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1915

**MUTTRA.**

**Supplementary notes and statistics to**

**VOLUME VII**

OF THE

**District Gazetteers of the United Provinces  
of Agra and Oudh.**

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**ALLAHABAD :**

F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces.

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*Alterations and Additions to Part A of the Muttra District Gazetteer bringing it up to date.*

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

*Page 11 (middle).*

The scheme was first set on foot in 1908 ; its general aim was to clear out existing drains and, if necessary, add new ones, in order to allow the Jumna to flood the jhil during the rains, and then to hold up the water until October or November. It was found that in former years the jhil had been filled every year, but that for the past 20 years or so it had, in normal years, remained dry. By renewing the annual submersion, the wells in the district would be kept at a much higher level than at present, and irrigation could be provided for a number of greatly impoverished villages near Nohjhil.

The Noh-  
jhil  
Scheme.

The zamindars of Nohjhil were however bitterly opposed to this scheme, as they were in the habit of planting both *kharif* and *rabi* crops in the jhil. If the water were held up every year from August to November, they would not only lose their *kharif* crop but would, they said, have insufficient time for sowing the *rabi* crop.

At the end of 1910 however it was decided that in view of the large number of villages which would be benefited the objections of the Nohjhil zamindars should be disregarded and the scheme carried out.

A carefully considered scheme was prepared by the Canal department, the cost being estimated at Rs. 23,000.

It provided, by means of regulator and sluices at either end of the horse-shoe depression, for the regular submersion of the area during the monsoon, and the gradual letting out of the water, as the *rabi* season approached. The carrying out of the scheme was made contingent on the zamindars, for whose benefit it was intended,

agreeing to pay an average submersion rate, calculated to repay the usual interest on the capital sum expended, and maintenance charges.

As was only to be expected, the Nohjhil zamindars adopted a hostile attitude to the scheme from the outset, on the same grounds as are mentioned above. The leading zamindars of the other villages concerned were taken over the submersion area and the whole proposal carefully explained to them. It then became apparent that the scheme did not commend itself to them either. It was objected that the land by continuous submersion would turn sour; that the usual rotation of crops could not be observed; that there would not be time to plough the land properly between the time when the water was let out, and the time that *rabi* sowings commenced; and that even if there were, there could not be sufficient labour available to prepare so large an area.

Proposal for biennial submersion, which would have countered most of these objections met with no greater favour.

When it became clear that the persons for whose benefit the scheme had been drawn up were not in favour of it, and were not ready to contribute towards the cost of its execution the proposal was abandoned. But it is possible that if the tract is again visited by severe drought, the zamindars will be only too ready to have the scheme carried out, although in the time of their wealth, they would have nothing to do with it.

*Page 14 (middle).*

Taken as a whole the Muttra district does not now suffer from water-logging. On the contrary, owing to the cycle of dry years through which it has passed, the complaint is rather in the opposite direction.

The only tract which now suffers from supersaturation is that adjacent to the main line of the Agra-Dehli Canal. Here especially towards the north, in Chhata tahsil, malaria is rife, and the saline efflorescence known as *reh* has made its appearance in many villages.

At Kosi itself elaborate works are in progress with the object of still further improving the drainage of the town and preventing water-logging. A more detailed description of these will be found under the article Kosi. Along the Jumna cliff portion of

the Muttra tahsil, and throughout the tahsils of Mahaban and Sadabad (but especially in Mahahan) the water level has fallen seriously, and the evil would seem to be on the increase.

*Page 15 (at end of first paragraph).*

The precarious tracts in the district at present are—

- (1) The Jumna cliff tracts on both sides of the river throughout the district, but more particularly in tahsils Muttra and Mahaban.
- (2) The western boundary tract of the Muttra tahsil.
- (3) The north-east brackish water tract of the Mahaban tahsil near the boundary of the Mursan pargana of the Aligarh district.
- (4) The Karwan nadi tract in tahsil Sadabad.

Precarious  
tracts.

The canal extensions on the Gobardhan distributary system effected some improvement in the western boundary tract, but the protection afforded is still very meagre, and must remain so until the supply in the main canal can be augmented.

The Jumna cliff tract presents great difficulties. Canal-irrigation would seem to be hardly feasible there, not only on account of the shortage of supply in the canal but also owing to the levels of the country. Some measure of protection might be possible by lift irrigation from the Jumna with mechanically driven pumps.

Tracts (3) and (4) could be satisfactorily protected if there were more water in the Mat and Hathras branch canals respectively. At present however this supply is so short that the canal engineers decline, and decline rightly, to make any extensions. Failing canal extensions, the only remedy for the north-east tract of Mahaban tahsil is lift-irrigation, on a large scale from central wells situated in the sweet water oases that occur here and there in the brackish water areas. Much could be done to improve the Karwan nadi tract if effective steps were taken to prevent further scouring in the bed of this river. The Karwan nadi (also known as the Jhirna lower down) was at one time a winding slow-flowing stream. Complaints of flooding were made in 1887 and the Government at the instance of the zamindars (chiefly of the Bulandshahr and Aligarh districts) straightened the bends of the river's course and lowered the bed by a few feet. The result has been far more

drastic than was intended. There has been a continuous retrogression of levels, and the river now presents, especially in its lower reaches beyond Sadabad, the appearance of a deep ravine or drainage cut. Year by year, the bed gets deeper: the fields on either bank are becoming eroded, and the water level falls. The agricultural value of the villages bordering on this river has been seriously affected. Spring crops can now be grown with difficulty except by artificial irrigation and the labour and cost of irrigation has been seriously increased.

Proposals have been submitted for remedying this state of affairs on more than one occasion and the matter is now again under the consideration of the Government..

Health.

Page 26.

During the past few years there has been a steady improvement in the figures both for births and deaths. The only bad year was 1908, in which the death-rate rose to 76.95 and the number of deaths exceeded the number of births by no less a figure than 40,905. Apart from this year however the mortality has steadily decreased; the figures for the last year under review, 1912, are specially noteworthy. The average per mille both of births and deaths is quite abnormal, the former having risen to 42.96 and the latter fallen to 30.75. This decrease in the rate of mortality is chiefly due to a considerable reduction in the number of deaths from the three diseases which are always most fatal (*viz.* plague, malarial fever, and bowel complaints) with the exception of the year 1908, referred to above.

Fever.

The mortality from fever has steadily decreased, the number of deaths in 1912, *viz.* 16,294, being the lowest on record since 1895. In 1908 however the district suffered more heavily than any other in the province: Chhata and Muttra tahsils were most severely visited and their population was more than decimated.

The terrible effect of such an outbreak can hardly be estimated. Whereas plague only killed 69,000 persons in 10 years, this one epidemic carried off no less than 54,000, mostly in 4 months. In the report on the census of 1911 it is suggested that the prevalence of malarial fever in the district is partly due to the saturation of the soil, consequent on the raising of the water level by the extension of the irrigation system, and also to the absence of



facilities for drawing off the superfluous water. It is there stated that the Muttra drainage is sufficiently bad for an expensive system of drainage to have been built, which even yet is totally "insufficient, and this is especially the case in western Muttra. It is not surprising therefore to find a high fever rate : it exceeds the provincial rate by no less than 6.0. The average fever rate for the years 1901-11 is 34.1." It is doubtful however whether this suggestion is justified by the facts. When the Agra-Dehli canal was first introduced there is no doubt that the areas served by it did suffer from severe water-logging. But immense progress has been made in arterial drainage since then and except in certain well-defined areas there is but little reason nowadays to complain of supersaturation. These areas lie mostly along the main Agra-Dehli canal, and an investigation into the malarial conditions there prevalent has been suggested in a note drawn up by Mr. Dampier on measures to remedy the deterioration of the district.

One such area, Kosi, has already been investigated and measures are being taken to improve the conditions of the place. A description of these is given under the heading "Kosi."

There is some reason to suspect the existence of relapsing fever in the khadar villages at the north of Mat tahsil round Musmina. This question is now under investigation : some cases of this fever have also been detected among the sweepers in Brindaban.

There has been considerable fluctuation in the mortality from plague since 1908. After the bad year 1905 it steadily declined until 1909, when some 1,230 persons died from it : in 1910 it was far worse, the mortality being 8,635; but since then it has steadily declined. In 1912 only some 320 deaths occurred, most of these being accounted for by an outbreak in Kosi, which lasted from the beginning of February until the middle of May.

Despite travelling dispensaries, and encouragement from the local authorities, the general attitude of the people towards inoculation is one of deep-rooted dislike.

Evacuation they regard with less hostility, but unfortunately they practise it so imperfectly that it loses more than half its value as a preventive measure.

Plague.

The most noticeable feature of plague in the district is its constant tendency to recrudescence in a small but well-defined area in tahsil Chhata.

Page 43.—(middle).

Wells.

The numerous droughts which have afflicted the district in the last decade or so, and the shortness of the water-supply in the canals has had the effect of concentrating attention on the development of the well-irrigation.

The general characteristics of wells and well irrigation in the Muttra district has been described above, but the further enquiries made in connection with the proposals for remedial measures to check the deteriorated condition of the district have yielded some results which might be usefully placed on record.

Properly speaking, the three kinds of well in the district are—

- (1) *Pakka* wells, known as *gola*, with a thick well-constructed cylinder of ordinary bricks and masonry, sunk from the mouth of the well right down to the *mota*.
- (2) *Garwari* wells, that is to say, a *kachha* well with a lining through part or the whole of its length.
- (3) *Kachha* wells, pure and simple.

The first kind calls for no special mention. The second constitutes rather a feature of the district. The lining is made either of wood, fastened together as described above, or of large rough-baked earthen slabs. These slabs are of different shapes and are differently fitted together. The best are known as *qainchi*. These are curved flat slabs tongued at one end and forked at the other so that they can be fitted into a circular shape. When joints and courses are laid in mortar and the lining is carried up to the mouth of the well, the result is very nearly as good and durable as the *pakka* well. But in most cases the linings is only sunk from a few feet above the water level down to the *mota* and the upper part of the well is left to take its chance. The cost of *garwari* wells varies of course with the length and material of which the *garwari* is composed.

The limits are from Rs. 75, for a short cheap earthen or *furash* wood *garwari*, to Rs. 300 for a full-length mortar laid *qainchi garwari*.

Practically all *kachha* wells have a foot or two of twig lining (*ajhar*) at the bottom. But this is not counted as a *garwari* and is always referred to as *ajhar*.

The changes in water level that have occurred in the last fifteen or twenty years have affected the well system of the district considerably. The effect of the rise in water level in the cis-Jumna tract, due to the Agra-Delhi canal, has on the whole, been injurious. The evil is most noticeable in the Chhata tahsil. Here the rise has had the effect of rendering the water in wells, that were formerly sweet, entirely brackish. It would appear that the upper strata of the soil must contain saline deposits which, since the rise in the water level, have come within the percolation area, thus spoiling the quality of the original well water. The results to agriculture have been very serious in many villages, whole tracts that were formerly irrigated from sweet water wells, being now entirely dependent on rainfall. Experiments are being made with deep level borings to ascertain whether, by plugging the cylinders in such wells and tapping springs further down, it may not be possible to obtain a new supply of sweet water.

Another evil effect of the rise in the water level has been to render the shallow (*kachha*) well impracticable. Percolation commences long before the real springs are reached, and with the influx of the water the sandy sides of the well soon fall in and further well-sinking becomes impossible.

In the trans-Jumna tract, and more particularly in Mahaban and Sadabad tahsils the water level has gone on falling. It is common to see fine masonry wells perfectly dry, though in some cases the villagers have partly restored them by sinking a small *kachha* well with an *ajhar* inside the old well, down to the present spring level.

The Government has recently sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000 for experiments in well restoration. The usual method is to sink a *pakka garwari* well down to the new spring level and then increase the supply by borings to the next spring level below. So far the experiments have been attended with a fair measure of success.

Money is also being provided for the sinking of a well, from which experiments in lift-irrigation by a mechanically driven pump are to be carried out. There is no doubt that, in many parts of the district, the only hope of effectively protecting the brackish water areas is by erecting central pumping stations in the oases of sweet water areas which occur here and there, and pumping therefrom on to the brackish water tracts.

## CHAPTER II.

### AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*Page 44 (middle).*

The Agra Canal.

The Aring distributary has now been extended by the addition of 9 minors. These are—

1. The Gobardhan distributary with its branches, Paintha and Bachhgaon minors.
2. The Phondar distributary with its branches, Phondar minor.
3. Salisitra minor.
4. Ahmal minor.
5. Chalpura minor.
6. Rasulpur minor.

The last of these takes the place of the old Latakhur minor which has now been abandoned. The area irrigated, as a result of these extensions is roughly the tract lying west of the Aring distributary as far as the Bharatpur border, between the Muttra Dig and Muttra Bharatpur roads.

*Page 44 at bottom.*

The Bukharari distributary, the construction of which is stated on page 44 to be under consideration, has now been completed, very much in accordance with the outlines there given.

By these and other less important extensions the mileage of distributaries is now very nearly 400.

*Page 45 (at bottom).*

The canal bungalow at Hussaini on the Bukharari distributary is now completed. A new bungalow has been built at Sonkh on the new extension of the Aring distributary.

*Page 48 (bottom).*

A considerable extension of the system has been made by a number of distributaries running in an easterly direction, and

Mat branch.

although these are at present very short, yet there is a fair increase in the acreage irrigated.

These new distributaries are the Bhureka, Lohi, Dandisra, and Mir minors taking off from the main canal, the Khaira minor from the Jarara distributary, and the Chotwa minor from the Sadabad distributary. In addition to these there is the Karab distributary with its branches the Pachawar and Sihora minors taking off from the main canal in a south-westerly direction, its total length being 9 miles. The total new area turns irrigated is 6,404 acres, consisting of 2,515 to the south-west and 3,889 to the east, irrigated by a total length of  $22\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

The new inspection bungalows have been built on the distributaries, viz. at Bisawar and Khanwal.

*Page 49 (middle).*

The scheme referred to on page 49 according to which the Hathras branch was to be supplied with water on alternate weeks with the tail portion of the Mat branch, was submitted to the Government in April 1908, the cost being estimated at Rs. 19,83,002, including direct and indirect charges. This scheme was however returned for further consideration, and it was finally determined that the Hathras branch main canal should be run as a constant channel, with alternate running distributary systems. By this change the capacity of the canal was reduced to by one-half and the cost reduced to Rs. 17,72,189. The main canal passes through a corner of the Mat tahsil for a few furlongs, in its head reach and again enters a corner of the Sadabad tahsil between miles 40 and 45.

The  
Hathras  
branch.

Irrigation will chiefly be carried out in the Sadabad tahsil and the whole area east of the Karwan nadi comes under the command of the canal.

Construction work was commenced in October 1909, and water was first let down for irrigation in December 1911. In tahsil Sadabad irrigation is now being carried out from the tail reaches of the Bisana distributary, Gajrauli distributary, and Barhar minor, the head 12 miles of the Sahpau distributary, Marhabhoj distributary, and the head  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the Satrauli distributary, which gives a present total length of 42 miles. The Tamsi minor,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, is under construction, and further projects for developing the area are under consideration.

Irrigation at present is small, but shows a satisfactory yearly increase.

Page 59 (middle).

Years  
since the  
famine  
1908-09.

In the year following the famine of 1907-08 the monsoon broke in the second week of June and in July was twice the normal amount and in August four times the normal. Owing to this some low-lying tracts were submerged, and some damage was done to standing *kharif* crops. The winter rains were sufficient and well distributed, but heavy rain in April 1909 did some damage. It allowed more land than usual however to be prepared for cotton. The total rainfall was nearly 41 inches or 22 inches above the normal.

1909-10. The rainfall was about normal, except in the spring of 1910, when it was slightly insufficient.

1910-11. Heavy rain in October 1910 damaged the *kharif* crops and they also suffered from white-ants, but this pest was put an end to by a good rainfall in January 1911.

1911-12. Although the monsoon broke in June 1911 there then ensued a complete break in the rains until the last week of July, and rain was not general until September. In tahsil Sadabad practically none fell until the third week in August. Famine was for a time feared, but the late rains prevented this. The *kharif* crop was less than half the normal amount, but the result of the delay in the breaking of the monsoon was that more land was available for the *rabi* crops and that the fodder crops also did well. Consequently the *rabi* crop was unusually large, the increase over the normal being 26.76 per cent.

1912-13. There was really no rain until the first week in July, but when it came it was well distributed, and the *kharif* crop was normal. The winter rains were again sufficient but they came too late, as no rain fell in January at all, to make the *rabi* harvest a record one.

1913-14. The monsoon again failed almost completely, the normal fall for the months of June—September inclusive being 2.47, 6.79, 5.31, and 2.97 inches respectively and the actual fall 2.1, 4.71, 2.33, and .55 inches. From June to December only 8.28 inches fell, as against a normal of 15.62 inches. The result was that the *kharif* crop was an almost complete loss in unirrigated districts. Another consequence has been a great

scarcity of fodder. Gratuitous relief was started on January 8th, 1914.

The areas which suffered most were Mahaban and Sadabad tahsils, and the Jumna cliff and western boundary tracts in the Muttra tahsil. *Tagavi* has been distributed in large quantities for the construction of wells, and for *blusa*, and grass from the Government forests has also been given out as *tagavi*. At the time of writing the winter rains have also practically failed: the *rabi* crop is bound to be much below the normal, and some of that which has been planted is in danger of drying up, partly owing to the lack of rain, and partly owing to the insufficiency of the canal-supply.

*Page 63 (top).*

The firm of Gur Sahai Mal, Ghansham Das (Seth Radha Kishan) has since practically failed; it still does a few transactions, but these may almost be neglected. The Union Bank now has a branch at Muttra. The Kathiawar-Ahmedabad Banking Company also opened a branch, but as it failed to attract sufficient custom, it was closed after a few months.

The enquiries instituted by Mr. Dampier in connection with his summary revision of the settlement of the district proved that shortage of capital was one of the causes of deterioration in the agricultural conditions of the district. With a view to remedying this defect it was decided to make an attempt to start village co-operative societies. With the assistance of a generous grant of Rs. 10,000, provided by Kunwar Mahendra Pratap Singh three banks have been organised in Chhota Kosi, Parkham, and Tos, and it is proposed to add three more to this number at Aring, Ral, and Borpa.

Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a district executive committee that was ready to take upon itself the obligation of incurring financial liabilities for the money loaned to the village co-operative societies. Eleven public-spirited gentlemen have, however, now volunteered to serve on this committee, and the work can go forward. The Muttra cultivator is less intelligent than those of the Doab, and progress is therefore likely to be slow. But none the less, it is to be hoped that it will be sure.

## CHAPTER III.

## THE PEOPLE.

Page 77 (*middle*).The cen-  
sus of  
1911.

The figures for the last census show a very considerable decrease in population : in 1901 it was 763,099, but in 1911 it had fallen to 656,310, a variation of 14 per cent. This latter figure is exceeded by Ballia with 14·4, but not approached by any other district in the province. The loss was chiefly felt in tahsil Muttra (—18·3), Chhata (—19·4), and Mahaban (—10·3).

Nor is the reason hard to find : it is clearly seen in the figures for the mortality from fever and plague in various years. The three years 1904, 1906, and 1908 show a total mortality from these two diseases of no less than 155,239, or nearly, 50,000 more than the total decrease in population during the decade.

In other years the mortality from fever was normal, and that from plague mostly negligible, but the result of three such terrible epidemics was bound to be reflected in the new census figures, and it is surprising that the decrease is not greater. Some improvement is no doubt due to the steady decrease in the number of deaths from malarial fever during the years preceding 1911, but it must necessarily be many years before the loss of nearly 54,000 persons from fever in 1908 can be repaired.

Religion.

The total numbers of both Hindus and Musalmans have naturally decreased with the decrease in the population, but the percentage figures have also changed. That of Hindus has only decreased slightly from 89·12 in 1901 to 89·08 in 1911 but that of Musalmans has fallen from 10·10 in 1901 to 9·41 in 1911.

The census also shows a considerable increase in the number of Christians, viz. from 2,262 in 1901 to 5,992 in 1911. Seeing, however, that in 1901 almost the entire cavalry regiment was on active service, the increase is not so great as at first appears.

Page 117.

News-  
papers and  
Presses.

The bi-monthly periodical, Nigam Agam Chandrika, is no longer published. The following newspapers, however, are now published in the district :—

1. Upanyas Prachar, in Hindi, printed monthly at the Madan Gopal Press, Brindaban.



2. Prem, in Hindi, published every Wednesday by the Prem Mahavidyala Press, Brindaban.

3. Bhargav Patrika, a monthly caste journal in Hindi, published by the Ram Narain Press, Muttra.

4. Acharya, a Hindi and Bengali bi-monthly paper, printed at the Fine Arts Press, Brindaban.

5. Krishna Chaitanya Chandrika, a monthly paper in Hindi, printed at the Fine Arts Press, Brindaban.

6. Banaushadhi Prakash, a monthly botanical magazine in Hindi, printed at the Sri Madan Gopal Press Brindaban. Of the presses mentioned on page 114, only the following are now working, viz., the Muttra Press, Shiamkashi Press, Aijaz Haidri Press, Star (branch) Press, Bombay Bhushan Press. There are however a number of new presses, ten at Muttra and four at Brindaban.

These are—at Muttra.

1. Ram Narain Press.
2. Branch of ditto.
3. Sukh Sancharak machine Press.
4. Union Press.
5. Sundar Singhar Press.
6. Mahamed Khan Press.
7. Dadru Vinashan Press.
8. Bharat Bhushan Press.
9. L. P. Nagar Press.
10. Educational Press.

And at Brindaban :—

1. Sri Madan Gopal Press.
2. Prem Mahavidyala Press.
3. Fine Arts Press.
4. Nalin Printing Press.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

Page 136 ?

In accordance with Mr. Pike's scheme, the district has been divided into three sub-divisions, comprising (i) Muttra tahsil (ii) Chhata and Mat tahsils and (iii) Mahaban and Sadabad tahsils.

The sanctioned magisterial staff is one District Magistrate, three sub-divisional officers, of whom one is a Justice of Peace, and one treasury officer. In addition a junior civilian is usually posted to the district for training.

Honorary Magistrates :—

The number of honorary magistrates has now been increased by the addition of one in Chandwara.

Rai Chaube Ram Das Bahadur, who is a member of the bench in Brindaban, is now also a member of the bench in Muttra, and the members of the latter are therefore now eight instead of seven. There are at present only two honorary magistrates in Kosi.

*Page 160, top, after words—“ further enquiry is proceeding ”:—*

As a result of this enquiry, it was decided that the re-settlement of the whole district should be taken in hand as soon as possible. But since the preliminaries necessary for such re-settlement must take time, it was also thought advisable to order a summary revision of the existing settlement in the more deteriorated villages. The work of revision was entrusted to Mr. Dampier, the Collector: he commenced work in December 1911, and submitted his report in May 1912. The case of all villages in which the land revenue stood at more than 50 per cent. of the existing assets, as calculated according to the Board's settlement rules or which were reported to be seriously deteriorated, was examined. Two hundred and forty-eight villages, or 28 per cent. of the total number in the district, came under review. Mr. Dampier recommended a reduction of Rs. 65,049, affecting 298 mahals and 144 villages. The actual reduction sanctioned by the Government, on the recommendation of the Board, amounted to Rs. 57,014. Some of the reductions were made conditional on landholders reducing their tenants' rents; these conditions were generally accepted, but in a few cases, the landholders refused. The actual reductions made amounted to Rs. 54,701, a decrease of 26·17 per cent. on the revenue of the villages affected and of 3·69 on the total revenue of the district. This latter now stands at Rs. 14,24,164 as compared with Rs. 16,28,094, originally assessed.

Summary  
settle-  
ment.

In the meantime preparations for the regular revision of the settlement were pressed on. It was decided that there was to be a revision of records, and as a preliminary to this the village maps had to be corrected. Field work was commenced in the Mahaban and Sadabad tahsils under the superintendence of Mr. A. W. Ibbotson, in January 1912, and completed by the end of the hot weather. During the rains, the re-numbering and tracing of the maps of these tahsils were carried out. Map correction in the Chhata and Mat tahsils was taken in hand early in the cold weather of 1912-13, while in the Mahaban and Sadabad tahsils, all the preliminaries necessary for attestation of records were completed.

In September 1912, the Board submitted a detailed programme of re-settlement to the Government; this provided for a settlement officer for three years from October 1st, 1913, with an assistant settlement officer to help him in the third year. In the meanwhile however a change had occurred in the headship of the province, and the Board's final proposals came before the new Lieutenant-Governor for sanction. He decided to cancel the orders for an immediate settlement. The grounds for this decision may be briefly summarised as follows \*:—

Under previous orders, the period of the settlement had been extended to 1920-23, while under the Board's proposals the new *jamias* would be ready some four or five years before that date. It would therefore be possible to bring the new *jamias* into force only in those mahals in which there was a decrease, while on the mahals in which there was enhancement, the Government would have to wait for its increase in revenue until 1920-23. The settlement would in any case, be of a costly nature, and the Government would gain no corresponding increase in revenue for several years.

