectively Rs. 6,00,000 and Rs. 5,82,000. The finances appear to be carefully managed.

16. *The Land Revenue.*—The entire khalsa villages have during the year been offered in lease for a term of ten years at their present estimated revenue, the objects in view being, on the one hand, the relief of the State from the collection of the rents, and on the other the extension of cultivation. It was hoped that the zemindars would largely avail themselves of the offer, and unite to take the contracts in partnership; but, though special arrangements were made to induce and assist them to do so the hope has been disappointed. About 100 villages, representing some  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lakhs of income, have been taken up by mahajans of the larger towns, and it is expected that the remainder will soon be rented. The contractor is entitled to levy only the rates fixed by the settlement, and cannot interfere in any wise with the cultivators, who are said to be specially protected by the terms of the contract. He is at liberty, however, to break up fresh ground, and it is hoped that a large area will thus be brought under the plough. This system of leases has allowed of the reduction of four tehsils.

17. The revenue has hitherto been realizable in four instalments: Bhadon (August-September), Aghan (November-December), Phagun (February-March), and Jeth (May-June), but as nothing is produced by the first date it has been intimated that all willing to pay the last instalment a month earlier will not be required to pay the first till "Katic," or two months later. This arrangement has been largely taken advantage of, and has also been accepted in most of the village contracts.

18. *Survey of Jaghir lands.*—The absence of any reliable data in regard to the jaghir lands has led to a rough survey being commenced. The points noted for record are the areas of the cultivated, culturable, and non-culturable land, the first being again sub-divided into irrigated and unirrigated.

19. *Customs.*—Considerable alterations have been made during the year in the customs tariff. In Sanwan 1938 (August 1881), all internal dues on articles removed from one Bundi village to another were abolished as an experimental measure. Under imports, the duty on sugar, dried fruits, and spices was raised from 12 to 20 annas per maund, on English cloths and thread from Rs.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to Rs. 2, and on opium from Rs.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to Rs. 3; remitted on cotton and betel, and reduced on ganja, indigo, ál, and sundry petty articles. Under exports, the duty on opium has been increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7; remitted on dried fruits, spices, sacking, twine, English cloth, and thread; and reduced on all others. Transit duty has been considerably reduced all round, the principal items being sugar from Rs. 1-6 to 8 annas, gur  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 annas, English cloths Rs. 3 to Re. 1, and grain from annas 3 to annas 2 per maund. Printed ravannas or passes are now issued in place of the former written ones, and regular accounts maintained in the head offices of the entire traffic.

To the 1st Assistant  
Agent, Governor General,  
No. 20P., dated 26th  
August 1881.

The effect on the revenue of the new rates is not yet known, but very much is hoped for from the reforms which have been introduced, and which were much needed. A detailed report on the subject was submitted in my letter marginally cited.

20. *The Courts.*—The work performed by the several Courts was :—

COURTS.	CIVIL.			CRIMINAL.		
	Instituted.	Decided.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Decided.	Remaining.
Panchayet-ki-Kacheri . . . . .	108	40	68	93	50	43
“Niyae,” or Court of Justice . . . . .	219	140	79	219	162	57
Chaturpura Tehsil . . . . .	£3	23	30	84	65	19
Patan Tehsil . . . . .	44	14	30	27	15	12
Rooniga Tehsil . . . . .	93	31	62	31	28	3
Deyi Tehsil . . . . .	83	30	53	75	30	45
Gamowlee Tehsil . . . . .	48	15	33	15	9	6
TOTAL . . . . .	648	293	355	544	359	185

21. *The Jail.*—The jail continues to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition, and the health of the prisoners, whose average has been 67 males and 6 females, has been good. The former are now regularly employed in the large garden immediately outside the walls, while the latter are given spinning.

22. *Public Works Department.*—A grant of Rs. 22,000 (of which Rs. 6,000 have been expended) has been made for the erection at the capital of two buildings to serve as residences for the younger sons of the Chief.

23. The fair-weather road between Deoli, Bundi and Kotah has been maintained in fair order. The stone causeway across the bed of the stream at Talera is being repaired, Rs. 1,000 having been sanctioned; and I have suggested a similar crossing over the Ghorapachar nulla; also between Bundi and Kotah, which, owing to its rocky bottom and steep sides, is a really difficult stream to cross when in flood.

24. *Irrigation.*—A good deal continues to be done in a quiet way for the storage of water, the following works having been under construction during the year :—

I.—A new masonry embankment in the Barri-ki-Antri, or valley to the north-east of the capital, near Kedarnath, estimated cost Rs. 6,000, to form a reserve to the Jet Sagar lake, and to provide a water-supply for the present waterless strip to the east of the town. It is further proposed to continue the masonry fosse on this side of the town and keep it filled with the help of this tank.

II.—The repair of the Chachora tank, near Gainowli, at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

III.—The Ganga Sagar, a new tank which has been under construction for a year and a half near Deyi, and which will shortly be finished at a cost of Rs. 22,000.

IV.—The repair of a large old tank between Palka and Loecha, cost Rs. 4,000, of which Rs. 3,000 have been expended.

The Maharani, whose name is already connected with several large works of public utility, has during the year entered on a large scheme

for supplying the south of the capital and its suburb with water. It is proposed by her to face with masonry the city fosse between the Changan and Patan-Pole gates, and at the same time to construct two large separate masonry "koonds" on each side of the former entrance—the whole to act as reservoirs of water, which is to be supplied by channels from the "Naw-Lakha" lake in the centre of the town, which has a large drainage area. These works will, it is estimated, cost 1½ lakhs.

Private charity is also represented by a baori, or stone-faced reservoir of water, which is being constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,000 on the high road between the villages of Dewa Khera and Hindoli, by Anand Belji, a khawas or concubine of His Highness.

25. *School*.—The Raj school at the capital continues to suffer for want of a proper building and greater encouragement. The average attendance is 120. The Darbar has, during the year, established Hindee schools at the eleven district centres, and I found them well attended.

26. *Vaccination*.—The mortality from small-pox had, I found from the enquiries made on my tour, been very great during the year, and in many places the disease was still prevalent. The facts discovered have been furnished to the Darbar, and the earnest hope has been expressed that some system of vaccination may be sanctioned.

27. *Boundary Disputes*.—Good work has been done in the settlement during the cold weather, by Lieutenant Ramsay, of some 16 miles of border between the following Bundi and Kotah villages, one portion of which, at the small Garrarinath shrine, was becoming the subject of acute contention :—

<i>Bundi.</i>	<i>Kotah.</i>
1. Kharipur.	Sore-ta-talai.
2. Rampura-Kharipur.	Shamboopoora.
3. Jakmond.	Nanta.
4. Jakmond.	Nandua and Nanta.
5. { Jakmond. Bhopatpura. Delonda. Binaika. Sanwar. Sahinta. }	Nandua. Gobardhanpura. Girdharpura. Balita.

No. 5 was settled by mutual agreement. Of the remainder, which were decided by the Boundary Officer, No. 3 has been accepted, but Nos. 1, 2, and 4 the principal appealed against.

28. A meeting is now being held between the representatives of Oomara of Jaipur and Bundi for the settlement of the one pending dispute of Dhanugaon on that border.

Since this has been written I have received from both sides intimation of the settlement of this long-pending dispute which reflects much credit on both parties.

TONK.

29. A considerable portion of the rains was again passed at the capital, besides other visits of shorter duration. My relations with His Highness the Nawab and the members of the family continue on the same friendly footing, and the advice it has been my duty to tender, though frequently not followed, has always been received with respect.

The Nawab and family.

His Highness and family have all enjoyed good health. In June, a sister

of the Nawab was married to Sahibzada Ahmed Raza Khan, a nephew of the Nawab of Rampur. In November His Highness took advantage of the visit of the Viceroy to Rajputana to wait on His Excellency at Ajmer, attended by his Minister, Sahibzada Mahomed Obeidulla Khan, C.S.I., and a few Sardars; and in February received the Officiating Agent to the Governor General at Tonk, where Colonel Waiter spent two days. Within the last fortnight His Highness' grandmother has proceeded to Agra for a month to meet her son, the ex-Nawab. A pleasing feature of the year has been the reconciliation of His Highness' eldest aunt, the senior widow of the late Nawab Ghaus Mahomed Khan of Jaora, with his successor, and her return to Jaora conducted with all honor by His Highness the present Nawab, thus bringing to a close a misunderstanding dating from the late Nawab's death in 1863.

30. <i>The Finances.</i> —Appendix D gives the actuals for the fasli year		Rs.	1288, ending 31st May 1881,
Ordinary receipts . . . . .		12,53,848	and, as marginally summarised,
Fresh loans . . . . .		18,000	shows that the deficit was
	TOTAL	<u>12,71,848</u>	Rs. 1,12,400 or double that
Ordinary disbursements . . . . .		9,70,224	apprehended, a result which
Debts (old and new) repaid . . . . .		4,14,026	the Nawab himself felt to be
	TOTAL	<u>13,84,250</u>	so opposed to the assurances,
	Deficit	<u>1,12,402</u>	correspondence, and labors
			of the two previous years

of Rs. 1,20,000 from his private purse. No improvement has, however, I regret to say, since occurred, and the same unlimited personal and unnecessary expenditure has continued, leaving little for really necessary and urgent requirements, which are either starved or not recognised. The estimates for the current year, based on eight months' accounts, are said to foreshadow a deficit of Rs. 65,000, and will probably be more, owing to the bad season in Sironj. Debts paid, or which it is hoped will be paid off, are entered at Rs. 3,09,000, including the third annual instalment of 2½ lakhs under which the 12½ lakhs due to the Muthra and Ratlam bankers are dischargeable; but on the other hand fresh liabilities have been incurred, which, as they are temporarily characterised as private, are not known, but cannot be under 1¾ lakhs.

31. This drain has led to pressure being brought to bear on Courts and district officers to supplement the revenues by irregular means, or to meet allotments which it was quite out of their power to raise save by similar methods. The consequences in which these abuses have, in some instances, culminated have been so serious that His Highness has again lately assured me the system shall be discontinued, and, as a step towards this end, has directed that payments and allotments, such as that of the infantry regiments reduced two years ago, transformed into Sebundi and made over to the Amils to maintain from these extra funds, shall either be brought on the regular accounts or stopped.

32. *The Courts.*—The "Shariat," or Mahomedan Law Court, which, after mature deliberation was amalgamated with the Appeal Court, reported as established last year, was in December last formed into a separate Court. This arrangement is stated to have weakened the

latter, whilst the irregular attendance of the Law Officers since they have been left to themselves has given rise to complaint. Of the Civil and Criminal Courts, I regret I cannot speak favorably; but so long as the state of things mentioned in the preceding paragraph exists this cannot excite surprise.

33. The work performed by the several Courts at the capital is given as—

COURTS.	Pending.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Decided.	Remaining.
Appeal . . . . .	17	103	120	93	27
Criminal . . . . .	612	4,063	4,675	3,911	764
Civil . . . . .	676	2,665	3,341	2,449	892
Mahomedan Law . . . . .	59	110	169	43	126
Revenue . . . . .	132	523	655	538	117
TOTAL . . . . .	1,496	7,464	8,960	7,034	1,926

34. Maulvie Sheikh Ahmed, Amil of Sironj, an old and able official of the State, and formerly in our own service, has been engaged for some months past on special duty at the capital, in finally adjusting the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Codes, which His Highness the Nawab hopes will now soon be ready, and has asked me to go over. As stated in last year's report, their want is a great and crying one.

35. *The Police.*—Endeavours have been made to improve the position of the 250 men forming the Police force of the capital and home district, by raising their pay from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 per mensem, and giving them a uniform to distinguish them from the public.

36. *The Jail.*—Mr. John, a person of education and intelligence, was entertained by the Darbar in July as Superintendent of the Jail, with markedly beneficial results. The condition of the prisoners was much improved, while carpet, durrie, rug and other manufactures in temporary sheds and a garden were successfully started. The influence of the Military Department, which considers the institution within its province, was, however, sufficient to again neutralise this reform, and to secure Mr. John's removal in January; but I am glad to learn he has since been reinstated. The prisoners, whose number has averaged 77 males and 5 females, have again, owing to the low site and poor accommodation, suffered much from fever, and I am rejoiced to state that His Highness the Nawab, on the occasion of my last visit, finally decided on a high and open situation to the west of the fort as the site for a new prison. The latest plans for such buildings have been applied for, and provision will be made in the coming year's budget for its commencement.

37. *The Troops.*—The policy of retrenchment entered on two years ago in regard to the troops has, I am sorry to say, not been persevered

in, 210 persons of various ranks having been added to the regular forces, and the 50 horses forming the artillery horse draught, then sold off, re-purchased at a considerable expense. The forces now consist of 1,066 Infantry, 436 Cavalry, 175 Artillery, and 620 garrison troops, costing Rs. 17,500 per mensem.

38. *The School*.—A building, commenced under the Regency as dāk bungalow, has during the year been altered, and all but completed at a cost of Rs. 3,000 for a school-house, and on the transfer to it of the school, it is proposed to place the staff and arrangements on a proper footing. Meanwhile, the remarks made last year as to numbers and efficiency are equally applicable now.

39. *The Mayo College*.—S.S. Hydayatoola Khan and Abdul Kuddus Khan, sons of S.S. Mahomed Hafizoolla Khan and Saeed Khan, were sent to the Mayo College in July at the expense of the State, thus raising the number of Tonk boys to five. The institution was one in which the Nawab took much interest during his stay at Ajmer, visiting it several times with me, and it was a great pleasure to His Highness to be present at the distribution of the prizes by Lord Ripon. One result of these visits will be the enlargement of the State Boarding House, which Major Loch has, at His Highness' request, kindly undertaken to see carried out.

40. *The Dispensary*.—The dispensary continues to do well under Hospital Assistant Pirbhoo Lal, whose salary has lately been raised by Rs. 10 per mensem by the Darbar as a mark of its satisfaction. The two vaccinators maintained are, however, manifestly inadequate for the requirement of the State, one being employed in the home district including the capital, the other in one or other of the distant ones (this year in Chapra in Central India). Five districts are thus left unvisited, several for some years, while the work performed is not what it might be. I trust therefore an increase to the staff will be sanctioned.

41. *Public Works*.—A commencement has been made towards placing public works and the sanitary arrangements of the capital on a regular footing under Mr. Noronha. Rs. 2,412 have been expended on starting metalled roads, and Rs. 830 on repairs to the Jaipur road. A system of male and female latrines and urinaries was instituted and an establishment entertained, but owing to the population surrounding the fort *en masse* to protest against the measure, it is for the moment in abeyance. Rupees 14,433 are stated to have altogether been spent under Mr. Noronha's agency, while Rs. 20,787 have been separately expended under His Highness the Nawab's direct orders on a new residence, stables, offices and other works, of which Rs. 7,443 are from his private purse.

42. *The Mint*.—Owing to the price, silver to the value of only Rs. 2,695 was brought to be coined. Copper representing Rs. 3,649-11-3 was also coined. The authorized rate is 32 tuccas to the rupee, but the actual or bazar one varies from 34 to 35.

43. *Tonk and Aligarh Districts*.—Owing to the failure of the later rains in the two home districts both crops were considerably below the average, while cotton and gram were injured by frost. A marked feature of the year in the Tonk district has been the successful introduction of the potato. Fourteen years ago during the Regency every

effort was made by the late Captain J. Blair to secure its cultivation, but though it was found to answer admirably neither Mahomedan nor Hindu could be induced to take to it. Both growth and consumption have now been taken up spontaneously, and seed and malis obtained from Agra, while the Darbar has for the year remitted all dues. The Aligarh-Rampur District was visited by me in February.

44. *Nimbahera*.—The Nimbahera district was also visited in December in company with the Minister and Sahibzada Mahmud Khan, a first cousin of His Highness the Nawab, who had been specially selected for the Amilship. I was also fortunate enough to be accompanied by Captain Martelli, the Superintendent of Moghia Operations, with whom and the two Sahibzadas I rode out to the Moghia settlement at the villages of Cachrakheri and Mandaoli: 6 men, 11 women and 4 children

had joined since last report, raising the numbers to 19 men, 18 women and 17 children, and it was satisfactory to find they were doing well and apparently beginning to take real interest in their crops and grass land. In February, 2 males are stated to have absconded.

45. *Kassode*.—The presence of the isolated Indore village of Kassode within the district, and not a mile from the district town, has continued to prove a source of difficulty to the administration, and an application has been made by the Darbar for its transfer to the State by exchange or lease.

46. *The Railway*.—The opening of the Neemuch and Nusserabad State Railway through the district will entail a considerable loss on the State, all traffic between Malwa and Rajputana having hitherto paid toll here. No arrangements have as yet been made for criminal and civil jurisdiction within railway limits, but the Amil and the Thanadar of Satkhanda have been instructed by the Darbar to attend to all requisitions from, and render every assistance to, the Superintendent of Railway Police.

47. The Darbar's claim to royalty on the stone quarried in the district has been admitted, and the rate is now under decision.

48. The rain, cotton and opium crops are stated to have been excellent; the spring one to have suffered slightly for want of the later rain.

49. *Pirawa*.—This district, I regret to say, was the scene of a strike on the part of the cultivators, The seven years' settlement of 93 of the 109½ Khalsa villages being about to expire, they tendered at an enhanced rental, but were called on by the Amil for a considerably higher sum. Coming as this did after a long course of heavy exactions and extra charges of every kind, the cultivators rose *en masse*, abandoned their fields and taking refuge at Kotri, subsequently proceeded to the Political Agent in Western Malwa. Not a plough was touched, and the entire rain harvest lost,—a loss which, owing to the settlement not having finally expired, did not fall on the State. The Amil and Peshkar with some of the leading zamindars were summoned to the capital, and the tenders of 77½ of the 93 villages accepted for Rs. 1,34,015 for seven years. No

Strike of the cultivators.



VILLAGES.	No.	DEMAND.	
		Previous.	Present.
Expired { tendered for .	77½	1,21,805	1,34,015 Amani.
Unexpired { untendered for .	15½	22,929	
Unexpired . . . . .	17	16,305	
TOTAL . . . . .	109½	1,38,110	

bid having been made for the other 15½, they remain under Amani management. The Amin (since dead) was transferred to the Civil Court at the capital, while the Peshkar was dismissed. The efforts subsequently made by the people

brought a much larger area than usual under cultivation, and seconded by a good season secured, it is said, a seventeen-anna crop.

50. *Chapra*.—There has also, I am sorry to say, been a good deal of discontent in this district for much the same reasons as in Pirawa, and during my visit to the capital last month a large body of the cultivators was endeavouring to obtain attention to their grievances, not an easy matter as the Amil has strong interest and pays well. When I left His Highness the Nawab had arranged to proceed by dak to try and settle matters on the spot, an intention, however, abandoned owing to the heat. The Peshkar has been dismissed.

51. *Maksoodangarh*.—The withdrawal of the Indore customs post of Maksoodangarh, referred to in paragraph 40 of last report, has been agreed to on the payment of a certain lump sum, the amount of which is now under settlement.

52. Both crops this year are stated to have been bumper ones.

53. *Sironj*.—Owing to a failure of the rains, the rain crop in this the largest of the districts is stated to have been only a four-anna one, while the spring one will, it is feared, also be a poor one, not more than a nine to eleven-anna one.

54. *Gram for the C. I. Horse*.—The arrangements which the Darbar is willing to make in this matter, referred to in paragraph 43 of last year's report, were communicated in May 1881, but no reply has been received, and the Darbar has recently brought to notice that some of the points to which it took special objection are still continued.

#### SHAH PURA.

55. The state of affairs in this little chiefship has, I regret to say, been very far from satisfactory, owing to the evil influence paramount, but as matters have formed the subject of separate report, it is unnecessary to do more than to refer to the fact here. Among other unfortunate results was the general and active discontent raised among the Sardars and Jagirdars, twenty of the principal of whom came to Deoli in the rains to remonstrate against the line of policy being pursued towards them. It was not till the removal in December of the influence in question that affairs settled down. The absence of any one in the least qualified to advise or assist the Raja in the administration is much felt, and I shall be very glad to see him worthily supported by a respectable and able Kamdar.

56. The Raja has, I regret to say, not been in good health, and proposes proceeding to Simla in the hot weather. He attended the investiture at Chitor of His Highness the Maharana of Meywar with the Star of India in his capacity of a feudatory of that State.

57. It is with much pleasure that I note the success which has attended the efforts of the lady, reported in paragraph 46 of last report, as having accepted the post of instructress to the Raja's little son Oomed Singh. Mrs. Floyd has been unremitting in her care and attention of him, and has succeeded in winning his affection and the confidence of his parents. He learns with a few other boys of his own age by way of incentive, and during our last visit to Shahpura I was surprised to find how much the little fellow had acquired and developed in every way. The more credit is due for these persevering, though unpretending, labors, as I regret to say they have had to be carried on under considerable difficulties and serious illness,—the result to a great extent of a proper dwelling not having been provided as stipulated. A small house has, however, at last been commenced outside the town, which it is promised shall be ready for the rains.

58. The trial of the Thakwar of Dhanope (the Raja's father) and two of his retainers for the murder of the Thakwar's Kamdar was under the orders of Government left with the Raja, and finally resulted in the conviction of one of the retainers of wilful murder, and of the other two accused of neglect of duty. The first was sentenced to imprisonment for life, the other retainer to six years' rigorous imprisonment, and the Thakwar to two years' simple imprisonment, with confiscation of his jagir, from which Rs. 1,500 as blood money and a pension of Rs. 6 per mensem have been awarded to the family of the deceased, a decision which received the necessary confirmation.

59. Appendix E gives the actuals for the twelve-month ending 8th September 1881, as receipts Rs. 2,46,807 and disbursements Rs. 2,00,174, leaving a balance of Rs. 70,398.

60. *The Courts.*—The work performed by the several Courts is given as—

COURTS.	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Decided during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	APPRAISED.							
						Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	Total.
Civil	124	362	486	305	181	10	14	24	4	5	2	13	24
Criminal	22	377	399	357	42	2	3	5	...	2	2	1	5
Revenue	34	153	187	121	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>

61. *Public Works.*—A new bund has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,000 on the west of the town of Shahpura to form a tank adjoining the existing one. Six old tanks have been repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,756.

62. *School.*—The school still labors under the want of proper accommodation and management. The attendance is 95. The girls' class of twelve children (as a rule the daughters of Chakars) is maintained.

63. *Jail Dispensary*.—These were clean. The average number in the former was 14 males. The latter does not seem to be much used; nor vaccination to be very successful, the number vaccinated being given as 1,093, of which 513 were successful.

64. *Boundary Settlement*.—A border dispute between Kajoria of Shahpoora and Peeplaj of Ajmer was decided by arbitration under the superintendence of Lieutenant Ramsay. No boundary dispute now exists in Shahpoora.

#### THE MEENA KHERAR AND DEOLI.

65. *The Meena Kherar*.—This tract has remained quiet during the year. The withdrawal of the Raj Thana at Rajkote, a Jaipur village and one of the most troublesome, resulted in some cases of crime, but the post has been re-established. A large tank under construction by Major Jacob on the part of the Jaipur Darbar at Panwar, a village 5 miles east of Deoli, will add much to the prosperity of the neighbouring villages. In the Meywar portion, opposition has been offered to the extension to their villages of the Raj survey, partly from a fear that their zamindari rights, of which the Meenas are very jealous, might be affected by it, and partly from discontent at certain new cesses on articles of every day use which it was admitted pressed heavily on them. A parwana, promising

*Note*.—At a meeting of headmen since held at Deoli all opposition has been withdrawn.

ing that the settlement shall not be extended to them against their wish, has been granted them by the Darbar, and some of the new duties have been modified, and there is reason to hope the objection will not be persisted in. No case of female infanticide has come to notice.

66. The enlistment of Meenas for the Deoli Irregular Force, which Colonel Clay tells me rather hung fire for some length of time after the return of the infantry from service, has once more become easy.

#### DEOLI.

67. The failure of the latter rains has still further affected the water-supply of the station, and as this decrease has now been going on gradually but steadily for some years, the matter is becoming a serious one. Previous to 1876, though natives asserted the rainfall was then much less than in former years, water was abundant throughout the year. Now all the wells in the cantonments, with the exception of one near the tank in the extreme north-west corner and the two in the cavalry lines, are, I am informed by the Officer Commanding the Deoli Irregular Force, either dry or all but so. The infantry, both of whose wells are dry, now depend on the former, while of the two latter, one recently deepened to a depth of upwards of 90 feet, has 24 feet of water, and furnishes the drinking supply of the community, while the other 67 feet deep has  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet of water. Of seven wells in the civil lines, one is dry; three, 57 to 85 feet in depth, have after a night's rest  $1\frac{3}{4}$  feet; the fifth, 45 feet deep,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  feet; the sixth, 66 feet, has 6 feet; and the seventh, 49 feet, reserved only for drinking,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  feet of water. The scarcity is aggravated by the fact of the station being situated on a bed of hard lime (kunker) with only from 2 to 3 feet of soil on the surface. Most of the wells are consequently saline or brackish, and when low very much so.

The figures on the margin show the rainfall to have been markedly less since 1876, save in 1879 and 1881, and in both of these years much of the rain, having fallen in large quantities with- in brief intervals, ran off instead of penetra- ting to and replenish- ing the sub-soil supply

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
1867 . . .	36	40	1875 . . .	32	30
1868* . . .	28	17	1876 . . .	41	90
1869 . . .	33	23	1877† . . .	14	42
1870 . . .	54	20	1878 . . .	23	21
1871 . . .	58	19	1879 . . .	35	94
1872 . . .	37	76	1880 . . .	17	91
1873 . . .	37	33	1881 . . .	33	45
1874 . . .	33	90			

\* Famine year. † Scarcity.

which would appear to have been expended. The diminution in the rainfall is doubtless largely due to the denudation of the surrounding country in Meywar and Bundi of wood, but the fact of the Banas having steadily fallen in volume would indicate that the decrease in the water-supply is not merely local. This river, which flows for some distance within a few miles west of Deoli in its course from south-east to north-west, is now at Christmas what it used to be in March, and in February last was as low as it used to be in May. Last year it almost ceased to flow; this year it will certainly do so, unless there be an early and unseasonable rainfall.

68. The local dispensary is much indebted to Dr. T. F. Tuohy for the great interest taken in it by him during his charge of the station, owing to which it was well attended. 778 children are stated to have been vaccinated, 685 successfully.

69. The Agency School numbers 41, and is doing well.

70. JUDICIAL.—The usual Judicial statements, showing the working of the Harowtee International Court, will be found in Appendices F and G. Sixty-seven cases were disposed of, leaving eleven on the file at the close of the year. The average duration of each case was sixty-nine days. Of the fourteen cases appealed, the decisions in five have been confirmed, in one revised, and in one reversed. The result in the remaining seven is not yet known.

71. The aggregate amount sued for as compensation for property plundered was Rs. 54,100-9-3. Of this property to the value of Rs. 521-9-6 was recovered and compensation to the value of Rs. 7,194-14-11 awarded.

## APPENDIX A.

*Census of the Bundi, Tonk and Shahpoora States.*

NAME.	Area. square miles.	NUMBER OF		Sex.	Chris- tians.	Maho- medans.	Hindus.	Jains.	Sikhs.	TOTAL.
		Villages.	Houses.							
Bundi . . .	2,300	839	60,565	Male . . .	4	4,824	126,580	1,686	9	133,103
				Female . . .	3	4,653	115,527	1,415	...	121,598
				Total . . .	7	9,477	242,107	3,101	9	254,711
Tonk . . .	572.64	235	19,344	Male . . .	9	10,352	37,800	1,089	TOTAL. 49,250	
				Female . . .	5	10,466	34,034	917	45,422	
				Total . . .	14	20,818	71,834	2,006	94,672	
Aligarh . . .	153.49	78	498	Male . . .	...	699	7,217	470	8,306	
				Female . . .	...	635	6,906	965	8,506	
				Total . . .	...	1,334	14,123	1,435	16,892	
Nimbahera . . .	363.70	188	12,441	Male . . .	4	1,440	28,298	878	30,620	
				Female . . .	...	1,077	26,150	768	27,995	
				Total . . .	4	2,517	54,448	1,646	58,615	
Parawa . . .	253	121	8,662	Male . . .	...	1,310	19,503	113	20,926	
				Female . . .	...	1,273	17,009	78	18,369	
				Total . . .	...	2,583	36,512	191	39,296	
Chapra . . .	298.78	189	11,036	Male . . .	...	1,445	22,387	141	23,973	
				Female . . .	...	1,202	20,278	88	21,568	
				Total . . .	...	2,647	42,665	229	45,541	
Sironj . . .	867.75	375	18,511	Male . . .	...	4,418	39,200	96	43,714	
				Female . . .	...	4,244	34,975	90	39,309	
				Total . . .	...	8,662	74,175	186	83,023	
Total . . .	2509.36	1,186	73,492	Male . . .	13	19,664	154,405	2,787	176,869	
				Female . . .	5	18,897	139,352	2,906	161,160	
				Total . . .	18	38,561	293,757	5,693	338,029	
Shahpoora . . .	400	116	10,819	Male . . .	...	1,476	25,408	333	27,217	
				Female . . .	3	1,295	22,925	310	24,533	
				Total . . .	3	2,771	48,333	643	51,750	

APPENDIX B.

*Towns.*

NAME.		Mahomedans.	Hindus.	TOTAL.
Bundi	{ Bundi . . . . .	4,377	16,351	20,728
	{ Naenwa . . . . .	709	4,545	5,254
	{ Keshorae Patan . . . . .	327	3,610	3,937
Tonk . . . . .	19,024	20,389	39,413	
Aligarh . . . . .	767	2,462	3,229	
Nimbabera . . . . .	1,242	4,492	5,734	
Parawa . . . . .	1,949	3,680	5,629	
Chapra . . . . .	1,753	6,065	7,818	
Sironj . . . . .	3,895	7,383	11,378	
Shahpoora . . . . .	1,920	8,729	10,649	
Phoolya . . . . .	126	2,999	3,125	

DEOLI,  
The 28th April 1882.

W. J. W. MUIR, Major,  
Political Agent.

APPENDIX C.

*Receipts and Disbursements of the Bundi State for Sambut 1937 ending 31st July 1881.*

Receipts.		Amount.		Disbursements.		Amount.	
		Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.
I	Parganayti Jamma, including Land Revenue and Miscellaneous Tehsil Receipts	4,70,000	0 0	I	Personal and family expenses . . . . .	32,000	0 0
II	"Suba Chauthan" or one-fourth dues from Kapren and other Jagirdars . . . . .	30,000	0 0	II	Pun or Charity . . . . .	24,000	0 0
III	Zilla-billah-ki Jamma includes Customs, Forest, Gardens, Kotwali, Mint, &c. . . . .	75,000	0 0	III	Army . . . . .	93,000	0 0
IV	Miscellaneous . . . . .	25,000	0 0	IV	Raj Officials and private servants . . . . .	62,000	0 0
				V	Stables, Ruthgari, Khana and other Establishment . . . . .	70,000	0 0
				VI	Havala or Tehsil Kharch . . . . .	53,000	0 0
				VII	Sewai or extraordinary expenses . . . . .	78,000	0 0
				VIII	Tribute and other items . . . . .	1,35,000	0 0
				IX	Miscellaneous . . . . .	35,000	0 0
					TOTAL	5,82,000	0 0
					Balance . . . . .	18,000	0 0
	TOTAL . . . . .	6,00,000	0 0		TOTAL . . . . .	6,00,000	0 0

DEOLI,  
The 28th April 1882.