The re-settlement of the district had however been urged on other grounds, such as over, assessment, inequality of assessment as between mahal and mahal, inaccuracy of records, and necessity for adjustment of rents. The Government were of opinion that all serious cases of over-assessment must have been dealt with in the course of the various intermediate revisions: that the

\* G. O. No. 23921/1—581 of December 5th 1912.

inequality of incidence of assessment was largely conjectural, and that the third and fourth difficulties could be dealt with by a mere revision of records. In any case, the Government did not consider that a re-settlement was likely to assist the district to recover from its present distressed condition. They suggested that defects in the records could be met by strengthening the district staff, and they called for definite proposals from the Commissioner, for remedying the depression in the district. These were to be submitted before the cold weather of 1913-14.

Some further correspondence passed between the Board, the Director of Land Records, and the district authorities on the subject of the correction of the records. It was finally decided that the correction of maps in Chhata and Mat tahsils which was well advanced, should be completed, but that of Muttra tahsil should be postponed until nearer the time of the regular re-settlement. As regards the actual records, it was found that no good purpose would be served by attempting to deal with them piecemeal through the agency of the district staff, but that it would be wiser to defer action on the matter of their correction, until a regular attestation of records could be carried out in connection with the regular re-settlement.

The survey and settlement office was finally closed at the end of August 1913. The direct results therefore of the proceedings during the revenue years 1911-12 and 1912-13 have been to reduce the land revenue of the district in the deteriorated areas by Rs. 54,701, and to provide all the tahsils except Muttra tahsil with complete and up-to-date maps. The cost of the proceedings amounted in all to Rs. 27,850.

Indirectly, other advantages have accrued from the enquiries necessitated by this work. In particular the main causes that have led to the deterioration of the district have been explored. A full account of these causes, and of the remedies that appear available, is given in Mr. Dampier's summary settlement report of May 1912 and in his note on the remedies for the deterioration of the district, submitted to the Government in December 1913.

*Page 166 (bottom) ?*

The number of post offices in the district has now been increased to 42, composed of 1 head office, 16 sub-offices, and 25

branch offices. Muttra itself has now 4 sub-offices and 4 branch offices, besides the head office.

*Page 168 (top).*

It would appear at first sight that the finances of the Muttra municipality are in a very bad condition since the annual figures show a balance on the right side only in the years 1909-10 and 1912-13, during the last six years. The fact that of late years the annual expenditure has as a rule exceeded the income, is largely due to the rapid increase in expenditure on public works. Such an item as the building of shops in the Calnanganj inevitably must leave a deficit on the year in which the expense was incurred, but the income accruing from it will be spread over a number of years and will not be so apparent. This increase in expenditure on public works is very marked and whereas the average annual charges under this head were only Rs. 7,251 for the six years ending with 1906-7, the average for the next six years was no less than Rs. 19,395, with a total expenditure of Rs. 1,16,392 against a previous total of Rs. 43,516.

Municipalities.  
Muttra.

In the face of these extra charges, the municipality has, in a number of years, been forced to draw on its accumulated balance. During the years 1908-12 this steadily decreased from some Rs. 30,000 to about Rs. 8,000. Latterly however this decrease has been checked in 1912-13; there was a surplus of Rs. 5,072 and for the past financial year the balance is even greater; in a short time therefore it is probable that the reserve will be restored to its previous figures.

Of late years the finances of the municipality have somewhat improved. The average income since 1907 has been Rs. 24,619, and the average expenditure Rs. 24,386. In view, however, of the expensive drainage scheme which is now under consideration, this income must be considerably increased, if the work is to be commenced. The financial aspects of this scheme are dealt with under the article "Brindaban" in the directory.

Brindaban.

On April 1st, 1914, Kosi ceased to be a municipality and became a "Notified Area." Its affairs will in future be managed by a committee consisting of a president and three members, all appointed by the Government. The octroi tax will be abolished,

Kosi.

and a new property tax substituted for it. In addition to this proposals have been submitted for doubling the present fee of 1 anna per head on cattle sold in the market with a view to recouping the loss on octroi still further.

Act XX  
Towns.

All these towns have now become subject, since April 1st, 1914, to the Town Areas Act, 1914.

*Page 171 (middle).*

Educa-  
tion.

At the present time the number of schools in the district has risen from 204 to 221, 17 new aided schools having been opened out of existing funds; nine aided schools were also made board institutions by means of a grant from the Government. Forty-six assistant teachers were added to the staff of primary schools and there was consequently a rise in expenditure, but as for the first time the inspecting staff was in 1912 paid from provincial funds, the rise in expenditure was not so great as it otherwise would have been; in fact this increase was only from Rs. 41,209 to Rs. 42,573.

The number of scholars has risen from 9,623 to 10,774 and the income from fees from Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 2,808. These figures do not, however, indicate a great increase in literacy, for it is found that there is a practice of dragging a number of children into the lowest class of a school, in order to improve the statistics. These extra children soon fall off again, and thus the actual number of those who can read and write does not increase greatly.

For the purpose of preparing children for examination the difficulties seem to be (i) that the staff is still inadequate and (ii) that some of the teachers are old and inefficient. To remedy the first defect, more funds alone are needed, but to meet the second, it is essential that the older men should be removed and younger and more energetic men introduced.

A further grant of Rs. 1,800 has been made for the construction of a new lower primary training class which is to be opened at Chhata; it is at present housed in a temporary building as no suitable site has yet been found.

Boarding-houses, where they exist, are without exception most inadequate. Lack of funds has been the great obstacle to improvement in school-building. With the more generous treatment that district boards are now receiving it will be possible to make up much leeway. New middle schools are projected at Muttra and

Chhata, the old Shergarh middle school being abolished. It is possible also that a new middle school will be required at Surir, when that place becomes the head quarters of Mat tahsil. The rebuilding of the Raya middle school is also down on the district board 13 years' programme. This includes both school and boarding-house. New boarding-houses are also proposed at Aring (or Gobardhan if the town school is transferred to that place) and Mahaban, but no money is at present available for these from district board funds. Another grant of Rs. 18,000 has, however, been recently sanctioned by the Government for the rebuilding of town schools. This grant will probably be allotted as follows:—

	Rs.
Muttra (school) ... ..	... 3,000
Chhata (school and boarding-house) ...	... 7,000
Gobardhan (ditto ditto ) ...	... 6,000
Sadabad (school) ... ..	... 2,000

As regards the general progress of education in the district the outstanding feature is the lack of interest taken in the subject west of the Jumna. The Jat of Chhata is still a Boeotian as Mr. Growse found his father, but the Jat of Mai has been very considerably affected by the educational keenness of his brothers in Aligarh and Bulandshahr and also to a lesser extent by the Arya Samaj movement. In view of this marked difference, the programme which it was suggested should be drawn up, providing within the next ten years, for a school within one and a half miles of every village, would need considerable modification in this district. It would be most useful in the whole of Mat tahsil, except in the extreme north-west, but if extended to Chhata tahsil, it would involve an unjustifiable waste of public money.

*Page 172.*

The census of 1911 shows a more considerable increase in literacy among males, although that among females is very slight. According to the returns for that year the literate male population amounted to 9·1 per cent of the whole, this being nearly 3 per cent higher than the figures for the province of Agra. The percentage of literate women, however, which in 1901 was ·32 had only risen to ·34 during the ten years. Of the total population 5·45 per cent are now able to read and write as against 4·32

Literacy.

per cent in 1901. The figures for the two predominant religions are respectively Hindus males 9.3 and females 7.3, and Musalmans males 5.12 and females 5.4.

*Page 173.*

Dispensaries.

Two new dispensaries will shortly be opened, one at Gobardhan and the other at Surir.

There are also two travelling dispensaries in the district. One is a district board dispensary under the charge of the Civil Surgeon, and the other, at Mat, is paid for from provincial funds and is under the supervision of the medical officer of Aligarh.

Cattle Pounds.

Six new pounds have since been opened, bringing the total up to twenty-five. The new pounds are at Kosi khurd in tahsil Muttra; Sei and Barha in tahsil Chhata; Behri in tahsil Mat; and Gokal and Panigaon in tahsil Mahaban. The income derived from them fluctuates very considerably, the year 1909-11 having been most productive, but the average for the last years is Rs. 6,165.

### DIRECTORY BRINDABAN.

*Page 249 (top).*

Temples.

The Maharaja of Jaipur's temple has not advanced any further, being still in an incomplete condition.

A new temple has just been constructed, namely that of Babu Tara Kishor Chaudhri, which abuts on the road behind the Maharaja of Jaipur's temple.

*Page 250 (middle).*

The anglo-vernacular school has now been abolished, and the building is at present used as an upper primary school for boys. The municipality has recently opened another girls' school, and also a school for the depressed classes. By the generosity of Kunwar Mahendra Pratap Singh of Hathras another school has been established, styled "Prem Maha Vidyalaya." This is on a more ambitious scale, and is devoted to technical education, which is given free of charge. There are at present about 300 students attending it, this number being drawn from all parts of India. Another institution of importance is the Gurukul, which was transferred from Farrukhabad some two and a half years ago by the Arya Samaj community. The system of



education is practically the same as that in force at the Kangri Gurukul near Hardwar. The building is still under construction and lies near Rajpur about half a mile beyond the city boundary. Within the city itself the Arya Samaj has no influence.

Besides some private Pathshalas for primary education the Acharyakul and Rishikul are worthy of note. They were established by some leaders of the orthodox party a couple of years ago, and are run on much the same lines as the Gurukul. Other schools which coach students for higher examinations in Sanskrit are the Rang Lakshmi Vidyalaya, the Cawnpore Wali Pathshala, and the Hitkul Pathshala.

In addition to the Government dispensary, built in 1886, a second dispensary, the Seva Ashram, has since been opened; this is largely used by poor Bengalis. The Methodist Episcopal Mission has a third dispensary in the Missionaries' compound.

Dispensaries.

Of recent years several dharamsalas have been built at the following places :—

Dharamsalas.

1. Bazar Gopi Nath, built by Dhama Bai.
2. Galbind Bagh                    ,,    Narain Das Benarsi Das.
3. Muttra darwaza                ,,    Sohan Lal Punjabi.
4.         Ditto                        ,,    Tilok Chand Hari Ram.
5. Railway station                ,,    Tejpal Jumna Das.

The last of these is not yet complete. The need of these dharamsalas has long been felt, and it is owing to the public-spirited generosity of the gentlemen named above that it has now been supplied.

The Brindaban drainage scheme, which has been under consideration for some years, now appears to give reasonable hopes of its being carried into effect. It has long been realised that the city is in a most unsanitary condition, this being largely due to the pilgrims who visit it in large numbers every year. Lack of funds, however, had always been a great hindrance to the carrying through of any project as it was felt that no partial scheme would be of any use, and the cost of a complete scheme was prohibitive, unless very generous grants were made by the Government. Another difficulty was the problem of finding suitable outlets for the sullage into the river; owing to the number of ghâts at Brindaban, sullage could not be allowed

Drainage scheme.

to flow out at places where it would pollute the water used for bathing. One scheme was prepared in 1907, but this was ultimately abandoned owing to lack of funds. This provided for four main drains, but as three of them might possibly have polluted the ghâts,—although this was provided against except in abnormal years—it seemed impracticable on sanitary as well as financial grounds.

Now, however, a special appeal has been issued to those ruling chief and raises who have an interest in Brindaban; this has produced some Rs. 10,000, and the Government has also granted half a lakh towards the drainage. A revised scheme has been prepared. This allows for only one outfall, below all the ghâts.

As before, there are four main drains serving the different quarters of the city, and eventually uniting near the municipal bungalow. At present the scheme is not entirely worked out for the drainage of the smaller streets, but that will be a comparatively small matter when the main scheme is complete. Some difficulty will at first be met with in arranging for the disposal of the sullage; except in the rains there will be no water sufficient to carry it off, and a sewage farm will ultimately be needed, but in the meanwhile some other arrangement will have to be made.

The cost of this scheme is estimated at Rs. 2,04,316, and even that sum includes no provision for some of the smaller drains (as mentioned above) for the disposal of effluent or for flushing the drains. One lakh is required for starting the work, and it is at present not easy to see how this sum can be obtained. It has been several times proposed that a pilgrim tax should be imposed, which, it is estimated, would bring in Rs. 12,000 or Rs. 15,000 annually; but the Government have hitherto declined to sanction it. If such a tax cannot be sanctioned now, it is hoped that the Government will make a further grant of Rs. 50,000; for without the tax or the grant the work cannot be commenced. Considering the great need of efficient drainage in Brindaban, and also the fact that a drainage scheme is projected in Muttra, the health of the two cities being, as the Sanitary Engineer reports, closely related, it would be a great pity if the two schemes were not carried out side by side.

## P. 262. GOBARDHAN.

A considerable extension of the buildings of Gobardhan is now in progress. In December 1912 the Shrimati girls' school was opened. This is the gift of Kunwar Man Singh, Rais of Lakhnau, district Aligarh, and Pandit Ram Chandra of Gobardhan. In addition to this a new hospital is now in course of construction just outside the town on the Dig road: this was given by Seth Baldeo Das.

Gobar-  
dhan.

A new orphanage is also being built near the hospital. It is probable also that the middle school will be moved from Aring to Gobardhan, in which case a new building will be erected to accommodate it.

*Kosi, page 271 (middle).*

As noted elsewhere, Kosi has since April 1st, 1914, been reduced from a municipality to a notified area.

Kosi.

The number of schools has been considerably increased, there are now five (four for boys and one for girls). The last of these was founded about 1911 by the managers of the Jain temples. In addition to these the joint committee of the District and Municipal Boards have decided to open two more schools in Kosi. These are to be—

1. A Muhammadan boys' school in the Muhammadan quarter.
2. A girls' school with a Hindu mistress, but open also to Muhammadans.

They will be maintained by a grant of Rs. 275 per annum recently made by the Government to the municipality, and managed by the District Board.

The cotton trade with Bombay continues in a flourishing condition. There are now 13 ginning mills and presses at work employing over 1,000 hands.

Cotton  
trade.

The population has still further decreased and according to the census of 1911 amounted to only 7,188, there being only a slight preponderance of males over females. The proportion according to religions remains about the same.

Popula-  
tion.

A new dharamsala with a temple and garden is under construction in front of the railway station. This is being built by Lala Moti Lal of Kosi, and is a *pakka* building. At present the

Dharam-  
shala.

garden has been planted and the buildings are in course of construction.

Akbar Sarai.

The project for converting part of the Akbar *sarai* into a Ganj has now received the necessary sanctions and the district engineer has been requested to take the work in hand at once.

Municipal farm experiments.

These experiments were not a financial success; the chief things cultivated were potatoes and tobacco, but as the loss was Rs. 460 in 1911-12 and Rs. 278 in 1912-13, it is proposed to give up the experiments, and to hand over the fields to local tenants at a reasonable rent.

Flour mills.

During the last year a flour mill was also opened in Kosi; being the only one in the town, it attracts considerable custom.

Malarial fever experiment.

Kosi has been selected as one of the localities in which special anti-malarial measures are to be undertaken by way of experiment at the expense of the Government.

In the rainy season of 1911, Major Graham, I. M. S., chief malaria officer, made a detailed malarial survey of the place. As a result of his report a special committee was convened at Kosi in May 1912, consisting of the Collector of the district, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Sanitary Engineer, the Executive Engineer of the Lower division, Agra canal, and Major Graham, to submit proposals as to the best means of giving effect to Major Graham's suggestions, and of improving the hygiene of the town. The committee recommended the further filling up of the chain of insanitary tanks that surround the town, the re-alignment and regrading of the Kosi municipal circular drain, the lowering of the bed of the canal so as to enable storm-water to be diverted from the municipal drain into it during the monsoon period, the diversion of the Kosi branch drain, the filling up of all borrow pits, and the enlargement of the municipal boundaries, so as to prevent the digging of fresh borrow pits in the neighbourhood of the town, and sundry other minor experiments. The Government accepted the recommendations of the committee in the main, and an estimate of Rs. 1,45,965 was prepared. The main items in this are as follows:—

- (1) Lowering the bed of the main canal Rs. 35,553.
- (2) Filling tanks and hollows Rs. 32,793.

(3) Masonry lining to Kosi municipal drains (?) Rs. 43,866.

(4) Diverting Kosi branch drain Rs. 25,359.

The work is being carried out by the Executive Engineer of the Lower division, Agra canal.

The municipal (now notified area) boundaries have been extended and other minor improvements recommended by the committee are being undertaken.

*Muttra City, page 292.*

Since 1908 the number of inscriptions, sculptures, and other exhibits acquired for the museum from the locality has been considerable. No museum in India has been so greatly enriched by the acquisition of valuable antiquities (many of them being examples of Greek art) as the Muttra Museum has been during the past few years. In the course of the year ending March 31st, 1908, the number of sculptures rose from 350 to 576, exactly one tenth of the number being inscribed; these finds were considered by the officers of the Archaeological department to be unique and of great value to the study of epigraphy.

Archaeo-  
logical  
discove-  
ries.

In the year 1911 the archaeological excavations yielded, among other discoveries, a number of the earliest inscribed bricks hitherto unknown (?) in India. Among the acquisitions, which included a large number of ancient gold and copper coins, and fine inscribed objects, a most interesting discovery was made of an inscribed sacrificial pillar. This has been described in the report of the archaeological survey for the year ending March 31st, 1911, in the following terms :—

“ This year had brought to light an inscription which has proved to be of the highest importance for the Scythian period of Indian history. It has established beyond doubt the fact that between Kanishka and Huvishka, the great Kushan rulers, there reigned a Sovereign of the name of Vasishta, whose authority was acknowledged at Mathura. It was found by Pandit Radha Krishna at Isapur, situated on the left bank of the river Jumna, opposite the Visrantghât, and has now been deposited in the Muttra Museum.”

The year ending March 31st, 1912, was also fruitful in interesting and valuable discoveries.

The site at Ratora was excavated, and two complete inscriptions of the Kushan period and many other interesting relics,

including some architectural remains, were discovered.

The second undertaking was the excavation of the site near Mat village. The mound at Mat had never before been noticed by archaeologists. Its excavation resulted in the finding of life-size statues of the three Kushan kings.

One of them is a standing figure of King Kanishka. It bears an inscription in early brahma character, which reads thus: "Maharaja Rajit Raja Devaputra Kunishka"—"The king of kings the heaven born Kanishka." The second statue is also in a standing position but has no feet. This also bears an inscription but is rather fragmentary. The dress and general appearance prove it beyond doubt to be of some Kushan king.

The third is in a sitting position, and of great size, being far larger than the statue of Kanishka or the torse just mentioned. The inscription on this statue is one of five lines, and gives all the titles of an ancient king. The figure is dressed in Greek costume. Unfortunately the inscription is somewhat obliterated in one line where the name of the king was incised. It is evidently the statue of a king who is unknown to history, some predecessor of Kanishka.

In addition to these statues seven inscribed brasses, two inscribed sculptures, and about seventy other antiquities of importance were added to the museum.

During the year 1912-13 the work of discovery has gone on and eight important inscriptions, many sculptures, and a few brasses of antiquarian interest have been placed in the museum. The latest discoveries were made when cleaning wells: these yielded two more inscribed pillars of the pre-Kushan period; one has a complete inscription and the other only a few letters. The style is Graeco-Bactrian and one of the two, a frieze to go over a door, is a good example of the style of that time. There is no doubt that many more antiquities could be obtained both from the cleaning of wells and from the excavation of the many spots in which heads of statues have been found, the statues themselves not having been brought to light.

The existing museum building is much too small for the exhibits which it possesses. The necessity for extension has now been accentuated and it is hoped that funds for the work may be allotted

before long. Meanwhile a proposal has been made for rebuilding the tahsil a short distance to the south, and utilising the existing buildings as a temporary museum until the extension has been carried out.

*Page 307.*

A notable addition to the buildings of the city has been made by the construction of the Calnanganj grain market, at a cost of over a lakh of rupees. This was formally opened on May 21st, 1912, and consists of sixty-three shops, built partly by the board and partly by the banias themselves: all these shops are now occupied. The ganj is situated on the Holi darwaza and Dig road. Although the cost was heavy there is every reason, in view of the popularity which the ganj has already achieved, to regard the outlay as a profitable investment.

The Dampier park behind the Victoria memorial garden, on the Agra road, has also added to the amenities of the city, and it is to be extended considerably to provide more room for tennis, hockey, and other games.

Another matter of great importance is the new water-works scheme. Considerable delay has been experienced owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable site for the supply wells, but sanction has now been given to the scheme. The water-supply of Muttra is at present derived from two sources, *i.e.*, from wells in and around the city, and from the river. Unfortunately, most of the wells are brackish, and are further rendered unfit for use owing to the large accumulation of debris, the remains of houses built by successive generations. The result is that the inhabitants on the ridge, which is the most densely-populated part of the city, are now obliged to purchase their water from water-carriers and it is estimated that between forty and fifty thousand rupees are spent in this way every year.

In order to remedy this defect a scheme for supplying water from deep spring or percolation wells has now been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3,98,190. The site for the wells will be near the terminus of the old Navigation Canal, locally known as the Lal Digg. The water will be pumped from these wells into two balancing tanks at Manoharpura from which it will gravitate into two mains for distribution in the city. Provision will thus be made at

the rate of 20 gallons per head for 50,000 inhabitants, and three gallons per head for 100,000 pilgrims.

Side by side with this scheme, an extensive drainage scheme has also been taken in hand, which is expected to cost three *lakhs* towards which the Government has contributed two *lakhs*. This scheme has been sanctioned, but work has not yet commenced.


The present hospital building is of a very inferior type. Sri Gordhan Lalji Goswami Maharaj of Nathdwara has generously given a donation of Rs. 50,000 in comemoration of his Banjatra pilgrimage in 1912. With this, and possibly some further subscriptions it is hoped to extend and beautify the present building, so as to make it more worthy of a city of the importance of Muttra. Plans and estimates for the work are now in preparation.



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Gazetteer of Muttra.

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APPENDIX.

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Department of Agriculture

APPENDIX

# GAZETTEER OF MUTTRA.

## APPENDIX.

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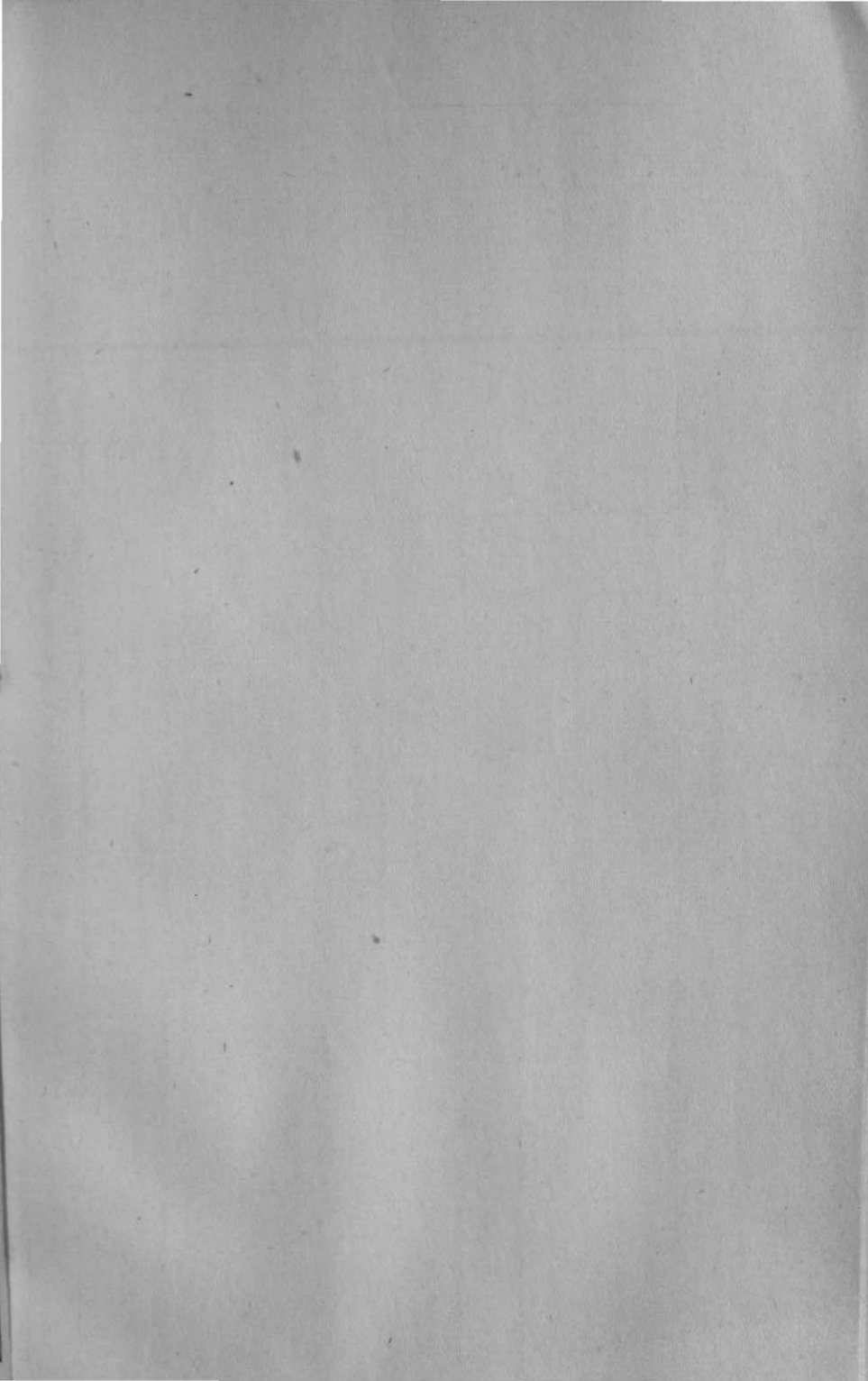
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TABLE I.—Population by tahsils, 1911.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Muttra ..	201,372	111,260	90,112	173,913	95,863	78,050	24,186	13,388	10,798	3,273	2,009	1,264
Chhata ..	139,952	76,879	63,073	122,050	67,041	55,009	16,833	9,232	7,594	1,069	599	470
Mat ..	90,599	48,815	41,784	83,088	44,770	38,318	6,063	3,299	2,764	1,448	746	702
Mahaban ..	122,556	67,973	54,583	112,982	62,748	50,234	7,130	3,924	3,206	2,444	1,301	1,143
Sadabad ..	101,831	56,580	45,251	92,614	51,627	40,987	7,547	4,067	3,480	1,670	886	784
Total ..	656,310	361,507	294,803	584,647	322,049	262,598	61,759	33,917	27,842	9,904	5,541	4,363

TABLE II.—Population by thanas, 1911.