W. J. W. MUIR, Major,  
Political Agent.

## APPENDIX D.

*Receipts and Disbursements of the Tonk State for the Fasli year 1288 ending 31st May 1881.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Balance of last year . . . . .	46,744	His Highness the Nawab's allowance . . . . .	47,157
Land Revenue . . . . . 9,11,959		Ex-Nawab's allowance . . . . .	62,000
Unrealized . . . . . 51,005		Allowance to members of His Highness' family . . . . .	1,90,626
	8,60,954	Army . . . . .	2,10,710
Land Revenue, Miscellaneous . . . . .	12,381	State and personal expense . . . . .	2,32,228
Customs . . . . .	1,24,031	Civil Establishment . . . . .	1,10,538
Nazzerana . . . . .	42,210	Police, Sebundi and Postal . . . . .	39,723
Judicial . . . . .	28,011	Judicial Courts . . . . .	13,103
Stamps . . . . .	13,062	Political charges . . . . .	15,262
Assessed Taxes . . . . .	38,117	Public Works . . . . .	22,104
Mint . . . . .	1,254	Pension . . . . .	22,591
Abkari . . . . .	5,029	Interest and Fotehdari . . . . .	4,182
Miscellaneous . . . . .	82,037		
<b>TOTAL ORDINARY</b> . . . . .	<b>12,53,830</b>	<b>TOTAL ORDINARY</b> . . . . .	<b>9,70,224</b>
<b>EXTRAORDINARY.</b>		<b>EXTRAORDINARY.</b>	
From His Highness' private Treasury . . . . .	1,20,950	Debts liquidated . . . . .	4,14,026
Fresh loans . . . . .	18,000		
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>13,92,780</b>	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>13,84,250</b>
		Balance at close of year . . . . .	8,530
		<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>13,92,780</b>

DEOLI,  
The 28th April 1882.

W. J. W. MUIR, Major,  
Political Agent.

## APPENDIX E.

*Receipts and Disbursements of the Shahpoora State for Sambut year 1937 ending 8th September 1881.*

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Balance in hand . . . . .	23,765	Tributes . . . . .	15,866
Revenue . . . . .		Personal and family expenses . . . . .	25,537
{ Arrears . . . . . 23,287		Stables, elephants, bullocks, &c. . . . .	22,278
{ Current . . . . . 1,53,433		Grass and wood . . . . .	3,837
	1,76,720	Gardens . . . . .	4,000
Customs . . . . .	19,074	Civil Establishment . . . . .	20,592
Abkari . . . . .	2,780	Troops and Police . . . . .	24,459
Jagirdars and Bhom . . . . .	16,274	Public Works . . . . .	14,758
Patels and Patwaris . . . . .	3,939	Jail . . . . .	589
Chowkidari . . . . .	2,308	School . . . . .	1,117
Judicial . . . . .	12,349	Dispensary . . . . .	1,580
Miscellaneous . . . . .	13,363	Charity . . . . .	6,440
		Grants . . . . .	2,147
		Guests and Festivals . . . . .	11,707
		Purchase . . . . .	8,591
		Miscellaneous . . . . .	15,187
		<b>TOTAL ORDINARY</b> . . . . .	<b>1,78,715</b>
		<b>EXTRAORDINARY.</b>	
		Travelling expenses to Chitor . . . . .	8,149
		Boundary (stated to be on account of previous years) . . . . .	9,785
		Transferred to Khas Treasury . . . . .	3,525
		<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b> . . . . .	<b>2,00,174</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,70,572</b>	Balance at close of year . . . . .	70,398
		<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,70,572</b>

DEOLI,  
The 28th April 1882.

W. J. W. MUIR, Major,  
Political Agent.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the working of the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.					REMARKS.		
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.		Reversed.	Remaining.
Harowtee and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882 ... ..	12	66	78	67	11	Rs. A. P. 54,100 9 3	Rs. A. P. 7,194 14 11	2	12	14	5	1	1	7	Stolen property recovered, valued at Rs. 521-9-6.

DEOLI,  
The 28th April 1882.

W. J. W. MUIR, Major.  
Political Agent.

APPENDIX G.

Abstract statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year 1881-82.

CRIMES.	Number of cases from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882	REMARKS.
<i>Against Person.</i>		
Murder . . . . .	1	
Assault with wounding . . . . .	...	
TOTAL . . . . .	1	
<i>Against Property.</i>		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	8	
Ditto ditto without ditto ditto	2	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances	3	
Theft with aggravated circumstances . . . . .	...	
Theft without ditto ditto . . . . .	11	
Cattle-lifting ! . . . . .	14	
Premeditated Dacoity . . . . .	8	
Arson . . . . .	..	
Burglary . . . . .	1	
Counterfeit coining . . . . .	2	
Poisoning . . . . .	...	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	17	
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	67	

DEOLI,  
The 28th April 1882.

W. J. W. MUIR, Major,  
Political Agent.



## ULWAR AGENCY REPORT.

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No. 221P., dated Ulwar, the 15th April 1882.

From—MAJOR H. P. PEACOCK, Political Agent, Ulwar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report of the Ulwar Political Agency for the year 1881-82.

Lieutenant Colonel V. E. Law held charge for nearly the whole period under report, only making over office to me on the 18th February last.

2. During the hot weather, His Highness the Maharao Raja, accompanied by the Political Agent, visited Patiala and Cashmere, and was most cordially received and hospitably entertained by the respective Chiefs. The return journey was made *via* Murree and Lahore. While at Lahore, His Highness proposed to endow the Punjab University College with an annual gold medal, of the value of Rs. 100, to be awarded to the best student in both English and Sanscrit during the year; and the conditions of this generous offer have been accepted by the authorities of the institution.

After a short stay at his capital, His Highness visited Simla, and made the acquaintance of His Excellency the Viceroy, and was much gratified at the reception given him.

During the Political Agent's absence with His Highness (about two months), Captain Talbot took charge of the office.

In November His Highness went to Ajmer to meet the Viceroy.

In July His Highness married a third wife, the grand-daughter of Thakur Bhava Singh, a near relative of the Chief of Jamnagar. The marriage was celebrated at Ulwar.

The news of the attempt on the life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria brought forth from His Highness a spontaneous request that a telegraph message might be sent to the Secretary of State for India, conveying His Highness' loyal and respectful congratulations on Her Majesty having escaped uninjured.

3. *State Council.*—There is no change to record in the Members of the Council. The Maharao Raja continues his interest in the administration of the affairs of the State, and is advised with much ability and care by his Secretary Lala Sri Ram, M.A. The duties of the Council, therefore, are not now what they were.

4. *Boundary and other Disputes.*—The notes left by Lieutenant-Colonel Law under this head are as follows:—"I regret to say that the dispute between some Ulwar and some Bhurtpore villages, on the subject of the use of the waters of the River Ruparel, is still undecided. I did my best to effect a meeting, during this last cold season, with Captain Talbot, but other affairs so much demanded his attention that he was unable to come."

The disputes with Bhurtpore, mentioned in annual report of 1879-80 as having been made over for adjudication, are still undecided. Of the disputes with Jaipur two have been settled,—one a boundary dispute, and one as to the proprietorship of some trees; and three boundary disputes remain undecided. Two fresh boundary disputes with Jaipur, which have lately occurred, are the only disputes during the year. All these disputes shall have attention.

5. *Salt*.—During the hot weather a Customs Officer visited the State to see whether the terms of the Salt Agreement were being observed. This officer reported very unfavourably, and to the effect that salt manufacture was being carried on in the most open way. Lieutenant-Colonel Law, agreeably to instructions from the Government of India, inquired into and submitted a full report on the subject. The Darbar would not admit the state of things as represented by the Customs Officer. However, very strict orders have again been issued, and precautions taken for the observance of the terms of the Salt Agreement, which will, it is hoped, prevent Ulwar being again denounced.

The average price of salt in Ulwar was 12 seers  $11\frac{1}{2}$  chittacks per rupee; that for the other towns of the State 11 seers  $2\frac{1}{2}$  chittacks per rupee. The reduction of the salt duty will be hailed with delight by the people; and expectations are entertained that the consumption of salt will now be considerably larger. In September 1881 His Highness remitted the Chungi, or town duty on salt, thereby losing revenue of about Rs. 2,000.

6. *Harvest*.—The rain fell so inopportunately that the kharif crop was much below the average. The yield of cotton, however, was very fair. The rabi prospects are bright, and the outturn of gram, wheat and barley will be above the average; this will, to some extent, make up for the failure of the kharif.

During the year about Rs. 9,000 were advanced by the State for the construction of wells. Assistance also, in the shape of advances for bullocks, &c., &c., has resulted in the return to the State of 206 people who had left during 1877-78.

7. *Prices Current*.—Comparative statement (Appendix A) shows that wheat was cheaper and that barley, jowar and gram were dearer than in 1880-81.

8. *Finance* (Appendix B).—The income for the year under report was Rs. 22,92,745, being below the estimate by Rs. 73,028, and a little more than 2 lakhs below the income of last year. The partial failure of the kharif caused the land revenue to fall,—Rs. 1,47,195,—below the estimate. On the other hand, the income under many heads exceeded the estimates. The total expenditure was Rs. 20,87,500, or upwards of Rs. 2,51,000 in excess of estimate. Of this excess, the sum of Rs. 1,70,370 is due merely to a change in the system of accounts. Hitherto the expenditure of the last two months of the financial year has been shown in the accounts of the following year. His Highness now wishes that this expenditure should be shown in the accounts of the year during which it was incurred. As a matter of fact, therefore, in the present accounts the expenditure for 14 months is shown. Treating the above, therefore, as simply consequent upon the change in the system of accounts, the real excess of upwards of Rs. 80,000, is mainly

due to an extra expenditure of about Rs. 33,000 on roads, and to the Cashmere and Simla trips.

The increase in expenditure on Thanas and decrease in Fort Garrisons is due to the transfer of the names of a number of men, belonging to the latter, to the pay lists of the former. The fall in extraordinary expenditure, from Rs. 3,47,359 of preceding year to Rs. 3,512 of that under report, is attributable to the fact that there was only a small balance to be paid off on account of loans contracted during bad years.

The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 9,35,464.

*Estimate.*—The income for current year is estimated at Rs. 24,16,110, and the expenditure at Rs. 18,98,369.

The bad kharif crop will again upset calculations, although the good rabi crop will prevent them being as far out as they otherwise would have been. The expenditure is likely to exceed the estimate, as there are many important public works on hand, and notably repairs to and construction of roads.

The cash balance is estimated at Rs. 14,53,205.

#### JUDICIAL.

9. *Civil* (Appendix C).—During the year 3,427 cases, involving Rs. 2,20,539, were disposed of, as against 3,761, involving Rs. 2,07,454, in the preceding year; of these, 2,343 were decided by the Civil Judge and 1,084 by Tahsildars. Appeals from their decisions were under 4 per cent.

10. *Criminal* (Appendices D and E).—4,342 cases, involving 3,735 persons, were investigated, as against 4,203, involving 4,186 persons, in preceding year; 1,409 persons were acquitted, and 2,188 were convicted and punished as follows:—

Executed . . . . .	1
Imprisoned . . . . .	411
Flogged . . . . .	223
Fined . . . . .	1,139
Expelled from the State . . . . .	26
Dismissed from service . . . . .	7
To furnish security . . . . .	381
TOTAL . . . . .	2,188

Cases of ordinary and cattle theft and of assault have increased in comparison with other years.

11. *Dacoity.*—Of the five dacoities reported, only two were heavy. In one of these cash, jewels and camels valued in all at about Rs. 1,883 were carried off. The dacoits, 17 in number, were armed and 12 of the number were mounted on camels. The case has been handed over to the Court of Vakils, Jeypore.

In the other case property valued at Rs. 989 was stolen. The dacoits, 22 in number, were armed and mounted on camels. They were surprised while sharing the booty in the jungle. One man only was arrested, a "Meena." The case is still under investigation.

Six registered dacoits were arrested within the State by the Gerai men quartered at Ulwar.

There have been no mail robberies reported during the year.

Amra, *alias* Ghurchari, an escaped prisoner from the Ulwar Jail, and for whose apprehension rewards were offered by the British Government and the Ulwar State, was captured by the Ulwar people on the 4th March last. He is now in the Ulwar Jail undergoing his trial on charges brought against him by the Ulwar State. Two of his gang—"Sookhdeo" and "Kaim"—were captured by the Ulwar people in June last. This man "Ghurchari" and his brother "Meokhan" have been committing many crimes, both in the Ulwar State and the British district of Gurgaon. In May last they and their gang made an attack on the police station of Ferozpur (Gurgaon) in which one constable was killed and another wounded. It is believed too that these men are the culprits in the two cases of cutting the telegraph wires that have occurred. "Meokhan" is still at large, but there is every hope that his capture will be soon effected. He is supposed to be now in the Bhurtpore territory.

12. *Police*.—The police force now consists of 500 men, who have been carefully selected from the garrison soldiers. The men are well dressed, and their pay ranges from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 5.

13. *Extradition*.—The case spoken of in last report as being the cause of the Ulwar State feeling very sore against Bhurtpore has been amicably settled.

There were 51 offenders out of 81 applied for given up by the State to the British district of Gurgaon and various Native States; and 43 offenders out of 89 applied for were surrendered to the State as shown in the following statement:—

By Ulwar.		Applied for.	Given up.	To Ulwar.		Applied for.	Given up.
To Bhurtpore	. . .	15	3	By Bhurtpore	. . .	18	...
„ Jaipur	. . .	10	1	„ Jaipur	. . .	17	4
„ Nabha	. . .	42	35	„ Nabha	. . .	31	25
„ Patiala	. . .	5	3	„ Patiala	. . .	5	5
„ Gurgaon	. . .	9	9	„ Gurgaon	. . .	17	8
				„ Rajputana Ry.	. . .	1	1
TOTAL		81	51	TOTAL		89	43

Extradition procedure between Ulwar and the States of Patiala and Nabha has marked well.

There being no recognised system of extradition between Ulwar and the States of Jaipur and Bhurtpore would probably account for the little attention these States pay to one another in the matter of extradition applications. Attempts are being made to arrange some system between Ulwar and Bhurtpore.

14. *Railway Jurisdiction.*—No civil suits during the year, and of the four criminal cases two only, are worthy of mention.

One in which a lad (Meena) was convicted of the theft of Rs. 1,000 and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The other in which a boy (aged nine years) was convicted of placing stones on the railway line; the father of the boy was directed to enter into a recognizance of Rs. 20.

In July 1881, the railway telegraph wire was cut a few miles from Ulwar, and in January 1882 at very near the same spot: the offence was repeated (see paragraph 11). A case of placing stones on the railway has just been reported and is under investigation.

A report on the working of the system of the appointment of a Vakil by this State to co-operate with the Railway Police, has been submitted by my predecessor, and to the effect that the system has proved so far a success.

15. *Education.* (Appendix F).—The Thakur School, the High School, 11 Tehsil and 77 Village Schools had collectively on their rolls 3,828 boys as against 3,418 in preceding year, a very satisfactory increase in numbers.

Nine schools have been newly opened,—eight for boys and one for girls. Two out of three students from the Thakur and High Schools passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination.

The scholarship given by the Maharao Raja were held during the year, one by a student at the Ajmer College, and the other by a young man who has joined the Engineering College at Roorkee.

There were 13 Girls' Schools against 12 in preceding year, having on their rolls 287 pupils against 269.

The expenditure on education was Rs. 34,688, as against Rs. 33,950.

The School cess and fees, &c., realized Rs. 19,999.

16. *Mayo College.*—There were seven boys at this college. Thakur Madho Singh of Bijwar gained the gold medal for good conduct.

Progress report has not yet been received.

17. *Public Works.*—As this subject is reported on separately to the Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, in the Public Works Department detailed particulars here are unnecessary. It may, however, be mentioned that the total expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,29,070 as against Rs. 55,553 in preceding year. Upwards of Rs. 38,000 were

\* Paragraph 4, last year's Public Works Report.

expended on roads, and the promise of the Darbar communication between Ferozpur (a tolerably large cotton mart) and the Rajputana State Railway, His Highness has sanctioned the metalling of so much of the Ferozpur-Ulwar road as lies within his territory, and hopes that the Gurgaon portion will also be metalled. With this object the Commissioner of Delhi has been communicated with.

18. *General Health.*—There was no epidemic of fever, cholera or small-pox; the year, therefore, was on the whole a healthy one.

Detailed particulars regarding dispensaries, jail, vaccination, &c., &c., are supplied by Surgeon-Major T. French Mullen (Appendix G). Vaccination work, both as to amount got through and success obtained, is very

remarkable, and speaks much for the energy of the Agency Surgeon. The percentage of success, 98·71, Dr. Mullen believes, is almost, if not absolutely, correct.

19. *Nimrana*.—The current year ending 31st August next should see Nimrana unencumbered.

The revenue settlement of the jagir now requires consideration, and this question shall have attention. Lieutenant-Colonel Law visited the State during the year.

*Accounts*.—The accounts given in Appendix H call for no special notice. The actual cash balance on 31st August 1881 was Rs. 3,194, and that for the current year is estimated at Rs. 8,601.

Babu Gulab Singh continues as Manager.

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*List of Appendices attached to the Annual Report for 1881-82.*

A.—Comparative Statement of Prices Current.

B.—Statement of Accounts.

C.—Statement of Civil Cases.

D.—Statement of Crime.

E.—Statement of Punishment.

F.—Return of Schools.

G.—Extract from Report of Dr. T. French Mullen, Agency Surgeon,  
and Abstract of Meteorological Observations.

H.—Nimrana Accounts.

H. P. PEACOCK, *Major,*  
*Political Agent, Ulwar.*



APPENDIX A.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the principal food grains in the town of Ulwar for 1879-80, 1880-81 and 1881-82.

MONTHS.	1879-80.				1880-81.				1881-82.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
April	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
May	12 14	18 6	16 3	14 1	17 1	29 6	34 0	26 4	18 2½	23 12½	25 0	20 0
June	13 7	17 14	14 0	13 12	19 12	29 2	32 12	23 6	17 14	22 13	24 0½	18 1½
July	13 14	18 5	14 3	14 4	18 13	26 6	30 15	22 6	17 8	21 14	21 15½	18 2½
August	14 4	18 14	18 5	14 9	17 1	24 7	28 4	21 11	16 10½	20 15	20 10	17 7
September	14 12	21 13	20 3	15 5	16 3	22 1	23 14	20 4	17 11	23 1½	23 8	18 8½
October	14 14	22 14	22 13	14 7	15 4	20 13	22 4	18 7	18 0	23 4½	23 6	18 9½
November	13 7	23 4	24 8	13 0	16 4	22 6	23 6	20 11	18 2	23 10½	22 12	19 5
December	13 1	25 11	29 10	14 3	15 10	21 11	21 12	20 8	17 15	22 9½	22 5	20 15½
January	13 0	27 1	29 6	14 9	15 12	21 8	21 1	20 6	17 13½	22 7½	21 13	20 12½
February	13 2	26 8	29 8	15 0	15 11	21 14	21 14	20 7	17 8	22 6½	20 7½	19 11
March	13 15	27 13	32 4	18 10	16 7	23 2	23 5	21 1	17 7	22 1	21 6	21 1½
Average of 12 months	14 13	29 0	34 4	20 4	15 12	21 8	21 1	20 5	16 12½	22 6	23 1½	21 9
	13 12½	23 2	23 12½	15 2½	16 10	23 11	25 6	21 5	17 10	22 9½	22 8½	19 8½

H. P. PEACOCK, Major,  
Political Agent.

ULWAR,  
The 15th April 1882.



## APPEN

## Acco

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambut  
male for Sambut 1938

RECEIPTS.	1879-80.		1880-81.				1881-82.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I Land Revenue—</i>								
1. Arrears . . . . .	2,07,457		5,000		5,926		7,000	
Current Revenue . . . . .	18,63,230		20,06,199		19,58,077		20,22,731	
	<u>20,70,687</u>		<u>20,11,198</u>		<u>18,64,003</u>		<u>20,29,731</u>	
2. Gardens . . . . .	12,995		13,824		11,141		15,205	
3. Canals . . . . .	20,389		19,293		16,699		19,860	
4. Forest dues—								
Camel grazing . . . . .	1,655		1,600		1,578		1,600	
Bamboos . . . . .	2,052		2,725		1,112		2,725	
Garh-kaptani . . . . .	4,270		4,316		7,041		6,000	
	<u>7,977</u>		<u>8,641</u>		<u>9,731</u>		<u>10,325</u>	
5. Tribute . . . . .	18,700		18,500		17,373		18,700	
6. Grass lands—								
Farohi . . . . .	8,539		7,000		11,185		10,000	
Dagarbach . . . . .	300		291		219		284	
	<u>8,839</u>		<u>7,291</u>		<u>11,404</u>		<u>10,284</u>	
7. Stone quarries . . . . .	1,959		3,101		3,310		3,101	
8. Miscellaneous—								
Talhana . . . . .	1,919		1,700		1,135		1,400	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	6,260		5,800		7,824		7,800	
	<u>8,209</u>		<u>7,500</u>		<u>8,959</u>		<u>9,200</u>	
Carried over . . . . .	...	21,49,755	...	20,89,318	...	19,41,650	...	21,16,400

DIX B.

UNTS.

years 1936 and 1937 (A. D. 1879-80 and 1880-81), and the Budget Estimate (A. D. 1881-82).

DISBURSEMENTS.	1879-80.		1880-81.				1881-82.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>1. Palace Expenditure—</b>								
1. Khawas Chelas . . . . .	35,461		39,928		40,266		39,585	
2. Kitchen . . . . .	40,094		28,800		39,852		27,500	
3. Mahi Sigha . . . . .	12,891		10,978		13,580		19,600	
4. Thikar-khana . . . . .	17,093		13,425		15,501		14,850	
5. Tosha-khana . . . . .	1,09,167		1,00,000		1,06,985		1,00,000	
6. Palki-khana . . . . .	4,020		3,800		3,425		3,300	
7. Tillah-khana . . . . .	4,344		4,000		3,128		4,000	
8. Mashal-khana . . . . .	2,241		1,800		1,337		1,375	
9. Gunijan-khana . . . . .	2,321		2,352		1,570		1,50	
10. Wrestlers . . . . .	1,837		1,751		1,818		1,781	
11. Bartan-khana . . . . .	1,116		702		819		400	
12. Icepits . . . . .	2,086		1,949		2,360		2,000	
13. Harkara Deohri . . . . .	7,941		7,800		7,937		7,800	
		2,40,162		2,17,285		2,38,634		2,23,691
<b>2. Stables—</b>								
1. Riding . . . . .	57,440		53,182		61,116		80,000	
2. Carriage . . . . .	47,196		18,000		22,030		25,000	
3. Breeding Stud . . . . .	2,785		22,395		23,104		24,877	
		1,27,421		93,577		1,06,300		1,29,877
<b>3. Elephant Establishment</b>	...	30,803	...	25,784	...	28,375	...	30,000
<b>4. Bullock—</b>								
1. Rath-khana . . . . .	23,455		22,259		23,467		25,000	
2. Gari-khana . . . . .	9,030		9,412		9,190		9,100	
		32,485		31,671		32,657		34,100
<b>5. Camel Establishment</b>	...	22,770	...	21,817	...	18,323	...	20,000
<b>6. Cattle Farms</b>	...	4,815	...	4,700	...	4,934	...	5,000
<b>7. Administrative Establishment—</b>								
1. Hazoori . . . . .	5,581		6,535		6,438		9,00	
2. State Council . . . . .	21,937		22,000		22,440		22,400	
3. Munshi-khana . . . . .	4,058		4,368		3,690		3,700	
		31,576		32,903		32,568		35,100
<b>8. Revenue and Finance—</b>								
1. Land Revenue Office . . . . .	11,840		11,955		12,229		12,200	
2. Tehsils . . . . .	35,639		39,040		36,952		38,000	
3. Lambadars, 3 per cent. on Land Revenue . . . . .	58,979		57,290		53,049		58,245	
4. Kanungo-huks . . . . .	9,787		8,439		9,859		9,155	
5. Patwari . . . . .	33,145		31,165		34,440		31,886	
6. Remissions . . . . .	2,211		881		8,593		1,500	
7. Audit Office . . . . .	8,030		7,064		7,187		7,200	
8. Treasury . . . . .	3,656		3,725		3,734		3,600	
9. Commissariat . . . . .	10,022		9,120		8,868		8,800	
10. Nazul . . . . .	1,740		1,623		1,525		1,163	
11. Copper mines . . . . .	194		77		83		83	
12. Iron works . . . . .	325		213		286		29	
13. Quarries . . . . .	504		493		469		460	
		1,76,072		17,71,09		1,77,518		1,72,559
Carried over . . . . .	...	21,49,755	...	20,89,848	...	19,41,650	...	21,16,406

*Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambut  
mate for Sambut 1938*

RECEIPTS.	1879-80.		1880-81.				1881-82.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward . . . . .	...	21,49,755	...	20,89,348	...	19,41,650	...	21,10,406
<i>II. Sewai Jamma—</i>								
9. Customs . . . . .	1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000	
10. Abkari . . . . .	3,118		4,000		4,263		4,000	
11. Copper mines . . . . .	805		200		281		300	
12. Judicial—								
Fines . . . . .	15,411		17,000		18,753		18,000	
Fees, Civil Court . . . . .	13,184		12,333		19,429		16,000	
Stamps . . . . .	4,655		5,000		6,243		5,500	
	<u>33,250</u>		<u>34,333</u>		<u>44,424</u>		<u>39,500</u>	
13. Iron furnaces . . . . .	2,796		2,842		4,389		3,654	
14. Discount interest . . . . .	12,092		15,000		1,514		10,000	
15. Savings of pay . . . . .	28,332		11,000		37,159		15,000	
16. Nazul . . . . .	5,887		8,000		11,132		9,000	
17. Advances recovered—								
Tuccavee . . . . .	21,944		11,000		13,752		12,000	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	20,141		13,000		52,505		30,000	
	<u>42,085</u>		<u>24,000</u>		<u>66,257</u>		<u>42,000</u>	
18. Miscellaneous—								
Post Office . . . . .	1,485		1,700		1,659		1,500	
Jail . . . . .	5,454		4,350		5,466		4,250	
Cattle farms . . . . .	2,401		2,000		1,985		2,000	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	42,217		4,000		3,617		3,500	
	<u>51,557</u>		<u>12,050</u>		<u>12,727</u>		<u>11,250</u>	
		3,04,422		2,36,425		3,07,146		2,59,794
Carried over . . . . .	...	24,54,177	...	23,25,773	...	22,48,796	...	23,76,110

years 1936 and 1937 (A. D. 1879-80 and 1880-81), and the Budget Estimate (A. D. 1881-82)—continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1879-80.		1880-81.				1881-82.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward . . . . .	...	4,54,177	...	3,25,773	...	22,48,796	...	23,76,110
<b>9. Judicial—</b>								
1. Court of Appeal . . . . .	7,635		624		6,431		6,250	
2. Civil Court . . . . .	9,015		10,000		6,053		5,100	
3. Criminal Court . . . . .	14,432		13,900		15,519		15,000	
4. Establishment, Superintendent of Police . . . . .	1,767		1,100		1,551		1,548	
5. Thanas . . . . .	23,398		47,814		44,592		48,000	
		56,247		73,438		74,146		75,898
<b>10. Army—</b>								
War Office . . . . .	5,819		5,812		5,371		5,300	
Artillery . . . . .	30,894		31,575		31,509		32,000	
Fort Garrison . . . . .	1,53,767		1,35,000		1,33,678		1,33,000	
Cavalry . . . . .	2,51,375		2,29,179		2,32,699		2,33,000	
Khas Chouki . . . . .	21,735		21,577		20,665		21,221	
Futteh Paltan . . . . .	54,474		55,000		58,718		59,000	
Khass " . . . . .	19,546		20,000		20,098		20,000	
Bukhtawar " . . . . .	22,237		22,000		21,882		21,200	
Resalah Nulki . . . . .	20,446		20,796		21,827		21,900	
Camel Guns . . . . .	4,506		4,476		4,519		4,849	
Irregular Companies . . . . .	33,366		25,000		31,192		31,000	
		6,18,165		5,69,915		5,82,146		5,82,470
<b>11. Miscellaneous Establishment—</b>								
Imtiazecs . . . . .	15,705		23,000		22,147		23,000	
Kabeshwais . . . . .	1,278		1,278		1,278		1,278	
Khoos Nancees . . . . .	939		1,053		1,056		1,056	
Postal Establishment . . . . .	2,371		2,398		2,417		2,400	
Miscellaneous Employés . . . . .	7,610		7,248		7,276		6,960	
		27,903		34,977		34,174		33,694
<b>12. Tent and Clothing Department</b>	24,670		20,000		26,749		25,000	
Farash-khana . . . . .	12,483		10,000		13,296		12,000	
		37,153		80,000		40,045		37,000
<b>13. Public Works—</b>								
Buildings . . . . .	22,506		50,000		49,293		50,000	
Roads . . . . .	5,954		12,000		38,285		30,000	
Bunds . . . . .	2,500		10,000		5,844		5,000	
Workshops . . . . .	14,146		12,000		24,410		18,000	
Establishment . . . . .	7,230		7,590		7,254		7,470	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3,217		5,000		3,984		4,000	
		55,553		96,590		1,29,070		1,14,470
<b>14. Workshops—</b>								
Mistri-khana . . . . .	1,933		1,994		2,010		2,000	
Chapper bandi . . . . .	11,510		10,000		13,726		10,000	
Gurb-kaptani . . . . .	2,416		2,451		2,516		2,500	
Baghar . . . . .	8,064		7,000		7,335		7,000	
		23,923		21,445		25,587		21,500
Carried over: . . . . .	...	24,54,177	...	23,25,773	..	22,48,796	...	23,76,110

*Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambut  
mate for Sambut 1938*

RECEIPTS.	1879-80.		1880-81.				1891-82.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward . . . . .	...	24,54,177	...	23,25,773	...	22,48,786	...	23,76,110
School fund . . . . .	20,771	...	20,000	...	19,925	...	20,000	...
Dispensary . . . . .	20,300	41,071	20,000	40,000	19,570	39,405	20,000	40,000
Refunded by Tehsils . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4,454	...	...
<b>TOTAL INCOME . . . . .</b>	...	24,95,249	...	23,65,773	...	22,92,745	...	24,16,110
Cash balance at commencement of year . . . . .	...	4,96,463	...	7,30,219	...	7,30,219	...	9,35,464
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	...	29,91,711	...	30,95,992	...	30,22,964	...	33,51,574

years 1936 and 1937 (A. D. 1879-80 and 1880-81), and the Budget Estimate (A. D. 1881-82)—concluded.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1879 80.		1880-81.				1881-82.	
	Actuals		Estimates		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward . . . . .	..	29 91,711		30,95,992	..	30,22,964	..	33,51,574
15. <i>Jaul</i> . . . . .	24,554		27,214		23,473		24,000	
„ Printing Press . . . . .	460		480		780		780	
		25,014		27,694		24,253		24,780
16. <i>Gadens</i> . . . . .	21,232		21,247		21,709		22,000	
Canals . . . . .	1,341		1,355		1,497		1,500	
		22,573		22,582		23,206		23,500
17. <i>Political Agency</i> . . . . .		24,396		25,000		24 815		25,000
18 <i>Fakils</i> . . . . .		7,567	..	10,000		8,353	..	10,000
19 <i>Charitable and religious endowments</i> . . . . .								
Festivals . . . . .	98,775		93,000		99,136		93,000	
	662		600		639		7 0	
		99,437		93,600		99,775		93,700
20. <i>Gifts, Rewards, &amp;c.—</i>								
On marriages . . . . .	11,701		5,000		4,721		5,000	
On deaths . . . . .	3,904		5,000		275		2,000	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,433		5,000		4,992		5,000	
Guests . . . . .	12,194		3,000		1,485		5,000	
		40,236		18,000		12,473		17,000
21. <i>Advances, Tuccavee</i> . . . . .	21,459		20,000		28 642		20,000	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	82,430		1,00,000		76,724		50,00	
		1,03,889		1,20,000		1,05,366		70,000
22. <i>Miscellaneous—</i>								
Carriage, freight, &c. . . . .	1,549		1,500		1,660		2,000	
Newspapers, books . . . . .	5,058		1,000		724		1,000	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	34,926		25,000		26,694		50,000	
		41 533		27,500		28,478		53,000
Schools . . . . .	34,413		26,000		34,705		36,000	
Dispensary . . . . .	30 027		30,000		27,717		30,000	
		64,440		66,000		62,422		66,000
<b>TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE</b> . . . . .		19,14,133		18,35,563		19,13,618		18,98,369
Expenditure for July and August 1881 . . . . .				..		1,70,370		.
<b>EXTRAORDINARY.</b>								
Repayment of balance of Loan . . . . .	..	3,47,359		..		3,512		.
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE .</b>		22,61,492	..	18,35,563	.	20,87,500	..	18,98,369
Cash balance . . . . .		7,30,219		12,60,429	.	9,35,404		14,53,205
<b>GRAND TOTAL .</b>	..	29,91,711	.	30,95,992		30,22,964	..	33,51,574

## APPENDIX C.

*Statement of Civil Cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1881.*

	Pending at the close of last year.		Instituted during 1881.		TOTAL.		Disposed of during 1881.		Pending at the close of 1881.	
	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Civil Court . . .	408	55,591	2,369	1,95,425	2,777	2,51,015	2,343	1,95,708	434	55,307
Tehsildar sdo. . .	74	1,687	1,139	25,245	1,213	26,932	1,084	24,831	129	2,101
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>57,278</b>	<b>3,508</b>	<b>2,20,670</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>2,77,947</b>	<b>3,427</b>	<b>2,20,539</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>57,408</b>

*Statement of Cases appealed from Tehsildars' and other Courts to the Court immediately superior.*

	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during 1881.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Returned for review.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the close of 1881.
Civil Court . . .	6	35	41	12	6	8	..	5	1	9
Council. . . . .	14	90	104	48	3	8	..	5	2	38
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>47</b>

ULWAR,  
The 15th April 1882.

H. P. PEACOCK, Major,  
Political Agent.











Statement of Punishment—concluded.

Serial Number (vide column 1, Statement A.)	Total Number of cases investigated during the year (column 2, Statement A.)		Total Number of cases in which conviction was obtained (column 3, Statement A.)		Total Number of persons actually put on trial (column 4, Statement A.)		Acquitted, transferred, died, &c. (columns 11, 14 to 17, Statement A.)		Persons ordered to give security (muchalka).		PERSONS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.										PERSONS SENTENCED TO PAYMENT OF FINE, UNDER					Whipped	Expelled from the State.	Death executed.	Dismissed from service.	Total convicted.	Whipped or fined in addition to other punishment.	Pending.
	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	5 years.	10 years.	14 years.	For life.	Total.	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	5 years.	10 years.	14 years.	For life.	Total.	50 rupees.	100 rupees.	200 rupees.	300 rupees.	Total.							
20	29	15	15	56	14	2	2	2	7	3	8	14	8	2						11	11			1							4	
21	51	10	10	53	26	27	2	2	2	3	3	7	3							7	7			3						9		
22	1,425	134	134	426	197	42	2	2	26	43	57	11	4							58	58	1		28						24		
23	1,462	228	228	704	315	42	2	2	50	82	28	11	4							103	102			93								
24	1	1	1	2	2				2											2	2											
25	1	1	1	2	2				2											2	2											
26	119	95	95	167	24	11	2	2	12	4	3	3								35	35			52								
27	8	7	7	13	3	9	2	2	2	2	2	2								2	2			1								
28	9	8	8	13	7	9	2	2	2	2	2	2								20	20			8								
29	60	56	56	111	8	10	10	10	10	6	4									66	66			3								
30	61	47	47	86	20	2	7	7	7	1										40	40	1		14								
31	3	3	3	3	20					1	1	3	1							1	1											
32	17	5	5	27	20					7	13	3								6	6			1								
33	55	31	31	95	31				4	7	13	3								11	11			1								
34	3	3	3	3	3																											
TOTAL	4,342	1,202	3,735	1,452	381	129	107	99	50	17	8	1	..	..	411	1,135	1	3	1,139	223	26	1	7	2,188	7	95						

H. P. PEACOCK, Major,  
Political Agent.

APPENDIX F.  
Annual Return of Schools in the Ulwar State for the year 1881.

No.	IRADING.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.										Average daily attendance.	Percentage attendance.	NUMBER OF TEACHERS.						INCOME.												
		IN EACH DEPARTMENT.					DETAIL OF CASTE.							DETAIL OF CULTIVATORS AND NON-CULTIVATORS.		NUMBER OF TEACHERS.						School fees.	School cess of 1 per cent. on land revenue.									
		English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.	Ved.	Mixed Total.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Actual Total.			Cultivators.	Non-Cultivators.	English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.	Mathematics.	Ved.			Persian and Hindee.	Total.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					
1	High School	81	80	76	52	25	396	235	45	...	280	10	270	80	62	5	6	3	2	1	2	19	8,479	7	9	90	3	0	...			
1	Thakar School	40	57	43	...	...	146	67	1	...	68	68	68	49	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3,060	0	0	...	...	...	...			
11	Tehsil Schools	67	411	586	...	...	1,061	890	131	...	961	272	692	76	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	5,662	8	9	4	7	0	...			
77	Hukabandi Schools	...	513	2,028	...	...	2,571	2,241	275	...	2,516	1,355	1,161	81	01	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	7,244	11	3	11	12	0	...			
	Boarding House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,413	12	0	...	...	...	...			
	Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,961	0	0	...	...	...	...			
	Prize, Rewards, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	0	0	...	...	...	...			
	Purchase of books	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	583	1	0	...	...	...	...			
	Repairs to buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	1	3	...	...	...	...			
	Miscellaneous expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	11	3	...	...	...	...			
	TOTAL	197	1,100	2,733	62	25	4,107	3,373	455	...	3,828	1,637	2,191	79	34	12	27	00	3	2	2	116	32,134	5	3	144	6	0	19,989	7	0	
	GIRLS' SCHOOLS.																															
4	In Ulwar City	...	27	92	...	...	119	89	30	...	119	...	110	83	01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,229	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	" Tehsils	...	...	105	...	...	105	101	4	...	103	...	108	81	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	" Villages	...	...	63	...	...	63	62	1	...	63	...	63	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Office Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grant-in-aid to a Mission School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Prize to Students	...	27	260	...	...	287	252	35	...	287	...	287	217	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	197	1,127	2,993	52	25	4,394	3,625	400	...	4,115	1,637	2,478	76	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,554	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	197	1,127	2,993	52	25	4,394	3,625	400	...	4,115	1,637	2,478	76	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,088	11	6	144	6	0	19,989	7	0	

\* Of these five are teachers of needle-work.

H. P. PEACOCK, Major,  
Political Agent.

## APPENDIX G.

*Extract from Report of Dr. T. ffrench Mullen, Agency Surgeon.*

THE number of dispensaries remain as in preceding years, *viz.*, three, one each at Ulwar, Rajgarh and Tijara.

The total number of patients treated at the three dispensaries during the year was 17,273 and the daily average sick treated 256·23, as against 15,709 and 251·23 in the previous year.

The vaccination returns for the season 1881-82 show a marked improvement upon those for the preceding season or two as the following return shows:—

Vaccination season.	Total number of vaccinations performed.	Percentage of children under 1 year to total number of vaccinations.	Percentage of children vaccinated to those born in year. Birth-rate taken at 40 per mille.	Percentage of success.	Number of vaccination cases inspected by me.
1878-79 . .	13,966	46	21·03	94·15	...
1879-80 . .	9,631	59·54	18·44	92·36	1,16.
1880-81 . .	14,430	80·72	37·39	98·17	3,347
1881-82 . .	19,851	84·92	61·71	98·71	6,400

The improvement, as you will observe, is in all respects marked. For the increase in number of operations I am chiefly indebted to the warm support given me by His Highness the Maharao Raja, who personally and through his enlightened Chief Secretary, Lala Sri Ram, M.A., has caused all district officials to understand, that affording all the aid they can to the spread of vaccination is no unimportant part of their duties.

The year was, on the whole, not an unhealthy one for the jail population, though the sick and death-rates were above the average of ordinary years. The following statement gives the main facts of interest regard-

ing the health of the prisoners during the year, similar details for six previous years being also given for comparison :—

*Daily average strength, daily average number of sick, deaths, &c., in Ulwar Jail in 1881.*

YEAR.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average number of sick.	Percentage of daily average number of sick to daily average strength.	Total number of patients treated.	Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000 of daily average strength.
1875 .	438·78	14·55	3·30	431	11	25
1876 .	493·47	18·75	3·80	495	12	24
1877 .	504·60	9·20	1·82	295	6	12
1878 .	579·82	39·83	6·87	927	219	378
1879 .	559·07	35·61	6·37	627	96	172
1880 .	448·02	15·05	3·21	456	11	23·50
1881 .	484·85	18·96	3·91	621	16	32·99

The prisoners by their work in the manufacturing departments, on the roads, &c., &c., earned during the year Rs. 6,623-14-6. This amount is less than that earned in the previous year, which is accounted for by the fact that Rs. 1,000 worth of carpets, cloths, &c., remained unsold at the end of the year and so are not credited in the earnings, and again there was but little “kunkur” digging and road making (the most remunerative employments) given us by the engineering department to do in the year under report.

Each prisoner earned on an average Re. 1-2-6 per mensem, while last year the average was Re. 1-10-4. The chief reasons of the decrease are given in the preceding paragraph.

The total expenditure on the jail for the year, all charges included, was Rs. 25,481-9-0. The prisoners earned but Rs. 6,623-14-6, or nearly 26 per cent. of the whole.

Mr. G. Heatherly continues to discharge the duties of “Munserim” in the highly efficient manner so often reported upon.

The lunatic ward attached to the jail held six patients on the first day of the year, received during the year 16 new cases, total 22. Of these, 1 died, 13 were discharged, and 8 remain under treatment.

*The Leper Hospital.*—On the 1st January 1881 there were 7 cases in this hospital, 7 new cases were admitted during the year, total 14. Of these, 1 died, 6 were discharged relieved, and 7 remain.

ULWAR AGENCY REPORT.

*Abstract of the Meteorological Observations taken at Ulwar during the year 1881 82.*

MONTHS.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAINFALL.			REMARKS ON THE GENERAL HEALTH OF THE POPULATION, &c., &c.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	Number of days on which rain fell.	
April 1881.	29.25	28.60	28.94	101	66	86.76	0	27	2	Slight fever, but chief disease very prevalent. Fair. Fair. Good. Good deal of diarrhoea, few cases of cholera and pneumonia. Fever and bowel complaints prevalent. Fever very prevalent. Good. Good. Good. Good, a few cases of small-pox. Good.
May	29	28.35	28.72	107	79	95.96	0	16	2	
June	28.80	28.30	28.62	106	86	96.68	1	29	4	
July	28.95	28.50	28.75	101	62	80.20	17	13	18	
August	29	28.75	28.87	87	69	82.49	16	09	25	
September	29.10	28.70	29.00	94	79	86.90	0	04	1	
October	29.40	28.85	29.08	92	70	85.52	...	...	...	
November	29.55	29.15	29.38	89	58	70.31	...	...	...	
December	29.70	29.40	29.53	73	57	65.51	...	...	...	
January 1882	29.50	29.25	29.54	76	55	64.58	1	30	4	
February	29.65	29	29.41	78	56	64.80	...	...	...	
March	29.49	29	29.19	93	62	78.92	...	...	...	
MEANS AND TOTALS	29.28	28.82	29.08	91.42	66.58	79.55	36	28	56	

T. FRENCH MULLEN, M.D., Surgeon-Major,  
Agency Surgeon.



## APPEN

## NIMRANA

*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Nimrana Estate, show-*

RECEIPTS.	Sambut 1937 (A. D. 1880-81.)					Sambut 1938 (A. D. 1881-82).			
	Estimates.			Actuals.		Estimates.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Land Revenue . . . . .	26,363	1	0	25,596	1	9	26,087	6	0
2. Tuccavee . . . . .	...			...			300	0	0
3. Cess on Jagir Wells . . . . .	66	0	0	66	0	0	66	0	0
4. " Goats . . . . .	70	0	0	144	6	0	100	0	0
5. " Camels . . . . .	13	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0
6. " Turbans . . . . .	37	0	0	40	14	0	40	0	0
7. " Weavers (Julahas) . . . . .	8	0	0	7	4	0	7	0	0
8. " Oilmen . . . . .	27	0	0	23	9	3	23	0	0
9. " Mahajans . . . . .	7	0	0	6	4	0	6	0	0
10. " Marriages . . . . .	35	0	0	55	0	6	45	0	0
11. " Gharmasa . . . . .	5	0	0	16	0	11	15	0	0
12. " Charasa . . . . .	52	0	0	52	0	0	52	0	0
13. Chaukidari . . . . .	160	0	0	161	3	0	160	10	0
14. Parno (Camping Ground) . . . . .	5	0	0	9	14	9	10	0	0
15. Nazul or hire of shops . . . . .	9	0	0	3	3	0	9	0	0
16. Garden . . . . .	300	0	0	267	12	0	300	0	0
17. Fines . . . . .	130	0	0	119	3	0	120	0	0
18. Fees, Civil Court . . . . .	20	0	0	49	2	0	40	0	0
19. Tulabanna . . . . .	8	0	0	9	15	9	10	0	0
20. Ghami Ligha . . . . .	3	0	0	2	6	0	3	0	0
21. Sale of unclaimed property . . . . .	20	0	0	82	3	3	20	0	0
22. Nuzurs . . . . .	160	0	0	108	12	0	169	0	0
23. Doanni Mamooli . . . . .	397	5	6	394	4	0	388	12	6
24. " Jadid . . . . .	403	8	0	403	8	3	403	8	0
25. Miscellaneous . . . . .	...			197	7	6	50	0	0
	28,298	14	6	27,828	11	0	28,436	10	6
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Arrears of previous years . . . . .	...			609	4	5	1,000	0	0
Nazarana Masnad-Nashini . . . . .	794	10	10	788	8	1	777	9	0
Ditto from those who omitted to pay the first instalment . . . . .	807	0	1	407	11	9	407	11	9
	1,601	10	11	1,805	8	3	2,185	4	9
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . . . .	29,900	9	5	29,634	3	3	30,621	15	3
Cash balance at commencement of year . . . . .	4,528	4	7	4,528	4	7	3,194	5	9
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	34,428	14	0	34,162	7	10	33,816	5	0

DIX H.

ACCOUNTS.

ing the Estimates and Actuals for 1880-81 and Estimates for 1881-82.

EXPENDITURE.	Sambut 1937 (A. D. 1880-81.)				Sambut 1938 (A. D. 1881-82).	
	Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1. Raja's expenses . . . . .	1,624	0 0	1,450	6 6	1,776	0 0
2. Oil for Palace, &c. . . . .	115	0 0	97	4 6	105	0 0
3. Stationery . . . . .	132	0 0	126	2 0	132	0 0
4. Pays of employés . . . . .	4,694	8 0	4,737	8 4	4,708	8 0
5. Pensioners . . . . .	651	8 0	661	8 0	695	8 0
6. Pún Mandars, monthly . . . . .	503	1 0	342	13 6	503	1 0
7. „ „ annually . . . . .	398	7 9	387	3 3	398	7 9
8. Festivals . . . . .	635	6 0	490	10 3	635	6 0
9. Allowance to Thakur Kundan Singh . . . . .	500	0 0	500	0 0	500	0 0
10. Gifts on marriages and deaths. . . . .	120	0 0	1,041	0 9	120	0 0
11. Guests . . . . .	200	0 0	33	4 3	200	0 0
12. Commissariat—						
1. Stables . . . . .	941	0 0	696	15 3	800	0 0
2. Shutar-khana . . . . .	92	0 0	69	6 9	102	0 0
3. Gousala . . . . .	582	0 0	407	4 0	600	0 0
4. Miscellaneous . . . . .	55	0 0	75	5 9	70	0 0
	1,670	0 0	1,248	15 9	1,572	0 0
13. Public Works . . . . .	1,000	0 0	2,443	10 6	2,000	0 0
14. Dispensary . . . . .	288	0 0	281	1 0	288	0 0
15. School . . . . .	220	0 0	213	5 6	220	0 0
16. Chaukidari . . . . .	444	0 0	485	3 6	458	0 0
17. Garden . . . . .	100	0 0	101	14 6	100	0 0
18. Foujdari . . . . .	50	0 0	58	0 9	50	0 0
19. Tuccavee . . . . .	500	0 0	381	8 0	500	0 0
20. Tribute to Ulwar . . . . .	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0	3,000	0 0
21. Huq. Lambardari . . . . .	700	12 0	447	15 6	942	8 6
22. Miscellaneous . . . . .	300	0 0	245	15 0	300	0 0
	17,846	10 9	18,775	7 4	19,214	7 3
<b>EXTRAORDINARY.</b>						
Nazarana to Ulwar . . . . .	5,000	0 0	5,000	0 0	6,000	0 0
Miscellaneous creditors . . . . .	5,814	0 3	7,094	11 3	...	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...		97	15 6	...	
	10,814	0 3	12,192	10 9	6,000	0 0
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b> . . . . .	28,660	11 0	30,968	2 1	25,214	7 3
Cash balance . . . . .	5,768	3 0	3,194	5 9	8,601	13 9
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	34,428	14 0	34,162	7 10	33,816	5 0

H. P. PEACOCK, Major,  
Political Agent.

## KOTAH AGENCY REPORT.

No. 176P., dated Kotah, the 12th April 1882.

From—MAJOR C. BAYLAX, Political Agent, Kotah,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1881-82.

2. *General Remarks.*—The administration of this State has progressed smoothly and well, and there is but little of special interest to record during the year under report. The principal event of the year, as regards the Maharao, has been the placing of the army under his control; the arrangement has so far worked well and has given much satisfaction to His Highness.

3. *The Council.*—There has been no change in the members of Council, who continue to work well.

4. *Finance.*—The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 1880-81 is thus shown :—

	Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue . . . . .	24,14,900	24,57,488
Expenditure . . . . .	18,96,032	19,28,576

The estimate for the current year, which ends on 31st July, is—

	Rs.
Ordinary Revenue . . . . .	24,44,500
Do. Expenditure . . . . .	20,44,796

The increase in the expenditure was mainly owing to special grants for certain public works, which had not been decided on at the time when the budget was framed.

The increase in the estimate of ordinary expenditure for the current year is mainly due to the grant of nearly a lakh of rupees for the Parbatti Irrigation Scheme.

5. *Debts.*—The amount devoted to liquidating debt is not included in ordinary expenditure.

In 1880-81 five lakhs were paid to creditors on account of principal and interest.

During the current year, ending on 31st July next, four lakhs will be paid under this head, out of which some three lakhs (3,17,118) have already been disbursed.

The balance of the State debts to be liquidated will then only amount to a little over six lakhs.

6. *Land Settlement.*—The assessment of one other Nizammat has been completed, and that of two others is in progress; the work has been much retarded owing to the illness of the Superintendent Munshi Durga Pershad, but his health is now better, and I trust he may be able to carry on the settlement to its conclusion, for he has done his work so carefully and judiciously, and has obtained such a knowledge of the district, that it would not be easy to replace him.

The preparation of the settlement records has progressed satisfactorily, and the maps are nearly completed.

7. *Waste Lands*.—Waste lands continue to be taken up, but to a less extent than last year, owing to the want of later rain, which was very unfavorable to the rabi crop.

8. *Courts*.—My remarks of last year continue to apply to Saiyad Jafar Husen, the Judge of the Appellate Court, who does his work well.

There is nothing calling for special remark in regard to the Criminal, Civil, and Nazim's Courts. There was some increase in the number of criminal cases, which was doubtless owing to the failure of the rain crop in many parts of the district. There was also a slight increase in the number of civil suits, principally in petty cases under Rs. 300.

9. *Police*.—The statement in the margin of offences committed

Homicide . . . . .	5	during the year
Attempt to murder . . . . .	1	1881-82 shows some
Robbery {	9	increase in crime, the
Dacoity . . . . .	9	total being 1,007, as
Other . . . . .	24	compared with 860
Theft {	216	for the previous year
Cattle . . . . .	48	The number of
Other . . . . .	44	cases of dacoity and
Suicide . . . . .	0	cattle theft have
Poisoning {	2	decreased, but such
Thagi . . . . .	25	offences as robbery
Other . . . . .	1	theft, criminal mis-
Grievous hurt . . . . .	12	appropriation and as
Buying or disposing of persons . . . . .	12	sault have somewhat
Causing miscarriage . . . . .	5	increased. There were
Abduction . . . . .	22	only 9 cases of dacoity
Escape from custody . . . . .	2	
Buying or disposing of stolen property . . . . .	579	
Arson . . . . .		
Other crimes . . . . .		
TOTAL . . . . .	1,007	

as compared with 17 in the previous year, but the value of the property robbed exceeded that of last year ; this was owing to two of the dacoities being heavy ones, the loss in these two cases being placed at nearly Rs. 3,000 ; the other 7 dacoities were mostly petty affairs, the total loss being put at about Rs. 850.

There was a slight decrease in cattle thefts, the number being 48 against 51 in the previous year. On the whole, the results of the present police arrangements may be considered very satisfactory, for there has been a great decrease in dacoity and violent crime, as compared with what was the case a few years ago.

10. *Gardens*.—The State gardens continue to improve under better management, and the fruit trees procured from Bombay and other places promise very well.

11. *Jail*.—The new jail has been completed and brought into use, the Darogah, procured through the Superintendent of the Central Prison Agra, does his work satisfactorily, and the jail is now very well conducted ; the health of the prisoners has also improved very much since their transfer to the new building, the death-rate being 29·96 in place of 62 per thousand in the previous year.

The daily average number of prisoners was as below, *viz.*—

Prisoners undergoing sentence . . . . .	242
Do. under trial . . . . .	25·9

12. *Stables.*—The new stables and coach-houses are making good progress, and will, I hope, be brought into use by next rainy season.

13. *Education.*—The Kotah School continues to be efficiently conducted by Babu Jadu Nath Ghose, and the number of boys borne on the register has increased from 234 to 348, the increase being principally in the Hindee Department.

14. *Medical Institutions.*—Surgeon C. P. Moreton was in medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies during the year. As his report on this head will be submitted separately through the Superintendent General of Dispensaries, I need not enter into details here, and will merely note that an extra vaccinator has been appointed to the Baran district, and that an additional dispensary will shortly be opened in the district at Khanpur. Hospital Assistant Kaniya Lall continued as usual to perform his duties ably at the Kotah Dispensary.

15. *Health.*—The season has, on the whole, been a very healthy one; but there has been a good deal of small-pox of late, both in the city of Kotah and in parts of the district.

16. *The Kotris.*—I have nothing special to record regarding the Kotris this year. The arrangements made for the administration of Indurgurh during the minority of the young Chief are working well, and the debts are being paid off in accordance with the instalments fixed for that purpose.

17. *Mayo College.*—The four boys noted in my last report continued to attend the Mayo College during the present year. More could not be sent, as there was not sufficient accommodation in the Bhurtpore house; but I am in hopes that the Kotah house may be ready by next term, as I am very desirous that the young Chief of Indurgurh and some other boys should proceed to the college.

18. *Rainfall and Crops.*—The fall of rain was scant, being only about 26½ inches in place of nearly 36 inches in the previous year; the fall was also unfavorable, for there was an excessive amount of rain in July, which damaged the young kharif crop and prevented a good deal of land from being sown, and after August scarcely any rain fell. This, of course, proved very injurious to the rabi crop, and much of the lighter land remained unsown from want of moisture. In good land the crops were fair, but in light and inferior soil the crops have been very light, or have failed altogether.

The stocks of grain in the country were so large that prices were not much affected at first; but there has lately been a marked rise.

The opium crop was fairly good, but prices are so low, owing, it is said, to a glut in the Bombay market, that cultivators are unwilling to sell. On the whole, in an agricultural point of view, the present year must be considered an unfavorable one.

19. *Public Works.*—The report on public works will be submitted separately: much good and useful work is being done under this head, and nearly three lakhs have been allotted for the purpose during the current year.

In conclusion I have to remark that the administration of the Kotah State continues to progress favorably, as noted in my report for last year.

*of the Estimates of 1880-81 and Budget*

	Budget Estimate of 1880-81.	Actual Expenditure of 1880-81.	Budget Estimate for 1881-82.
.	25,000 0 0	26,255 9 6	25,000 0 0
.	19,500 0 0	19,373 10 5	10,000 0 0
.	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
.	18,96,031 15 0	19,28,576 8 9	20,44,796 13 9
.	.....	54,392 3 6	
.	.... ..	5,240 8 6	
.	.....	5,00,000 0 0	
.		5,59,632 12 0	
.		24,88,209 4 9	
.	.....	4,44,807 1 7	
.	.....	29,33,016 6 4	

C. BAYLAY, Major,  
*Political Agent.*



Statement showing the execution of decrees in the Civil Court and Nizamats of the Kotah State from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882.

KOTAH AGENCY REPORT.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES,	DISPOSED OF.										PENDING ON 1 <sup>ST</sup> MARCH 1882.	
	WHOLLY EXECUTED.		PARTIALLY EXECUTED.		STRUCK OFF.		TOTAL.		PENDING ON 1 <sup>ST</sup> MARCH 1882.		No of cases.	Amount.
	No of cases.	Amount.	No of cases.	Amount.	No of cases.	Amount.	No of cases.	Amount.	No of cases.	Amount.		
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
<i>Civil Courts.</i>		.....	...	.....	3	19,727 11 3	3	19,727 11 3	1	5,189 12 6		
Suits exceeding Rs. 5,000 .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suits exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 .	7	1,872 9 0	9	4,197 14 3	9	18,270 2 9	19	24,340 10 0	5	8,799 15 0		
Suits exceeding Rs. 300, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 .	10	1,241 0 0	25	4,422 13 3	26	14,425 8 9	54	20,089 6 0	9	5,561 15 8		
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300 .	25	4,930 14 9	65	1,874 3 3	96	7,860 5 9	261	14,665 7 9	32	1,102 9 6		
	43	8,044 7 9	99	10,494 14 9	134	60,283 12 6	337	78,823 3 0	47	20,654 4 8		
<i>Nizamats.</i>												
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300 .	40	5,010 7 6	22	672 14 3	20	953 0 8	123	6,636 6 5	70	5,027 2 3		
	83	13,054 15 3	121	11,167 13 0	154	61,236 13 2	460	85,459 9 5	117	25,681 6 11		

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,  
The 12th April 1882.

C. BAYLAY, Major,  
Political Agent.



Statement showing the work performed in the Criminal Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882.

No.	CRIMES.	Offence committed.	Cases brought to trial.	Cases pending on 31st March 1882.	Cases in which convictions obtained.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED.				PROPERTY STOLEN OR PLUNDERED.				PROPERTY RECOVERED.		
						Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending trial.	Cash or value of ornaments.	Cattle.	Approximate value of articles.	Cash or value of articles.	Cattle.		
							Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1	Homicide	5	3	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Attempt to murder	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Robbery	24	1	1	1	4	3,859	14	5	10	226	12	79	10	6	...
4	Theft	48	21	17	17	18	...	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	104
5	Suicide	216	114	...	91	133	21,477	9	0	3	9,308	5	6,149	14	0	...
6	Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Grievous hurt	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Buying or disposing of persons	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Causing miscarriage	12	7	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Abduction	12	9	7	7	9	111	0	0	...	...	...	24	12	0	...
11	Escape from custody	5	5	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Buying or disposing of stolen property	22	17	...	12	14	...	...	...	4	...	...	106	0	0	...
13	Arson	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Other crimes	579	273	7	175	419	...	...	...	65	...	...	752	2	9	13
TOTAL		1,007	486	17	344	815	26,539	12	11	353	9,640	10	7,198	3	3	128

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY, }  
The 12th April 1882.

C. BAYLAX, Major,  
Political Agent.

Statement showing the number of Prisoners admitted into, and released from, the Kotah State Jail from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.	REMAINING ON 1st APRIL 1881.			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DIED AND RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1882.						
	Civil.	Criminal.		Civil.	Criminal.		Civil.	Criminal.		Died.	Released.			Escaped.			Civil.	Criminal.				
		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Under 6 months . . .	3	37	4	44	19	105	27	151	22	142	31	195	...	21	126	28	...	175	1	16	3	20
Above 6 months and under 1 year . . .	...	60	5	65	2	37	3	42	2	97	8	107	...	2	72	2	...	76	...	25	6	31
Above 1 year and under 3 years . . .	...	70	3	73	...	45	7	52	...	115	10	125	4	...	38	5	1	48	...	72	5	77
Above 3 years and under 5 years . . .	...	42	1	43	...	18	2	20	...	60	3	63	2	...	4	...	...	6	...	54	3	57
Above 5 years and under 7 years . . .	...	25	...	25	...	8	1	9	...	33	1	34	2	...	3	...	...	6	...	28	1	29
Above 7 years and under 10 years . . .	...	5	...	5	...	11	2	13	...	16	2	18	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	15	2	17
Above 10 years and under 14 years . . .	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
For life . . .	...	14	4	18	...	1	1	2	...	15	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	20
TOTAL . . .	3	266	16	277	21	225	43	289	24	481	61	506	8	23	244	35	1	311	1	228	26	255

R E M A R K S .

One hundred and thirty-three (133) prisoners were released on occasions of festivals.  
 The daily average number of the prisoners--  
 Sentenced 242  
 Under trial 259  
 The sentenced prisoners varied in number from 184 to 293.  
 The death-rate for the whole year was 29.96 per mille.

C. BAYLAY, Major,  
 Political Agent.

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,  
 The 12th April 1882.

*Return showing the number of Boys in the Kotah State School during the year 1881-82.*

PARTICULARS.	De-English partment.	De-Persian partment.	De-Sanscrit partment.	De-Hindee partment.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Total number of boys in the register . . . . .	31	126	24	167	348	Daily average number of attendance during the year, 210 boys.
Number of teachers . . . . .	2	3	1	3	9	

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,  
*The 12th April 1882.*

C. BAYLAY, *Major,*  
*Political Agent.*

*Observations of the Thermometer and Barometer and the Rainfall registered at Kotah Dispensary.*

1881-82.		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAINFALL.	
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April	1881 . . . . .	29 17	28 95	29 07	102	82	90	...	...
May	.. . . .	29 07	28 95	28 99	106	88	98	...	12
June	.. . . .	28 98	28 74	28 85	103	88	94	2	90
July	.. . . .	28 85	28 63	28 85	97	82	94	15	95
August	.. . . .	28 94	28 71	28 79	90	81	83	6	39
September	.. . . .	29 07	28 78	28 93	88	81	84	...	81
October	.. . . .	29 24	28 78	29 12	89	79	81	...	25
November	.. . . .	29 27	29 02	29 16	83	66	73	...	...
December	.. . . .	29 36	29 15	29 23	72	63	67	...	10
January	1882 . . . . .	29 43	29 14	29 26	77	62	67	...	3
February	.. . . .	29 30	28 96	29 17	79	63	70	...	5
March	.. . . .	29 30	28 96	29 15	93	69	81	...	...
TOTAL	.	349 98	346 77	348 57	1,079	904	982	26	60
AVERAGE	.	29 16	28 89	29 04	89	75	81	...	...

KOTAH POLITICAL AGENCY,  
*The 12th April 1882.*

C. BAYLAY, *Major,*  
*Political Agent.*

# JHALLAWAR SUPERINTENDENCY REPORT.

No. 124G., dated Jhalrapatan, the 14th April 1882.

From—MAJOR H. B. ABBOTT, Political Superintendent, Jhallawar,

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report for 1881-82.

2. *General Remarks.*—The rainfall was rather under the average, registering at Patun 31·64 and at the Chaoni 29·77, the average for the five previous years being 34·92 and 32·12. Moreover, the rain fell unsuitably, doing much harm to the makka crops and some to the jawar.

3. In the rabi so large an area of opium was sown, and the season, on the whole, so favourable, that it is generally believed the outturn will be 25 per cent. above the average; low prices, however, will somewhat neutralize this gain. On the other hand, the wheat harvest is considered a poor one, and prices are higher than last year at this time.

4. The public health has been good.

5. *March of the Leicestershire Regiment.*—A notable event for these parts occurred during the year in the march of the 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, through the State, in course of relief.

6. A detachment of the regiment marched through from Neemuch, *en route* to Saugor, in November, and was followed the month after by the head-quarters, which marched from Nusseerabad to Jubbulpore.

The behaviour of the troops was orderly, and was favourably commented on everywhere, and I believe the officers in command were equally satisfied with the assistance they received from the Jhallawar officials.