Name of thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Others.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gobardhan .. ..	32,003	17,674	14,329	28,774	15,897	12,877	3,057	1,677	1,380	172	100	72
Sonkh .. ..	28,490	16,136	12,354	25,609	14,491	11,118	2,488	1,440	1,048	393	205	188
Muttra .. ..	73,578	40,655	32,923	58,832	32,281	26,551	12,628	6,982	5,646	2,118	1,392	726
Farah .. ..	38,618	21,122	17,495	33,878	18,603	15,275	4,576	2,425	2,151	164	94	70
Bindraban .. ..	28,633	15,673	13,010	26,820	14,591	12,229	1,437	864	573	426	218	208
Barsana .. ..	33,999	19,162	14,837	31,502	17,760	13,742	2,407	1,346	1,061	90	58	34
Chhata .. ..	38,284	20,959	17,325	33,036	17,962	15,064	4,995	2,852	2,143	253	135	118
Kosi .. ..	50,922	27,569	23,353	43,300	23,484	19,816	6,967	3,721	3,246	655	364	291
Shergarh .. ..	16,747	9,189	7,558	14,212	7,825	6,387	2,434	1,320	1,144	71	44	27
Nohjhil .. ..	42,696	22,730	19,965	39,491	21,066	18,425	2,497	1,312	1,185	708	352	353
Surir .. ..	47,903	26,085	21,818	43,597	23,704	19,893	3,566	1,987	1,579	740	394	346
Raya .. ..	58,335	32,185	26,150	53,185	29,333	23,852	3,543	1,997	1,546	1,607	855	752
Baldeo .. ..	64,221	35,788	28,433	59,797	33,415	26,382	3,587	1,927	1,660	837	445	391
Sadabad .. ..	61,611	34,436	27,175	56,185	31,517	24,668	4,658	2,514	2,154	758	405	353
Sehpan .. ..	40,220	22,144	18,076	36,429	20,110	16,819	2,879	1,553	1,326	912	481	431
Total .. ..	656,310	361,507	294,803	584,647	322,049	262,598	61,759	33,917	27,842	9,904	5,541	4,363



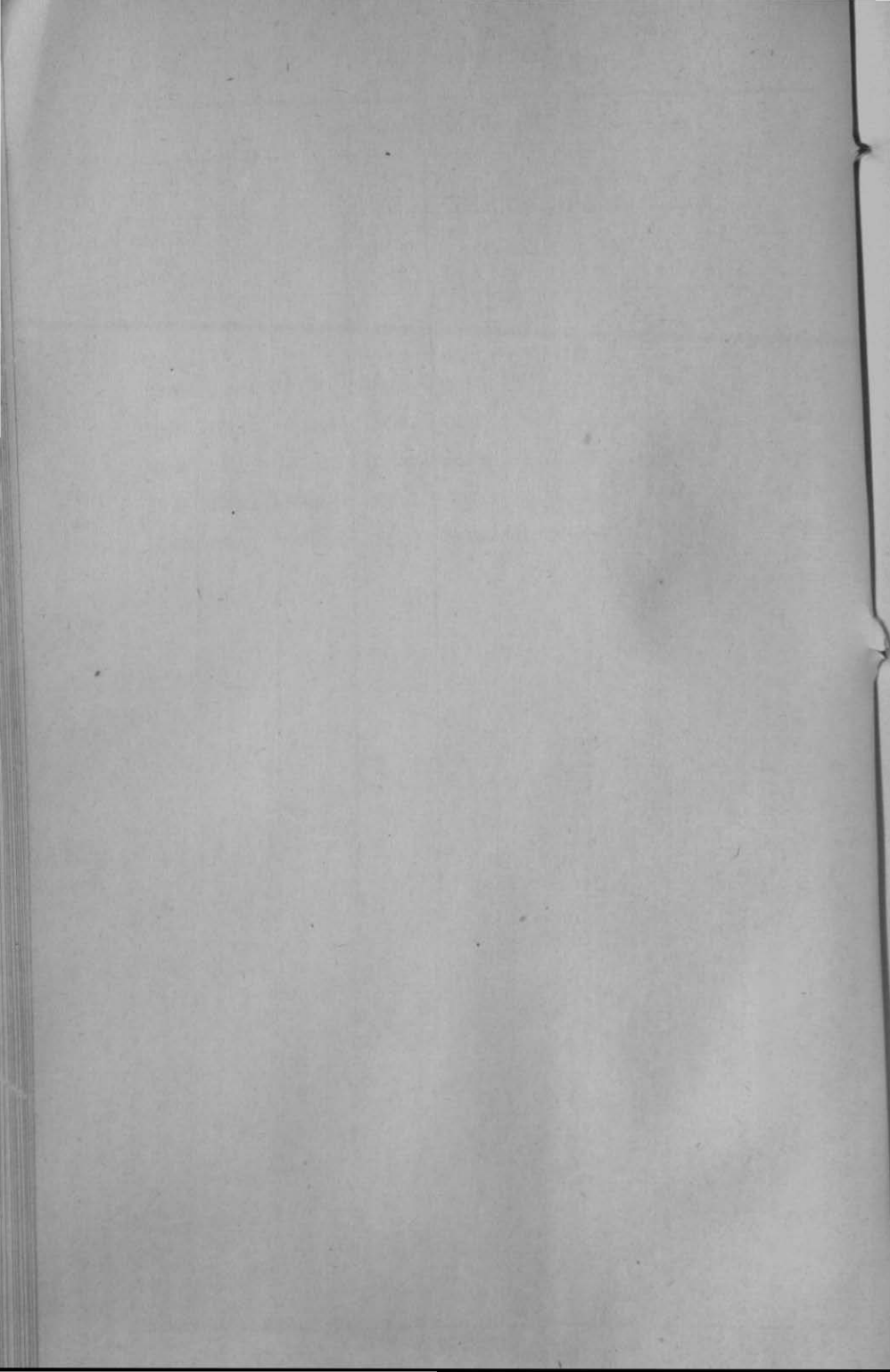




TABLE III.—*Vital statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females	Rate p r 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1908 ..	23,106	12,273	10,898	32.09	27,344	14,791	12,553	35.82
1909 ..	17,836	9,423	8,413	23.37	58,741	30,170	28,571	76.95
1910 ..	25,628	13,513	12,115	33.51	33,023	16,932	16,091	43.27
1911 ..	25,816	13,539	12,277	33.08	26,338	13,963	12,375	34.51
1912 ..	28,198	14,782	13,416	42.96	20,182	10,873	9,309	30.75

TABLE IV.—Deaths according to cause.

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1908 .. ..	27,344	2,492	558	12	53,654	581
1909 .. ..	58,741	1,229	37	..	24,392	683
1910 .. ..	33,023	8,635	83	1	22,375	882
1911 .. ..	26,338	3,445	19	8	20,483	810
1912 .. ..	20,182	320	112	123	16,924	255



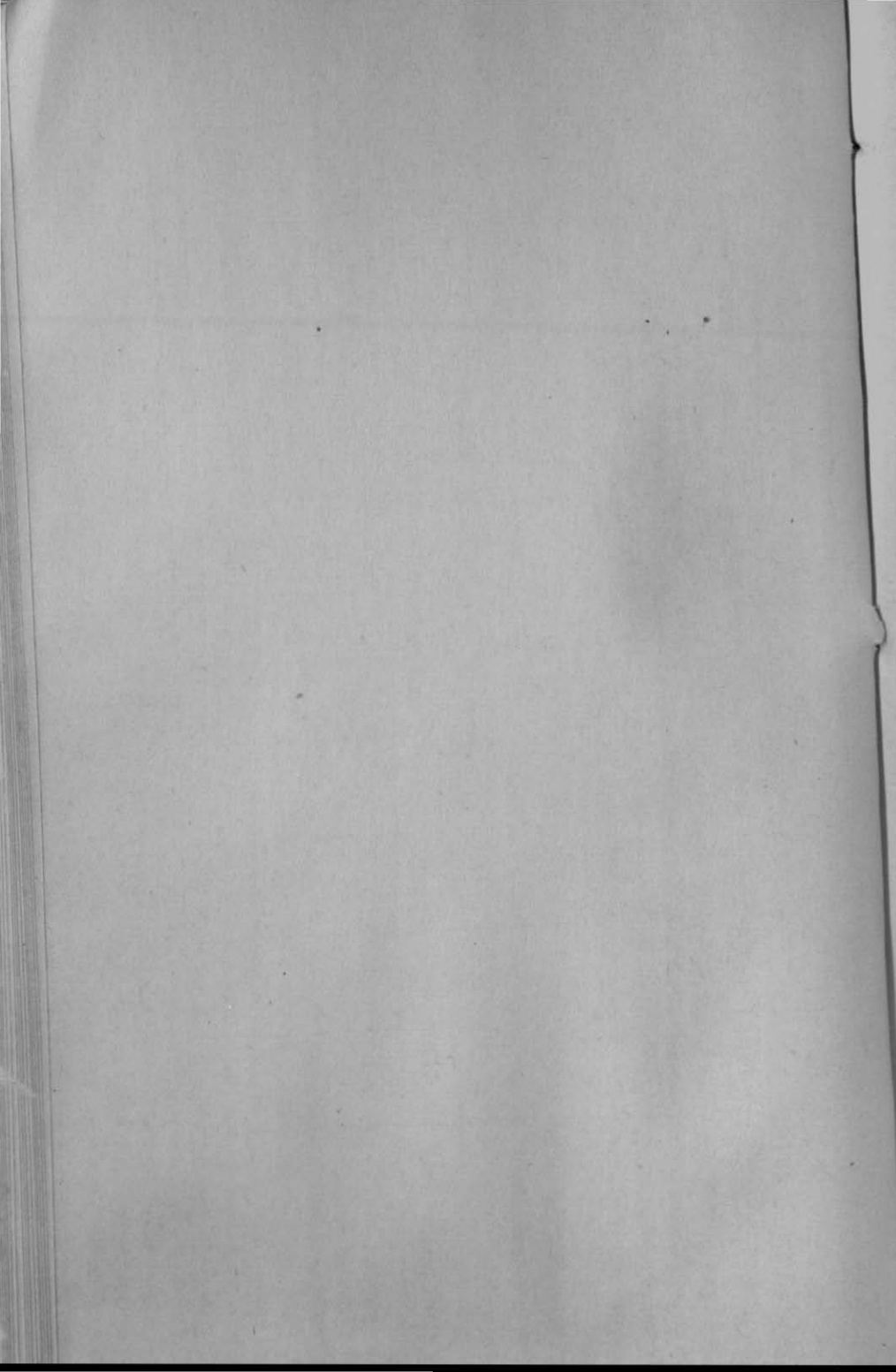
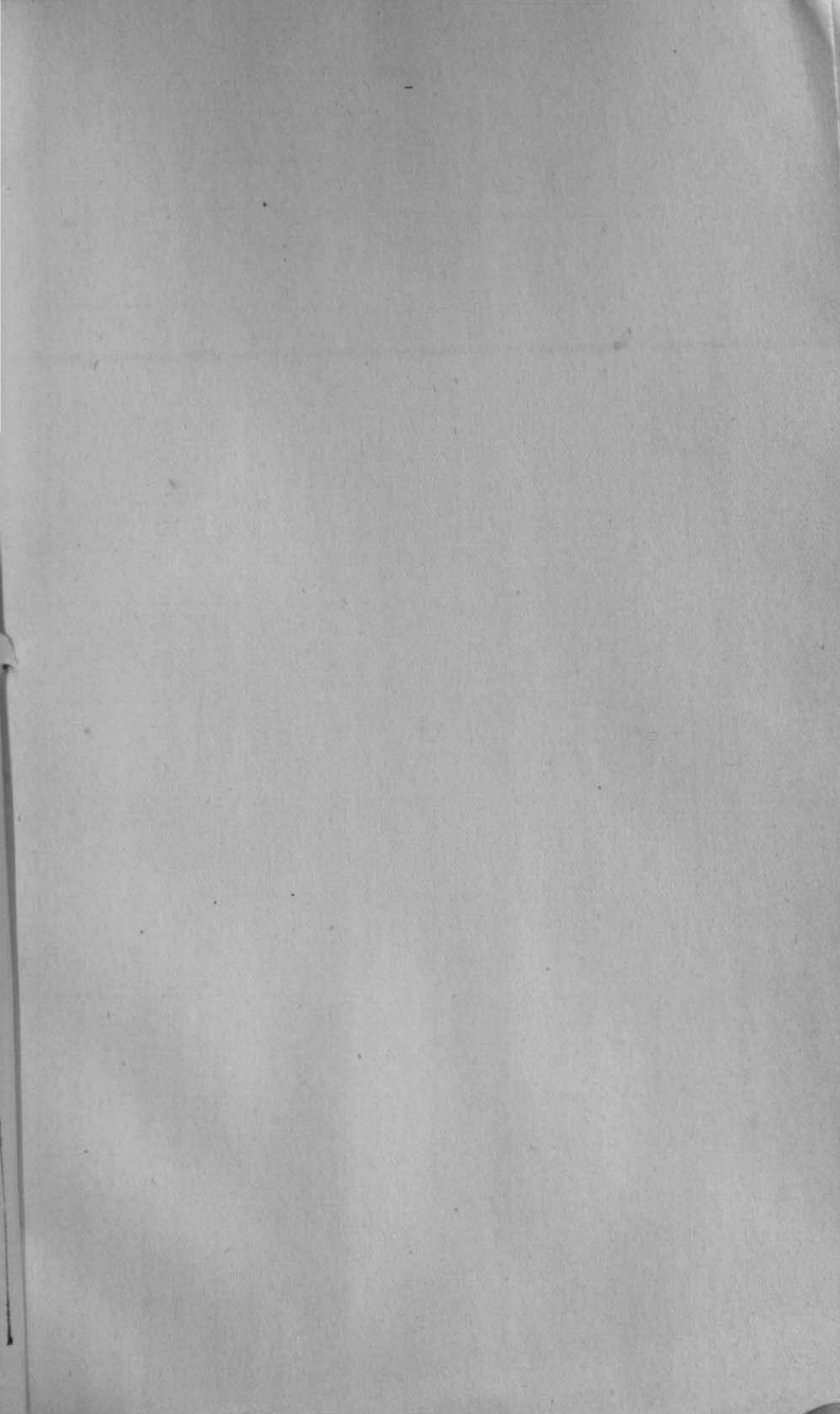


TABLE V.—Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, for 1320 Fasli.

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canals.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Muttra .. ..	252,749	19,408	71,365	58,821	45,032	13,687	..	102	103,155	161,976	12,354
Chhata .. ..	260,125	15,788	52,868	57,103	49,566	7,511	..	26	134,366	191,469	14,110
Mat .. ..	142,545	11,151	28,188	34,526	16,345	18,077	..	104	68,680	103,206	10,005
Mahaban .. ..	152,132	11,282	19,189	42,140	23,149	18,988	..	3	79,521	121,661	7,310
Sadabad .. ..	115,209	7,227	8,869	35,724	7,263	28,392	..	69	63,389	99,113	6,082
Total .. ..	922,760	64,856	180,479	228,314	141,355	86,655	..	304	449,111	677,425	49,861

TABLE VI.—Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Muttra.

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Barley. and gram.	Gram.	Total.	Juar.	Bajra.	Juar and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Cotton.
<i>Fasli.</i>											
1315 ..	41,835	10,739	22,361	3,250	5,485	90,237	25,251	10,582	13,836	24,265	22,303
1316 ..	88,707	9,646	13,854	14,080	46,127	85,559	27,198	14,336	9,531	9,417	25,077
1317 ..	64,771	16,378	14,533	7,298	26,562	84,263	21,110	10,982	17,087	16,190	18,894
1318 ..	74,938	15,640	8,324	18,363	32,611	68,984	17,484	6,068	15,951	16,495	12,986
1319 ..	97,997	12,111	9,607	18,466	57,813	46,387	12,946	2,246	8,710	9,190	13,245
1320 ..	71,514	16,542	10,070	13,989	31,613	74,290	19,081	6,155	22,295	15,259	11,500



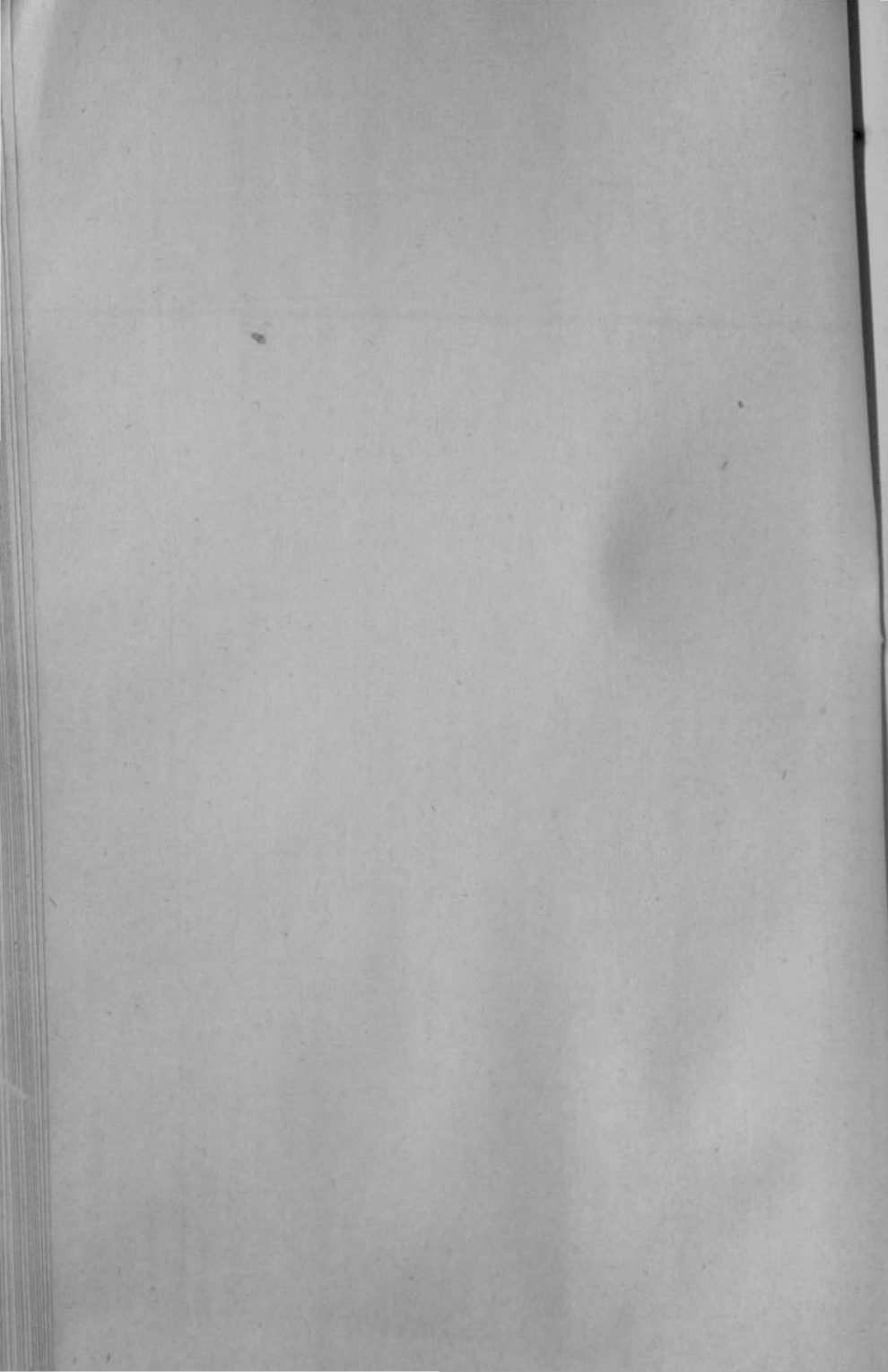


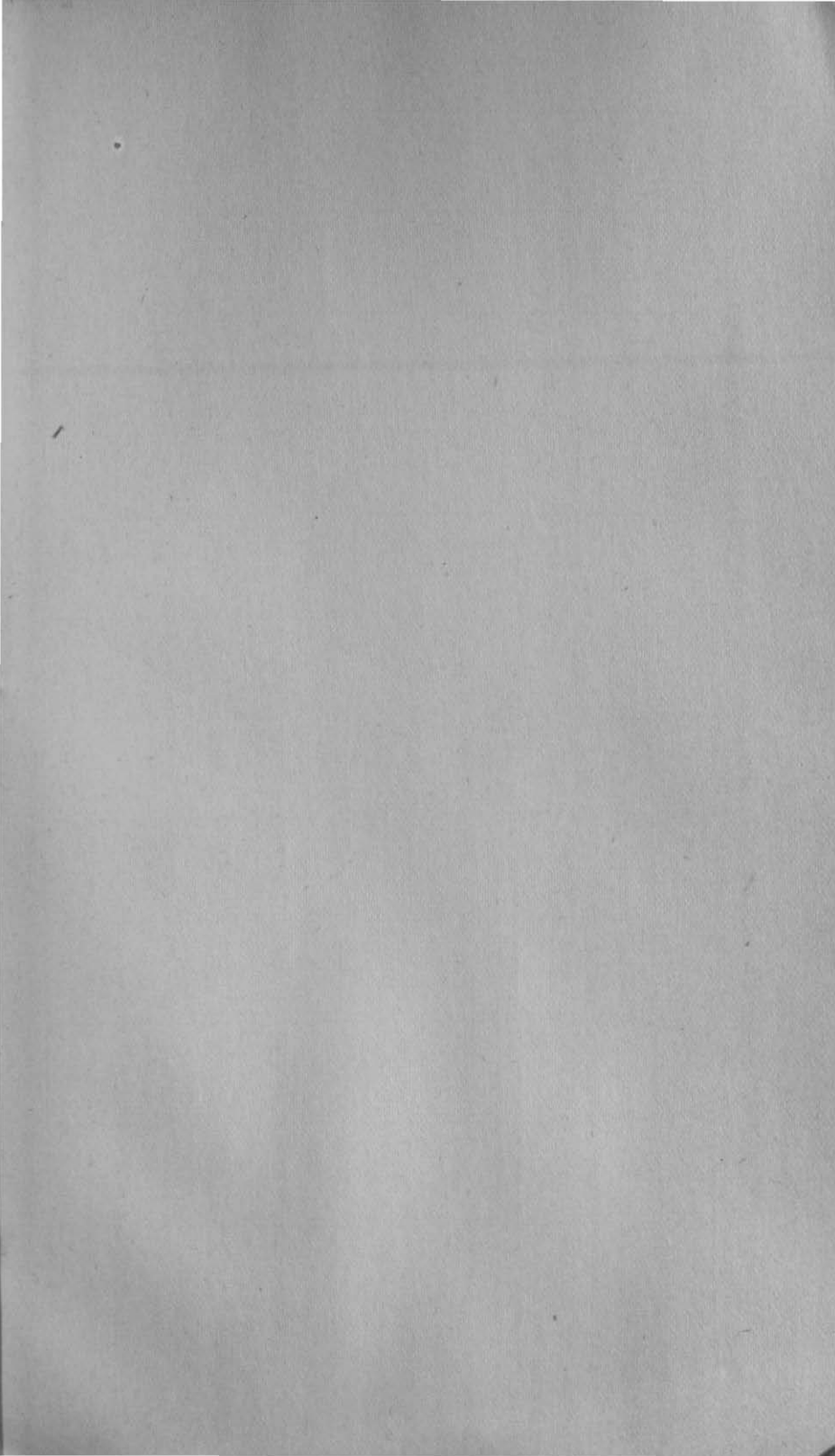


TABLE VI—(continued)—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Chhata.