7. *The Young Chief.*—His Highness the Maharaj Rana has made a good year's advance, both mental and physical. He continues on excellent terms with his guardian, Lieutenant Rundall, who with tact and patience is making the most he can of his young charge. He finds in Dhabai Hurlal an ever-ready and useful assistant.

8. *The Council Sardars.*—There has been no change in the personnel of these Sardars, who have borne their share of the administrative duties cheerfully and with increased experience.

9. *The Finances* are in a satisfactory condition. As I write, there remains but one debt of Rs. 90,000 unpaid, all the rest, with interest accruing, have been liquidated, and at the commencement of the present Raj financial year the treasury cash balance showed a rise of over a lakh on that of the previous year.

10. *Trade.*—The returns for the whole State show an increase in imports, and exports, transit being the same as the year before.

11. The trade in grain has been brisk, owing to an unusual demand in Holkar's district of Rampura.

12. More salt has been imported, but in transit there has been less, owing to the duty having been in force for the greater portion of the time.

13. The import of goor has been greater, the larger portion of the increase having come from the direction of Bombay; on the other hand, the import of sugar has been much less.

14. The transit trade in opium has fallen off, for which the following three reasons are given:—

*1st.*—The opium from Chapra of Tonk has left the Patun route for the high road, *viâ* Beora, owing to a lowering of duties in that direction.

*2nd.*—The opium from Rampura, which used to find its way through Jhallawar to Indore, has now been diverted to the Neemuch Railway.

*3rd.*—Less opium has passed through from Kotale, owing, it is said, to some of the Kotale opium having gone to Marwar.

15. With regard to the trade of Patun city itself the only noticeable change is in grain, the trade in which has been slack, owing to the low prices prevailing.

16. *Customs.*—During the year the treaty with the British Government, regarding the abolition of all duties on salt, has come into operation; but at too recent a date for its effects to be yet discernible.

17. *Land Settlement.*—The survey, it may be said, is complete, as only three villages remain to be measured.

18. *Preparation of Records* has not progressed as much as I had hoped; but now the survey is finished, this department of the office establishment will be increased.

19. *Assessment.*—The fresh rates for one pargannah having been lately sanctioned, provisionally, by the Agent, Governor General, they are now being given out, and it will soon be known how they are received. The papers for two other tehsils are nearly ready; as soon as the rates for one pargannah are fairly accepted, this portion of the settlement business will make rapid progress.

20. *Instruction of Putwaris.*—Ninety-eight putwaris (or about half establishment) have become qualified surveyors, which is gratifying, as promising well for the correct maintaining of the Settlement Survey records now being compiled.

21. Shekh Tajuddin Ahmud, the Settlement Superintendent, has paid attention to his many duties with steady industry.

22. *Boundary Settlement.—External.*—Four cases, connected with villages situated in the Chou Mehla District, have been settled by an officer of the Central India Horse deputed from Augur, and one other has just been decided by the Bhopal Boundary Settlement Officer. The files of this office showed over 40 cases for disposal. The number settled is thus very small in proportion, but the difficulty is to obtain the services of officers for the purpose.

23. *Internal.*—The Superintendent of Settlement has disposed of 207 cases, out of 274 for disposal. A few appeals have been made from his decisions to the Political Superintendent.

24. *The Courts and Departments.*—The working of the Courts is shown in comparative statements, contrasting their work with average of former years, instead of with that of the previous year.

25. *The Appellate Court.*—On the criminal side more cases have been instituted, whereas on the civil side regular business has been less, the causes for which are noted in the column of remarks.

The members of the Court are the same, and have, as usual, filled their places worthily.

26. *The Civil Court.*—The working of this Court has been disappointing. The old official referred to in the 2nd clause of paragraph 16 of last year's report has been presiding during the year.

In many respects he is a deserving servant of the State; but he feels himself unequal to his present position, so will shortly resign it.

The appointment of a fit person to succeed him is under consideration.

27. *The Criminal Court.*—The same official has presided over this Court as during the year before, and though rather wanting in energy has, on the whole, done well.

28. *The Tehsil Courts, Civil and Criminal.*—The work on the criminal side is shown as under the average, and on the civil as rather above it. The cases pending have increased, owing to a press of work at the head-quarters tehsil at Patun. Arrangements are being made to relieve the Tehsildar of a portion of his work.

29. *The Jail.*—The daily average number of prisoners has been 140, compared with 193 for previous years.

The Jailor continues to give satisfaction.

30. *Crime and Police.*—The returns first sent to this office under this head had been carelessly made out and were sent back for correction and explanation for this reason. This report has been somewhat delayed.

The more serious crimes have been—

Murder . . . . .	5
Dacoity . . . . .	4
Highway robbery . . . . .	4
Rape . . . . .	1

31. In two of the murder cases the accused persons killed their wives on account of jealousy and were executed.

In a third case, a man, in a sudden fit of passion, killed a female relative and then committed suicide.

In a fourth case, accused was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and the fifth is under investigation.

32. Of the four dacoity cases, one occurred in December, in the small detached area of Kirpapur, and the remaining three happened during last month. In one of them, the occupant of the house attacked was killed. Full particulars of the last three cases are yet unknown, as the police inquiries are still in progress. Other cases do not call for any special remark.

33. According to the returns, the police have been far from successful in apprehending offenders, more particularly in house-breaking cases. Nor have they succeeded well in recovering stolen property; but, as in many cases, the number of offenders and amount of property have been placed at the figure given by the complainants, exaggeration must be allowed for. Moreover, in the matter of capture of offenders, the peculiarity of Jhallawar territory, surrounded by many other jurisdictions,

has to be taken into account. All things considered, the Police have done fairly well.

34. *Revenue Court and Department.*—As usual, it can be said that these have been well managed under Pundit Ramcharan, and are now firmly established.

35. *Stud Stables.*—The Norfolk Trotter Stallion lent by Government has remained in good condition. His services are not much sought for by the people, which is attributable to Augur being closer to the Chou Mebla, in which district most of the horse-breeding zemindars reside.

One foal by him has appeared in the stables, but too lately to be pronounced on; others are shortly expected.

36. *Public Works.*—The detailed report on these will be submitted departmentally. Communications, as affording the best field, have absorbed the greater portion of the grant, civil buildings receiving the next attention.

37. *Dispensaries.*—Dr. Moreton, who was appointed during the year, has sent his report on these and on other medical matters to the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination. In all of them Dr. Moreton interests himself much.

38. *Education* continues to make gradual progress. Three new schools have been opened, and 227 pupils added to the former number.

Among the scholars are to be reckoned 100 sons of cultivators. These results are due to the exertions of Babu Gobind Singh, the Inspector.

39. *Remarks on the comparative statement of estimated and actual receipts and expenditure for Sumbut 1937, or 1880-81.*—The cash balance, which at the commencement of the year was Rs. 3,25,571-15 more than was expected, at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,63,257-7-7 or an improvement of Rs. 1,37,685-8-7, due in part to extra receipts, but more so to less expenditure.

40. *The estimate for Sumbut 1939, or 1882-83.*—The balance available for extraordinary expenditure, after making a liberal grant for Public Works, is estimated at Rs. 2,03,590-10, out of which sum an expected expenditure of Rs. 50,000 on the survey settlement will be met.

Statement showing Imports, Exports and Transit of the Jhallawar State from 1st Chaith Sud Sumbut 1937 to 15th Phagum Sud Sumbut 1938, being 12 Hindi months (16th March 1881 to 4th March 1882).

	Opium.		Karana.		Grain.		Salt.		Ghee.		Sugar.		Rice.		English Cloth.		Country Cloth.		Metal.		Zurda Tobacco.		Gur.		Ganja, Bhung.		Poppy Seed.		Iron.		TOTAL.	
	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.
Imports	6,294	5 21,886	1	279,447	33	25,621	30	7,951	1	7,154	30	4,281	15	5,533	4	2,270	23	1,931	11	5,320	16	11,783	37	14	30	18,852	16	2,806	27	100,615	37	
Exports	6,840	34	17,723	16	87,379	13	3,744	21	2,557	25	3,025	3	910	15	2,766	36	763	6	776	2	3,208	33	5,145	30	93	1	14,221	10	3,531	37	152,688	2
Transit	1,698	23	27,410	30	198,679	15	150,223	0	9,445	0	1,401	0	3,333	30	3,177	5	377	30	240	30	2,099	30	4,557	30	41	0	2,165	20	350	20	395,201	27

Statement showing Imports and Exports of the Patun City from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882.

	Opium.		Karana.		Grain.		Salt.		Ghee.		Sugar.		Rice.		English Cloth.		Country Cloth.		Metal.		Zurda Tobacco.		Gur.		Ganja, Bhung.		Poppy Seed.		Iron.		TOTAL.	
	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.	M.	S.
Imports	5,242	34	12,374	21	80,608	36	8,238	36	5,392	24	5,121	15	1,892	13	3,321	26	1,271	2	1,086	21	3,532	15	5,110	27	3	20	7,804	1	2,456	37	143,465	21
Exports	2,091	34	8,198	10	2,372	18	1,003	30	1,396	55	2,150	4	357	29	2,213	9	266	25	538	0	2,510	0	1,160	25	135	0	635	0	1,003	23	26,461	28

JHALRA PATUN,  
The 14th April 1882.

B. ABBOTT, Major,  
Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.



Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court during the year 1881-82, compared with the average of previous years.

Description of Cases.	AVERAGE OF PAST FIVE YEARS.										1881-82.					REMARKS.										
	INSITUATED.					DISPOSED OF.					INSITUATED.						DISPOSED OF.									
	Pending.	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of Decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of Decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of Decrees.	Miscellaneous.		Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of Decrees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pending.			
Criminal . . .	52	92	13	.	283	440*	91	13	..	273	377	63	70	283	6	47	2	205	212	571*	282	5	..	257	514	27
Civil . . .	22	144	30	6	96	177†	15	37	6	94	152	25	24	3†	47	2	170	281†	5	47	2	179	283	18		
TOTAL . . .	74	106	52	6	379	617	106	50	6	367	529	88	94	86	53	2	417	862	237‡	52	2	436	777	75		

JHALRAPATAN,  
The 14th April 1882.

H. B. ABBOTT, Major,  
Political Superintendent, Jhalawar.

\* The increase is due to full attention paid to the Jhalawar Criminal Rules, owing to which many cases, which were formerly disposed of by the Fardari, have now, according to the rules, been committed to, and disposed of by, the Appellate Court.  
† This increase is owing to more Revision and Supervision Cases having come during the year.  
‡ As the Civil Court has now, as per Jhalawar Rules, power to decide cases up to Rs. 5,000, while formerly it had power only up to Rs. 1,000; hence the decrease in the Original Cases instituted in the Appellate Court.

*Comparative Statement showing the working of the Civil Court during the year 1881-82.*

APPEALED AGAINST.		UPHELD.		MODIFIED.		REVERSED.		PENDING.													
Average.	1881-82.	Average.	1881-82.	Average.	1881-82.	Average.	1881-82.	Average.	1881-82.												
48	61	19	22	7	18	11	7	11	14												
AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.																					
PENDING.	INSTITUTED.	TOTAL.	DECREED.	REJECTED.	TRANS-FERRED TO OTHER COURTS.	PENDING.				REMARKS.											
						Cases.	Value.	Average number of cases.	Average value.		Cases, 1881-82.	Value, 1881-82.									
145	729	874	525	144	40	165	108	108	Rs. 27,980-0-1.	Rs. 35,890-5-0.	688	796	Rs. 1,77,908-12-3.	491	Rs. 76,019-7-0.	85	Rs. 22,269-7-0.	11	Rs. 308-9-9.	209	Rs. 79,306-4-6.

JHALRAPATAN,  
The 14th April 1882.

H. B. ABBOTT, Major,  
Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.

*Comparative Statement showing the working of the Criminal Court, Jhalawar, for the year 1881-82, as compared with average working of past five years.*

AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.										REMARKS.
APPEALED AGAINST.		UPHELD.		MODIFIED.		REVERSED.		PENDING.		
Average.	1881-82.	Average.	1881-82.	Average.	1881-82.	Average.	1881-82.	Average.	1881-82.	
13	6	5	4	4	1	1	1	...	1	{ Decrease is due to the number of miscellaneous Gird working, and correspondence with other States having not now been included in the number of cases. Formerly such working was included in the Criminal Cases, }
Total.	2,282	2,088	196	1,339	1,535	1,296	289			
Pending.	2,116									

JHALRAPATAN,  
The 14th April 1882.

H. B. ABBOTT, Major,  
Political Superintendent, Jhalawar.

*Comparative Statement showing the working of the Jhalawar Tehsils, Civil and Criminal Courts, for 1881-82.*

Description.	APPEALED AGAINST.				UPHELD.		MODIFIED.		REVERSED.		PENDING.	
	Average.		1881-82.		Average.		1881-82.		Average.		1881-82.	
	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Average.	1881-82.	Average.	1881-82.	Average.	1881-82.	Total.	Disposed of.
Criminal Court	27	27	27	12	1	1	3	2	2	6	7	18
Civil Court	41	1,625	1,666	1,603	63	108	1,181	1,175	1,289	1,184	970	114
	188	977	1,165	991	184	130	1,054	970	1,184	214		214

JHALRAPATAN,  
The 14th April 1882.

H. B. ABBOTT, Major,  
Political Superintendent, Jhalawar.



## Budget Estimate for Sambut 1939, or 1882-83.

No.	HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Amount.	TOTAL.	No.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	TOTAL.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I	Cash balance from Sambut 1938	...	4,50,000 0 0	I	Tribute to British Government	80,000 0 0	
				II	Palace and Zenana	46,276 4 9	
				III	Court	37,461 11 6	
				IV	Courts, Offices and Departments	2,39,569 1 9	
				V	Establishments	1,06,487 0 6	
II	CURRENT REVENUE.			VI	Army, Sebundie and Police	3,39,533 8 9	
	Pargannahs	12,76,733 7 0		VII	Religious and Charitable	23,521 1 3	
III	Customs	1,04,000 0 0		VIII	Festivals	12,141 5 3	
IV	Miscellaneous	1,09,961 2 0	14,90,754 9 0	IX	Pargannahs	1,47,698 14 6	
				X	Vakils	17,147 14 6	
				XI	Public Works	1,75,000 0 0	
V	Recoveries	...	1,05,000 0 0	XII	Guests	5,000 0 0	
				XIII	Rewards and Gifts	25,000 0 0	
				XIV	Travelling Allowances	27,430 8 0	
				XV	Miscellaneous	4,896 8 3	
					TOTAL OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	...	12,87,163 15 0
				XVI	Advances	...	1,05,000 0 0
					Balance available for extraordinary expenditure, including Rs. 50,000 for settlement	...	2,03,590 10 0
					The year's balance	...	15,95,754 9 0
					GRAND TOTAL	...	4,50,000 0 0
	TOTAL	...	20,45,754 9 0			...	20,45,754 9 0

JHALRAPATAN,

The 14th April 1882.

H. B. ABBOTT, Major,

Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.

# SHOOJANGURH AGENCY REPORT.

No. 181P., dated Camp Abu, the 19th May 1882.

From—MAJOR A. W. ROBERTS, Asst. Agent, Governor General, Shoojangurh,  
To—The First Assistant Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the annual report on Bikanir for 1881-82.

2. I assumed charge at Ajmer on the 26th August 1881 from Lieutenant Ramsay, who had temporarily held the office from 27th May 1881 on Captain Newill's transfer to Bussorah in the Persian Gulf.

3. *Administration.*—I had heard that there was a great deal of misrule in Bikanir; that the Maharaja, though by no means wanting in intelligence, grudged any expenditure, but that he had been much impressed with his two tours in British India, especially that on which he met His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, so I determined, that if I found this to be the case, to appeal to him personally to give the impulse to bring about the much needed amelioration.

4. My visit to the capital, in September 1881, confirmed what I had heard, and on my meeting His Highness I saw that he was far ahead of his father, the members of Council, and other leading officials, in his views as to what Government expect of Native Chiefs in the present day; and before taking leave reminded His Highness of the promises made by the late Maharaja to Government in 1870 and 1871, and renewed by himself on his succession in 1873, and indicated that the fact of so many petitioners proceeding to Abu and Simla in itself showed that the country generally was in a state of disaffection from the capriciousness and want of stability in the administration. I pointed out the advantages to be derived from good government, and lastly urged His Highness to take all I had said into his earnest attention.

5. A couple of days afterwards the Maharaja asked me to accompany him on a morning drive to "Deokund," the cenotaphs of his ancestors. Maharaj Lall Singh, his father, was in the carriage, and His Highness shortly after the commencement of the drive spoke to me about a land revenue settlement, alluding to the great benefits derived by Ulwar and other States, and to the fact that the Maharana of Udaipur was having a settlement made of his khalsa villages. For some time I thought His Highness was doing this merely to please me, and through me the British Government, but I subsequently came to the conclusion that His Highness is in earnest, for he is now by no means so much under the influence of his father and others as when I first arrived, and in our interviews and drives has assumed a tone and lead in the conversation quite independent of others. I have a high estimation of his natural abilities and common sense and with favorable circumstances have no doubt but that he will become an enlightened ruler. His Highness is 29 years of age.

6. Some time after arrival I heard that His Highness, 15 months ago, ordered a settlement of the Tibi district bordering on Sirsa, conferred on his predecessor for loyal aid during the mutiny. This settlement will be completed by about August next; it has been carried out under the superintendence of Sita Ram Saran, styled Maharaj of the Chunderee family, aided by a party of Ameens, who worked in the settlement of the Hissar Division. These people have excellent testimonials from the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and the Settlement Officer, Hissar, to whom they showed their preliminary maps and work of the Tibi district, which has been carried out on British principles as in Hissar.

7. On my return to Bikanir in February I expressed my doubts to the Maharaja as to the possibility of a settlement of Bikanir owing to the size and sandy nature of the country, and, as I then thought, the payment of most of the raj revenue in kind. The Maharaja, however, assured me that this is not the case; that the northern districts, in which are most of the khalsa villages, invariably pay in money; and that should the "rajbaha" (canal) be carried out from Abohur in the British district of Fazilka to Baliwali (Lakhmisar) on the Bikanir border, this, with the good nature of the soil (as is proved by ancient sites) would fully repay a settlement in these districts. His Highness added that he was tired of and insulted by the perpetual petitions of the "chowdrees" and villagers against the Tehsildars and head officer of the Revenue Department, and added that the expenses attendant on the fixed settlement would be fully repaid in a year or two, and would give an enhanced revenue, which is the desire His Highness has most at heart.

8. The Chunderee Maharaj and his Ameens will soon complete the Tibi settlement and shortly commence that of Hanumangarh, which adjoins Tibi; and should these preliminary operations bear the test of careful scrutiny and give general satisfaction, then the settlement of the other northern khalsa districts of Anupgarh, Suratgarh, and Bahadra (this latter adjoins the estates of Megh Singh and other Thakurs of the Bika clan) can be carried out.

9. *Council.*—The Council, for the last two or three years, has consisted of, nominally,—

*1st.*—Maharaj Lall Singh, the Maharaja's father.

*2nd.*—Maharao Hari Singh, the head of an hereditary official family.

*3rd.*—Mehta Chogmul, his uncle.

*4th.*—Bati Hukur Singh.

*5th.*—Mondra Hiralall.

The first, as father of the Maharaja, possesses the greatest influence, and the third and fourth are well known to the Agent, Governor General, as excellent Vakils. Were they backed up by His Highness' father they would keep things straight. They are universally respected by Thakur and ryot.

10. *Sardars.*—On taking over charge in August 1881 I was personally instructed by the Agent, Governor General, to do my best to bring about a reconciliation between the Maharaja and the Thakur of Jysana and his adherents, the Thakurs of Sidmook, Meghana, Maela, and

Birkali, and the Koonwar of Bae, who had left their "puttas" and were disaffected with their Chief.

11. These noblemen joined me at the Nawa railway station (the present, but it is to be hoped not eventual, terminus of the salt line of rail), and at Shoojangurh, and assumed a tone and bearing regarding their Chief that I could not for a moment permit, and let them very plainly understand that the first point in any negotiation was submission to their Chief, and that then any grievances would and could be dispassionately listened to by me. Even to this they at first demurred, but on seeing that without this they would get nothing, and be losers of all, they at last came to me in a body and said they left their case in my hands.

12. I arrived at Bikanir on the 14th September, and on the 22nd idem the Thakurs of Sidmook, Meghana, Maela and Birkali accompanied me to the palace, and, with uncovered heads, paid their obeisance to their Chief, receiving from His Highness the embrace of reconciliation. It was an interesting spectacle, and the effect throughout the State of an excellent nature.

13. The Koonwar of Bae was unable to accompany the other Thakurs owing to the death of his father, but he did so subsequently, and was given his "jaghir" on his paying the usual "nuzzerana."

14. The case of the Thakur of Jysana required a greater effort, for the Court of Bikanir was highly incensed with him as even before he succeeded his father in the reign of the late Maharaja of Bikanir he from the first showed a marked disposition to cavil at and ignore the authority of the Darbar, and to lead on other Thakurs to do the same; but I am glad to state that on the 10th October, on his accompanying me to the palace, the Maharaja kindly overlooked his contumacious conduct and gave orders for the restoration of his estate, with this penalty, however, that until distinct good behaviour is shown he is to be debarred from the rights of a "Tazimi Sardar" (of whom heretofore Megh Singh has been the seventh), *viz.*, the privilege of sitting on the ground in the presence of the Chief; and also he was further compelled to pay the raj expenses incurred during the occupation of his "putta." This is being done by instalments.

15. In June 1881 the Maharaja found it necessary to imprison Thakur Sheodan Singh (brother of Megh Singh) and to strike his name off the "Tazimi Sardars" for his opposition to the Darbar authority, but as His Highness had shown kindness and leniency towards his brother and adherents he directed that Sheodan Singh should also be released, and the order was carried out on the 29th October 1881.

16. There are now, as far as I am aware, no Thakurs disaffected with their Chief, and it is to be hoped that the reconciliation lately effected will prove permanent.

17. *Survey of Thakurs' Estates.*—I have alluded to the wish of the Maharaja to have the "khalsa" villages settled. I was therefore agreeably surprised, when before leaving Bikanir the last time, that on the 13th April the Thakurs of the Bika clan, whose 210 villages adjoin Shoojangurh, came to the Residency and said they also wished their villages settled, and strangest of all, on the 14th April, while at the palace with the Maharaja, the Thakurs of the turbulent Bika clan,



headed by the famous Thakur Megh Singh of Jysana, who has been a firebrand and thorn in the side of the State for the last dozen years, came to me in a body and asked the same for their estates, so too did the Thakurs of Sanku and Rajpura on the Northern Shekawatti border. In fact, the whole of the Thakurs of the State, including Mahajun and Poongul, the greatest, have added their request to that of the Darbar, one argument that has made them so importunate being the remission of nearly three crores of money in the recent Government of India Budget, the vast remission on cotton goods, and the great fall in salt duties having chiefly amazed them. The results of the preliminary settlement of the Tibi pargannah will be watched therefore with great interest.

18. *Continuance of settlement made with Thakurs in 1868-69.*—The ten years' settlement made in 1868-69 by Colonel Powlett with the Thakurs of Bikanir terminated in April 1879, and the Agent, Governor General, in September 1879, apprehending that its renewal may give rise to bad feeling between the Sardars and the Darbar, instructed Captain Martelli to use his influence to prevent this as far as possible, and to smooth over any difficulties that may arise. Happily, however, His Highness, in October last, signified his wish to continue the settlement made by Captain, now Colonel, Powlett until a regular land revenue survey could be carried out; and for the present no apprehension of a strife between the Darbar and Thakurs need be entertained.

19. *Cases settled by the Committee of Thakurs.*—The Committee of Thakurs, appointed in June 1874 at the instance of Sir Lewis Pelly and with the sanction of Government to enquire into the claims of Rajputs to villages or lands, re-assembled (after an interval of about 14 months) during my stay at Bikanir in February last, and settled ten cases. All the decisions were approved by His Highness, eight of them having been given and accepted by the parties in my presence.

20. *Petitions.*—On taking over charge I noticed there were a number of petitions from Bikanir subjects calling for enquiry. I personally saw and heard each petitioner while at Bikanir, and found that several of the claims were too old to be allowed, and many had already been disposed of by the Darbar, but the decisions were not acceptable to the parties. I plainly told the petitioners in general that they must look to the Darbar for justice, and informed those whose cases in my opinion deserved no further notice that nothing would be gained by their going to Abu, Calcutta or Simla, as I had reported to the Agent, Governor General, for communication to Government, my views on each case.

Petitioners have generally followed my advice, and very few are now to be seen at Abu, as all cases that could be settled have been disposed of at Bikanir.

21. *Census.*—The census operations were commenced in December 1880, and finished in September 1881. Several Hindi "Gumastahs" were employed for the work, and they were at times assisted by "Patwaris" and "Jaghirdars" of villages. The enumeration was carried on by written forms and their contents copied into the printed books at Bikanir, where a special office had been organized under the management of the head officer of the Revenue Department for the purpose of compiling, tabulating, and testing the work of the enumerators. The

charges incurred by the Darbar in connection with the census amounted to Rs. 5,123-10-6.

Owing to the great distances between the villages in Bikanir and paucity of educated people in them, it was decided that the enumeration should not be synchronous.

Some people never having heard of census in their life strongly objected to their being enumerated, but the difficulties were satisfactorily overcome.

Having the land revenue settlement in view, the Maharaja fully appreciates and hopes to realize the advantages of the census, the results of which exhibit an aggregate population of 509,021 souls, of whom 293,650 were males and 215,371 females.

22. *Salt*.—The people in general feel the dearness of salt, and wish the Darbar were permitted to manufacture more country salt, and which is now selling at four times the price it did before the treaty came into force on 1st October 1878. The Darbar are accordingly anxious for a modification of the treaty, and their request will form the subject of a separate report.

23. *Boundary Disputes*.—The two long standing boundary disputes between Jaipur and Bikanir, one about a piece of land near the villages of Kaji (Jaipur) and Nond (Bikanir), and the other about land, a well, and “dool-kote,” near Raburi in Bikanir, were settled during the year by Captain Talbot, and his decisions were confirmed by the Agent, Governor General.

24. *Triple Border*.—The border has been on the whole very quiet, and the Bikanir Darbar inform me that the “thannahs” established by Captain Martelli along the frontier in April 1880 are properly kept up. I hope to inspect them during my contemplated visit during the rains to Shekawatti and Northern Bikanir.

25. In January last two Rajputs (of Sheodra of Seekur) in the Ajmer Jail, under sentence of transportation for life, volunteered, if their sentences were conditionally commuted, to become approvers in the Thagi and Dacoity Department. I immediately recorded their confessions, from which I see that should the dacoities disclosed by them be authenticated it will lead to the arrest of many persons living on the triple border, and amongst them of Rajputs, a class of persons who have hitherto eluded our endeavour and who have powerful friends and widely ramified connections.

26. *Mayo College*.—Dip Singh, son of the Thakur of Gurseesir, has been at the college throughout the year, and is well spoken of by the Principal; he gained four prizes at the last examination: these were personally distributed by His Excellency the Viceroy during his recent visit to Ajmer and Rajputana.

On my pointing out to the Maharaja that there is accommodation for one or two more boys in the Bikanir House, His Highness kindly agreed to send the son of the Thakur of Rajpura, and the lad left for the college in March last.

27. *Education*.—Up to the present the brief remark “there are no schools in Bikanir” would have sufficed. I am glad to say, however, that this great reproach has been rectified.

After speaking to the Maharaja I called a meeting of the Seths of

Bikanir at the Residency on the 12th March. The meeting was unanimous that a Government school in the large city of Bikanir was a crying want, and the scheme was carried *nem con.* A subscription list was sent round. The Maharaja generously subscribed Rs. 1,000, his father Lall Singh Rs. 500, the Thakurs present at Bikanir Rs. 900, the officials Rs. 1,700, and this with the subscriptions of the rest has given us no less a sum than Rs. 6,119, a most creditable start for a first attempt of the kind in far-off Bikanir. In this and other matters the Bikanir Vakil, Kabrāj Bherodān Cháran, in attendance on me, has given me able assistance.

The Maharaja has kindly given sites for two schools, which will compose the Doongur Singh College; their construction is in active progress, and I purpose, on my return in the rains, to take with me two competent teachers of Hindi and English.

28. *Harvest and Weather.*—The rains of last year were unusually good, and the soil of Bikanir with its one crop gives, under favorable circumstances, a supply of bajri, the staple grain, more than sufficient for three years' consumption.

29. *New commercial centres.*—The Maharaja is establishing a mart at Sársu-Rupalsir, forty coss east of Bikanir on the Hissar road, to be called by his own name Doongurhgarh, and another at Kaniana to be called after his father Lall Singh. This latter is on the frontier on the old route from Bikanir to Khatu and Ajmer, and is most favorably situated should a railway extension be carried out towards Didwana.

30. *Concluding Remarks.*—I now conclude my report. I see a State which, though it has many shortcomings, is yet capable of renovation. Should a settlement, the backbone of a country, be effected, I have no reason to doubt the future prosperity of Bikanir, for an assured future will give the people confidence to persevere in their endeavours and will reclaim many a waste once populous.

Under a Maharaja who himself desires the welfare of his subjects I see no reason to doubt success.

31. I am submitting separately statements on fiscal and social statistics, a revised genealogy of the House of Bikanir, and pedigrees of the Thakurs which all have furnished me unreservedly.

## DHOLPUR AGENCY REPORT.

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No. 8P., dated Dholpur, the 7th June 1882.

From—COLONEL T. DENNEHY, Political Agent, Dholpur,

To—The First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the report of the administration of the Dholpur State for the year 1881-82.

2. The condition of affairs in the State is in every way satisfactory.

3. The land revenue demand has been everywhere fully and cheerfully met, and the other sources of receipts have exceeded the estimates framed last year.

4. The young Chief, who has lately attained his 19th year, is steadily fitting himself for taking up, at I hope no distant date, his duties as a ruler.

5. His Highness had the advantage of being presented to His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla in October, and again in November the Maharana waited upon His Excellency at Agra; he was received and visited by the Viceroy and remained at Agra during His Excellency's stay.

6. *Land Revenue, 1881-82.*—The collections on account of land revenue during the year have been satisfactory. They amounted to Rs. 7,13,792-4-9, which is within Rs. 208 of the amount of our forecast in last year's budget estimate.

7. The outturn of the rabi or cold-weather crops was good, but the prosperity of the cultivator in this State depends mainly on an abundant harvest of the cheap food grains of the rainy season, and for this "kharif" cultivation the year was unfavorable. The rains began too violently and ended too soon. The average rainfall for the whole State was 31 inches, which, had it been more evenly distributed over the four months of the ordinary duration of the rainy season, would have ensured good crops everywhere. As it was, the seed was injured in the low lands by the excessive rain in July, while the crops on the higher ground suffered considerably in September from want of the moisture necessary to assist the grain in attaining its normal development. That the land revenue was paid in without difficulty or demur is due more to the fairness and moderation of the demands under the land settlement than to the fact that any considerable profits were realised by agriculturists.

8. *Drainage and Irrigation.*—The report on the Public Works of the State has, in obedience to the orders issued last year, been forwarded direct to the Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, for Rajputana, Department Public Works.

9. The channels for the drainage of the area lying between "Dholpore" and "Mania" were tested and repaired. These channels drain the lands of 18 villages. They were completed in 1876 and have worked well since.

10. Two new irrigation tanks and 20 new wells were constructed during the year. Three old and broken irrigation tanks and nine wells were repaired.

11. In paragraph 13 of last year's report I mentioned the attempt which has been made, with the concurrence of the Darbar, by Mr. Owen to open out a market for the sandstone obtainable in unlimited quantities from the quarries in the neighbourhood of the city of Dholpur to the west. A regular market for the stone has now been established, and 1,910,859 cubic feet of stone ballast and 49,729 cubic feet of building stone and flags were sold from the Dholpur quarries during the past year.

The quarries are becoming widely known, and orders for the stone are daily increasing.