Years.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Total.	Juar.	Bajra.	Juar and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Cotton.
<i>Fasti.</i>											
1315 ..	49,911	9,508	25,227	3,452	11,729	109,252	36,741	14,116	1,414	18,582	38,349
1316 ..	112,796	10,671	16,970	14,906	70,249	86,294	31,954	18,791	284	3,389	31,876
1317 ..	77,415	14,272	14,620	15,432	33,091	96,045	31,914	16,552	1,086	13,267	33,226
1318 ..	94,994	13,423	8,120	31,833	41,618	85,784	30,183	10,615	2,895	17,560	24,531
1319 ..	119,101	9,692	8,227	3,656	69,526	47,601	19,971	3,157	919	6,910	16,644
1320 ..	84,758	12,865	8,362	29,495	34,036	89,332	37,890	11,909	3,187	13,191	23,155

TABLE VI—(continued)—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Muttra.

Year.	Rate.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Total.	Juar.	Bajra.	Juar and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Cotton.
<i>Fasli.</i>											
1315 ..	29,350	5,906	17,429	3,124	2,891	43,009	6,237	4,415	11,525	14,283	6,549
1316 ..	53,896	9,755	11,037	25,567	7,537	41,123	6,430	7,205	7,761	11,838	7,889
1317 ..	46,621	8,346	8,837	24,397	5,041	41,589	5,187	5,422	10,368	14,978	5,634
1318 ..	51,034	12,840	5,312	29,867	3,015	37,142	3,242	3,461	12,805	13,794	3,840
1319 ..	65,657	11,317	6,009	43,393	4,938	21,090	4,841	2,651	5,740	5,707	2,151
1320 ..	43,482	12,025	6,282	22,103	3,072	40,798	3,769	5,514	16,557	11,657	3,301



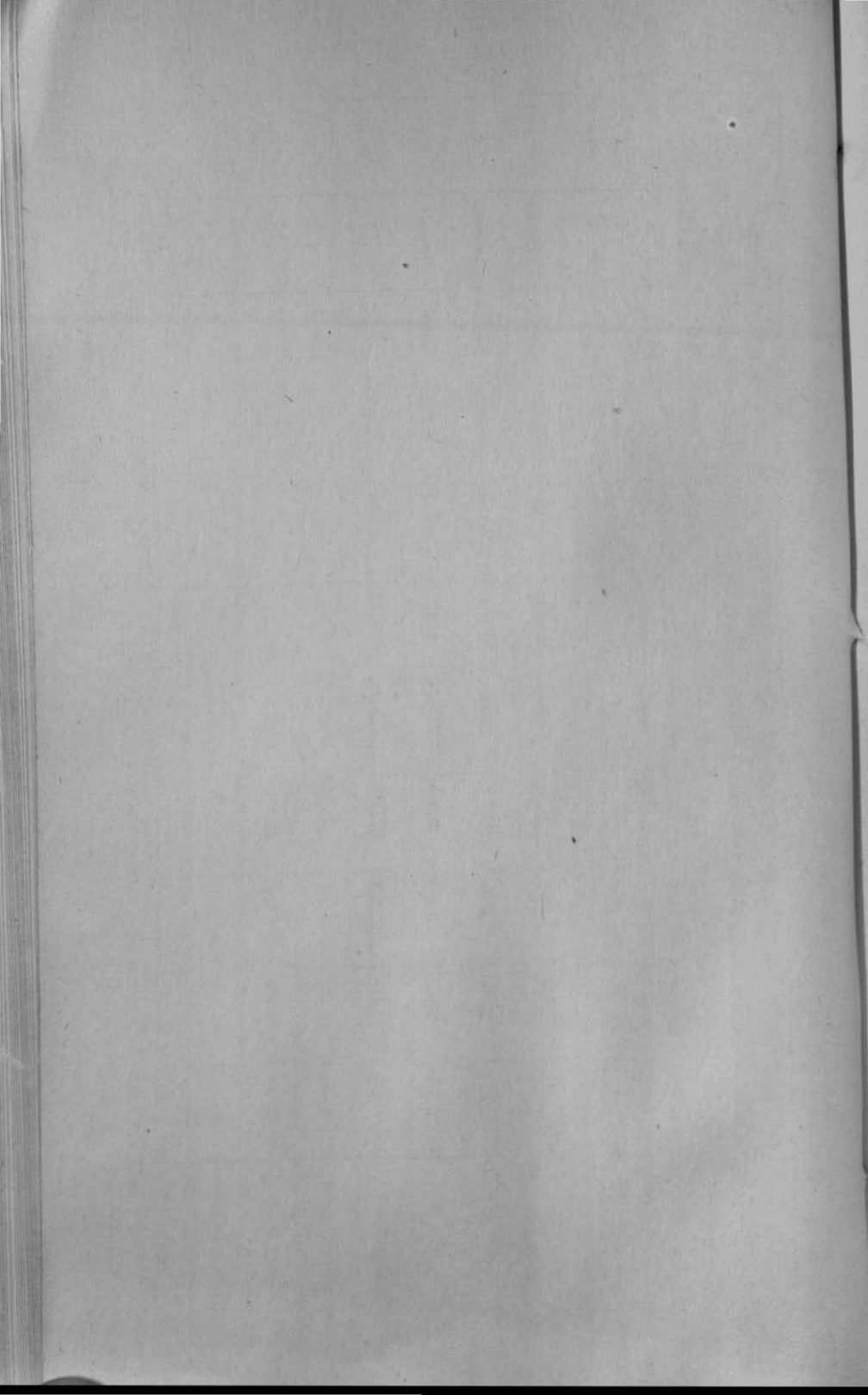
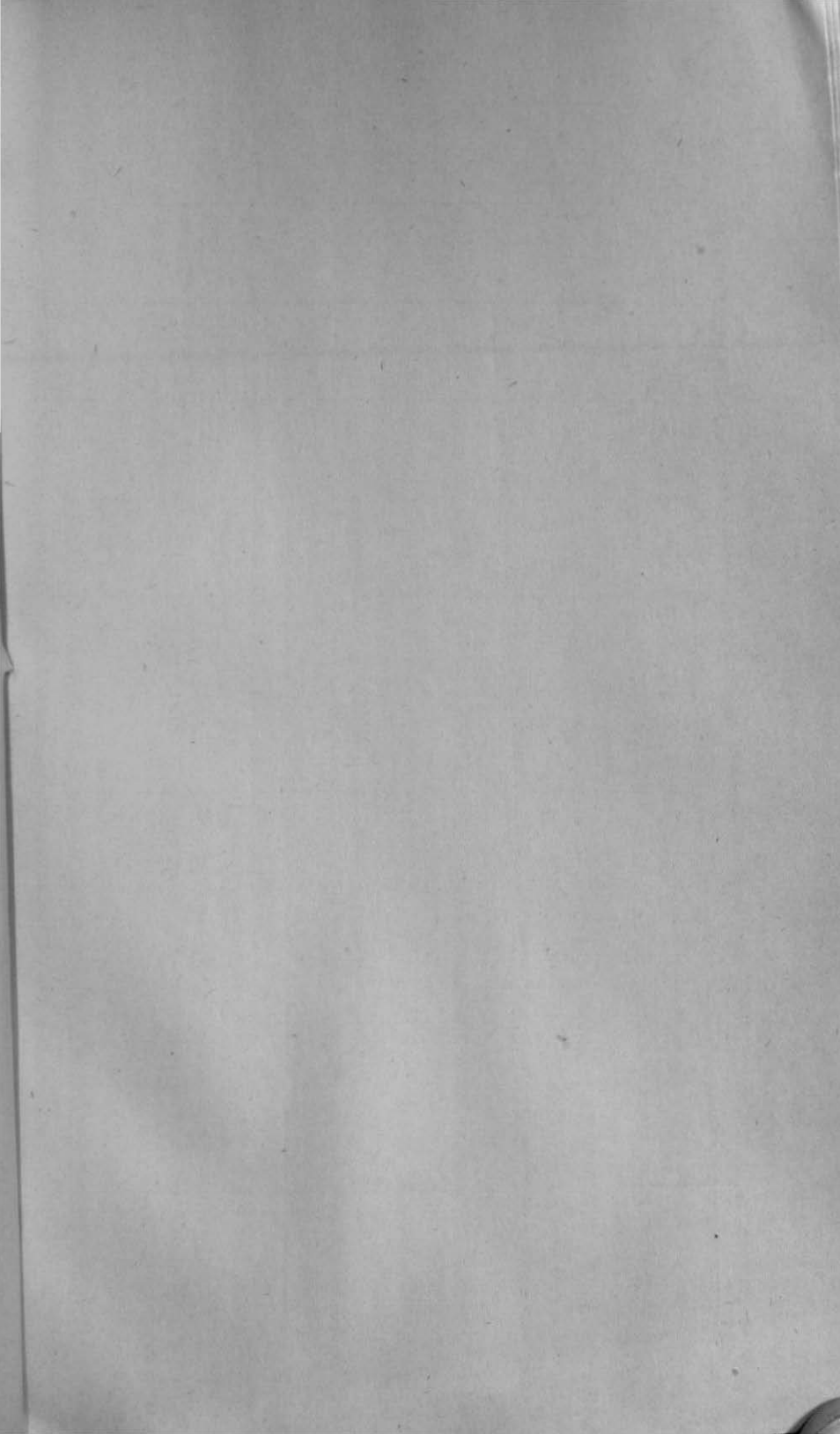


TABLE VI—(continued)—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Mahaban.

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Total.	Juar.	Bajra.	Juar and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Cotton.
<i>Fasti.</i>											
1315 ..	30,689	5,528	16,486	5,465	3,210	62,774	4,033	6,046	19,067	24,830	8,798
1316 ..	45,465	8,304	10,102	20,778	6,281	62,407	4,444	8,592	16,703	23,562	9,056
1317 ..	47,009	9,927	8,449	22,089	6,544	67,401	2,970	6,770	22,217	28,330	7,114
1318 ..	53,330	15,228	5,013	30,032	3,057	52,015	4,065	5,706	21,505	16,494	4,245
1319 ..	74,224	12,383	6,266	49,376	6,199	42,566	4,523	5,710	13,784	13,978	4,571
1320 ..	49,717	13,402	6,425	25,381	4,509	59,537	3,258	7,545	27,665	18,032	3,037

TABLE VI—(concluded)—Area in acres under the principal crops, tahsil Sadabad.

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Barley and gram.	Gram.	Total.	Juar.	Bajra.	Juar and arhar.	Cotton and arhar.	Cotton.
<i>Fasli.</i>											
1315 ..	23,814	6,611	11,790	5,061	352	48,269	1,230	5,877	16,079	20,917	4,166
1316 ..	33,777	10,725	7,161	13,936	1,955	49,040	956	6,996	15,351	21,981	3,756
1317 ..	36,450	13,549	7,184	14,094	1,623	46,297	1,054	5,664	17,931	19,186	2,402
1318 ..	42,486	17,279	4,520	19,044	1,643	38,031	1,705	5,927	15,979	12,353	2,067
1319 ..	62,184	15,279	5,396	37,874	3,635	22,223	2,383	6,808	6,273	5,353	1,406
1320 ..	37,490	15,292	5,670	15,153	1,375	44,938	1,244	5,672	20,820	15,189	2,013



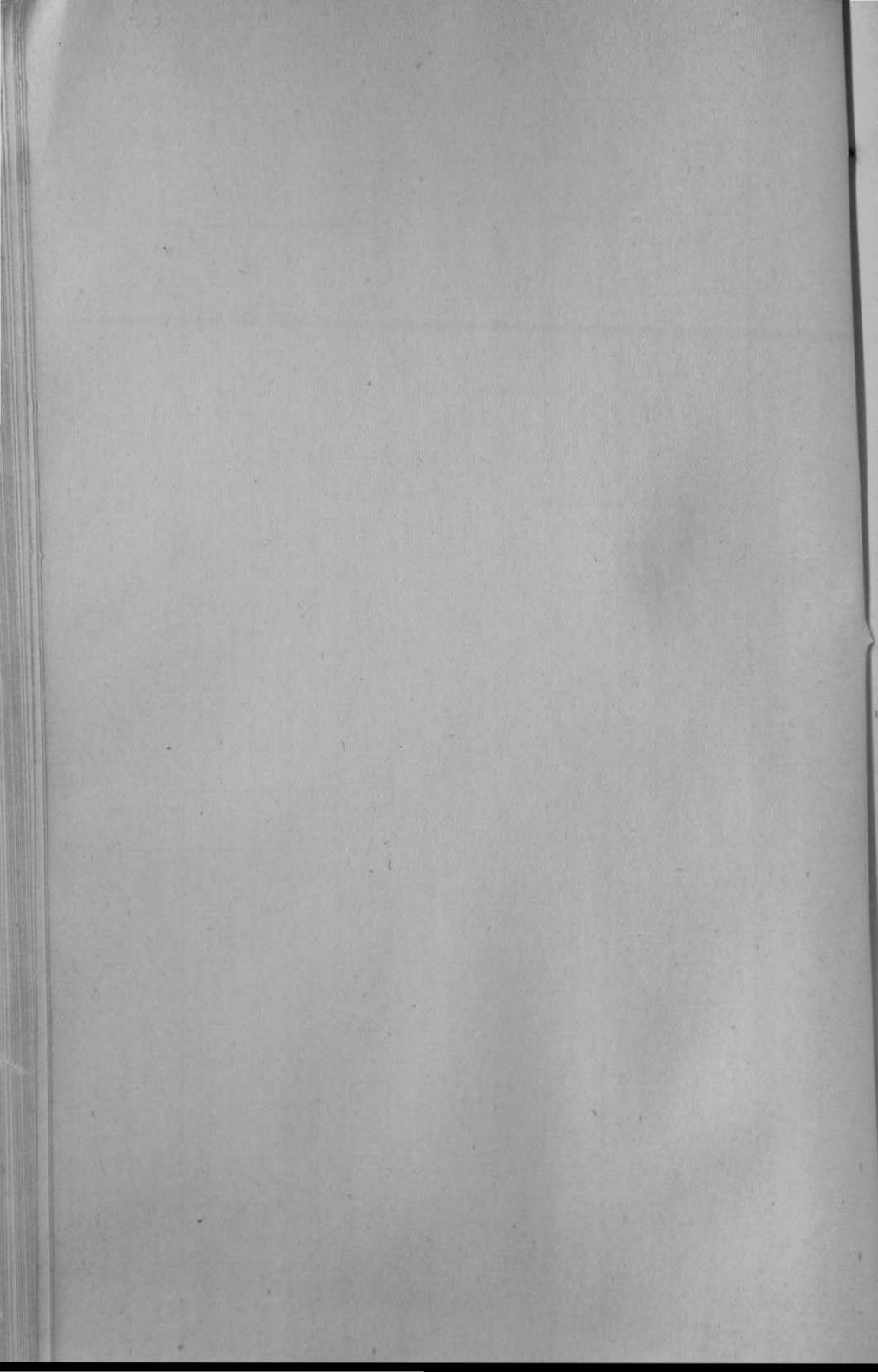




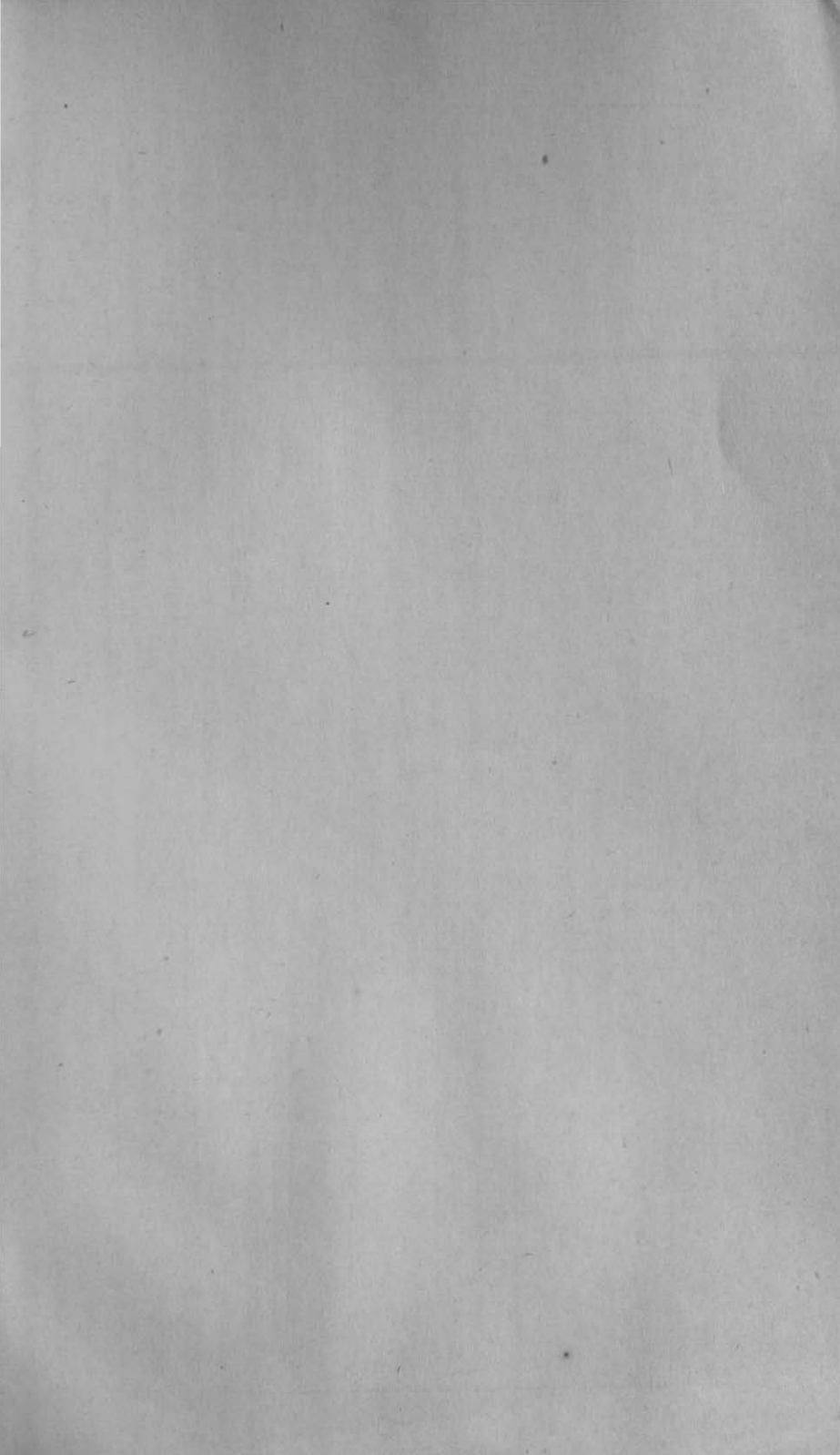
TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—

Year.	Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dākaiti.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Cases under—	
													Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1908	70	38	33	2	30	30	175	25	65	153	58	57	3	5
1909	67	14	21	1	20	21	141	16	43	145	46	9	4	9
1910	99	21	14	1	28	14	125	9	32	76	162	6	6	1
1911	135	45	33	1	17	18	98	31	44	111	20	20	2	11
1912	196	32	237	2	37	11	191	28	43	124	106	135	4	3

TABLE VIII. - Cognizable crime.

Year.	Number of cases investigated by the police—			Number of persons—		
	<i>Suo motu.</i>	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1908 .. ..	1,640	69	966	1,351	262	1,089
1909 .. ..	1,590	82	897	1,329	307	1,022
1910 .. ..	2,224	27	1,301	1,481	171	1,310
1911 .. ..	1,972	78	1,141	1,492	295	1,197
1912 .. ..	2,623	60	1,207	1,565	224	1,341



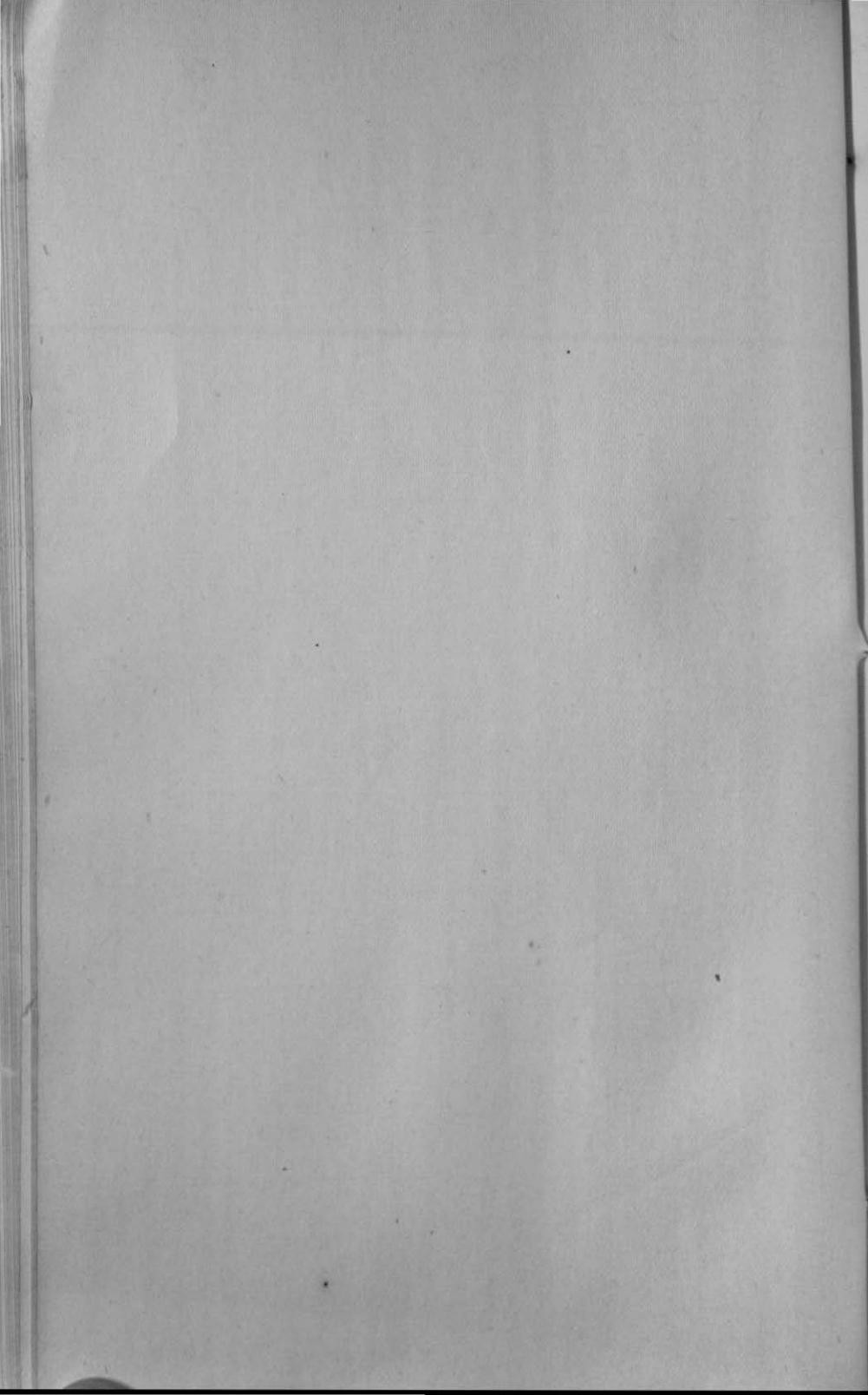


TABLE IX.—Revenue demand at successive settlements.

Tahsil.	Year of settlement.										
	First triennial 1805-08.	Second triennial 1808-11 continued to 1815.	Third quinquennial 1815-20.	Fourth under Regulation VII of 1822 or IX of 1833.	Revenue fixed at settlement of 1879.	Revenue fixed in 1880-1.	Revision 1886-7.	Revision 1891-2.	Revision 1897-8.	Revision 1903-4.	Revision 1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muttra ..	1,50,569	1,75,732	2,16,957	2,78,955	3,23,295	3,42,734	2,99,574	2,92,043	2,94,339	2,93,432	2,63,727
Chhata ..	2,13,981	2,17,292	2,43,730	3,38,655	3,69,973	3,68,485	3,42,624	3,40,603	3,38,410	3,34,243	3,10,269
Mat ..	1,36,814	1,84,712	2,14,461	2,41,773	2,81,850	2,67,382	2,70,496	2,65,439	2,63,092	2,61,117	2,57,127
Mahaban ..	2,35,750	2,33,716	2,50,929	2,84,656	3,14,287	3,14,228	2,93,495	2,92,445	2,93,103	2,94,469	2,90,002
Sadabad ..	2,73,144	2,64,752	2,71,621	2,90,212	3,16,016	3,15,996	3,07,053	3,07,044	3,06,964	3,06,815	3,03,627
Total ..	10,10,258	10,76,204	12,00,698	14,34,251	16,05,391	16,08,795	15,13,242	14,97,574	14,95,908	14,90,126	14,24,752

TABLE X.—Demand for revenue and cesses for the years 1319-20. *Fasli*.

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in the <i>Ain-i-Akbari</i> .	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre.		
					Cultivated.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Muttra ..	{ 1319 } { 1320 }	Mangotta, Maholi, Mathura of Sarkar Agra, Sahar of Sarkar Sahar.	{ 2,91,448	{ 34,218	{ 3,25,666	{ 1 14 11	{ 1 2 6
			{ 2,63,245	{ 31,306	{ 2,94,551	{ 1 13 1	{ 1 0 7
Chhata ..	{ 1319 } { 1320 }	Sahar .. ..	{ 3,33,396	{ 36,181	{ 3,69,577	{ 1 13 5	{ 1 4 6
			{ 3,10,269	{ 33,842	{ 3,44,111	{ 1 12 9	{ 1 3 1
Mat ..	{ 1319 } { 1320 }	Mahaban of Saikar Agra- Noh of Sarkar Kol.	{ 2,60,267	{ 26,345	{ 2,86,612	{ 2 10 4	{ 1 13 2
			{ 2,57,135	{ 26,032	{ 2,83,167	{ 2 11 10	{ 1 12 10
Mahaban ..	{ 1319 } { 1320 }	Mahaban .. ..	{ 2,92,108	{ 32,486	{ 3,24,594	{ 2 7 0	{ 1 14 7
			{ 2,90,002	{ 32,216	{ 3,22,218	{ 2 10 4	{ 1 14 6
Sadabad ..	{ 1319 } { 1320 }	Mahaban, Jelasar and Khandauli of Sarkar Agra.	{ 3,04,759	{ 30,502	{ 3,35,261	{ 3 1 6	{ 2 10 3
			{ 3,03,512	{ 30,377	{ 3,33,889	{ 3 6 0	{ 2 10 1
Total ..	{ 1319 } { 1320 }	..	{ 14,81,978	{ 1,59,733	{ 16,41,711	{ 2 4 7	{ 1 9 8
			{ 14,24,164	{ 1,53,785	{ 15,77,937	{ 2 5 4	{ 1 8 8



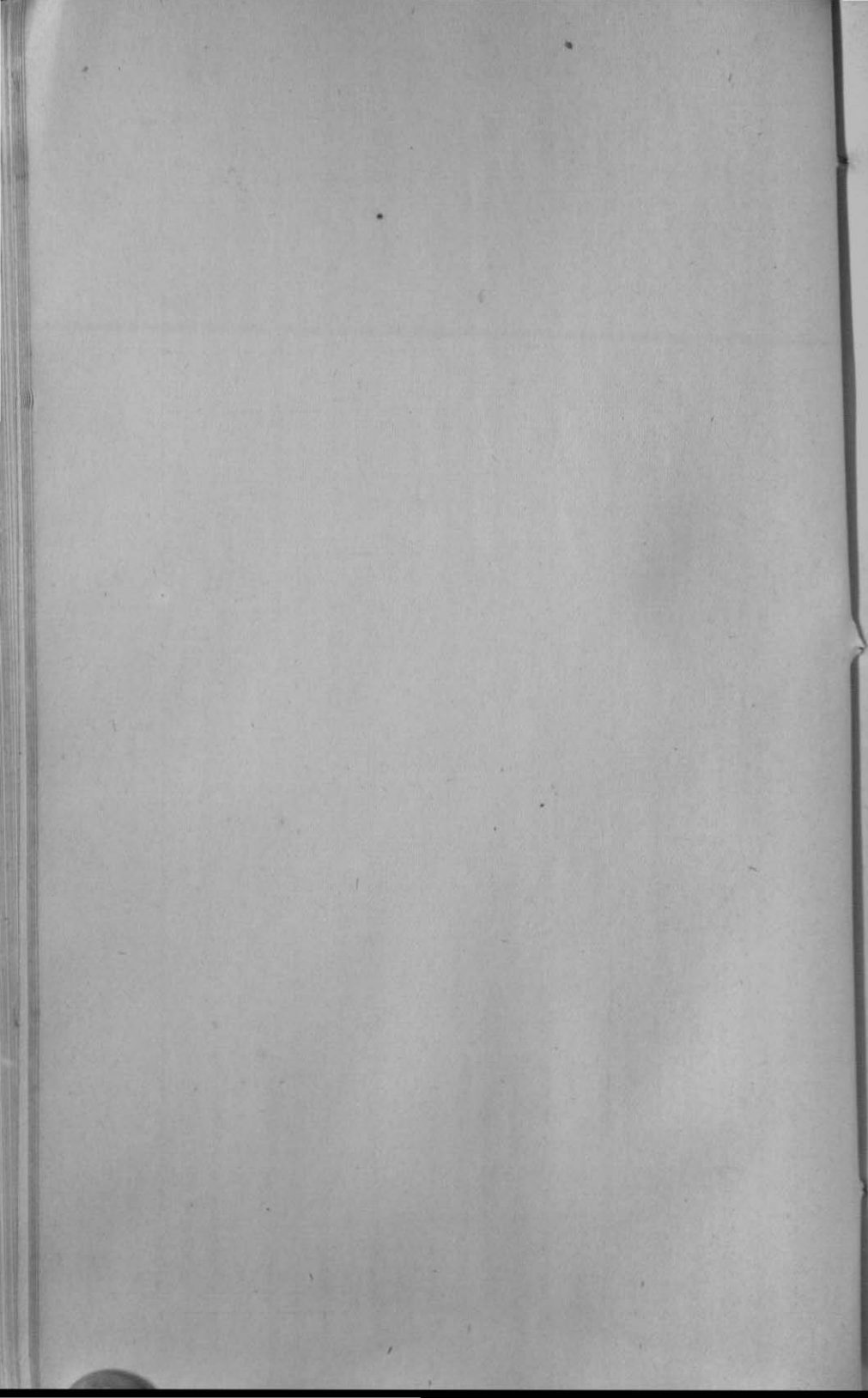


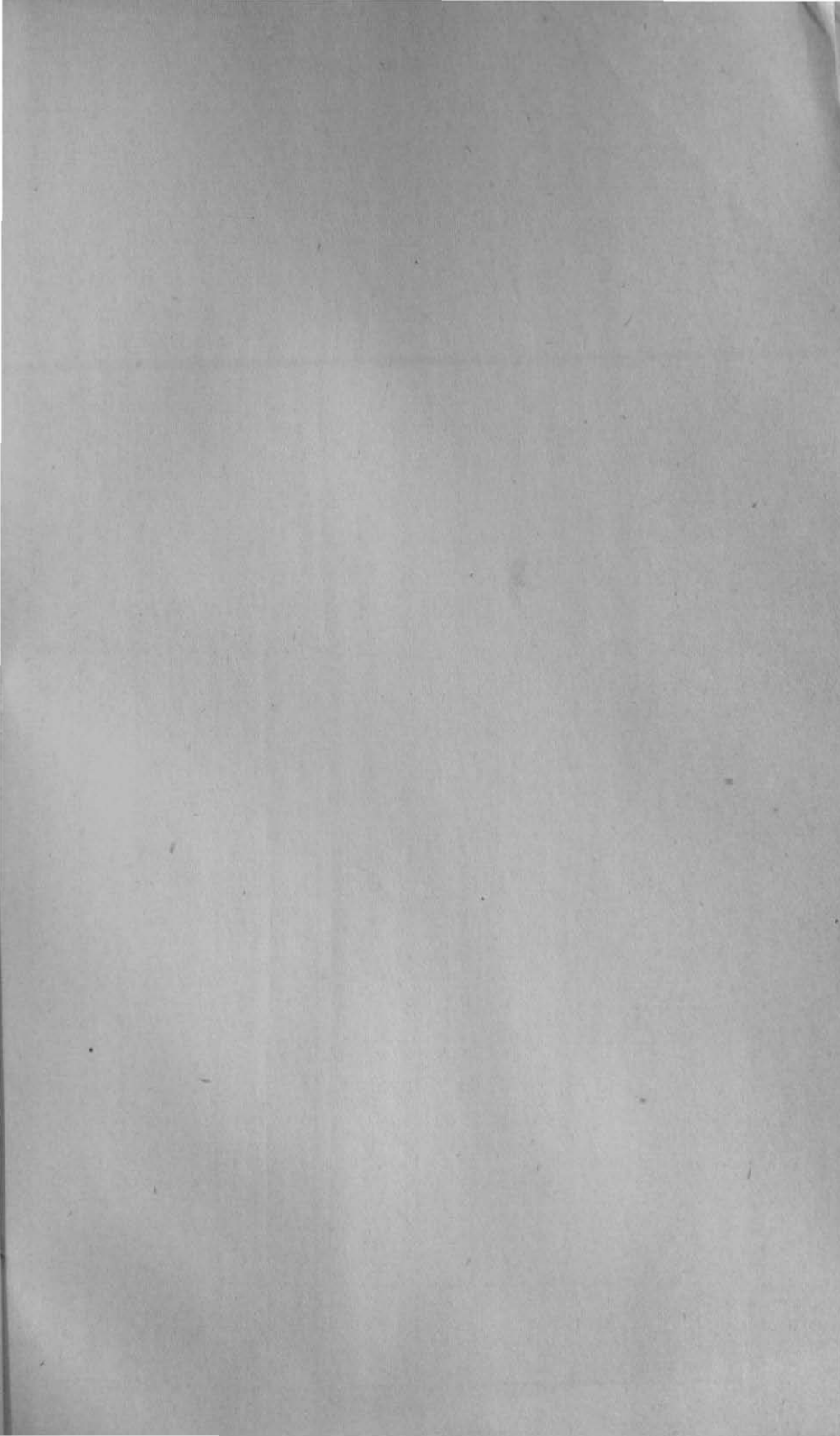


TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipts from <i>tari</i> and <i>Sewthi</i> .	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population.			Number of shops for sale of—				
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of—		Total receipts.	Consumption.			Total receipts.	Total charges.	Liquor including <i>tari</i> .	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
						Ganja.	Charas.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1907-8	1,093	42,406	11,918	..	22,964	..	6 25	23,310	36 19	89,777	842	591	294	306	32	41	31		
1908-9	1,102	40,044	9,490	..	23,479	1 0	7 13	22,665	34 25	87,307	7,978	541	310	301	37	41	31		
1909-10	1,337	34,412	8,892	..	21,550	0 39	7 28	23,455	19 24	80,769	1,923	470	284	309	35	47	36		
1910-11	635	46,194	13,081	..	22,774	2 26	8 38	20,172	23 10	89,777	1,708	618	298	264	36	47	33		
1911-12	1,035	52,339	14,958	..	22,905	3 28	6 21	21,253	26 10	97,562	2,340	823	352	326	35	47	33		
1912-13	1,099	49,106	12,210	..	25,721	2 34	12 2	23,141	30 33	99,017	2,160	771	396	356	36	51	35		

TABLE XII.—Stamps.

Year.	Receipts from—			Total charges.
	Non-Judicial.	Court fees, including copies.	All sources.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-08 .. .. .	40,492	1,19,314	1,59,856	4,698
1908-09 .. .. .	39,389	1,28,303	1,67,922	3,693
1909-10 .. .. .	37,646	1,37,642	1,75,881	4,399
1910-11 .. .. .	36,389	1,60,762	1,98,128	3,886
1911-12 .. .. .	29,785	1,31,467	1,62,149	4,168
1912-13 .. .. .	34,310	1,35,665	1,71,461	4,142



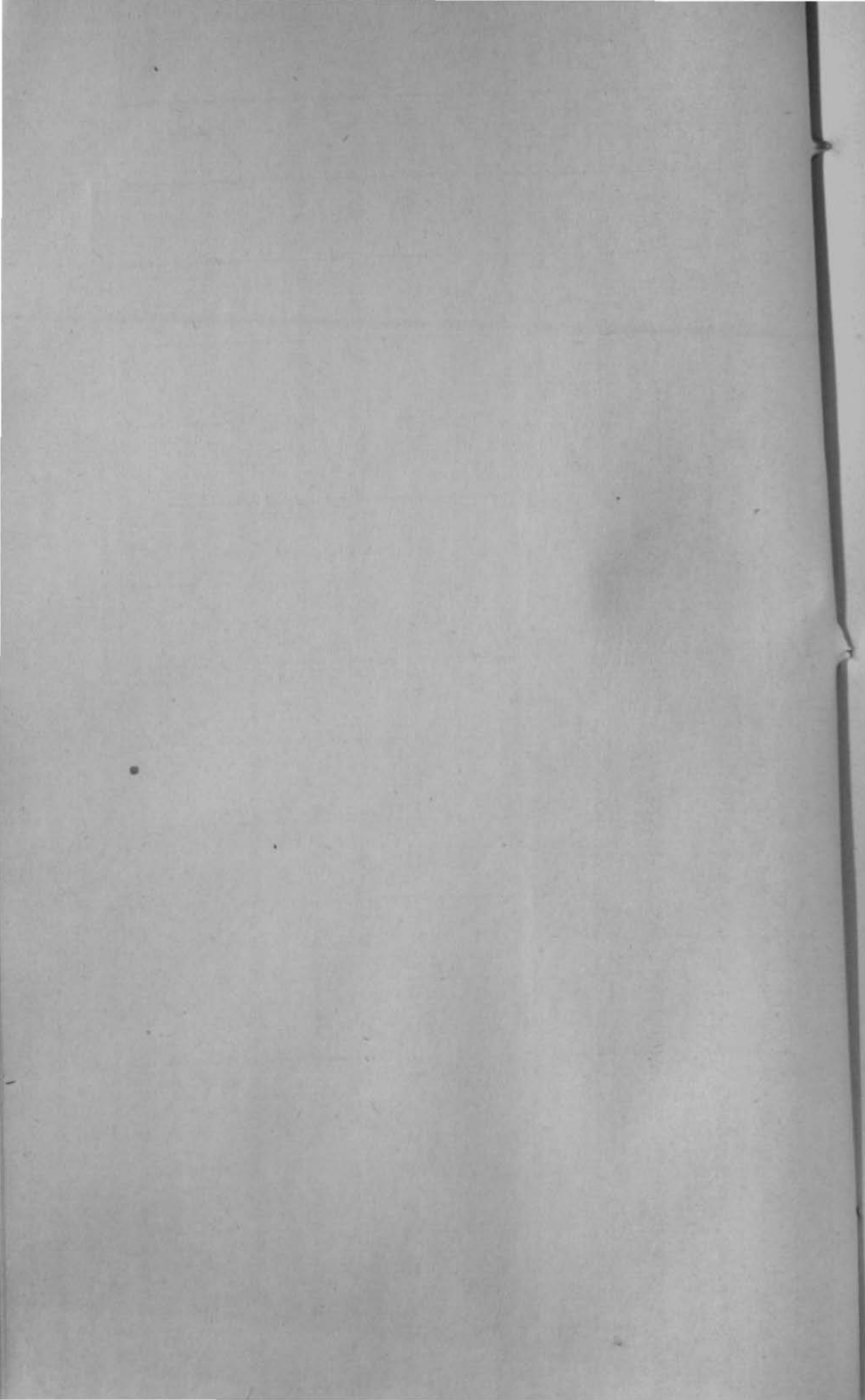


TABLE XIII.—*Income tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by Companies.		Profits of Companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objections under Part IV.	
		Asses-sees.	Tax.	Asses-sees.	Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Number filed.	Wholly or partially successful.
						Asses-sees.	Tax.	Asses-sees.	Tax.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1909-10 .. ..	33,105	..	..	..	..	615	16,413	157	16,279	..	143	40
1910-11 .. ..	39,913	..	..	..	..	654	17,568	219	21,905	..	353	63
1911-12 .. ..	40,238	..	..	..	..	688	18,224	211	21,369	..	251	62
1912-13 .. ..	38,709	11	339	..	..	700	18,211	199	19,974	60	174	33

TABLE XIV.—Income tax by Tahsils and City over 50,000  
(Part IV only).

Year.	Muttra City.				Tahsil Muttra.				Tahsil Chhata.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.	Assessee.	Tax.
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1909-10 ..	150	3,993	47	5,878	131	3,507	28	2,278	92	2,514	30	3,353
1910-11 ..	135	3,664	73	7,929	159	4,166	29	2,208	105	2,728	45	4,571
1911-12 ..	142	3,683	71	7,782	168	4,267	31	2,234	103	2,956	44	4,626
1912-13 ..	160	4,088	68	7,280	172	4,266	30	1,992	102	2,645	39	4,007



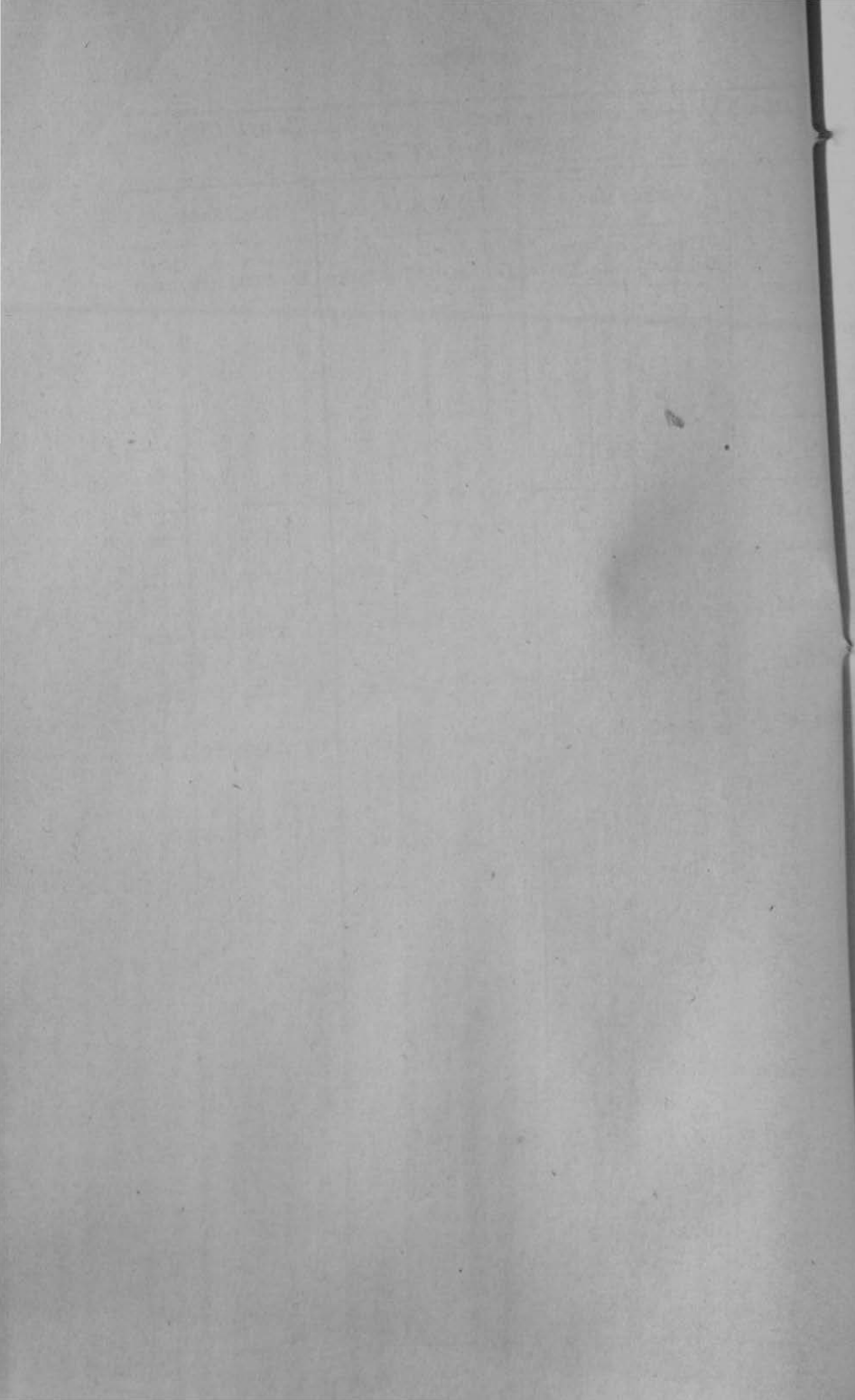




TABLE XIV.—(concluded)—*Income tax by Tahsils and City over 50,000 (Part IV only.)*

Year.	Tahsil Mat.				Tahsil Mahaban.				Tahsil Sadabad.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1909-10 ..	91	2,485	18	1,901	92	2,298	19	1,696	59	1,616	15	1,173
1910-11 ..	92	2,581	19	2,069	102	2,620	20	2,440	61	1,808	33	2,688
1911-12 ..	92	2,558	20	2,116	105	2,739	19	2,327	68	2,021	26	2,284
1912-13 ..	89	2,482	19	2,064	112	2,834	19	2,371	65	1,096	24	2,260

TABLE XV.—District Board.

XX

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure								
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total Expenditure.	General Administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-08 ..	14,200	6,084	..	598	1,955	5,693	7,720	1,63,908	4,667	57,012	13,063	1,692	473	76,361	2,155	8,555
1908-09 ..	13,376	5,376	128	699	1,266	6,052	13,542	1,53,941	3,814	59,912	13,207	1,779	502	71,811	2,316	600
1909-10 ..	13,881	8,430	..	702	3,009	7,144	16,744	1,77,460	4,055	57,705	15,052	1,850	467	94,214	2,100	2,017
1910-11 ..	10,218	6,081	..	748	1,219	7,006	11,212	1,58,245	3,821	46,337	13,426	2,172	66	88,505	2,149	300
1911-12 ..	14,017	5,973	..	702	71,226	6,128	9,898	1,98,763	3,881	41,209	16,666	2,420	2,784	1,28,821	2,093	496
1912-13 ..	15,612	6,096	..	6,517	1,128	6,234	9,896	1,34,492	3,792	42,673	15,606	2,770	269	66,939	2,311	132

Muzra District.