The royalty claimable by the State, although purposely fixed for the present at a low rate in order to create a market, is yet double the rate lately paid by the Sindia State Railway.

12. *Boundary Settlement.*—The boundary between the States of Kerowlee and Dholpur was during the year under report finally surveyed and demarcated by Mr. Connell of the Public Works Department, specially deputed for the purpose.

All remaining disputes regarding the border have further been settled by Motamids from both States in the presence of Captain Talbot, Political Agent, Eastern States, and Colonel Dennehy, Political Agent, Dholpur.

The original maps drawn out by Mr. Connell were signed and approved of by the Motamids and by both Political Agents. Nothing now remains but to have the pillars completed and copies of the maps taken, one copy to be given to each Darbar, while the originals would be retained in the office of the Agent to the Governor General at Abu.

This is now being done. The expenses attending the settlement will be borne by both States in equal parts.

These proceedings have received the approval and confirmation of the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

13. *Maafi in land.*—The public enquiry and verification of titles of land held in maafi has been completed in four out of six parganas.

The records are still incomplete in four villages in Pargana Gird and in 24 villages in Pargana "Bari," that is to say, that the verification has been carried out in 502 villages, while 28 villages only remain to complete the records for the whole State.

The completion of this important work and its results will be reported on next year.

14. *Government Loan.*—The yearly instalment of Rs. 1,00,000 principal and Rs. 30,000 interest has been duly paid in and credited to Government.

A book transfer was made to the loan account of the amount of the Government salt contribution, and the balance was remitted by the Darbar to the Agra Treasury.

15. *Budget Estimate, 1881-82, compared with Actuals.*—Receipts and expenditure are both somewhat in excess of the estimate.

16. *Regular Estimates, Receipts, 1881-82.*—The total of receipts for the year amount to Rs. 10,64,447, or nearly Rs. 8,000 more than was estimated.

17. *Land Revenue, including Tankedars and Oobaree*,—realised within Rs. 140 of the amount which had been estimated.

18. *Customs, &c.*—The principal heads under which an increase is shown are “Customs,” “Stamps,” “Nazar,” “Miscellaneous receipts from tehsils,” “Unclaimed property,” “Sales of grass,” and “Receipts from jaghir villages on account of survey expenses.”

*Fines, &c.*—Collections from “Fines,” “Discount fees,” “Garden produce,” “Sale of horses,” “Deductions for absence without leave,” “Sales of charcoal,” “Grazing” and “Messrs. Glover & Co., royalty,” are less than the estimated amount.

19. *Total Receipts, 1881-82.*—The total receipts came to Rs. 10,64,447, or Rs. 8,000 more than had been estimated.

20. *Regular Estimate, Expenditure, 1881-82.*—The expenditure of the five principal departments was Rs. 1,917 less than had been estimated for.

In “Jeb Khurch” Rs. 219 more than the estimate were expended.

In “Khassgi,” “Military” and “Civil,” the excess was respectively Rs. 1,152, Rs. 403 and Rs. 1,234, whereas in “Maafi” there was a decrease of Rs. 4,925.

21. *Deposits.*—On the other hand disbursements under “Deposits” show an excess of Rs. 2,515.

22. *Public Works.*—The cost of Public Works has exceeded the estimate by Rs. 4,864.

This has been mainly due to the heavy expense incurred in repairs to kutchha buildings and “chapparbandi” after the heavy and continuous rain in July and August 1881.

23. *Government Loan.*—Rupees 1,30,000 were paid out of revenue towards the liquidation of the Government loan.

24. *Inefficient Balance.*—This item comes to Rs. 15,097 more than had been anticipated. The difference is mainly accounted for by the fact that several large recoverable advances, which should have been adjusted and recovered by the close of the year, were still outstanding on the 31st March 1882. Of this nature was a recoverable advance of Rs. 9,322 for burning and preparing charcoal for sale; Rs. 3,449, outstanding for advances to zemindars for repair of wells; and Rs. 1,107, advance to Jungjit Honselia Jaghirdar and recoverable from his village.

All these sums, amounting to Rs. 13,879, should have been recovered during 1881-82, but they were not recovered by the 31st March 1882, and thus appear unduly to swell the expenditure of the year.

25. Including this amount the excess of expenditure over estimates is Rs. 20,387. In reality the actual excess of expenditure over the estimate is Rs. 6,508 only, principally in Public Works.

26. *Total Expenditure, 1881-82.*—The total disbursements amount to Rs. 8,61,687.

27. *Closing Balance, 1881-82.*—The closing balance in hand at the end of 1881-82 was Rs. 2,02,760-2-3.

28. *Budget Estimate, 1882-83, Receipts.*—The opening balance is Rs. 2,02,760-2-3.

29. *Land Revenue*.—The land revenue has been estimated at about the same figures as the actual receipts of the two past years.

30. *Tankidars and Nimrole*.—We should receive during the current year a larger proportion of arrears from the Thakur of "Rijhauni," hence we have estimated receipts under this head at Rs. 1,900 more than in 1881-82.

31. *Fines*.—The fines collected amounted to an abnormally low figure in 1881-82. The estimate for 1882-83 is nearer the amount usually realised.

32. *Kusrat Discount Fees*.—A portion of the amount due for 1881-82 was not realised by the 31st March 1882; it will therefore come into the accounts of 1882-83.

33. *Toll Collections* will be almost *nil*, owing to the opening for traffic of the Sindia State Railway, and the recent temporary surrender by the State to Government of its right to the tolls over the "Chambal" ferry at Rajghat.

34. The other items do not appear to call for remark.

35. *Total estimated Receipts, 1882-83*.—The total receipts are estimated at Rs. 10,91,150-2-3, or, excluding the opening balance of both years, Rs. 11,000 less than the actual receipts of 1881-82.

36. *Estimated Expenditure, 1882-83*.—The estimated expenditure has been framed generally on the lines of the actuals for the previous year, with the exception of three departments, *viz.*, "Jeb Khurch," "Thasghi" and "Public Works," where we have deemed it advisable to provide for probable necessary extra expenditure.

37. The marriage portion and expenses of the younger of the two natural daughters of the late Chief for her marriage with the Thakur of "Jarkhi," in the Agra district, will amount to Rs. 30,000.

In conformity with the proceedings formerly reported in this office letters, dated, respectively, the 16th June 1874 and the 17th February 1875, and approved by the Agent to the Governor General and by Government, letter of the Agent, Governor General, No.  $\frac{12A}{5P}$ , dated 29th October 1874, and endorsement of the Assistant Agent to the Governor General, No.  $\frac{1168}{177P}$ , dated 7th May 1875, this sum, although it will ultimately be defrayed from a portion of the proceeds of the State jewels recovered from the girl's mother, known as the "Ponwár," will, in the first instance at any rate, have to be provided from State funds until the jewels are disposed of.

The marriage of this lady's elder sister, which was celebrated in 1870 by the late Chief, is reported to have cost with expenses and marriage portion over Rs. 1,00,000.

Under present circumstances, however, the Council of Regency of the State have decided that Rs. 30,000, to be realised from the sale of a portion of the jewels recovered in 1873-74, should be devoted to this purpose.

The purchase money of the house bought for His Highness the Maharana at Simla for Rs. 25,000, although met in the first instance from the private resources of the palace, will have ultimately to be defrayed in part from State funds.

The ceremonies of consecration and dedication to the memories of His

Highness the late Maharana Bhagwant Singh and his son the "Raja Bahadur" of a "Mandir" and "Chattris," erected at Dholpur in their names, will take place during 1882-83.

Renewal of stock, furnitures and stores of the "Farrash-khana" and other departments, in which purchases have been for several years kept down and discouraged, will be required to some extent during the ensuing year.

The best teams of carriage horses, which have been kept on since the late Maharana's time, are now getting very old and past work, and will have to be replaced.

Provision has to be made in the Public Works Department for the expenses of construction of the "Mandir" and "Chattris" dedicated to the late Chief and his son, as well as for extensive repairs and necessary bridging on the "Dholpur Bari" Road.

Altogether the Council have deemed it right to make in the above three departments ample provision for the possible charges which may be anticipated during 1882-83.

38. *Total estimated Expenditure, 1882-83.*—The total estimated expenditure, including the payment of Rs. 1,25,000 as instalment for the Government loan, is Rs. 9,19,400, leaving a closing balance at the end of 1882-83 of Rs. 1,71,750-2-3.

Estimated closing balance at the end of 1882-83.

39. *Salt Agreement.*—The agreement with the British Government for the suppression of salt works and of illicit trade in salt has been faithfully carried out by the Darbar.

The sites of old salt works have been repeatedly inspected, and there is no reason to believe that there has been any relaxation of vigilance or efficiency on the part of the State officials.

The amount of salt imported was about the same as that reported last year, *viz.*, 25,000 maunds, or about four seers per inhabitant; of this, about one-third was imported in Dholpur itself and two-thirds in the parganas in small quantities.

The average price of second-class salt throughout the State was Rs. 3-13-5 per maund for 1881-82.

No first-class Sambhur salt was sold in the bazars.

40. *Criminal Justice and Police.*—During 1881-82, 2,013 cases came before the Criminal Courts.

One thousand nine hundred and fifty-five cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 58 pending at the close of the year.

There is an increase in the returns of 57 cases over last year.

The increase consists generally of petty crime, but the returns show two cases of murder and ten cases of cattle theft more than in 1880-81.

The "Chambal" has again been nearly everywhere fordable for a considerable time during the past year, and the facilities for escape into foreign territory, where all traces of the criminals are at once obliterated, have been proportionately great.

41. Of 142 cases of heinous crime reported convictions were obtained in 57 per cent.

In 23 cases proof was obtained against criminals in foreign territory, that is to say, that 73 per cent. of heinous cases were detected.



42. Of persons concerned in heinous crime, 63 per cent. were arrested, and of persons arrested 70 per cent. were convicted.

43. Thirty-one persons of notorious bad character were made to give security for good behaviour or were imprisoned in default of such security.

44. The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 68 cases.

45. The Police have again failed this year to deal successfully with cattle theft. They have detected 72·1 per cent. of cases reported, which is better than last year; but their success, as tested by the proportion of arrests compared to the number of persons concerned, and of persons convicted to persons arrested, is not great, the percentage being 65·8 and 63·1 respectively.

The Darbar have, however, during the year under report weeded out a number of the most inefficient of the Police, and it is hoped that these dismissals will enable them to get a better stamp of men in some instances, and will have generally a good effect upon the force.

46. *Murders.*—Seven cases of murder and culpable homicide occurred during the year.

The impelling motives were—

In one case, vengeance of a debtor against a bania.

In two cases, quarrels between relatives regarding distribution of property.

In one case, damage done to crops by cattle.

In two cases, theft.

In both of these the notorious “Pershuda” of “Gorekha,” Gwalior, was the leader.

He is a proclaimed offender, for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 200 has been offered by this State.

One case was an unprovoked and deliberate murder committed by a bad character, named “Shekh Bhooma.”

On the occasion of a most trivial dispute, and apparently without any explainable motive, “Shekh Bhooma” went off to his house, and after searching for weapons returned and deliberately attacked and killed one man, Nowab Khan, and grievously wounded two other neighbours.

There was nothing to show that the man was in any way insane, and he was sentenced unanimously by the Darbar to death by hanging.

The case was duly reported to the Agent, Governor General.

Of the seven cases all were detected, but convictions were obtained in four cases only.

In three cases the criminals are still at large in foreign territory.

47. *Robbery.*—Of the two cases of robbery one was committed by men who followed a “bania” from Gwalior and robbed him in this State, getting away back to Gwalior with their plunder.

In the second case, a man from the Agra district accompanied his mother-in-law into this State, robbed her of Rs. 10 and threw her down a well. She was fortunately discovered and brought out alive, but her son-in-law had absconded and has not since been traced.

48. *General Working.*—The Police have not, I consider, shown much improvement this year, but we have now got rid of the worst men, and I do hope that they will do better in 1882-83. Their action was disapproved of by the Courts in 218 out of 2,013 cases.

49. *Sindia State Railway Police.*—During the year under report the

charge of the Police on the Sindia State Railway has been transferred from the Superintendent of Police, Rajputana Railway, to the Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

One case of cattle theft occurred in the Dholpur station-yard.

The accused was arrested and convicted, and the cattle recovered.

In three cases of petty theft the accused were arrested and convicted, and the property stolen, amounting to Rs. 3-8, recovered.

In two cases under the Railway and Telegraph Acts the accused were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and fine.

A boy in the service of Messrs. Glover & Co. was accidentally killed on the bridge works by the fall of a heavy plank.

50. *Civil Courts*.—Three hundred and fifty-three civil cases came before the Courts, of which 306 cases were decided and 47 were pending at the close of the year.

The amount of property in litigation was Rs. 39,983.

51. *Revenue Courts*.—Five hundred and forty-eight revenue cases were instituted, of which 468 were decided and 80 were pending.

52. *Jail*.—On the 1st April 1881 there were confined under sentence in the Dholpur Jail 69 prisoners, 91 were admitted during the year, making a total of 160.

Of these, 92 were released on completion of sentence, and five died.

Sixty-three prisoners were remaining under sentence at the close of the year.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

53. *Dispensaries and Vaccination*.—In the three State dispensaries of Dholpur (including the State Jail), "Bari" and "Rajákhera," 18,246 patients were treated during the year, being an increase of 2,376 patients on last year.

This is a slight increase only on 1879-80, but an increase of over 8,000 on 1878-79. The greatest increase has been in the Dholpur Dispensary, where 1,045 patients more have been treated during 1881-82 than during 1880-81, and this does not include the whole of the Palace establishment and the Sardars and private families attended by Hospital Assistant Jankipersaud at their homes.

Bari comes next with an increase of 832 patients. Native Doctor Benipersaud has certainly done a great deal this year towards improving the status of his dispensary. He is popular and well spoken of by the people of Bari.

Hospital Assistant Jankipersaud has fully maintained the high character he has always borne.

The number of vaccination operations performed was 8,145, or 164 more than last year.

Native Superintendent Dindial and his staff of vaccinators have done exceedingly well.

The cost of dispensaries and vaccination during the year, including expenses of every kind, amounted to Rs. 5,491.

54. *Schools*.—The average attendance at, and cost of the schools has been for the whole State about the same as last year.

There has been a considerable increase in the Hindi class of the Dholpur School, and a large decrease in the "Mania" and "Angai" Schools.

At Mania the fault is distinctly attributable to the School Master. He was transferred from "Rajakhera" to "Mania" upon reduced pay as a punishment, and his advent to Mania has been marked by an immediate diminution in the attendance at that school. He has now been dismissed the service.

At "Angai" it is believed that the decrease in attendance from 24 to 15 is attributable to temporary and local causes.

55. *Council of Regency*.—The number of cases of all kinds which came before the Administrator and Council of Regency during 1881-82 was 2,830.

Of these, 2,711 were disposed of, and 119 were pending at the close of the year.

No change has taken place among the members of the Council; they are the same as last year:—

1. Thakur Bechu Singh.
2. Lalla Sunder Lal.
3. Lalla Lachman Singh.

I must again this year tender my acknowledgments to these gentlemen, and more specially to Thakur Bechu Singh, for the good work they have done, as well as for the courtesy and cordiality they have invariably shown in their daily relations with me.

56. His Highness the Maharana has during the year under report sat and worked with us as a member of the Council. He has had special charge of the Military Department, but he has also joined in the disposal of business of every kind.

No important case in any department has been decided without full discussion in his presence, and without eliciting from him an expression of opinion which is not lightly given, but which is invariably just, liberal and to the point.

His Highness has, at my suggestion, himself held daily a Darbar at the Palace.

Strict orders have been given to his attendants to admit to the Maharana's presence any one who has a complaint to prefer.

His Highness hears what each man has to say; if the matter be very clear and simple, and entirely within his competence, he passes orders on it at once. This is, however, of rare occurrence; he nearly always refers the petition to the Council, and he always informs me of what has been done.

He is able by this means to obtain an independent knowledge of what is going on in the State, and it is most important that every one, even the poorest of his subjects, should feel that he can any day that it may be necessary be certain to obtain a hearing from his Chief.

Further, during our cold-weather tours in the interior of the State I have taken occasion to assemble the neighbouring zamindars on fixed days at our camp.

The Maharana sits with me and listens to their petitions, to what they have to say about their villages, to their wants and complaints. He sees what means it is possible to take to help them: he gets to know something of his people, and they get to know him.

His Highness succeeds in impressing every one with the conviction that he has good sense and a kind heart.

APPENDIX B.  
Return of heinous offences tried in the Court of the Nazim of Dholpur during the year 1881-82, Sambut 1938.

Number.		NATURE OF OFFENCES.
CASES.		
1		Balance of last year.
2		Occurred during 1881-82.
3		Total of columns 1 and 2.
4		Convicted.
5		Proof obtained against criminals at large belonging to foreign territory.
6		Proof obtained against criminals at large belonging to the Dholpur State.
7		Detected (total of columns 4, 5 and 6).
8		False cases.
9		Acquitted.
10		Not detected, no trace.
11		Pending actually under trial.
12		Supposed to be concerned.
13		Arrested.
14		Convicted.
15		Acquitted.
16		Not arrested.
17		Pending actually under trial and enquiry.
PERSONS.		
18		Number of cattle stolen.
19		Number of cattle recovered.
PROPERTY.		
Rs.	20	Value of property stolen.
Rs.	21	Value of property recovered.

ATION OF RAJPUTANA.

Political Agent.

L. DENNHY, Colonel,

Difference by comparison of the Regular Estimate for 1881-82 with Budget Est-imate for 1882-83.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	1,20,219 7 6	1,97,152 2 0	1,88,403 15 6
	1,60,000 0 0	2,23,000 0 0	1,90,400 0 0
	+ 39,780 8 6	+ 25,847 14 0	+ 1,996 0 6
	1,08,000 0 0	1,08,000 0 0	- 1,234 2 6
	32,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	+ 6,925 4 0
	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	- 3,515 0 3
	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	- 5,000 0 0
	29,864 1 6	40,000 0 0	+ 10,135 14 6
	1,970 9 3	2,000 0 0	+ 29 6 9
	15,155 9 0	15,000 0 0	- 155 9 0
	35,097 6 9	18,000 0 0	- 17,097 6 9
	8,61,687 2 3	9,19,400 0 0	
	2,02,760 2 3	1,71,750 2 3	
	10,64,447 4 6	10,91,150 2 3	

ly attributable to the School Master. "ra" to "Mania" upon reduced pay to Mania has been marked by an im- e at that school. He has now been

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number of cases of all kinds which Council of Regency during 1881-82 and 119 were pending at the close

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ne with the conviction

31st March 1883.

		176	...	3,371	2,541	...	60	3,385	1,017	...	420	7,372	4,038
REVENUE AND RECEIPTS													
Opening Cash Balance . . . . .													
I. Land Revenue													
	Tankedars . . . . .	2	...	42	...	69	...	1	...	23	...	102	...
	Oobari . . . . .	6	...	72	...	42	...	3	...	7	...	53	...
II. Sewai Jama—													
1. Customs, including Drugs, and Government compensation for salt													
	toms . . . . .	6	...	4	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	173	...
2. Fines—													
	(a) Judicial . . . . .	4	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	114	...
	(b) Civil . . . . .	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	1	...
	(c) Other sources . . . . .	173	...	4	...	6	...	4	...	6	...	1	...
3. Kusrat, Commission													
	count Fees . . . . .	4	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	6	...
4. Stamps . . . . .													
	5. Garden Produce . . . . .	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	18	...	2	...
	6. Hides Contract . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	7. Toll Collections . . . . .	1	...	17	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	21	...
III. Miscellaneous—													
	Sale of horses . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	23
	Deductions on account of absence without leave . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuzzur . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Receipts from Tehsil	3	...	97	...	56	...	2	...	1	...	26	...
	ferent heads . . . . .	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Deposits, unclaimed and unclaimed property . . . . .	3	...	97	...	56	...	2	...	1	...	26	...
	Refunds . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sale of Surput grass . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sale of charcoal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Charrayi (grazing) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sale of grass . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receipts from maafi villages on account of expenses . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receipts from Messrs Co. on account of stone . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL													
1	Murder . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
2	Theft with murder . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
3	Attempt at theft with murder . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
4	Robbery with murder . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
5	Robbery . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
6	Culpable homicide . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
7	Cattle theft . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
8	Grievous hurt . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
9	Extortion . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
10	House-breaking and theft above Rs. 100 . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
11	House-breaking and theft above Rs. 100 . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
12	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
13	Affray . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	Knowingly possessing stolen property . . . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
	TOTAL . . . . .	142	...	143	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N. B.—Thirty-one individuals of notorious bad character were made to furnish security for good behaviour.

T. DENNEHY, Colonel,  
Political Agent.

DHOLPUR AGENCY,  
The 7th June 1882.

Political Agent.

The 7th June 1882.

DHOLPUR AGENCY,  
The 7th June 1882.



DHOLPUR AGENCY REPORT.

APPENDIX C.

Return of the Dholpur Jail from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882, Sambut 1938.

	Number of the prisoners in Jail on the 31st March 1881.	Admitted during 1881-82.	Total.	Released, died or escaped during 1881-82.	Number remaining in Jail on 31st March 1882.	REMARKS.
Imprisonment for life . . . . .	6	1	7	1	6	36 Prisoners were employed on extramural labor.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 5 to 14 years . . . . .	12	1	13	4	9	22 Prisoners were employed on intramural labor.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 1 to 5 years . . . . .	21	4	25	15	10	5 Prisoners were from various causes exempted from labor.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a year	15	20	35	21	14	
Ditto ditto under a year	15	65	80	56	24	
TOTAL . . . . .	69	91	160	97*	63	* Of these, 92 men were released on completion of sentences, and 5 died.

T. DENNEHY, Colonel,  
Political Agent.

DHOLPUR AGENCY,  
The 7th June 1882.



## APPENDIX D.

Return of Dholpur Schools for 1881-82 from 1st April 1881 to 31st March 1882.

HEADS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			TOTAL.	Number of Teachers.	Monthly expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.	REMARKS.
	In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.					
1. Dholpur City School . . . . .	36	44	53	133	8	Rs. A. P. 168 4 0	Rs. A. P. 2,019 0 0	
2. Old Chaoni Branch School . . . . .	..	24	48	72	2	30 0 0	360 0 0	
3. Mania Tehsil School . . . . .	..	14	15	29	2	17 0 0	204 0 0	
4. Rajakhera Tahsil School . . . . .	..	25	49	74	2	20 8 0	246 0 0	
5. Bari ditto ditto . . . . .	..	41	51	92	2	22 8 0	270 0 0	
6. Basari ditto ditto . . . . .	..	..	28	28	1	8 8 0	102 0 0	
7. Kolari ditto ditto . . . . .	..	..	28	28	1	6 8 0	78 0 0	
8. Angayi ditto ditto . . . . .	..	..	15	15	1	5 8 0	66 0 0	
TOTAL . . . . .	36	148	287	471	19	278 12 0	3,345 0 0	

DHOLPUR AGENCY,  
The 7th June 1882.T. DENNEHY, Colonel,  
Political Agent.

# REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER, FOR 1881-82.

No. 240-8, dated 21st April 1882.

From—MAJOR WILLIAM LOCH, Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer,  
To—The First Assistant Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the past year, 1881-82.

2. On the date of my last report there were 45 boys on the college roll, and during the past year the additions to this number have been no less than 25—the largest number that have ever joined the institution in any one year since its establishment.

These 25 boys have been received from the following States, *viz.*—

Ajmer . . . . .	2 boys.
Meywar . . . . .	6 "
Jaipur . . . . .	7 "
Marwar . . . . .	3 "
Kishengarh . . . . .	1 "
Tonk . . . . .	2 "
Jhallawar . . . . .	4 "
	—
TOTAL . . . . .	25 boys.
	==

Number of pupils on 25th March 1881.

Admissions during past year.

Names of States from which new boys have been received during past year.

Names of boys joined during past year.

Their names are as follows :—

1. Takht Singh, son of the Thakur of Dhanoda, Jhallawar,—joined 28th June 1881.
2. Abhaya Singh, son of the Thakur of Mangal, Jhallawar,—joined 28th June 1881.
3. Durjan Sal, son of the Thakur of Kotra, Jhallawar,—joined 28th June 1881.
4. Bhabani Singh, son of the Thakur of Fatehpur, Jhallawar,—joined 28th June 1881.
5. Muhammad Hidayat-ulla Khan, son of Sahibzada Muhammad Hafiz-ulla Khan, of Tonk,—joined 15th July 1881.
6. Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, son of Sahibzada Muhammad Said Khan, of Tonk,—joined 15th July 1881.
7. Ranjit Singh, Thakur of Pranhera, Ajmer,—joined 20th July 1881.
8. Sheo Singh, Thakur of Khera, Meywar,—joined 26th July 1881.
9. Bijaya Singh, second son of Raj Rana Fattedh Singh, of Delwara, Meywar,—joined 31st July 1881.
10. and 11. Sultan Singh and Sujan Singh, grandsons of the Thakur of Nimeria, Jaipur,—joined 11th August 1881.
12. Bijaya Singh, Thakur of Gagaru, Jaipur,—joined 15th August 1881.

13. Sheo Singh, son of the Thakur of Dudu, Jaipur,—joined 15th August 1881.
14. Dhonkul Singh, Thakur of Nimri, Meywar,—joined 17th August 1881.
15. Sheonath Singh, Rao of Ahmet, Meywar,—joined 29th August 1881.
16. Udaya Singh, Thakur of Danta, Jaipur,—joined 2nd September 1881.
17. Mokand Singh, son of the Thakur of Parli, Jaipur,—joined 4th September 1881.
18. Jai Singh, son of Shere Singh, Baba of Garlan Meywar,—joined 8th November 1881.
19. Zorawar Singh, nephew of the Thakur of Dudiali, Marwar,—joined 10th November 1881.
20. Sham Singh, Thakur of Raghunathgarh, Ajmer,—joined 18th November 1881.
21. Man Singh, Maharaj of Fatehgarh, Kishengarh,—joined 21st November 1881.
22. Jodh Singh, Thakur of Ganerao, Marwar,—joined 28th November 1881.
23. Kalian Singh, Thakur of Pansal, Meywar,—joined 29th December 1881.
24. Takht Singh, Rao of Barwara, Jaipur,—joined 29th December 1881.
25. Mangal Singh, Thakur of Pokurn, Marwar,—joined 14th March 1882.

3. I would here remark that the entire expenses for one year of the Thakur of Dudiali's nephew have been met by Colonel Tweedie, C.S.I., late Resident, Western Rajputana States,—his generosity being prompted by (i) the poverty of the boy's family, (ii) its proclivity for generations to lawless courses, and (iii) the desirability of planting one more or less educated youth in such a circle, not only for his own and his family's sake, but in the interests of the whole Marwar and Sirohee border.

4. The withdrawals, all on account of seniority in age, have been 8 in number, thereby leaving 62 boys on the college roll at the present date, divided as follows—

Ajmer . . . . .	9 boys.
Meywar . . . . .	7 "
Jaipur . . . . .	8 "
Marwar . . . . .	9 "
Bikanair . . . . .	1 "
Kishengarh . . . . .	1 "
Ulwar . . . . .	7 "
Tonk . . . . .	5 "
Kotah . . . . .	4 "
Sirohee . . . . .	1 "
Dholpur . . . . .	3 "
Jhallawar . . . . .	6 "
Benares . . . . .	1 "

TOTAL . . . . . 62 boys,

Expenses of the Thakur of Dudiali's nephew met by Colonel Tweedie, C.S.I.

Withdrawal of pupils.

Number of pupils now in college.

Increase of pupils as compared with last year.

thus showing the very large increase of 17 on the number reported in April last, and which I trust may be considered satisfactory, and viewed as a sign that the institution is increasing both in prosperity and popularity.

Prospect of new boys joining.

5. At the opening of the next term I am led to hope that the Thakur of Bharanwda and the Kanwar of Jahota may join from the Jaipur State, the Thakurs of Mangrasar and Rajpura from the Bikanir State, and from the Ulwar State the Thakur of Pulwa; and further, that Their Highnesses the Maharana of Meywar and the Maharaja of Jodhpur may be able to fill the existing vacancies of 4 and 3 in their respective boarding-houses. His Highness the Nawab of Tonk was good enough to inform me that four more boys would also join from his State.

Return from vacation.

6. The punctuality with which the boys returned from the last summer and Christmas vacations showed a decided improvement on former years: but I trust and hope to see still greater regularity in the future.

7. At the first roll-call on the 28th June 1881, 42 per cent. of the boys were present, and within 14 days the absentees were reduced to 11.

At the termination of the Christmas holidays (which were of 15 days' duration, an extra week having been granted by His Excellency the Viceroy in commemoration of his visit to the college, and which was extremely appreciated) 43 boys (69 per cent.) attended the first roll-call, and within four days every boy, with only four exceptions, had rejoined.

8. From the 28th June 1881 to the 18th March 1882—

the daily average number on the college roll has been	57·64
"    "    present at college	49·36
"    "    sick	7·98

which, with the figures of last year, 37·19, 32·34, and ·77 respectively, bear a satisfactory comparison.

Comparison with last year.  
Conduct.

9. The conduct, both in and out of college, has been, on the whole, most satisfactory. His Excellency the Viceroy's gold medal was awarded to Madhav Singh, the Thakur of Bijwar, Ulwar, for

exemplary conduct both in and out of study; and the college good-conduct prize was obtained by Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur.

10. I beg to attach a Progress Report (Appendix S) for the terms commencing 18th November 1880 and ending 7th November 1881; and I would specially mention the following boys for their industry and perseverance in class :—

Progress.

Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhalawar;  
 Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer;  
 Thakur Madhab Singh, of Bijwar, Ulwar;  
 Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, Ajmer;  
 Kanwar Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir;  
 Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddas Khan, of Tonk; and  
 Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar.

11. The prizes were distributed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 21st of November 1881; and I venture to state the ceremony was one of great pleasure and gratification to all interested in the institution. The address which I delivered on the occasion, and the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy, together with the prize list, specifying the successful students, I have the honor to attach to this report (Appendix T, i, ii, iii).

Distribution of prizes by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The following Members of the Mayo College Council were present :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh.  
 His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwar.  
 His Highness the Nawab of Tonk.  
 Mr. Leslie S. Saunders, Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.  
 Colonel Bannerman, Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.  
 Colonel Tweedie, C.S.I., Resident, Western Rajputana States.  
 Major Muir, Political Agent, Harowti and Tonk.  
 Major Baylay, Political Agent, Kotah.  
 Major Roberts, Assistant Agent, Governor General, Shoojangurh.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Law, Political Agent, Ulwar.

Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, the first Principal of the Mayo College, was also present on the occasion.

12. In the course of the afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy paid return visits

to Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kishengarh, the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, the Nawab of Tonk, and the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar; the former at his temporary encampment in the College Park, and the three latter at their respective boarding-houses.

Visitors.

13. In addition to the above-named Chiefs, the college was visited by His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur and Sir Alfred Lyall.

Government buildings.

14. The main building is approaching completion, and I venture to hope may be fit for occupation by the first of the ensuing year.

15. By the kindness of Mr. Leslie S. Saunders, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, I have been able to make several improvements to the Ajmer boarding-house, which have added greatly to the boys' comfort and the appearance of the building.

College buildings.

16. The racket court is still unfit for use.

State buildings.

17. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jaipur and Bikanir are much improving their houses by adding small gardens, and His Highness the Nawab of Tonk has kindly expressed his intention of adding four more rooms to the Tonk House.

The Jhallawar residence is being improved by the sinking of a well. The Ulwar gateway at the main entrance and the Kotah Boarding-house are still in progress, and a portion of the latter may, I hope, be fit for occupation by the opening of the next term.

College grounds.

18. Small improvements are gradually being effected in the College grounds, and I hope to be in a position this year to plant the avenues on either side of the main approach road when the ground has been sloped off and trimmed, which is under the contemplation of the Executive Engineer.

19. The main approach road has been well fenced in by a thorn hedge as a temporary measure, pending sanction to an extension of the grounds, when I trust a wire fencing may be substituted and a suitable gate erected at the western extremity.