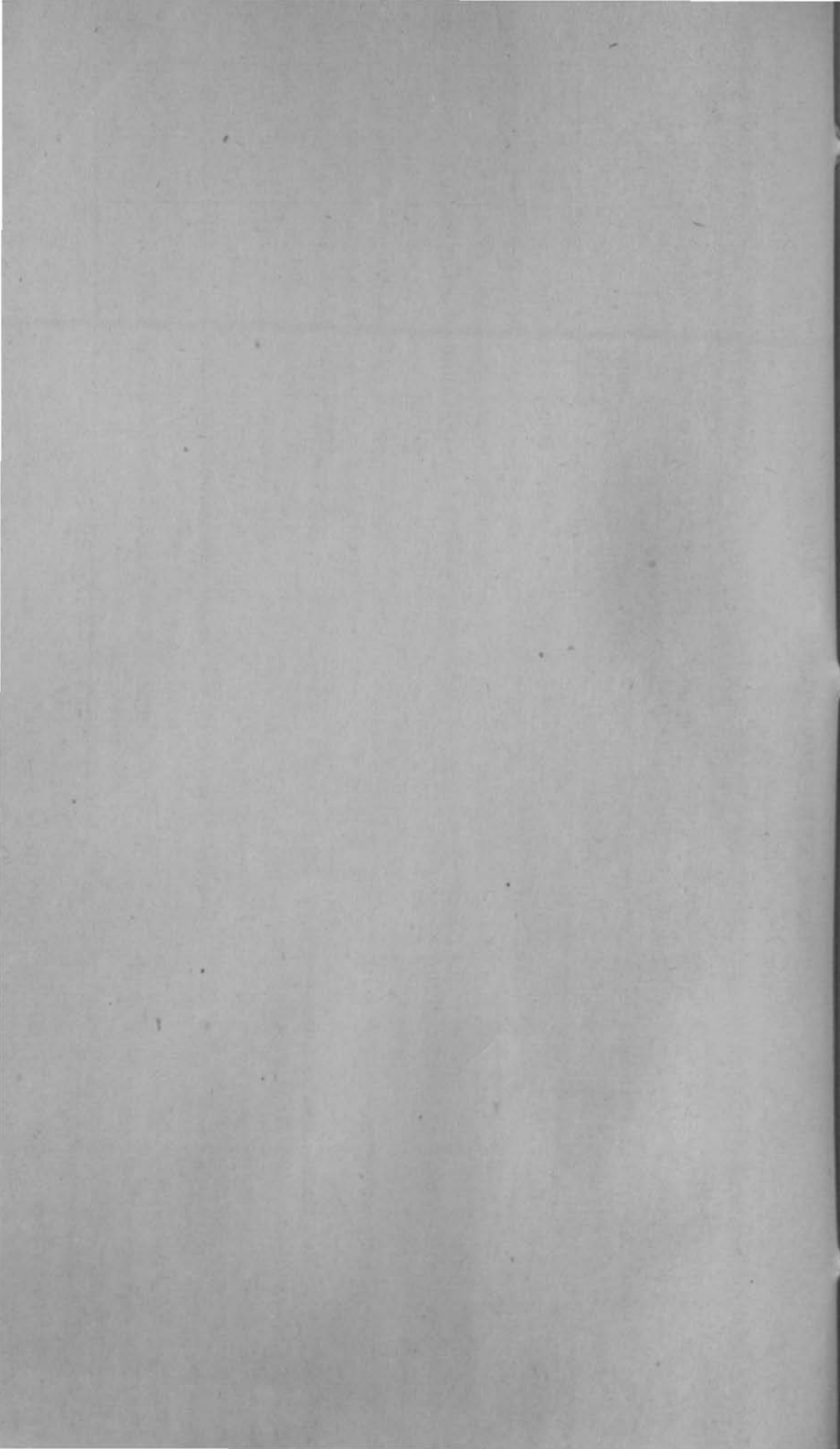
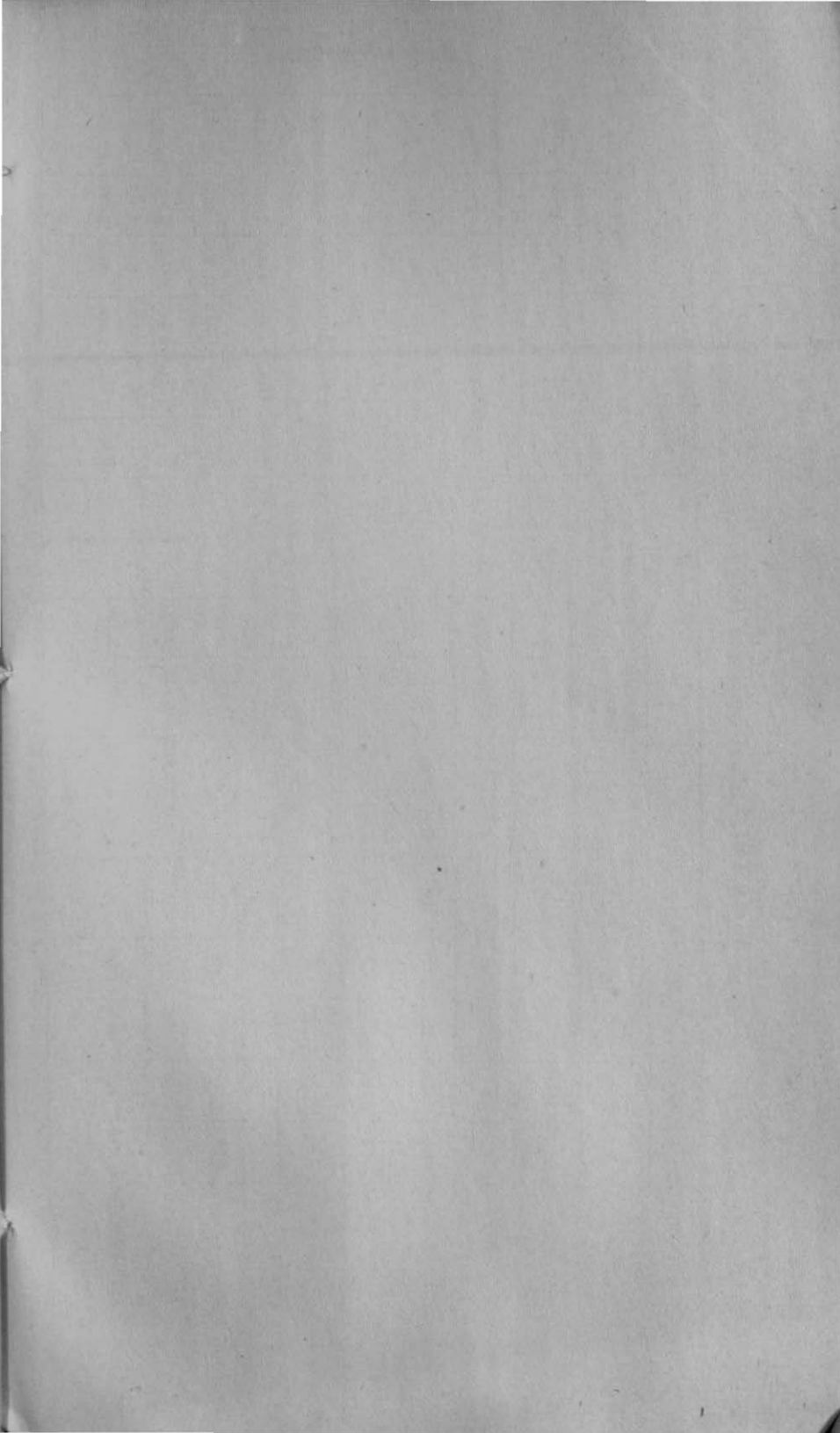


TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Muttra.

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans, i.e. interest on G. P. notes.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-08 ..	64,086	..	2,593	1,352	368	7,577	74,976	11,450	6,268	6,039	..	24,533	6,708	10,471	3,952	10,482	79,903
1908-09 ..	59,948	..	1,642	1,768	..	10,921	74,279	10,077	5,786	26	..	28,967	3,529	16,296	3,818	8,554	77,053
1909-10 ..	65,801	..	1,932	1,616	756	16,184	86,589	9,212	6,926	..	..	23,098	3,277	22,857	3,808	14,490	83,668
1910-11 ..	68,702	..	1,822	2,303	479	12,571	85,877	10,105	7,122	56	..	32,708	3,261	22,016	4,299	7,933	87,500
1911-12 ..	67,094	..	1,448	2,329	479	13,918	85,288	10,190	5,740	3,053	..	37,961	3,314	24,473	4,290	13,796	1,02,817
1912-13 ..	76,969	..	2,779	3,066	480	12,508	95,802	10,863	6,444	2,877	1,004	29,940	2,809	20,279	4,290	12,224	90,730

TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Brindaban.

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Octori.	Tax on houses.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans, i.e. interest on G. P. notes.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-08 ..	21,114	..	266	204	..	2,870	24,454	4,533	1,985	..	3,618	6,621	1,234	3,099	2,272	1,559	24,921
1908-09 ..	18,022	..	214	151	..	2,952	21,339	4,496	2,272	..	143	7,258	1,199	3,613	2,000	1,452	22,533
1909-10 ..	18,394	..	223	137	..	2,977	21,731	4,542	2,598	..	21	6,828	1,247	942	2,000	1,170	19,348
1910-11 ..	19,296	..	222	245	..	11,176	30,939	4,695	2,729	..	7	7,747	1,247	6,216	1,860	1,233	25,734
1911-12 ..	19,822	..	223	492	..	3,053	23,590	5,512	2,623	..	153	7,819	1,229	2,900	1,100	9,648	30,804
1912-13 ..	21,716	..	221	250	..	3,467	25,654	4,718	2,736	..	15	7,797	1,249	2,801	900	2,763	22,979



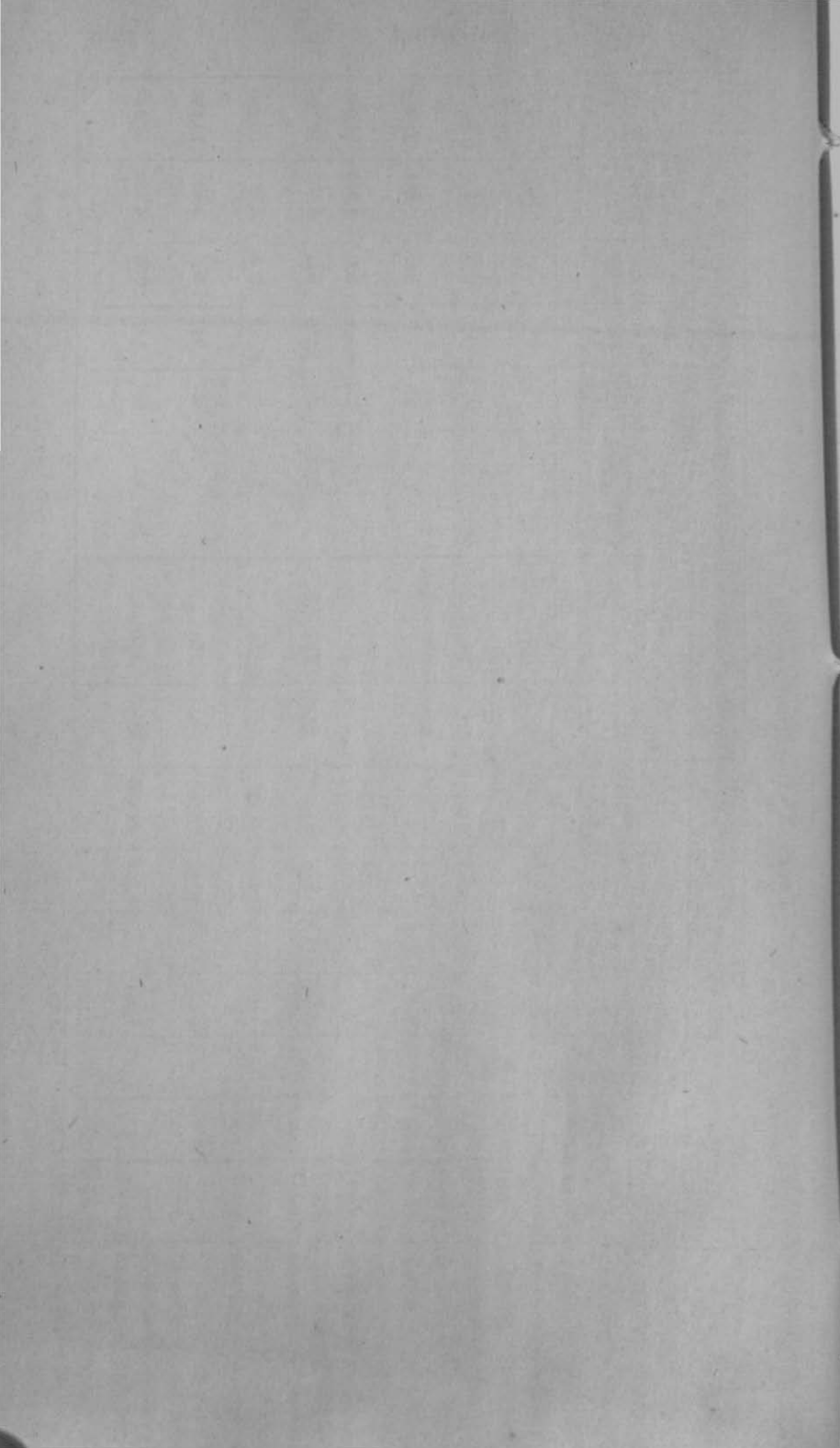


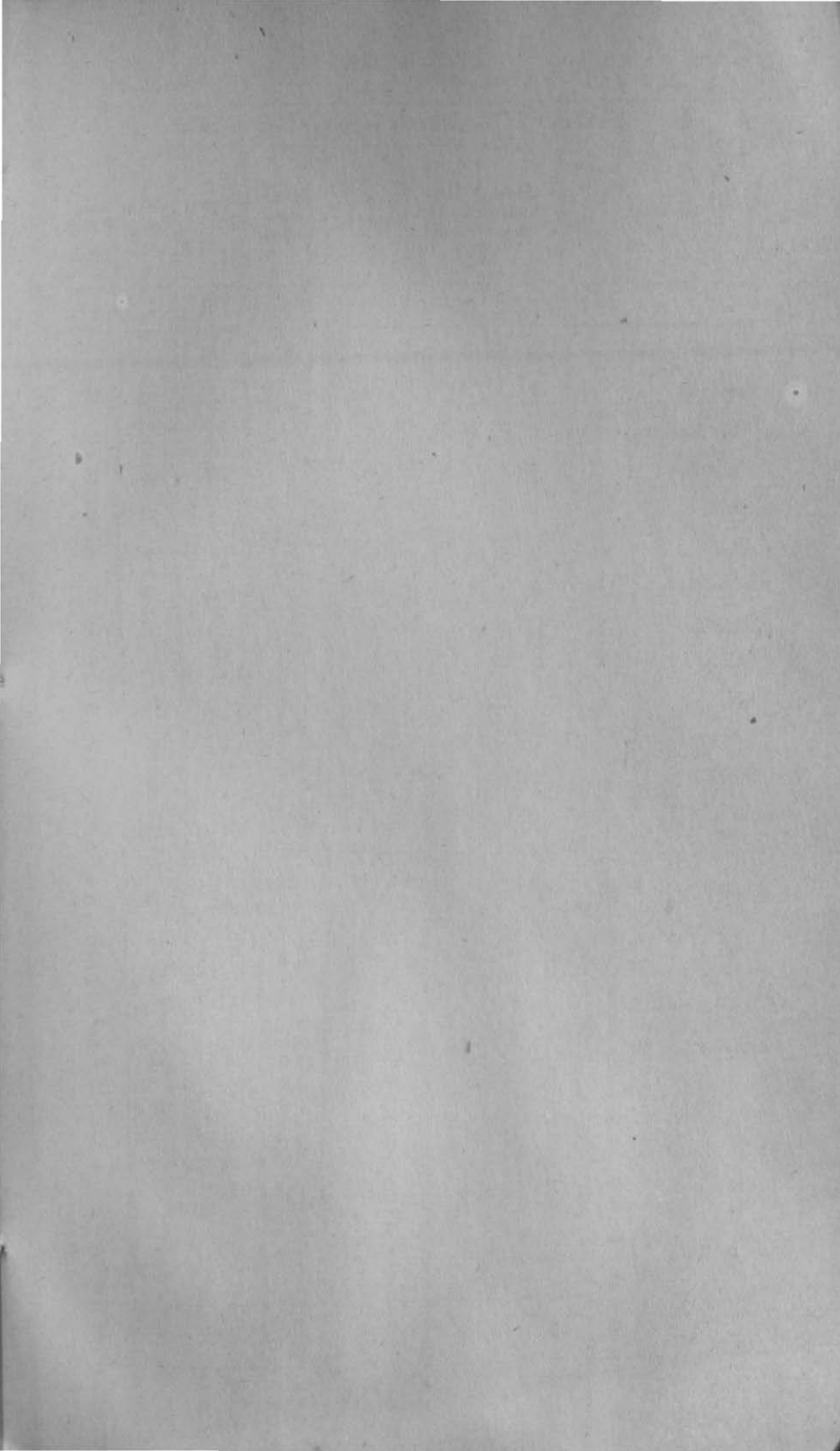


TABLE XVI.—Municipality of Kosi.

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses.	Other Taxes.	Rents.	Loans, i.e. interest on G. P. notes.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water supply and drainage.		Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
										Capital.	Maintenance.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-08	14,023	..	1,065	3,738	..	2,774	21,600	3,430	1,673	..	..	2,953	387	5,431	841	7,238	21,953
1908-09	9,029	..	271	3,366	..	3,556	16,222	3,550	1,961	..	..	3,048	387	6,396	800	4,943	21,085
1909-10	13,157	..	885	3,413	..	4,032	21,487	3,542	1,702	..	..	2,785	387	4,480	800	4,102	17,799
1910-11	11,207	..	702	4,005	..	3,937	19,851	3,514	1,549	..	..	3,001	387	5,633	800	4,355	19,239
1911-12	8,103	..	581	5,264	..	4,106	18,054	3,454	1,530	..	..	3,712	387	2,747	800	3,963	16,593
1912-13	10,400	..	1,797	7,048	..	5,301	24,546	3,780	1,232	..	580	3,316	487	1,187	800	4,352	15,347

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police, 1912.*

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muttra ..	3	9	130	..	..	55	15
Sadr Bazaar ..	1	1	7	..	..	..	..
Gobardhan ..	2	2	14	..	18	104	10
Sonkh ..	2	2	13	..	5	91	6
Farah ..	2	2	14	..	7	145	8
Brindaban ..	2	7	60	..	..	46	4
Barsana ..	2	1	11	..	..	96	2
Chhata ..	2	1	13	..	6	55	2
Kosi ..	2	3	30	..	..	132	6
Shergarh ..	1	2	13	..	6	55	2
Nohjhil ..	2	3	18	..	..	93	..
Surir ..	1	1	10	..	..	112	4
Raya ..	1	1	12	..	6	147	15
Baldeo ..	2	1	11	..	34	145	6
Sadabad ..	2	1	11	..	8	145	16
Sahpan ..	1	1	10	..	6	85	4
Civil Reserve ..	7	13	87	..	..	..	..
Armed police ..	1	19	105	..	..	..	..
Total ..	36	70	571	..	100	1,539	106



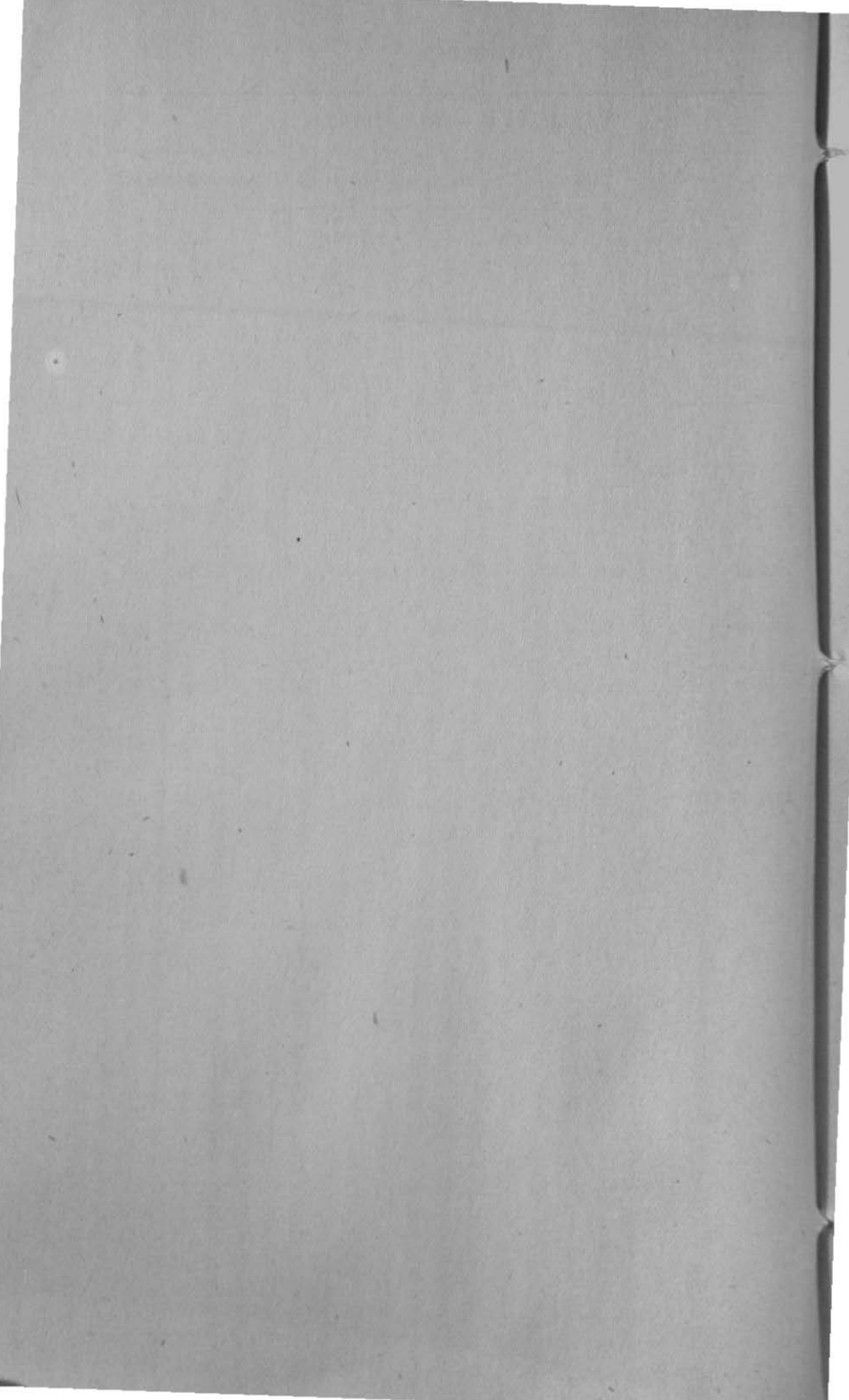


TABLE XVII—*Education.*

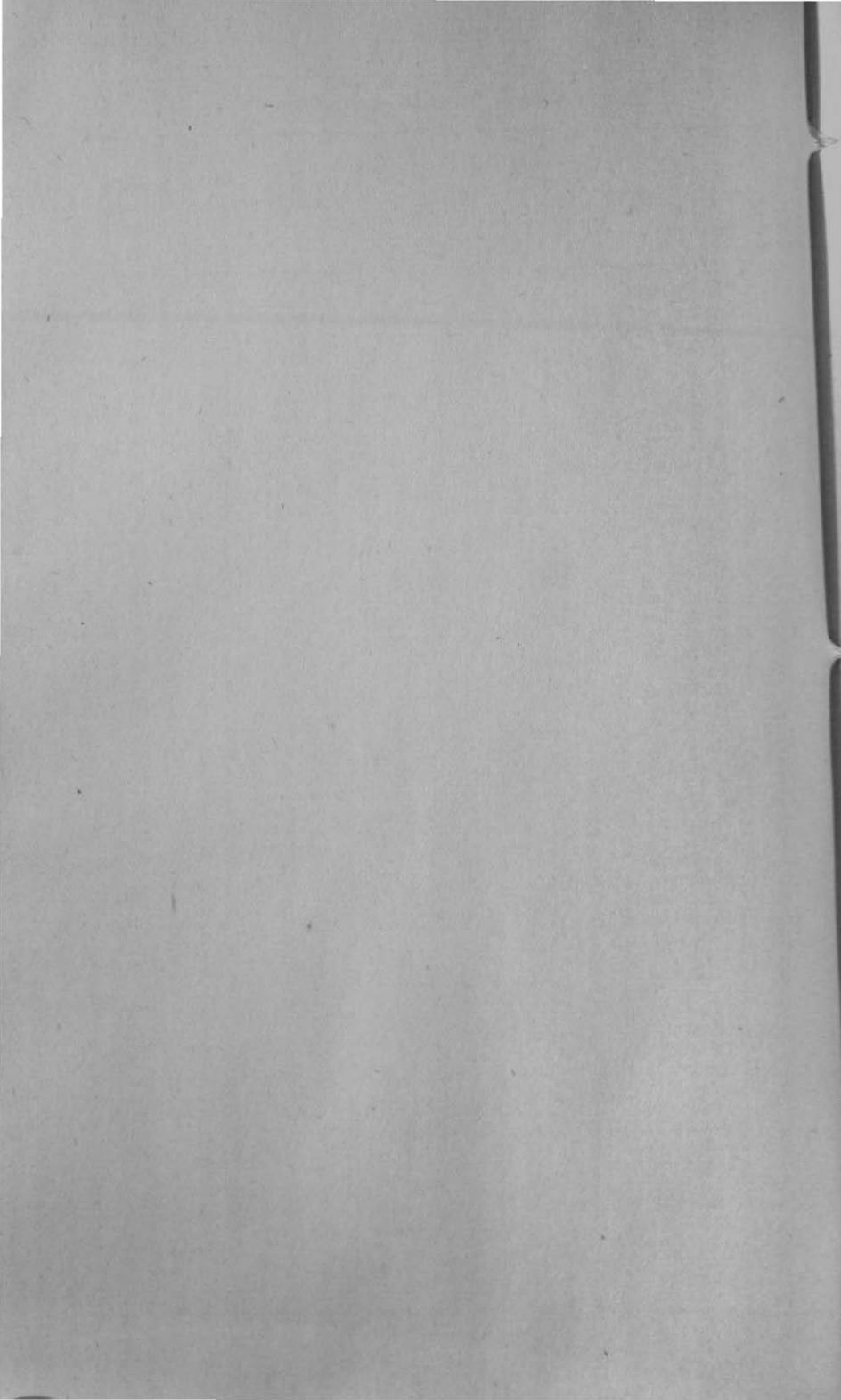
Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1907-08 ..	242	9,803	773	11	1,217	..	231	8,586	773
1908-09 ..	225	8,418	457	11	1,058	..	214	7,360	457
1909-10 ..	214	8,437	463	11	1,104	..	208	7,333	463
1910-11 ..	213	8,926	871	12	1,285	..	201	7,641	871
1911-12 ..	213	8,907	1,527	11	1,339	..	202	7,568	1,527
1912-13 ..	230	9,994	1,617	11	1,429	..	219	8,565	1,617

## List of Schools, 1913-14.

## I. MUTTRA CITY.

Name of school.	Class.	Management.	Average attendance.
District School ..	High school ..	Provincial ..	185
Middle School ..	Vernacular Secondary.	District board ..	100
American Mission School ..	Upper primary ..	Private ..	138
Sadar Bazar ..	Lower primary ..	District board ..	27
Kishori Raman Pathshala	Ditto ..	Aided ..	105
Ganesh School ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	41
Chaube Pathshala ..	Upper primary ..	Do. ..	45
Sajjan School ..	Lower primary ..	Do. ..	55
Agarwal Pathshala ..	Upper primary ..	Do. ..	64
Kalla Ram ..	Lower primary ..	Do. ..	51
Narain Datt ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	20
Diamond Jubilee School ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	28
Raghunath Das ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	20
Lodhe Pathshala ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	24
Balmakund Pathshala ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	30
Harey Kishan Pathshala	Ditto ..	Do. ..	28
Bal Pathshala ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	17
Bhola Nath Pathshala ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	20
Sri Gopal ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	62
Mahor Vaish Pathshala ..	Upper Primary ..	Do. ..	51
Preparatory School ..	Lower primary ..	District board ..	43
Kanya Pathshala ..	Upper primary ..	Aided ..	28
Matagali ..	Lower primary ..	District board ..	17
Swami ghat ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	14
Miss Stratton's School ..	Ditto ..	Aided ..	76
Model Girls' School ..	Upper primary ..	Provincial ..	27
Lodhe Pathshala ..	Lower primary ..	Aided ..	23
Nirotam Deo Pathshala ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	35
Sanskrit School attached to district school.	Upper primary ..	Provincial ..	31







## List of Schools, 1913-14—(continued).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class.	Management.	Average attendance.	
Mattra.	Brindaban ..	Upper primary ..	District board ..	47	
	Aring ..	Middle vernacular	Ditto ..	43	
	Gobardhan ..	Upper primary ..	Ditto ..	66	
	Sonkh ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	70	
	Ol ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	62	
	Farah ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	72	
	Aurangabad ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	66	
	Radhakund ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	45	
	Raipura Jat ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	53	
	Magurra ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	41	
	Ral ..	Lower primary ..	Ditto ..	24	
	Pentha ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	11	
	Jhundawai ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	22	
	Son ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	34	
	Beri ..	Upper primary ..	Ditto ..	51	
	Junsuti ..	Lower primary ..	Ditto ..	22	
	Aring Branch ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	37	
	Gobardhan ..	Lower primary Girls' school.	Ditto ..	8	
	Dhangaon ..	Lower primary ..	Aided ..	23	
	Bati ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	12	
	Bachhgaon ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	23	
	Parkham ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	25	
	Sersa ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	28	
	Maholi ..	Upper primary ..	Do. ..	28	
	Bhadal ..	Lower primary ..	Do. ..	15	
	Tos ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	14	
	Usphar ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	18	
	Jatipura ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	23	
	Barari ..	Ditto ..	District board ..	23	
	Bhaderua ..	Ditto ..	Aided ..	35	
	Cawnpur Pathshala, Brindaban.	Ditto ..	Do. ..	34	
	Parshadi Lal, Brinda- ban.	Ditto ..	Do. ..	21	
	Model School, Brinda- ban.	Upper primary Girls' School.	Provincial ..	39	
	Prem Mahavidyala, Brindaban.	Secondary ..	Private ..	140	
	Mahroli ..	Lower primary ..	Aided ..	29	
	Chatikia ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	19	
	Aruki ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	25	
	Palson ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	32	
	Jhingarpur ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	22	
	Sanoth Janubi ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	24	
	Pingri ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	24	
	Bissu ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	18	
	Chhata.	Shergarh ..	Middle vernacular	District board ..	42
		Chhata ..	Upper primary ..	Ditto ..	82
Kosi Kalan ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	43	
Tarauli ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	43	
Barsana ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	51	

## List of Schools, 1913-14—(continued.)

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class.	Management.	Average attend- ance.	
Ohhata—(concluded).	Kamar .. ..	Lower primary ..	District board ..	18	
	Sahar .. ..	Upper primary ..	Ditto ..	36	
	Chaumaha .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	48	
	Bathen Kalan .. ..	Lower primary ..	Ditto ..	21	
	Nandgaon .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	19	
	Bukhrari .. ..	Upper primary ..	Ditto ..	34	
	Gindoh .. ..	Lower primary ..	Ditto ..	23	
	Shergarh Branch .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	51	
	Agaryala .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	12	
	Khaira .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	35	
	Kamai .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	27	
	Bharna Khurd .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26	
	Mahajani Kosi .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	40	
	Dautana .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	25	
	Phalen .. ..	Upper primary ..	Aided ..	47	
	Shahpur .. ..	Lower primary ..	Do. ..	17	
	Dahgaon .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	14	
	Bishambhara .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	14	
	Behta .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	13	
	Ajnokh .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	28	
	Kosi Chaturbhuj Path- shala. .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	31	
	Barchauli .. ..	Upper primary ..	Do. ..	13	
	Akbarpur .. ..	Lower primary ..	Do. ..	17	
	Khariot .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	25	
	Karehla .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	15	
	Larapur .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	23	
	Nari .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	22	
	Pilkhu .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	18	
	Dahrauli .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	24	
	Hatia .. ..	Upper primary ..	Do. ..	21	
	Mat.	Mat .. ..	Middle Vernacular	District board ..	51
		Nohjhil .. ..	Upper primary ..	Ditto ..	56
Lohai .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	40	
Bajna .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	49	
Karahri .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	41	
Barauth .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	34	
Hasanpur .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	41	
Durba .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	49	
Jaorah .. ..		Lower primary ..	Ditto ..	21	
Surir .. ..		Upper primary ..	Ditto ..	75	
Mat Branch .. ..		Lower primary ..	Ditto ..	53	
Bera .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	17	
Nasiti .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	24	
Chandpur Kalan .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	24	
Udhar .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	19	
Bhureka .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	23	
Harnaui .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	23	
Ekhu .. ..		Upper primary ..	Ditto ..	33	
Kolahar .. ..		Ditto ..	Ditto ..	35	
Hasanpur .. ..		Lower primary Girls' school.	Ditto ..	38	
			10		



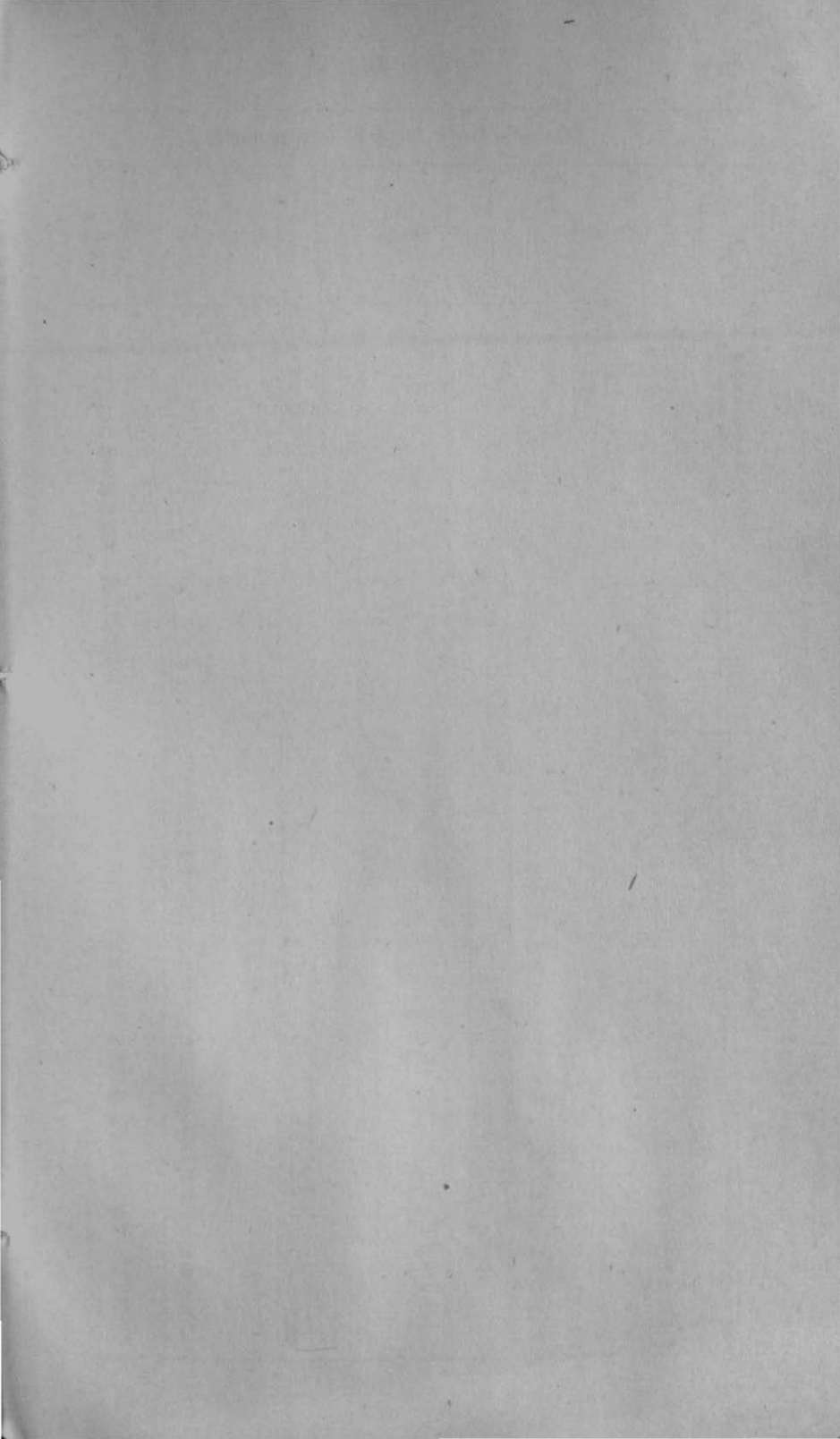


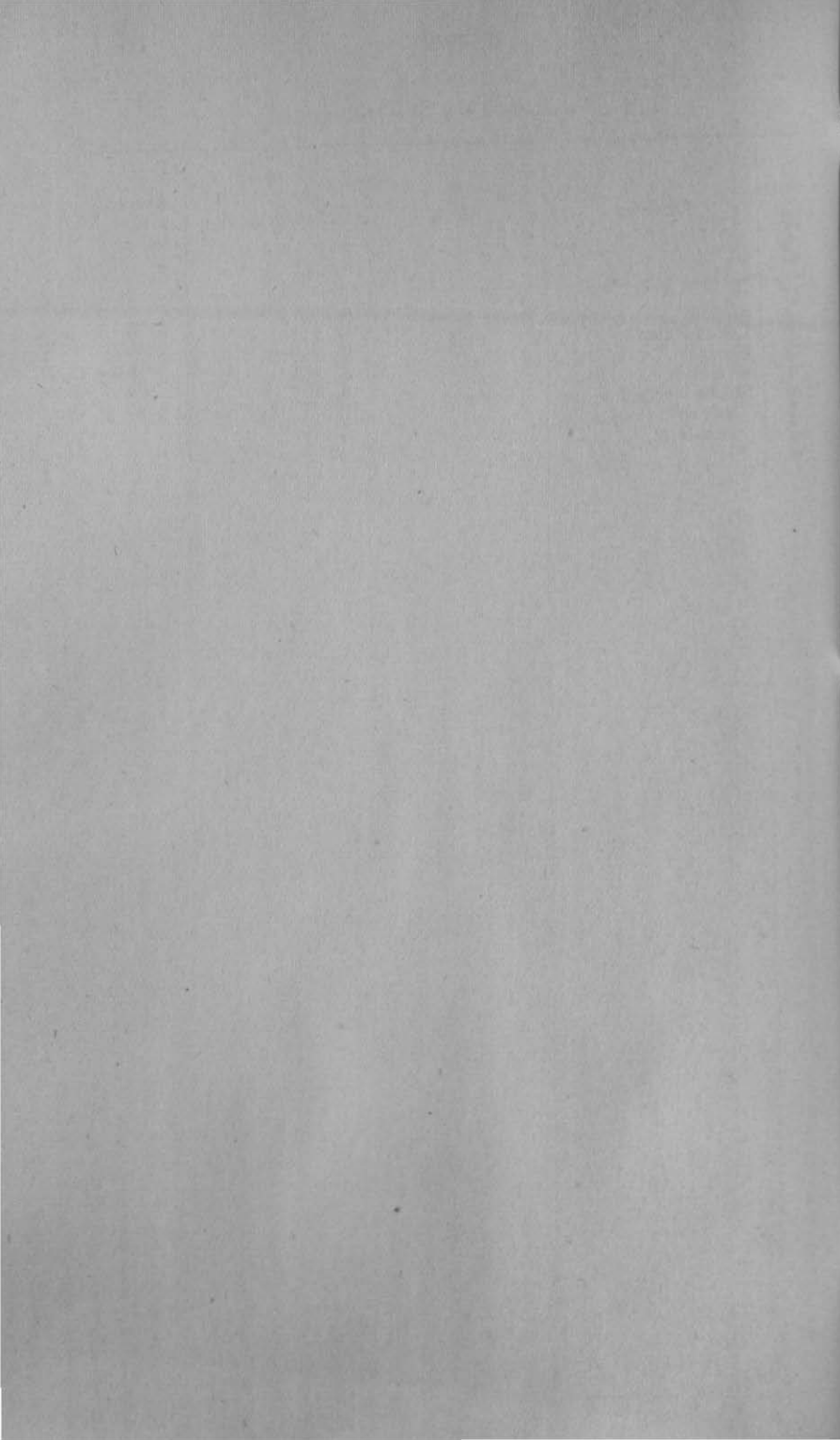
## List of schools, 1913-14—(continued.)

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class.	Management.	Average attendance.
Mat—(concluded).	Surir .. ..	Lower primary Girls' School.	Aided ..	21
	Bhadarban ..	Lower primary ..	Do. ..	12
	Akbarpur ..	Upper Primary ..	Do. ..	14
	Parsoli .. ..	Lower primary ..	Do. ..	27
	Sikandarpur ..	Upper primary ..	Do. ..	20
	Iloli Zunnardar ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	36
	Chandpur Khurd ..	Lower primary ..	Do. ..	30
	Kaulana .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	28
	Kurwara .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	22
	Jarara .. ..	Upper primary ..	Do. ..	28
	Palkhera .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	22
	Pachera .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	23
	Shankargarhi ..	Lower primary ..	Do. ..	26
	Bhalai .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	21
	Mana Garhi ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	24
	Bhartika .. ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	25
	Mahaban .. ..	Middle Vernacu- lar.	District board ..	44
	Raya .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	66
	Jugsana .. ..	Upper primary ..	Ditto ..	53
	Werni .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	43
	Aira Khera .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	75
	Gokal .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	56
	Baldeo .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	78
	Sonai .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	48
Baroli .. ..	Ditto ..	District board ..	70	
Akos .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	61	
Pawesra .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	34	
Pachawar .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	44	
Karab .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	36	
Sihora .. ..	Lower primary ..	Ditto ..	22	
Kathela .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	26	
Patloni .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	22	
Daghetta .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	23	
Garhsoli .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	32	
Lohban .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	32	
Hatkoli .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	27	
Bhartia .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	25	
Nimgaon .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	39	
Mahaban Branch ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	43	
Raya Branch .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	78	
Baldeo .. ..	Lower primary girls' school.	Ditto ..	15	
Kishanpur .. ..	Lower primary ..	Ditto ..	34	
Mahaban .. ..	Lower primary Girls' school.	Aided ..	16	
Angai .. ..	Upper primary ..	Ditto ..	48	
Madem .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	25	
Fatehpura .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	50	
Khapparpur .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	29	
Nagla Sarupa .. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	39	

## List of schools, 1913-14—(continued).

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class.	Management.	Average attendance
Maha ban. — (concluded).	Tatrota .. ..	Upper primary ..	Aided .. ..	16
	Sonkh .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	31
	Manena Babn ..	Lower primary ..	Do. .. ..	18
	Dewana Khurd ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	23
	Kakretia .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	17
	Nerah .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	19
	Daulatpur .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	24
	Jharota .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	38
	Anoda .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	24
	Hayatpur .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	26
	Salemabad .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	32
	Nonera .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	19
	Sadabad.	Sadabad .. ..	Middle vernacular.	District board ..
Sahpau .. ..		Upper primary ..	Ditto .. ..	71
Nogawan .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	57
Kursanda .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	48
Bisawar .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	51
Tasingu .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	35
Kanjoli .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	43
Salempur .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	50
Midhaka .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	34
Mehrara .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	34
Mai .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	40
Gigla .. ..		Lower primary ..	Ditto .. ..	31
Samadpur .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	31
Gadomra .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	33
Khonda .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	18
Nasirpur .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	19
Sahpau .. ..		Lower primary Girls' school.	Ditto .. ..	21
Gutahra .. ..		Upper primary ..	Ditto .. ..	29
Midhauili .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Ditto .. ..	31
Datgarhi .. ..		Lower primary ..	Ditto .. ..	25
Sadabad .. ..		Lower primary Girls' school.	Aided .. ..	13
Bilara .. ..		Upper primary ..	Do. .. ..	28
Karkuli .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	22
Hasanpur .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	28
Sikhra .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	23
Tamsi .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	24
Heli .. ..		Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	24
Dhadhau .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	23	
Baghena .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	27	
Mandaaur .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	16	
Sesta .. ..	Lower primary ..	Do. .. ..	24	
Bhurauch .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	..	
Idalpur .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	17	
Pipramai .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	33	
Jatoi .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	27	
Rasgawan .. ..	Ditto .. ..	Do. .. ..	24	





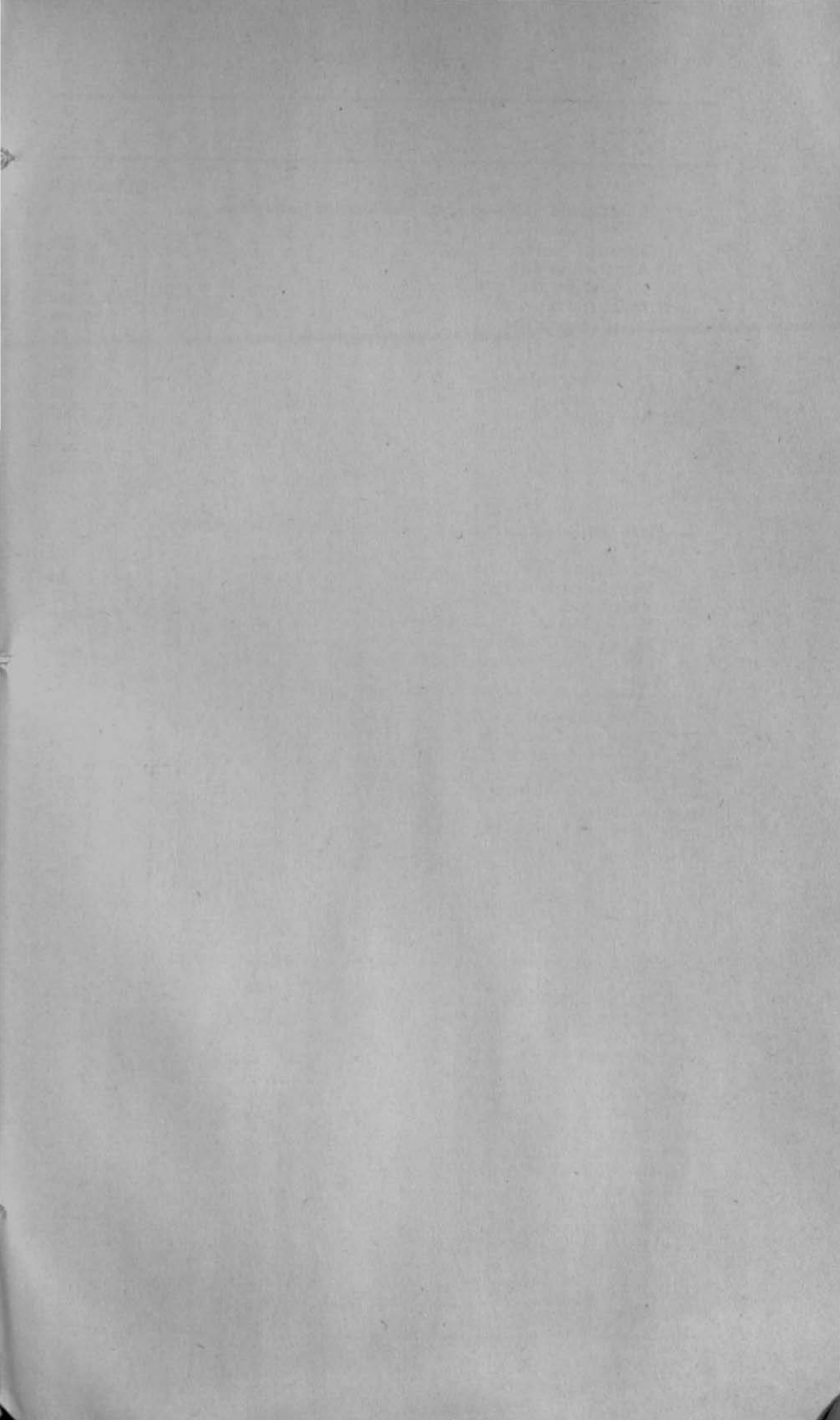


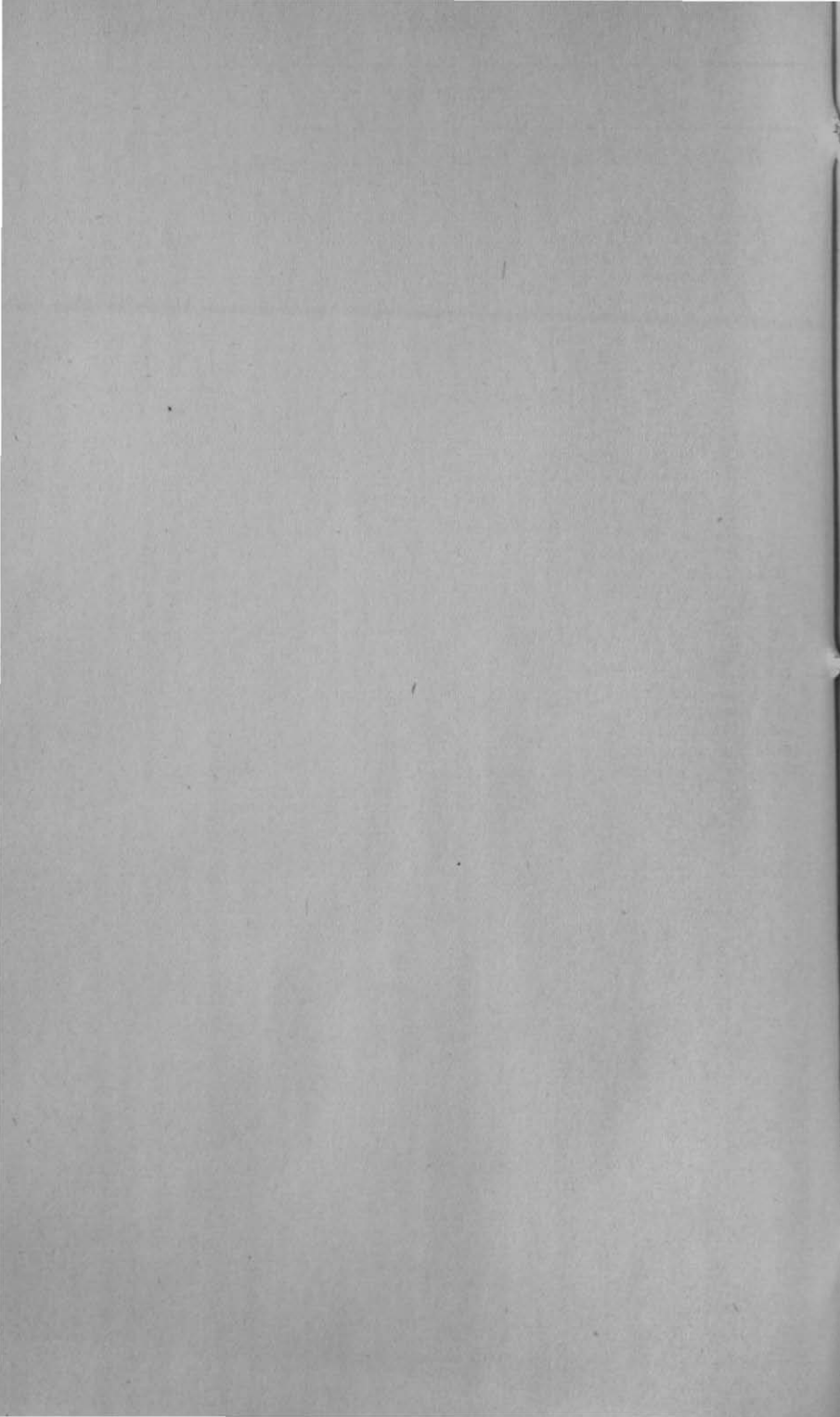
*List of schools 1913-14—(concluded).*

Tahsil.	Locality.	Class.	Management.	Average attendance.
Sadabad. — (concl'd.)	Asonda .. ..	Lower Primary..	Aided ..	25
	Kokna Kalan ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	24
	Baramai ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	19
	Manikpur ..	Ditto ..	Do. ..	30
	Sadabad (branch school attached to training classes.)	Ditto ..	District board ..	45