20. The work on the Ulwar gateway has been temporarily checked, owing to a scheme which I have had the honor to submit separately for an additional piece of land to be taken up on the west face of the present park, as, in the event of this land being acquired, I would suggest that the gateway be advanced some distance in a westerly direction and erected immediately beyond the bridge crossing the Bisla escape.

21. The two points which have induced me to urge, and which I beg to do very strongly, the acquirement of this additional land are—*first*, the removal of the present unsightly huts, many of which are now actually touching the college boundary, occupied by poor and low classes, and which, being thus in the vicinity of the college grounds, may tend to militate against its healthy position; and *secondly*, the protection of the architectural beauty of the main building and the handsome boarding-houses, erected at a large cost by the Government of India and the several Chiefs of Rajputana, respectively. By acquiring this additional land a clear space would be obtained in front of the park, extending over an area of about 100 acres, and from which direction the prevalent wind blows.

22. A great want has been hitherto felt in there being no place for worship or for the exercise of other religious observances for the boys, and it is with much pleasure I am able to report that Mehant Dewa Dass, of Ajmer, has given the very handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the erection of a suitable temple.

The boys are supplementing this liberal gift with a generosity which is much to be commended; and I trust that the necessary amount may shortly be subscribed and the building constructed.

23. In July 1881 Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone joined the appointment of Head Master, in succession to Mr. Alexander. His excellent services, and the very satisfactory manner in which the entire educational establishment have assisted me in the performance of their duties, I had the

Proposed extension of Mayo College land.

The erection of a temple.

Appointment of Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone as Head Master.

Services of the educational staff.

honor to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy in my address at the distribution of prizes in November last, and which I now beg to reiterate.

Finance.

24. Owing to the college funds being now under the charge of the Comptroller General, the statement showing the financial condition of the institution is much simplified.

Income for the past year.

25. During the past year the actual receipts on account of interest on the Endowment Fund Notes amounted to Rs. 24,833-12-2.

26. The Government contribution of Rs. 1,350 per mensem, which covers the pay of the Principal, and leaves a balance available for general expenses connected with the college, and which is not audited by the Comptroller General's directions, I have omitted from every statement. The manner, however, in which this surplus money has been expended I have duly reported at the end of each quarter, for the information of the Agent, Governor General.

27. The contributions from the pupils on account of the Book, Play and Medical Fund, at the rate of Rs. 50 per student, have amounted to Rs. 3,100.

28. The sum realised by the sale of conservancy and garden produce amounted to Rs. 918-12.

29. A sum of Rs. 315-5-2 has also been credited on account of Mr. J. M. Carter's contribution towards pension, which was refunded by the Comptroller General; and a sum of Rs. 12-5 has also been credited on account of sale proceeds of old library papers.

30. As stated in paragraph 46 of my last year's report, the cash balance in the hands of the Treasury Officer, Ajmer, on the 1st of April was Rs. 4,671-8-1, from which the bills for the month of March, amounting to Rs. 2,670-12-3, had to be met, leaving an actual credit in the treasury of Rs. 2,000-11-10.

Total assets of past year.

31. The total assets, therefore, of the past financial year amounted to Rs. 31,180-14-2.



32. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,835-8-2.

33. There have been savings on all the "Establishment Sub-heads," amounting to Rs. 3,464, and also the sum of Rs. 299 on the majority of "Contingent Charges."

34. The balance, therefore, at the credit of the Mayo College Fund in the Ajmer Treasury on the 1st of April 1882 was Rs. 6,345-6; and I have the honor to suggest that Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 5,000 be purchased from this balance, and added to the Endowment Fund of the institution; and that the remainder, or a portion of it, be devoted to the purchase of a small printing-press, which is much required for the preparation of examination papers (now exceeding 700 in number every month) and other college documents; but on this subject I shall have the honor of addressing you separately and later.

35. During the past year the following additions and alterations to the college establishments, &c., were found necessary:—

- (1) The permanent entertainment of a fourth English Master, in consequence of the increase in the number of scholars.
- (2) The increase of the third English Master's salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per mensem.
- (3) The employment of a Cashier on Rs. 20 a month, in lieu of the sub-head "Banking charges" of Rs. 250.
- (4) The temporary entertainment for one month of an English Master, pending the arrival of the newly-appointed Head Master.
- (5) The temporary entertainment of a Master from 18th August 1881 to 31st March 1882, also in consequence of the increase in the number of scholars.
- (6) The division of the allotments for "Conservancy of Garden and Grounds" and "Book, Play and Medical Stores" into two portions, by order of the Comptroller General—

Actual expenditure of past year.

Savings.

Balance in Ajmer Treasury on 1st April 1882.

Proposed disposal of the same.

Additions and alterations to establishment during past year.

- (a) the pay of establishments kept under these heads ;
- (b) the contingent charges.

(7) The discontinuance of the allowance to the Medical Officer, also by order of the Comptroller General.

Estimated receipts for ensuing year.

36. The estimated receipts for the ensuing year contain one item which requires explanation—the sum of Rs. 400, the interest on Government securities of the Mayo Memorial Fund. At the death of the late Lord Mayo a subscription was raised throughout Rajputana, both amongst the Native and European residents, from which, after defraying the cost of a very handsome marble statue of the lamented Viceroy, which is to adorn the central hall of the Mayo College, a considerable balance remains still unexpended ; and it is this surplus I have ventured to anticipate the subscribers may be pleased to incorporate with the funds of the institution, to be applied to the purchase of prize books, or in any other special way that may be deemed more suitable.

Estimated expenditure for ensuing year.

37. The estimated expenditure amounts to Rs. 274,49.

Alterations from last year's budget.

38. The following are the alterations from last year's budget :—

- (i) The allowance to the Medical Officer has been excluded.
- (ii) The temporary entertainment of the fifth English Master, which was sanctioned last year, I have entered in the permanent establishment.
- (iii) The pay of the Cashier has been entered under the sub-head " Clerks."
- (iv) The pay of the " Conservancy and Garden " and " Book, Play, and Medical Fund " establishments have been separated from their respective " contingent heads " and entered under the head " Salaries and Establishments."

List of appendices.

39. I beg to attach the following appendices :—

- A. List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the 21st March 1882, in order of admission.
- B. English Examination Marks from 18th November 1880 to 7th November 1881.

- C. Sanskrit and Hindi marks.  
 D. Persian and Urdu ditto.  
 E. Mathematics ditto.  
 F. History and Geography ditto.  
 G. Class Marks for Nov. 1880, in order of merit.  
 H.       "       "   Dec.   "       "  
 J.       "       "   Jan. 1881,   "  
 K.       "       "   Feb.   "       "  
 L.       "       "   Mar.   "       "  
 M.       "       "   July   "       "  
 N.       "       "   Aug.   "       "  
 O.       "       "   Sept.   "       "  
 P.       "       "   Oct.   "       "  
 Q. Summary of Class Marks from 18th November 1880 to 7th November 1881.  
 R. Holiday Task Marks for Vacation, 1881.  
 S. Progress Report from 18th November 1880 to 7th November 1881.  
 T. Ceremony of the Distribution of Prizes by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 21st November 1881 :—  
     (i) The Principal's Address.  
     (ii) His Excellency the Viceroy's Speech.  
     (iii) The Prize List.  
 U. Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1881-82 and 1882-83.  
 V. Budget Estimate of Ordinary Income and Expenditure for 1882-83.

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APPENDICES.

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*List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the*

No.	Name.	Clan.	State.
1	Karan Singh . . . . .	Kachwaha Khangarot . . . . .	Jaipur . . . . .
2	Jawahar Singh . . . . .	" Rajawat Sivabrahmpota . . . . .	" . . . . .
3	Zalim Singh . . . . .	Rathor Jodha . . . . .	Marwar . . . . .
4	Kaliaa Singh . . . . .	" " . . . . .	Ajmer . . . . .
5	Zalim Singh . . . . .	Jhala . . . . .	Jhallawar . . . . .
6	Sangram Singh . . . . .	Rathor Jodha . . . . .	Ajmer . . . . .
7	Phul Singh . . . . .	Kachwaha Naruka . . . . .	Ujwar . . . . .
8	Sultan Singh . . . . .	Rathor Mirattia . . . . .	Marwar . . . . .
9	Birbhadra Singh . . . . .	Chohan Hada . . . . .	Jhallawar . . . . .
10	Madhav Singh . . . . .	Kachwaha Naruka . . . . .	Ujwar . . . . .
11	Sawai Singh . . . . .	Gor Marotra . . . . .	" . . . . .
12	Durjan Singh . . . . .	Kachwaha Naruka . . . . .	" . . . . .
13	Daulat Singh . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .
14	Simbu Singh . . . . .	Rathor Champawat . . . . .	Marwar . . . . .
15	Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan . . . . .	Musalman Pathan . . . . .	Tonk . . . . .
16	Ranjit Singh . . . . .	Kachwaha Naruka . . . . .	Ujwar . . . . .
17	Man Singh . . . . .	Rathor Jodha . . . . .	Ajmer . . . . .
18	Chandra Singh . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .
19	Gaj Singh . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .
20	Mokand Singh . . . . .	Chohan Arnot . . . . .	Ujwar . . . . .
21	Lachman Singh . . . . .	Rathor Mirattia . . . . .	Ajmer . . . . .
22	Dip Singh . . . . .	Bika . . . . .	Bikanir . . . . .
23	Harnath Singh . . . . .	Rathor Jodha . . . . .	Ajmer . . . . .
24	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan . . . . .	Musalman Pathan . . . . .	Tonk . . . . .
25	Ratan Singh . . . . .	Rathor Udawat . . . . .	Marwar . . . . .
26	Birbhadra Singh . . . . .	Brahmin Bhunhar . . . . .	Benares . . . . .
27	Karan Singh . . . . .	Chohan Purabia . . . . .	Meywar . . . . .
28	Gulab Singh . . . . .	Rathor Mirattia . . . . .	Marwar . . . . .
29	Raghu Nath Singh . . . . .	" Jodha . . . . .	" . . . . .
30	Muhammad Abdul Rasid Khan . . . . .	Musalman Pathan . . . . .	Tonk . . . . .
31	Dulpat Singh . . . . .	Chohan Deora . . . . .	Sirohee . . . . .
32	Guman Singh . . . . .	" Hada . . . . .	Kotah . . . . .
33	Jai Singh . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .
34	Pirthu Singh . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .
35	Madhav Singh . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .
36	Ranjit Singh . . . . .	Jadu Mukhtawat . . . . .	Dholpur . . . . .
37	Bhup Singh . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .
38	Durjan Sal . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .
39	Takht Singh . . . . .	Rajawat Mansinghot . . . . .	Jhallawar . . . . .
40	Abhaya Singh . . . . .	Hada Indersalot . . . . .	" . . . . .
41	Durjan Sal . . . . .	Jhala Madawat . . . . .	" . . . . .
42	Bhawan Singh . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .
43	Muhammad Hidayat-ulla Khan . . . . .	Musalman Pathan . . . . .	Tonk . . . . .
44	Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .
45	Ranjit Singh . . . . .	Rathor Jodha . . . . .	Ajmer . . . . .
46	Sheo Singh . . . . .	Chohan Purabia . . . . .	Meywar . . . . .
47	Byaya Singh . . . . .	Jhala . . . . .	" . . . . .
48	Sultan Singh . . . . .	Kachwaha Rajawat Purnamalot . . . . .	Jaipur . . . . .
49	Sujan Singh . . . . .	" " . . . . .	" . . . . .
50	Byaya Singh . . . . .	" Khangarot . . . . .	" . . . . .
51	Dhonkul Singh . . . . .	Rathor Mecha . . . . .	Meywar . . . . .
52	Sheonath Singh . . . . .	Chondawat . . . . .	" . . . . .
53	Udaya Singh . . . . .	Kachwaha Shekhawat Giridharjika . . . . .	Jaipur . . . . .
54	Mokand Singh . . . . .	" Khangarot Hindusinghot . . . . .	" . . . . .
55	Jai Singh . . . . .	Sisodia Purawat . . . . .	Meywar . . . . .
56	Zorawar Singh . . . . .	Chohan Balot . . . . .	Marwar . . . . .
57	Sham Singh . . . . .	Rathor Jodha . . . . .	Ajmer . . . . .
58	Man Singh . . . . .	" " . . . . .	Kisangarh . . . . .
59	Jodhi Singh . . . . .	" Mirattia . . . . .	Marwar . . . . .
60	Kalim Singh . . . . .	Sisodia Saktawat Bhanawat . . . . .	Meywar . . . . .
61	Takht Singh . . . . .	Kachwaha Rajput Mansinghot . . . . .	Jaipur . . . . .
62	Mangal Singh . . . . .	Rathor Champawat . . . . .	Marwar . . . . .









		JANUARY 3RD, 4TH, 5TH, 1881.			JANUARY 31ST; FEBRUARY 1ST, 2ND, 1881.			MARCH 3RD, 4TH, 5TH, 1881.			1ST,
		Rijupath, Part III.	Grammar.	Total.	Rijupath, Part III.	Grammar.	Total.	Rijupath, Part III.	Grammar.	Total.	Rijupath, Part III.
<b>CE CLASS (SANSKRIT).</b>											
	Full marks	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100	100
1		45	42	87	40	37	77	42	34	76	78
		42	30	72	42	34	76	36	36	72	72
<b>I CLASS (SANSKRIT).</b>											
	Full marks	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100	100
1		39	Absent	71	36	Absent	71	41	33	74	72
2		35	15	50	25	20	45	29	23	51	58
3		30	On leave	47	25	On leave	45	28	23	51	50
4		30	17	47	30	Absent	45	28	23	51	8
<b>II CLASS (SANSKRIT).</b>											
	Full marks	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100	100
1		37	33	70	42	41	84	41	31	72	92
2		29	Absent	56	44	39	83	36	30	66	73
3		27	27	54	35	15	50	35	25	60	69
4		39	21	60	44	42	86	44	45	89	92
5			Absent			On leave			On leave		
<b>III CLASS (HINDI).</b>											
	Full marks	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100	100
1		33	38	76	32	48	80	31	42	73	72
2		29	29	58	19	21	40	26	32	58	62
3		19	29	48	15	15	30	20	18	38	46
4		23	24	47	20	36	56	22	37	59	58
5			Absent		20	40	60		Absent		
<b>IV CLASS (HINDI).</b>											
	Full marks	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100	100
1		41	Absent	71	37	46	83	40	36	76	70
2		44		71	42	27	69	45	34	79	80
3		25		50	29	40	69	26	37	63	50
4		39		74	15	20	35	15	17	32	60
5		49		84	39	40	79	25	18	43	40
6					36	36	72	40	35	75	40
7											Was 1
		Grammar.			Dictation.			Dictation.			Grammar.
		Not joined			Not joined			Not joined			Dictation.
<b>V CLASS (HINDI).</b>											
	Full marks	50	50	100	50	50	100	50	50	100	100
1		45		75	44	45	89	40	36	76	75
2		46		76	44	49	93		Absent		90
3					22	26	48	31	36	67	75
		First Hindi Reader.			First Hindi Reader.			First Hindi Reader.			First Hindi Reader.

APPENDIX C.

Examination Marks from 18th November 1880 to 7th November 1881.

24TH,	JUNE 28TH, 29TH, 30TH; JULY 1ST, 2ND, 1881.				AUGUST 1ST, 2ND, 4TH, 1881.				AUGUST 29TH, 30TH, 31ST, 1881.				SEP
	Total.	Rijupath, Part III.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Sanskrit Path.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Sanskrit Path.	Grammar.	Dictation.	
300	100	100	100	300	50	50	50	150	50	50	50	150	
238	88	60	97	245	40	41	48	129	36	36	49	121	
224	72	66	95	223	34	36	47	117	36	36	49	121	Prize.
Total.	Rijupath, Part III.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Rijupath, Part III.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Rijupath, Part III.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Rijupath, Part III.
300	100	100	100	300	50	50	50	150	50	50	50	150	
221	60	68	94	222	44	36	43	123	36	33	41	110	
215	Absent		92	92	40	31	41	112	34	19	45	98	
142	42	36	77	155	32	21	23	75	31	19	30	79	
118	2	24	97	123	40	30	42	112	36	23	48	107	Prize.
Total.	Rijupath, Part I.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Rijupath, Part I.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Rijupath, Part I.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Rijupath, Part I.
300	100	100	100	300	50	50	50	150	50	50	50	150	
276	39	42	98	179	41	39	45	125	41	42	48	134	
203	Absent		85	85	40	40	29	109	41	41	40	122	
215	Absent		86	86	29	23	25	77	27	18	34	79	
276	Absent	Absent			Absent	Absent			Absent	Sick			
Total.	Gutka, Part II.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Gutka, Part II.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Gutka, Part II.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Gutka, Part II.
370	100	100	100	300	50	50	50	150	50	50	50	150	
236	70	8	96	174	38	38	40	116	36	34	46	116	
211	Absent		99	99	15	33	46	94	26	34	48	108	
167	40	6	85	131	26	22	23	71	17	27	36	60	
195	Absent	Absent			15	0	8	23	18	28	23	69	
195	Absent	Absent			22	22	24	68	16	30	35	81	
Total.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	2nd Hindi Reader.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	2nd Hindi Reader.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	2nd Hindi Reader.	Grammar.
300	100	100	100	300	50	50	50	150	50	50	50	150	
230	90	70	88	248	38	36	44	118	25	40	44	109	
257	Absent		94	94	27	28	49	104	44	20	44	113	
190	Absent		68	68	23	23	33	79	33	30	32	95	
161	60	50	60	170	18	15	28	61	20	14	29	63	
194					30	14	35	79	40	30	30	109	
194					17	Absent	33	85	15	Sick	36	68	
194					7	Absent	15	47	12	Absent	25	42	
194					7	25	15	47	23	5	25	68	
194					7	25	15	47	23	20	25	68	
Total.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	2nd Hindi Reader.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	2nd Hindi Reader.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	2nd Hindi Reader.	Grammar.
300	100	100	100	300	50	50	50	150	50	50	50	150	
230	Absent		56	56	35	35	20	90	37	40	27	104	
238	Absent		56	56	35	35	20	90	23	40	29	92	
158													

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P. R.  
B. B.  
D. P.

Harnat  
Ratan  
Dalpat S

Not joined

28th June 1881.  
Full marks  
Singh, Dewara

SEPTEMBER 27TH, 28TH, 29TH, 1881

ОКТОБЕР 27TH, 29TH, 31ST; NOVEMBER 1ST, 1881.

C	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Sanskrit Path.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
ing 50	50	50	150	100	100	100	300	1,650
1 35	41	48	124	80	84	95	259	1,356
30	29	46	105	80	80	98	258	1,263

Prize.

I CL	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Rijurath, Part III.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
ingh, J50	50	50	150	100	100	100	300	1,650
ingh, J6	30	45	111	82	66	97	245	1,106
ingh, J63	19	47	99	68	48	97	213	1,022
ingh, J61	13	35	79	60	60	85	205	891
ingh, J6	29	47	109	44	26	97	167	736
	Absent			Absent				47

Prize.

II CL	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Rijurath, Part I.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
ingh, J50	50	50	150	100	100	100	300	1,650
ingh, J3	34	50	127	93	80	98	271	1,338
ingh, J9	36	43	118	80	70	80	210	1,026
ingh, J10	29	40	99	71	49	91	211	933
ingh, J5	Absent			Absent				59
	12	42	80	On leave				80

Prize.

III C	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	Gutha, Part II.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
ingh, J50	50	50	150	100	100	100	300	1,650
ingh, J2	35	39	106	80	86	93	259	1,236
ingh, J8	17	47	82	62	63	97	222	972
ingh, J9	29	35	83	52	46	89	187	835
ingh, J11	22	25	68	62	69	71	202	722
ingh, J8	19	37	74	60	63	91	214	497

Prize.

IV C	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	2nd Hindi Reader.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
ingh, J50	50	50	150	100	100	100	300	1,600
ingh, J5	35	38	111	75	94	92	261	1,277
ingh, J2	42	50	129	80	74	99	253	1,094
ingh, J3	36	37	110	75	68	78	221	939
ingh, J6	24	20	61	49	50	78	175	783
ingh, J7	34	38	116	84	92	89	265	730
ingh, J10	Sick			52	45	86	183	572
ingh, J11	20	25	73	52	43	80	175	401
ingh, J12	17	25	47	63	58	87	210	257
ingh, J13	15	20	50	35	36	32	103	242
	On leave							68

Prize.

V CL	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	2nd Hindi Reader.	Grammar.	Dictation.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
ingh, J50	50	50	150	100	100	100	300	1,600
ingh, J3	33	32	107	78	83	86	247	1,049
ingh, J5	45	35	120	79	95	70	244	833

Prize.



Oru	ENTRANCE CLASS.	JANUARY 3RD, 4TH, 5TH, 1891.				JANUARY 31ST; FEBRUARY 1ST, 2ND, 1891.				MARCH 3RD, 4TH	
		Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Total.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Total.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.
	Full marks	50	50	50	150	50	50	50	150	50	50
1	Durjan Singh	20	24	48	92	24	42	40	115	50	24
2	Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan	22	35	50	107	22	38	46	106	42	23
3	Madhav Singh, Bijwar	30	32	48	110	18	35	48	101	49	25
4	Balbhadra Singh	32	31	48	111	21	17	46	84	48	24
5	Birbhadra Singh	23	0	24	47	0	35	0	35	21	30
	I CLASS.	Arithmetic.				Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Total.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	
	Full marks	50				50	50	100	50	50	
1	Zalim Singh, Jhallawar	34				17	47	64	5	26	
2	Kalian Singh	31				7	39	46	8	27	
3	Madan Singh	Absent				Absent			Absent		
	II CLASS.	Arithmetic.				Arithmetic.			Arithmetic.		
	Full marks	50				50			50		
1	Sawai Singh	45				35			30		
2	Karan Singh, Jobnir	Absent				Absent			23		
3	Ranjit Singh, Gath	45				32			Siel		
4	Sangram Singh	Absent				23			11		
5	Zalim Singh, Jodhpur	On leave				On leave			On leave		
6	Ramnath Singh	Absent				Ditto			Ditto		
	III CLASS.	Arithmetic.				Arithmetic.			Arithmetic.		
	Full marks	50				50			50		
1	Lachman Singh	17				49			40		
2	Gaj Singh	20				36			48		
3	Phul Singh	30				41			27		
4	Simbu Singh	13				30			31		
5	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan	31				26			23		
6	Sultan Singh, Marot	22				30			28		
7	Chandra Singh	45				26			23		
8	Chatar Singh					37			45		
	IV CLASS.	Arithmetic.				Arithmetic.			Arithmetic.		
	Full marks	50				5			50		
1	Man Singh	39				4			42		
2	Dip Singh	37				4			34		
3	Mokand Singh, Nimrana	Absent				30			29		
4	Nahar Singh	45				50			42		
5	Daulat Singh	26				34			20		
6	Jawahir Singh	Absent				42			Absent		
7	Karan Singh, Bedla	22				22			28		
8	Bijaya Singh, Gagaru	Not joined				Not joined			Not joined		
	V CLASS.	Arithmetic.				Arithmetic.			Arithmetic.		
	Full marks	50				50			50		
1	Harnath Singh	36				30			32		
2	Ratan Singh	Absent				41			Absent		
3	Durjan Sal, Bilouni	Not joined				Not joined			Not joined		
4	Ranjit Singh, Srivasttra	Ditto				Ditto			Ditto		
5	Dulpat Singh	Not examined				20			12		
6	Parthi Singh, Koela	Not joined				Not joined			Not joined		
7	Bhup Singh	Ditto				Ditto			Ditto		
8	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan	8									
	VI CLASS.	Arithmetic.				Arithmetic.			Arithmetic.		

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APPENDIX E.

atics Examination Marks from 18th November 1880 to 7th November 1881.

MAY 5TH, 1881.		MARCH 21ST, 22ND, 24TH, 1881.				JUNE 28TH, 29TH, 30TH ; JULY 1ST, 2ND, 1881.				AUGUST 1ST, 2ND, 4TH, 1881.				Aug. 20												
Euclid.	Total.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Total.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Total.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Total.	Arithmetic.												
50	150	100	100	100	300	100	100	100	300	50	50	50	150	50												
44	118	90	68	90	246	57	61	44	165	19	32	33	84	32												
46	111	67	70	92	229	35	62	70	167	15	37	36	88	15												
46	120	47	76	76	199	42	78	45	165	22	32	20	74	15												
48	120	54	42	79	175	26	25	38	89	32	40	38	110	18												
8	59	26	56	42	124	On leave				Absent																
Ar.	Total.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Total.	Arithmetic	Algebra.	Total.	Arithmetic	Algebra.	Total.	Arithmet															
100	100	100	100	200	100	100	200	50	50	100	50															
31	35	35	54	89	42	89	130	27	47	74	33															
35	41	41	50	91	33	70	103	25	32	57	20															
		Absent			Absent			Absent																		
Arithmetic.	Arithmetic.				Arithmetic.				Arithmetic.																	
	100	56	55	62	40	14	Absent		100	41	49	Absent	22	12	Absent		50	32	45	36	24	9	Absent			
	100	34	58	62	62	60	50	44	60	32	42	30	12	38	Absent	8		50	54	44	50	32	36	24	20	Absent
	100	100	82	84	100	60	Absent	On leave	Not joined	100	80	33	40	Absent	24	Absent	24	50	43	45	31	Absent	28	44	36	Not joined
	100	60	92	Not examined	Ditto	25	Not examined	Ditto	15	100	40	Absent	Ditto	On leave	Absent	Ditto	Ditto	50	43	Absent	47	47	25	Absent	36	Absent

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Aug. 30th, 31st, 1881.			SEPT. 27th, 28th, 29th, 1881.				Oct. 27th, 29th, 31st ; Nov. 1st, 1881.				GRAND TOTAL.	
Algebra.	Euclid.	Total.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Total.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Total.		
E 50	50	150	50	50	50	150	100	100	100	300	1,800	1st prize. 2nd prize.
24	29	85	48	20	21	89	78	83	55	216	1,210	
21	44	80	49	18	37	104	35	83	90	208	1,200	
urja 22	32	69	46	34	26	106	55	92	75	222	1,166	
laha 5	30	53	39	12	34	85	83	65	91	229	1,056	
ladh	Absent		Absent				Absent	6	Absent	6	271	
labb												
lrbh												
ic	Algebra.	Total.	Arithmetic	Algebra.	Total.	Arithmetic	Algebra.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.			
	50	100	50	50	100	100	100	200	1,150			
	20	53	42	12	54	56	90	146	675			Prize.
	33	53	34	12	46	39	90	129	591			
Zalir	Absent		Absent				Absent				...	
Kali												
Mad												
	Arithmetic.		Arithmetic.			Arithmetic.			GRAND TOTAL.			
	50		50			100			600			
	35		30			68			372			Prize.
	49		37			69			323			
	38		21			40			274			
Sav	32		21			36			214			
Ka	30		10			18			93			
Ra	Sick		25			31			66			
Sa												
Za												
Ra												
	50		50			100			600			Prize.
	43		40			89			444			
	33		40			75			405			
	32		31			64			367			
	19		32			72			330			
	21		17			61			293			
	21		8			68			253			
	33		15			45			241			
	Absent		Absent			Absent			187			
	50		50			100			600			Prize.
	47		39			80			615			
	40		10			61			385			
	43		31			68			355			
	20		Sick			45			302			
	14		28			34			272			
	41		43			84			254			
	33		20			60			237			
	39		On leave			Absent			39			
	50		50			100			600			Prize.
	35		30			57			363			
	45		50			99			329			
	42		44			88			221			
1	43		40			86			216			
2	25		Sick			66			163			
3	Absent		31			88			119			
4	15		10			51			115			
5	Absent		Absent			Absent			31			

SI.	AUGUST 29TH, 30TH, 31ST, 1881.				SEPT. 27TH, 28TH, 29TH, 1881.				OCT. 27TH, 29TH, 31ST; NOV. 1ST, 1881.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Total.	English History.	Indian History.	Geography.	Total.	English History.	Indian History.	Geography.	Total.	English History.	Indian History.	Geography.	
50	50	50	50	150	50	50	50	150	100	100	100	300	1,800
08	86	31	26	93	43	37	34	114	64	82	71	217	1,360
97	28	24	40	92	35	37	27	99	38	77	70	185	1,225
93	36	19	47	102	37	28	47	112	42	63	59	164	1,129
98	35	24	40	99	42	46	17	105	32	76	41	149	1,120
	Absent				Absent				1	...	24	25	334
	n y.	ly.			n y.	ly.			n y.	ly.			

Prize.



APPENDIX G.

Class Marks for November 1880, in order of merit.

Order of Merit.	ENGLISH.		SANSKRIT. Text-book, &c.	PERSIAN. Text-book, &c.	HISTORY.		GEOGRAPHY.		Total.			
	Dictation.	English History.			Indian History.	Science.						
ENTRANCE CLASS—5 BOYS. Maximum number of marks obtainable, 260.												
1	Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhalawar	74	90	...	32	33	33	229				
2	Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Ulwar	68	81	...	36	33	33	218				
3	Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan, of Tonk	61	...	82	40	33	33	216				
4	Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Ulwar	47	...	80	31	36	36	154				
5	Birbhadra Singh, Benares	51	...	49	25	24	24	152				
REMAINDER OF COLLEGE—31 BOYS. Maximum number of marks obtainable, 650.												
Order of Merit.	ENGLISH.			SANSKRIT. Text-book, &c.	PERSIAN. Text-book, &c.	HINDI. Text-book, &c.	URDU. Text-book, &c.	ARITHMETIC. MATHEMATICS.	INDIAN HISTORY.	GEOGRAPHY.	HISTORY. SCIENCE.	Total.
	Text-book.	Grammar.	Translation exercises.									
1	Gaj Singh, of Bandanwar, Ajmer	15	18	26	80	78	...	83	33	21	18	487
2	Man Singh, of Karoni, Ajmer	45	36	22	81	...	76	90	34	35	20	477
3	Ratan Singh, of Bansia, Marwar	40	34	25	85	...	81	63	34	34	17	463
4	Harnath Singh, of Para, Ajmer	38	32	18	83	...	80	75	33	33	13	457
5	Chandra Singh, of Jaulia, Ajmer	50	39	25	90	...	71	62	22	18	18	423
6	Sultan Singh, of Marol, Marwar	41	30	24	84	...	69	56	34	40	10	423





7	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan, of Tonk	40	47	26	81	...	60	78	24	18	19	18	411
8	Lachman Singh, of Bageuri, Ajmer	30	36	21	40	...	89	56	41	40	35	14	402
9	Sangram Singh, of Para, Ajmer	24	45	20	54	76	...	75	36	31	28	12	401
10	Phul Singh, of Para, Ulwar	31	31	19	82	66	...	60	35	35	23	11	393
11	Karan Singh, of Jobnair, Jaipur	29	35	20	36	85	...	79	30	26	36	15	391
12	Zalim Singh, of Jhallavar	40	42	29	5	68	...	71	47	30	35	18	385
13	Raghunath Singh, of Tatarpur, Ulwar	44	46	23	6	81	...	77	30	31	27	20	385
14	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk	49	44	28	89	...	27	54	29	14	37	10	381
15	Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir	33	23	19	55	...	75	73	29	37	24	12	380
16	Simbhu Singh, of Awa, Marwar	41	39	24	71	...	75	30	21	26	19	20	379
17	Sawai Singh, of Chumrawali, Ulwar	29	39	26	67	...	73	54	35	26	19	9	377
18	Ramnath Singh, of Piprar, Jaipur	38	26	17	10	87	...	84	41	32	25	14	374
19	Jawahir Singh, of Baniana, Jaipur	35	36	21	57	...	57	56	37	28	32	10	369
20	Gulab Singh, of Chanod, Marwar	33	23	23	68	...	70	50	33	23	24	15	362
21	Madan Singh, of Lunawas, Marwar	35	35	23	16	70	...	44	45	38	37	16	359
22	Ranjit Singh, of Garh, Ulwar	37	30	27	62	...	59	55	24	34	17	13	358
23	Karan Singh, of Bedla, Meywar	40	47	20	85	...	48	29	15	16	15	13	328
24	Mokand Singh, of Nimrana, Ulwar	10	20	8	44	...	55	32	40	20	23	Abs.	252
25	Daulat Singh, of Khora, Ulwar	32	24	8	39	...	45	24	21	22	19	16	250
26	Nahar Singh, of Saanwar, Meywar	5	24	8	27	...	80	60	45	35	29	...	249
27	Chatar Singh, of Rupahalli, Meywar	13	7	7	16	25	...	13	13	10	2	Abs.	127
28	Raghunath Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar	17	14	7	15	...	24	18	2	7	7	5	106
29	Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	...	...	...	...	8	...	18	Abs.	7	Abs.	17	103
31	Zalim Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girdharti Singh, of Garbadesa, Bikanir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

On leave  
Absent

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,  
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER;  
The 21st April 1882.