## ROADS, 1912.

A.—PROVINCIAL.					Miles. fur. ft.
<i>I.—Metalled roads—bridged and drained throughout.</i>					
(i)	Agra and Muttra	..	..	..	20 3 290
(ii)	Aligarh and Agra	..	..	..	10 3 501
(iii)	Muttra, Kasganj and Bareilly	..	..	..	14 4 317
(iv)	Delhi and Muttra	..	..	..	29 6 684
(v)	Delhi Branch Road	..	..	..	2 0 0
(vi)	Chhata railway station approach road	..	..	..	1 1 55
(vii)	Konkera railway ditto	..	..	..	0 6 4
(viii)	Chhatekra railway ditto	..	..	..	0 5 194
(ix)	Farah railway ditto	..	..	..	0 1 195
(x)	Bad railway ditto	..	..	..	0 2 300
Total.					80 2 510
 B.—LOCAL.					
<i>I.—First class metalled roads—bridged and drained throughout.</i>					
(i)	Muttra and Bhartpur	..	..	..	14 0 105
(ii)	Muttra and Jalesar	..	..	..	34 1 26
(iii)	Muttra and Dig	..	..	..	17 1 237
(iv)	Mat and Raya	..	..	..	7 4 634
(v)	Muttra and Brindaban	..	..	..	6 0 0
(vi)	Bhartpur and Delhi Branch	..	..	..	0 4 634
(vii)	} Bhartpur to Cantonment and Narauli Branch	..	..	..	1 0 0
(viii)		..	..	..	..
(ix)	Gokal and Muttra railway bridge	..	..	..	6 0 0
(x)	Farah and Parkham	..	..	..	3 6 0
(xi)	Gobardhan and Radhakund	..	..	..	2 6 0
(xii)	Rasulpur and Sonkh	..	..	..	6 0 0
(xiii)	Maghera railway approach	..	..	..	0 0 400
(xiv)	Baldeo road	..	..	..	0 4 560
(xv)	Jalesar road railway approach	..	..	..	0 1 173
(xvi)	Mat and Nohjhil	..	..	..	14 3 26
Total					114 2 155
 <i>II.—Second class roads, unmetalled. Partly bridged and drained.</i>					
(i)	Muttra and Sonkh	..	..	..	13 0 0
(ii)	Chhata and Gobardhan	..	..	..	15 6 0
(iii)	Kosi and Nohjhil	..	..	..	14 6 0
(iv)	Jait and Shergarh	..	..	..	13 0 0
(v)	Jait and Sahar	..	..	..	8 4 0
(vi)	Chhata and Shergarh	..	..	..	8 0 0
(vii)	Raya and Sadabad	..	..	..	18 0 0
(viii)	Raya and Baldeo	..	..	..	10 0 0
(ix)	Baldeo and Itimadpur	..	..	..	14 0 0
(x)	Gobardhan and Sonkh	..	..	..	7 0 0
(xi)	Farah and Kagarol	..	..	..	5 4 0
(xii)	Muttra and Aligarh	..	..	..	1 6 0
(xiii)	Brindaban and Mat	..	..	..	3 0 0
(xiv)	Mat and Nohjhil	..	..	..	4 5 0
Total					136 7 0



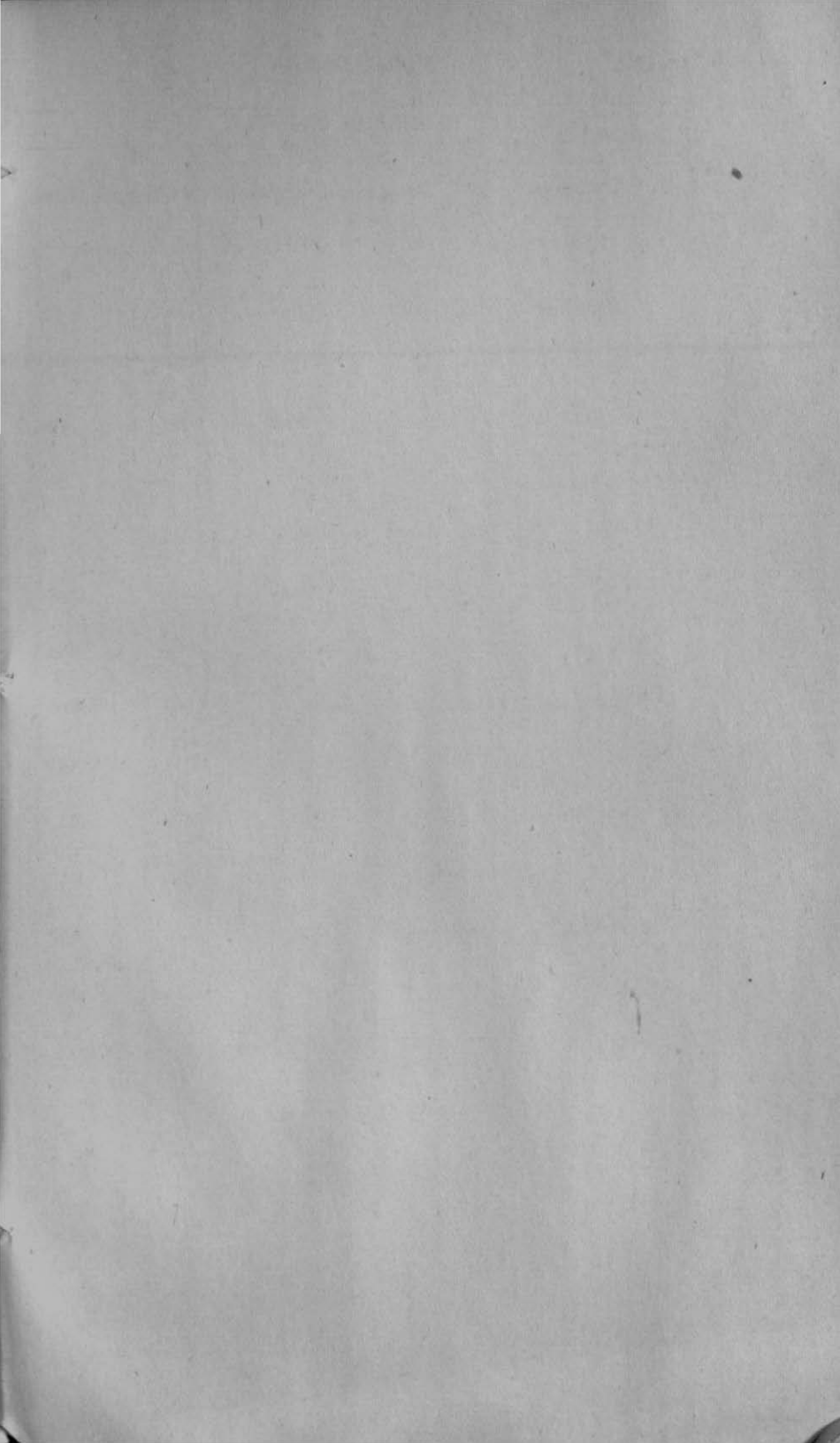


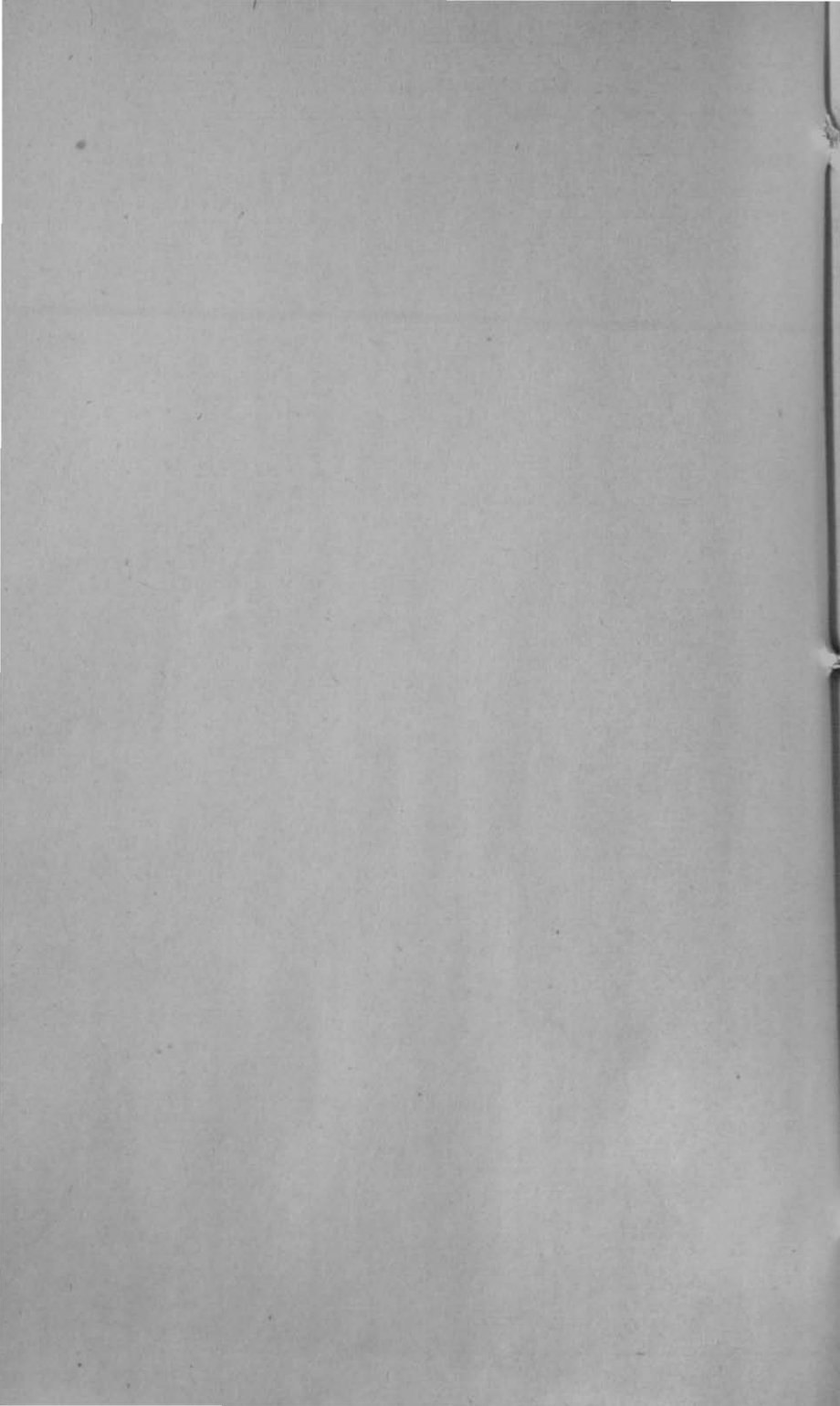
## ROADS, 1912.

<i>III.—5th Class roads cleared. Partially bridged and drained.</i>					M. Fur. Ft.		
(i) Farah and Dig	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
(ii) Mahaban and Agra	..	..	..	..	24	0	0
(iii) Mahaban and Gokal	..	..	..	..	1	4	0
(iv) Brindaban and Jait	..	..	..	..	4	4	0
(v) Nari Semri temple	..	..	..	..	0	2	0
Total					..	..	40 2 0
<i>IV.—6th Class roads, cleared only.</i>							
(i) Akbarpur and Khaira	..	..	..	..	7	0	0
(ii) Chhata and Barsana	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
(iii) Brindaban and Gobardhan	..	..	..	..	16	0	0
(iv) Brindaban and Raya	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
(v) Bajna and Nohjhil	..	..	..	..	4	0	0
(vi) Mat and Baiswan	..	..	..	..	6	0	0
(vii) Brahmand ghat	..	..	..	..	1	0	0
(viii) Kosi and Hasanpur	..	..	..	..	8	0	0
(ix) Kosi and Shahpur	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
(x) Kosi and Kamar	..	..	..	..	6	0	0
(xi) Kosi and Nandgaon	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
(xii) Mat and Khair	..	..	..	..	11	0	0
(xiii) Koela and Mahaban	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
(xiv) Kosi and Majhoi	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
(xv) Mahaban and Karab	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
(xvi) Mahaban and Raya	..	..	..	..	9	0	0
(xvii) Mursan and Sadabad	..	..	..	..	5	0	0
(xviii) Muttra railway bridge to Sadabad Road	..	..	..	..	15	0	0
Total					..	..	135 0 0
Grand total					..	..	506 6 0

## FERRIES, 1912.

River.	Ferry.	Village.	Tabsil.	Management	Income.
					Rs.
Jumna.	Chaundras ..	Shahpur ..	Chhata ..	District Board.	70
	Kharal Majhoi	Majhoi ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	575
	Shergarh ..	Shergarh ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	900
	Bahta ..	Bahta ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	330
	Siyara ..	Siyara ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	240
	Bhaigaon ..	Bhaigaon ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	360
	Sakraya ..	Sakraya ..	Mat ..	Ditto ..	190
	Kesighat ..	Brindaban ..	Muttra ..	Ditto ..	3,400
	Koela ..	Koela ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	350
	Narholi ..	Narholi ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	950
	Gadaya ..	Gadaya ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	475
	Churmorah ..	Churmorah ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	120
	Bhadaya ..	Bhadaya ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	175
Gokulghat ..	Aurangabad ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2,500	







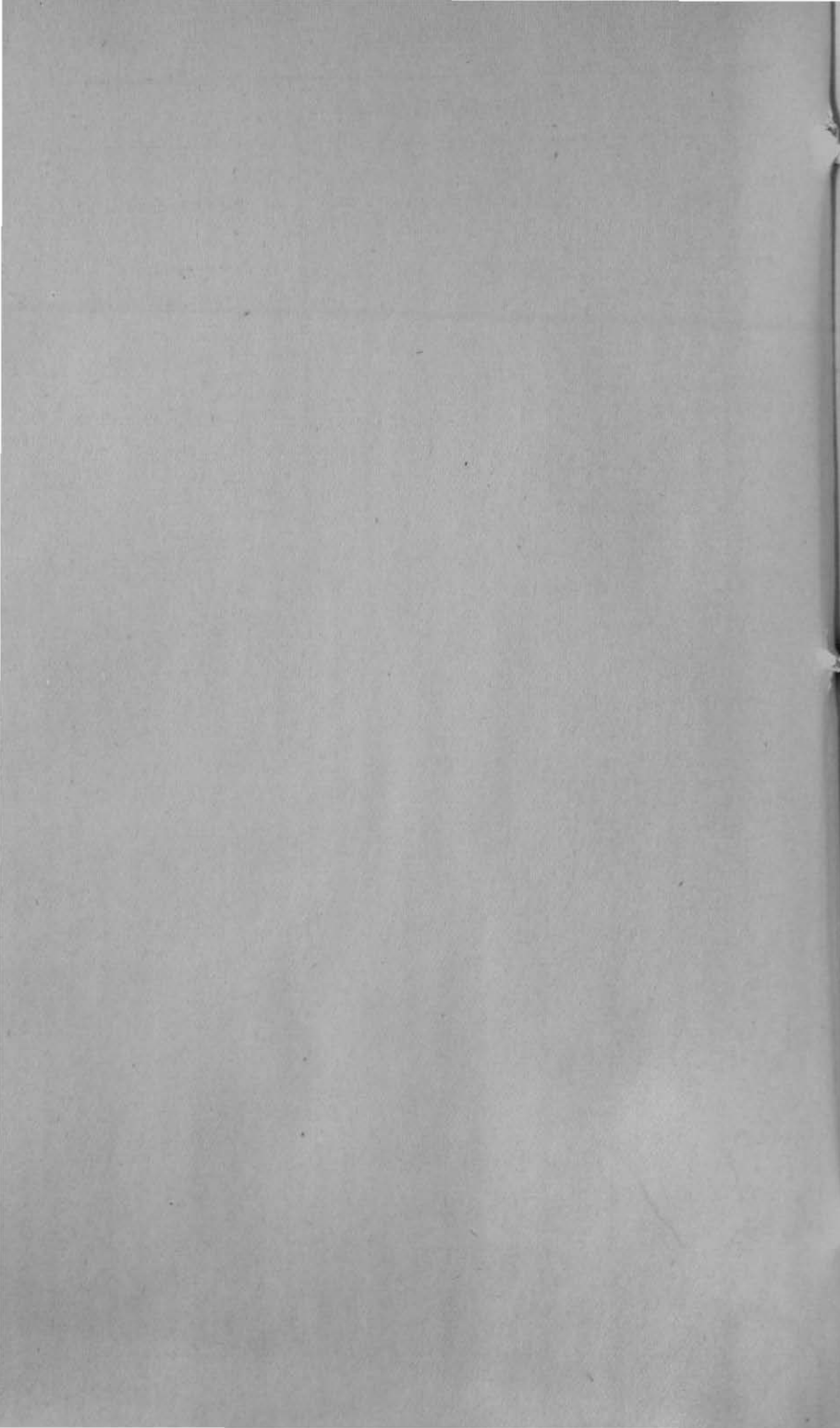
## POST OFFICES, 1914.

Tahsil.	Locality	Class of office.	Management.
Muttra.	Muttra city .. ..	Head office .. ..	Imperial.
	„ Bengalihat .. ..	Branch office .. ..	
	„ Bhartpore gate .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	„ Regimental Bazar .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	„ Ramdas ki mandi .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Aring .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Barari .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Farah .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Jait .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Chhota Koosi .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Ol .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Ral .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Rasulpur .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Radhakund .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Sonkh .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Muttra Cantonments .. ..	Sub.office .. ..	
	Muttra Chauk .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
Muttra Junction .. ..	Ditto .. ..		
Muttra Sukh Sancharak .. ..	Ditto .. ..		
Brindaban .. ..	Ditto .. ..		
Gobardhan .. ..	Ditto .. ..		
Prem Maha vidya .. ..	Ditto .. ..		
Chhata.	Chhata .. ..	Sub. office .. ..	
	Kosi .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Barsana .. ..	Branch office .. ..	
	Sahar .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Shergarh .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
Karahla .. ..	Ditto .. ..		
Mat.	Mat .. ..	Sub. office .. ..	
	Raya .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Bajna .. ..	Branch office .. ..	
	Nohjhil .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Surir .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
Aira Khera .. ..	Ditto .. ..		
Maha- ban.	Baldeo .. ..	Sub. office .. ..	
	Gokal .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Mahaban .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Jugsena .. ..	Branch office .. ..	
Sadabad.	Jalesar road .. ..	Sub office .. ..	
	Sadabad .. ..	Ditto .. ..	
	Bisawar .. ..	Branch office .. ..	
	Sehpau .. ..	Ditto .. ..	

## MARKETS, 1912-13.

Tahsil.	Town or village.	Market days.
Muttra ..	Sersa .. ..	Wednesday.
	Magorra (Ram Patti) .. ..	Thursday.
	Beri .. ..	Tuesday.
	Farah .. ..	Monday and Friday.
	Barari .. ..	Saturday.
	Ol .. ..	Sunday.
	Brindaban .. ..	Tuesday.
	Ral .. ..	Monday.
	Aring .. ..	Sunday.
	Gobardhan .. ..	Saturday.
	Sonkh .. ..	Monday.
Chhata ..	Raipura Jat .. ..	Thursday.
	Mustafabad .. ..	Friday.
	Bachhgaon .. ..	Saturday.
	Kosi .. ..	Tuesday.
	Taroli .. ..	Monday.
	Chaumuhan .. ..	Tuesday.
	Sahar .. ..	Wednesday.
Mat ..	Shergarh .. ..	Thursday.
	Chhata .. ..	Friday.
	Barsana .. ..	Sunday.
	Khaira .. ..	Saturday.
	Arua (Darba).. ..	Monday.
	Mat .. ..	Thursday.
	Harnaui .. ..	Sunday.
	Karahri .. ..	Monday and Friday.
	Lohi .. ..	Saturday.
	Jarara .. ..	Tuesday.
	Surir .. ..	Monday.
	Khaira .. ..	Thursday.
	Bhadanwara .. ..	Friday.
	Nohjhil .. ..	Monday.
	Bajna .. ..	Thursday and Saturday.
	Shankargarh .. ..	Tuesday.
	Mohinuddinpur .. ..	Sunday.
Sikandarpur .. ..	Wednesday.	
Barauth .. ..	Thursday.	
Palkhera .. ..	Tuesday.	
Jawara (Nagla Bari) .. ..	Thursday.	
Mahaban..	Sonai .. ..	Sunday and Thursday.
	Nimgaon .. ..	Thursday.
	Karauli .. ..	Do.
	Mahaban .. ..	Wednesday.
	Daghaita .. ..	Monday.
	Patlauni .. ..	Thursday.
	Aira Khera .. ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Pachawar .. ..	Sunday.
	Garhsauli .. ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
Jagsana .. ..	Wednesday.	





## MARKETS, 1912-13.

Tahsil.	Town or village.	Market days.
Mahaban— (concluded).	Barauli .. ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Akos .. ..	Monday.
	Pawesra .. ..	Monday and Friday.
	Wairni .. ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Divana .. ..	Wednesday.
	Anaudha .. ..	Saturday.
	Byonhin .. ..	Monday and Wednesday.
	Bhartiya .. ..	Monday.
	Raya .. ..	Monday and Friday.
	Sihora .. ..	Tuesday.
	Nerha .. ..	Sunday.
Lohban .. ..	Saturday.	
Sadabad ..	Sadabad .. ..	Tuesday and Saturday.
	Arti .. ..	Monday and Thursday.
	Midhapithu .. ..	Monday.
	Khonda .. ..	Saturday.
	Sahpau .. ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Jarau .. ..	Monday and Friday.
	Bedai .. ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
	Sista .. ..	Friday.
	Naugaon .. ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
	Kursanda .. ..	Sunday and Thursday.
	Mai .. ..	Wednesday.
	Bisawar .. ..	Friday.
	Madhakah .. ..	Monday and Friday.
	Kajrauti .. ..	Wednesday.
	Midhaoli .. ..	Monday.
Gadumra .. ..	Thursday.	
Sosain .. ..	Monday.	

FAIRS, 1914.

Tahsil.	Locality.	Name of fair.	English date.	Hindu or Muhammadan date.	Duration.	Approximate average attendance.
					Days.	
	Mutra ..	Holi Bagicha ..	March 3rd ..	Phagun Sudi 9th ..	1	5,000
	Do. ..	Desehra Jeth ..	June 3rd ..	Jeth Sudi 10th ..	1	2,000
	Do. ..	Pach Tirthi ..	July 27th ..	Sawan Sudi 5th ..	1	1,000
	Do. ..	Saluno ..	August 5th ..	Ditto 14th ..	1	5,000
	Do. ..	Janam Ashtmin ..	Do. 14th ..	Bhadon Badi 8th ..	2	30,000
	Do. ..	Madhuban ..	Do. 24th ..	Bhadon Sudi 3rd ..	1	5,000
	Do. ..	Deo Chhath ..	Do. 26th ..	Ditto 5th ..	1	15,000
	Do. ..	Banjatra ..	September 4th ..	Ditto 15th ..	1	5,000
	Do. ..	Ram Lila ..	Do. 20th ..	Kuar Sudi 1st ..	10	15,000
	Do. ..	Bharat Milap ..	Do. 30th ..	Ditto 11th ..	1	30,000
	Do. ..	Mela Saraogi ..	October 6th ..	Kartik Badi 2nd ..	9	10,000
	Do. ..	Jamdutiya ..	Do. 21st ..	Kartik Sudi 2nd ..	1	80,000
	Do. ..	Gaoocharan ..	Do. 26th ..	Ditto 8th ..	1	2,000
	Do. ..	Akhae Nomin ..	Do. 27th ..	Ditto 9th ..	1	2,500
	Do. ..	Mela Kans ..	Do. 28th ..	Ditto 10th ..	1	5,000
	Do. ..	Deothan ..	Do. 29th ..	Ditto 11th ..	1	5,000
	Do. ..	Muharram ..	November 28th ..	Muharram 9th ..	2	10,000
	Muttra and Brindaban.	Tij ..	July 25th ..	Sawan Sudi 2nd ..	1	2,000
	Brindaban ..	Basant Panchmin ..	January 31st ..	Magh Sudi 5th ..	1	2,000
	Do. ..	Rath ..	March 13th ..	Chait Badi 1st ..	10	40,000
	Do. ..	Akhai Tij ..	April 28th ..	Chait Sudi 2nd ..	1	1,000
	Do. ..	Rath Jatra ..	June 25th ..	Asarh Sudi 2nd ..	1	1,000
	Do. ..	Jugaljori ..	July 7th ..	Ditto 15th ..	1	1,000
	Do. ..	Brahmkund ..	Do. 31st ..	Sawan Sudi 9th ..	1	25,000
	Gobardhan ..	Muria Puno ..	Do. 7th ..	Asarh Sudi 15th ..	1	25,000
	Do. ..	Dip Malka ..	October 19th ..	Kartik Badi 15th ..	1	55,000

Muttra ..







FAIRS, 1914—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Locality	Name of fair.	English date.	Hindu or Muhammadan date.	Duration.	Approximate average attendance.
					Days.	
Muttra— (concl'd).	Jatipura ..	Gobardhan Puja ..	October 20th ..	Kartik Sudi 1st.. ..	1	5,000
	Radhakund..	Ahoi Ashtmin ..	Do. 12th ..	Kartik Badi 8th.. ..	1	10,000
Chatta ..	Phalen ..	Holi.. ..	March 12th ..	Phagun Sudi 15th ..	1	1,000
	Semri ..	Durgaji ..	Do 27th ..	Chait Sudi 1st ..	9	10,000
	Sanchauli ..	Do. ..	Do. 27th ..	Ditto ..	9	5,000
	Do. ..	Durga ..	September 27th ..	Kuar Sudi 8th ..	2	1,000
	Barsana ..	Burhi Lila ..	August 28th ..	Bhadon Sudi 4th ..	7	12,000
	Tarauli ..	Swamin ..	October 31st ..	Kartik Sudi 13th ..	1	8,000
Mahaban..	Baldeo ..	Baldeo Chhath ..	August 25th ..	Bhadon Sudi 4th ..	8	25,000
	Do. ..	Baldeo Puno ..	November 30th ..	Aghan Sudi 13th ..	9	40,000