1	Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer	73	77	69	163	152	...	...	149	76	60	55	16	890
2	Man Singh, of Karonj, Ajmer	71	77	70	120	...	...	147	169	88	68	63	20	888
3	Ratan Singh, of Bansia, Marwar	62	68	66	104	...	...	159	119	89	78	79	18	842
4	Jawahir Singh, of Bamiana, Jaipur	74	66	53	124	...	...	141	149	78	65	69	20	839
5	Harnath Singh, of Para, Ajmer	70	74	63	85	...	...	147	139	78	66	67	18	807
6	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan, of Tonk	75	73	62	128	...	...	123	149	60	48	48	20	786
7	Laohman Singh, of Bagsuri, Ajmer	57	60	53	89	...	...	169	110	72	75	62	18	740
8	Sawai Singh, of Chaurawali, Ulwar	72	57	58	115	...	156	...	110	55	60	44	13	740
9	Raojit Singh, of Garh, Ulwar	65	56	52	130	...	150	...	90	55	56	53	15	722
10	Raghunath Singh, of Tatarpur, Ulwar	67	74	66	5	159	...	156	74	54	54	20	719	
11	Sultan Singh, of Marot, Marwar	55	44	44	150	...	...	113	121	43	62	70	6	708
12	Karan Singh, of Jobnit, Jaipur	62	57	56	62	154	...	...	91	67	60	72	17	698
13	Phul Singh, of Para, Ulwar	60	43	49	137	113	...	...	85	63	55	52	12	669
14	Chandra Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	75	75	61	143	...	...	...	64	40	33	24	18	664
15	Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir	33	47	44	98	...	...	114	135	56	63	64	8	662
16	Sangram Singh, of Para, Ajmer	44	51	53	96	133	...	...	97	64	52	47	14	651
17	Ramnath Singh, of Piplar, Jaipur	56	53	42	2	146	...	...	146	84	60	41	16	646
18	Madan Singh, of Lunawas, Marwar	53	66	56	5	142	...	...	58	83	80	79	19	641
19	Simbhu Singh, of Ava, Marwar	46	47	39	141	...	...	105	92	61	46	41	12	630
20	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk	68	74	57	170	...	17	...	100	36	29	68	10	629
21	Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar	73	70	62	10	111	...	...	83	83	62	52	18	624
22	Karan Singh, of Bedla, Meywar	71	69	67	96	...	...	108	65	49	40	42	16	623
23	Chatar Singh, of Rupahalli, Meywar	51	33	32	110	134	...	...	72	76	60	23	11	602
24	Gulab Singh, of Chanod, Marwar	39	34	40	70	...	...	140	93	72	43	43	12	591
25	Daulat Singh, of Khora, Ulwar	60	46	42	69	...	...	130	51	48	50	45	16	557
26	Nahar Singh, of Sanwar, Meywar	Does not read English	...	...	...	...	...	155	79	63	69	71	...	437
27	Mokand Singh, of Nimrana, Ulwar	17	16	20	45	...	...	50	17	31	18	26	10	250
28	Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	14	17	11	10	56	...	...	40	30	15	22	...	215
29	Zalim Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar	Abs.	9	8	...	32	...	...	24	12	16	13	Abs.	114
31	Raghunath Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	...	...	...	Abs.	...

On leave

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER;

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,

The 21st April 1882.

Principal, Mayo College.

APPENDIX J.

*Class Marks for January 1881, in order of merit.*

ORDER OF MERIT.	ENTRANCE CLASS—5 BOYS. Maximum number of marks obtainable, 780.										REMAINDER OF COLLEGE—32 BOYS. Maximum number of marks obtainable, 1,040.																		
	ENGLISH.				SANSKRIT.	PERSIAN.	MATHEMATICS.			HISTORY.		GEOGRAPHY.	TOTAL.	ENGLISH.				SANSKRIT.	PERSIAN.	HINDI.	URDU.	MATHEMATICS.		HISTORY.		GEOGRAPHY.	Botany.	SCIENCE.	TOTAL.
Text-book.	Grammar.	Analysis.	Dictation.	Text-book, &c.			Text-book, &c.	Text-book, &c.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.			English History.	Indian History.	Text-book, &c.	Text-book, &c.					Text-book, &c.	Text-book, &c.	Text-book, &c.	Text-book, &c.				
1	81	46	96	142	67	:: ::	40	24	38	70	88	58	54	745	19	32	61	110	67	52	20	36	67	88	52	552			
2	75	36	80	128	67	:: ::	40	35	39	81	82	83	69	732	56	49	69	41	37	71	25	37	92	87	74	689			
3	71	36	74	133	67	:: ::	40	29	36	81	83	84	69	689	55	49	69	41	36	71	25	37	92	87	74	599			
4	56	49	69	41	67	:: ::	40	35	37	81	83	84	69	599	61	32	61	110	36	71	25	36	67	88	52	552			
5	61	32	61	110	67	:: ::	25	20	36	67	88	52	52	552	61	32	61	110	36	71	25	36	67	88	52	552			

1	Ratan Singh, of Bansia, Marwar	97	98	68	162	153	...	...	86	64	70	60	60	924
2	Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer	91	94	67	156	153	...	...	148	57	55	54	54	922
3	Man Singh, of Karonj, Ajmer	98	96	68	80	...	...	...	154	67	67	58	58	883
4	Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, Ajmer	79	91	52	139	...	...	...	170	38	60	60	60	844
5	Harnath Singh, of Para, Ajmer	92	97	52	56	...	...	156	149	57	53	45	45	788
6	Ranjit Singh, of Garh, Ulwar	78	74	39	103	...	...	...	...	45	58	54	54	785
7	Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	66	92	62	82	146	...	...	102	34	66	60	60	781
8	Sultan Singh, of Marot, Marwar	90	70	44	141	...	...	...	131	36	65	42	42	777
9	Raghunath Singh, of Para, Ulwar	78	73	46	123	121	...	...	...	59	54	51	51	757
10	Karan Singh, of Bedla, Meywar	60	83	51	43	161	...	...	138	31	68	50	48	742
11	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan, of Tonk	74	90	67	129	...	...	...	144	31	47	39	39	775
12	Zalim Singh, of Thallowar	96	94	56	92	...	...	...	95	37	49	48	48	738
13	Chandra Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	64	84	49	49	130	...	...	123	40	56	52	52	734
14	Chatar Singh, of Rupahaili, Meywar	79	79	65	121	...	...	...	77	40	48	24	24	709
15	Sawai Singh, of Chunarawali, Ulwar	54	66	39	128	135	...	...	100	54	54	45	45	707
16	Sangram Singh, of Para, Ajmer	77	64	38	73	133	145	...	...	37	55	25	25	662
17	Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir	54	64	23	85	...	...	...	106	55	42	31	42	635
18	Simbhu Singh, of Awa, Marwar	44	59	27	87	...	...	...	113	45	53	44	42	630
19	Dalput Singh, of Manadar, Sirohee	72	66	39	120	...	...	...	104	32	53	31	34	623
20	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk	48	72	47	90	...	...	...	119	43	51	39	39	620
21	Jawahir Singh, of Baniana, Jaipur	91	78	49	132	...	...	48	...	23	18	44	36	612
22	Gulab Singh, of Chanod, Marwar	47	50	46	94	...	...	...	106	49	38	39	26	608
23	Daulat Singh, of Khora, Ulwar	52	45	36	29	...	...	...	137	49	47	27	27	569
24	Mokand Singh, of Nimrana, Ulwar	80	78	53	34	...	...	...	86	35	46	35	50	560
25	Raghunath Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar	41	31	27	58	...	...	...	75	32	36	41	22	417
26	Nahar Singh, of Sanwar, Meywar	16	21	18	34	...	...	...	110	52	35	27	9	406
27	Madan Singh, of Luniawas, Marwar	Does not read	English	...	...	...	...	...	193	65	55	44	392	
28	Karan Singh, of Jobnir, Jaipur	37	39	29	14	63	...	...	...	17	30	17	17	320
29	Ramnath Singh, of Piplar, Jaipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Zalim Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Girdhari Singh, of Garabdesa, Bikanir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER;

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,

The 21st April 1882.

Principal, Mayo Hospital.



## APPENDIX K.

*Class Marks for February 1881, in order of merit.*

ORDER OF MERIT.	ENTRANCE CLASS—5 Boys. Maximum number of marks obtainable, 1,250.	ENGLISH.				SANSKRIT.		PER- SIAN.	MATHEMATICS.			HISTORY.		GEOGRAPHY.	TOTAL.	
		Text-book.	Grammar.	Translation exer- cises.	Dictation.	Text-book and Grammar.	Dictation.	Text-book.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	English History.	Indian History.			GEOGRAPHY.
1	Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhalla- war.	33	60	16	55	141	88	36	45	35	61	107	42	103	822	
2	Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Ulwar . . .	32	60	14	47	132	83	33	50	48	54	95	43	101	792	
3	Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan, of Tonk.	35	50	18	55	133	..	..	29	31	66	108	36	88	739	
4	Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Ulwar . . .	23	55	6	48	51	..	..	43	43	58	97	66	107	665	
5	Birbhadra Singh, Bonares . . .	17	46	11	21	103	..	..	..	25	9	67	32	54	444	
ORDER OF MERIT.	REMAINDER OF COLLEGE—34 Boys. Maximum number of marks obtainable, 1,240.	ENGLISH.				SANSKRIT.		PER- SIAN.	HINDI.		URDU.		MATH- MATICS.		HIS- TORY.	TOTAL.
		Text-book.	Grammar.	Translation exer- cises.	Dictation.	Text-book and Grammar.	Dictation.	Text-book, &c.	Text-book and Grammar.	Dictation.	Text-book and Grammar.	Dictation.	Algebra.	Arithmetic.		



## APPENDIX L.

*Class Marks for March 1881, in order of merit.*

ORDER OF MERIT.	ENTRANCE CLASS—5 Boys. Maximum number of marks obtainable, 550.										TOTAL.				
	ENGLISH.					SANSKRIT.		PER-SIAN.	MATHEMATICS.			HISTORY.		GEOGRAPHY.	
	Text-book.	Grammar.	Translation exercises.	Dictation.	Analysis.	Dictation.	Text-book and Grammar.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	English History.	Indian History.	GEOGRAPHY.	TOTAL.
1	29	38	16	28	58	24	29	24	40	40	28	42	31	53	456
2	19	38	23	19	57	26	28	26	36	32	36	42	25	49	430
3	16	28	11	21	62	..	..	..	28	28	40	54	31	40	419
4	14	32	24	21	30	..	..	..	32	36	32	46	40	53	408
5	15	24	15	22	42	..	..	..	24	24	24	21	26	22	313

ORDER OF MERIT.	REMAINDER OF COLLEGE—39 Boys. Maximum number of marks obtainable, 630.										TOTAL.						
	ENGLISH.					SANSKRIT.		PER-SIAN.	HINDI.			URDU.		MATHEMATICS.		HISTORY.	
	Text-book.	Grammar.	Translation exercises.	Dictation.	Text-book and Grammar.	Dictation.	Text-book and Grammar.	Text-book, &c.	Text-book and Grammar.	Dictation.	Text-book and Grammar.	Dictation.	Text-book and Grammar.	Arithmetic.	Indian History.	GEOGRAPHY.	TOTAL.
1	29	38	16	28	58	24	29	24	40	40	28	42	31	53	456		
2	19	38	23	19	57	26	28	26	36	32	36	42	25	49	430		
3	16	28	11	21	62	..	..	..	28	28	40	54	31	40	419		
4	14	32	24	21	30	..	..	..	32	36	32	46	40	53	408		
5	15	24	15	22	42	..	..	..	24	24	24	21	26	22	313		



APPENDIX M.

Class Marks for July 1881, in order of merit.

ORDER OF MERIT.	ENTRANCE CLASS—5 Boys.										GEOGRAPHY.	TOTAL.			
	Maximum number of marks obtainable, 1,250.														
	Analysis.	Text-book.	Grammar.	Translation exercises.	Dictation.	Text-book, Grammar, &c.	Text-book, Grammar, &c.	PER-SIAN.	MATHEMATICS.		HISTORY.				
									Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Eucclid.	English History.	Indian History.		
1	101	118	107	79	143	171	171	22	26	27	27	46	66	80	1,034
2	99	123	121	79	142	183	183	20	27	26	26	74	67	66	1,027
3	101	101	111	75	137	178	178	25	23	27	27	75	67	69	994
4	90	100	101	64	46	..	..	27	32	22	22	72	72	63	841
								Absent.							
ORDER OF MERIT.	REMAINDER OF COLLEGE—45 Boys.										GEOGRAPHY.	TOTAL.			
	Maximum number of marks obtainable, 1,530.														
	Text-book.	Grammar.	Translation exercises.	Dictation or Writing.	Text-book and Grammar.	PER-SIAN.	HINDI.	URDU.		MATHEMATICS.		HISTORY.			
								Text-book and Grammar.	Dictation.	Algebra.	Arithmetic.	Indian History.			
1	187	108	95	185	166	..	..	147	167	..	176	51	67	68	1,334
2	173	145	..	152	..	173	151	290	..	..	172	88	88	73	1,304
3	169	77	88	214	..	173	..	336	..	..	163	74	75	46	1,282
4	148	92	68	133	..	..	169	180	160	..	182	75	70	70	1,277
5	179	115	..	162	..	..	173	140	144	..	192	83	83	80	1,268
6	169	68	68	135	167	..	143	315	171	..	192	73	73	66	1,232
7	164	83	80	132	..	..	143	164	159	..	151	67	67	68	1,211

8	Madhav Singh, of Gainta, Kotah	142	174	165	228	168	76	51	1,165
9	Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	87	104	144	236	76	85	67	1,143
10	Jawahir Singh, of Baniara, Jaipur	158	94	173	134	174	78	74	1,139
11	Dip Singh, of Garhisar, Bikanir	111	102	151	180	122	78	80	1,136
12	Phul Singh, of Para, Ulwar	127	86	143	150	112	66	28	1,130
13	Mokand Singh, of Nimrana, Ulwar	175	60	164	124	100	83	63	1,086
14	Chandra Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	91	175	143	93	105	68	32	1,076
15	Sangram Singh, of Para, Ajmer	45	128	160	154	164	35	59	1,057
16	Ranjit Singh, of Garh, Ulwar	151	136	132	235	167	49	38	1,044
17	Durjan Sal, of Bilouni, Dholpur	123	105	175	166	168	80	71	1,044
18	Abhaya Singh, of Mangal, Jhallawar	148	179	153	138	140	70	67	1,026
19	Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar	163	86	129	208	85	75	55	1,017
20	Zalim Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar	141	76	134	224	109	51	62	963
21	Simbhu Singh, of Awa, Marwar	104	87	113	111	109	60	52	946
22	Daulat Singh, of Khora, Ulwar	157	174	111	108	81	52	54	938
23	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk	148	194	85	223	88	20	35	930
24	Takht Singh, of Dhanoda, Jhallawar	77	146	119	222	104	60	46	904
25	Jai Singh, of Kotara, Kotah	110	72	53	321	118	23	58	844
26	Ranjit Singh, of Sirmattra, Dholpur	85	134	123	50	175	63	34	813
27	Karan Singh, of Bedla, Meywar	113	130	97	70	73	25	34	725
28	Bhawani Singh, of Futtehpur, Jhallawar	101	88	89	120	94	45	45	658
29	Bhup Singh, of Bijouni, Dholpur	89	105	106	45	120	27	27	612
30	Muhammad Hidayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk	79	28	47	311	53	6	25	579
31	Durjan Sal, of Kotra, Jhallawar	71	80	68	114	72	39	20	537
32	Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk	61	23	43	256	33	14	38	508
33	Dalpat Singh, of Manadar, Sirohi	43	47	51	32	39	25	25	330
34	Sultan Singh, of Marot, Marwar	25	60	14	17	30	8	66	276
35	Gulab Singh, of Chanod, Marwar	13	20	26	55	37	...	10	183
36	Ranjit Singh, of Pranhara, Ajmer	6	6	5	...	6	...	5	41
37	Sheo Singh, of Khera, Meywar	3	...	...	...	14	...	...	17
	Ramnath Singh, of Piplar, Jaipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madan Singh, of Lunyawas, Marwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nabar Singh, of Sanwar, Meywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chatar Singh, of Rupunali, Meywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratan Singh, of Bansia, Marwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raghunath Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan, of Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pirthi Singh, of Koela, Kotah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,  
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER;  
The 21st April 1882.



14	Zalim Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar	108	63	41	74	119	...	152	109	...	85	39	68	749
15	Sangram Singh, of Para, Ajmer	80	44	32	79	115	...	111	109	...	82	38	48	738
16	Dalpat Singh, of Manadar, Sirohee	101	69	39	104	...	...	106	68	...	79	50	55	738
17	Chandra Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	121	79	46	128	...	...	102	75	...	55	34	23	730
18	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk	113	68	50	130	95	...	128	...	...	79	27	35	725
19	Durjan Sal, of Bilouni, Dholpur	72	51	...	55	...	...	113	115	...	106	49	58	725
20	Kaikan Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	106	63	28	50	102	...	...	...	45	57	70	72	722
21	Ranjit Singh, of Garh, Ulwar	106	49	37	107	113	...	146	...	...	89	41	26	714
22	Karan Singh, of Bedla, Meywar	116	73	43	118	...	...	81	60	...	64	27	53	714
23	Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, Ajmer	94	70	32	88	...	...	89	51	...	103	46	48	699
24	Sultan Singh, of Marot, Marwar	81	57	31	117	...	...	63	63	...	87	53	53	692
25	Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar	116	76	33	42	94	...	98	63	47	63	51	51	671
26	Durjan Sal, of Kotra, Jhallawar	206	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	142	...	...	654
27	Gulab Singh, of Chanod, Marwar	194	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	...	192	...	...	654
28	Muhammad Hidayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk	209	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	133	...	...	641
29	Abhaya Singh, of Mangal, Jhallawar	212	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	162	...	...	638
30	Simbu Singh, of Awa, Marwar	71	42	28	95	...	...	67	90	...	65	24	41	586
31	Takht Singh, of Dhanoda, Jhallawar	180	...	33	94	...	...	115	51	...	130	25	35	571
32	Daulat Singh, of Khora, Ulwar	96	57	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	49	...	...	570
33	Bhavani Singh, of Fafehpur, Jhallawar	183	...	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	125	...	...	561
34	Sheo Singh, of Khera, Meywar	147	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	138	...	...	543
35	Ranjit Singh, of Sirmatira, Dholpur	67	44	...	42	...	...	82	78	...	113	34	30	525
36	Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir	48	43	20	48	...	...	88	57	...	64	36	30	500
37	Ratan Singh, of Bansia, Marwar	42	36	2	76	...	...	63	53	...	78	34	30	467
38	Ranjit Singh, of Pranhera, Marwar	140	...	...	...	...	...	105	53	...	85	...	...	432
39	Bhup Singh, of Rijouni, Dholpur	38	32	...	45	...	...	47	81	...	66	15	19	378
40	Bijaya Singh, of Gagaru, Jaipur	58	37	...	67	...	...	47	33	...	66	11	9	345
41	Dhonkal Singh, of Nimra, Meywar	80	...	...	...	...	...	47	40	...	43	...	...	287
42	Sultan Singh, of Nimera, Jaipur	60	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	60	...	...	254
43	Sujan Singh, of Nimera, Jaipur	69	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	43	...	...	212
44	Sheonath Singh, of Ahmet, Meywar	15	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	13	...	...	55
45	Nahar Singh, of Sanwar, Meywar	Does not read English	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	13	5	...	32
	Ramanath Singh, of Piphar, Jaipur							Sick						
	Madan Singh, of Lunawas, Marwar							Absent						
	Chatur Singh, of Rupahalli, Meywar							Ditto						
	Raghunath Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar							Ditto						
	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan, of Tonk							Ditto						
	Prithi Singh, of Koela, Kotah							Ditto						
	Sheo Singh, of Dudu, Jaipur							Ditto						

Not classed

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER;  
The 21st April 1882.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,  
Principal, Mayo College.





11	Phul Singh, of Para, Ulwar	129	49	83	137	141	136	112	...	...	...	106	140	145	139	105	75	53	1,514
12	Madhav Singh, of Ganica, Kotah	384	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	372	...	...	...	267	...	...	1,529
13	Sheo Singh, of Ichera, Meywar	352	51	84	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	...	...	323	...	...	1,527
14	Sawai Singh, of Chumrawali, Ulwar	136	69	71	130	108	98	104	89	154	...	77	154	99	96	110	71	67	1,519
15	Man Singh, of Katouj, Ajmer	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	77	65	1,469
16	Jai Singh, of Kotara, Kotah	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	...	...	1,456
17	Kanjit Singh, of Garh, Ulwar	149	56	71	133	...	...	...	81	141	...	...	...	...	...	119	65	73	1,441
18	Durgan Sal, of Kotia, Jhallawar	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	...	...	1,429
19	Bijaya Singh, of Gagan, Jaipur	155	71	12	108	114	110	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	63	85	1,426
20	Chandani Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	150	61	93	167	134	131	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	64	65	1,423
21	Bhawani Singh, of Fateipur, Jhallawar	399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	1,421
22	Gulab Singh, of Chanod, Marwar	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	1,394
23	Durgan Sal, of Bitoumi, Dholpur	80	69	...	60	150	110	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	71	61	1,383
24	Mokund Singh, of Nimrana, Ulwar	91	52	55	86	165	105	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	88	66	1,309
25	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk	158	59	98	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	48	37	1,305
26	Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar	152	49	69	84	132	117	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	83	87	1,248
27	Muhammad Hidayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk	278	...	...	120	93	138	112	43	83	...	...	...	...	...	95	57	83	1,235
28	Dalpat Singh, of Manadar, Sirohee	110	45	31	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	1,215
29	Daulat Singh, of Khora, Ulwar	278	...	...	138	108	86	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	...	1,215
30	Sheonath Singh, of Ahmet, Meywar	143	59	67	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	53	62	1,192
31	Sultan Singh, of Nimera, Jaipur	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	1,185
32	Abhaya Singh, of Mangal, Jhallawar	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	...	...	1,149
33	Ramnath Singh, of Piplar, Jaipur	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	...	...	1,146
34	Kailan Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	90	40	41	20	123	90	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	62	53	1,121
35	Samahu Singh, of Awa, Marwar	104	64	42	80	124	85	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	77	65	1,105
36	Ranjit Singh, of Sirmattra, Dholpur	85	25	32	113	116	85	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	67	63	1,080
37	Sultan Singh, of Marot, Marwar	93	75	...	74	123	84	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	50	52	1,072
38	Takht Singh, of Dhanoda, Jhallawar	114	31	50	108	111	91	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	80	62	1,059
39	Sangram Singh, of Para, Ajmer	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	1,036
40	Karan Singh, of Badia, Meywar	75	42	39	70	139	88	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	31	35	988
41	Ranjit Singh, of Pamhera, Ajmer	89	45	48	108	96	108	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	63	62	984
42	Mokand Singh, of Farti, Jaipur	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	915
43	Dip Singh, of Gahessar, Bikanir	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	805
44	Dhokaul Singh, of Nimra, Meywar	38	9	38	37	127	78	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	681
45	Sujan Singh, of Nimera, Jaipur	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	680
46	Udaya Singh, of Danta, Jaipur	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	605
47	Bhup Singh, of Rijoumi, Dholpur	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	586
48	Nahar Singh, of Sanwar, Meywar	35	21	...	40	42	54	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	485
49	Pirdit Singh, of Koela, Kotah	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	381
50	Sheo Singh, of Dantu, Jaipur	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	324
51	Madan Singh, of Lunaiyas, Marwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	246
52	Chatar Singh, of Rupahalli, Meywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Raghunath Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan, of Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abvent  
Ditto  
Ditto  
Ditto

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER;  
The 21st April 1882.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,  
Principal, Mayo College.

APPENDIX P.

Class Marks for October 1881, in order of merit.

Order of Merit.	ENGLISH.							SANSKRIT.	PERSIAN.	URDU.				MATHS.	HISTORY.		GEOGRAPHY.]	Total.
	Analysis.	Text-book and Composition.	Grammar.	Translation exercises.	Dictation.	Text-book, Gram-mar, &c.	Text-book, Gram-mar, &c.			Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	English History.		Indian History.	Algebra.		
<p>ENTRANCE CLASS—5 Boys. Maximum number of marks obtainable, 1,800.</p>																		
1	85	174	82	52	128	703	768	35	42	49	76	82	66	1,639				
2	84	166	81	72	138	683	...	36	47	57	81	83	70	1,621				
3	72	146	71	69	135	683	...	36	44	61	78	75	73	1,543				
4	65	126	69	65	63	...	Absent.	29	54	40	67	62	90	1,425				
<p>REMAINDER OF COLLEGE—53 Boys. Maximum number of marks obtainable, 1,920.</p>																		
<p>Order of Merit.</p>																		
1	537	173	...	...	95	53	113	111	89	133	77	29	67	1,876				
2	526	169	...	...	...	...	...	116	104	133	77	29	67	1,876				
3	160	69	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	170	100	85	68	1,756				
4	172	86	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	179	156	85	64	1,690				
5	177	80	...	...	...	...	...	231	...	153	135	85	84	1,696				
6	155	73	...	...	...	...	...	113	126	155	163	90	75	1,617				
7	150	67	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	127	178	81	86	1,629				
8	118	71	...	...	...	...	...	97	75	116	110	84	52	1,575				
9	113	63	...	...	...	...	...	85	112	105	105	85	54	1,572				
10	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	...	103	223	...	...	1,531				
11	168	78	...	...	...	...	...	111	89	133	77	29	67	1,517				



APPENDIX Q.

Summary of Class Marks from 18th November 1880 to 7th November 1882, in order of merit.

Order of Merit.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED IN										Total.
	November 1880.	December 1880.	January 1881.	February 1881.	March 1881.	July 1881.	August 1881.	September 1881.	October 1881.		
ENTRANCE CLASS—5 BOYS.											
Maximum number of marks obtainable, 8,160.											
1	229	420	715	822	430	1,027	574	915	1,621	9,788*	
2	216	441	680	739	419	1,034	551	931	1,639	6,662	
3	218	416	732	792	456	984	520	894	1,513	6,564	
4	151	343	599	665	408	841	404	814	1,425	5,713	
5	152	260	552	444	313	Absent.				1,721	
TEACHERS OF COLLEGE—53 BOYS.											
Maximum number of marks obtainable, 11,140.											
1	467	800	922	941	654	1,334	700	1,651	1,756	9,314*	
2	447	807	788	1,045	539	1,269	877	1,683	1,796	9,156	
3	477	888	883	940	604	1,211	884	1,669	1,669	8,955	
4	402	765	844	1,009	502	1,277	699	1,725	1,817	8,870	
5	377	710	662	836	461	1,283	824	1,519	1,475	8,276	
6	358	722	785	818	423	1,014	714	1,441	1,498	7,808	
7	303	661	429	874	307	1,070	730	1,233	1,271	7,667	
8	393	669	775	604	430	1,130	704	1,511	813	7,402	
9	391	698	99	710	443	1,232	804	1,616	1,695	7,393	
10	381	629	612	652	367	930	804	1,616	1,517	7,108	
11	252	250	417	869	333	1,086	750	1,309	870	7,102	

12	Dip Singh, of Gharsisar, Bikanir . . . . .	380	682	630	988	670	1,136	500	661	1,572	7,009
13	Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar . . . . .	385	624	734	651	377	1,017	671	1,248	1,383	7,000
14	Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmer . . . . .	103.	215	781	735	429	1,143	723	1,105	1,471	6,704
15	Jawahir Singh, of Baniara, Jaipur . . . . .	369	339	608	On leave	Abs.	1,139	777	1,558	1,375	6,665
16	Sultan Singh, of Marot, Marwar . . . . .	423	708	777	937	420	276	692	1,059	1,375	6,646
17	Saugram Singh, of Para, Ajmer . . . . .	401	651	635	131	370	1,057	738	988	1,511	6,485
18	Karan Singh, of Bedla, Meywar . . . . .	328	623	742	767	21.	725	714	984	1,390	6,294
19	Giatab Singh, of Ghunod, Marwar . . . . .	362	691	569	744	395	183	644	1,394	1,351	6,243
20	Katan Singh, of Bansar, Marwar . . . . .	463	842	924	79	216	Abs.	467	1,587	1,629	6,207
21	Daulat Singh, of Khora, Uwar . . . . .	250	557	500	608	320	938	487	1,193	1,175	6,170
22	Simbhu Singh, of Awa, Marwar . . . . .	379	630	623	698	386	946	586	1,089	670	5,998
23	Guman Singh, of Pipaldi, Kotah . . . . .	Not joined	Not joined	620	43	229	1,304	862	1,650	1,512	5,600
24	Dalpu Singh, of Manadar, Sirohee . . . . .	Not joined	Not joined	820	866	448	830	738	1,235	1,542	5,569
25	Muhammad Abdul Kuddas Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	Not joined	Not joined	620	866	448	830	738	1,235	1,542	5,569
26	Iai Singh, of Kotara, Kotah . . . . .	Not joined	Not joined	620	866	448	830	738	1,235	1,542	5,569
27	Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar . . . . .	Not joined	Not joined	620	866	448	830	738	1,235	1,542	5,569
28	Durjan Sal, of Blouni, Dholpur . . . . .	Not joined	Not joined	620	866	448	830	738	1,235	1,542	5,569
29	Durjan Sal, of Kotra, Jhallawar . . . . .	Not joined	Not joined	620	866	448	830	738	1,235	1,542	5,569
30	Bhawani Singh, of Fatehpur, Jhallawar . . . . .	Not joined	Not joined	620	866	448	830	738	1,235	1,542	5,569
31	Madhav Singh, of Jainta, Kotah . . . . .	Not joined	Not joined	620	866	448	830	738	1,235	1,542	5,569
32	Muhammad Hidayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	Not joined	Not joined	620	866	448	830	738	1,235	1,542	5,569
33	Abha Singh, of Mangal, Jhallawar . . . . .	Not joined	Not joined	620	866	448	830	738	1,235	1,542	5,569
34	Zalim Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar . . . . .	On leave	114	On leave	17	196	844	779	1,467	1,472	4,572
35	Sileo Singh, of Khert, Meywar . . . . .	On leave	646	Not joined	On leave	67	963	749	1,702	34	3,629
36	Ramnath Singh, of Pipari, Jaipur . . . . .	374	786	738	751	447	Abs.	Sick	1,491	3,578	8,504
37	Ranjit Singh, of Sirmathia, Dholpur . . . . .	...	411	Not joined	Not joined	290	813	525	1,363	3,464	3,464
38	Takht Singh, of Dhanoda, Jhallawar . . . . .	...	437	392	527	290	904	571	1,054	3,344	3,344
39	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	249	602	707	840	510	Absent	32	55	2,905	2,905
40	Nahar Singh, of Sanawar, Meywar . . . . .	127	Not joined	Not joined	Not joined	334	Absent	381	1,306	2,546	2,546
41	Chatar Singh, of Rupathali, Meywar . . . . .	...	Not joined	Not joined	Not joined	334	Absent	381	1,306	2,546	2,546
42	Sheonath Singh, of Ahmet, Meywar . . . . .	...	Not joined	Not joined	Not joined	334	Absent	381	1,306	2,546	2,546
43	Sultan Singh, of Nimeria, Jaipur . . . . .	...	Not joined	Not joined	Not joined	334	Absent	381	1,306	2,546	2,546
44	Ranjit Singh, of Pranhara, Ajmer . . . . .	...	Not joined	Not joined	Not joined	334	Absent	381	1,306	2,546	2,546
45	Bhup Singh, of Rijouni, Dholpur . . . . .	...	Not joined	Not joined	Not joined	334	Absent	381	1,306	2,546	2,546
46	Dhonkul Singh, of Nimeri, Meywar . . . . .	...	Not joined	Not joined	Not joined	334	Absent	381	1,306	2,546	2,546
47	Bijaya Singh, of Gagaru, Jaipur . . . . .	...	Not joined	Not joined	Not joined	334	Absent	381	1,306	2,546	2,546
48	Mokand Singh, of Parai, Jaipur . . . . .	...	Not joined	Not joined	Not joined	334	Absent	381	1,306	2,546	2,546
49	Raghunath Singh, of Jodhpur, Marwar . . . . .	106	On leave	408	Not joined	679	605	212	605	1,478	1,478
50	Sujan Singh, of Nimeria, Jaipur . . . . .	...	Not joined	Not joined	Not joined	679	605	212	605	1,478	1,478
51	Udaya Singh, of Dantia, Jaipur . . . . .	...	Not joined	Not joined	Not joined	679	605	212	605	1,478	1,478
52	Prithi Singh, of Koela, Kotah . . . . .	359	Not joined	320	Ditto	Not classed	Absent	234	234	1,336	1,336
53	Madan Singh, of Luniarwas, Marwar . . . . .	...	Not joined	320	Ditto	Not classed	Absent	234	234	1,336	1,336

\* f. rize.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,  
Principal, Mayo College.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER;  
The 21st April 1882.

## Holiday Task Marks

Maximum marks obtainable. Minimum to be gained to qualify for prize	ENGLISH.				GEOGRAPHY.				
	100				100				
	66				66				
	Hind. or Persian translation.	Urdu translation.	Par-ing.	Total.	Deducted for join- ing late.	Number of marks awarded.	Number of marks obtained.	Deducted for join- ing late.	Number of marks awarded.
30	30	40	100						
Number of marks obtained.									
Balbhadr Singh	28	20	37	85	...	85	95	...	95
Madhav Singh, Bijwar	25	21	25	71	...	71	91	...	91
Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan	30	25	25	80	...	80	99	...	99
Zalim Singh, Jhallawar	25	26	37	88	...	88	93	...	93
Sawai Singh	25	25	18	68	...	68	88	...	88
Durjan Singh	28	20	21	69	...	69	97	...	97
Muhammad Inayat-ullah Khan	Not done	21	33	54	...	54	94	...	94
Lachman Singh	26	25	30	81	...	81	90	...	90
Simbhu Singh	25	20	15	60	...	60	70	...	70
Karan Singh, Bedla	25	25	Not done	50	7 p.c.	46.5	92	7 p.c.	85.56
Karan Singh, Jobnir	23	23	Ditto	46	...	46	95	...	95
Gaj Singh	26	Not done	34	60	...	60	70	...	70
Phul Singh	23	23	34	80	14 p.c.	68.8	84	14 p.c.	72.24
Mokand Singh, Nimrana			Not done				80	14 "	68.8
Dalpat Singh	30	Not done	32	62	34 p.c.	40.92	92	34 "	60.72
Ranjit Singh, Garh	24	24	27	75	28 "	54.	89	28 "	63.36
Dip Singh	Not done	10	Not done	10	...	10	76	...	76
Kalian Singh, Junia	Ditto	26	1	27	7 p.c.	25.11	86	7 p.c.	79.94
Man Singh, Karonj	28	Not done		28	7 "	26.04	90	7 "	83.7
Zalim Singh, Jodhpur	Not done	29	Not done	29	...	29	90	...	
Madhav Singh, Ganta									
Ranjit Singh, Sirmattra									
Guman Singh									
Bangram Singh	16	Not done	1	17	11 p.c.	14.62			Not done
Durjan Sal, Bilouani									
Jai Singh, Kotara									
Bhup Singh									

Jai Singh, of Kotara, Kotah . . . . .	Do.	Do.	Do
Pirthi Singh, of Koela, Kotah . . . . .	Fair	Do.	Fa
Madhav Singh of Gamta, Kotah . . . . .	Good	Do.	Go
Ranjit Singh, of Sirmattra, Dholpur . . . . .	Fair	Do.	Fa
Bhup Singh, of Rjouni, Dholpur . . . . .	Do.	Do.	Indiff
Durjan Sal, of Bilouni, Dholpur . . . . .	Do.	Do.	Go
Takht Singh, of Dhanoda, Jhallawar . . . . .	Do.	Attentive	De
Abhaya Singh, of Mangal, Jhallawar . . . . .	Do.	Do.	De
Durjan Sal, of Kotta, Jhallawar . . . . .	Good	Do.	De
Bhawani Singh, of Fatehpur, Jhallawar . . . . .	Fair	Indifferent	Not
Muhammad Hidayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	Good	Good	Go
Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	Very good	Attentive	Very
Ranjit Singh, of Prunheia, Ajmer . . . . .	Good	Do.	Not
Sheo Singh, of Kheia, Meywar . . . . .	Not good	Indifferent	Go
B jaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar . . . . .	Very good	Exemplary	Very
Sultan Singh, of Nimerā, Jaipur . . . . .	Fair	Inattentive	Go
Sujan Singh, of Nimerā, Jaipur . . . . .	Good	Attentive	Do
Byaja Singh, of Gagaru, Jaipur . . . . .	Do.	Good	Do
Dhonkul Singh, of Nimu, Meywar . . . . .	Fair	Inattentive	D
Sheonah Singh, of Ahmet, Meywar . . . . .	Good	Do.	D
Udaya Singh, of Danti, Jaipur . . . . .	Fair	Do.	Fa
Mokand Singh, of Path, Jaipur . . . . .	Do.	Do.	Bi
Jai Singh, of Gurlan, Meywar . . . . .			
Zorawar Singh, of Dudial, Marwar . . . . .			
Sham Singh, of Raghunathgarh, Ajmer . . . . .			
Man Singh, of Fatehgarh, Kishengarh . . . . .			
Jodh Singh, of Ganerao, Marwar . . . . .			
Kalian Singh, of Pansal, Meywar . . . . .			
Takht Singh, of Barwara, Jaipur . . . . .			
Mangal Singh, of Pokurn, Marwar . . . . .			

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER;  
The 21st April 1882.





## APPENDIX T (i), (ii), (iii).

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CERÉMONY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, THE  
RIGHT HONORABLE THE MARQUESS OF RIPON, K.G.,  
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., ON NOVEMBER 21, 1881.

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- (i) *Address delivered by Captain William Loch, Principal.*
  - (ii) *His Excellency the Viceroy's Speech.*
  - (iii) *The Prize List.*
- 

## APPENDIX T (i).

### CAPTAIN LOCH'S ADDRESS.

*Your Excellency*,—Before Your Lordship actually distributes the tangible rewards of the boys' labour and industry during the past year I would solicit Your Excellency's permission to mention in short detail the events of this period.

2. Before, however, referring to the scholastic studies pursued during these terms I cannot refrain from remarking on three points which must make this session one of satisfaction, not only to myself in particular, but all others interested in this institution, and, if I may venture to hope, specially gratifying to the Mayo College Council, with whom I know Your Lordship will permit me to add the name of Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, my immediate predecessor, and the first Principal of this College, and whom we welcome to see amongst us this day.

3. The three points which I cannot refrain from mentioning are—

*1stly*, there are a greater number of boys on the college roll than on any previous date ;

*2ndly*, there have been more admissions during the present term than during any former one ; and

*3rdly*, there have been more competitors in the final examination which has just concluded than on any prior occasion.

4. I trust that these three points may be considered worthy of special comment, showing, as I venture to think they do, that this college is gradually developing and bringing to maturity that object and design which Your Lordship's lamented predecessor, whose name this college bears, had in view when proposing its formation to the Chiefs of this large Province when they assembled before him in 1870.

5. To refer now, My Lord, to the events more closely connected with our work of the past terms, it is with pleasure I am able to repeat what

I said last year, that compared with former terms the daily attendance in college continues to show a much higher average, and the greater regularity with which boys have returned to college from leave and after the vacation continues most noticeable ; but I am compelled to add that, until the daily attendance in college is only interrupted by illness or important domestic ceremonies, which are unavoidable, and until every boy, unless so prevented, returns punctually at the commencement of each term, the subject is not one on which we must too heartily congratulate ourselves ; and I would respectfully solicit and urge the Chiefs to represent to their Nobles and Thakurs how detrimental it is to their boys' own advantage and interests to send for them at all times and seasons, and thus interfere so materially with the course of education which is being here imparted to them.

6. The health of the boys has, I am thankful to report, been quite remarkable ; and although our sick list has been quite free from any serious illness, one must not forget that minor illnesses are liable to become causes of great anxiety unless arrested in their progress, and it is to Surgeon-Major Newman our sincere thanks are due for his work in these instances, and to whom we now beg to tender them for his never-ceasing care and attention in all times of sickness.

7. The college curriculum embraces English ; Sanskrit, Persian or Hindi ; Urdu ; Mathematics ; the History of India ; and the Geography of the World.

8. The prizes which Your Lordship has graciously consented to distribute are the results of the boys' work and perseverance from the 18th of November last year to the 7th of the present month ; and during this period, in addition to the two half-yearly examinations, one has been held at the termination of each month—a system which I have adopted this year to encourage unremitting and unflagging attention during the daily class hours, and to impress upon the boys the absolute necessity of regular attendance, the gaining of the class prizes resting entirely upon the massed marks obtained in the several examinations.

9. The prize list contains rewards for work done in college, for work done at the boys' own homes, a good conduct prize, and rewards for proficiency in manly sports.

10. The list, however, is headed by Your Excellency's own prize—the Gold Medal. With regard to its bestowal, it is with regret that I have not been able, as I was last year, to award it for combined special proficiency in class with exemplary conduct ; and as I venture to hope Your Excellency may endorse my own views that good conduct in this instance has a prior claim to book learning, I have selected for its recipient a boy who, during his career in this college during the last 4½ years, has shown an example to all others by his exemplary behaviour both in and out of study, never forgetting that high tone which your distinguished predecessor, the Earl of Lytton, so ably and impressively described in a speech delivered by him in this room two years ago as so necessary to maintain in this present age and as so essential for the boys of this college to remember and act up to.

I have therefore awarded Your Excellency's prize to Madhav Singh Thakur of Bijwar, Ulwar.

11. The names of the successful boys for the class prizes are as follows:—

## ENGLISH.

Entrance Class	. Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, of Pipa- kheri, Jhallawar . . . . .	1st Prize.
First „	. Rao Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmer . . . . .	1st „
Second „	. Sahibzada Muhammad Inayat-ullah Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	1st „
Third „	. Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer . . . . .	1st „
Fourth „	. Thakur Chandra Singh, of Junia, Aj- mer . . . . .	1st „
Fifth „	. Thakur Harnath Singh, of Para, Aj- mer . . . . .	1st „
Sixth „	. Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar . . . . .	1st „
Seventh „	. Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	1st „

## SANSKRIT.

Entrance Class	. Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, of Pipa- kheri, Jhallawar . . . . .	1st Prize.
First „	. Thakur Karan Singh, of Jobnir, Jai- pur . . . . .	1st „
Second „	. Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer . . . . .	1st „

## HINDI.

Third Class	. Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, Ajmer . . . . .	1st Prize.
Fourth „	. Kanwar Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir . . . . .	1st „
Fifth „	. Thakur Harnath Singh, of Para, Ajmer . . . . .	1st „
Sixth „	. Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar . . . . .	1st „
Seventh „	. Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	1st „

## PERSIAN.

Entrance Class	. Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	1st Prize.
First „	. Thakur Sawai Singh, of Chamrawali, Ulwar . . . . .	1st „

## URDU.

First Class	. Thakur Sawai Singh, of Chamrawali, Ulwar . . . . .	1st Prize.
Second „	. Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer . . . . .	1st „
Third „	. Kanwar Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bi- kanir . . . . .	1st „
Fourth „	. Thakur Man Singh, of Karonj, Ajmer . . . . .	1st „
Fifth „	. Rao Sheonath Singh, of Ahmet, Meywar . . . . .	1st „
Sixth „	. Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	1st „

(Prize amalgamated with Seventh Hindi).

## MATHEMATICS.

Entrance Class	. Thakur Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Ulwar.	1st Prize.
”	. Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan, of Tonk	2nd ”
First	. Maharaja Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar	1st ”
Second	. Thakur Sawai Singh, of Chamrawali, Ulwar	1st ”
Third	. Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, Ajmer	1st ”
Fourth	. Thakur Man Singh, of Karonj, Ajmer	1st ”
Fifth	. Thakur Harnath Singh, of Para, Ajmer	1st ”
Sixth	. Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar	1st ”
Seventh	. Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk	1st ”

## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Entrance Class	. Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan, of Tonk	1st Prize.
First	. Rao Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	1st ”
Second	. Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer	1st ”
Third	. Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, Ajmer	1st ”
Fourth	. Kanwar Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir	1st ”
Fifth	. Thakur Harnath Singh, of Para, Ajmer	1st ”

12. To the class prizes two others are added for those boys who have gained the “highest aggregate class marks,”—the Entrance class constituting one division, and the remainder of the college comprising the other. Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhallawar, gains the former prize, and Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer, competing against over 50 boys, is the winner of the latter.

Both of these boys are to be much commended for their industry and perseverance.

13. For the work done out of college it is with great pleasure that I have been able to award six prizes for the task set for the vacation, which, in addition to implying that 66 per cent. of marks were obtained in each of the five subjects in which papers were given, also signifies punctual return to college at the opening of the present term.

The winners of these prizes are—

Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhallawar.  
 Thakur Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Ulwar.  
 Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan, of Tonk.  
 Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar.  
 Thakur Sawai Singh, of Chamrawali, Ulwar.  
 Thakur Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Ulwar.

14. As regards the college good-conduct prize, it was with no little difficulty I made the selection; in fact, it was through the aid of the boys themselves that I was enabled to determine the choice, and it has been awarded to Maharaj Zalim Singh, of Jodhpur.

15. The list concludes with six prizes for riding and athletic games. Some exception may be taken to this liberality; but putting aside the

undisputed fact that exercise is essential to mental as well as bodily health, I venture to hope that these prizes may tend to develop another object which the distinguished originator of this college had in prospect when founding it, by stimulating that energy of mind and body which the nobility of Rajasthan so warmly admire in English gentlemen, and to the attainment of which they themselves are so peculiarly fitted.

These prizes have been awarded as follows:—

RIDING.

First Ride ...	Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar	... 1st Prize.
Second ,, ...	Thakur Simbhu Singh, of Awa, Marwar	... 1st ,,

ATHLETIC GAMES.

First Division ...	Rao Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmer	... 1st Prize.
,, ,, ...	Thakur Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Ulwar	... 2nd ,,
Second ,, ...	Thakur Phul Singh, of Para, Ulwar	... 1st ,,
Third ,, ...	Kanwar Abhaya Singh, of Mangal, Jhallawar...	... 1st ,,

16. I would beg leave to report the excellent services of Mr. Johnstone, the Head Master, during the last term. It pleased Your Lordship to appoint him as successor to Mr. Alexander in the month of July, and by his good work since, and the deep interest he has showed in his new appointment, increased progress has been made in study, and he has further won over the respect and friendship of the whole college.

17. The good services of the other members of the educational staff, especially Pundit Sheodyal and Munshi Jankinath, who are still devoting—and devoting gratuitously—much time and labour in the preparation of text-books, and the excellent manner in which Jemadar Shaikh Muhammad Azim has performed his duties, call for commendation.

18. And may I now be permitted, Your Excellency, on behalf of the Mayo College Council as their Secretary, and the Mayo College boys and staff as their Principal, to tender to you, our President, our sincere gratitude and thanks for the honor you have this day conferred on us; and as I fear we cannot hope that Your Lordship will be able to preside on a similar occasion again amongst us, I am venturing, on behalf of all assembled here, to convey that one wish collective and common to us all, that, we trust, at the conclusion of Your Lordship's services in this country, you may, with Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon, return to England in health and strength from a career unchequered by misfortune and brightened by success (*Applause*).

APPENDIX T (ii).

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

*Maharajas, Princes, Ladies and Gentlemen*,—I can assure you that it affords me great pleasure to be able to be present upon this occasion and to discharge one of the duties,—and a most agreeable duty it is— which falls to the lot of your President when he visits this college. I am very glad to be able to be present to-day for more reasons than one; first, because of the great interest which I feel in the success and welfare of this institution; and secondly, because there are some circumstances of rather an especial nature connected with the assembly

of to-day. We have here on the present occasion not a few persons whose names are connected with the first design, with the foundation, and with the first commencement of this college. We have present here to-day, in the first place, my friend Colonel Walter, by whom it may truly be said that the first idea of this institution was suggested; for you will find in his report for the year 1868-69 the germ of that idea which was subsequently seized upon by my distinguished predecessor, Lord Mayo, with the instinct of a statesman, and from which this institution took its rise; and then we have to-day present amongst us, the first Principal of this College, Colonel St. John, and I am quite sure that all here present will join with me in welcoming him back to India, to which he has returned, after having discharged with marked energy and ability the very important duties entrusted to him by the Government of India in Afghanistan (*Applause*). And then, Ladies and Gentlemen, we have the distinction of having amongst us to-day the first boy pupil whose name was entered on the rolls of this college in the person of the Maharao Raja of Ulwar (*Applause*), who has gone forth from your ranks to rule his State, and who already gives the fairest promise that he will do honor and justice to the training of the institution (*Applause*). But, Gentlemen, when we thus recall those who are present here to-day, how is it possible that we should not bear in mind one who is not here, one who, cut off by the hand of the assassin, was removed from the Government of this country in the flower of his age, but not before he had had time to perform great services for India, and to win for himself the respect and attachment of the European and Native population of the country. I believe that I am right in saying that the late Lord Mayo was regarded with special feelings of respect and attachment by the Princes and Chiefs of Rajputana; and I am sure that while we in England shall long lament a public man whom we so prematurely lost, you in India will not easily forget the name of one who had the interest of this country ever at heart (*Applause*). Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, when we turn from considerations connected with the past to the present state of this college, it is satisfactory indeed to find how much cause for congratulation it supplies. The report which has just been read by Captain Loch shows the steady progress which this institution has made during the six years in which it has been in existence, and I rejoice to find that it is at the present moment in a condition which must afford so much gratification to all who are interested in its work. That condition is due very much to the zeal, ability, and tact of Captain Loch (*Applause*), of whose government of this college I hear the highest praise from those who have the amplest means of judging of it. And I may also say with what great personal satisfaction I heard from Captain Loch the words which fell from him with respect to the present Head Master, Mr. Johnstone (*Applause*). When it became my duty last summer to select an officer to fill the post which Mr. Johnstone occupies, knowing well the importance of this institution, I felt the responsibility of the choice, and I looked round to find a man who seemed to me among possible candidates the fittest person to select. I rejoice to find that your experience of Mr. Johnstone up to the present time has confirmed my judgment in selecting him (*Applause*). I cannot avoid expressing

my entire concurrence in the remarks which fell from Captain Loch with respect to the great importance of regularity of attendance; and I trust that the parents of boys in this college, who may have heard these remarks, or to whom the knowledge of them may come, will lay them deeply to heart, for it cannot be disputed that the full advantage of an institution of this kind can only be obtained by the steady and assiduous attendance of the students throughout the course of the period of instruction. It is an error of the gravest kind to throw away the advantages of an institution like this by irregularity of attendance. It is fair neither to the institution nor, what is much more important, to the boys themselves; and I trust that those charged with the duty of looking after the students of this college will for the future be most careful, as far as circumstances will permit, to insist upon regularity of attendance (*Applause*).

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I said a few minutes ago that I felt a very strong personal interest in the success and prosperity of this college, and I will tell you why I feel that interest. I am deeply impressed with the belief that it is of the greatest importance to India that the Native States of this country should be prosperous and well administered. I am firmly convinced that the maintenance of those Native States is of no less political importance to the Government of England than it is to the people of those States themselves (*Applause*); and it will always be the aim of my policy, so long as I fill the office which I now occupy, to maintain the integrity and the dignity of the Native States of India (*Applause*), and to promote to the utmost of my power their prosperity and well-being (*Applause*). But at the same time I am especially impressed with the deep responsibility which rests upon the Government of India in regard to the welfare of the people of those Native States. The British rule in this Peninsula has established throughout the length and breadth of the land an uninterrupted and unbroken peace. It is one of the greatest claims which we can put forward to the attachment of Chiefs and inhabitants of India that that peace is maintained by the power of the English name; but the very fact that we thus enforce tranquillity throws of itself the great responsibility upon the Government of India of seeing that the inhabitants of the Native States do not suffer from misgovernment or from oppression (*Applause*); and it is undoubtedly a task of no small difficulty and delicacy to reconcile that freedom from all harassing and needless interference, which we desire to secure to the Native Princes and Chiefs, with that protection from injustice and wrong which we are bound to afford to the people who dwell in their territories (*Applause*). Now, it seems to me that there is no better mode of effecting this object and discharging these responsibilities than by encouraging the work that is done in an institution of this kind and by promoting among the youth who are hereafter to become Princes and Nobles in the States of India, that education and that training which will best fit them to discharge the responsibilities of the important positions which they will ultimately fill; and it seems to me that this college is admirably fitted for the performance of that important work (*Applause*); for, as Captain Loch has explained, it is the object of this college to afford at one and the same time the means of sound education and intellectual development, and to give also to the students a manly



training (*Applause*). Now, we do not wish to turn those who are educated here into mere imitations of Englishmen; that would be a very foolish desire, and calculated not to benefit but to injure the future prospects of the students. Nothing can be further from our wish than to weaken their connection with their families, or their attachment to their country, or their respect for its traditions. What we desire is, as far as possible, to combine what is best in the education which we give to our own English boys with an entire respect for the customs and feelings of the people of this country. We set before us, as the end and aim of our efforts here, so to train the students that they may be enabled hereafter efficiently and successfully to discharge the important duties which in all human probability will fall to their lot. In short, our object is to give you all that we possess of the learning and the civilisation of the West, while at the same time wish you to retain all that is good in your own traditions and customs (*Applause*). And therefore it is my most earnest desire and my strongest hope that the students will do their best to profit by the advantages which it affords to them. You, my young friends, can do more for yourselves than we can do for you. Your future must be—do what we may—very much in your own hands. If you learn here to value knowledge, and to seek it, to lead manly and honorable lives, to despise all that is low and sensual and unworthy, you will earn for yourselves the respect of the Government of India and the love of your own people. Many of you here will no doubt be called to fill great positions full of temptations and responsibilities, and will have depending upon you many thousands—indeed as in the case of some of the great States of Rajputana—some millions of your fellow countrymen looking to you for their happiness, their well-being, and, in good truth, for their lives (*Applause*). You, my young friends, come of an ancient and noble race, whose origin is held in the mists of time: and you are born to fill the great position of Princes and of Nobles. There is a French proverb which has come down to us from old days, and which tells us—*noblesse oblige*; that is to say, that he who claims to be of noble birth must prove that he is so by noble deeds. Let that proverb be your motto. You know that we Englishmen are all proud to call ourselves gentlemen, and that we prize that simple name more than any high-sounding titles. Now, what is the meaning of the word gentlemen? It means a man of courteous, gentle, and refined manners, such as are possessed in an eminent degree by many of the Native Princes and Chiefs of India;—but it means something more; something higher and better than that. It means a man whose courtesy and gentleness and refinement are not a mere matter of outward grace only, but rather a matter of the heart also; a man who is honorable and truthful and manly and just; who lives not for his own selfish enjoyment, but to do his duty faithfully to God and to those who are dependent upon him; whose aims are high; and who scorns an ignoble life. Be then, my young friends, true Rajput gentlemen. On you and on your conduct depends in a very large measure the future of your country. When I look upon the bright faces before me, I have great hope of that future; and as one who has your welfare and the interests of India deeply at heart, I earnestly pray you not to mar that fair promise by neglecting the opportunities which you here enjoy of fitting yourselves for the high and responsible positions which, in all probability most of you will be called upon hereafter to fill (*Loud Applause*).

## APPENDIX T (iii).

Prize List for terms commencing 18th November 1880 and ending 7th November 1881.

NAME OF PRIZE.	TO WHOM AWARDED.		REMARKS.	
	Name of Boy.			
His Excellency the Viceroy's Gold Medal . . . . .	Thakur Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Ulwar . . . . .		} Awarded for exemplary conduct both in and out of college.	
ENGLISH . . . . .	Entrance Class	Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhallawar . . . . .	1st Prize.	
	First " "	Rao Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Second " "	Sahibzada Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	1st "	
	Third " "	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Fourth " "	Thakur Chandra Singh, of Junia, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Fifth " "	Thakur Harnath Singh, of Para, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Sixth " "	Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar . . . . .	1st "	
SANSKRIT . . . . .	Seventh " "	Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	1st "	
	Entrance Class	Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhallawar . . . . .	1st Prize.	
	Second " "	Thakur Karan Singh, of Jobnir, Jaipur . . . . .	1st "	
HINDI . . . . .	Third " "	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Third Class	Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, Ajmer . . . . .	1st Prize.	
	Fourth " "	Kanwar Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir . . . . .	1st "	
	Fifth " "	Thakur Harnath Singh, of Para, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Sixth " "	Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar . . . . .	1st "	
PERSIAN . . . . .	Seventh " "	Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	1st "	
	Entrance Class	Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul A'im Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	1st Prize.	
URDU . . . . .	First " "	Thakur Sawai Singh, of Chamrawali, Ulwar . . . . .	1st "	
	First Class	Thakur Sawai Singh, of Chamrawali, Ulwar . . . . .	1st Prize.	
	Second " "	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Third " "	Kanwar Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir . . . . .	1st "	
	Fourth " "	Thakur Man Singh, of Karonj, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Fifth " "	Rao Sheonath Singh, of Ahmet, Meywar . . . . .	1st "	
MATHEMATICS . . . . .	Sixth " "	Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	1st "	
	Entrance Class	Thakur Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Ulwar . . . . .	1st Prize.	
	First " "	Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	2nd "	
	Second " "	Maharaja Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar . . . . .	1st "	
	Third " "	Thakur Sawai Singh, of Chamrawali, Ulwar . . . . .	1st "	
	Fourth " "	Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Fifth " "	Thakur Man Singh, of Karonj, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY . . . . .	Sixth " "	Thakur Harnath Singh, of Para, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Seventh " "	Kanwar Bijaya Singh, of Delwara, Meywar . . . . .	1st "	
	Entrance Class	Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan, of Tonk . . . . .	1st Prize.	
	First " "	Rao Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Second " "	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
HIGHEST AGGREGATE CLASS MARKS . . . . .	Third " "	Thakur Lachman Singh, of Bagsuri, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Fourth " "	Kanwar Dip Singh, of Garhsisar, Bikanir . . . . .	1st "	
HOLIDAY TASKS . . . . .	Fifth " "	Thakur Harnath Singh, of Para, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	Entrance Class	Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhallawar . . . . .	1st Prize.	
	Remainder of College . . . . .	Kanwar Gaj Singh, of Bandanwara, Ajmer . . . . .	1st "	
	GOOD CONDUCT . . . . .	All Classes . . . . .	Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, of Pipakheri, Jhallawar . . . . .	Prize.
		RIDING . . . . .	Thakur Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Ulwar . . . . .	" "
Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan, of Tonk . . . . .			" "	
Maharaja Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar . . . . .			" "	
Thakur Sawai Singh, of Chamrawali, Ulwar . . . . .			" "	
ATHLETIC GAMES . . . . .	Thakur Durjan Singh, of Jaoli, Ulwar . . . . .	" "		
	All Classes . . . . .	Maharaja Zalim Singh, of Jodhpur . . . . .	1st Prize.	
	First Ride . . . . .	Maharaja Rana Zalim Singh, of Jhallawar . . . . .	1st Prize.	
SECOND RIDE . . . . .	Second " "	Thakur Simbhu Singh, of Awa, Marwar . . . . .	1st "	
	First Division . . . . .	Rao Kalian Singh, of Junia, Ajmer . . . . .	1st Prize.	
	Second " "	Thakur Madhav Singh, of Bijwar, Ulwar . . . . .	2nd "	
	Third " "	Thakur Phul Singh, of Para, Ulwar . . . . .	1st "	
		Kanwar Abhaya Singh, of Mangal, Jhallawar . . . . .	1st "	

## APPENDIX U.

## Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1881-82 and 1892-93.

	Estimated Receipts, 1881-82.	Actual Receipts, 1881-82.	Estimated Receipts, 1882-83.	SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.		Estimated Expenditure, 1881-82.	Actual Expenditure, 1881-82.	Estimated Expenditure, 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on Endowment	24,806	22,834	24,833	Allowance to Medical Officer	600	570	6,000	
Interest on Mayo Memorial Fund Notes	...	..	100	Head Master	7,200	3,839	8,100	
Contributions from Native Staff and private persons	2,000	3,100	2,500	Teachers	7,140	7,121	1,080	
				Drill Master	..	600	..	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Conservancy and Garden Produce	600	919	600	Clerks	(a) 1,450	(b) 1,320	1,110	
Sale Proceeds of old Library Papers	..	12	..	Servants	94	781	924	
Refund of Mr. Cartor's Contribution towards Pension	..	315	..	Police Guard	414	380	414	
				Conservancy and Garden Establishment	(c) 1,800	1,642	1,860	
				Book, Play and Medical Fund Establishment	(d) 670	662	792	
				CONTINGENT CHARGES.				
				Stationery	200	171	200	
				Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	(c) 1,610	1,578	1,610	
				Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	300	235	300	
				Travelling Allowance	300	181	300	
				Book, Play and Medical Stores	(d) 1,330	2,124	1,708	
				Library	600	600	800	
				Miscellaneous	800	782	800	
				Prizes and Rewards	600	600	600	
				Pension and Absentee Charges	491	1,110	491	
TOTAL	27,100	29,180	28,333		27,100	24,836	27,110	

The estimated receipt on account of Government contribution for contingencies (Rs. 1,400), as entered in Appendix P of last year's report, is omitted from this statement.

(a) This sum includes banking charges, Rs. 250.

(b) This sum includes the cashier's pay in lieu of banking charges.

(c) These two sums were shown in one total in Appendix P of last year's report.

(d) These two sums were shown in one total in Appendix P of last year's report.

Column 3 will require alteration owing to recent orders issued by Government. It is submitted, however, with the same figures as entered in the Budget Estimate previously furnished.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER;

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,

Principal, Mayo College.

The 21st April 1892.

APPENDIX V.

Budget Estimate of Ordinary Income and Expenditure for 1882-83.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	1882-83.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	1882-83.	
	Amount.	Total.		Amount.	Total.
Details.			Details.		
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT.			SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.		
Interest on Government Securities for Rs. 6,22,400	Rs. 24,833	Rs. ...	Head Master . . . . .	Rs. 6,000	
Interest on Government Securities of Mayo Memorial Fund	400	25,233	Masters and Teachers . . . . .	8,100	
			Drill Masters . . . . .	1,080	
			Clerks . . . . .	1,440	
CONTRIBUTIONS.			Servants . . . . .	924	
From Native States and Private Persons . . . . .	2,500	2,500	Police Guards. . . . .	414	
			Conservancy and Garden Establishment . . . . .	1,860	
			Book, Play and Medical Establishment . . . . .	732	
MISCELLANEOUS.					20,610
Conservancy and Garden Produce . . . . .	600	600	CONTINGENT CHARGES.		
			Stationery . . . . .	200	
			Purchase and Repairs of Furniture . . . . .	300	
			Travelling Allowance . . . . .	300	
			Pension and Absentee Charges . . . . .	491	
			Miscellaneous . . . . .	800	
			Conservancy of Garden and Grounds . . . . .	1,640	
			Book, Play and Medical Stores . . . . .	1,708	
			Library . . . . .	800	
			Prizes and Rewards . . . . .	600	
Total Receipts . . . . .	...	28,333			6,839
			Total Expenditure . . . . .	...	27,449

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMER ;  
The 21st April 1882.

WILLIAM LOCH, Major,  
Principal, Mayo College.



